AGENDA FOR

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

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To: All Members of Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Councillors : N Bayley, R Caserta, T Cummings, M D'Albert (Chair), M Hankey, J Harris, M James, N Jones, K Leach, R Skillen and S Smith

Dear Member/Colleague

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee which will be held as follows:-

Date:	Tuesday, 11 September 2018
Place:	Meeting Rooms A & B - Town Hall
Time:	7.00 pm
Briefing Facilities:	If Opposition Members and Co-opted Members require briefing on any particular item on the Agenda, the appropriate Director/Senior Officer originating the related report should be contacted.
Notes:	**A briefing meeting will be held at 6.30pm in the Irwell Room at the Town Hall.**

AGENDA

1 APOLOGIES

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee are asked to consider whether they have an interest in any matters on the agenda and, if so, to formally declare that interest.

3 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

A period of 30 minutes has been set aside for members of the public to ask questions on matters considered at the last meeting and set out in the minutes or on the agenda for tonight's meeting.

4 MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING *(Pages 1 - 6)*

The Minutes of the last meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 10 July 2018 are attached.

5 CORPORATE FINANCE MONITORING REPORT *(Pages 7 - 42)*

A report from the Cabinet Member Finance and Housing, Councillor O'Brien is attached.

6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT OMBUDSMAN AND SOCIAL CARE COMPLAINTS AND OMBUDSMAN ANNUAL REVIEW LETTER 2017/2018 *(Pages 43 - 58)*

A report from the Monitoring Officer is attached.
Annual Audit Letter attached
Appendix attached
Appendix attached
Appendix attached

7 CORPORATE PERFORMANCE UPDATE *(Pages 59 - 88)*

A Report from the Leader of the Council is attached
Cabinet Report attached
Appendix 1
Appendix 2

8 DEVOLUTION/COMBINED AUTHORITY UPDATE *(Pages 89 - 94)*

Report attached.

9 EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

To consider passing the appropriate resolution under section 100 (A) (4), schedule 12 (A) of the Local Government Act 1972, that the press and public be excluded from the meeting for reason that the following business involves the disclosure of exempt information as detailed against the item.

10 COUNCIL ASSETS REVIEW *(Pages 95 - 124)*

Report attached.

11 URGENT BUSINESS

Any other business which by reason of special circumstances the Chair agrees may be considered as a matter of urgency.

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Minutes of: **OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Date of Meeting: 10 July 2018

Present: Councillor M D'Albert (in the Chair)
Councillors N Bayley, R Caserta, M Hankey, J Harris, M James, N Jones, K Leach and S Smith

Also in attendance:

Public Attendance: No members of the public were present at the meeting.

Apologies for Absence:

OSC.68 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Leach declared a personal interest in any item relating to the NHS as she is an NHS employee.

OSC.69 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

There were no members of the public present at the meeting

OSC.70 MINUTES OF LAST MEETING

It was agreed:

That the Minutes of the last meeting held on 10 April 2018 be approved as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

OSC.71 REVENUE AND HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT OUTTURN REPORT 2017/2018

Steve Kenyon, Interim Executive Director of Resources and Regulation submitted a report from the Cabinet Member for Finance and Housing.

The report provided Members with the details of:

- The revenue outturn figures in respect of the last financial year (2017/2018).
- Major variances between the revised estimate and the outturn;
- The level of school balances;
- HRA outturn for the year;
- The minimum level of balances in the light of risk assessments

Those present were given the opportunity to make comments and ask questions and the following points were raised:-

- A Committee Member referred to the estimated £844,000 overspend and explained that although it was less than expected it was still quite a hefty sum.

Councillor O'Brien explained that the £844,000 as set out in the report was a lot better that was forecast at month 9 and was 0.6% of the net budget. It was explained that the Council would be self-reliant by 2020 but will still retain the £9m of demand pressures. It was explained that varied measures were in place year on year to reduce the deficit.

- Councillor Harris referred to the grants and one-off funding and asked what this was in relation to and whether it would be an annual income.

Steve Kenyon explained that this related to the Communities and Wellbeing Improved Better Care Fund. The fund was in place to the financial year 2019/2020 but beyond that it wasn't known.

- Councillor Hankey referred to non-specific services masking the overspend in demand led services and asked how long the Council could keep relying on Treasury Management.

Steve Kenyon explained that there was a breakdown in the table at 2.3 of the report that highlighted the significant demand pressures. The Council were borrowing at a fixed rate and economic trends were out of their control. The current investment yield was low but this due to the economy nationally.

- Councillor Caserta referred to Children's Services and how one case could cost the Council a huge amount. This was something that had been happening for as long as he could remember. Councillor Caserta asked what could be done to stop the cycle.

Councillor O'Brien explained that this work was part of the Transformation agenda to prevent as well as intervene. SEN cases had increased in numbers as well as complexity over the past few years. The Council had earmarked half a million pounds from the budget to protect children's centres in order for the prevent work to continue. It was also explained that Councillor Briggs would be presenting a report to Cabinet promoting Schools' stronger relationships with families. There was a lot of work being carried out across Greater Manchester and the Council were benefiting from this.

- Councillor James referred to social care and asked how the Council could achieve the savings required.

It was explained that the Council was working together with the CCG which would allow greater pooling of budgets, more streamlining and better service outcomes. It was also explained that the development of Persona allows for services to expand beyond the Council and be run in a more commercial way.

It should be noted that the CCG also had their own deficit to work with therefore the Council and the CCG were working together jointly to reduce demand.

- Councillor Nicholas Jones referred to the schools' budgets and asked why the deficit had increased so much.

It was explained that the bottom half of the table outlined the main pressures such as SEN packages. It was also explained that there had been a large cost implication in relation to the move from SEN to EHCPs.

- Councillor Smith referred to the large costs incurred when sending Bury Children out of borough to specialist teaching provision and asked whether this was a priority area.

Councillor O'Brien confirmed that this was a priority area.

It was agreed:

1.That the final outturn for 2017/18, and explanations for major variances (Appendix A, B and C) be noted;

2. That the recommendations of the Interim Executive Director of Resources & Regulation for the minimum level of balances in light of the review of the corporate risk assessments and departmental risk assessments (Section 4) be endorsed.

OSC.72 TREASURY MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT

Steve Kenyon, Interim Executive Director of Resources and Regulation submitted a report from the Cabinet Member for Finance and Housing.

The report provided information on the Council's debt, borrowing, and investment activity for the financial year ending on 31st March 2018 in conformity with the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management. The successful management of the Council's borrowing and investments is central to the Council's financial strategy, both in the short term and in ensuring a balanced debt profile over the next 25 to 60 years.

The overall strategy for 2017/18 was to finance capital expenditure by running down cash/investment balances and using shorter term borrowing rather than more expensive long term loans. The taking out of longer term loans (1 to 10 years) to finance capital spending would only then be considered if required by the Council's underlying cash flow needs.

Debt decreased slightly during the year, £194,510 million at 31st March 2018 compared to £195,682 million at 31st March 2017. The average borrowing rate rose slightly from 3.95% to 3.96%. Investments at 31 March 2018 stood at £21,250 million, compared to £18,550 million the previous year. The average rate of return on investments was 0.24% in 2017/18 compared to 0.58% in 2016/17

Those present were given the opportunity to ask questions and make comments and the following points were raised:-

- Councillor Nicholas Jones asked whether Councillor O'Brien and Steve Kenyon were happy with how the current investments that the Council had were performing.

Steve reported that the Council did take guidance from brokers in relation to investments and these brokers were taken from an approved list of institutions.

It was explained that it was recognised that returns were low at the current time but this was still more than the Council would receive if the money was in the bank.

- Councillor Smith referred to the investments and the fact that they were all low risk commercial properties and asked whether the Council would consider more medium risk investments.

It was explained that all investments had to be weighed up in relation to their return possibilities; if it was a low risk investment with a small return it was better than a medium risk investment with a return of not very much more.

- Councillor Bayley referred to the guidance received from brokers with relation to investments and asked how the arrangement worked.

Steve reported that the Council employed brokers who advised on a range of investment opportunities which could be day to day investments or longer term. The brokers were employed through a procurement contract and were taken from an approved list of institutions.

- Councillor Caserta referred to Section 106 money and stated that this could be used to fund affordable housing opportunities.

Councillor O'Brien explained that the Section 106 money had for many years been used to fund the empty property returns scheme which had proved very successful. There were a lot of factors that effects the use of 106 money as it often comes with a lot of strings attached.

- Councillor Nicholas Jones referred to the investment in relation to Plymouth City Council and asked what this was.

Steve explained that this had been a short term investment which had been carried out over 3 months.

It was agreed:

That in accordance with CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management, the report be noted.

OSC.73 CAPITAL OUTTURN REPORT 2017-18, 27/06/2018 CABINET

Steve Kenyon, Interim Executive Director of Resources and Regulation submitted a report from the Cabinet Member for Finance and Housing.

The report provided Members with details of:

- The capital outturn figures in respect of the last financial year 2017/18;
- Major variances between the Revised Estimate and the Outturn;

- The financing of the Capital Programme in 2017/18;
- Re-profile of budgets/allocations and slippage of funding into 2018/19;
- Details of the capital receipts realised during the year.

Those present were given the opportunity to ask questions and make comments and the following points were raised:

- Councillor Hankey referred to 3.5 of the report and asked what the £4000,00 asset spend related to.

It was explained that this was in relation to IT systems.

It was agreed:

1. That the final capital outturn for 2017/2018 and explanations for major variances be noted.

2. That the financing of the Capital Programme in 2017/18 be noted.

3. That the Committee consider and recommend for approval the re-profiled/slippage requests and associated funding into 2018/2019.

4. That the level of Capital Receipts realised in year and proposed use of the sites disposed of during the year be noted.

OSC.74 DEVELOPMENT OF A WORK PROGRAMME

Councillor D'Albert asked those present to discuss what work the Overview and Scrutiny Committee should undertake for the 2018/2019 Municipal Year.

The Committee was scheduled to meet on the following dates:

11 September 2018
22 November 2018
21 January 2019
13 February 2019
4 April 2019

It was also explained that the committee could Call-in decisions if they felt it necessary and establish working/sub groups to carry out detailed pieces of work.

During the discussion the following topics were suggested:-

- Review of the Council's Assets
- School Exclusions
- Special Education Needs
- GM Green Air Plan
- Devolution
- Fly tipping/Waste Management
- Highways maintenance programme

It had been agreed that the Safeguarding group would continue to meet.

It was agreed:

That the work programme of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee would include:-

- Review of Council Assets
- School Exclusions in the borough
- Special Educational Needs
- Highways maintenance update
- Environmental issues – Fly Tipping/Waste Management/Air Quality
- City of Trees update
- Devolution

There will also be reports received in relation to financial matters of the Council and updates from the Sub Group.

A forward plan will be produced in consultation with the Members which will set out the work of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee for the 2018/2019 Municipal Year.

COUNCILLOR M D'ALBERT
Chair

(Note: The meeting started at 7.00 pm and ended at 8.15 pm)

Agenda Item 5

NOTICE OF KEY DECISION

Agenda Item	

MEETING:	**CABINET** **OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**
DATE:	**25 JULY, 2018** **11 SEPTEMBER, 2018**
SUBJECT:	**CORPORATE FINANCIAL MONITORING REPORT – APRIL 2018 TO JUNE 2018**
REPORT FROM:	**CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND HOUSING**
CONTACT OFFICER:	**STEVE KENYON, INTERIM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF RESOURCES & REGULATION**

TYPE OF DECISION:	**FOR INFORMATION**
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/STATUS:	This paper is within the public domain

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SUMMARY:	The report informs Members of the Council's financial position for the period April 2018 to June 2018 and projects the estimated outturn at the end of 2018/19. The report also includes Prudential Indicators in accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code.
OPTIONS & RECOMMENDED OPTION	Members are asked to note the financial position of the Council as at 30 June 2018.

IMPLICATIONS:

Corporate Aims/Policy Framework:	Do the proposals accord with Policy Framework? Yes.
Statement by the s151 Officer:	The report has been prepared in accordance with all relevant Codes of Practice. There may be risks arising from remedial action taken to address the budget position; these will be identified by Directors at Star Chamber meetings. Additionally, a series of measures was drawn up in 2016/17 to address the extremely difficult financial

	situation facing the Council. These have continued into 2018/19 and are detailed in par.3.6 on page 4 of this report.
Statement by Interim Executive Director of Resources & Regulation:	Successful budget monitoring provides early warning of potential major overspends or underspends against budgets which Members need to be aware of. This report draws attention to the fact that, based on the most prudent of forecasts, several budget hotspots exist which will need remedial action. Members and officers will be examining these areas in more detail at the departmental Star Chamber meetings.
Equality/Diversity implications:	No
Considered by Monitoring Officer:	Budget monitoring falls within the appropriate statutory duties and powers and is a requirement of the Council's Financial Regulations to which Financial Regulation B: Financial Planning 4.3. (Budget Monitoring and Control) relates. The report has been prepared in accordance with all relevant Codes of Practice.
Are there any legal implications?	Yes
Wards Affected:	All
Scrutiny Interest:	Overview & Scrutiny Committee

TRACKING/PROCESS **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Steve Kenyon**

Chief Executive/ Strategic Leadership Team	Cabinet	Overview & Scrutiny Committee	Council	Ward Members	Partners
16/07/18	**25/07/18**	**11/09/18**			

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report informs Members of the forecast outturn for 2018/19 based upon current spend for the period 1 April 2018 to 30 June 2018 in respect of the revenue budget, capital budget, the Housing Revenue Account, treasury management and the CCG.

1.2 Projections are based on current trends, information, and professional judgement from service managers and finance staff.

1.3 The revenue budget projections highlight the fact that budget pressures exist in some key areas and it will be necessary to continue to examine options for improving the situation further.

2.0 BUDGET MONITORING PROCESSES

2.1 Reports are presented quarterly to facilitate close monitoring of spend and implementation of action plans during the year.

2.2 Reports are also presented to the Strategic Leadership Team on a monthly basis and detailed monitoring information will also be discussed at joint SLT / Cabinet meetings during the year.

2.3 It is intended that improvements will continue to be made to the budget monitoring process, building on the significant developments implemented over the past few years.

3.0 SUMMARY OF REVENUE BUDGET POSITION

3.1 The table below outlines the annual budget and forecast outturn based upon known factors and the professional views of service managers as at month 3:

Department	**Budget £000**	**Forecast £000**	**Variance £000**
Communities & Wellbeing	80,794	83,827	**+3,033**
Resources & Regulation	5,215	6,330	**+1,115**
Children, Young People & Culture	40,209	43,556	**+3,347**
Business, Growth & Infrastructure	(3,791)	(1,669)	**+2,122**
Art Gallery & Museum	439	534	**+95**
Non Service Specific	15,150	8,614	**(6,536)**
TOTAL	**138,016**	**141,192**	**+3,176**

3.2 The projected overspend of £3.176m represents approximately 2.30% of the total net budget of £138.016m.

3.3 An overview of the reasons for this variance is outlined in the table overleaf; more detailed analysis is provided in section 4 of the report.

Month 3 Variance Reason	Children, Young People & Culture £'000	Communities & Wellbeing £'000	Resources & Regulation £'000	Business, Growth & Infrastructure £'000	Art Gallery & Museum £'000	Non Service Specific £'000	TOTAL £'000
Demand Pressures	3,313	5,182	0	0	0	147	**8,642**
Delayed Achievement of Cuts Options	124	3,981	100	547	0	0	**4,752**
Non-Achievement of Cuts Options	110	0	0	0	0	0	**110**
Income Shortfall	0	15	927	1,640	95	0	**2,677**
Planned use of one-off funding	0	(1,815)	0	0	0	0	**(1,815)**
Continued Impact of 10 Control Measures	0	0	(117)	(65)	0	0	**(182)**
Other	(200)	(4,329)	205	0	0	(6,683)	**(11,008)**
TOTAL	**3,347**	**3,033**	**1,115**	**2,122**	**95**	**(6,536)**	**3,176**

3.4 Members need to be aware that financial reporting involves an element of judgement, and this particularly applies to the treatment of budget pressures. Often an area of overspending identified at this point in the year has been resolved before the end of the year following appropriate remedial action.

3.5 However it is felt appropriate to alert Members to potential problems at this stage so that they can continue to monitor the situation and take ownership of the necessary remedial action and this is the basis on which the report is written.

3.6 Due to the extremely difficult financial situation that the Council faced in 2016/17 the Senior Leadership Team agreed and drew up an action plan with some immediate additional spending controls over & above usual controls. These have continued in 2018/19.

These include:

1. Recruitment freeze on staff and new agency placements (exceptions to be signed off by SLT);

2. Release of all existing casual / agency staff (exceptions to be signed off by SLT);

3. Cease overtime / additional hours (exceptions to be signed off by SLT);

4. Enter into no new training commitments, and review existing arrangements (exceptions to be signed off by SLT);

5. Re-launch Work Life Balance options around reduced hours / purchase of leave;

6. Cease spend on discretionary budgets; stationery, office equipment etc;

7. Cease spend on IT / Communications (exceptions to be signed off by SLT);

8. Any spend greater than £250 to be signed off by Executive Director;

9. Any new contractual commitments greater than £5,000 (lifetime value of contract) to be signed off by SLT;

10. Consider "in year" budget options – e.g. previously unidentified efficiencies, review of non-key services.

3.7 These were communicated to staff in 2016/17 and compliance with these will continue to be monitored throughout the year. It is expected that these actions will not only help to reduce the financial burden facing the Council within the current year but also for the coming years.

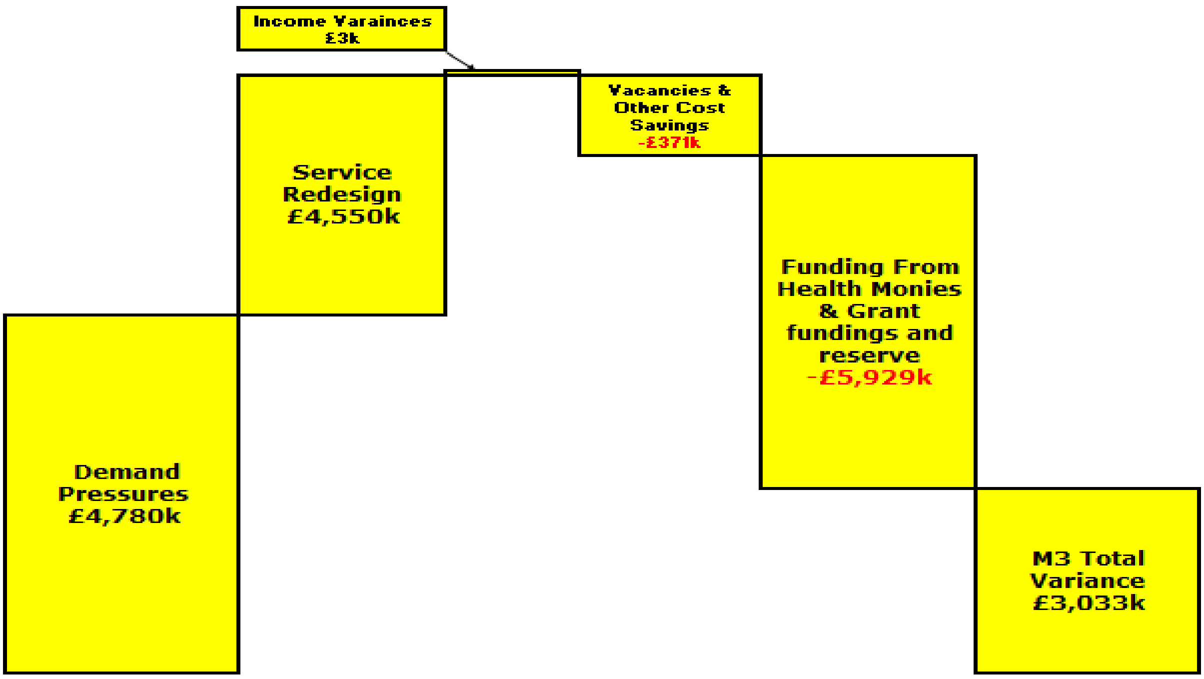
3.8 In addition to these measures, Executive Directors have been tasked with preparing "turnaround" plans as a matter of urgency for their Departments, to ensure that levels of expenditure are controlled and sustainable going forward.

4.0 SERVICE SPECIFIC FINANCIAL MONITORING

4.1 COMMUNITIES AND WELLBEING

4.1.1 The current projected overspend for Communities and Wellbeing is **£3.033m.**

4.1.2 Reasons for major variations are illustrated in the chart below;



4.1.3 Further details by service area are outlined below, along with remedial action being taken.

Theme	Variance £'000	Reason	Action Being Taken
Funding from Health Monies ,Grant Funding and Reserves		Improved Better Care Fund (IBCF) £3,694k. Adult Social Care Protection Grant - £510k. Adult Social Care Reserves -£1,295k. System Resilience Grant -£430k.	The IBCF is being used (in line with funding conditions) to ensure that Adult Social Care needs are met, pressures are reduced on the NHS and that the local social care provider market is supported Care in the community. This is a one off grant being used to support demand pressures within the Choices for Living Well service. One off support towards Adult Social Care Budgets. One off support towards supporting the Choices for Living Well service.
Sub Total	**-5,929**		
Demand Pressures		Housing related Services - Inclusion- £240k (Reason: Unallocated savings target, and costs relating to an increase portfolio of properties). Care in the Community budgets– £3,477k (Reason: Pressure largely around Domiciliary Care, Residential Care and Self Directed Support Budgets). Local Reform & Community Voices - £205k (Reason: Additional cost re Deprivation of Liberty safeguarding (DoLS) assessments). Reviewing team - £168k (Reason: Staffing Costs).	Housing Strategic Lead/CWB SMT are developing an action plan to achieve the savings. The Pressure is offset by Improved Better Care Funding (in line with funding conditions). In addition, all existing high & medium cost care packages are kept under regular review. The DoLS pressure is unavoidable. The completion of DoLS assessments is a statutory function. Attempts are ongoing to ensure costs of assessments are reduced/kept to a minimum and requests for authorisations are starting to plateau. Depending on IBCF resource availability this pressure may be funded by support from the IBCF. This team is funded by the Improved Better Care Fund. This service is meeting statutory responsibilities and is also contributing to the departmental savings programme.

Demand Pressures		Falcon & Griffin - £16k (Reason: Increase out of hours cost). Choices for Living Well Service - £430k (Reason: Pressure from delayed discharge from hospital). Assessment & Care Management - £20k (Reason: Staffing Cost Pressures). ACS Training Program Adults -£36k (Reason: property rental costs at Bury Adult Learning center). Civic Venues -£161k (Reason: Shortfall In income at civic venues and budget cuts). Street Cleaning -£27k (Reason: increase cost relating to fly-tipping, particularly asbestos).	Small pressure as a result of additional out of hours costs. Options are being reviewed to bring Falcon & Griffin back to a balance position. Killelea & Reablement have been integrated to create the Choices for Living Well Service. This service includes the Discharge to Assess scheme where beds are blocked booked at local nursing homes to support hospital discharge, this cost is to be funded by a one off contribution from the Systems Resilience Grant (SRG). This pressure is offset by a one off contribution from CWB Reserves. Persona is expected to contribute towards the rental cost for their use of Bury Adult Learning Centre. This service is part of a wider Growth and Investment Review. Action plans are in place to develop a wellness model within Civics as well as new income generating events. Reduce spend on non-essential spend.
Sub Total	**+4,780**		
Service redesign (Note: A number of Budgets have yet to achieve savings target against specific schemes, as a consequence this is partly/wholly the reason for the overspends)		Strategic Planning & Development team - £166k (Reason: Unachieved savings). Finance - £1,288k (Reason: Unallocated/Unachieved savings targets). Choices for Living Well -£720k (Reason: Reduction of ASC protection grant, and unachieved savings).	Options are being reviewed such as reviewing the allocation of saving targets. This pressure is currently being offset by a one off call on CWB reserves. Options are being reviewed to meet savings targets. Killelea & Reablement have been integrated to create Choices for Living Well Service. The service is undergoing a review and is receiving one off support to meet pressures relating to funding fallout and savings targets.

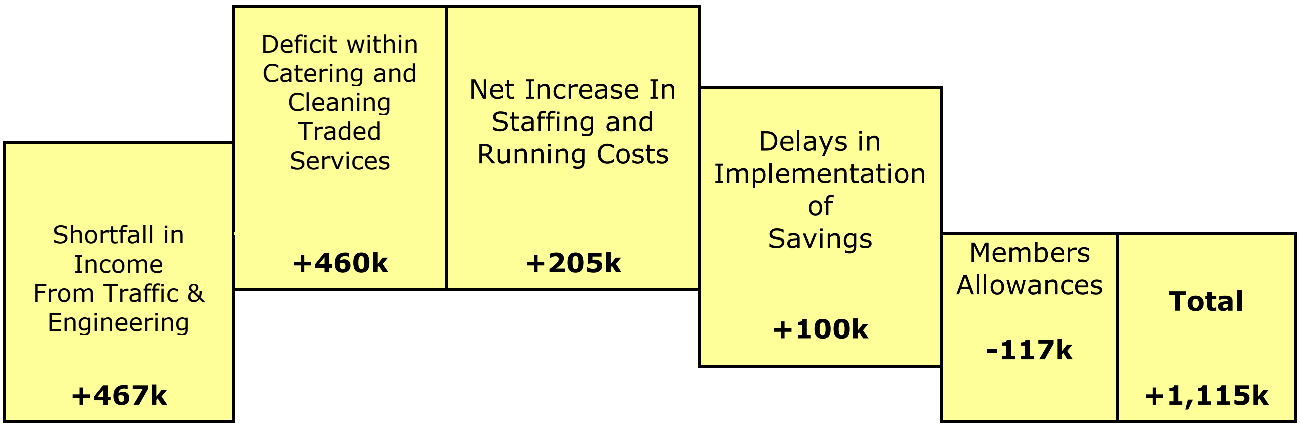
		ACS Staffing section - £53k (Reason: Overspend relates to unachieved savings target). Beverages -£103k (Reason: is largely due to low footfall at castle Leisure Centre impacting on the Cafe and Vending). Environment £420k (Reason: Unachieved savings target). Leisure - £500k (Reason: Delay in achieving savings). Domestic Refuse Collection-£1,300k (Reason: Delay with achieving savings).	Options are being reviewed such as reviewing the allocation of saving targets. This service is part of a wider Growth and Investment Review to address low footfall. The savings target is linked to a joint review across the CWB Department and the Resources & Regulation Department. Phase 2 of the review has been completed. Next steps & savings will be subject to guidance from SLT and elected members and will be dependent upon wider developments across the council such as the development of the digital offer, transformation to Neighbourhood Working and development of Traded Services. Whilst some savings may be delivered in year, achievement of radical transformation and full savings are likely to take longer and require an invest to save approach. The Leisure service is part of a wider Growth and Investment Review. However a £200k saving has already been achieved from changes to VAT regulations. Further options include a continuation of ongoing service reviews to identify efficiencies are underway. A full range of strategic options being developed for SLT/Cabinet consideration. An ongoing service and performance review will create a further £250k saving.
Sub Total	**+4,550**		

Income Variances		ACS Carelink -£9k (Reason: Increase income from Falcon & Griffin). Internal recruitment- £3k (Reason: new income generating scheme). Grounds Maintenance -£15k (Reason: small shortfall on income).	Underspend to be used to support pressures elsewhere within CWB. Underspend to be used to support pressures elsewhere within CWB. Reduce spend on non-essential spend where possible.
Sub Total	**+3**		
Vacancies and Other Staff Cost Savings		Commissioning & Procurement – Other Services -£228k (Reason: Staffing Vacancies). Finance -£26k (Reason: Staffing Vacancies). ASC Operations - -£17k (Reason: Staffing Vacancies). Waste -£100k (Reason: Staffing Vacancies within Education & Awareness team).	Underspend being used to offset pressures within other areas of Commissioning & procurement. Underspend being used to offset pressures within other areas of Finance. Underspend being used to offset pressures within other areas of ASC Operations. Underspends to be used to offset pressures within Waste Management.
Total	**+3,033**		

4.2 RESOURCES AND REGULATION

4.2.1 The Resources & Regulation Department is forecasting an overall overspend of **£1.115m.**

4.2.2 Reasons for major variations are illustrated in the chart overleaf;



4.2.3 Reasons for major variations are illustrated in the table below;

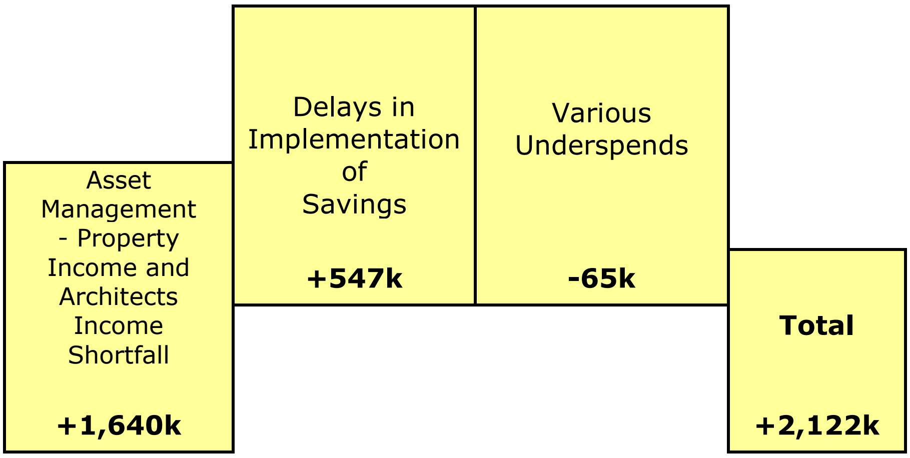
Activity	Variance £'000	Reason	Action Being Taken
Reduced Income from Traffic & Engineering	+467	Estimated shortfalls in income relating to off-street parking (£341,000), Greater Manchester Road Activities Permit Scheme (GMRAPS) (£26,000), bus lane enforcement (£87,000), decriminalised parking fines (£47,000), coring (£41,000). These are offset by estimated surpluses in Council parking permits (£35,000), on-street parking receipts (£19,000), traffic management (£24,000). Plus minor overspends of £3,000.	The shortfalls have arisen as a result of historic income targets, where circumstances have now changed; • off-street parking income target does not take into account the fact that the Council no longer has the majority of off-street parking • GMRAPS (Greater Manchester Road Activities Permit Scheme), again, the income target was set at a time when the utility companies were undertaking a lot of planned renewals of their assets in the

Deficit within Catering and Cleaning Traded Services	+460	Salary costs higher than priced in the SLA for 2018/19 (£168,000). It was decided that the SLA prices quoted would not include the pay award for 2018/19. This was to retain custom from the schools. Small reduction in income due to a number of sites which transferred their business elsewhere. The 2018-19 pay award was not funded. It was decided that the SLA prices quoted for the current year would not include the pay award for 2018/19, this was to retain custom from the schools (£350,000). Inadequate budget for CYPAD / ParentPay systems (£50,000).	The service has revised its income target with respect to current activity levels and has found a £60k positive variance. This is reflected in the month 3 numbers. It will shortly review its processes and structure to ensure there is no income leakage from the relief caretaking service. The appropriate salary levels will be incorporated for the pricing for the forthcoming year. The CYPAD Software cost will be taken from a Catering reserve. The service has identified c£150k pa in cost savings which can be made, unfortunately this will not be possible until the end on 2018, this is as a result of requiring some small infrastructure investment, a redeployment exercise and some training. The service is reviewing its sales prices in the high schools, (this has not been done for some time) which is likely to deliver a higher profit share to Council. The service is reviewing its staffing structure at a site and management level to ensure that there is no waste. The service will review its primary pricing structure following the staffing review with a view to minimising the deficit where possible in the following financial year. The appropriate salary levels will be incorporated for the pricing for the forthcoming year. The service has identified a one off income recovery of c£50k from one of the high schools.
Net Increase In Staffing and Running Costs	+205	Contribution to bad debt provision (£209,000), Credit card charges overspend (£34,000), reduced retrospective rebate income re Procurement (£40,000) offset by net underspends on staffing (£78,000).	Ongoing management of the budgets in order to reduce staffing and running costs spend and to use additional income from Payroll where achieved.
Delayed Implementation of Savings Targets	+100	Within Finance and Efficiency (£100,000).	Revised means of achieving the targets being considered. Awaiting outcome of reviews of services.
Members Allowances	-117	Payments expected to be less than budget.	To be used to assist in reducing the estimated overspend within the department in 2018/19.

4.3 BUSINESS, GROWTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE

4.3.1 The Director of Business, Growth & Infrastructure is forecasting an overall overspend of **£2.122m.**

4.3.2 Reasons for major variations are illustrated in the chart overleaf;



4.3.3 Reasons for major variations are illustrated in the table below;

Activity	Variance £'000	Reason	Action Being Taken
Property Services and Architects Income Shortfall	+1,640	Underachievement in income against budget owing to decline in rental values (£185,000) Void properties for letting (£144,000) Income budgets remaining for properties sold (£107,000) Loss of income to deliver redevelopment on Block A The Rock (£150,000) Town Centre ground rent income underachieving against budget (£340,000)	Restructuring of budgets as part of the creation of the Growth directorate All vacant properties to be market for re-let, or sold Town Centre income is largely beyond the Council's control, but the income figures associated with The Mill Gate Centre and Longfield Centre will continue to be scrutinised Discussions are taking place over whether the Council wishes to refresh its approach to its Investment Strategy in the light of recent market trends Independent management of Radcliffe Market to reduce running costs.

		Shortfall in income against budget from investment properties (£457,000) Shortfall in Markets income (£83,000) Shortfall in Architects income (£174,000) due to income shortfall (reduction in schemes) – closure of libraries, adult care transferred to Persona and general reduction in engagement of Architectural Services (in particular Property & Leisure).	Delivery strategy to be developed and implemented to sell those properties not achieving sufficient income and to build/acquire others which will deliver rental growth in the future

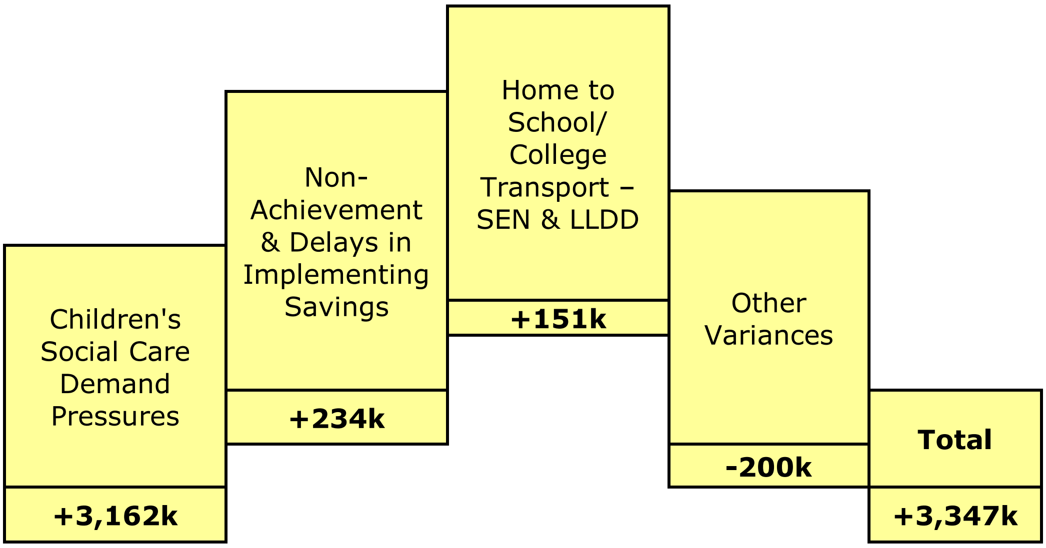
Delayed Implementation of Savings Targets	+547	Within Markets (£31,000), Admin Buildings (£266,000), Property Services (£100,000), Urban Renewal (100,000) and Localities (£50,000).	Revised means of achieving the targets being considered. Awaiting outcome of reviews of services.

Various Underspends	-65	Reduced AGMA costs in Economic Development (£19,000), no Evergreen contribution (£19,000), plus savings on salaries and running costs in Markets (£27,000).	To be used to assist in reducing the estimated overspend within the directorate in 2018/19.

4.4 CHILDREN'S, YOUNG PEOPLE AND CULTURE

4.4.1 The overall Children's, Young People & Culture budget is currently projecting an overspend of **£3.347m.**

4.4.2 Reasons for major variations are illustrated in the chart below;



4.4.3 Further details of the major variations are provided in the table below:

Activity	Variance £'000	Reason	Action Being Taken
Children's Social Care Demand Pressures -			**£3,162,000** of which: £2,917,000 (on-going) £245,000 (one-off)
Short Breaks Service	+132	On-going Demand pressures	The projected increase is due to a number of new cases and numerous cases where there has been an increase in support on both Direct Payments and Commissioned Services.
Children's Residential	+1,772	On-going Demand pressures	This forecast overspending above the £2 million annual budget is based on the number of children in residential placements. There have been 3 additional high cost residential placements since month 2 that have increased the forecast overspending by £240,000.
Through Care Support Costs	+417	On-going Demand pressures	Forecast housing expenditure based on the number of care leavers supported through the budget.
Independent Fostering Agencies	+596	On-going Demand pressures	Forecast is based on the number of children in Independent Fostering Agency placements. There have been 4 new IFA placements in June, increasing the forecast overspending by a further £200,000 when compared to month 2.

Safeguarding	+245	One-off	Safeguarding (+71) – Staff issues will mean that this service will still overspend due to agency staff covering posts. Emergency Duty Team (+42) – Service is struggling to recruit staff and is now reliant on agency staff to cover the statutory hours required. External Legal Fees (+50) – Increased number of court cases that will attract additional court and barristers' fees. Child Sexual Exploitation (+46) – Additional staffing requirements. Initial Response Team (+36) – Staff recruitment issues are placing a heavy reliance on agency staff, and coupled with cost pressures are contributing to the forecast.
Activity	**Variance £'000**	**Reason**	**Action Being Taken**
Home to School/College Transport (SEND & LLDD) - £151,000 (on-going)			
Home to School Transport – SEND (Special Educational Needs & Disabilities) Home to College Transport – LLDD (Post-16 Learners with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities	+151	Continuing increased demand	Savings on Bus Escorts and non-SEN school transport have been offset by overspendings on Transport for SEND pupils and Home to College Transport for LLDD students. The forecast expenditure may change when the schedules are updated in September in time for the new school year. In addition, there is a forecast overspending of £400,000 on Home to School Transport for SEND pupils attending out-of-borough placements funded by the Dedicated Schools Grant. The total forecast overspending on home to schools and colleges transport is approx. £550,000 and is expected to continue at least at this level in the next financial year.
Activity	**Variance £'000**	**Reason**	**Action Being Taken**
Non-achievement and delays in Implementing Savings - £234,000 (one-off - £134,000; on-going - £110,000)			

Statutory Regulatory	+110	Remainder of the 2016/17 and 2017/18 savings that have yet to be achieved Probable on-going shortfall	At the beginning of 2016, it became apparent that the financial problems within the Dedicated Schools Grant meant that the 2016/17 savings option "External Funding Optimization" amounting to £900,000 would not be wholly achieved. The shortfall in the required budget savings was treated as a generic budget saving and distributed amongst the Department. Although almost ¾ of the 2016/17 savings target has been met it has not been fully feasible to identify alternative provision for the remainder mainly due to the demand pressures as shown above that CYP&C is currently encountering. As previously reported these unallocated savings amounted to £266,000 and gradually they have been reduced by £150,000.
Libraries	+85	Savings shortfall (probable one-off)	Business rates and costs relating to library buildings that are due to close are contributing to the forecast overspending. In addition there are £20,700 of budget savings still to be allocated and an AGMA payment due that is not supported by a budget.
Early Years including Children's Centres.	+39	Savings shortfall (probable one-off)	Delays in the decision in implementing the savings option have been offset to some degree by delays in implementing the new staffing structure.
Activity	**Variance £'000**	**Reason**	**Action Being Taken**
Other – (£200,000)			
Children's Domestic Violence	-47	One-off	A new team that is not yet fully staffed.
Reach Out ASU	-51	One-off	Vacant post and other savings identified due to changes in the planned delivery of the service.
Connexions & Youth Service	-53	One-off	Salary savings.
Performance, Planning & Commissioning	-32	One-off	Salary savings.
Other	-17	One-off	Salary savings and reduced discretionary spending in a number of services throughout the department.

4.4.4 Dedicated Schools Grant

Activity	Variance £'000	Reason	Action Being Taken

Dedicated Schools Grant (Control Account) as at the end of the 2017/18 financial year was in **deficit** by £11,127,000.

The DSG Control Account is the mechanism by which local authorities receive funding from the Government for distribution through various funding formulae to Schools, High Needs and Early Years as well as the Central Spend.

This is a cumulative deficit and includes overspendings brought forward from previous financial years as the table below shows.

DSG Control Account							
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	**Totals**
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
DSG Control Account - deficit b/f	105	664	2,719	4,538	6,028	6,978	
DSG in-year summary variation	664	2,055	1,819	1,490	950	4,149	
Totals c/f	**769**	**2,719**	**4,538**	**6,028**	**6,978**	**11,127**	
School Balances	**-6,852**	**-6,662**	**-6,724**	**-6,786**	**-4,955**	**-4,817**	
Main Spending & Budget Variations							
DSB Balance b/f	105	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**105**
DfE Underfunding - Post 16 Provision	n/a	822	612	673	366	449	**2,922**
SEN/Inclusion (incl in-year Top-ups)	226	518	278	-318	-423	1,213	**1,494**
Special Schools (LA & Independent)	48	328	1,362	1,528	460	990	**4,716**
Sickness Insurance Scheme write-off	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	884	**884**
Supply cover	147	222	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**369**
Termination of Employment	138	100	170	99	29	248	**784**
Early Years	n/a	n/a	-648	-492	-182	-2	**-1,324**
Other central spend inc PPG	n/a	65	45	n/a	700	367	**1,177**
Total Variations	**664**	**2,055**	**1,819**	**1,490**	**950**	**4,149**	**11,127**

The major problem areas are nearly all within the High Needs block, which are continuing in 2018/19. Already the 2018/19 Forecast Overspending for Independent Special Schools is £400,000 above budget and is only for increased out-of-borough transport costs.

It is understood that there are around 50 additional placements for children with special educational needs in the 'pipeline' who could easily require funding of approx. **£1½ million** in 2018/19 and rising to over **£2 million** in a full year.

NB these additional placements are not included in the above financial forecasts and therefore it could mean that the deficit on the DSG at the end of 2018/19 would be £13 million rising to £15 million by the end of 2019/20.

The following includes the cumulative figures for the major variations listed in the above table.

Activity	Variance £'000	Reason	Action Being Taken
Independent Special Schools	Balance +4,716 Additional spending on SEND transport +400 Forecast additional spend +1½ million (see above note)	Continuing demand pressures of SEND pupils requiring complex and high cost places that cannot be provided within maintained schools in Bury	SEN team endeavours to provide extra support to children to try and keep as many within Bury schools that meets their complex needs – see below the 'Pupils with SEN' overspending. The current budget is of £5.6 million and includes the cost of home to school transport provided by the independent institutions, which is estimated to annually cost another £400,000 per year. (See above comment within Home to School Transport for SEN pupils).
Post-16 Commissioned Places	Balance +2,922	Continuing demand pressures of LLDD students requiring complex and high cost places in post-16 provision	The responsibility for provision for Learners with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities (LLDD) up to the age of 25 was transferred to local authorities some 5 years ago. Unfortunately insufficient funding monies were transferred to Bury to meet all of the on-going requirements of these vulnerable students.

SEN/Inclusion (incl in-year Top-ups)	Balance +1,494		There are a number of Education and Health Care plans that occur after the budget has been set at the start of the financial year. These require funding and in some cases "top-up" funding for those pupils with more complex needs. As shown above, the SEN team endeavour to try and keep pupils within provision within Bury schools.
Schools' Sickness Insurance Scheme	+884	Remnant amount on the Balance Sheet	The Insurance Scheme ceased to be offered as a traded service to schools at the end of the 2016/17 financial year as it was in deficit for 5 years. During the 3 month cessation period several schools submitted claims that increased the level of the deficit above the 2016/17 premiums and these were unrecoverable in 2017/18. Consequently the remnant amount was transferred off the Balance Sheet to the DSG Revenue Account at the end of the 2017/18 financial year. The recovery plan is to clear the deficit from the additional monies being provided by the National Funding Formula over the next few years – see deficit recovery plan below.
Activity	**Variance £'000**	**Reason**	**Action Being Taken**
Summary Position of the Department's overspendings – £14,828,000. **Potential additional spending within the DSG of between £1½ million and £2 million**			
General Fund	+3,347		See detailed statements in "General Fund Cost Bridges"
Dedicated Schools Grant –2018/19 only	+400		See detailed statements above The current SEND review and recommended outcomes will help to address the funding position by containing expenditure within the approved annual revenue budget.

Dedicated Schools Grant – previous years' overspendings	+11,127		Unlike overspendings by services funded through the General Fund that are 'written-off' by the Council at the end of the financial year, overspendings by services funded through the Dedicated Schools Grant are carried forward into the next financial year. The continuing demand pressures and lack of funding for several years of pupils and students up to the age of 25 are the main reasons why the carry forward deficit of has grown and continues to increase to levels that are significantly above the levels of schools' surplus balances.
Potential impact on the Control Account in 2018/19 and 2019/20	£1½M (part year) £2M (FYE)		See 'NB' note above
Activity	**Variance £'000**	**Reason**	**Action Being Taken**

DSG Control Account Deficit Recovery Plan

This level of overspending and low levels of funding are not sustainable as sometime in the future the local authority will not have sufficient monies available to finance the deficit within the Dedicated Schools Grant.

Discussions have taken place with officials from the Department for Education, who were fact-finding to help build a business case for extra funding to meet the escalating demand for High Needs for submission to HM Treasury as part of the autumn's Budget Spending Review.

A number of options are being considered that could contribute towards the demand pressures and help to reduce the deficit on the DSG Control Account. The financial effects of these are shown in the table below

- Mandatory Cost Threshold – schools now have to contribute the first £6,000 of their pupil's Education and Healthcare Plan from their delegated budgets.
- Traded Service for SEN Support and Inclusion – funding of services such as CLAS from schools' delegated budgets and/or reduced levels of services.
- Transfer some SEN Support and Inclusion services out of the DSG to be funded by the local authority, which has significant financial problems and therefore could lead to the reduction in the levels of these services to schools, pupils and students.
- Implement annual efficiencies in other SEN Support and Inclusion services.
- Request a Block Transfer of £1 million from the Schools Block to the High Needs block – NB subject to approval each year by the Secretary of State.

Year	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	Totals
	£m's	£m's	£m's	£m's	£m's
Schools Mandatory Cost Threshold (1st £6,000)	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-2.25	-9.0
SEN Support & Inclusion – Traded	-0.4	-1.0	-1.4	-1.4	-4.2
SEN Support & Inclusion – General Fund	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9
SEN Support & Inclusion – Annual Efficiencies / Savings	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6
DSG Block Transfer	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0
TOTAL RECOVERY	**-2.65**	**-4.75**	**-4.15**	**-4.15**	**-15.7**

4.5 ART GALLERY & MUSEUM

4.5.1 There is a forecast net overspend of **£95,000** due to The Museum Development income budget from prior years continuing to be unachievable.

4.6 NON-SERVICE SPECIFIC

4.6.1 There is a forecast net underspend of **£6.536m.** This relates primarily to the Council's Treasury Management activity (see Section 9.0, page 26 for further details) of an increase in investment income (£4.0m) and a reduced need in provisions of £2.5m.

5.0 CLINICAL COMMISSIONING GROUP (CCG)

5.1 At Month 3 the CCG is reporting a year to date and forecast outturn in line with its plan which has been set to deliver all NHSE business rules. In reporting this position however, the CCG is reporting a net risk position of £5.4m after mitigations of £2.5m.

Table 1: Summary Financial Performance for the Period Ending 30th June 2018

Financial Performance	£000's					
Area	**YTD Budget**	**YTD Actual**	**YTD Variance**	**Annual Budget**	**FOT**	**FOT Variance**
Allocations	**(74,067)**	**(74,067)**	**0**	**(302,811)**	**(302,811)**	**0**
Acute Services	36,976	37,354	378	149,964	150,204	240
Community Health Services	6,285	6,382	97	25,178	25,178	0
Continuing Care Services	3,071	3,156	85	12,803	12,803	0
Mental Health Services	6,974	7,054	80	27,897	28,682	785
Other Programme Services	1,862	1,856	(6)	7,364	7,353	(11)
Primary Care Services	8,971	9,031	59	36,392	36,400	8
Primary Care Co-commissioning	6,415	6,415	0	26,473	26,473	0
Programme Costs	**70,554**	**71,248**	**693**	**286,071**	**287,093**	**1,022**
Running Cost	1,080	1,080	0	4,319	4,319	0
Total Costs	**71,634**	**72,328**	**693**	**290,390**	**291,412**	**1,022**
Reserves	693	0	(693)	5,467	4,445	(1,022)
(Surplus)/Deficit	**(1,740)**	**(1,739)**	**0**	**(6,954)**	**(6,954)**	**0**

Financial Performance 2018-19

5.2 The CCG has identified several key risks during 2018/19 including a continued trend of increased non elective acute activity; the control of elective acute activity as the contract has moved to a Payment by Results (PbR) contract in 2018-19; the non-delivery of the efficiency savings (QIPP) gap of £8.4m; and the ongoing financial sustainability and quality improvement issues for the CCG's main providers. To plan and delivery mitigating actions to address these risks the CCG is continuing its programme of accelerated savings in order to identify areas where services can be reconfigured or decommissioned.

5.3 Financial Pressures

5.3.1 At month 3, the key areas that are showing significant forecast outturn pressures are the acute and mental health services.

5.3.2 The acute services continue to be under pressure from increasing non elective activity. To date no Better Care Fund (BCF) or transformation schemes are supporting the level of deflections needed to address bring the activity in line with plan.

5.3.3 Mental health pressures continue into 2018-19 with a significant unplanned cost relating to additional bed days required to support the current level of delayed transfers of care within the mental health acute wards. Work has started with Local Authority colleagues to address this, however this will need to be escalated to urgently address the significant cost pressures (circa £0.5m per quarter).

6.0 CAPITAL BUDGET

6.1 Capital Programme

6.1.1 The revised estimated budget for the Capital Programme 2018/19 at the end of June is shown in the table below:

2018/19	£m
Original Capital Programme	25.368
(Approved) Slippage from 2017/18	28.398
In year adjustments and contributions	682
Revised Capital Allocation at Quarter 1	**54.448**
Estimated re-profiled projects into 2019/20	(9.861)
Revised working budget for Year at Qtr 1	**44.587**

6.1.2 The expenditure and funding profile for the Capital Programme together with a detailed breakdown of the Original Approved Programme, the Revised Estimate, Forecast Outturn, Actual Spend up to end of Month 3, and the estimated under/over-spend of the capital programme for 2018/19 is shown in Appendix A.

6.1.3 Members should note that given the complexity and size of some of the larger schemes currently in the Council's Capital Programme the information received from budget holders can vary significantly from one quarterly report to the next and should be read in this context.

6.1.4 At the end of Quarter1, a total of £9.861m of the 2018/19 budget has been identified for re-profiling into 2019/20. Most of this amount is attributed to Children Services Projects where the schemes are funded mainly by grants from Department of Education to a total of £7.188m.

The remainder is attributable to Housing Development Schemes to a total of £1.173m and an amount of £1.5m for Highways maintenance projects.

6.2 Expenditure

6.2.1 The Forecast Outturn as at Month 3 is £44.733m and Budget Managers have reported, after consideration being given to very early stages of development for a number of schemes in the programme, that they expect to spend up to this amount by 31 March 2019.

6.2.2 Actual expenditure after accruals that was realised by the end of Month 3 totals £4.1m.

6.2.3 The main areas to record expenditure for the first quarter are:

- Housing Development schemes £1.659m
- Children's, Young People and Culture - £0.431m
- Older People £0.620m
- Highways Schemes £0.657m
- Housing Public Sector - £0.978m

6.3. Variances

6.3.1 Appendix A provides details of variances for each scheme based on latest available information received from budget managers and at Month 3 it shows a projected overspend for the Programme of £0.148m. This amount is not material in relation to the size of the programme and it is expected to reduce as schemes progress in year. All forecasted overspends are routinely monitored and analysed by budget managers with remedial action initiated as soon as the risk is deemed to negatively affect the programme or its outcomes.

6.3.2 Brief reasons for all variances are provided in Appendix A attached with this report.

6.4 Funding

6.4.1 The funding profile included in Appendix A shows the resources available to cover the capital programme during 2018/19.

6.4.2 The principal source of funding for Capital schemes approved for the 2018/19 programme is made of external resources together with resources unspent and carried forward from previous years. The Council and Cabinet have also approved new allocations for the year towards Highways Improvement works (as part of a three year programme) and Neighbourhood working projects to a value of £4.35m, funded by Council's own resources through capital receipts and borrowing.

6.4.3 The position of the capital receipts and borrowing as at the end of Month 3 is reported below. The figures in the table show the total funding requirement for the revised estimated capital programme inclusive of potential slippage into 2019/20 and the expected resources to be supported by the Council as at the end of Quarter 1 of the year.

2018/19 Use of Council Resources for Capital Investment	£m
Revised Capital Programme allocation for the year	44.587
Use of external funding and contributions	(28.225)
Balance of programme relying on Council resources	**16.362**
Use of Capital receipts and earmarked reserves	4.776
Use of Prudential Borrowing (2018/19 approved schemes)	3.750
Use of Prudential Borrowing (2017/18 schemes brought forward)	7.836
Total Council Resources used to support the Capital Budget for Year	**16.362**

6.5 Capital Programme Monitoring

6.5.1 The programme will be monitored closely during the year by CPMG and Management Accountancy with an aim to identify potential risks to delivery of schemes on cost and time. A review of the operational programme is underway to realign schemes in the programme with the reporting timetable and target a slippage into 2019/20 to a maximum 10% of the working programme.

7.0 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

7.1 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) relates to the operation of the Council's housing stock and can be viewed as a landlord account. It is required by statute to be accounted for separately within the General Fund and is therefore effectively ring-fenced.

7.2 The latest estimates show a projected surplus (working balance carried forward) of £1.030m at the end of 2018/19. The projected outturn shows a deficit balance of £0.899m. See Appendix B.

7.3 There are a number of variations that contribute to the projected outturn position but there is one significant area where the variance exceeds 10% and £50k that has resulted in the projected deficit balance:

- Revenue contributions to capital – the contribution required to the costs of major works to the housing stock last year was significantly lower than the budget due to significant slippage on planned schemes. Subject to Council approval these resources are now required in 2018/19 to complete the 2017/18 programme, the unspent resources in 2017/18 were transferred to the Business Plan Headroom Reserve on a temporary basis and will need to be released back to the HRA to maintain its minimum level of balances.

7.4 The main impacts on the HRA year-end balance are normally ***void levels***, the ***level of rent arrears*** and the ***level of Right to Buy sales.***

***Voids*:**
The rent loss due to voids for April to June was on average 1.51% which is worse than the 1.2% void target level set in the original budget. If this performance was to continue for the rest of the year there would be a reduction in rental income of

£91k over the original budget; the projections of rental income in Appendix B have been calculated on this basis.

Six Town Housing continue to review the voids processes and the various factors affecting demand.

Arrears:

The rent arrears at the end of June totalled £1.485m, an increase of 3% since the end of March. Of the total arrears £0.610m relates to former tenants and £0.875m relates to current tenants. An estimated £0.226m of current tenant arrears are in cases where either the under occupancy charge applies or the tenants are in receipt of Universal Credit rather than Housing Benefit.

The Council is required to make a provision for potential bad debts. The contribution for the year is calculated with reference to the type of arrear, the amount outstanding on each individual case and the balance remaining in the provision following write off of debts.

Based on the performance to the end of June, projected for the full year, this provision would require an additional contribution of £0.171m to be made.

The 2018/19 HRA estimates allow for additional contributions to the provision totalling £0.473m, £0.178m for uncollectable debts and £0.295m to reflect the potential impact that welfare benefit changes could have on the level of rent arrears. Therefore there is a potential underspend of £0.302m. The projected outturn has not been amended to reflect this as rent arrears are volatile and an increase in the numbers of Universal Credit cases is expected during the current financial year.

Right to Buy Sales:

From April 2012 the maximum Right to Buy discount increased from £26,000 to £75,000.

This has resulted in an increase in the number of applications and ultimately sales. There were 55 sales in 2016/17 and this increased to 71 sales last year.

The forecast for 2018/19 was set at 60, this being an increase of 15 on the level of sales assumed for Bury in the Government's self–financing valuation.

From July 2014 the maximum percentage discount on houses increased from 60% to 70% (in line with the discounts allowed on flats). The maximum discount now stands at £80,900.

From 26th May 2015 the qualifying period for Right to Buy was reduced from 5 years to 3 years.

The number of sales has a direct effect on the resources available to the HRA – the average full year rent loss for each dwelling sold is around £3,700.

There have been 12 sales in the period April to June. This is a similar number as at this point last year. The number of applications currently proceeding is 7 higher than at this point last year so it would seem likely that the total number of sales will be higher than the original forecast.

The forecast has been amended from 60 to 70, with the increase of 10 forecast sales resulting in a potential reduction in rental income of around £19k in the current year; the projections of rental income in Appendix B have been calculated on this basis.

7.5 The Welfare Reform and Work Act requires a 1% reduction in social housing rents for 4 years from 2016/17 which has a significant impact on future HRA resources; it has been announced that following this period there will be a return to the previous rent policy i.e. increases of Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) plus 1%.

8.0 PRUDENTIAL INDICATOR MONITORING

8.1 It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the "Affordable Borrowing Limits". The authority's approved Prudential Indicators (affordability limits) for 2018/19 is outlined in the approved Treasury Management Strategy Statement.

8.2 The authority continues to monitor the Prudential Indicators on a quarterly basis and Appendix C shows the original estimates for 2018/19 (approved by Council on 21 February 2018) with the revised projections as at 30 June, 2018. The variances can be seen in the Appendix together with explanatory notes. The Prudential Indicators were not breached during the first three months of 2018/19.

9.0 TREASURY MANAGEMENT

9.1 Investments:

9.1.1 At the 30th June 2018 the Council's investments totalled £18.8m and comprised:-

Type of Investment	£m
Call Investments (Cash equivalents)	7.7
Fixed Investments (Short term investments)	11.1
Total	**18.8**

9.1.2 All investments were made in line with Link's suggested credit worthiness matrices and the approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the first quarter of 2018/19.

The Council has earned the following return on investments:
Quarter 1 0.50%

9.1.3 This figure is higher than Link's suggested budgeted investment earnings rate for returns on investments, placed for periods up to three months in 2018/19, of 0.20%

9.2 Borrowing:

9.2.1 No new external borrowing has been undertaken in the quarter to 30th June 2018.

9.2.2 At 30th June 2018 the Council's debts totalled £190.506m and comprised:-

	30 June 2018		
	Principal		Avg.
	£000	£000	Rate
Fixed rate funding			
PWLB Bury	131,453		
PWLB Airport	550		
Market Bury	58,500	190,503	
Variable rate funding			
PWLB Bury	0		
Market Bury	0	0	
Temporary Loans / Bonds	3	3	
Total Debt		**190,506**	**3.96%**

9.2.3 The overall strategy for 2018/19 is to finance capital expenditure by running down cash/investment balances and taking shorter term borrowing rather than more expensive longer term loans. With the reduction of cash balances the level of short term investments will fall. Given that investment returns are likely to remain low for the financial year 2018/19, then savings will be made by running down investments and taking shorter term loans rather than more expensive long term borrowing.

9.2.4 It is anticipated that further borrowing will be undertaken during this financial year.

10.0 MINIMUM LEVEL OF BALANCES

10.1 The actual position on the General Fund balance is shown in the following table:

	£m
General Fund Balance 31 March 2018 per Accounts	**7.549**
Less : Minimum balances to be retained in 2018/19 Less : Forecast overspend at Month 3	-4.250 -3.176
Forecast Available Balances at 31 March 2019	**0.123**

10.2 Based on the information contained in this report, on the risk assessments that have been made at both corporate and strategic level, on the outturn position for 2018/19 and using information currently to hand on the likely achievement of cuts options, there is no reason at present to take the minimum level of balances above the existing level of £4.250m.

10.3 In light of the above assessment it is recommended that the minimum level of balances be retained at **£4.250m**.

10.4 Members are advised that using available balances to fund ongoing expenditure would be a breach of the Council’s Golden Rules. Likewise, Members are advised that the Authority faces significant funding reductions in the future, and balances are likely to be required to fund one-off costs of service transformation.

11.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

11.1 There are no specific equality and diversity implications.

12.0 FUTURE ACTIONS

12.1 Budget monitoring reports will continue to be presented to the Strategic Leadership Team on a monthly basis and on a quarterly basis to the Cabinet, Overview & Scrutiny Committee and Audit Committee.

Councillor Eamonn O'Brien, Cabinet Member for Finance and Housing

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List of Background Papers:-
Finance Working Papers, 2018/19 held by the Interim Executive Director of Resources & Regulation.

Contact Details:-*Steve Kenyon, Interim Executive Director of Resources & Regulation, Tel. 0161 253 6922, E-mail: S.Kenyon@bury.gov.uk*

Bury MBC: Capital Budget Monitoring Statement

Month 3 - 2018/19

Appendix A

		(1) 2018/19 Original Estimate £000's	(2) Slippage £000's	(3) Adjust-ments £000's	(4) Revised Estimate Before Reprofile £000's	(5) Reprofiled to Future Years £000's	(6) Revised Estimate After Reprofile Col.4-Col.5 £000's	(7) Forecast Outturn 2018/19 £000's	(8) 2018/19 Month 03 Actual £000's	(9) Month 3 Variance / (Underspend) or Overspend Col.7-Col.6 £000's	
Children, Young People & Culture	DFES - Devolved Formula	461	738	13	1,212	(743)	468	479	79	11	☺
Children, Young People & Culture	NDS Modernisation	6,243	8,848	(13)	15,078	(6,271)	8,807	8,808	486	1	☺
Children, Young People & Culture	Access Initiative		6		6	(6)	-	-	-	-	☺
Children, Young People & Culture	Targetted Capital Funds		(76)		(76)		(76)	-	(138)	76	⊗
Children, Young People & Culture	Free School Meal Capital Grant		22		22	(22)	-	-	-	-	☺
Children, Young People & Culture	Early Education Fund		140		140	(136)	4	4	4	0	☺
Children, Young People & Culture	Protecting Play Fields		10		10	(10)	-	-	-	-	☺
Communities & Wellbeing	Environmental Works		85		85		85	85		-	☺
Communities & Wellbeing	Environmental Nuisance Measures		46		46		46	46	11	-	☺
Communities & Wellbeing	Improving Info.Management		80		80		80	80		-	☺
Communities & Wellbeing	Parks		91		91		91	96	5	5	☺
Communities & Wellbeing	Social Care Single Capital Pot / Older people	455	19		474		474	474	(187)	-	⊗
Communities & Wellbeing	Empty Property Strategy		405		405		405	405	19	-	☺
Communities & Wellbeing	Neighbourhood Working	600			600		600			(600)	⊗
Communities & Wellbeing	Housing development - Urban Renewal		5,719	100	5,819	(1,173)	4,646	4,646	1,659	1	☺
Communities & Wellbeing	Disabled Facilities Grant	968	700		1,668		1,668	1,668	113	-	☺
Communities & Wellbeing	Waste Management		27		27		27	27		-	☺
Resources & Regulation	Flood Repair & Defence		1,392		1,392		1,392	1,392	13	-	☺
Resources & Regulation	Street Lighting LED Invest to Save		**251**	107	358		358	358	11	-	☺
Resources & Regulation	Traffic Management Schemes		271		271		271	271	1	-	☺
Resources & Regulation	Public Rights of Way		89		89		89	89		-	☺
Resources & Regulation	Planned Maintenance	5,629	4,594	196	10,419	(1,500)	8,919	8,919	118	-	☺
Resources & Regulation	Policy		9		9		9	9		-	☺
Resources & Regulation	Bridges		119		119		119	119	5	-	☺
Resources & Regulation	Traffic Calming and Improvement		497		497		497	497	179	-	☺
Resources & Regulation	**Prestwich Town Centre**		1,020		1,020		1,020	1,020	330	-	☺
Resources & Regulation	Environmental Projects	13	304		317		317	317	181	-	⊗
Resources & Regulation	Development Group Projects		11		11		11	11		-	⊗
Resources & Regulation	Corporate ICT Projects	1,170	345		1,514		1,514	1,514		-	☺
Resources & Regulation	Property Development		50	278	329		329	1,016	138	687	☺
Resources & Regulation	Property Management / Sale of Assets				-		-		83	-	☺
Resources & Regulation	ELR Trust				-		-		13	-	☺
Housing Public Sector	Disabled Facilities Adaptations		100		100		100	650	25	550	☺
Housing Public Sector	Housing programme Major works (HRA funded)	9,830	2,486		12,316		12,316	11,732	953	(584)	⊗
Total Bury Council controlled programme		**25,368**	**28,398**	**682**	**54,448**	**(9,861)**	**44,587**	**44,733**	**4,100**	**148**	

Funding position:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Capital Receipts	***1,700***	637	-	2,337		2,337	2,337
Reserve / Earmarked Capital Receipts	***70***	2,178	301	2,549	(109)	2,440	2,440
General Fund Revenue	***-***	45	-	45	-	45	45
Housing Revenue Account	***-***	700	-	700	-	700	700
Capital Grants/Contributions	***10,018***	12,237	381	22,636	(7,572)	15,064	15,064
HRA/MRA Schemes	***9,830***	2,586	-	12,416	-	12,416	12,416
Unsupported Borrowing	***3,750***	6,906		10,656		10,656	10,803
Unsupported Borrowing older schemes		3,109		3,109	(2,180)	929	929
	25,368	**28,398**	**682**	**54,448**	**(9,861)**	**44,587**	**44,733**

Key for budget monitoring reports

Projected Overspend (or Income Shortfall)

(red)	a major problem with the budget	more than 10% and above £50,000
(orange)	a significant problem with the budget	more than 10% but less than £50,000
(yellow)	expenditure/income in line with budget	
(light blue)	a significant projected underspend (or income surplus)	more than 10% but less than £50,000
(green)	a major projected underspend (or income surplus)	more than 10% and above £50,000

☺
☺
⊗

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

Appendix B

April 2018 - June 2018

	2018/19 Original Estimate	2018/19 Latest Estimate	2018/19 Projected Outturn	2018/19 Variation Over/(Under)
	£	£	£	£
INCOME				
Dwelling rents	29,206,600	29,206,600	29,050,200	156,400
Non-dwelling rents	195,600	195,600	193,200	2,400
Heating charges	39,000	39,000	39,276	(276)
Other charges for services and facilities	935,900	935,900	915,000	20,900
Contributions towards expenditure	34,900	34,900	42,500	(7,600)
Total Income	30,412,000	30,412,000	30,240,176	171,824
EXPENDITURE				
Repairs and Maintenance	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
General Management	831,000	831,000	795,546	(35,454)
Special Services	857,200	857,200	845,900	(11,300)
Rents, rates, taxes and other charges	111,400	111,400	79,300	(32,100)
Increase in provision for bad debts - uncollectable debt	178,400	178,400	178,100	(300)
Increase in provision for bad debts - impact of Benefit I	294,900	294,900	294,200	(700)
Cost of Capital Charge	4,625,600	4,625,600	4,597,600	(28,000)
Depreciation/Impairment of fixed assets - council dwel	8,230,800	8,230,800	8,152,300	(78,500)
Depreciation of fixed assets - other assets	51,100	51,100	43,602	(7,498)
Debt Management Expenses	40,600	40,600	40,600	0
Contribution to/(from) Business Plan Headroom Reserv	107,700	107,700	107,700	0
Total Expenditure	15,333,700	15,333,700	15,139,848	(193,852)
Net cost of services	(15,078,300)	(15,078,300)	(15,100,329)	(22,029)
Amortised premia / discounts	(7,700)	(7,700)	(7,700)	0
Interest receivable - on balances	(47,100)	(47,100)	(30,800)	16,300
Interest receivable - on loans (mortgages)	0	0	(310)	(310)
Net operating expenditure	(15,133,100)	(15,133,100)	(15,139,139)	(6,039)
Appropriations				
Appropriation relevant to Impairment	0	0		0
Revenue contributions to capital	1,744,500	1,744,500	3,679,600	1,935,100
(Surplus) / Deficit before ALMO/SHU payments	(13,388,600)	(13,388,600)	(11,459,539)	1,929,061

Payments to Six Town Housing / Transfers re Strategic Housing Unit excluded from above				
Six Town Housing Management Fee	13,058,600	13,058,600	13,058,600	0
Contribution to SHU Costs	320,000	320,000	320,000	0
Total	13,378,600	13,378,600	13,378,600	0

(Surplus) / Deficit after ALMO/SHU payments	(10,000)	(10,000)	1,919,061	1,929,061
Working balance brought forward	(1,020,000)	(1,020,000)	(1,020,000)	0
Working balance carried forward	(1,030,000)	(1,030,000)	899,061	1,929,061

key for budget monitoring reports
Projected Overspend (or Income Shortfall) of
a major problem with the budget - more than 10% and above 50K
a significant problem with the budget - more than 10% but less than 50K
expenditure/income on line with budget
a significant projected underspend (or income surplus) - more than 10% but under 50K
a major projected underspend (or income surplus) - more than 10% and above 50K

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The table below shows the prudential indicators as derived from the Treasury Management Strategy Report for 2018/19 and the Original Budget for 2018/19 as approved at Council in February 2018. The Original Budget for 2018/19 is compared with the Forecast Outturn for 2018/19 as at 30th June 2018.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**Original Budget 2018/19**	**Forecast Outturn at 30 June 2018**	**Variance**	**Notes**
	£'000	**£'000**		
Estimate of Capital Expenditure				
Non-HRA	14,688	32,351	120.25%	
HRA existing expenditure	9,830	12,382		
TOTAL	**24,518**	**44,733**		1
Estimate of Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)				
Non-HRA	124,704	129,542	3.88%	
HRA existing expenditure	40,531	40,531		
HRA reform settlement	78,253	78,253		2
	243,488	**248,326**		3

AFFORDABILITY	**Original Budget 2018/19**	**Forecast Outturn at 30 June 2018**	**Variance**	**Notes**
	£'000	**£'000**		
Estimate of incremental impact of capital investment decisions				
Increase in council tax (band D, per annum)	£0.29	£2.74		4
Increase in housing rent per week	£0.00	£0.00		5
Ratio of Financing Costs to net revenue stream				
Non-HRA	2.94%	2.95%	0.25%	6
HRA	14.47%	14.15%	(2.20%)	6
Net External Borrowing only to support the CFR in Medium Term	**£'000**	**£'000**		
Net External borrowing over medium term	176,006	176,006		7
Total CFR over Medium Term	243,488	242,660		7
Net External Borrowing < Total CFR	TRUE	TRUE		

EXTERNAL DEBT	**Original Budget 2018/19**	**Forecast Outturn at 30 June 2018**	**Variance**	**Notes**
	£'000	**£'000**		
Authorised limit of external debt				
Borrowing	199,200	204,000		
Other long term liabilities	5,000	5,000		
HRA reform settlement	79,300	79,300		
TOTAL	283,500	288,300	1.69%	8
Operational boundary				
Borrowing	164,200	169,000		
Other long term liabilities	5,000	5,000		
HRA reform settlement	79,300	79,300		
TOTAL	248,500	253,300	1.93%	8

TREASURY MANAGEMENT	Original Budget 2018/19	Forecast Outturn at 30 June 2018	Variance	Notes
Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure Net principal re fixed rate borrowing / investments	117%	117%	0.00%	9
Upper limit for variable rate exposure Net principal re variable rate borrowing / investments	-17%	-17%	0.00%	9
Upper limit for total principal sums invested for > 364 days	£10 m	£10 m		10
Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing at 30 June 2018	Upper/lower limit	Actual		
Under 12 months	40% - 0%	10.15%		
12 months and within 24 months	35% - 0%	5.10%		
24 months and within 5 years	40% - 0%	4.59%		
5 years and within 10 years	50% - 0%	13.53%		
10 years and above	90% - 30%	66.63%		

Notes to the Prudential Indicators:

1. The original budget shows the approved Capital Programme expenditure of £25,368,000. The forecast outturn of £44,733,000 is higher than budget because of slippage from 2017/18.

2. Following the Government announcement to reform the system of financing Council housing, the Authority had to pay the Department for Communities and Local Government £78.253m on the 28th March 2012. The Council financed this expenditure by PWLB loans.

3. Capital Financing Requirement relates to all capital expenditure – i.e. it includes relevant capital expenditure incurred in previous years. The Capital financing requirement reflects the authority's underlying need to borrow.

4. The finance costs related to the increases in capital expenditure impact upon Council tax. The increase in Council Tax reflects the level of borrowing to be taken in 2018/19 to finance current and previous years' capital expenditure.

5. There is no direct impact of capital expenditure on housing rents as the housing rent is set according to Government formula.

6. The ratios for financing costs to net revenue stream for both General Fund and HRA have remained relatively stable.

7. To ensure that borrowing is only for a capital purpose and therefore show that the authority is being prudent this indicator compares the level of borrowing and capital financing requirement (CFR) over the medium term. The level of borrowing will always be below the CFR.

8. The authorised limit and operational boundary are consistent with the authority's plans for capital expenditure and financing. The authorised limit is the maximum amount that the authority can borrow.

9. The variable and fixed limits together look at the whole portfolio and will therefore together always show 100% exposure. Variable interest rate limit can be positive or negative as investments under 364 days are classed as variable and are credit balances which are offset against debit variable loans. The smaller the balance of

investments, the more likely the variable limit will be positive as the variable loan debit balance will be higher than the credit investment balance offset against it.

10. Principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days have been set at £10 million. The investment balance is estimated to be cash flow driven, however if the opportunity arises that surplus investment balances are available then advantage will be taken of favourable rates.

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Agenda Item 6

REPORT FOR DECISION

Bury COUNCIL

	SLT **OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**
DATE:	**20 August 2018** **11 September 2018**
SUBJECT:	**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL CARE OMBUDSMAN COMPLAINTS AND OMBUDSMAN'S ANNUAL REVIEW LETTER**
REPORT FROM:	**THE MONITORING OFFICER**
CONTACT OFFICER:	**JAYNE HAMMOND, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND DEMOCRATIC SERVICES**
TYPE OF DECISION:	**COMMITTEE DECISION**
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/STATUS:	This paper is within the public domain
SUMMARY:	**This report sets out findings and recommendations of the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman**
OPTIONS & RECOMMENDED OPTION	(a) That the content of the Ombudsman's Annual Review Letter to the Council be noted (b) That the complaints made to the Local Government Ombudsman referred to the Council during 2017/18 and their outcomes be noted;

IMPLICATIONS:	
Corporate Aims/Policy Framework:	Do the proposals accord with the Policy Framework but will need approval of Full Council. Yes
Statement by the S151 Officer: Financial Implications and Risk Considerations:	*Executive Director of Resources to advise regarding risk management*
Health and Safety Implications	*None*
Statement by Executive Director of Resources (including Health and Safety Implications)	
Equality/Diversity implications:	There is no impact on equality matters as the report contains options for a discussion.
Considered by Monitoring Officer:	Yes – the legal implications are set out in the report. (There is a statutory duty for the Monitoring Officer to prepare a formal report JH

	to the Council where there has been an act which constitutes maladministration or service failure; and where the Ombudsman has conducted an investigation into the matter).
Wards Affected:	All
Scrutiny Interest:	Overview and Scrutiny Committee

TRACKING/PROCESS **DIRECTOR: Interim Director of Resources and Regulation**

Chief Executive/ Strategic Leadership Team	Cabinet Member/Chair	Ward Members	Partners
20 August 2018			
Scrutiny Committee	Cabinet/Committee	Council	

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Council receives an Annual Report summarising all complaints dealt with by the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman ("LGO"). This Report provides a brief commentary on the Ombudsman's Annual Review letter.

2. Ombudsman's Jurisdiction

2.1. The Ombudsman's jurisdiction is covered by the Local Government Act 1974 which defines the main statutory functions for the Ombudsman as:

- to investigate complaints against councils and some other authorities
- to investigate complaints about adult social care providers from people who arrange or fund their adult social care (Health Act 2009)

The Ombudsmen's jurisdiction under Part III of the Act covers all local authorities (excluding town and parish councils); police and crime bodies; and school admission appeal panels.

2.2 Complaints and Enquiries Received by the Ombudsman in 2017/18

2.2.1 Last year, the Ombudsman provided, for the first time, statistics on how complaints upheld against the Council were remedied and those not pursued. This year's letter again includes a breakdown, showing the complaints and enquiries received and decisions made. The letter and data is attached as Appendix A. The number of complaints and enquiries received for this year as compared to last has reduced:

2017/2018 - 44
2016/2017 – 57

2.2.2 In addition, it is clearly stated by the Ombudsman in the Annual Review Letter that these figures may not be reflective of the number of complaints made to the Council.

2.2.3 The complaints received by the Ombudsman about the Council in 2017/18 were split across services as follows (note these are LGO designated service categories). These are compared with last year's figures:

Service Number of Complaints	2016/17	2017/18
Adult Care Services	12	7
Corporate & Other Services	1	1
Education & Children's Services	9	15
Environmental Services	11	8
Highways & Transport	9	3
Planning & Development	5	2
Housing	2	1
Benefits and Tax	8	7
Other	0	0

(The increase in complaints under the "Education/Children's Services" heading is due to the increase in school admission appeals complaints).

2.3 Ombudsman Complaint Decisions

Decision of Ombudsman in	2016/17	2017/18
Investigated – Upheld	6	5
Investigated – Not Upheld	8	1
Advice given	1	0
Closed after initial enquiries	15	11
Incomplete / Invalid	1	4
Referred back for local resolution	29	20

2.3.2 Appendix B to this report provides details of the six decisions upheld and the required actions by the Council to remedy these. The decision of "Upheld" is applied when the Ombudsman finds there is some fault in the way the Council acted – even if it has agreed to put things right during the course of the Ombudsman investigation; or had already accepted it needed to remedy the situation before the complaint was apparent to the Ombudsman.

2.3.4 The actions required of the Council by the Ombudsman are included within Appendix B. Of the complaints upheld the remedies entailed apologies, some financial redress (in two of the decisions) and training/guidance.

3. OMBUDSMAN'S ANNUAL REVIEW LETTER

3.1 The Annual Review letter provides an annual summary of statistics on the complaints made to the Local Government Ombudsman (LGO) about this Council to the year ending 31 March 2018. This data does not give the whole picture as it is acknowledged that

3.2 It is intended that the information provided by the Ombudsman, set alongside the data the Council records about local complaints, will assist in assessing the Council's performance (which is considered by the Council's Senior Leadership Team).

4. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

4.1 Members will be acutely aware of the continuing financial constraints being faced by the Council and the tough decisions around service provision that are being taken. The expectation of customers does not reduce in line with the challenges the Council faces. Indeed customers feel more empowered to hold the Council to account; and therefore it is envisaged that more customers will escalate their dissatisfaction beyond the Council's own complaint procedure, to the Ombudsman. Even as the Council becomes more of an enabling authority and commissioning many services, it remains entirely accountable for those services

4.2 It should also be acknowledged that complaints to the Ombudsman do not always involve the Council or its appeals processes or any wrongdoing; but that they come from people who would have liked something more, or better, or a different outcome. It is unlikely that public expectations of services will diminish in the short term and therefore there is no reason to suppose that complaints will fall significantly. Despite these challenges, employees are making every effort to ensure that capacity to respond to the Ombudsman is maintained.

4.3 It remains the case that the Council does not receive significant criticism from the Ombudsman and therefore we should continue to deliver services within our policy and procedural guidelines, as well as within statutory requirements.

4.4 It is important that the Council takes even greater measures to ensure that it is able to evidence that it learns from complaints and uses this learning to improve and maintain the quality of the services it commissions and provides.

List of Background Papers:
Annual Review Letter dated 18 July 2018

Contact Details:
Jayne Hammond
Assistant Director - Legal and Democratic Services

Local Government & Social Care OMBUDSMAN

18 July 2018

By email

Pat Jones-Greenhalgh
Interim Chief Executive
Bury Metropolitan Borough Council

Dear Pat Jones-Greenhalgh,

Annual Review letter 2018

I write to you with our annual summary of statistics on the complaints made to the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) about your authority for the year ended 31 March 2018. The enclosed tables present the number of complaints and enquiries received about your authority and the decisions we made during the period. I hope this information will prove helpful in assessing your authority's performance in handling complaints.

Complaint statistics

In providing these statistics, I would stress that the volume of complaints does not, in itself, indicate the quality of the council's performance. High volumes of complaints can be a sign of an open, learning organisation, as well as sometimes being an early warning of wider problems. Low complaint volumes can be a worrying sign that an organisation is not alive to user feedback, rather than always being an indicator that all is well. So, I would encourage you to use these figures as the start of a conversation, rather than an absolute measure of corporate health. One of the most significant statistics attached is the number of upheld complaints. This shows how frequently we find fault with the council when we investigate. Equally importantly, we also give a figure for the number of cases where we decided your authority had offered a satisfactory remedy during the local complaints process. Both figures provide important insights.

I want to emphasise the statistics in this letter reflect the data we hold, and may not necessarily align with the data your authority holds. For example, our numbers include enquiries from people we signpost back to the authority, some of whom may never contact you.

In line with usual practice, we are publishing our annual data for all authorities on our website, alongside an annual review of local government complaints. The aim of this is to be transparent and provide information that aids the scrutiny of local services.

During the year, we received a complaint that your Council was not always registering complaints under a formal complaints process, and was instead treating them as 'requests for service'. I would remind the Council of the importance of dealing with complaints in an open and transparent manner, and in line with its published protocols. I would ask that it reflects on this, and takes the necessary steps to improve practice in this area.

Future development of annual review letters

Last year, we highlighted our plans to move away from a simplistic focus on complaint volumes and instead turn focus onto the lessons that can be learned and the wider improvements we can achieve through our recommendations to improve services for the many. We have produced a new corporate strategy for 2018-21 which commits us to more comprehensibly publish information about the outcomes of our investigations and the occasions our recommendations result in improvements to local services.

We will be providing this broader range of data for the first time in next year's letters, as well as creating an interactive map of local authority performance on our website. We believe this will lead to improved transparency of our work, as well as providing increased recognition to the improvements councils have agreed to make following our interventions. We will be therefore seeking views from councils on the future format of our annual letters early next year.

Supporting local scrutiny

One of the purposes of our annual letters to councils is to help ensure learning from complaints informs scrutiny at the local level. Sharing the learning from our investigations and supporting the democratic scrutiny of public services continues to be one of our key priorities. We have created a dedicated section of our website which contains a host of information to help scrutiny committees and councillors to hold their authority to account – complaints data, decision statements, public interest reports, focus reports and scrutiny questions. This can be found at www.lgo.org.uk/scrutiny. I would be grateful if you could encourage your elected members and scrutiny committees to make use of these resources.

Learning from complaints to improve services

We share the issues we see in our investigations to help councils learn from the issues others have experienced and avoid making the same mistakes. We do this through the reports and other resources we publish. Over the last year, we have seen examples of councils adopting a positive attitude towards complaints and working constructively with us to remedy injustices and take on board the learning from our cases. In one great example, a county council has seized the opportunity to entirely redesign how its occupational therapists work with all of it districts, to improve partnership working and increase transparency for the public. This originated from a single complaint. This is the sort of culture we all benefit from – one that takes the learning from complaints and uses it to improve services.

Complaint handling training

We have a well-established and successful training programme supporting local authorities and independent care providers to help improve local complaint handling. In 2017-18 we delivered 58 courses, training more than 800 people. We also set up a network of council link officers to promote and share best practice in complaint handling, and hosted a series of seminars for that group. To find out more visit www.lgo.org.uk/training.

Yours sincerely,

Michael King
Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman
Chair, Commission for Local Administration in England

Local Authority Report: Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
For the Period Ending: 31/03/2018

For further information on how to interpret our statistics, please visit our website:
http://www.lgo.org.uk/information-centre/reports/annual-review-reports/interpreting-local-authority-statistics

Complaints and enquiries received

Adult Care Services	Benefits and Tax	Corporate and Other Services	Education and Children's Services	Environment Services	Highways and Transport	Housing	Planning and Development	Other	Total
7	7	1	15	8	3	1	2	0	44

Decisions made

				Detailed Investigations			
Incomplete or Invalid	Advice Given	Referred back for Local Resolution	Closed After Initial Enquiries	Not Upheld	Upheld	Uphold Rate	Total
4	0	20	10	1	5	83%	40

Notes

Our uphold rate is calculated in relation to the total number of detailed investigations.

The number of remedied complaints may not equal the number of upheld complaints. This is because, while we may uphold a complaint because we find fault, we may not always find grounds to say that fault caused injustice that ought to be remedied.

Complaints Remedied	
by LGO	Satisfactorily by Authority before LGO Involvement
4	0

Reference	Authority
16011029	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
16012801	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
16017535	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17000315	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17000744	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17001343	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17001860	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17002366	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17003329	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17003642	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17004612	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17004721	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17005400	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17005833	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17006530	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17007388	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17007428	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17007721	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17007751	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17008216	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17008256	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17008442	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17009090	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17009216	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17009268	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17009736	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17010800	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17012113	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17012207	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17012722	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17012791	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17012934	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17013649	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17013778	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17014758	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17015459	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17015646	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17016926	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17016941	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17018287	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17018467	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17019023	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17019966	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17020144	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council

Category	Received
Adult Care Services	26/06/2017
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	31/05/2017
Adult Care Services	09/08/2017
Highways & Transport	06/04/2017
Education & Childrens Services	18/04/2017
Housing	26/04/2017
Education & Childrens Services	05/05/2017
Education & Childrens Services	15/05/2017
Education & Childrens Services	11/10/2017
Benefits & Tax	26/10/2017
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	23/06/2017
Benefits & Tax	22/06/2017
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	04/07/2017
Education & Childrens Services	12/07/2017
Education & Childrens Services	09/08/2017
Planning & Development	03/08/2017
Benefits & Tax	04/08/2017
Adult Care Services	10/08/2017
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	14/08/2017
Adult Care Services	18/08/2017
Education & Childrens Services	21/08/2017
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	17/01/2018
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	04/09/2017
Corporate & Other Services	06/09/2017
Highways & Transport	06/09/2017
Benefits & Tax	14/09/2017
Education & Childrens Services	02/10/2017
Planning & Development	25/10/2017
Adult Care Services	21/02/2018
Adult Care Services	06/11/2017
Adult Care Services	07/11/2017
Highways & Transport	09/11/2017
Education & Childrens Services	22/11/2017
Education & Childrens Services	27/11/2017
Benefits & Tax	13/12/2017
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	04/01/2018
Education & Childrens Services	05/01/2018
Education & Childrens Services	30/01/2018
Education & Childrens Services	29/01/2018
Benefits & Tax	21/02/2018
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	23/02/2018
Education & Childrens Services	06/03/2018
Benefits & Tax	22/03/2018
Education & Childrens Services	26/03/2018

Reference	Authority
16004652	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
16004997	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
16011029	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
16012801	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
16014154	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
16017665	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17000315	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17000744	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17001343	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17001860	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17002366	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17003642	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17004612	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17004721	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17005400	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17005833	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17006530	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
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17012934	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
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17013778	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17014758	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17015459	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17015646	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17016926	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17018287	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17018467	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
17019023	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council

Category	Decided
Adult Care Services	03/10/2017
Education & Childrens Services	19/04/2017
Adult Care Services	12/01/2018
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	04/07/2017
Adult Care Services	18/05/2017
Planning & Development	11/07/2017
Highways & Transport	06/04/2017
Education & Childrens Services	14/06/2017
Housing	26/04/2017
Education & Childrens Services	14/06/2017
Education & Childrens Services	05/06/2017
Benefits & Tax	24/11/2017
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	02/08/2017
Benefits & Tax	13/07/2017
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	04/07/2017
Education & Childrens Services	03/08/2017
Education & Childrens Services	05/12/2017
Planning & Development	12/09/2017
Benefits & Tax	04/08/2017
Adult Care Services	10/08/2017
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	25/08/2017
Adult Care Services	18/08/2017
Education & Childrens Services	21/08/2017
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	04/09/2017
Corporate & Other Services	06/09/2017
Highways & Transport	17/10/2017
Benefits & Tax	14/09/2017
Education & Childrens Services	15/11/2017
Adult Care Services	06/11/2017
Adult Care Services	01/12/2017
Highways & Transport	21/12/2017
Education & Childrens Services	22/11/2017
Education & Childrens Services	05/01/2018
Benefits & Tax	23/01/2018
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	04/01/2018
Education & Childrens Services	05/01/2018
Education & Childrens Services	30/01/2018
Benefits & Tax	06/03/2018
Environmental Services & Public Protection & Regulation	23/02/2018
Education & Childrens Services	29/03/2018

Decision
Upheld
Upheld
Not Upheld
Closed after initial enquiries
Upheld
Upheld
Referred back for local resolution
Incomplete/Invalid
Referred back for local resolution
Incomplete/Invalid
Closed after initial enquiries
Referred back for local resolution
Referred back for local resolution
Referred back for local resolution
Referred back for local resolution
Closed after initial enquiries
Upheld
Closed after initial enquiries
Referred back for local resolution
Incomplete/Invalid
Referred back for local resolution
Referred back for local resolution
Referred back for local resolution
Referred back for local resolution
Incomplete/Invalid
Closed after initial enquiries
Referred back for local resolution
Closed after initial enquiries
Referred back for local resolution
Closed after initial enquiries
Closed after initial enquiries
Referred back for local resolution
Closed after initial enquiries
Referred back for local resolution
Referred back for local resolution
Referred back for local resolution
Referred back for local resolution
Referred back for local resolution
Referred back for local resolution
Closed after initial enquiries

Remedy
Apology,Financial redress: Avoidable distress/time and trouble,Procedure or policy change/review
Financial Redress
Null
Null
Apology
Null
Null
Null
Null
Null
Null
Null
Null
Null
Null
Null
Training and guidance
Null
Null
Null
Null
Null
Null
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Null

Local Government Ombudsman Annual Review 2018

Upheld Complaints against the Council
Five decisions were upheld following investigation by the Local Government Ombudsman during the reporting period 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018.

Complaint reference: 16004652

Complaint that the Trust and Council:

a) refused to change a care co-ordinator;
b) Failed to tell complainant that they had discharged complainant from the Care Programme Approach (CPA) in 2012 and said on a care plan of 2013 that complainant was on a formal CPA;
c) Only offered support through a personal budget for which the complainant could not afford the charge
d) Held a multi-disciplinary team meeting to discuss the case in May 2016 without informing or involving the complainant or complainant's carer;
e) Failed to provide contacts or appointments from the Community Mental Health Team;
f) Blocked access to primary mental health services, including the Healthy Minds scheme.

Agreed Action:
The Council is at fault for not carrying out a financial assessment correctly and not providing clear and accurate information about it. The Council and the Trust are at fault for poor communication. There is no fault with other matters complained about.
Remedy: Apology, financial redress, avoidable distress/time and trouble, procedure and policy change review.
Action COMPLETED – Further issues have subsequently arisen, complaint is ongoing.

Complaint reference: 16014154

Complaint that the Council did not properly investigate concerns of financial and emotional abuse within the family.
Agreed Action:
There is evidence of fault in how the Council initially investigated the complainant's concerns about possible financial and emotional abuse. The faults do not call into question the Council's decision that the complainant's concerns were not substantiated as the Council had properly investigated. The faults were found to have caused upset and frustration X which the Council agreed to remedy as recommended.
Remedy: Apology
Action COMPLETED

Complaint reference: 16004997

Complaint about the way in which the Council acted on a flawed assessment of a family which led to a Child Protection Plan. In particular about the actions of

Inspire, an agency commissioned by the Council to support the family and the Council failed to follow up recommendations after the complaint was upheld.

Agreed Action:

The Council has already acknowledged there were faults in the way it acted. In addition, however, its response to the complaint did not recognise fully the distress caused by the actions of the agency working on its behalf. The Council offered a payment to the family in acknowledgement of the distress caused and to consider the way in which its review of its actions can be properly presented.

Remedy: Financial redress

Action COMPLETED

Complaint reference: 160017655

The complaint was that the Council failed to properly consider the impact of a neighbour's residential development on amenity.

Agreed Action:

There was no evidence that the Council failed to consider the impact of amenity when it approved a neighbour's planning application. It made the decision after completing a site visit and considering relevant policies. It should have explained its reasons more thoroughly in the delegated report, but this did not cause enough significant injustice to warrant a recommendation by the Ombudsman.

Remedy: None

Complaint reference: 17006530

The complaint was about the way in which an independent admission appeals panel considered an appeal for a reception place at School A. This was on the basis that:

a) The panel failed to take account of fault in the online admissions process which meant the Admissions Team did not receive Common Application Form on time; and

b) The panel also failed to properly consider the exceptional circumstances affecting the family which made it necessary for the child to attend the school.

Agreed action

The Council was at fault insofar as the independent admission appeals panel did not clearly state at the decision-making stage its reasons for refusing the appeal for a reception place. Injustice did not arise from this fault, as it was clear the panel did understand the issues and applied the relevant test of reasonableness.

Remedy: Staff training.

Action COMPLETED

SCRUTINY REPORT

Bury COUNCIL

MEETING: Overview and Scrutiny

DATE: Tuesday 11th September 2018

SUBJECT: Corporate Performance update

REPORT FROM: The Leader of the Council

CONTACT OFFICER: Chris Woodhouse, Corporate Policy

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Corporate Performance is routinely reported to Cabinet, with the latest Cabinet report on this subject the focus of this item.

2.0 NATURE OF THE REPORT

2.1 As outlined in the Cabinet report, performance is based on the Single Outcomes Framework which outlines the high level outcomes that we are seeking to achieve for the Borough, indicators that quantify progress towards these, and success measures for programmes and services that we deliver or commission.

2.2 The Cabinet report outlines recent performance, including examples of good and improved performance, as well as areas where performance had declined or could be improved.

3.0 CONCLUSION

3.1 This report to Scrutiny is a routine element of the performance management regime in Bury. Scrutiny Members are asked to note the report and raise any questions as appropriate.

List of Background Papers:-
Corporate Performance – July 2018 (including corporate performance scorecard)

Contact Details:-
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REPORT FOR DECISION

Bury COUNCIL

DECISION OF:	**CABINET**
DATE:	**25th July 2018**
SUBJECT:	**Corporate Performance Update**
REPORT FROM:	**The Leader of the Council**
CONTACT OFFICER:	**Chris Woodhouse** **Improvement Advisor, Corporate Policy**
TYPE OF DECISION:	**CABINET KEY DECISION**
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/STATUS:	This paper is within the public domain
SUMMARY:	This report provides an update on performance in line with the Single Outcomes Framework for Team Bury
OPTIONS & RECOMMENDED OPTION	Cabinet are asked to note the report

IMPLICATIONS:	
Corporate Aims/Policy Framework:	Do the proposals accord with the Policy Framework? Yes
Statement by the S151 Officer: Financial Implications and Risk Considerations:	A robust performance management framework is essential if the Council is to measure the effectiveness and value for money of the services it delivers. This report compliments the regular finance and risk monitoring reports that Members receive.
Health and Safety	There are no implications directly arising from this report. Any actions to manage performance should consider health and safety in accordance with Council policy.

Statement by Executive Director of Resources:	There are no wider resource implications	SK
Equality/Diversity implications:	No This report does not impact upon the EA completed for the Vision, Purpose and Values document. The Single Outcomes Framework is a mechanism to manage the performance of the VPV.	
Considered by Monitoring Officer:	Yes Measuring and monitoring corporate performance is an important tool in ensuring legal and administrative requirements are regularly reviewed and that areas of risk are identified and improvements are sought where necessary. This report demonstrates the importance of having a robust framework in place and is in line with the other regular monitoring reports.	JH
Wards Affected:	All	
Scrutiny Interest:	Overview and Scrutiny	

TRACKING/PROCESS

Chief Executive/ Strategic Leadership Team	Cabinet Member/Chair	Ward Members	Partners
09/07/18	09/07/18		
Scrutiny Committee	Committee	Council	

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Bury Council, along with our partners in Team Bury, has adopted an Outcome Based Accountability approach to performance management. This focuses on the difference actions can have, rather than looking initially at activities carried out.

1.2 As part of this, work has taken place to develop a suite of high level outcomes - these being the ‘conditions of wellbeing’ the Council, and partners, are seeking to achieve for the people of the Borough.

1.3 A Single Outcomes Framework (SOF) has been agreed by Team Bury Wider Leadership Group with the high level outcomes being:

- *All people of Bury live healthier, resilient lives and have ownership of their wellbeing (SOF-1)*
- *Bury people live in a clean and sustainable environment (SOF-2)*

- *People of Bury at all ages have high level and appropriate skills (SOF-3)*
- *All Bury people achieve a decent standard of living, and are provided with opportunities through growth (SOF-4)*
- *Bury is a safe place to live, with all people protected (and feel protected) from harm (SOF-5)*

2.0 BURY AND GREATER MANCHESTER.

2.1 In 2017 the Greater Manchester Combined Authority launched 'Our People, Our Place' – the Greater Manchester Strategy. Following this a Greater Manchester Outcomes Framework was produced, detailing a series of performance indicators to track progress against the ten priorities of the strategy. This performance update includes indicators from the GM framework, integrated into Bury's. The full GM Performance Dashboards are included for completeness (*Appendix 1*) , thought it should be noted that there aren't always Bury 'cuts' of the regional data depending on the data source and nature of data collection.

3.0 LATEST PERFORMANCE

3.1 The report shows that there are areas of strengths in local performance, whilst there are also performance metrics which identify opportunities for closer consideration as to what activity might be needed to improve outcomes for local people. A fuller set of performance metrics is available in *Appendix 2*.

3.2 Whilst Bury is not an outlier in terms of life expectancy and premature mortality within Greater Manchester, the region needs to progress to reach the national average. Our Locality Plan, outlining health and social care integration and transformation will look to address this, building on the work of the lifestyle service which has seen 4 in 5 people engaged with successful change their behaviour in terms of healthy living. It is acknowledged more needs to be done to tackle smoking and childhood obesity within the Borough.

3.3 With our partners, the Council is transforming Early Years provision to improve school readiness. Whilst Bury is better than the Greater Manchester average the desire is to be at a level above the national average. The same is true for attainment level of pupils completing Key Stage 4. Overall the data shows that Bury has a skilled population. The Borough has the second lowest level of 16-19 year olds not in education, employment of training, with the local figure significantly below the national average, reflecting positively on the opportunities available locally. This could be seen to be in part due to the entrepreneurial nature of the Borough with it being a hotbed for business start-ups; there have been nearly twice the national average for new enterprises per population level in recent years – Bury really does mean business.

3.4 Within the last 18 months household recycling rates have been close to, and on occasion, the 60% level. There has been a slight dip in recent months which is being investigated and steps will be put in place to seeks to address this. In relation to air quality, all bar one monitoring site is within targeted level for Nitrogen dioxide emissions - Butterstile Lane/ Bury New Road in Prestwich. Bury Bridge levels are currently below target but a local plan is being put in place, through Defra, to consider options of addressing air quality at this site to ensure it means national limits.

3.5 The number of rough sleepers in Bury remains below the regional and national average. Bury recently became the first local authority in the country to ensure that homeless people will receive the often urgent medical attention they require through a newly introduced information card. Work is taking place to bring more empty units into use to meet future housing need, whilst planning decisions locally continue to be made in a timely manner to promote development in the Borough.

3.6 Over 180 local voluntary organisations have been supported through ‘The Pitch’ participatory budgeting events as part of our Neighbourhood Engagement Framework. Resilience of local communities will be strengthened through a refreshed Bury Community Safety Plan in light the regional Greater Manchester ‘Standing Together’ Plan.

4.0 CONCLUSION

4.1 The development of indicators and performance measures will continue as the Single Outcomes Framework becomes increasingly embedded in the organisation.

4.2 Key performance metrics will be identified to form part of the performance framework for a refreshed Corporate Plan, based around six corporate priorities.

4.3 Departmental plans and Cabinet work plans will continue to be aligned to this during the next quarter so that performance at all levels of the organisation can be discussed in an increasingly consistent fashion.

4.4 Areas of declining performance will be looked at with an outcome based approach, to consider what steps can be taken to improve performance so that a positive contribution can be made to the delivery of the desired outcomes.

List of Background Papers:-

Contact Details:-
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0161 253 6592

Greater Manchester Strategy: first performance report

April 2018

GMCA BOLTON BURY MANCHESTER OLDHAM ROCHDALE SALFORD STOCKPORT TAMESIDE TRAFFORD WIGAN

Performance report

- This version of the dashboard provides the first assessment of performance against headline GMS targets compared to the baseline position
  - where new data have been released, RAG ratings for the headline indicators report on progress towards the 2020 targets, assessing whether we are on track against projected trajectory
  - where the baseline data have not yet been updated, the RAG ratings for the headline indicators are based on comparison with the national average. A similar approach has been adopted for the RAG ratings for the secondary indicators, which do not have targets associated with them (see the key on slide 5)
  - the ‘Context and challenges’ narrative has been populated for the ten priorities, commenting on performance and drawing out insight and intelligence to inform ongoing decision-making and activity
- In light of significant consultation with GM governance, locality and partner agency representatives and policy leads, the following further changes have been made …
  - Priority 2: moving Key Stage 2 attainment from a ‘supporting indicator’ to a ‘headline indicator’, changing the approach to reporting GCSE attainment, and removing the previous anti-social behaviour supporting indicator
  - Priority 3 and 4: moving supporting indicators on unemployment and out-of-work benefits from Priority 4 to Priority 3, and incorporating new supporting indicators on employment rates for ethnic minority groups and people with disabilities under Priority 4
  - Priority 5: revising the air quality measures and targets
  - Priority 9: introducing a new supporting indicator on CQC ratings of GM adult social care locations
  - noting caveats in the priority slides where the indicator / data are less robust than we would like
  - providing details of the sources for the data in the annexed slides
- Next steps
  - develop the scope of the proposed ‘State of GM’ report, and work with the University of Manchester’s Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit to consider options for distributional analysis to underpin performance reporting
  - explore the potential to develop an online, public-facing version of the performance dashboard
  - continue to develop the dashboard as an iterative tool, incorporating new indicators and data if they become available and add value

Outcomes framework

Greater Manchester Strategy vision

Our vision is to make Greater Manchester one of the best places in the world to grow up, get on and grow old

- A place where all children are given the best start in life and young people grow up inspired to exceed expectations
- A place where people are proud to live, with a decent home, a fulfilling job, and stress-free journeys the norm. But if you need a helping hand you'll get it
- A place of ideas and invention, with a modern and productive economy that draws in investment, visitors and talent
- A place where people live healthy lives and older people are valued
- A place at the forefront of action on climate change, with clean air and a flourishing natural environment
- A place where all voices are heard and where, working together, we can shape our future

… underpinned by these enablers

- Communities in control
- People at the heart of everything we do
- An integrated approach to place-shaping
- Leadership and accountability
- Taking control of our future

… delivered through these priorities	… leading to these shared outcomes	… impacting on wider conditions (GMS targets). By 2020 …
Children starting school ready to learn	• All GM children starting school ready to learn	• Meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of children reaching a 'good level of development' by the end of reception
Young people equipped for life	• Reduced number of children in need of safeguarding • All young people in education, employment or training following compulsory education	• 1,000 fewer looked-after children • Meet or exceed the national average Attainment 8 score per pupil at the end of Key Stage 4 • 16-17 year old NEETs below the national average
Good jobs, with opportunities to progress and develop	• Increased number of GM residents in sustained, 'good' employment • Improved skills levels	• Median resident earnings will exceed £23,000 • 70,000 more residents with Level 4+ qualifications • 50,000 fewer residents with sub-Level 2 qualifications
A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester	• Improved economic growth and reduced inequality in economic outcomes across GM places and population groups • Increased business start-ups and inward investment, and improved business performance	• GVA per job will exceed £44,500 • 60,000 more GM employees will be earning above the Real Living Wage • 21,500 more residents will be in employment • At least 5,000 more business start-ups pa
World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving	• Improved transport networks and more sustainable GM neighbourhoods • Reduced congestion • Future-proofed digital infrastructure that fully supports commercial activity, social engagement and public service delivery in GM	• 32% of journeys to work will use modes other than the car • The average download speed across fibre, cable, mobile and wireless will exceed 60 Mbps
Safe, decent and affordable housing	• High quality housing, with appropriate and affordable options for different groups • No one sleeping rough on GM's streets	• More than 10,000 net new homes will be built pa • End rough sleeping
A green city region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all	• Reduced carbon emissions and air pollution, more sustainable consumption and production, and an outstanding natural environment • Increased local, national and international awareness of, pride in, and engagement with GM's culture, leisure and visitor economy	• Reduce CO_2 emissions to 11mt • Av. NO_2 concentrations below 30mg/m^3 and no monitoring sites exceeding 10mg/m^3 for PM2.5 • Halve the gap with the national average for visits to the natural environment • 5% pa growth in participation at cultural events
Safe and strong communities	• People feeling safe and that they belong • Reduced crime, reoffending and antisocial behaviour, and increased support for victims • More sustainable GM neighbourhoods	• Victimisation rates (household and personal crime) in line with or below the England & Wales average • Meet or exceed the national average for the % of service users who have enough social contact
Healthy lives, with quality care available for those that need it	• More people supported to stay well and live at home for as long as possible • Improved outcomes for people with mental health needs • Reduced obesity, smoking, alcohol and drug misuse	• Improving premature mortality will result in: (i) 160 fewer deaths due to cardiovascular disease pa; (ii) 350 fewer deaths from cancer pa; (iii) 150 fewer deaths from respiratory disease pa • 33,600 more people pa will be supported with evidence-based psychological therapies
An age-friendly city region	• People live in age-friendly neighbourhoods • Inclusive growth and reduced inequality across GM places and population groups • Reduced social isolation and loneliness	• 90% of people aged over 50 will identify their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly • 5,000 more 50-64 year olds will be in employment

Performance Dashboard

April 2018 performance report

All figures are accurate as of 30th March 2018

Key			
Performance		**Direction of Travel**	
G	Matching or exceeding ambition	⬆	Improving
A	Below ambition (within 10%)	⬇	Declining
R	Significantly below ambition (more than 10%)	⬌	Unchanged

Unless otherwise stated, RAG ratings for headline indicators are based on a comparison to the expected target position, whilst sub-indicators are based on a comparison to the England average.

WAP = working-age population (16-64)

Priority 1 - Children starting school ready to learn

GMS targets

By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of children reaching a ‘**good level of development**’ by the end of reception

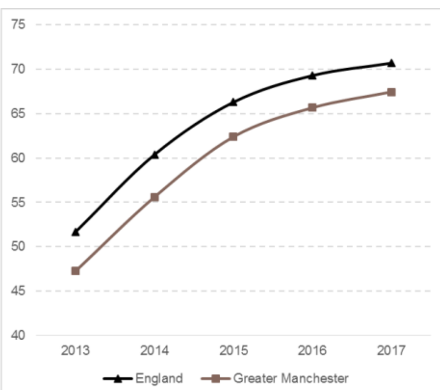
A ⬆

67.5%

of children in GM had reached a ‘good level of development’ by the end of reception, as of 2017

2.1 percentage points
behind the expected target trajectory

1.8 percentage points
higher than 2016



Proportion of children who are school ready at aged 5 (2017) and percentage point change on the previous year

Bolton	66.1	1.5
Bury	68.7	-0.2
Manchester	66.2	2.5
Oldham	63.7	3.2
Rochdale	63.8	0.5
Salford	67.6	2.3
Stockport	71.6	2.0
Tameside	66.0	3.0
Trafford	73.0	-0.8
Wigan	69.3	2.3
GM	67.5	1.8
England	70.7	1.4

By 2020, 70 **fewer very small babies** will be born every year, narrowing the gap with the projected national average for the number of low birth weight, at-term births

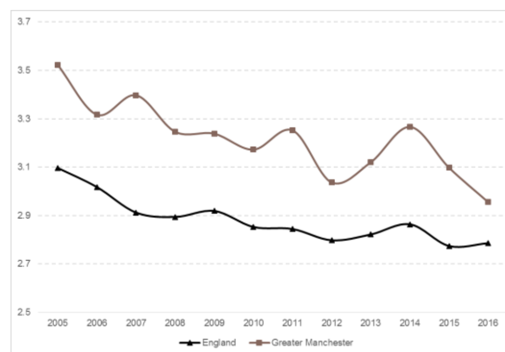
G ⬆

3.0% **(973)**

of live births at term were low birth weight (<2500g) in 2016

0.1 percentage points
behind the expected target trajectory

0.1 percentage points (16)
fewer than 2015



Proportion of at term births that were low birth weight (<2500g) in 2016

Bolton	2.9
Bury	2.4
Manchester	3.3
Oldham	3.7
Rochdale	3.3
Salford	2.8
Stockport	2.0
Tameside	3.2
Trafford	2.2
Wigan	2.9
GM	3.0
England	2.8

By 2020, all early years settings will be rated **‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ by OFSTED**, an increase from 90% in 2016

G ⬆

92.5%

of early years settings were rated as **‘good’ or ‘outstanding**” as of August 2017

5.0 percentage points
higher than August 2016

0.1 percentage points
ahead of the expected target trajectory

Percentage of inspected providers rated as Good or Outstanding as of August 2017, and percentage point change since August 2016

Bolton	95.9%	2.1
Bury	92.9%	7.2
Manchester	85.0%	3.3
Oldham	91.4%	9.4
Rochdale	92.1%	2.0
Salford	91.5%	4.8
Stockport	96.9%	4.4
Tameside	93.5%	8.3
Trafford	96.1%	6.0
Wigan	90.5%	3.2
GM	92.5%	5.0
England	93.7%	2.7

Supporting indicators

As of Q3 2017/18, **12.3%** of GM mothers were known to be smokers at the time of delivery, down **1.0 percentage points** compared to the same quarter in the previous year

1.7 percentage points above the England average

R ⬆

The rate of dental extractions with decay as the primary diagnosis amongst GM 0-4 year olds was **33 per 10,000** in 2015-16, a reduction of **3 per 10,000** compared to the previous year

43% higher than the England average

R ⬆

Context and challenges

- Greater Manchester has seen an improvement in school readiness since 2012/13, from 47% to 67.5% in 2017. But the gap with the national average has persisted, closing only very marginally in recent years. Every GM district has improved, but at varying rates. Each district will need to continue to improve significantly if GM is collectively to ensure that every child is ‘school ready’ by age 5.
- GM has had an Early Years Delivery Model in place since 2012, but implementation has been patchy and under threat from continued austerity.
- GM lags significantly on some key early years indicators which predict poor future outcomes, with one of the highest smoking in pregnancy rates in the country and oral health that is significantly worse than the national average. However, other parts of the UK have demonstrated that significant improvements can be delivered, and these areas are being prioritised in the Greater Manchester Population Health Plan, including programmes to reduce smoking in pregnancy and improve infant oral health.
- Improved early years outcomes are a fundamental foundation for achieving each of the aims within the Greater Manchester Strategy. To do this, following the School Readiness Summit last year, we are developing a comprehensive school readiness plan for GM to deliver the investment and implementation of reforms required to drive improvements in school readiness in every part of GM.

Priority 2 – Young people equipped for life

GMS targets

By 2020, there will be 1,000 fewer **looked after children** in GM, a reduction of more than 20% on 2016 levels

A

As of March 2017, there were **5,245 looked after children** in GM, **up by 135** compared to March 2016

8.5% behind the target trajectory

	Rate per 10,000 children <18		
	2016	**2017**	**Change**
Bolton	85	87	2.4%
Bury	72	82	13.9%
Manchester	107	97	-9.3%
Oldham	72	84	16.7%
Rochdale	95	89	-6.3%
Salford	103	95	-7.8%
Stockport	47	53	12.8%
Tameside	87	105	20.7%
Trafford	61	70	14.8%
Wigan	72	66	-8.3%
GM	**82**	**84**	**1.6%**
England	60	62	3.3%

By 2020, the proportion of GM **Key Stage 2 pupils** achieving the expected level of achievement in reading, writing and maths (RWM) will continue to meet or exceed the England average

Note: new headline indicator and target

G

62% of GM Key Stage 2 pupils achieved the expected level of attainment (RWM) in 2017, **up from 55%** in 2016

Equal to the England average

	2016	2017	Change
Bolton	56	61	8.9%
Bury	55	63	14.5%
Manchester	52	60	15.4%
Oldham	47	57	21.3%
Rochdale	51	56	9.8%
Salford	57	61	7.0%
Stockport	58	64	10.3%
Tameside	55	60	9.1%
Trafford	66	72	9.1%
Wigan	57	66	15.8%
GM	**55**	**62**	**12.4%**
England (state schools)	54	62	14.8%

By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average Attainment 8 score per pupil at the end of Key Stage 4, with all districts demonstrating significant progress in closing the attainment gap across their schools

A

Note: this indicator replaces the no longer reported 5+ A-C GCSEs measure. Comparator data cannot be quoted due to methodological changes*

The average Attainment 8 score for GM Key Stage 4 pupils in 2016/17* was **45.5**

0.9 below the average score for the state-funded sector in England

Significant attainment gap within districts, with high proportions of schools below the national average score

	Attainment 8 (A8) score	% of mainstream schools below A8 England average
Bolton	43.7	61%
Bury	46.0	38%
Manchester	43.4	60%
Oldham	43.6	75%
Rochdale	42.5	67%
Salford	41.7	73%
Stockport	48.2	23%
Tameside	44.8	50%
Trafford	55.6	37%
Wigan	46.2	61%
GM	**45.5**	**55%**
England (state schools)	46.4	

** Note: revised data, not yet finalised Excludes new schools not yet reporting A8 data*

By 2020, the number of 16-17 year olds who are **NEET (not in education, employment or training)** will be below the national average in all GM districts, as will the number whose activity is not known to the local authority

R

3.3% of 16-17 year olds in GM were NEET (not in education, employment or training) as of December 2016

0.5 percentage points above the England average

The activity of a further **3.6%** of 16-17 year olds was unknown, **0.4 percentage points** above the England average

	% of 16-17 year olds		
	NEET	**Not known**	**Total**
Bolton	2.6%	4.3%	6.8%
Bury	3.7%	0.2%	3.9%
Manchester	2.9%	6.5%	9.4%
Oldham	4.9%	2.3%	7.1%
Rochdale	3.8%	2.9%	6.7%
Salford	5.9%	1.3%	7.3%
Stockport	2.1%	0.7%	2.8%
Tameside	4.2%	3.7%	7.9%
Trafford	2.2%	3.9%	6.1%
Wigan	2.5%	5.8%	8.3%
GM	**3.3%**	**3.6%**	**6.9%**
England	2.8%	3.2%	6.0%

By 2020, the number of **unemployed 16-19 year olds** will have fallen from 13,300 in 2016 to 12,000, a reduction of 10% over the period

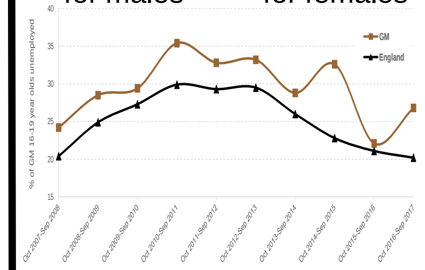
R

26.8% (15,300) of 16-19 year olds in GM were unemployed in the year to September 2017**, up from 22.1%** (11,700) for the previous year

4.0 percentage points behind the target trajectory

29.5% for males

23.5% for females



Supporting indicators

15,859 bed days for children and young people aged under 18 in CAMHS tier 4 wards in the year to March 2017. This equates to 252 per 10,000 children <18, below the England average of 334

Note: comparable 2015/16 data are not available

G

The average Progress 8 score for GM Key Stage 4 pupils in 2016/17 was **-0.11**, indicating that pupils made 0.11 of a grade less progress than the national all schools average

Note: revised data, not yet finalised. Comparator data cannot be quoted due to methodological changes

R

36.3% of 10-11 year old children in GM were overweight or obese as of 2016/17, above the England average of 34.2%

An increase **of 0.5 percentage points** since 2015/16

A

Context and challenges

- The above indicators will be reviewed in light of the developing GM life readiness workstream, to ensure they enable progress to be tracked across all relevant areas. This may also have implications for measures under the other priorities, particularly Priority 3. We are developing 'life readiness' indicators (by autumn), which should help to identify the number of young people in GM not life ready and therefore more likely to be at risk of becoming NEET. A life readiness programme of work is being developed to support young people to succeed.
- The number of looked after children (LAC) has increased after two consecutive years of reductions, although the increase was below that for England as a whole. Nearly half of the GM increase was accounted for by LAC who were unaccompanied asylum-seeking children. The GMS Implementation Plan will include a consistent GM Edge of Care offer to improve risk management and reduce demand, although it will take time before the impact of such initiatives becomes felt.
- Educational performance is varied and has fluctuated over recent years, with relatively strong performance at Key Stage 2, but Key Stage 4 outcomes more reflective of underperformance in early years' outcomes. Therefore, focus is required on the transition from primary into secondary education achievement.
- Youth unemployment has risen and will be a challenging target to meet by 2020. The Life Readiness work and the youth specific elements of the Work & Health programme will help support young people and reduce youth unemployment in future.
- Significant mental health investment will support achievement of GM's ambition that no child who needs mental health support will be turned away.

Priority 3 – Good jobs, with opportunities for people to progress and develop

GMS targets

By 2020, **median resident earnings** (all employees) will exceed £23,000, up from £21,585 in 2016 — G

Median earnings of GM residents (all employees) were

£22,030

per annum in 2017

0.5% ahead of the target trajectory

£1,713 below the England median of £23,743

£445 higher than in 2016 (at current prices)

	2017 median wage	% change from 2016
Bolton	£20,445	0.5%
Bury	£23,770	0.1%
Manchester	£20,554	2.2%
Oldham	£20,400	2.0%
Rochdale	£20,355	-1.3%
Salford	£21,791	1.5%
Stockport	£24,192	4.4%
Tameside	£20,495	2.3%
Trafford	£26,154	-1.8%
Wigan	£22,207	2.0%
GM	**£22,030**	**2.1%**
England	£23,743	1.7%

By 2020, there will be 70,000 more GM working-age residents with **Level 4+ (degree level or equivalent) qualifications**, an increase from 34.6% of the working-age population in 2016 to 38.3% — A

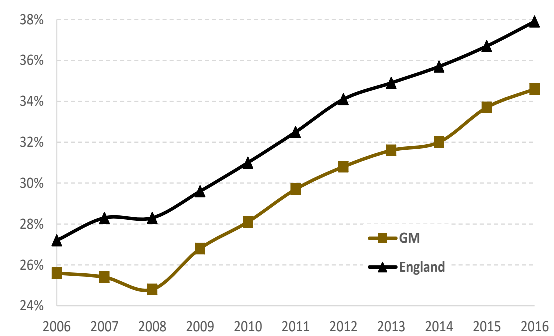
34.6%

of GM working-age residents (610,000) had a Level 4+ qualification in 2016

0.9 percentage points (19,000) above 2015

3.3 percentage points below the England average

Bolton	33.6%
Bury	39.1%
Manchester	39.0%
Oldham	25.8%
Rochdale	25.7%
Salford	30.3%
Stockport	41.1%
Tameside	26.7%
Trafford	51.9%
Wigan	27.1%
GM	**34.6%**
England	37.9%



By 2020, there will be at least 50,000 fewer GM working-age residents with **qualifications below Level 2**, a reduction from 27.7% of the working-age population in 2016 to 24.6% — A

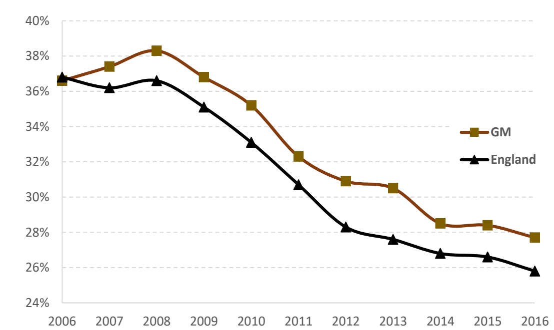
27.7%

of GM working-age residents (490,000) had qualifications below Level 2 in 2016

A decrease of **0.7 percentage points** (10,000) since 2015

1.9 percentage points below the England average

Bolton	27.7%
Bury	24.3%
Manchester	26.3%
Oldham	35.7%
Rochdale	35.6%
Salford	28.5%
Stockport	22.2%
Tameside	30.7%
Trafford	16.7%
Wigan	32.0%
GM	**27.7%**
England	25.8%



By 2020, more than 40,000 GM residents per annum will **start an apprenticeship**, and the **achievement rate** for apprenticeship programmes will reach 75%. This compares to 30,379 apprenticeship starts in 2015/16, and an achievement rate of 66.4% — A

There were

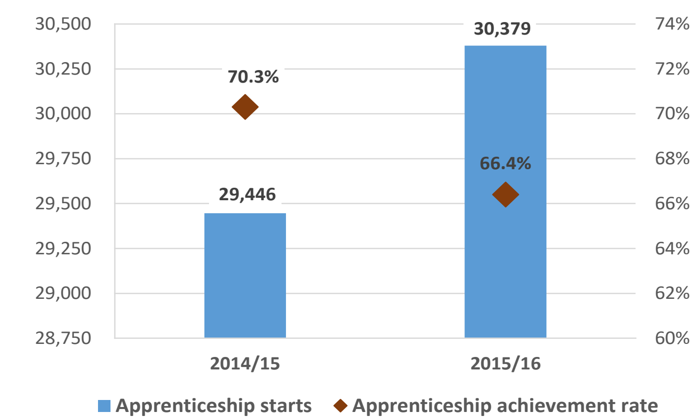
30,379

apprenticeship starts in 2015/16 up from **29,446 in 2014/15**.

The apprenticeship achievement rate in 2015/16 was

66.4%

Down **3.9 percentage points** compared to the 2014/15 rate



Supporting indicators

18.0% of working age residents in GM had a Level 3 qualification as their highest level of qualification in December 2016, above the England average of 17.4% — G

5.9% of GM working-age residents were unemployed in September 2017, **above the England average of 4.7%**, down from **7.4%** in June 2016 — R

2.8% of GM working-age residents were claiming unemployment benefits* in February 2018, **above the England average of 2.0%** and slightly above the November 2016 rate of 2.6% — R

** Job Seekers Allowance and unemployed Universal Credit claimants*

Context and challenges

- Whilst GM skills levels have been improving since 2004, relative performance remains poor. There are skills gaps and shortages across our key sectors, particularly at higher technical and technician levels, where there is a mismatch between skills supply and demand. The publicly funded post-16 skills system is characterised by a high volume of lower level skills and a low volume of higher level skills, the reverse of what is needed. Provision of information, advice and guidance (IAG) is fragmented, and vocational pathways for 16-19 year olds / young adults need improvement.
- The foundations for poor educational attainment are set early, with a lack of 'school readiness' and poor GCSE performance. The implications are that the further education system, and in particular the Adult Education Budget, is substantially absorbed with 'second-chance' provision. In response, we are reviewing adult skills investment and delivery, and targeting specific labour market outcomes for learners. We are also working closely with providers to encourage more Level 4 provision and dynamic careers education and IAG in schools. Apprenticeship activity includes the GM public sector apprenticeship and apprenticeship strategy, and preparing and piloting the introduction of new T levels.
- Unemployment remains a challenge. Policies such as Working Well have been successful and are being developed through the new Working Well Early Help and Work & Health programmes. Further devolved powers and flexibilities could give GM more potential to reduce unemployment in the future.
- The future GM Industrial Strategy will set out GM's plans and future devolution opportunities.

Priority 4 – A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester

GMS targets

R

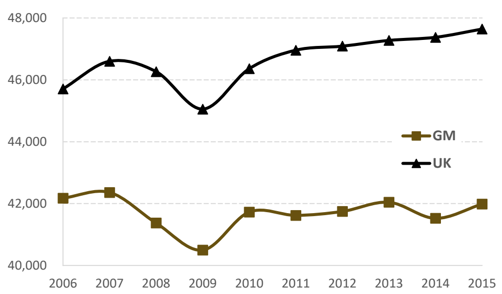
By 2020, **GVA per job** will exceed £44,500, up from £41,984 in 2015

GVA per job was

£41,984

in 2015

(GMFM-2017)



Up from **£41,524** in 2014

But more than **£5,000 per job below** the 2015 UK average of £47,639

G

By 2020, 60,000 more GM employees will be **earning above the Real Living Wage**, an increase from 75.6% of employee jobs in 2016 to 80%

78.2%

of employee jobs (>18) working in GM (880,000) were earning above the Real Living Wage* in 2017

5.7% (50,000) ahead of the target trajectory

2.6 percentage points (60,000) higher than in 2016

	2016	2017
Bolton	76.5%	75.5%
Bury	71.0%	74.1%
Manchester	82.0%	84.8%
Oldham	68.5%	70.7%
Rochdale	68.1%	71.3%
Salford	78.5%	84.1%
Stockport	75.1%	74.3%
Tameside	71.0%	74.3%
Trafford	72.7%	74.7%
Wigan	67.9%	71.1%
GM	**75.6%**	**78.2%**
England	76.80%	78.0%

** As defined by the Living Wage Foundation*

G

By 2020, 21,500 more **GM residents will be in employment**, relative to a 2016 baseline of 1,273,000

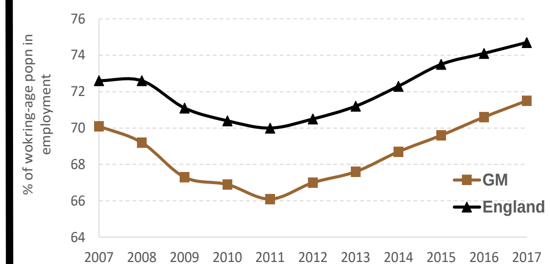
1,303,000

GM residents were in employment in September 2017

1.5 percentage points (20,000) ahead of the target trajectory

0.9 percentage points (30,000) higher than in September 2016

Bolton	71.5
Bury	71.8
Manchester	66.0
Oldham	68.8
Rochdale	67.4
Salford	74.2
Stockport	77.7
Tameside	70.8
Trafford	77.8
Wigan	74.8
GM	**71.5**
England	74.7



G

By 2020, there will be at least 5,000 more **business start-ups** pa compared to 2015 levels, an increase from 90 start-ups per 10,000 GM working-age residents to 117 or more

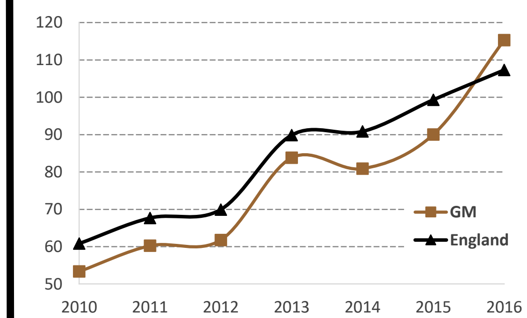
The business start-up rate was

115

per 10,000 WAP in 2016 (20,500 business births pa)

16.5% (3,500 births) ahead of the target trajectory

An increase from **90** in 2015 (4,600 additional births)



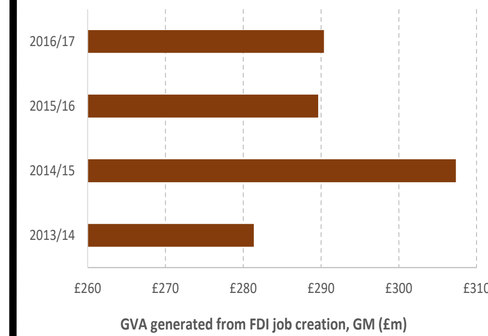
A

By 2020, **GVA generated from foreign direct investment (FDI) job creation** will be £310m, up from £290m in 2016/17

£290m

in GVA was generated from FDI job creation in GM in 2016/17

Largely unchanged from GVA generated in 2015/16



Supporting indicators

A

The employment rate for working age residents in GM from ethnic minority groups was **58.4%** in the year to September 2017, **below the England average of 64.5%**, down from **59.8%** in the previous year

R

The employment rate for working age residents in GM with a disability* was **47.0%** in the year to June 2017, **below the England average of 52.9%**, up from **44.8%** in the previous year

** Equality Act core or work-limiting disabled*

R

There were **631** enterprises per 10,000 working age residents in GM in 2016, **below the England average of 717**, up from **578** in 2015

Context and challenges

- Despite increasing in absolute terms, GM's GVA per head of the resident population (a measure of the productivity of a place) has consistently been below 90% of the UK average over the last decade. GM's total 'output' gap with the national average currently stands at £10bn. That is, if GVA per head in GM were the same as the national average, GM's economy would be a fifth larger.
- GM is on track to meet Real Living Wage targets, but distribution, particularly at the lower pay end, is key. We recognise the need to reduce the number of people on less than the real living wage as well as increasing the overall number above it.
- Positive recent progress is evident on business start-ups, with the challenge of maintaining that and supporting increasingly high value start-ups. GM will focus its business support activities on supporting and growing our high-value sectors, and driving productivity in our high employment sectors.
- There are considerable differences in performance across GM and distributional analysis will examine the impact of this on communities and population in terms of driving a thriving economy in all parts of GM. We need to address the low employment rate for people from ethnic minority groups or with disabilities if we are to achieve our inclusive economy ambitions; on both measures we lag the national average. Whilst the overall employment rate and that for people with a disability increased over the last year, it decreased for people from ethnic minority groups.
- The Town Centre Challenge is part of our response and driving growth across GM will be central to our local industrial strategy.

Priority 5 – World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving

GMS targets

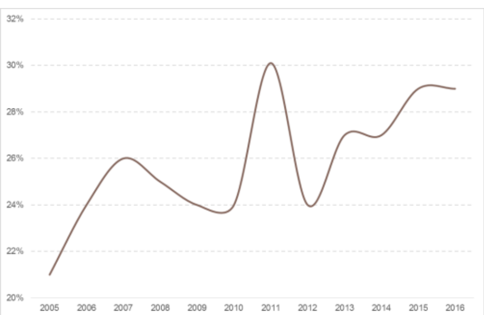
By 2020, the proportion of journeys to work by **modes other than the car** will have reached 32%, up from 29% in 2015

A

29% of people used modes of transport other than the **car to travel to work** in 2016

0.6 percentage points behind the target position

Unchanged from 2015



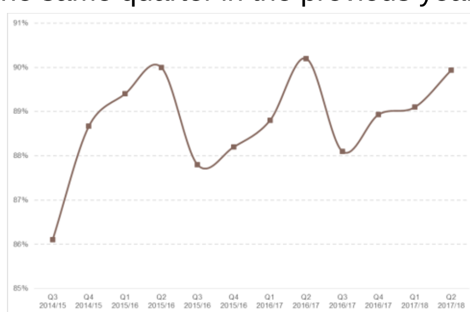
By 2020, 90% of journeys by road during the morning peak period **will be completed within the typical journey time**, up from 88.5% in March 2017

G

89.9% of GM **highway network journeys** were completed within the "typical journey time" in Q2 2017/18

1.2 percentage points ahead of the target position

A decrease of **0.3 percentage points** on the same quarter in the previous year



By 2020, **annual average roadside NO_2 concentrations** across the GM monitoring network will be below 30mg per m³, down from 39mg per m³ in 2016

A

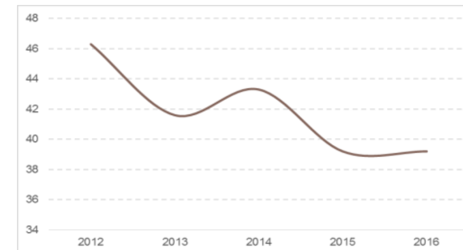
By 2020, no GM monitoring sites will exceed 10mg per m³ for **PM2.5**, down from 3 out of 4 sites exceeding in 2016

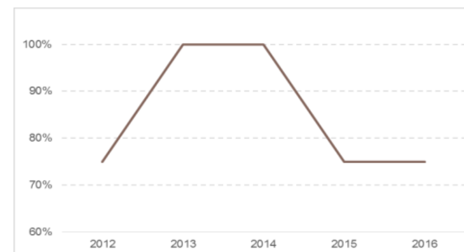
A

39.2 mg per m³

annual average roadside NO_2 concentrations across the GM monitoring network in 2016

Unchanged from 2015





75%

of GM monitoring sites exceeded 10mg per m³ for PM2.5 in 2016

Unchanged from 2015

Note: the original GMS indicators and targets have been replaced with these new measures, due to issues with the methodology / baseline data. The current RAG ratings are based on comparison with the previous year, as the latest reported position is the target baseline

By 2020, the **average download speed** across fibre, cable, mobile and wireless will exceed 60 Mbps, compared to a Q4 2017 baseline of 32 Mbps

G

31.9 Mbps

average download speed as of Q4 2017

2.5 Mbps above the England average

4.5 Mbps higher than in Q4 2016

Average download speed by local authority (Mbps) as of Q4 2017 and Mbps change from Q4 2016

Bolton	34.2	3.4
Bury	27.6	3.6
Manchester	31.4	5.8
Oldham	31.7	4.9
Rochdale	25.7	1.9
Salford	32.9	2.2
Stockport	34.3	3.2
Tameside	26.8	3.3
Trafford	33.6	5.2
Wigan	36.5	8.4
GM	31.9	4.5
England	29.4	4.8

[RAG ratings for the transport indicators below are based on a comparison to the previous year's performance]

Supporting indicators

39.2% of all GM journeys were made by walking, cycling or public transport between 2014-16

1.3 percentage points higher than 2013-15

G

84.7% of GM residents had Level 4 or above accessibility to the public transport network at peak times, as of February 2017

An increase of 1.3 percentage points on the previous year

G

56.3% of **short journeys (under 2km)** in GM were completed by walking or by cycling in 2014-16

An increase of **0.1 percentage points** since 2013-15

G

77.9% of GM residents had all five basic digital skills in November 2016

An increase of **2 percentage points** since November 2014

1 percentage point below the UK average

A

Context and challenges

- GMCA and local authority investment in transport services and infrastructure, including cycling and walking, has supported modest performance gains. Further investment and bus service reform should deliver a more integrated network, further improving connectivity.
- Tackling poor air quality is a key GM priority, requiring significant national as well as local intervention. Measures agreed in the GM Low Emission Strategy and the Air Quality Action Plan, published in December 2016, are now being delivered. GM local authorities, working with TfGM, are also undertaking a detailed feasibility study as part of development of the GM Clean Air Plan, which seeks to address any exceedances anticipated beyond 2020.
- The Digital Strategy sets out that GM, like the rest of the UK, is well behind its international competitor cities in terms of full fibre to the premises (FTTP) connectivity – this is critical to establishing the kind of data-intensive activities that are necessary for a truly world-leading digital city-region. In terms of mobile internet, Wi-Fi provision remains patchy in public places. With regard to digital inclusion, nearly a quarter of GM residents do not possess the five basic digital skills, and we need to focus on getting people online and ensuring they have the digital skills they need for life and work. The Digital Strategy prioritises both areas, including a successful bid to the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) for a £24.8m contribution to a full fibre programme for GM, and a focus on digital skills development across all age groups.

Priority 6 – Safe, decent and affordable housing

GMS targets

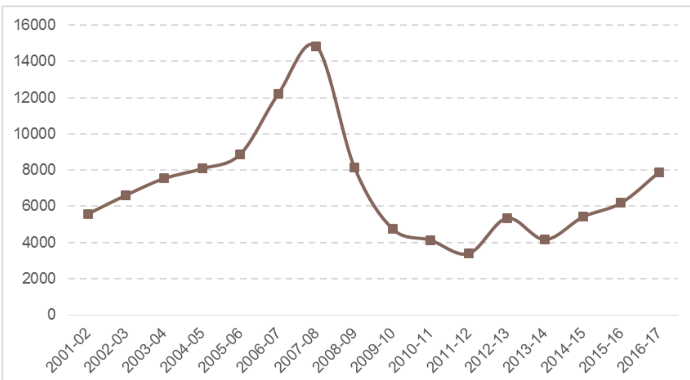
By 2020, more than 10,000 **net additional dwellings** will be built per annum, up from 6,190 in 2015/16

G ↑

7,892 net new additional dwellings in GM in 2016/17

940 dwellings ahead of the target trajectory

A further 1,706 **new dwellings** compared to 2015-16



Number of net additional dwellings, 2016/17, and change compared to 2015/16

Bolton	437	-75
Bury	368	33
Manchester	1,792	35
Oldham	326	66
Rochdale	315	7
Salford	2,482	1,384
Stockport	660	337
Tameside	365	-228
Trafford	330	-31
Wigan	817	178
GM	7,892	1,706
England	217,345	27,700

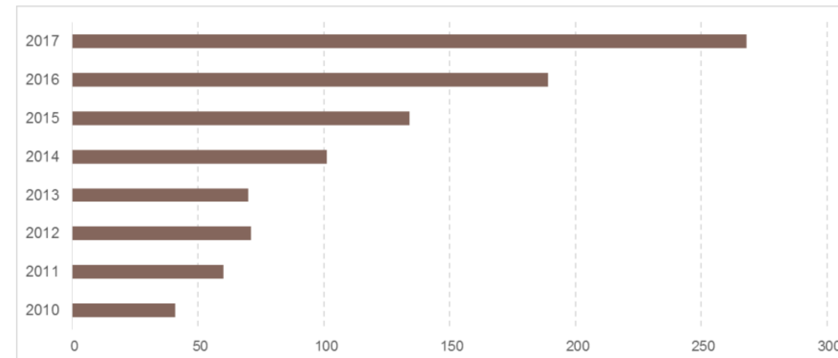
End **rough sleeping** by 2020, from an estimated 189 rough sleepers in 2016

R ↓

An estimated **268** rough sleepers in GM in 2017, or 0.23 per 1,000 households

Above the England average of **0.20** per 1,000 households, with individual districts (particularly Manchester and Salford) significantly above

Up from **189** in 2016



Rate per 1,000 households

Bolton	0.14
Bury	0.12
Manchester	0.42
Oldham	0.02
Rochdale	0.0[illegible]
Salford	0.44
Stockport	0.08
Tameside	0.44
Trafford	0.05
Wigan	0.21
GM	0.23
England	0.20

Supporting indicators

In 2017, the ratio of lower quartile house prices to median incomes in GM was **4.2**, compared to the England average of **5.0**

Affordability in GM declined slightly compared to 2016, when the ratio was **4.0**

G ↓

In 2015/16, **0.9%** of GM housing stock (11,150 properties) had been empty for over 6 months, compared to **0.8%** for England as a whole

A **decrease of 723 properties** since 2014/15

A ↑

In Q3 2017, positive action was successful in preventing or relieving homelessness in **4,685** cases, a rate of **3.9** per 1,000 households, compared to **2.2** for England as a whole

Up on the previous year by **483 cases**

G ↑

In November 2017, there were **240,300** people in receipt of housing benefit or households in receipt of the housing element of Universal Credit, a rate of **86** per 1,000 of the population, compared to **71.6** nationally.

The gap between GM and the national average closed by 6% when compared to November 2016

R ↑

In 2016, **93.5%** of GM residents stated that they "liked the neighbourhood" they live in, compared to **94.9%** nationally, an increase of **1.0 percentage point** from 2013

[This indicator is drawn from responses to Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Survey. Scoping is underway surrounding the possibility of gathering more timely data using responses to a bespoke GM survey, which would incorporate recognised language from the LGA in relation to resident's opinions of their local area]

A ↑

Context and challenges

- The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) is looking to accommodate land for 100,000 new jobs and provide around 200,000 new homes in GM over the next 18 years, or around 11,000 new homes a year. A significant increase in house building will be required.
- Significant public and private investment is required. We have agreed a housing deal with Government, with the aim of refocusing housing investment and increasing our collective capacity to enable development of brownfield land and areas with lower land values, in order to provide the right housing in the right places at costs GM residents can afford.
- Homelessness and rough sleeping is a significant and growing problem, increasing by 42% in the last year, and exacerbated by changes in the benefits system, more insecure employment and housing provision. GM has launched a new strategy to tackle the problem, developed by the GM Homelessness Network, focusing on reduction, respite, recovery and reconnection. Nearly £9m of additional funding has been secured to provide housing and support to rough sleepers, with a further £3.8m anticipated to support homelessness reduction. The amount of winter accommodation for rough sleepers increased significantly this year, but not all of this provision is permanent.
- Data on rough sleeping and homelessness are not particularly robust, with real rough sleeping figures hard to identify and homelessness a much wider problem. Work is being undertaken to improve methodologies, and to develop an approach to track the amount of available accommodation and understand how this relates to the number of rough sleepers at a particular point in time.

Priority 7 – A green city region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all

GMS targets

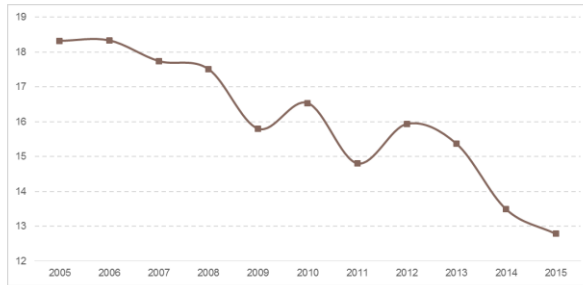
By 2020, GM will have reduced CO_2 emissions to 11mt, down from 13.6mt in 2014 — G ↑

12.8mt

of CO_2 emissions in 2015, or 4.64t per capita

A reduction of **0.7mt** since 2014

0.4mt ahead of the target trajectory of 13.2mt

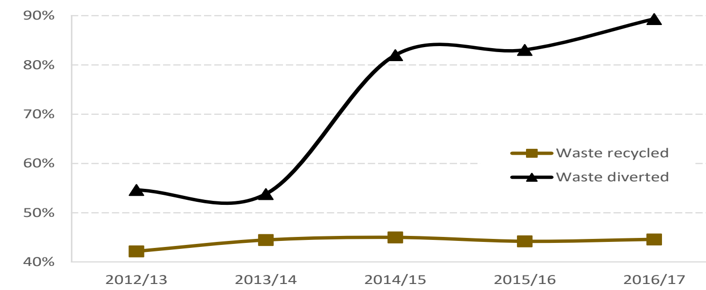


By 2020, 50% of waste in GM will be recycled and 90% diverted, up from 46.7% and 88% respectively in 2016/17 — G ↑

46.7%

of waste recycled in 2016/17

An increase of **2.5 percentage points** on the previous year



88%

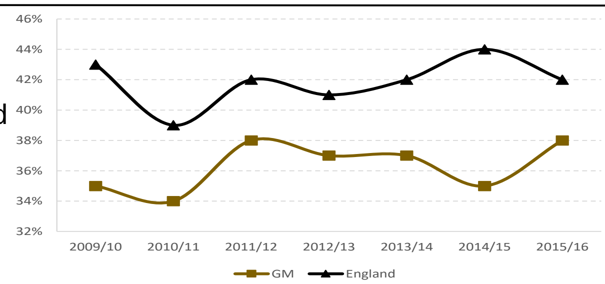
of waste diverted in 2016/17

An increase of **5 percentage points** on the previous year

By 2020, we will have halved the gap with the national average for the proportion of GM residents reporting that they visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days — A ↑

38%

of GM residents reported that they had visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days in 2015-16*



An **increase of 3 percentage points** compared to 2014-15, but **below the 2015-16 England average of 42%**

* *Looking to replace this with a more robust measure, potentially sourced from a new GM residents' survey*

By 2020, participation at cultural events and venues will be growing by at least 5% pa — G ↑

3.1m

engagements by GM residents with cultural organisations supported by AGMA in 2016/17*

6.6% increase on 2015/16 levels

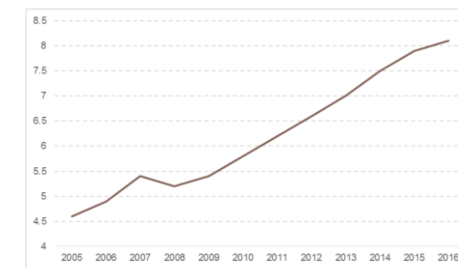
* *This measure only covers participation in cultural provision by AGMA-funded organisations, and counts frequent attenders multiple times. It is likely to be replaced by a new measure developed under the Great Place initiative or through a new GM residents' survey*

By 2020, the GM visitor economy will be valued at £8.8bn, up from £7.9bn in 2015 — G ↑

£8.1bn

generated by the visitor economy in 2016

An increase of **£0.2bn since 2015**



Supporting indicators

79.4% of GM residents reported that they had high or very high life satisfaction in 2016/17
2.3 percentage points below the England average,
0.6 percentage points above the GM 2016 position — A ↑

94,000 FTE jobs supported by Greater Manchester's tourism industry in 2016
100 more FTEs than in 2015 — A ↑

£810m generated by the conference and business events sector in 2015
Down 2% compared to 2013 — G ↓

GM was ranked **24th** in the Anholt Brand Index in 2017
Up from 27th in 2015 — G ↑

88.8% of GM lodgements had an energy efficiency rating of D or above (EPC/DEC) in Q4 2017
5.2 percentage point above the England average
11.3 percentage points higher than Q4 2016 — G ↑

29,880 renewable electricity generation installations in GM in December 2017, with a combined capacity of 126,152 kW.
21,299 kW higher than in June 2017,
47.7% lower per household than the England average. — R ↑

920 accredited renewable heat incentives in December 2017 with a combined capacity (non-domestic only) of 51.5 MW.
Largely unchanged from September 2017,
62.3% lower per household than the England average — R ↔

Context and challenges

- Performance is on track for both CO_2 and recycling targets. Much of the carbon reduction reported is due to national measures, decarbonisation of the grid, and warmer weather, which reduces the need for heating. We are now looking at the longer term ambitions, including through the March 2018 Green Summit.
- GM still falls significantly behind the national average for local renewable energy production. The reduced level of Feed-in Tariff has reduced uptake of photovoltaic nationally – greater local stimulus and promotion is required.
- Although reported life satisfaction in GM has increased, it is significantly below the UK position, and there is considerable variance across GM districts.
- The key challenge for the visitor economy is to maintain growth in day and staying visits. Business visits in particular have seen little recent growth. We need to remain competitive, increase our profile and introduce new product. Recruitment and retention of staff is an issue, and will be further exacerbated by Brexit.
- We are developing a new approach to assessing the value of engagement with culture through the *Great Place* initiative. There is significant variance in levels of engagement across the conurbation, and better understanding this and targeting of resource to achieve greater parity and a more inclusive GM will be a future focus.

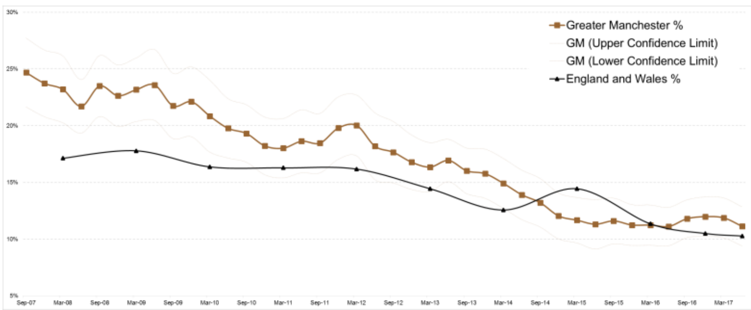
Priority 8 – Safer and Stronger Communities

GMS targets

In 2016, 11.8% of GM households said they had been a victim of household crime in the past 12 months. 3.9% of GM residents had experienced personal crime. Over the period to 2020, victimisation rates will be in line with or below the England & Wales average

11.1% of GM respondents said they had experienced household crime in the year to June 2017, **0.8 percentage points** higher than the most recent national figure

Largely unchanged from June 2016



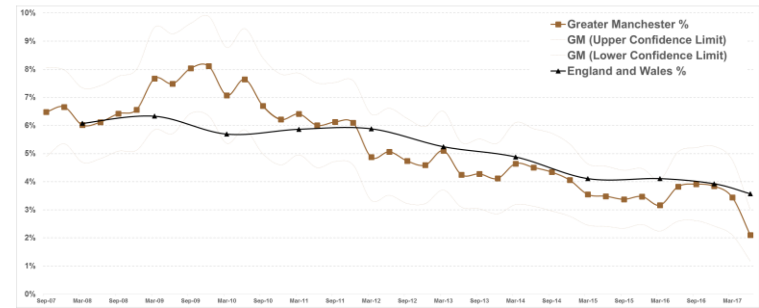
A ⟷

Household

Household Crime: vandalism; domestic burglary; vehicle-related theft; bicycle theft and other household theft. Respondents are asked whether anyone currently residing in the household has experienced any incidents within the last 12 months.

2.1% of GM respondents said they had experienced personal crime in the year to June 2017, **1.5 percentage points** lower than the most recent national figure

1.7 percentage points lower than June 2016



G ↑

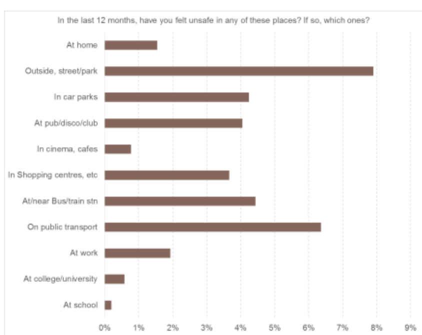
Personal

Personal Crime: theft from the person; snatch theft; stealth theft; other theft of personal property; all Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) violence; wounding; assault with minor injury; assault with no injury and robbery. Personal crimes only relate to the respondent's own personal experience, not that of other people in their household.

G

19% of GM respondents reported feeling 'unsafe' in a public location sometime in the past 12 months as of 2015-16

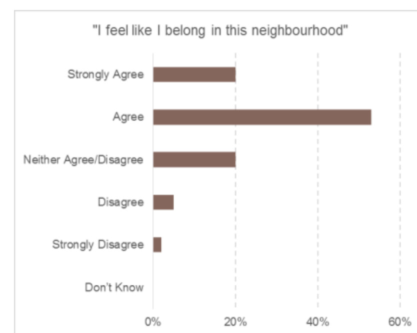
4 percentage points below the national average



G

73% of GM respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that *'I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood'* in 2014-15

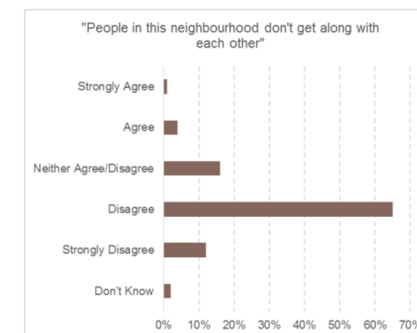
3 percentage points above the national average



G

5% of GM respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that *'people in this neighbourhood don't get along with each other'* in 2014-15

0.9 percentage points below the national average



[The above headline indicators will be reviewed as part of a wider process to develop the GM Police and Crime Plan (PCP) outcomes framework, to ensure the final suite of measures is balanced and reflective of the breadth of the 'Safe and Strong' business area. The three final measures above – sourced from Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Survey – are indicative of potential indicators which could be derived from a recurring, pan-GM residents' survey. Targets for these three indicators will be considered as part of the PCP outcomes framework development process; currently, their RAG ratings are based on a comparison with the national average]

Supporting indicators

[The suite of sub-indicators will be finalised in order to ensure consistency with the latest version of the PCP and its underlying outcomes framework (under development). The PCP outcomes framework is likely to include both qualitative & quantitative measures of success and its fit with GMS will be considered in due course]

Context and challenges

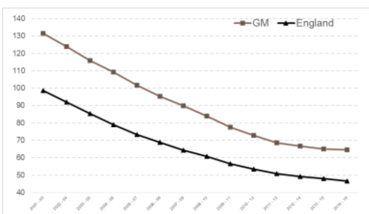
- The available indicators suggest that GM is broadly on track to meet our targets. The PCP outcomes framework will have a sharper focus not just on victims but on repeat victimisation and vulnerability, which will be reflected in the final indicator suite for this priority. The finalised indicators will also reflect work requested by the Deputy Mayor for Police and Crime to implement a new survey to gauge resident experiences of safer and stronger communities.
- Local interventions to reduce reoffending are producing positive results; for example, women offenders and intensive community orders for 18-25 year olds.
- The refresh of the Justice Devolution Memorandum of Understanding is under discussion, with an initial focus on women, youth justice, and victims.

Priority 9 – Healthy lives, with quality care available for those that need it

GMS targets

By 2020, improving premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease will result in 160 fewer deaths per annum — R ↑

64.7 premature deaths per 100,000 in 2014-16



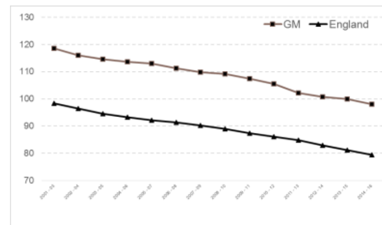
18.0 per 100,000 above the England average

0.5 per 100,000 fewer than in 2013-15

Bolton	61.0
Bury	60.6
Manchester	94.9
Oldham	77.3
Rochdale	71.4
Salford	69.7
Stockport	39.9
Tameside	71.8
Trafford	41.5
Wigan	60.5
GM	64.7
England	46.7

By 2020, improving premature mortality from cancer will result in 350 fewer deaths per annum — R ↑

98.0 premature deaths per 100,000 in 2014-16



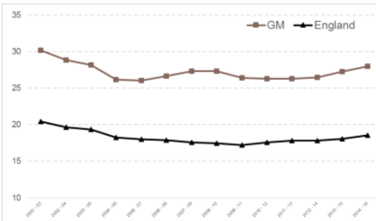
18.6 per 100,000 above the England average

2 per 100,000 fewer than in 2013-15

Bolton	93.5
Bury	87.3
Manchester	128.6
Oldham	102.7
Rochdale	102.5
Salford	109.4
Stockport	82.5
Tameside	97.9
Trafford	81.9
Wigan	92.4
GM	98.0
England	79.4

By 2020, improving premature mortality from respiratory disease will result in 150 fewer deaths per annum — R ↓

28.0 premature deaths per 100,000 in 2014-16



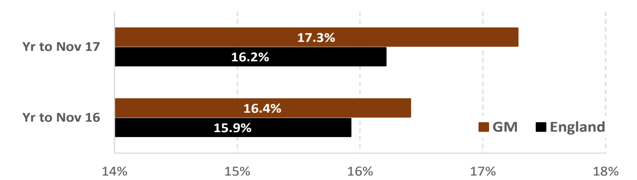
9.4 per 100,000 above the England average

0.75 per 100,000 more than in 2013-15

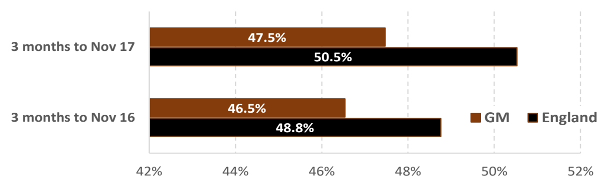
Bolton	26.7
Bury	21.6
Manchester	46.7
Oldham	26.7
Rochdale	30.1
Salford	37.4
Stockport	18.6
Tameside	27.7
Trafford	21.0
Wigan	23.3
GM	28.0
England	18.6

By 2020, access to evidence-based psychological therapies will reach 25% of the population in need, helping a further 33,600 people each year compared to current levels of provision — G ↑

17.3% of people in GM who had depression and/or anxiety disorders entered treatment for IAPT in the year to November 2017, **0.5 percentage points** ahead of the 2017/18 target trajectory of 16.8%, and **up from 16.4% in the previous year**



47.5% of people in GM completing IAPT treatment moved to recovery in the three months to November 2017, **below the England average of 50.5%**, but **up from 46.5% in the three months to November 2016** — A ↑



By 2020, 72.5% of GM residents will be active or fairly active, compared to 71% in 2016. This equates to more than 75,000 more people 'moving' by 2020 — A ↑

72.3% of GM adults (16+) were 'active' or 'fairly active' as of November 2017

An **increase of 0.8 percentage points** from November 2016

2.1 percentage points lower than the England average

[Note: unlike the target, these baseline data refer solely to over-16 activity levels. Physical activity levels for <16 year olds will be incorporated on publication of the 'Children's Active Lives' survey in April 2019]

	Active	Fairly Active	Inactive
Bolton	56.7%	14.2%	29.1%
Bury	62.2%	11.4%	26.4%
Manchester	60.6%	13.1%	26.3%
Oldham	61.6%	11.9%	26.5%
Rochdale	53.9%	11.7%	34.5%
Salford	57.5%	11.4%	31.1%
Stockport	64.8%	12.1%	23.1%
Tameside	57.8%	11.8%	30.5%
Trafford	60.2%	12.6%	27.2%
Wigan	57.2%	10.2%	32.6%
GM	61.4%	10.9%	27.7%
England	62.1%	12.4%	25.6%

Supporting indicators

As of 2014-16, **female healthy life expectancy** was **60.6**, **3.3** years below the national average — A ↑

Male healthy life expectancy was **59.4**, **3.9** years below the national average — A ↓

In 2016, **18.4%** of GM adult residents were **smokers** — R ↑

2.9 percentage points above the England average

1.6 percentage points lower than 2015

The rate of hospital admissions with **alcohol-related conditions** was 679 per 100,000 of the population in 2016/17 — A ↑

6.8% higher than the England average

3.9% below 2015/16 levels

72.4% of adult social care locations in GM were rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' in March 2018 — R

8.5 percentage points below the England average

Note: comparable trend data are not available

24.9% of adults in GM were **obese** (BMI >30) in 2016 — A ↓

0.5 percentage points above the England average

0.5 percentage points higher than 2015

In 2015, one year **cancer survival** rates in GM were **71.2%** — A ↑

1.1 percentage points below the England average

0.9 percentage points higher than 2014

21.8% of GM residents reported high levels of **anxiety** in 2016/17 — A ↓

2.0 percentage points above the England average

1.8 percentage points higher than the 2015/16 position

Context and challenges

- GM Health and Social Care Partnership is entering Year 3 of delivery of the five-year strategic plan, *Taking Charge*. The Partnership has recently undertaken a major review of the entire health and social care transformation programme, in order to prioritise delivery activity from April 2018 onwards.
- We will continue delivery of major transformation programmes, including on Population Health, Mental Health, Cancer, Urgent and Emergency Care, Tobacco Control, Adult Social Care, Primary Care and Dementia – which will all impact on improving the performance of individual areas highlighted in this report.
- The major structural changes in respect of the advent of ten Local Care Organisations (LCOs) and Single Commissioning Functions will accelerate the pace of this change – and are being backed by investment from the Transformation Fund.
- A key part of our plans is to ensure financial sustainability across the GM health and social care system. We have performed strongly on this since the devolution settlement, but it will remain a significant challenge for the duration of *Taking Charge*.

Priority 10 – An age-friendly Greater Manchester

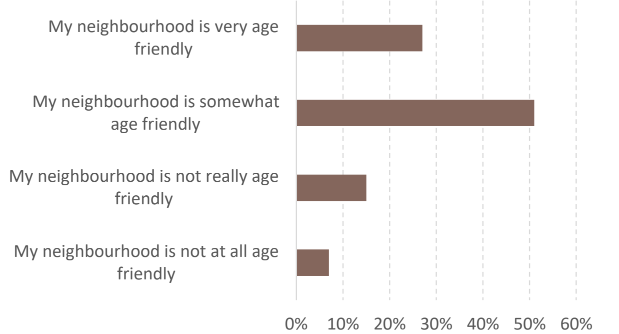
GMS indicators

By 2020, 90% of people aged over 50 in GM will identify their neighbourhood as **'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly**, compared to 80% in 2017

A

78% **of people aged over 50** in eight GM localities identified their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly, as reported by the Ambition for Ageing programme in December 2017

4 percentage points behind the target trajectory, and slightly lower than in July 2017 (80%)



** All data are cumulative. Looking to modify this measure to capture data for all 10 localities through a potential new GM residents' survey*

By 2020, 5,000 more 50-64 year olds will be in **employment**, relative to a June 2016 baseline of 316,000

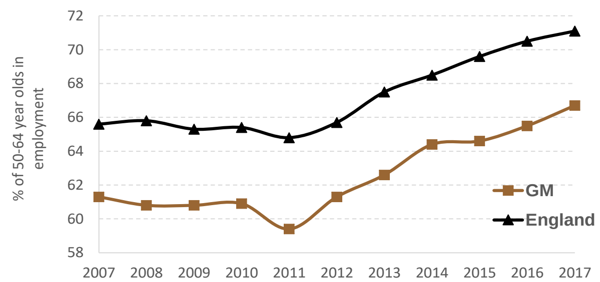
G

66.7% of 50-64 year old GM residents (327,000) were in employment in September 2017

2.4% (8,000) ahead of the target trajectory at September 2017

Up from **65.5%** (315,000) for the year to September 2016

September 2017	
Bolton	65.2
Bury	65.5
Manchester	59.0
Oldham	68.4
Rochdale	60.7
Salford	67.1
Stockport	75.5
Tameside	66.5
Trafford	71.2
Wigan	69.3
GM	**66.7**
England	71.1



In 2015/16, there were 10,426 **hospital admissions due to falls** amongst GM residents aged over 65. By 2020, we will have reduced this to fewer than 9,700 falls pa

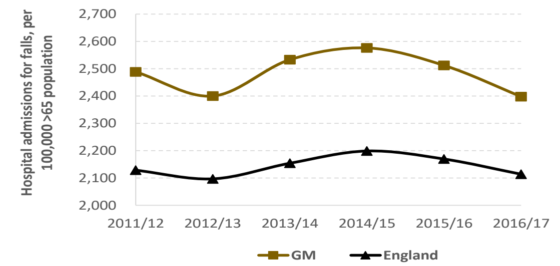
A

2,398 hospital admissions for falls per 10,000 GM residents aged >65 in 2016/17 (10,096 in total)

3.1% behind the target trajectory

Down from **2,512** in 2015/16

Admissions per 10,000 >65 year olds, 2016/17	
Bolton	1,904
Bury	1,784
Manchester	2,540
Oldham	2,478
Rochdale	2,126
Salford	2,942
Stockport	2,546
Tameside	2,143
Trafford	2,421
Wigan	2,820
GM	**2,398**
England	2,114



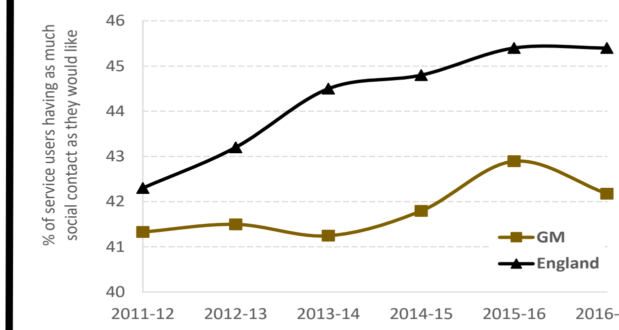
By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of adult social care users who have as much **social contact** as they would like

A

42.2% of adult social care service users had as much social contact as they would like in 2016/17*

4.0 percentage points behind the target trajectory

Down from **42.9%** in 2015/16



** Looking to replace this with a measure that is representative of older people more broadly and the extent to which they feel socially isolated, potentially sourced from a new GM residents' survey*

Supporting indicators

In 2016/17, there were **820** admissions to residential and nursing care per 100,000 GM residents aged >65, up from 735 in 2015/16, and significantly above the 2016/17 England average (611 per 100,000)

R

42.3% of deaths in GM during the year to September 2017 occurred at the person's usual place of residence, very slightly above the figure for the previous year (42.0%), and below the England average for the year to September 2017 (46.4%)

Note that quoted data are provisional

A

Context and challenges

- Current performance across the range of age-friendly indicators demonstrates significant challenges in a number of areas. Perceptions of the extent to which GM neighbourhoods are age-friendly lag our target expectations, and despite recent improvement, employment rates for 50-64 year olds are significantly below the national average.
- Health and social care outcomes are also relatively poor compared to the national position, with a higher proportion of older people being admitted to hospital due to falls, and a higher rate of admissions to residential and nursing care. Activities such as Working Well (Early Help) and health and social care transformation will go some way to addressing these trends.
- GM is seeking to address the challenges of an ageing population with a positive vision of ageing, embracing longer life and the opportunities it brings both socially and individually. A GM Age Friendly Strategy has been developed, which will deliver the strategic vision of GM becoming the first age-friendly city region in the UK. GM will be a global centre of excellence for ageing, pioneering new research, technology and solutions across the whole range of ageing issues, and increasing economic participation amongst the over-50s. A set of outcome measures will be developed in order to assess progress against Age Friendly Strategy ambitions, and the above indicators will then be reviewed to ensure alignment.

Annex: data sources

Priority	Indicator	Source
Priority 1 - Children starting school ready to learn	**1.1** Proportion of Children Achieving a "Good Level of Development" (EYFS Profile)	Early years foundation stage profile results: 2016 to 2017, ONS
	1.2 Low Birth Weight (<2500g) Live Births at Term	PHE Fingertips, 2.01
	1.3 Early Years Settings Rated "Good" or "Outstanding" by OFSTED at most recent inspection	Childcare providers and inspections as at 31 August 2017, Table 7, DfE
	1.0.1 Mothers Smoking at the Time of Delivery	Statistics on Women's Smoking Status at Time of Delivery, England, NHS Digital
	1.0.2 0-4 Year Old Dental Extractions with Decay as the Primary Diagnosis	PHE dental health, extractions data
Priority 2 - Young people equipped for life	**2.1** Looked after Children (number, and rate per 10,000 children <18)	Children looked after in England including adoption: 2016 to 2017 (SFR 50/2017)
	2.2 Attainment at the end of Key Stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics	National curriculum assessments at key stage 2, 2017 (revised) (SFR69/2017)
	2.3 Average Attainment 8 score per pupil, at the end of Key Stage 4	GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016/17 (revised) (SFR01/2018)
	2.4 16-17 year olds who are NEET (not in education, employment or training)	Proportion of 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or whose activity is not known, end 2016
	2.5 Proportion of 16-19 year olds in employment	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	2.0.1 Bed days for children and young people aged under 18 in CAMHS tier 4 wards	Mental Health Five Year Forward View Dashboard Q4 2016/17
	2.0.2 Average Progress 8 score per pupil, at the end of Key Stage 4	GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016/17 (revised) (SFR01/2018)
	2.0.3 Proportion of 10-11 year old children who are overweight or obese	PHE Fingertips - Overview of Child Health
Priority 3 - Good jobs, with opportunities for people to progress and develop	**3.1** Median resident earnings, all employees	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, NOMIS
	3.2 Proportion of working-age residents with Level 4 qualifications	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	3.3 Proportion of working-age residents with qualifications below Level 2	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	3.4 Apprenticeship starts and achievement rate	SFA datacube (not publicly available)
	3.0.1 Proportion of working-age residents with Level 3 qualifications	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	3.0.2 Proportion of the working-age population who are unemployed	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	3.0.3 Claimant rate, unemployment benefits	Claimant Count, NOMIS

Priority	Indicator	Source
Priority 4 - A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester	**4.1** GVA per job	GM Accelerated Growth Scenario (AGS) 2017
	4.2 Proportion of employee jobs earning above the Real Living Wage	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - ONS user-requested data
	4.3 Proportion of working-age population in employment	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	4.4 Number of business start-ups per 10,000 working-age population	Business Demography 2016 (and NOMIS mid-year population estimates)
	4.5 GVA generated from foreign direct investment (FDI) job creation	Data sourced directly from MIDAS
	4.0.1 Proportion of working-age population from ethnic minority groups in employment	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	4.0.2 Proportion of working-age population with a disability in employment	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	4.0.3 Number of enterprises per 10,000 working-age population	Business Demography 2016 (and NOMIS mid-year population estimates)
Priority 5 - World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving	**5.1** Journeys to Work	Data sourced directly from Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM).
	5.2 Journey Time Reliability	
	5.3 Air Quality	
	5.4 Digital Infrastructure	Local broadband information, Think Broadband
	5.0.1 All Journeys by Non-Car Modes	Data sourced directly from Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM).
	5.0.2 Public Transport Accessibility	
	5.0.3 Short Journeys by Cycling or Walking	
	5.0.4 Digital Inclusion	Get Digital Heatmap, Tech Partnership
Priority 6 - Safe, decent and affordable housing	**6.1** Net additional dwellings	Live tables on housing supply: net additional dwellings, Table 122, MHCLG
	6.2 Street count and rough sleeping estimates	Rough sleeping in England, MHCLG
	6.0.1a Lower quartile house prices to average incomes - Prices	Lower quartile price paid for administrative geographies - HPSSA Dataset 15, Table 1a & 4a, ONS
	6.0.1b Lower quartile house prices to average incomes - Median Income	Annual Survey Hours & Earnings, NOMIS - Resident Median Earnings
	6.0.2a Empty housing stock - Empty Dwellings	Live tables on dwelling stock, Table 615, MHCLG
	6.0.2b Empty housing stock - All Stock	Live tables on dwelling stock, Table 100, MHCLG
	6.0.3 Positive action to prevent or relieve homelessness	Live tables on homelessness, Table 792 & 792a, MHCLG
	6.0.4 Housing benefit and universal credit housing component	Stat Xplore
	6.0.5 Resident satisfaction with local community	Understanding Society - The UK Longitudinal Household Study

Priority	Indicator	Source
Priority 7 - A green city region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all	**7.1** CO2 Emissions	UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2015
	7.2 Waste Recycled and Diverted	Data sourced from Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority (GMWDA)
	7.3 Residents Visiting Natural Environment	Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE), Natural England
	7.4 Participation in Cultural Events	Data sourced from Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA)
	7.5 Visitor Economy	Greater Manchester's Tourism Economic Activity Monitor, STEAM, 2016
	7.0.1 Life Satisfaction	Personal well-being estimates, ONS
	7.0.2 FTE Jobs Supported by the Tourisms Industry	Greater Manchester's Tourism Economic Activity Monitor, STEAM, 2016
	7.0.3 Conference & Business Events	Conference Value & Volume 2016, Marketing Manchester
	7.0.4 Anholt Brand Index	Anholt Brand Index
	7.0.5 Energy Efficiency	Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates, Tables LA1 & DEC1, BEIS
	7.0.6a Renewable Energy Generation - Electricity	Sub-regional Feed-in Tariffs statistics, BEIS
	7.0.6b Renewable Energy Generation - Heat	Renewable Heat Incentive statistics
Priority 8 - Safer and stronger communities	**8.1** Household crime	Data sourced from the Crime Survey for England & Wales at force level
	8.2 Personal crime	
	8.0.1 Unsafe in a public location	Understanding Society - The UK Longitudinal Household Study
	8.0.2 Neighbourhood belonging	
	8.0.3 People in this neighbourhood don't get along	
Priority 9 - Healthy lives, with quality care for those who need it	**9.1** Premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease	PHE Fingertips - 4.04ii
	9.2 Premature mortality due to cancer	PHE Fingertips - 4.05ii
	9.3 Premature mortality due to respiratory disease	PHE Fingertips - 4.07ii
	9.4 Access to evidence-based psychological therapies	Five year forward view dashboard, NHS England
	9.5 Physical activity	Active Lives Survey, Sport England
	9.0.1 Healthy life expectancy	PHE Fingertips - 0.1i & 01ii
	9.0.2 Smoking prevalence	PHE Fingertips - Smoking prevalence in adults (APS)
	9.0.3 Alcohol-related hospital admissions	PHE Fingertips - 10.01
	9.0.4 Adult social care locations rated "Good" or "Outstanding" by the CQC	Care Quality Commission, Care Directory
	9.0.5 Levels of obesity (BMI >30)	Active Lives Survey, Sport England
	9.0.6 One year cancer survival rates	Index of cancer survival for Clinical Commissioning Groups in England, ONS
	9.0.7 High levels of anxiety	Personal well-being estimates, ONS

Priority	Indicator	Source
Priority 10 - An age-friendly Greater Manchester	**10.1** Proportion of people >50 identifying their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly	Ambition for Ageing programme data
	10.2 Proportion of 50-64 year olds in employment	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	10.3 Number of falls per 10,000 residents >65	PHE Fingertips - Public Health Profiles
	10.4 Proportion of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like	NHS Digital, Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF), England 2016-17
	10.0.1 Number of admissions to residential and nursing care per 100,000 people >65	NHS Digital, Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF), England 2016-17
	10.0.2 Proportion of deaths in usual place of residence	Rolling Annual death registrations by place of occurrence, England,

Bury Council Corporate Performance Management

		All people of Bury live healthier, resilient lives and have ownership of their own health and wellbeing (SOF 1a)	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend
O						
I	A	PHOF 2.01 - Low Birth Weight of Term Babies	2016	2.4%	2.8%	↘ 3
I	A	PHOF 2.03 - Smoking at time of delivery	FY 2016	11.1%	10.6%	↘ 4
I	A	PHOF 2.06ii - Excess weight in 10-11 year olds	FY 2017	36.2%	34.2%	↗ 2
I	A	PHOF 2.13i Percentage of physically active adults	2016	64.8%	64.9%	→ 0
I	BE	PHOF 2.12 - Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese	2017	64.3	61.3	↘ 1
I	A	ASCOF 1I(1) - Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like	FY 2018	46.0%	–	↗ 1
I	A	Residents reporting high levels of anxiety	2017	23.9%	19.9%	↘ 1
I	A	PHOF 2.24i - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (per 100,000 population)	2017	1,784	2,114	↘ 2
I	A	PHOF 0.1i - Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male)	3YC 2016	58.50 yrs	63.30 yrs	↘ 3
I	A	PHOF 0.1i - Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female)	3YC 2016	62.20 yrs	63.90 yrs	↗ 2
I	A	Overall premature deaths (Persons) per 100,000 under 75s	2016	385	334	→ 1
I	A	Premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population	2016	60.6%	46.7%	↗ 2
I	A	Proportion of deaths in usual place of residence (65+) [DiUPR]	2014	49.6%	–	↗ 1

		All people of Bury live healthier, resilient lives and have ownership of their own health and wellbeing (SOF 1b)	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend
P						
PM	Q	Number of customers with an outstanding annual social care review	FYQ4 2018	1,156	–	↗ 3
PM	Q	Proportion of BEATS customers who have achieved a behaviour change (inactive to active) in 12 weeks	FYQ3 2018	81.0%	50.0%	↗ 1
PM	Q	Proportion of Help Yourself to Wellbeing participants who achieved an improvement in their Quality of Life score	FYQ4 2018	100%	–	→ 1
PM	Q	Permanent admissions of older people (aged 65 and over) to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population - (subset of ASCOF 2a (2)) [Grey = all customers, Orange = council pays a contribution for these clients] [cf England Av.]	FYQ4 2018	987.78	–	↗ 3
PM	Q	Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation services (effectiveness of the service) - (subset of ASCOF 2B (1))	FYQ4 2018	81.0%	–	↘ 4
PM	Q	Number of total hits to the Bury Directory Page	FYQ4 2018	47,712	–	↗ 1
PM	Q	Bury Lifestyle Service - % of those that access the service that achieve a lifestyle behaviour change	Q4 2018	81%	–	↘ 1
PM	Q	Bury Lifestyle Service - The deflection rates from NHS services	Q4 2018	766	–	↗ 1

		Bury people live in a clean and sustainable environment (SOF 2a)	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend
O						
I	A	PHOF 3.01 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	2015	4.0%	4.7%	↘ 2
I	A	Annual Greenhouse Gas Report (% change in Bury Council's Carbon emissions)	FY 2016	23,265GHG	–	↘ 3
I	A	Number of monitoring stations not meeting nitrogen dioxide targets	2017	1	0	↘ 1
I	A	Percentage of monitoring points where levels of NO2 or PM10 are decreasing	2016	69%	100%	→ 0
I	GMOF	Lodgements with energy efficiency rating of D or above	2018	85.2	83.6	→ 0

	Measure	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend
P	Bury people live in a clean and sustainable environment (SOF 2b)				
PM	Q Household collected bin waste recycling rate	FYQ4 2018	52.60%	60.00%	↘ 3
PM	Q Infection control - number of outbreaks	FYQ4 2018	11	–	→ 1
PM	Q Number of fly tipping service requests	FYQ4 2018	80	–	↗ 1
PM	A (Tonnes) Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide	2014	5.2	6.3	↘ 2
PM	A Carbon emissions from electricity use in council buildings (excl. schools)	2016	4,279tonnes	–	↘ 2
PM	A Carbon emissions from council vehicles	2016	1,446tonnes	–	↘ 1
PM	Highways Operations Pothole Repair Completed	Jun 2018	1,831	–	↗ 1
PM	Q Highways Operations Jobs completed on time	FYQ1 2019	67%	–	↗ 1

	Measure	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend
O	People of Bury at all ages have high level and appropriate skills (SOF 3a)				
I	A PHOF 1.02i - School Readiness: The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (Persons)	FY 2017	68.7%	70.7%	↘ 1
I	A Percentage of pupils making expected/ sufficient progress (from KS1 to KS2) in reading, writing and maths	2016	55%	–	→ 0
I	A Average Attainment 8 score per pupil	2017	46.00	46.40	↘ 1
I	A Average 'progress 8' score per pupil (at KS4)	2017	-0.15	0.00	↘ 1
I	A PHOF 1.05 - % of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)	2016	3.9%	6.0%	↗ 1
I	A % of working age residents aged 16-64, who have obtained qualifications equivalent to NVQ4 and above	2016	39.1%	38.2%	↗ 2
I	A % of residents 18-64 with no qualifications	2017	8.4 %	7.7 %	↗ 1
I	A Percentage of early year settings rated as 'good' or outstanding'	2017	92.9%	93.7%	↗ 2
I	A Percentage of pupils achieved expected level of attainment at KS2 (RWM)	2017	63%	62%	↗ 1
I	GMOF Percentage of residents that have all five basic digital skills	2017	79.0	78.9	→ 0

	Measure	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend
P	People of Bury at all ages have high level and appropriate skills (SOF 3b)				
PM	A Attainment gap (Attainment 8) of children with SEN compared with children with no SEN	2016	-21.90	-22.30	→ 0
PM	A Bury Council - Apprenticeships	2017	26	–	↗ 1
PM	A Attainment gap (Attainment 8) of pupils eligible for school meals and those not eligible for free school meals	2016	-12.6	-12.7	→ 0

	Measure	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend
O	All Bury people achieve a decent standard of living (and are provided with opportunities through growth) (SOF 4a)				
I	Q Employment rate 16-64	FYQ3 2018	73.4%	74.9%	↗ 1
I	A Average earnings by place of work - hourly pay (full time workers)	2016	£11.94	£12.74	↘ 1
I	Q Proportion of working-age people on out-of-work benefits	FYQ3 2017	9.3%	8.4%	↘ 3
I	A Number of businesses in the Borough	2017	7,980	–	↗ 5
I	A Net business growth rate (start ups minus dissolutions)	2016	2,329	–	↗ 1

		Indicator	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend
I	A	Inward investment into the Borough	2016	£3.22Mil	–	↗ 1
I	BE	ASCOF 1D - Carer-reported quality of life	FY 2017	7.3	7.7	↘ 2
I	A	The number of residential units that can be built on sites that have detailed planning permissions	2016	1,567	–	→ 0
I	A	The number of affordable housing units proposed to be built on sites that have detailed planning permissions	2016	327	–	→ 0
I	M	Number of housing units completed in the Borough that are affordable	FY 2017	385	–	→ 0
I	GMOF	Percentage of (all) housing stock empty for over 6 months	2018	1.49%	0.86%	→ 0
I	GMOF	Ratio of lower quartile house prices compared to median incomes	2017	4.9	5.0	↗ 2
I	A	Average download speed across fibre, cable, mobile and wireless	FYQ4 2018	29.9	31.1	→ 0
I	A	PHOF 1.17 - Fuel Poverty	2015	11.20%	11.00%	↗ 2
P		All Bury people achieve a decent standard of living (and are provided with opportunities through growth) (SOF 4b)	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend
PM	M	Number of homeless preventions	Mar 2018	519	–	↗ 2
PM	M	Number on Housing Waiting List	May 2018	1,627	–	↗ 1
PM	M	% Non-decent Council homes	Q4 2018	0	–	→ 1
PM	A	Number of visitors to Council cultural attractions	FY 2017	399,774	–	→ 0
PM	Q	Average number of weeks spent in temporary accommodation	FYQ2 2017	7.62 weeks	–	→ 0
PM	Q	Number of businesses engaged to develop healthy workforce practice	Q2 2018	128	–	↗ 1
PM	Q	Number of GP referrals to Staying Well	Q2 2018	400	–	→ 0
PM	Q	Number of GP referrals to Working Well	Q2 2018	133	–	→ 0
O		Bury is a safe place to live with all people protected, and feel protected, from harm (SOF 5a)	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend
I	A	PHOF 1.13iii- First Time Offenders per 100,000 population	2016	159.1	218.4	↘ 2
I	A	PHOF 1.11 Rate of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police per 1,000 population	2015	22.5	20.4	↘ 1
I	A	Rate of Children Looked After (per 10,000 children)	2018	78	82	↘ 1
I	A	Children in Youth Justice System per 1,000 10-18 year olds	2017	4.9	4.8	↘ 1
I	Q	Rate of crimes (all crime types) recorded by GMP per 1,000 population	FYQ3 2018	24.2	30.7	↘ 2
I	M	Number of (open) Child Protection Plans	May 2018	223	–	↗ 2
P		Bury is a safe place to live with all people protected, and feel protected, from harm (SOF 5b)	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend
PM	Q	Number of safeguarding concerns proceeded to section 42 enquiry on Protocol	FYQ4 2018	179	–	↘ 2
PM	M	Safeguarding Concerns Per Month [Grey line - All concerns, Orange line - Progressed to Enquiry]	Jun 2018	146	80	↘ 1

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SCRUTINY REPORT

Bury COUNCIL

MEETING: Overview and Scrutiny

DATE: Tuesday 11th September 2018

SUBJECT: Update on devolution in Greater Manchester

REPORT FROM: The Leader of the Council

CONTACT OFFICER: Chris Woodhouse, Corporate Policy

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1. In February 2018 a report was presented to Overview and Scrutiny on devolution in Greater Manchester. The Committee welcomed the report and requested this becomes a regular agenda item and so this paper provides an update over the last six months.

1.2. The Mayor of Greater Manchester, Andy Burnham has entered his second year in office and through the Combined Authority is driving the implementation of the 'Our People, Our Place' Strategy. The ten priorities within this have strong alignment with local priorities in terms of a focus on healthy lives for all, business growth, housing, skills (academic and life-skills), nurturing the environment as well as safe and strong communities. Central to the work of the Combined Authority is driving public sector reform in terms of evidence based interventions at a local level in an asset based way.

1.3. Quarterly monitoring of these implementation plans has now progressed as is being built into the way that corporate performance is considered within Bury.

1.4. Bury is well represented within key Greater Manchester meetings, with the Leader of the Council as the GM portfolio holder for young people and social cohesion.

2.0 HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

2.1 Work has commenced on the implementation of proposals within the Bury Locality Plan. This outlines Bury's transformation to drive towards financial and clinical sustainability through the integration of health and social care, keeping people well for longer, reducing failure demand and tackling the wider determinants of health.

2.2 £19m has been secured from the Transformation Fund to enable the development of new models of care, self-help and behaviour change initiatives. A series of work streams have been established including Enabling Local People, a Wellness Model for Bury and Transforming Primary, Community and Social Care. At the same time work is progressing on the key enablers of transformation; specifically IT, estates and workforce.

2.3 There has been significant progress in the development of the Local Care Alliance (LCA) which will see integrated working, including examples multi-disciplinary teams under single line management across Pennine Acute (now part of the Northern Care Alliance), Pennine Care, Primary Care, Council and CCG. The LCA will deliver person-centred, place-based care for the people of Bury.

2.4 Work has also progressed on the One Commissioning Organisation (as a Strategic Commissioning Function) between the Council and Bury CCG with a Shadow Executive Board and Partnership Board now in place. A series of test-beds have been identified to explore future ways of working collaboratively and to test local commissioning principles. Staff from the CCG have now co-located with those of the Council, with both health and care commissioners sat together in Knowsley Place.

2.5 A Greater Manchester Children's Framework has been produced. This 4 year plan maps out how agencies in the region will work closer together to improve health and care outcomes for young people, with consideration of this taking place at Bury's Standing Commission on Life Chances. The framework will be based on ten key commitments that have been developed by young people themselves.

2.6 Cllr Andrea Simpson (portfolio holder for Health and Wellbeing) has been appointed as a deputy to Lord Peter Smith in relation to the Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership.

2.7 A 'Devolution Difference' roadshow is taking place in Bury on Friday 5th October which will showcase to the public the work that has taken place to date, particularly in relation to the health and social care element of devolution. The event is open to all.

3.0 GREATER MANCHESTER SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 In July a refreshed strategy for Manchester was agreed. Publically launched in October, Our People, Our Place is an update to previous GM Strategies that reflects the changing conditions the region finds itself in, but continues to the principles of joint working that have underpinned previous iterations of regional plans.

3.2 More than 27,000 responses were received overall as part of the initial consultation into the first draft of the framework, with these now able to be viewed on the GMCA website.

3.3 In the last six months work has been taking place in the region to update the draft in light of the initial responses and to allow consideration of updated population projections released over the last couple of months. The new draft will be released in October, at which point a period of consultation will begin and run through until January 2019.

3.4 Bury’s Local Plan will reflect the Spatial Framework once confirmed.

4.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 Connectivity is a key theme of the GM Strategy. This includes connecting people within the region to assets and opportunities including employment, education provision, culture and leisure offers.

4.2 GM has been successful in securing £23.8m from the Local Full Fibre network Challenge to connect 1,500 public sector settings, to increase full fibre coverage from 2% to 25% by 2021. Bury Council and CCG officers have been engaged in this process as part of determining potential sites within the Borough and will lead discussions with economic development, highways and communications as this moves into implementation stage.

4.3 In terms of transport, development is taking place on proposals to establish a bus franchising scheme in Greater Manchester, through reform powers available locally through the Bus Services Act (2017). This would allow GM to decide the routes, frequencies, fares and quality of standards across the region. Consultation plans are being prepared by Transport for Greater Manchester.

4.4 Bury has benefited from GM’s Transforming Cities funding through the Mayor’s Cycling and Walking programme, Streets for All. This includes joint work with metrolink on cycle paring for the Bury line and the recent announcement of improvements as part of Chris Boardman’s ‘Beelines’ initiative. 71 new or upgraded crossings are proposed, enabling 88% of the population to use Beelines as part of an integrated walking and cycling network across the region.

5.0 BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE

5.1 Greater Manchester has been identified as a trailblazer site to develop a Local Industrial Strategy by March 2019. This will be based on the foundations of people, infrastructure, place, the business environment and ideas. Businesses across the region are being engaged with during the autumn.

5.2 Earlier in the summer, Andy Burnham appointed Sacha Lord as GM’s Night Time Economy Advisor, to support work to improve the city-region’s evening econoy to make it stronger, better connected and attractive to business and residents alike. Bury is already in a very strong position with the recent Purple Flag success. A panel has been established to support Sacha’s work and this includes Councillor Tamoor Tariq ensuring Bury’s voice is at the centre of this work.

5.3 Bury, along with our neighbouring GM local authorities, remains part of the Business Rate retention scheme as outlined in the February meeting.

6.0 GREEN CITY REGION

6.1 March 2018 saw the first Greater Manchester Green Summit. Building on this is a GM Green Springboard, based on the six themes used in the summit including the natural environment, energy, buildings, transport and education.

6.2 A series on line work streams have been set up in relation to delivering these with actions considering a draft strategy for electric vehicle charging locations, a #plasticfree campaign across the region (including support to the tourism and hospitality sector to eradicate the use of single use plastics) and exploring the feasibility of GM Green Bank to finance green infrastructure development. The intention is to present back on these at next year's summit (25th March 2019) with a five year action plan to follow this.

7.0 HOMELESSNESS

7.1 Greater Manchester has been chosen as a Housing First Pilot area to assist entrenched rough sleeping and homelessness. A key element of this is the successful Social Impact Bond to help people secure accommodation and receive ongoing targeted support as part of an early intervention and prevention approach. This is part of the GM pledge to end rough sleeping by 2020, seven years ahead of the national target.

7.2 Plans are progressing locally and regionally for enhanced winter provision in Greater Manchester with the intention of providing 'A Bed Every Night' through partnership working between local authorities, businesses, the voluntary sector and the public.

8.0 SAFE AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

8.1 In July the Commission on Preventing Hateful Extremism and Promoting Social Cohesion published a report outlining key recommendations to develop a 'whole-society' approach. Central to this will be work to make it easier for people to raise and report concerns, making the work of Prevent more transparent, with a focus for investment to support young people.

8.2 An audit of Hate Crime Reporting Centres will be carried out to understand the volume and distribution on these, with a campaign to promote their awareness.

8.3 Tackling Hate Crime forms a major part of the GM Police and Crime Plan, which is being used as the foundation from which the Bury Community Safety Partnership Plan will be developed.

9.0 ADULT EDUCATION BUDGET

9.1 As highlighted previously discussions have been continuing between Greater Manchester and Government over the devolution of the adult education budget. The Department for Education have now announced that the region has met the requirements to begin the devolution of these functions and duties in preparation for the 19/20 academic year.

9.2 GM has commissioned two research projects to ensure that it has a comprehensive understanding of the way in which the money is currently used in GM and the possible impact of different funding decisions. The GM approach previously agreed by Leaders is to make minimal changes to current funding levels in the first year of Devolution in order to avoid destabilising providers whilst building the evidence base that will inform future commissioning decisions.

10.0 RECOMMENDATION

10.1 Scrutiny are asked to note this report and indicate if they would like to receive future reports on any particular element of this paper.

List of Background Papers:-

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