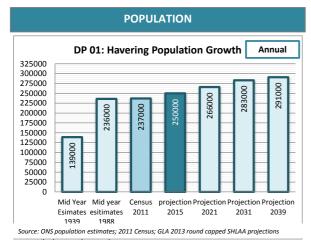
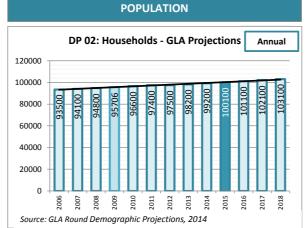
## Appendix 2: Quarter 4 2015/16 Demand Pressure Dashboard



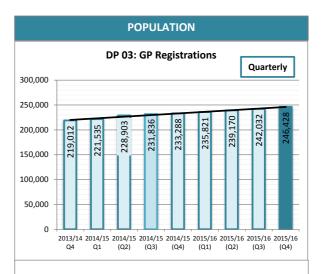
The ONS population estimates, the 2011 Census and GLA 2013 round capped SHLAA Projections show that Havering's population has seen the second largest proportional increase in London from 1939-2015 (80%). Hillingdon has the highest (82%) and Bromley saw the third highest proportional increase in London(35%).

\* Figures rounded to nearest 100

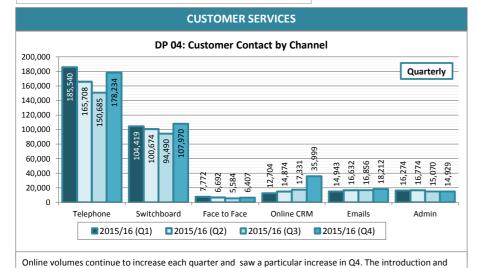


Using GLA estimates of the total number of households by borough, 1991-2041, the number of households in Havering has grown by 6,600 households (as at 2015) and is projected to grow by a further 3,000 households by 2018 .

\* Figures rounded to nearest 100



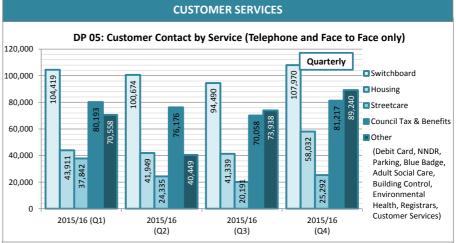
Q4 data shows Havering's GP registrations are continuing to increase each quarter, with 4,396 additional registrations between Q3 2015/16 and Q4 2015/16.



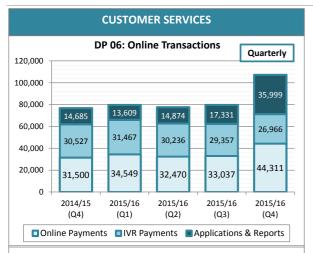
promotion of further services online is planned. This will assist us to reduce telephone contact which

applicable transferring the more common queries to online structured web forms for many services .

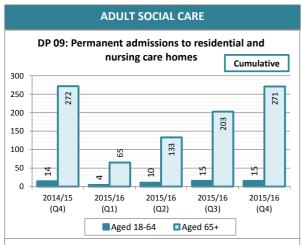
continues to be the preferred method of contact by customers. We are refining email as a channel and where



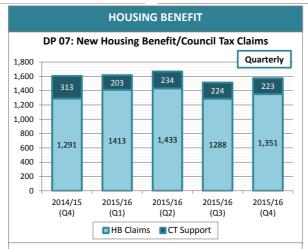
Council Tax, Benefits, StreetCare and Housing are the real pressures on service delivery due to demand levels and complexity. Services that are fully integrated with technology have been identified and we have begun to implement an online approach to move demand to the most cost effective channels.



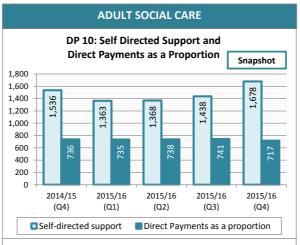
Promising channel shift to online services compared to 14/15, particularly during Q4. An 'online only' approach was implemented in many StreetCare, Registrars and Revenue services during Q3. The high volume of Green Waste renewals being completed via the web has increased the number of online transactions still further.



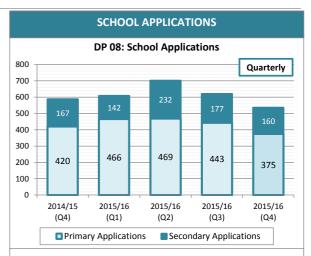
Demand for residents aged 18-64 has increased by just one person (7.1%) for Q4 of 2015/16 compared to the previous year, and reduced by one person (0.4%) for residents aged 65+. The number of admissions for each age group has remained reasonably consistent in each quarter of the financial year.



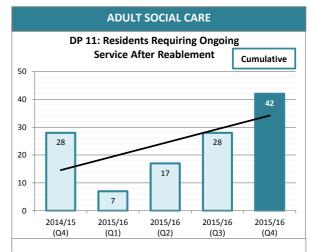
The total number of applications in Q4 has reduced slightly compared to the same time last year, however the number of claims in payment is higher. This indicates the service is targeted correctly towards those residents in financial need. The Universal Credit rollout will not significantly affect numbers of claims during 2016/17.



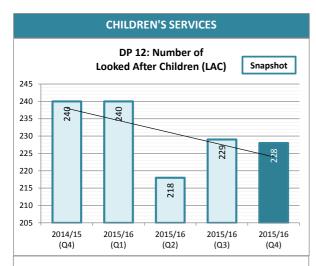
Self-directed support has increased slightly (by 9.2%) since Q4 of 2014/15 (from 1,536 to 1,678) and has risen in each quarter of the financial year too. Take up of direct payments has fallen in Q4 from Q3 and is now also lower than at the end of year 2014/15 (2.6% reduction).



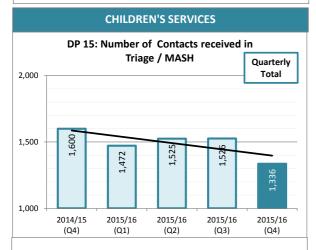
School applications have decreased by 52 applications since the same period last year (Q4 2014/15). The biggest reduction is seen within primary applications.



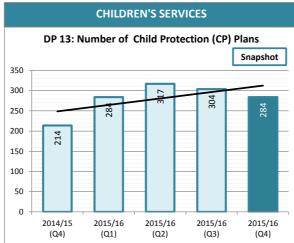
This is a local indicator and is reported cumulatively . Demand has increased from 28 to 42 (a 50% rise) when compared to Q4 of last year. The demand increase from Q3 to Q4 2015/16 (14) is slightly more than the demand increase from Q2 to Q3 2015/16 (11).



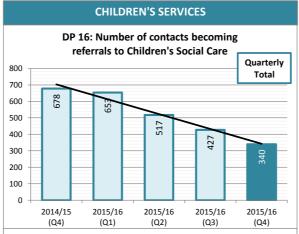
The number of looked after children has decreased  $\,$  when compared to Q4 of the previous year.



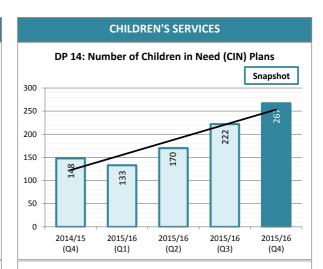
There were 1,336 contacts received in Triage / MASH in Q4 2015/16; a decrease of 190 (12.5%) on the previous quarter. This is an overall decrease of 264 (16.5%) on the same period last year (Q4 2014/15).



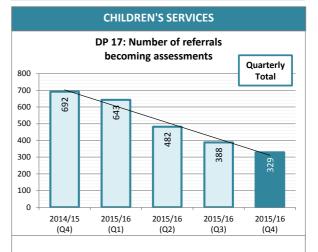
The number of CP cases (284) had been reducing since Q2, although remains 32.7% higher than that of the previous year.



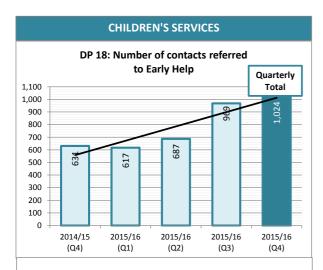
There were 340 contacts that became referrals in Q4 2015/16; a decrease of 87 on the previous quarter. The figure has fallen in each quarter as more cases are progressed to Early Help (see DP18) as opposed to statutory interventions. A review of the MASH service in late Q3 has also helped to reduce this figure.



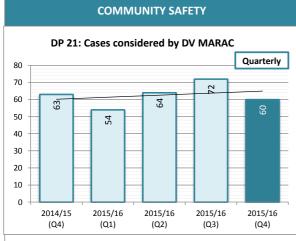
We have seen a continued increase in the number of CiN plans throughout the year, including as CP Plans step down. An 80.4% increase in activity is seen when comparing Q4 2015/16 to Q4 2014/15.



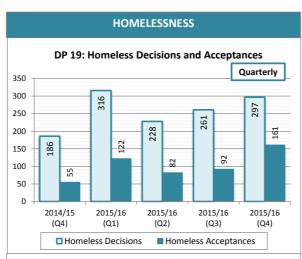
There were 329 referrals that became assessments in Q4 of 2015/16; a decrease of 59 on the previous quarter. This is also 52.5% below performance for Q4 of the previous year.



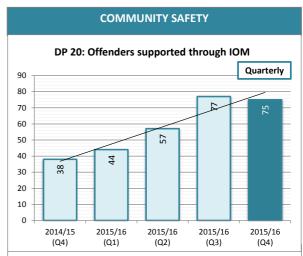
There were 1,024 contacts referred to Early Help in Q4 2015/16; 55 more than the previous quarter and 393 more than the same period last year. The MASH isreferring more cases to the service particularly since the MASH review in December.



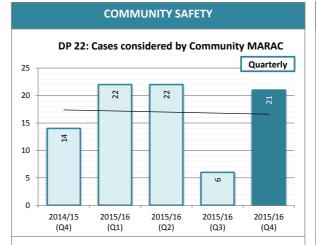
The number of cases of Domestic Violence dealt with by the MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) has increased long term from 157 in 2012-13 to 240 in 2014-15. This has been exceeded in 2015-16 with 250 cases.



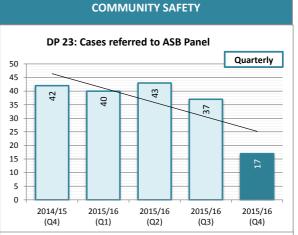
This measure is quarterly, not cummulative. The increase in Q1 for 2015/16 was due to the clearing of a backlog of cases. The number of homeless decisions at Q4 is 59.7% greater than that of the previous year evidencing continued demand in this area. The number of acceptances has also increased by 192.7%.



The number of offenders being managed through Integrated Offender Management was 75 at the end of 2015/16. This is now almost at full capacity. The maximum number that can currently be supported in Havering is 80, though it is anticipated that additional Police resources will soon increase this.



The Community MARAC began in Q2 of 2014/15., with the ASB Panel being merged into it as of January 2016. 71 cases were considered during 2015/16.



There were 126 cases dealt with by the ASB Panel in 2014-15. This was exceeded with 137 cases referred in 2015-16, prior to the merger with the Community MARAC (see DP22)