Leicestershire County Council

Annual Performance Compendium

2025

CONTENTS

PART 1: Inequality in Funding and Fair Funding Campaign

Low funding remains the Council's Achilles heel and without a fairer system, local services have increasingly been cut to the bone and council tax increased to the maximum allowed under Government rules. The Council's financial position continues to be extremely challenging following over a decade of austerity, the longer term impact of Covid-19 and recent inflation and spending pressures, particularly around social care and special educational needs.

The local government funding system continues to be based on increasingly outdated cost drivers and assumptions, The impact of this over the years has been to allow London Boroughs in particular to receive levels of funding that has led to them being able to set lower Council Tax levels than other parts of the country. Rural areas have been the losers.

The list of county authorities with financial problems continues to grow - with some counties having moved to provide services only to the statutory minimum. The County Council being at the bottom of the funding league has major implications for the provision of services to the people of Leicestershire and for council tax levels.

There is also significant uncertainty and risk around future funding levels. The 2025 Spending Review did allow for an increase in local government funding, although the majority of headline increases will be funded by assumed council tax increases.

The Government is planning to implement Fair Funding and a Business Rates 'reset' from 2026/27. However, other long-promised reforms to Social Care and Special Educational Needs and Disabilities appear to be delayed in the medium term. All of these reforms are essential for the long-term sustainability of local government, although experience shows that badly implemented reforms can make the situation worse.

Extent of Funding Inequality

In terms of the scale of inequality, Leicestershire would be £645m better off if we had the same income per head as the highest funded authority, the London Borough of Camden. The Core Spending Power Charts (overleaf) set out the extent of current funding inequality. An analysis of funding by accountants PwC found that the more generous funding for London boroughs has allowed them to provide more services for their residents while maintaining some of the lowest council tax rates in the country. Given Camden's funding per head our budget would more than double. Even given the national average funding per head, Leicestershire would gain £172m each year and we would be looking to invest in services and not cut them. We have already taken over a quarter of a billion pounds (£290m) out of the budget. This is why we must succeed in securing fairer funding, so that we can fund statutory services on an equitable basis.

Lowest Funded County

Leicestershire remains the lowest-funded county council with greater risks to service delivery and improvement as a result. If we were funded at the same level as Surrey, we would be £136m per year better off. Some of the higher funded counties have traditionally been the better performing ones, though even these are now reducing service standards. Leicestershire's low funded position means that the scope for further savings is severely limited compared to other authorities.

Without fairer funding the forecast position will make it increasingly difficult to maintain good delivery levels and target improvements in response to key local issues. The 2025/26 budget was only balanced after the planned use of £5m from reserves and delivery of the 2025-29 MTFS required savings of £176m to be made to 2028/29. The MTFS sets out £3m of savings, while a further £52m of savings are required from the Dedicated Schools Grant. A proposed major efficiency and service reviews are planned to identify savings to offset the £91m funding gap in 2028/29.

Fair Funding Campaign

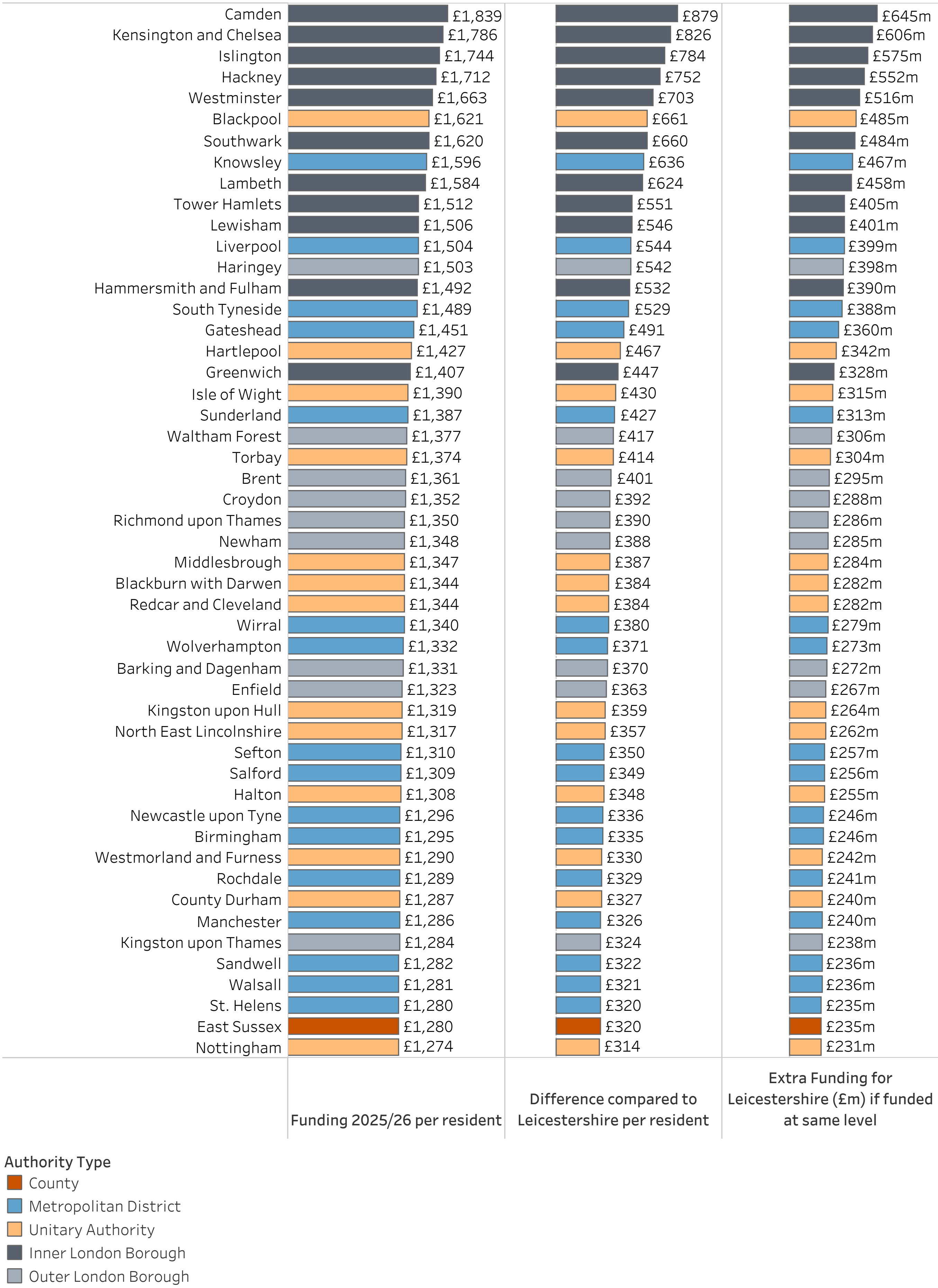
We have campaigned to ensure that Leicestershire gets a fairer deal. We enlisted the support of other low funded authorities and their respective MPs into a campaign to highlight the unfairness of the current funding system. The current funding system is out of date, complex and unclear and based upon old systems which focus heavily on past levels of spending. County Councils have suffered most from the current outdated system of council funding, hence the Council's campaign for fairer funding.

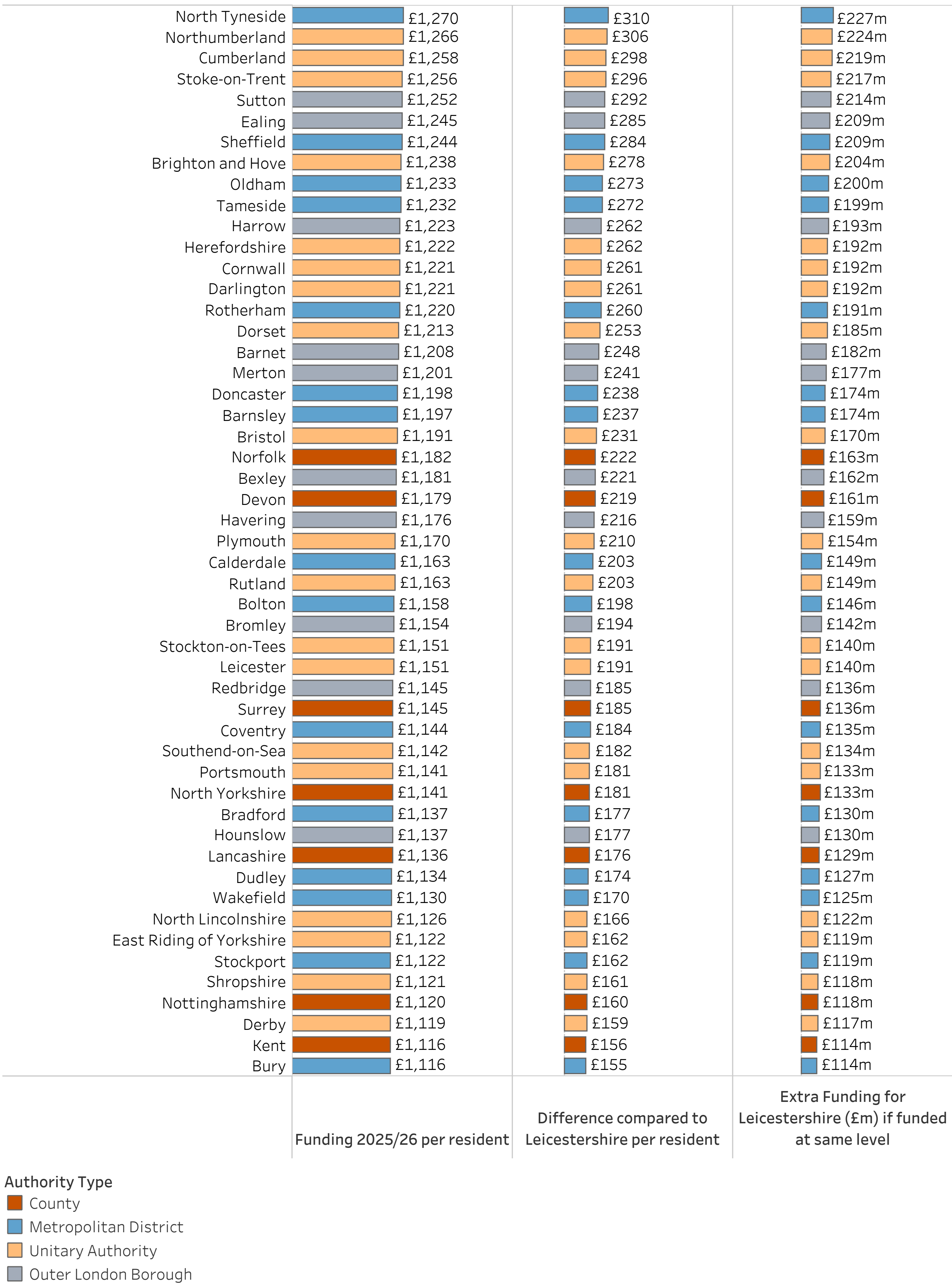
The previous Government had accepted many of the arguments put forward and indicated a preference for a simpler system that recognises the relative need of areas, rather than just reflecting historic funding levels. Unfortunately, the reforms were postponed over a number of years. However, the new Government intends to implement a form of Fair Funding with effect from 2026/27, with a three-year settlement running to 2028/29. Early indications are that the County Council may gain some additional funding from the new formulae but there are some potential significant losses for some areas, including London and Metropolitan areas and the Government may make amendments accordingly which could lead to any potential gains being reduced or not materialising at all.

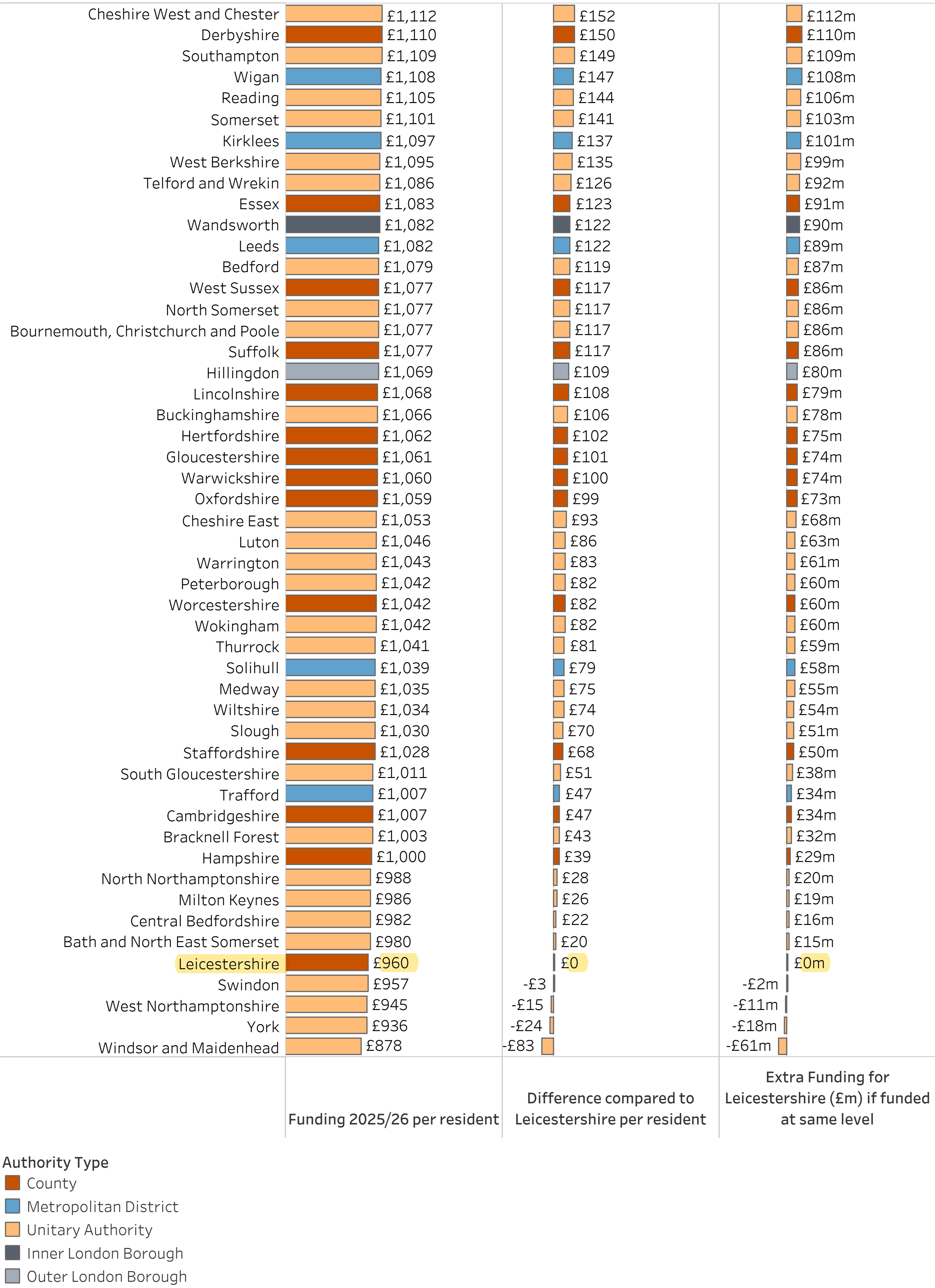
Impact of Cuts on Performance

The extent of service reductions made has already impacted most areas of service delivery and some areas of performance and any further cuts will put at risk other priority areas. The later sections of this report set out the current performance position and summarises current key Council risk areas. These pressures have been further exacerbated by the financial and service implications arising from the longer lasting demand impact of Covid-19 on residents, communities, services and the Council as well as demands arising from the recent cost-of-living crisis and inflation.

Core Spending Power per head 2025/26 - Comparison with Leicestershire




North Tyneside £1,270 £310 £227m
Northumberland £1,266 £306 £224m
Cumberland £1,258 £298 £219m
Stoke-on-Trent £1,256 £296 £217m
Sutton £1,252 £292 £214m
Ealing £1,245 £285 £209m
Sheffield £1,244 £284 £209m
Brighton and Hove £1,238 £278 £204m
Oldham £1,233 £273 £200m
Tameside £1,232 £272 £199m
Harrow £1,223 £262 £193m
Herefordshire £1,222 £262 £192m
Cornwall £1,221 £261 £192m
Darlington £1,221 £261 £192m
Rotherham £1,220 £260 £191m
Dorset £1,213 £253 £185m
Barnet £1,208 £248 £182m
Merton £1,201 £241 £177m
Doncaster £1,198 £238 £174m
Barnsley £1,197 £237 £174m
Bristol £1,191 £231 £170m
Norfolk £1,182 £222 £163m
Bexley £1,181 £221 £162m
Devon £1,179 £219 £161m
Havering £1,176 £216 £159m
Plymouth £1,170 £210 £154m
Calderdale £1,163 £203 £149m
Rutland £1,163 £203 £149m
Bolton £1,158 £198 £146m
Bromley £1,154 £194 £142m
Stockton-on-Tees £1,151 £191 £140m
Leicester £1,151 £191 £140m
Redbridge £1,145 £185 £136m
Surrey £1,145 £185 £136m
Coventry £1,144 £184 £135m
Southend-on-Sea £1,142 £182 £134m
Portsmouth £1,141 £181 £133m
North Yorkshire £1,141 £181 £133m
Bradford £1,137 £177 £130m
Hounslow £1,137 £177 £130m
Lancashire £1,136 £176 £129m
Dudley £1,134 £174 £127m
Wakefield £1,130 £170 £125m
North Lincolnshire £1,126 £166 £122m
East Riding of Yorkshire £1,122 £162 £119m
Stockport £1,122 £162 £119m
Shropshire £1,121 £161 £118m
Nottinghamshire £1,120 £160 £118m
Derby £1,119 £159 £117m
Kent £1,116 £156 £114m
Bury £1,116 £155 £114m
Funding 2025/26 per resident
Difference compared to Leicestershire per resident
Extra Funding for Leicestershire (£m) if funded at same level
Authority Type
County
Metropolitan District
Unitary Authority
Outer London Borough


Cheshire West and Chester £1,112 £152 £112m
Derbyshire £1,110 £150 £110m
Southampton £1,109 £149 £109m
Wigan £1,108 £147 £108m
Reading £1,105 £144 £106m
Somerset £1,101 £141 £103m
Kirklees £1,097 £137 £101m
West Berkshire £1,095 £135 £99m
Telford and Wrekin £1,086 £126 £92m
Essex £1,083 £123 £91m
Wandsworth £1,082 £122 £90m
Leeds £1,082 £122 £89m
Bedford £1,079 £119 £87m
West Sussex £1,077 £117 £86m
North Somerset £1,077 £117 £86m
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole £1,077 £117 £86m
Suffolk £1,077 £117 £86m
Hillingdon £1,069 £109 £80m
Lincolnshire £1,068 £108 £79m
Buckinghamshire £1,066 £106 £78m
Hertfordshire £1,062 £102 £75m
Gloucestershire £1,061 £101 £74m
Warwickshire £1,060 £100 £74m
Oxfordshire £1,059 £99 £73m
Cheshire East £1,053 £93 £68m
Luton £1,046 £86 £63m
Warrington £1,043 £83 £61m
Peterborough £1,042 £82 £60m
Worcestershire £1,042 £82 £60m
Wokingham £1,042 £82 £60m
Thurrock £1,041 £81 £59m
Solihull £1,039 £79 £58m
Medway £1,035 £75 £55m
Wiltshire £1,034 £74 £54m
Slough £1,030 £70 £51m
Staffordshire £1,028 £68 £50m
South Gloucestershire £1,011 £51 £38m
Trafford £1,007 £47 £34m
Cambridgeshire £1,007 £47 £34m
Bracknell Forest £1,003 £43 £32m
Hampshire £1,000 £39 £29m
North Northamptonshire £988 £28 £20m
Milton Keynes £986 £26 £19m
Central Bedfordshire £982 £22 £16m
Bath and North East Somerset £980 £20 £15m
Leicestershire £960 £0 £0m
Swindon £957 -£3 -£2m
West Northamptonshire £945 -£15 -£11m
York £936 -£24 -£18m
Windsor and Maidenhead £878 -£83 -£61m
Funding 2025/26 per resident
Difference compared to Leicestershire per resident
Extra Funding for Leicestershire (£m) if funded at same level
Authority Type
County
Metropolitan District
Unitary Authority
Inner London Borough
Outer London Borough

PART 2: County Performance: Benchmarking Results 2023/24

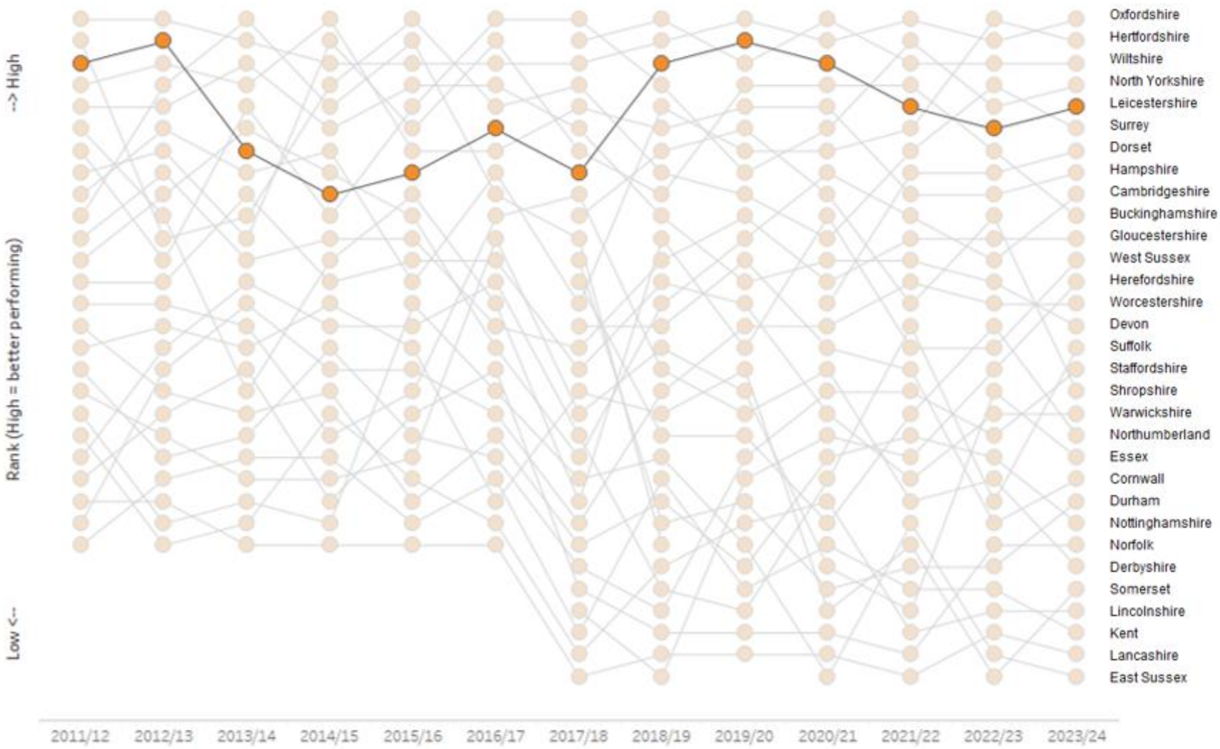
This annual report compendium uses performance indicators to compare our performance over time against targets and with other local authorities. Comparison or benchmarking helps to place Leicestershire's performance in context and to prompt questions such as 'why are other councils performing differently to us?' or 'why are other councils providing cheaper or more expensive services?'

The County Council compares itself with other English county areas in terms of spend per head and performance. We use a range of nationally published indicators linked to our improvement priorities, inspectorate datasets and national performance frameworks. Our sources include central government websites, the Office for National Statistics and NHS Digital.

Our comparative analysis draws on 256 performance indicators across our main priorities and areas of service delivery. Our approach looks at performance against each indicator and ranks all county areas with 1 being highest performing. We then group indicators by service or theme and create an average of these ranks as well as an overall position.

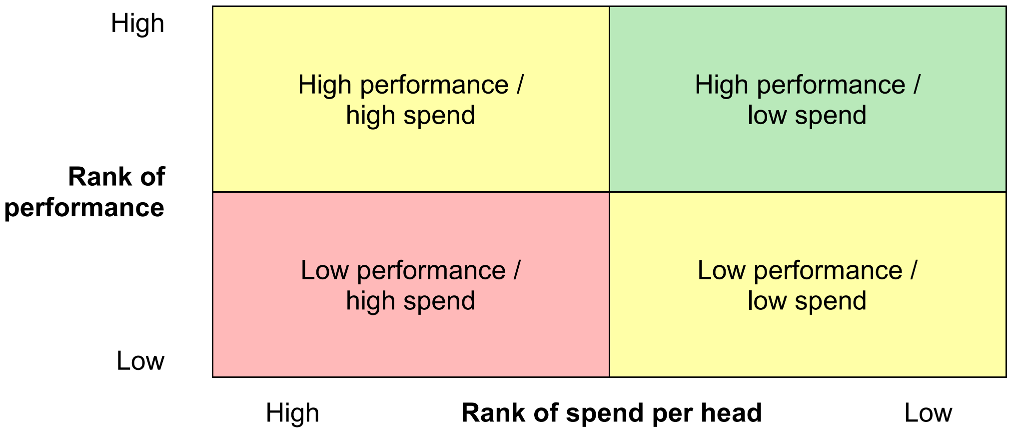
Overall Comparative Performance

The chart below shows Leicestershire's relative overall performance compared to the other counties over the past 13 years, excluding any consideration of funding/expenditure. Low comparative funding meant that near the start of this period Leicestershire had to move quickly to reduce some service levels. This had an impact on our overall pure comparative performance position. The Council was placed 5th in comparative terms during 2023/24.



Comparing Performance and Expenditure

The Fair Funding section of the report notes that Leicestershire is the lowest funded county in the country. It is therefore critical to review the Council's performance in the light of spend per head on different services. Our approach uses scatter charts to show the relationship between spend and performance. The vertical axes show rank of performance, with high performance to the top. The horizontal axes show rank of net expenditure per head, with low spend to the right. Therefore, authorities that are high performing and low spending would be in the top right quadrant, while those that are low performing and high spending would be to the bottom left as shown below.



Overall Performance vs Expenditure

Looking at the overall position for 2023/24, Leicestershire is ranked 5th in performance terms compared to other counties and has the lowest core spending power per head. Overall and service performance are shown in charts over the following pages.

Lower Comparative Performing Areas 2023/24

Looking across 263 indicators for which quartile data is available for Leicestershire, 39 (15%) fall within the bottom quartile compared to other counties. These indicators are set out in the table below.

Service Area	**Indicators**
Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care – Delivery • Staff turnover (wider social care workforce - all sectors) • % of Care Homes rated good or outstanding Adult Social Care – Perceptions • 5 indicators covering social care users' perceptions of their: overall satisfaction with care and support, care related quality of life, social contact, and ease of finding information about service. • Carers' ease of finding information about services.

Service Area	**Indicators**
Public Health	Health and Wider Determinants • Air pollution: concentration and attributable mortality • HIV late diagnosis
Environment, Flooding & Waste	Waste Management • % municipal waste landfilled
Children and Families	Children's Social Care • Timeliness of child protection conferences and review of child protection cases • Child protection plans lasting 2 years or more • Re-referrals to children's social care • Looked after children's health checks, immunisations and offending School Quality & Access - *Context* • % secondary schools rated good or outstanding • Average points score per entry, best 3 'A' levels
Child Health and SEND	Child Health • % of children achieving a good level of development at 2-2.5 years • % of children achieving a good level of development at 5 years (FSM) • Baby's first feed breastmilk • Physically active children and young people • Infant mortality rate Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) • % new Education Health & Care Plans issued within 20 weeks (all)
Transport & Highways	Transport and Highways • Passenger journeys on local bus services per head of population
Economy - *Context*	Economy • % 3-year survival of new enterprises • % employees in knowledge-based industries

Looking back at last year's benchmarking exercise, the following bottom quartile indicators have shown a significant improvement in performance.

Indicators
Adult Social Care – Delivery • % of people using social care who receive self-directed support Adult Social Care – Perceptions • % of carers who report that they have been included or consulted in discussion about the person they care for • % of people who use services who feel safe
Children's Social Care • % of young people receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody Health – Child • Low birth weight of term babies SEND • % of 19-year-olds qualified to Level 2 inc. Eng. & Maths - with statement/EHCP • % of 19-year-olds qualified to Level 3 - with statement/EHCP SEND tribunal appeal rate
Health – Adult • % of physically active adults

Performance by Theme

Theme
Overall Performance

Comparator
Revenue
Deprivation

How to Read This Chart
The chart is divided up into quadrants based upon average rank for all indicators (vertical axis) and net revenue expenditure per head (horizontal axis) for county councils. Authorities in the top right quadrant are high performing and low spending, while authorities in the bottom left are low performing and high spending. The 'Deprivation' comparator uses local authority 2019 Multiple Deprivation rank.
'Overall Performance' is the rank of average rank for all indicators, while 'LA Core Performance' only includes themes that are related to county council functions.

Blue dots represent county unitary authorities.

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Performance by Theme

Theme
LA Core Performance

Comparator
Revenue
Deprivation

How to Read This Chart
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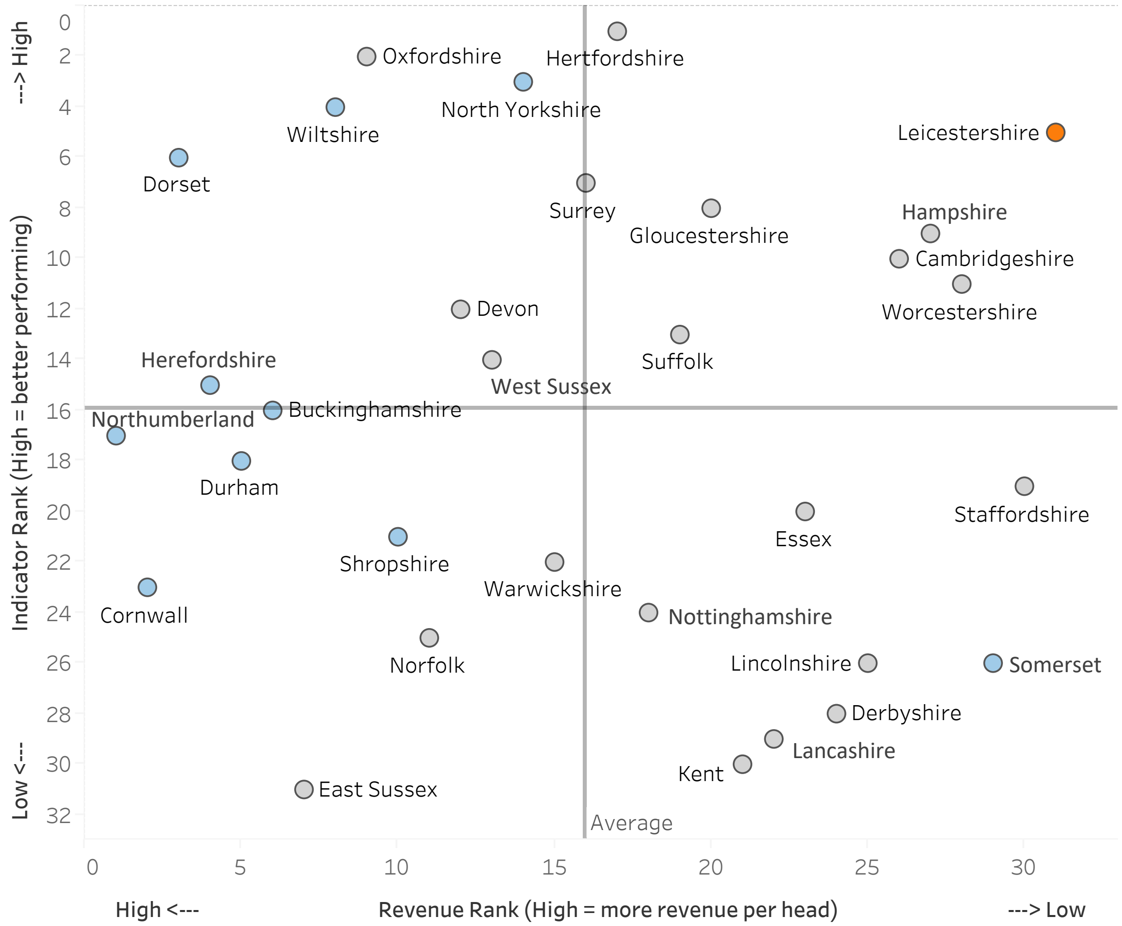

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Performance by Theme

Theme
Economy

Comparator
Revenue
Deprivation

How to Read This Chart
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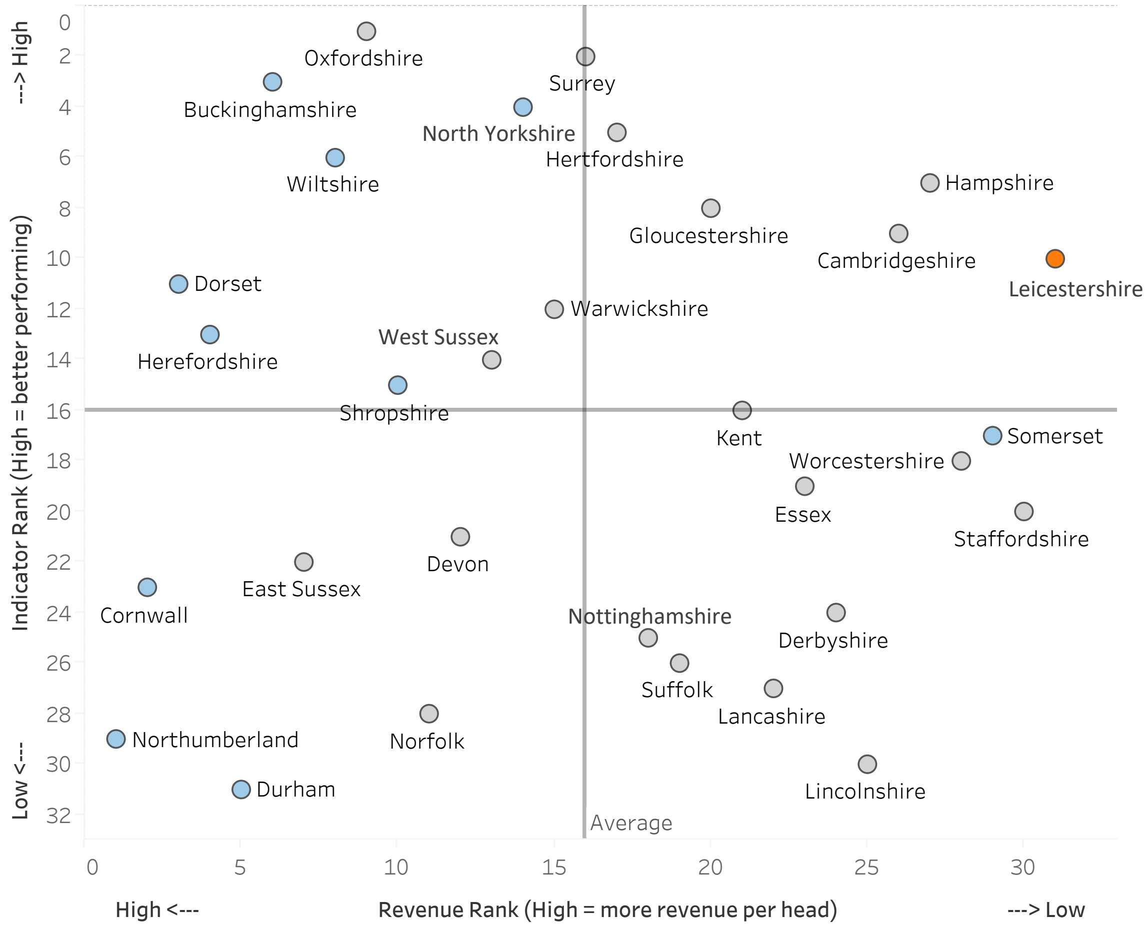

Performance by Theme

Theme
Transport & Highways

Comparator
- Revenue
- Deprivation

How to Read This Chart
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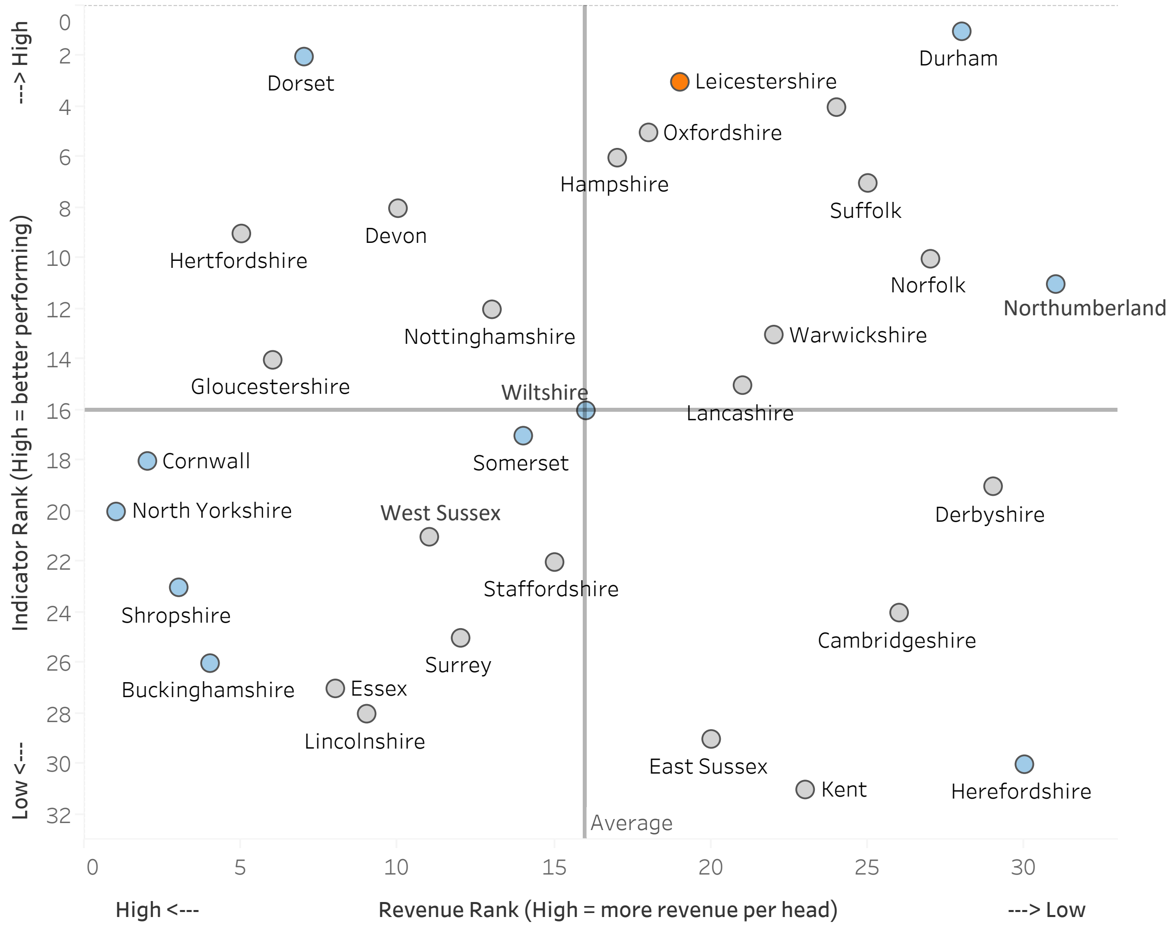

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Performance by Theme

Theme
Adult Social Care - Perception

Comparator
- (selected) Revenue
- Deprivation

How to Read This Chart
The chart is divided up into quadrants based upon average rank for all indicators (vertical axis) and net revenue expenditure per head (horizontal axis) for county councils. Authorities in the top right quadrant are high performing and low spending, while authorities in the bottom left are low performing and high spending. The 'Deprivation' comparator uses local authority 2019 Multiple Deprivation rank.
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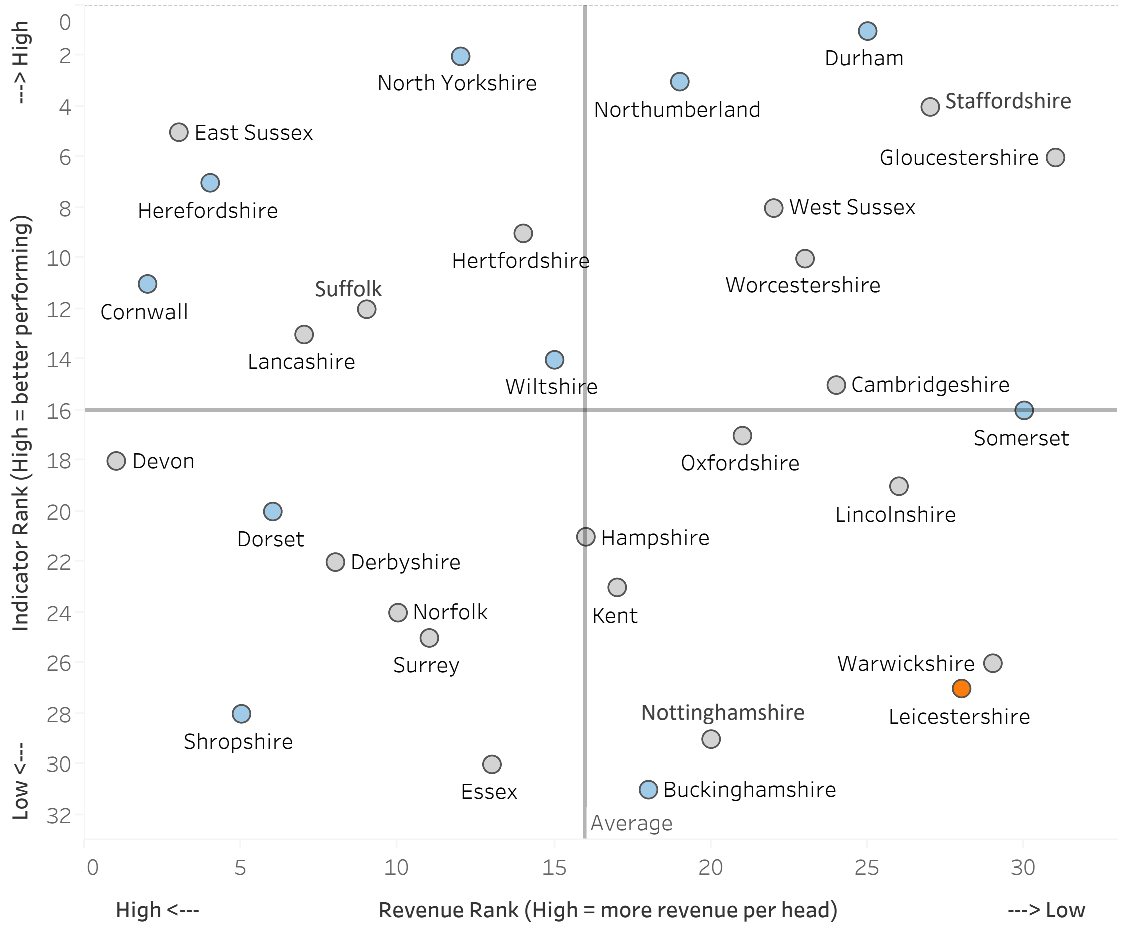

Performance by Theme

Theme
Adult Social Care - Delivery

Comparator
Revenue
Deprivation

How to Read This Chart
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Blue dots represent county unitary authorities.

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Performance by Theme

Theme
Health - Child

Comparator
Revenue
Deprivation

How to Read This Chart
The chart is divided up into quadrants based upon average rank for all indicators (vertical axis) and net revenue expenditure per head (horizontal axis) for county councils. Authorities in the top right quadrant are high performing and low spending, while authorities in the bottom left are low performing and high spending. The 'Deprivation' comparator uses local authority 2019 Multiple Deprivation rank.
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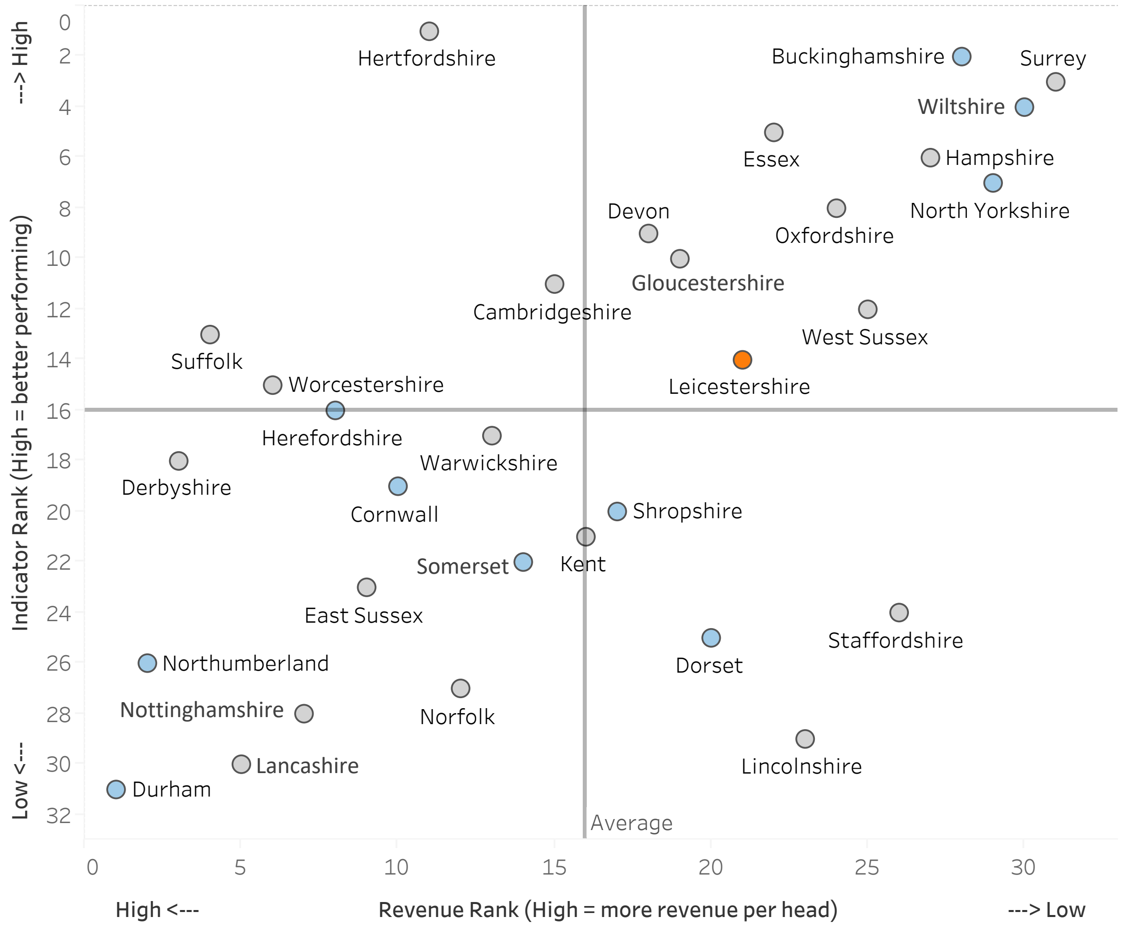

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Performance by Theme

Theme
Health - Adult

Comparator
Revenue
Deprivation

How to Read This Chart
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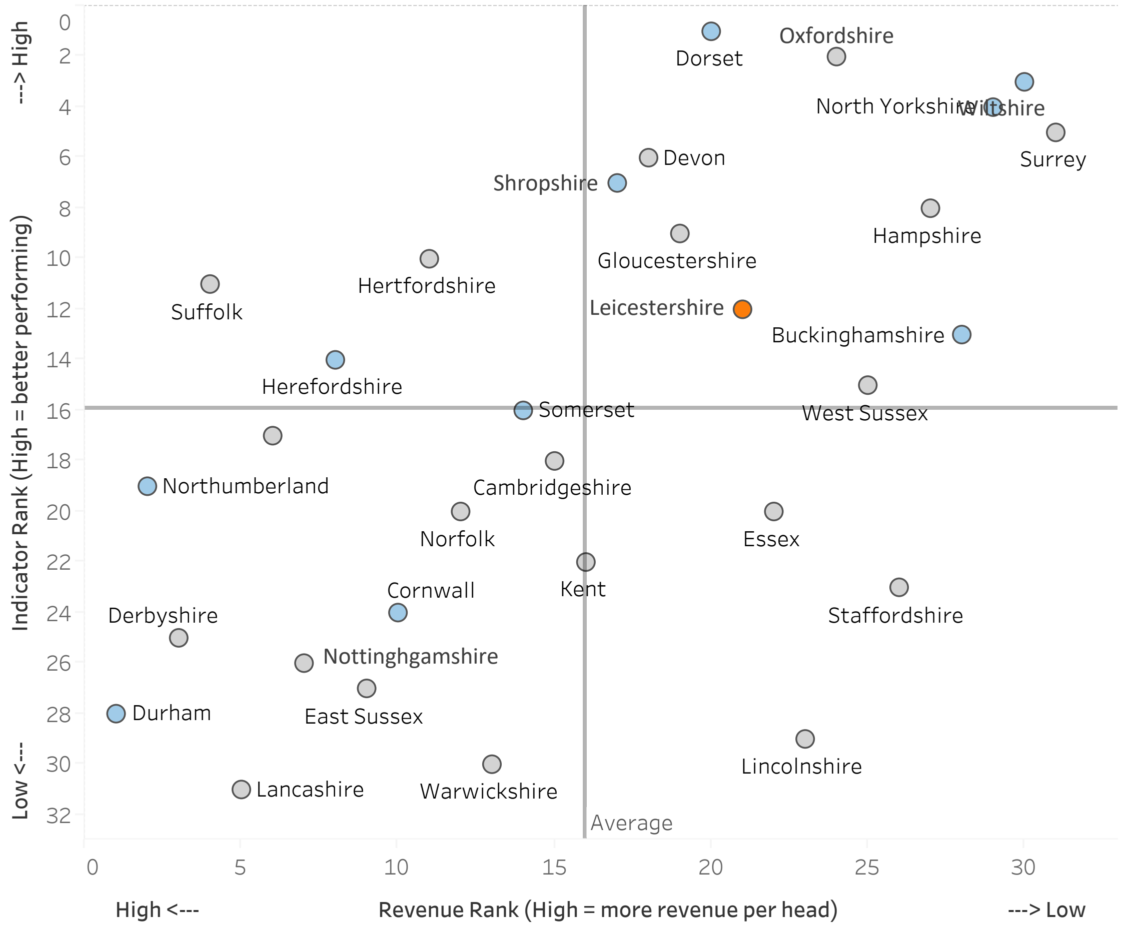

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Performance by Theme

Leicestershire County Council

Theme

Children's Social Care

Comparator

- Revenue
- Deprivation

How to Read This Chart

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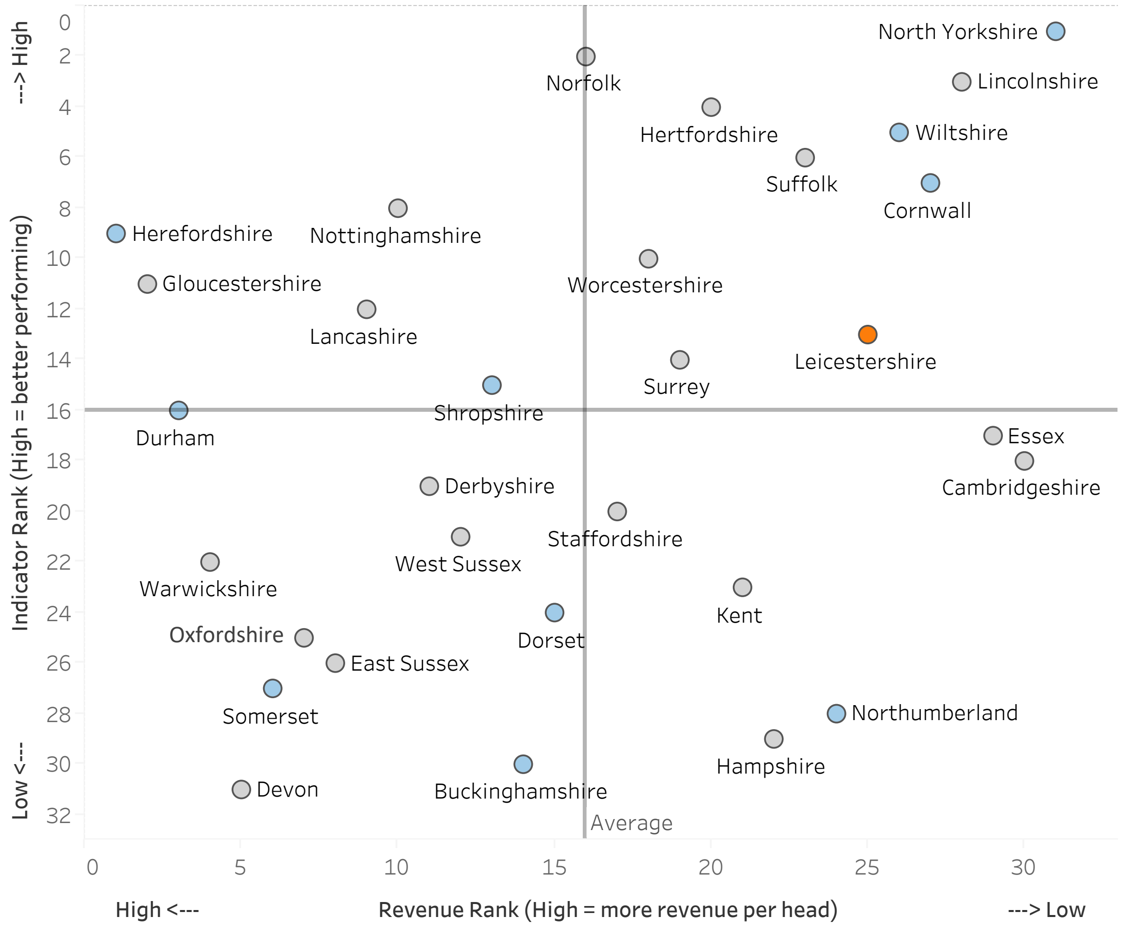

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Performance by Theme

Theme
Environment & Waste

Comparator
Revenue
Deprivation

How to Read This Chart
The chart is divided up into quadrants based upon average rank for all indicators (vertical axis) and net revenue expenditure per head (horizontal axis) for county councils. Authorities in the top right quadrant are high performing and low spending, while authorities in the bottom left are low performing and high spending. The 'Deprivation' comparator uses local authority 2019 Multiple Deprivation rank.
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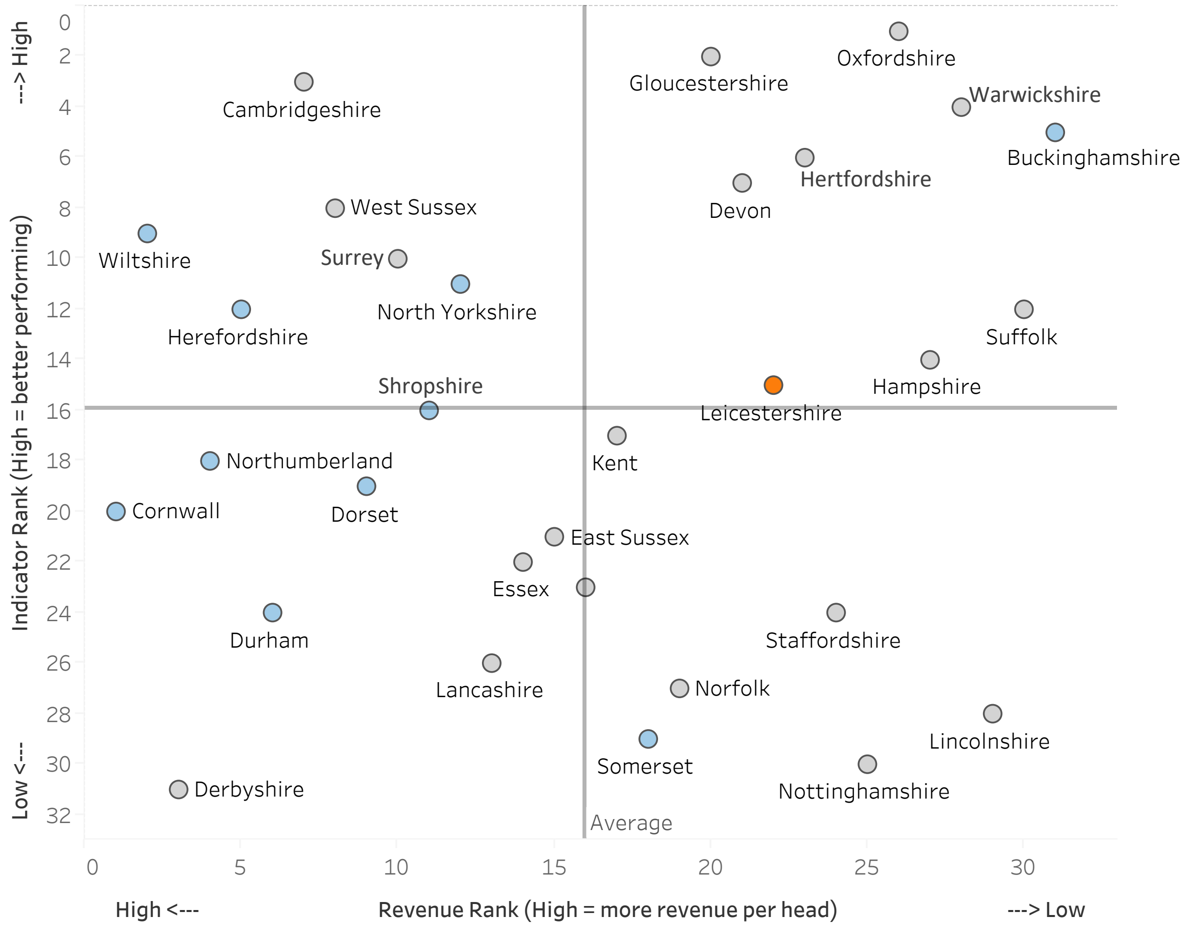

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Leicestershire Performance Data Dashboards 2024/25

Introduction

In order to measure our progress against our priority area we track a number of key performance measures for each of the outcomes. These are summarised in a set of dashboards with ratings that show how our performance compares with other areas where known, whether we have seen any improvement in performance since the previous year, and whether we have achieved any relevant targets. As well as this annual report, we also publish dashboards on our website on a quarterly basis so that our overall performance and progress is transparent.

Initial analysis of 2024/25 end of year data shows that of 160 metrics 73 improved, 34 showed no real change and 53 worsened. Direction of travel cannot be determined for 5 indicators, due to the absence of previous data or changes to indicator definitions.

Overview of Performance Improvement and Reduction

The paragraphs that follow review each dashboard, highlighting indicators that have shown improvement compared to the previous period, as well as those that have worsened.

Transport

This dashboard covers transport infrastructure including road condition, journey times, bus services and road safety. Looking at the 20 performance indicators, 5 display improvement compared to the previous period, 9 show a decline and 6 show no change. The 5 improving indicators cover use of local buses and satisfaction with local bus services, satisfaction with traffic levels and congestion, EV ownership and charge points. The 9 indicators displaying lower performance include park and ride journeys, satisfaction with cycle routes and facilities, rights of way and road safety, as well as average vehicle speeds, road casualties and numbers killed or seriously injured. The 6 indicators showing similar results cover satisfaction with the condition of highways, satisfaction with pavements and footpaths, satisfaction with road condition, and carbon emissions from transport.

Environment, Waste and Flooding

This dashboard covers environment, waste management, flooding and the Council's environmental impact. It includes 16 indicators, of which 9 show improvement compared to the previous period, 1 indicator shows a decline in performance and 5 have similar results. The 9 indicators showing improvement cover household waste recycling, use of landfill, recycling of internal waste from Council sites, tree planting, renewable energy generated by the Council, greenhouse gas emissions from all sources in Leicestershire, Council greenhouse gas emissions and staff business mileage. The indicator displaying lower performance covers waste produced from internal Council sites. The 5 indicators with similar results cover waste collected per household, Council environmental risks, staff perceptions of Council actions to reduce its environmental impact and Council land in better management for nature.

Health and Wellbeing

Child Health & Best Start in Life

This dashboard covers child health and early years services. Looking at the 12 indicators, 3 show an improvement compared to the previous period, while 6 deteriorated and 1 shows a similar result. Data was not available for 2 indicators. The 3 indicators that have improved cover smoking at the time of delivery, dental decay among 5-year-olds and take-up of free early education by 3 and 4-year-olds. The 6 indicators displaying lower performance cover take-up of free early education by 2-year-olds, excess weight, children's physical activity, chlamydia detection and under 18 conceptions. The indicator showing little change is % of early years providers assessed as good or outstanding. Data is awaited for good level of development (age 5) and pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs.

Adult Health

This dashboard covers adult health. Looking at the 20 indicators, 9 show an improvement compared to the previous period and 11 display a decline. The 9 indicators that have improved cover life expectancy, under 75 mortality from cancer, respiratory disease and causes considered preventable, opiate drug treatment, adult obesity, particulate air pollution and the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution. The 11 declining indicators cover healthy life expectancy, health inequalities, under 75 mortality from circulatory disease, smoking prevalence, alcohol related hospital admissions, non-opiate drug treatment, NHS Health Checks and physical activity.

Adult Social Care and Better Care Funds

The first dashboard covers work with health partners to reduce admissions to hospital and residential care, facilitate discharge from hospital and reablement. Looking at the 8 performance indicators, 4 display improvement compared to the previous period, 1 shows a decline in performance, 2 show similar results and data was not available for 1 indicator. The 4 indicators that have improved cover admissions to residential care of 18–64-year-olds, unplanned admissions for chronic ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, service users' access to information, and people discharged from hospital to their normal place of residence and people still at home 91 days later. The declining indicator is admissions to residential care of older people. The 2 indicators showing similar results are discharge from acute hospital to normal place of residence and people receiving reablement with no subsequent long-term service. No new data was available for carers access to information.

The second dashboard covers adult social care services including support for carers. Looking at the 18 indicators, 4 display an improvement, 8 display a decline in performance and 3 show no change. For 3 indicators there is no new data. The 4 indicators that have improved cover service users receiving self-directed support, carers receiving direct payments, care homes rated good or outstanding, and people with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family. The 8 declining indicators cover service users having control over their daily life, service users receiving support via direct payments, dementia diagnosis rate, overall satisfaction with social care support, home care providers rated good or outstanding, service users having as much social contact as they would like, service users who feel safe and safeguarding alerts received. The 3 indicators showing little change cover carers receiving self-directed support, social care related quality of life, and safeguarding enquiries where the identified risk was reduced or removed. The 3 indicators with no new data cover overall satisfaction of carers with their care and support, carers reported quality of life and carers having as much social contact as they would like.

Mental Health

This dashboard covers mental health and wellbeing. Looking at the 5 indicators, 1 improved, 3 deteriorated and 1 had a similar result. The indicator showing improvement was excess under 75 mortality in adults with serious mental illness. The 3 declining indicators cover life satisfaction, happiness and suicide. The indicator with a similar result covered anxiety.

Children and Families

Safeguarding Children & Families

This dashboard covers Early Help services, child safeguarding and looked after children. Looking at the 17 indicators, 7 show improvement compared to the previous period, 3 display a decline in performance, 5 show similar performance to the previous period and data is awaited for 2 indicators. The 7 indicators showing improvement cover successful claims through the national Supporting Families programme, review of child protection cases, repeat child protection plans, looked after children's health checks, care leavers in education, employment or training, and timeliness of adoption. The 3 declining indicators cover timeliness of children's social care assessments, re-referrals to children's social care and looked after children's dental checks. The 5 indicators with similar performance cover early help assessments, stability of looked after children's placements, emotional health of looked after children, and care leavers in suitable accommodation. Data is awaited for 2 indicators covering child criminal and sexual exploitation.

School and Academy Performance

This dashboard covers school admissions and school quality. Looking at the 14 indicators, 3 show an improvement compared to the previous period, 2 show a similar result and comparable data is not available for 9 indicators. The 3 indicators that have improved cover school admissions and primary schools assessed as good or outstanding. The 2 indicators with similar performance cover secondary schools assessed as good or outstanding and special schools assessed as good or outstanding. Results for 2025 exams are awaited for 9 indicators.

Community Safety

This dashboard covers youth justice, domestic abuse and adult safeguarding. The dashboard contains 9 indicators, of which 6 show improved performance, 2 show lower performance compared to the previous period and 1 shows no change. The 6 indicators showing improvement cover first time entrants to youth justice, youth custody, reported hate incidents, domestic abuse, domestic violence with injury, and the number of safe accommodation spaces for domestic abuse victims. The 2 indicators showing lower performance cover reported anti-social behaviour and repeat domestic abuse conferences. The indicator with similar performance covered community cohesion.

Communities

This dashboard covers libraries, cohesion and volunteering. Looking at the 14 indicators, 8 show improvement compared to the previous period, 1 displays a decline in performance and 5 show similar performance. The 8 indicators showing improvement cover volunteering, library visits, total library issues, library e-downloads, tourism visitor days, and visits to heritage sites. The indicator with lower performance is children's library issues. The 5 indicators with similar results cover perception of residents' ability to influence council decisions, satisfaction with local area as a place to live, neighbourhood planning, community response planning, and the number of communities running their own library.

Strategic Planning and Economic Development

Growth and Investment

This dashboard provides a high-level overview of the Leicestershire economy. Looking at the 11 performance indicators, 8 show improvement compared to the previous period and 3 indicators show a decline in performance. The 8 indicators displaying an improvement cover economic growth, gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head, gigabit broadband, funding for new infrastructure, fuel poverty, and new business creation. The 3 indicators showing lower performance cover free school meals and new business survival.

Employment and Skills

This dashboard covers the skills of the local population, as well as employment and unemployment. Looking at the 11 performance indicators, 4 show improvement compared to the previous period, 4 show a decline and 3 show similar results. The 4 improving indicators cover the population qualified to RFQ 4 (degree) level, apprenticeship starts, unemployment rate, and average pay. The 4 indicators displaying lower performance cover the population qualified to RFQ level 2 and 3, employment rate, and economic inactivity rate. The 3 indicators showing similar results cover the achievement of level 2 qualifications by age 19, out of work benefit claimants, and young people not in education employment.

Strategic Planning for Housing

This dashboard covers the supply of new housing and affordable housing. Looking at the 5 indicators, 3 show an improvement compared to the previous period, 1 shows a decline and 1 shows a similar result. The 3 improving indicators cover affordable homes delivery, housing affordability, and energy efficiency ratings for existing homes. The indicator with lower performance is completion of new homes. The indicator with a similar result is energy efficiency ratings for new homes.

Leicestershire Wider Environment

This dashboard provides background information about the local environment in Leicestershire. Looking at the 5 indicators, 2 show an improvement compared to the previous period, 1 shows lower performance and data is not available for 2 indicators. The 2 indicators that have improved cover renewable electricity capacity and NO2 exceedances. The indicator showing lower performance is renewable electricity generation. There is no new data on river water quality.

Corporate and Enabling Services

This dashboard covers customer service, digital delivery and the Council workforce. Looking at the 13 indicators, 6 show improvement compared to the previous period, 3 display a decline in performance and 4 show similar results. The 6 indicators showing improvement cover media rating, call answering by the Customer Service Centre, complaints received, staff turnover, apprentices employed, and the gender pay gap. The 3 indicators showing lower performance cover compliments received, complaint response times, and health and safety RIDDOR incidents. The 4 indicators showing similar results cover perceptions of the Council doing a good job, trust in the Council, people feeling well informed about the Council, and people agreeing the Council treats all types of people fairly.

Explanation of Performance Indicator Dashboards

The performance dashboards set out year end results for a number of the performance indicators (PIs) that are used to help us monitor whether we are achieving our priorities. Many indicators relate to more than one service area, but in this report, each indicator has been assigned to just one area.

Where relevant, the performance sections show 2024/25 year-end outturn against performance targets (where applicable), together with comparative performance information where available and commentary. Where it is available, the dashboards indicate which quartile Leicestershire's performance falls into. The 1st quartile is defined as performance that falls within the top 25% of relevant comparators. The 4th quartile is defined as performance that falls within the bottom 25% of relevant comparators. Each dashboard uses different comparator groups, and these are explained at the bottom of each dashboard. Based on current comparative analysis, out of 136 indicators 39 are top quartile, 46 second quartile, 31 third quartile and 20 bottom quartile.

The polarity column indicates whether a high or low figure represents good performance. A red circle indicates a performance issue, whereas a green tick indicates exceptional performance. The direction of travel arrows indicate an improvement or deterioration in performance compared to the previous result. The arrows are indicative, and do not necessarily represent statistically significant change.

Value for Money & Council Spending

Description		Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Finance & Value For Money								
Core Spending Power per head of population		4th (2025/26)	↑	£960	Fair Funding	£915	High	Leicestershire has the lowest core spending power per head of county councils nationally, which poses a risk to service delivery going forwards. Current funding system benefits certain classes of authority more, particularly London boroughs, who make up 8 of the 10 best funded authorities. Results are for 2024/25 and 2025/26.
Net expenditure per head of population		4th* (2024/25)	↑	£646	MTFS	£589	High	Small increase compared to previous year.
Education - expenditure per head of population		4th* (2024/25)	↑	£482	MTFS	£406	High	Small increase compared to previous year. Second lowest net spend per head on education of all counties.
Adult Social Care - expenditure per head of population		4th* (2024/25)	↑	£328	MTFS	£325	High	Increase compared to previous year. Lowest net spend per head on adult social care of all counties.
Children's Social Care - expenditure per head of population		4th* (2024/25)	↑	£188	MTFS	£171	High	Increase compared to previous year.
Public Health - expenditure per head of population		4th* (2024/25)	↑	£45	MTFS	£43	High	Small increase compared to previous year.
Highways & Transport - expenditure per head of population		2nd* (2024/25)	↑	£65	MTFS	£56	High	Increase compared to previous year.
Environment & Regulatory - expenditure per head of population		3rd* (2024/25)	↑	£51	MTFS	£50	High	Small Increase compared to previous year.
Culture - expenditure per head of population		4th* (2024/25)	↓	£11	MTFS	£12	High	Small decrease compared to previous year. Second lowest net spend per head on culture of all counties.
Efficiencies and other savings achieved		-	↑	£14.1m	£14.2m	£12.3m	High	Efficiencies and savings achieved during 2024/24 were very close to target.
% agree County Council provides value for money	✓	1st/2nd (2024)	→	67.8%	-	66.7%	High	The result is similar to the previous year and is significantly better than the England average of 36% (LGA Survey). The results are from the Community Insight Survey of c.1100 residents during 2024/25.
% affected by service changes	●	-	↓	27.4%	-	20.3%	Low	The result is higher (worse) than the previous year. The results are from the Community Insight Survey of c.1100 residents in 2024/25.
Leicestershire Traded Services operating profit		-	↑	-£0.35m	-£0.60m	-£2.2m	High	Losses during 2024/25 are largely due to reduced income from Beaumanor outdoor activity centre and Watermead country park car park following damage by thieves.

Notes: * Results and quartiles calculated using (revenue outturn) data for 2023/24 published in September 2025. Comparators are 31 county councils & county unitaries.

Highways & Transport

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Leicestershire has the right infrastructure for sustainable growth							
Overall satisfaction with the condition of highways (NHT satisfaction survey) (%)	1st (2024)	→	21.6% (2024)	38%	21.8% (2023)	High	The Council was amongst the highest rated county councils for satisfaction with condition of highways in 2024. Low satisfaction levels are typical across the country.
% of principal (A class) road network where structural maintenance should be considered	2nd (2023/24)	→	3%	2%	3%	Low	Leicestershire continues to have above average maintained principal roads in the country. Severe weather events such as flooding and drought conditions increase the need for road maintenance.
% of non-principal (B & C class) road network where structural maintenance should be considered	1st (2023/24)	→	4%	4%	4%	Low	The condition for non-principal roads remains very good at 4% in 2024/25, meeting the target.
% of the unclassified road network where maintenance should be considered	2nd (2023/24)	→	12%	13%	12%	Low	The condition of unclassified roads remained the same as the previous year and met its target. Severe weather events such as flooding and drought conditions increase the need for road maintenance.
Overall satisfaction with local bus services (NHT satisfaction survey) (%)	3rd (2024)	↑	42.6% (2024)	56.3%	41.8% (2023)	High	Overall satisfaction with local bus services improved slightly to 42.6% in 2024 compared to the previous year.
Local bus passenger journeys originating in the authority area (millions)	4th (2023/24)	↑	10.9	10.0	10.5	High	Bus passenger journey numbers continued to increase over the year, up by 3% since the previous year. This increased significantly from a low of 3m during the Covid-19 pandemic. 2024/25 levels are similar to the long term average of 11m annual journeys since 2015. The quartile is based on the number of bus passenger journeys per head of population.
Number of park and ride journeys	-	↓	726,588	-	740,427	High	Journeys decreased by 2% since the previous year but is above the long term average of 666,612 journeys (since 2015/16). (Source local operators).
Overall satisfaction with cycle routes & facilities (NHT satisfaction survey) (%)	1st (2024)	↓	31.4% (2024)	38%	35.1% (2023)	High	Overall satisfaction with cycle routes & facilities (NHT survey) saw a 4 percentage point decline in performance since 2023.
Overall satisfaction with the Rights of Way network (NHT satisfaction survey) (%)	1st (2024)	↓	37.7% (2024)	52%	42.4% (2023)	High	Overall satisfaction with the Rights of Way network declined by 5 percentage points in performance since the previous year.
Overall satisfaction with the condition of pavements & footpaths (NHT satisfaction survey) (%)	1st (2024)	→	55.3% (2024)	65%	55.7% (2023)	High	The overall satisfaction with the condition of pavements remained similar to the previous year at 55% in 2024.
Overall satisfaction with traffic levels & congestion (NHT satisfaction survey) (%)	2nd (2024)	↑	29.7% (2024)	42%	27.4% (2023)	High	Overall satisfaction with traffic levels & congestion saw an improvement in performance in 2024 and Leicestershire performed above average when compared to other English County Councils.
Average vehicle speed - on locally managed 'A' roads (mph)	2nd (2024)	↓	29.5 (2024)	-	30.6 (2023)	High	The annual 'average vehicle speeds on locally managed 'A' roads' remained above average and within its expected range. Data is 1 year in arrears. (Source Department of Transport).

Highways & Transport

Description		Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Electric vehicle charging location per 100,000 population	✓	3rd (Jun 2024)	↑	73.5	-	59.1	High	Electric vehicle charging locations saw a significant 24% increase since the previous year.
Electric vehicle ownership - Ultra low emission vehicles (ULEVs) rate/10,000 population	✓	2nd (Jun 2024)	↑	297.0	-	216.5	High	Electric vehicle ownership has increased by 37% since 2023/24, demonstrating a continued shift towards more sustainable transport.
Road Safety								
Road safety satisfaction (NHT satisfaction survey) (%)		1st (2024)	↓	44.8% (2024)	58%	49.7% (2023)	High	Satisfaction with road safety declined in performance (by 5 percentage points) since the previous year.
Total casualties on Leicestershire roads		1st (2024)	↓	943 (2024)	1022	916 (2023)	Low	There was a small increase in 'Total casualties on our roads' from 2023 to 2024. In recent years the Police have made it easier to report incidents online, which is likely to more accurately reflect incidents. The latest annual result performs better than the long term average of 1,135 casualties since 2015. (Source Police reports).
Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSIs)	●	1st (2024)	↓	286 (2024)	182	227 (2023)	Low	There was an increase in the number of KSIs from 2023 to 2024. In recent years the Police have made it easier to report incidents online, which is likely to more accurately reflect incidents. The results are higher than the long term average of 228 KSIs since 2015 (Source Police reports).
Total casualties involving road users, walking cycling & motorcyclists (excluding cars)		1st (2024)	↓	291 (2024)	269	268 (2023)	Low	Total casualties involving road users, walking, cycling & motorcyclists (excluding cars) increased from 2023 to 2024. In recent years the Police have made it easier to report incidents online, which is likely to more accurately reflect incidents. It performs better than the long term average of 316 casualties since 2015 (Source Police reports).
Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI), walking cycling & motorcyclists (excluding cars)	●	1st (2024)	↓	128 (2024)	84	108 (2023)	Low	The number of people killed or seriously injured (KSIs), walking, cycling & motorcyclists (excluding cars) increased from 2023 to 2024. In recent years the Police have made it easier to report incidents online, which is likely to more accurately reflect incidents. This indicator performs worse than long term average of 106 KSIs since 2015 (Source Police reports).
The economy and infrastructure are low carbon and environmentally friendly								
Carbon emissions (estimates) from transport within LA influence (Kt)		2nd (2023)	→	1,147.0 (2023)	-	1,152.0 (2022)	Low	The most recent update for 'Carbon emissions (estimates) from transport within LA influence (Kt)' remained similar to the previous year. This performs above average compared to other English County Councils. This data is reported annually and is two years in arrears. (Source Department for Energy Security and Net Zero).

Notes: Comparators are the 31 county councils & county unitaries.

Environment, Waste & Flooding

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Waste Management							
% of household waste sent by local authorities across Leicestershire for reuse, recycling, composting etc.	3rd (2023/24)	↑	44.4%	45%	43.6%	High	This indicator improved slightly to 44.4% since the previous year.
Annual percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill	4th (2023/24)	↑	10.7%	10%	12.6%	Low	Waste sent to landfill decreased (improved) by 2 percentage points and remains close to its target.
Total household waste per household (kg)	3rd (2023/24)	→	961	Year on year decrease	960	Low	This indicator remained relatively static since the previous year.
Tonnes of waste produced from LCC sites	-	↓	275.2 (2023/24)	375.9 (2023/24)	250.0 (2022/23)	Low	Waste produced at County Council sites increased by 10% since the previous year. The 2024/25 results are currently being collated and will be presented to the Environment & Climate Change Scrutiny Committee in January 2026.
% waste recycled from LCC sites (non-operational)	-	↑	62% (2023/24)	70% (2023/24)	51.2% (2022/23)	High	The percentage of waste recycled from County Council sites has increased by 11 percentage points. 2024/25 results are currently being collated and will be presented to the Environment & Climate Change Scrutiny Committee in January 2026.
Total fly-tipping incidents per 1,000 population	2nd (2023/24)	↓	5.4 (2023/24)	-	4.8 (2022/23)	Low	Total fly tipping incidents increased slightly. Data is one year in arrears.
LCC Environmental risks managed	-	→	2 (2023/24)	0	2 (2022/23)	Low	The number of County Council environmental risks managed remained the same as the previous year at 2 for 2023/24. The low number of risks demonstrates good performance.
% of LCC staff who say LCC is doing enough to reduce its environmental impact (post-training survey)	-	→	89.3% (2023/24)	90%	89.8% (2022/23)	High	This result is similar to previous year, with a continued high number of Council staff saying that the Council is doing enough to reduce its environmental impact.
Nature and local environment							
Hectares of LCC land in better management for nature	-	→	3,730	3,625	3,736	High	This figure includes a combination of Council land including country parks, rural and urban highway verges, county farms and playing fields.
Percentage of suitable LCC land in better management for nature	-	→	97.7%	95%	97.5%	High	At the end of 2024/25,the position was similar to 2023/24.
Tree planting ✓	-	↑	437,284 (Mar 25)	210,000	398,920 (Mar 24)	High	By the end of March 2025,the result greatly exceeded the planting target for the year.

Environment, Waste & Flooding

Description		Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
<u>The economy and infrastructure are low carbon and environmentally friendly</u>								
Amount of renewable energy generated as a % of consumption	✓	-	↑	20.6%	34.0%	12.1%	High	The ‘amount of renewable energy generated as a % of consumption’ increased by 9 percentage points compared to the previous year. This improvement is likely due to a consistently high output from the County Hall biomass boiler over time.
Greenhouse gas emissions from all sources in Leicestershire (ktonnes CO2e)		2nd (2023)	↑	4,330 (2023)	4,272 (2023)	4,568 (2022)	Low	Greenhouse gas emissions from all sources in Leicestershire improved in performance by 5% since the previous year. Data is sourced from The Department of Energy Security and Net Zero, and is 2 years in arrears.
Greenhouse gas emissions from Leicestershire (all sources) per capita (tonnes CO2e)		3rd (2023)	↑	5.9 (2023)	6.1 (2023)	6.3 (2022)	Low	Greenhouse gas emissions from Leicestershire (all sources) per capita has improved in performance by 6% since the previous year. Data is sourced from The Department of Energy Security and Net Zero, and is 2 years in arrears.
Total LCC Greenhouse gas emissions		-	↑	9,351 (2023/24)	-	9,427 (2022/23)	Low	The Council’s Greenhouse gas emissions have improved slightly to the previous year.
Total Business miles claimed (‘000s of miles)		-	↑	4,686	5,291	4,809	Low	This indicator saw 3% improvement in performance since the previous year and met its target.

<u>Notes:</u> Comparators are 31 county councils & county unitaries.

Child Health & Best Start in Life

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Smoking at time of delivery	3rd (Eng)	↑	8.0%	8.5%	Low	For latest year (2023/24 data) Leicestershire performs similarly to national average of 7.4%.
Percentage of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay ✓	1st (Eng)	↑	17.0%	19.1%	Low	For latest year 2023/24 result is significantly better than the national average of 22.4%.
% of providers in early years assessed as good or outstanding	4th (2025) (Counties)	→	97.5%	97.7%	High	Similar to previous year.
% take-up of free early education by 2 year olds ●	4th (2025) (Counties)	↓	66.5%	71.2%	High	Data for Spring Term 2025 and 2024. Government extension of funded childcare hours has impacted the number of places available and the lower result reflects a national trend. To support parents to access funded entitlements the Council is working to ensure that children are taking up their entitlement via a range of initiatives including work with social care, pre-school settings, promotional postcards and a video.
% take-up of free early education by 3 & 4 year olds	4th (2025) (Counties)	↑	95.6%	89.8%	High	Data for Spring Term 2025 and 2024.
% Achieving Good Level of Development (early years)	2nd (2024) (Counties)	↑	70.2%	69.6%	High	Latest data is a provisional result for 2024/25.
Excess weight in primary school age children in Reception (Leics)	1st (Eng)	↓	19.9%	18.7%	Low	Leicestershire performs significantly better than the England average of 22.1% in 2023/24.
Excess weight in primary school age children in Year 6 (Leics)	1st (Eng)	↓	32.5%	31.9%	Low	Leicestershire performs significantly better than the England average of 35.8% in 2023/24.
% of physically active children and young people	3rd (Eng)	↓	45.1%	50.7%	High	Leicestershire performs similar to the England average of 47.8%, 2023/24.
Chlamydia detection (per 100,000 aged 15-24) (Females)	2nd (Eng)	↓	1564	1923	High	Latest data is 2024.
Under 18 conception (rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17) (Leics)	2nd (Eng)	↓	13.5	10.7	Low	Leicestershire's teenage pregnancy rate is lower than East Midlands and England rates. Data shown is for 2022.
% of school pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs	2nd (Eng)	-	-	3.1%	Low	The latest result (2022/23) is similar to the national average (3.3%).

Notes: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) benchmarks are compared to all single / upper tier authorities ('Eng.'), unless otherwise stated.

Health & Wellbeing - Public Health

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Public Health						
Life Expectancy – Males (Leics) ✓	1st (Eng)	↑	80.2	80	High	Males in Leicestershire can expect to live over 1 year longer than the average for England. To reduce health inequalities we are tackling the wider determinants of health through a range of projects/activity. Latest data is for the period 2021-23.
Life Expectancy – Females (Leics)	2nd (Eng)	↑	83.7	83.6	High	Females in Leicestershire can expect to live 0.6 years longer than the average for England. Latest data is for the period 2021-23.
Healthy Life Expectancy – Males (Leics)	2nd (Eng)	↓	62.7	64	High	Males in Leicestershire can expect to live in good health for over a year longer than the average for England (61.5 years). Latest data is for the period 2021-23.
Healthy Life Expectancy – Females (Leics)	2nd (Eng)	↓	62.6	64.1	High	Females in Leicestershire can expect to live in good health for a half of a year longer than the average for England (61.9 years). Latest data is for the period 2021-23.
Slope Index of Inequalities – Males (Leics)	1st (Eng)	↓	6.3	6.2	Low	The gap in life expectancy at birth between the best-off and worst-off males in Leicestershire for 2021-23 is 6.3 years.
Slope Index of Inequalities – Females (Leics)	2nd (Eng)	↓	5.6	5.5	Low	The gap in life expectancy at birth between the best-off and worst-off females in Leicestershire for 2021-23 is 5.6 years.
Under 75 Mortality from cardiovascular disease (per 100,000 population)	1st (Eng)	↓	65.6	65.5	Low	A variety of work contributes to reducing cardiovascular diseases. For the latest year (2023) Leicestershire performs significantly better than the national average of 77.4 per 100,000 population.
Under 75 Cancer Mortality (per 100,000 population)	1st (Eng)	↑	110.4	113.6	Low	Various actions are being implemented to help people to adopt healthier lifestyles and become more aware of cancer risk factors. For the latest year (2023), the Leicestershire value is significantly better than the national average (120.8 per 100,000 population).
Under 75 Respiratory Disease Mortality (per 100,000 population)	1st (Eng)	↑	22.4	22.5	Low	Public health supports wider prevention programmes for respiratory disease. Latest data is for 2023. In 2023 Leicestershire performs significantly better than the national average of 33.7 per 100,000 population.

Health & Wellbeing - Public Health

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable (per 100,000 population)	1st (Eng)	↑	125.7	131.8	Low	Deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause could mainly be avoided through effective public health interventions. Latest data is for 2023. In 2023 Leicestershire performed significantly better than the national average of 153.0 per 100,000 population.
Prevalence of smoking among persons aged 18 years and over	1st (Eng)	↓	9.5%	9.4%	Low	A new stop smoking service began in 2017. In 2023 the national average result was 11.6%.
Rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related causes (narrow) (per 100,000 pop - Leics) (new method)	2nd (Eng)	↓	503	467	Low	Leicestershire performed similar to the national average of 504 per 100,000 population in 2023/24.
% who successfully completed drug treatment (non-opiate)	2nd (Eng)	↓	28.7%	32.4%	High	Data shows completions in 2023 with no re-presentations up to 6 months.
% who successfully completed drug treatment (opiate)	2nd (Eng)	↑	6.4%	6.0%	High	As above
Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check	3rd (Eng)	↓	35.8%	42.2%	High	New health check service contract with the GPs agreed along with efforts to encourage pharmacies and GPs to work together to improve health check uptake. Latest data relates to the time period 2020/21 - 2024/25. Leicestershire performs worse than the national average of 38.9%.
% of adults classified as overweight or obese (Leics)	2nd (Eng)	↑	65.8%	65.9%	Low	Data sourced from Active Lives Survey. Latest data is for period 2023/24. Leicestershire value is similar than the England average (64.5%).
% of physically active adults	2nd (Eng)	↓	68.6%	70.1%	High	Latest data, 2023/24, is derived from the Active Lives Survey. Leicestershire value is similar to the England value of 67.4%.
% of physically inactive adults	2nd (Eng)	↓	20.8%	18.9%	Low	Latest data, 2022/23, is derived from the Active Lives Survey. Leicestershire value is similar to the England value of 22.0%.
Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (new method)	3rd (Eng)	↑	5.7%	6.6%	Low	Latest data is for 2023.
Levels of air pollution – fine particulate matter (PM2.5)	4th (Eng)	↑	7.7	8.9	Low	As above

Notes: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) benchmarks are compared to all single / upper tier authorities. Direction of travel arrows are indicative, and do not necessarily represent statistically significant change.

Adult Social Care & Health

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Unified Prevention, Information & Urgent Response							
Permanent admissions of older people to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 pop (ASCOF 2C) (BCF)	2nd (2023/24)	↓	583.0	<560.0	566.0	Low	There was a increase in the number of people aged 65 or over permanently admitted to residential or nursing homes during 2024/25; 898 admissions compared to 867 admissions in 2023/24. Note: 2024/25 is a provisional figure, and may be updated after the NHSE publication of ASCOF data later in the year.
Permanent admissions to residential or nursing care of service users aged 18-64 per 100,000 pop (ASCOF 2B)	2nd (2023/24)	↑	13.3	<15.2	14.3	Low	The number of people aged 18-64 permanently admitted to residential or nursing homes during 2024/25 (58) was four lower than in the previous year (62). Note:2024/25 is a provisional figure, and may be updated after the NHSE publication of ASCOF data later in the year.
Unplanned admissions for chronic ambulatory care-sensitive conditions (BCF)	-	↑	780.5	650.6	803	Low	Reduced admissions for 2024/25.
% of people who use services who find it easy to find information about support (ASCOF 3C pt 1)	4th (2023/24)	↑	61.1%	66.4%	59.3%	High	Result derived from the adult social care survey. Performance in 2024/25 at 61.1% was sightly improved on the 59.3% recorded the last time this survey was undertaken in 2023/24, but below the national average of 66.4%.
% of carers who find it easy to find information about support (ASCOF 3C pt 2)	3rd (2023/24)	-	-	59.1%	56.1%	High	Derived from the biennial carers survey, performance was 56.1% in 2023/24. The survey will next be run in October 2025.
Improved Discharge & Reablement							
% of people discharged from acute hospital to their normal place of residence (BCF)	-	→	92.1%	93.0%	92.2%	High	BCF funding has supported the intermediate care model which has increased capacity in home care services ensuring more people go home. In turn discharging to bedded community care has helped to ensure as many people return home after a period of rest and recovery as possible.
% of people aged 65+ still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/ rehabilitation services (ASCOF 2D 1 (BCF)) ✓	2nd (2023/24)	↑	90.7%	83.8%	88.1%	High	Performance in 2024/25 of 90.7% was above the previous year, and also above the England average of 83.8%. Note: 2024/25 is a provisional figure, and may be updated after the NHSE publication of ASCOF data later in the year.
% of people receiving reablement with no subsequent long-term service (ASCOF 2A) ✓	1st (2023/24)	→	88.7%	77.4%	89.6%	High	This indicator measures the proportion of people who had no need for ongoing services. Outturn in 2024/25 at 88.7% was very similar to the previous year, and well above national average. Note: 2024/25 is a provisional figure, and may be updated after the NHSE publication of ASCOF data later in the year.

Notes: ASCOF benchmarks are compared to all social services authorities. 'ASCOF' refers to the Department of Health Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

Adult Social Care

Description		Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Personalisation								
% of people who use services who have control over their daily life (ASCOF 1B)		3rd (2023/24)	↓	76.6%	77.6%	79.1%	High	This indicator is derived from the Annual Adult Social Care Survey. Performance in 2024/25 at 76.6% was 2.5% lower than the last time this survey was undertaken in 2023/24.
% of people using social care who receive self-directed support (national, ASCOF 3D pt 1A)	✓	3rd (2023/24)	↑	96.6%	92.2%	96.3%	High	The proportion of people in receipt of a personal budget in 24/25 was 0.3% higher compared to the previous year. Note: 24/25 is a provisional figure, and may be updated after the NHSE publication of ASCOF data later in the year.
% of carers receiving self-directed support (ASCOF 3D Pt 1B)	✓	1st (2023/24)	→	100.0%	89.7%	100.0%	High	100% of carers continued to be in receipt of a personal budget in 2024/25, reaching the required target. Note: 24/25 is a provisional figure, and may be updated after the NHSE publication of ASCOF data later in the year.
% of adults receiving support via direct payments (ASCOF 3D Pt 2A)		1st (2023/24)	↓	33.0%	25.5%	35.6%	High	33.0% of service users were receiving direct payments in 24/25, lower than the 35.6% result in 23/24. This is still above the national average and target of 25.5%. Note: 24/25 is a provisional figure, and may be updated after the NHSE publication of ASCOF data later in the year.
% of carers receiving direct payments (ASCOF 3D Pt 2B)	✓	3rd (2023/24)	↑	100.0%	77.4%	99.7%	High	The proportion of carers in receipt of a direct payment at 100% was higher than the previous year, and much greater than the target. Note: 24/25 is a provisional figure, and may be updated after the NHSE publication of ASCOF data later in the year.
Dementia								
Dementia diagnosis rate by GPs		4th (2025)	↓	61.5%	66.7%	62.8%	High	The indicator shows the rate of persons aged 65 and over with a recorded diagnosis of dementia compared to the number estimated to have dementia given the characteristics of the population and the age and sex specific prevalence rates. Latest data is for 2025.
Care Quality								
Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support (ASCOF 1D)		3rd (2023/24)	↓	62.8%	65.4%	64.5%	High	This result is calculated from the adult social care survey. In 2024/25 it was 62.8%, 1.7% lower than the last time the survey was completed in 2023/24.
Overall satisfaction of carers with their care and support (ASCOF 1E)		2nd (2023/24)	-	N/A	36.3%	37.6%	High	The biennial carers survey is due to be completed again in 2025/26. LCC performance of 37.6% in 2023/24 was slightly higher than the England average (36.3%)

Adult Social Care

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
% of Care Homes rated good or outstanding	3rd (Aug 2025)	↑	81.3%	-	77.9%	High	This indicator is based on Care Quality Commission (CQC) data. As of August 2025, two providers were rated as inadequate, and 26 required improvement, out of 158 registered in Leicestershire.
% of Home Care Providers rated good or outstanding	3rd (Aug 2025)	↓	86.8%	-	88.2%	High	This indicator is based on Care Quality Commission (CQC) data. In August 2025, no Home Care providers were rated as inadequate, but 14 required improvement.
Social care related quality of life (ASCOF 1A)	3rd (2023/24)	→	18.6	19.1	18.8	High	This measure is drawn from a number of questions in the annual survey of service users including such topics as control over daily life, how time is spent and social contact. In the 2024/25 survey the outturn was on par with the previous year, and slightly lower than the 2022/23 national average of 19.1.
Carers reported quality of life (ASCOF 1C)	2nd (2023/24)	-	N/A	7.3	7.2	High	Similar to the indicator above, this is drawn from a number of questions in the carers survey including topics such as control over daily life, social participation and safety. This survey was not completed in 2024/25, but will be undertaken in 2025/26
<u>People reach their potential</u>							
% of people with learning disabilities aged 18-64 who live in their own home or with their family (ASCOF 2E)	2nd (2023/24)	↑	87.2%	81.6%	85.3%	High	The proportion of people who live at home or with family; 2024/25 performance on this was 1.9 percentage points higher than the previous year. Note: 24/25 is a provisional figure, and may be updated after the NHSE publication of ASCOF data later in the year.
% of people who use services who had as much social contact as they would like (ASCOF 5A1)	3rd (2023/24)	↓	39.6%	45.6%	44.9%	High	This indicator is derived from the adult social care survey. Performance in 2024/25 was 5.3% points lower than the previous survey undertaken in 2023/24.
% of carers who had as much social contact as they would like (ASCOF 5A2)	4th (2023/24)	-	N/A	30.0%	25.4%	High	The biennial carers survey was not completed in 2024/25. Performance of 25.4% in 2023/24 was slightly lower than the latest England average (30%) although similar to the previous survey result.

Adult Social Care

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Safeguarding Adults							
% of people who use services who say they feel safe (ASCOF 4A)	2nd (2023/24)	↓	66.8%	71.1%	72.2%	High	This indicator is derived from the adult social care survey. Performance in 2024/25 at 66.8% was lower than the 72.2% recorded the last time this survey was undertaken in 2023/24.
Number of safeguarding adults alerts received	-	↓	2,909	-	1,732	Low	In 2024/25 a total of 2,909 safeguarding alerts were received into Adult Social Care, considerably higher than the previous year.
% of safeguarding enquiries where the identified risk was reduced or removed (New indicator, ASCOF 4B)	-	→	95.1%	National data not yet avail	95.9%	High	In 2024/25, in 95.1% of Safeguarding enquiries, the identified risk was removed or reduced. This was very similar to the proportion in 23/24. No national comparison figures are available yet.

Notes: ASCOF benchmarks are compared to all social services authorities. 'ASCOF' refers to the Department of Health Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework.

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Mental Health

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Mental Health						
% of people with a low satisfaction score	3rd (Eng)	↓	6.0%	2.8%	Low	We are a key partner in the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Mental Health workstream, with a range of interventions aimed at helping people avoid becoming ill - focus on building wellbeing and resilience. Latest data is for period 2022/23, the Leicestershire result is similar to the England average of 5.6%.
% of people with a low happiness score	3rd (Eng)	↓	8.8%	6.3%	Low	As above
% of people with a high anxiety score	3rd (Eng)	→	23.6%	23.6%	Low	As above
Suicide rate (per 100,000)	2nd (Eng)	↓	10.3	9.2	Low	Latest data is for period 2021-23.
Rate of excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness	2nd (Eng)	↑	382%	423%	Low	Latest data is for period 2021-23. Leicestershire result is similar to the England average.

Notes: Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) benchmarks are compared to all single / upper tier authorities

Children & Families

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Supporting Families & Early Help							
Number of completed Early Help Assessments	-	→	1369	-	1381	-	Similar to previous year
Number of completed Early Help Assessments closed with reason 'outcomes met'	-	→	83%	-	82%	High	Similar to previous year
Percentage of successful family claims as part of the national Supporting Families programme, against annual allocation ✓	-	↑	100%	100%	50%	High	Supporting Families Programme ended as of the start of 2025/26.
Safeguarding Children							
Single assessments completed within 45 working days	1st (2023/24)	↓	83.5%	85%	90.8%	High	Comments to follow
% re-referrals to children's social care within 12 months	4th (2023/24)	↓	25.5%	22%	23.7%	Low	Comments to follow
Child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales	4th (2023/24)	↑	84.4%	95%	83.4%	High	Comments to follow
Children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time	3rd (2023/24)	↑	24.8%	21%	26.9%	Low	Comments to follow
Number of child sexual exploitation (CSE) referrals	-	↓	161	-	121	Low	Comments to follow
Number of child criminal exploitation (CCE) referrals	-	↓	201	-	153	Low	Comments to follow

Children & Families

Description		Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Looked After Children								
Stability of placements - children in care with 3 or more placements in year.	✓	1st (2023/24)	→	8.8%	9%	9.0%	Low	Comments to follow
% Looked after children receiving health checks		4th (2023/24)	↑	91.2%	90%	82.0%	High	Comments to follow
% Looked after children receiving dental checks		1st (2023/24)	↓	93.1%	90%	95.0%	High	Comments to follow
Emotional Health of looked after children - mean SDQ score		2nd (2023/24)	→	14.7	-	14.7	Low	Comments to follow
Care leavers aged 19, 20 and 21 in education, employment or training	✓	1st (2023/24)	↑	62.9%	50%	59.0%	High	Comments to follow
Care leavers aged 19, 20 and 21 in suitable accommodation	✓	1st (2023/24)	→	94.1%	80%	94.0%	High	Comments to follow
Total average time in days to place with prospective adopters		-	↑	590	-	642	Low	Comments to follow
% children who wait less than 14 months for adoption		-	↑	34%	-	24%	High	Comments to follow

Notes: Children's Social Care data is provisional - to be confirmed by DfE in winter 2024/25. A new data system was implemented during 2022/23 and this has affected in-year tracking of children's social care indicators. Comparators are 31 county councils & county unitaries.

Community Safety

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Youth Justice							
Rate of first time entrants to the criminal justice system aged 10 - 17 ✓	1st (2024)	↑	91	-	94	Low	Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population (Jan 24 - Dec 24)
Custody Rate	3rd (2023/24)	↑	0.04	-	0.06	Low	Rate per 1,000 of 10-17 population (Jan 24 - Dec 24)
Anti-social Behaviour							
Anti-social behaviour total (per 1,000 population)	-	↓	9.8	-	6.4	Low	Reported anti-social behaviour is higher than the previous year.
% agree people from different backgrounds get on well together	1st/2nd (2023/24)	→	90.6%	-	90.9%	High	The figure remained similar for 2024/25. We continue work to strengthen community cohesion, supporting communication with and across community groups. The results are from the Community Insight Survey of c.1100 residents during 2024/25.
Reported hate incidents (per 1,000 population)	-	↑	1.3	-	1.4	Low	We continue work to strengthen community cohesion, supporting communication with and across community groups.
Vulnerable People							
Reported domestic abuse incident rate (per 1,000 population)	3rd (2023/24)	↑	15.8	-	16.4	Low	Reported domestic crimes and incidents have slightly decreased compared to the previous year.
Domestic violence with injury rate (per 1,000 population)	-	↑	2.2	-	2.5	Low	There has been a small reduction in reported domestic violence with injury compared to the previous year.
% of domestic violence cases reviewed at MARAC that are repeat incidents	-	↓	40.8%	28%-40%	38.3%	Low	The figure of 40.8% covers July 2024 to June 2025.
Number of safe accommodation spaces for domestic abuse victims	-	↑	33	-	14	High	This now includes additional units funded by MHCLG grant and public health.

Notes: Comparators are 31 county councils & county unitaries, except where (Eng.) indicates that comparison is with all English local authority areas.

Communities, Libraries & Heritage

Description		Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Communities								
% of respondents who had given some unpaid help in the last 12 months	✓	-	↑	59.3%	-	45.9%	High	Statistically significant increase compared to the previous year. The results are from the Community Insight Survey of c.1100 residents during 2024/25.
% of respondents agreeing that they can influence County Council decisions affecting their local area		-	→	20.4%	-	22.3%	High	Statistically similar result to the previous year. The results are from the Community Insight Survey of c.1100 residents during 2024/25.
% of respondents stating that they were satisfied with their local area as a place to live	✓	1st/2nd (2024)	→	92.4%	-	92.4%	High	Similar result to the previous year. The results are from the Community Insight Survey of c.1100 residents during 2024/25.
Number of Neighbourhood Plans adopted		-	→	72		72	High	A range of neighbourhood plans adopted.
Number of active Community Response Plans		-	→	62		62	High	Significant number of active Community Response plans in place.
Number of LCC volunteers managed		-	↑	1208	-	1200	High	The Council supports a wide range of volunteering opportunities to help services and volunteers.
Culture, libraries and heritage								
Library total visits (beam count)	✓	-	↑	765k	780k	615k	High	Visits continue to perform well with increased overall levels. We expect to maintain this level in 2025/26.
Library total issues	✓	-	↑	2,534k	2,420k	2,385k	High	Total issues continue to increase, supported by strong e-loans performance.
Library children's issues		-	↓	757k	845k	833k	High	Children's issues impacted in 2024/25 by works to Loughborough children's library and new Library Management System reporting. Expected to stabilise in 2025/26
Library total e-downloads	✓	-	↑	1,258k	1,027k	1,006k	High	E-downloads continue to increase, and increase expected to continue but at a more modest level, being driven by E-press and E-audio books.
Number of communities running their own library		-	→	34	-	34	High	34 Community Managed Libraries continue to support Leicestershire communities in a wide range of ways.
Number of volunteer hours - libraries & heritage	✓	-	↑	21.1k	20.0k	19.6k	High	Volunteering opportunities at libraries and heritage sites in 2024/25 were 8% higher than in the previous year.
Number of tourism visitor days (millions)		-	↑	25.4	-	24.6	High	Improvement compared to previous year. The tourism sector continues to recover from the Covid-19 pandemic. Data shown is for 2023 and 2024. The result for 2019 was 27.2 million.
Number of visits to heritage sites	✓	-	↑	140.2k	136.0k	134.1k	High	The number of visitors to heritage sites in 2024/25 at over 140,000 is 5% higher than the previous year. A number of sites have had strong ratings and awards.

Notes: Comparators are 31 county councils & county unitaries.

Enabling Services

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Customer Services & Digital Delivery							
% think Leicestershire County Council doing a good job	-	→	49.1%	-	50.6%	High	The result is statistically similar to the previous year. The results are from the Community Insight Survey of c.1100 residents during 2024/25.
% that trusts the County Council	1st/2nd (2024)	→	64.6%	-	68.5%	High	As above.
% that feel well informed about the County Council	-	→	53.0%	-	55.7%	High	As above.
% of residents who agree the Council treats all types of people fairly	-	→	79.9%	-	79.5%	High	As above.
Media rating (points)	-	↑	4,890	4,200	4,079	High	The result is higher than the previous year and exceeds the target.
% calls to the Customer Service Centre answered	-	↑	79.5%	-	75.7%	High	Improvement compared to the previous year. A restructure has now moved Adult Social Care call answering into the Adults and Communities Department.
Number of complaints reported	-	↑	1,287	-	1,470	Low	The result shows a 12% decrease in complaints received compared to the previous year.
Number of compliments reported	-	↓	393	-	422	High	There was a 7% increase in the number of compliments compared to 2023/24. Libraries, Heritage and Museums receiving 57% of the total volume of compliments.
% Complaints responded to within 20 days	-	↓	71%	-	76%	High	The result is a slight decrease compared to last year. 44% of all complaints received a response within 10 working days.
People Strategy							
% annual staff turnover	-	↑	11%	10%	13%	N/A	Staff turnover has moved closer to the 10% target, possibly due to fewer vacancies in the wider job market.
Number of RIDDOR (Health & Safety) Incidents	-	↓	15	-	12	Low	The number of RIDDOR incidents has increased slightly during 2024/25.
Number of apprentices employed by Leicestershire County Council	-	↑	134	-	114	High	The result for 31 March 2025 is higher than the previous year.
% mean gender pay gap	3rd (2024)	↑	7%	-	9%	Low	The result is an improvement on last year. Data shown is for March 2023 and March 2024.

Notes: Comparators are 31 county councils & county unitaries.

Strategic Planning & Economic Development

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Economy Context						
Productivity and competitiveness (total Gross Value Added at current prices) (Leics, & Rutland)	-	↑	£22.14bn	£21.57bn	High	The data shown is for 2023 and shows a rise of £0.57bn
Productivity and competitiveness (Gross Value Added to local economy per head) (Leics & Rutland)	2nd (2023)	↑	£29,360	£28,260	High	Data shown is 2023. This is a rise from the previous year of £740 per head
Gross Disposable Household Income per head	-	↑	£23,226	£21,388	High	Data shown is 2022 and 2023. This represents a rise of £1838 per head. Increase includes post-pandemic recovery.
Gross Disposable Household Income per head - growth over last 5 years	-	↑	17.9%	12.9%	High	Growth in GDHI over the previous 5 years rose by 5 percentage points. Increase includes post-pandemic recovery.
% of premises with gigabit-capable broadband	2nd (2025)	↑	87.5%	81.1%	High	Data shown is for September 2024 and September 2025.
Private sector funding secured to deliver infrastructure (Section 106) ✓	-	↑	£23.3m	£19.2m	High	2024/25 result is provisional data. Contributions relate mainly to residential developments, with significant stages of development being reached which trigger payments.
% of households in fuel poverty	2nd (2023)	↑	9.6%	12.5%	Low	The 2023 figure is 2.9% lower than in 2022.
% primary school pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals	1st (2025)	↓	17.2%	16.8%	Low	Rates continue to rise (i.e. worsen) and have increased steadily since 2018.
% secondary school pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals	1st (2025)	↓	19.4%	18.7%	Low	As above.
Businesses Invest and Flourish						
Number of new enterprises per 10,000 population	2nd (2023)	↑	46.2	44.8	High	The number of new enterprises rose between 2022 and 2023
3 year business survival rate	4th (2023)	↓	50.9%	52.8%	High	Results showed slightly lower survival rates for 2023 data

Notes: Comparators are 31 county councils & county unitaries.

Strategic Planning & Economic Development - Skills

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
<u>Skill Supply and Demand</u>						
% achieving a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	2nd (2023)	→	85.5%	85.8%	High	A similar figure to 2023
% of working age population with at least RFQ 2 level qualifications	1st/2nd (2024)	↓	90.7%	91.5%	High	Slightly lower than 2023 but Leicestershire remains higher than both East Midlands and Great Britain levels).
% of working age population with at least RFQ 3 level qualifications	1st/2nd (2024)	↓	70.4%	72.6%	High	Lower than 2023 but Leicestershire remains higher than both East Midlands and Great Britain levels.
% of working age population with at least RQF 4 level qualifications	3rd/4th (2024)	↑	44.6%	42.4%	High	An incerase of 2.2 percentage points. Leicestershire is higher than East Midlands levels but lower than Great Britian..
Number of apprenticeship starts (all employers in the county)	2nd (2023/24)	↑	4,460	4,340	High	There has been a small increase in apprenticeship starts after a small fall in 2023.
% Out-Of-Work Benefit Claimants (JSA & UC) ✓	1st (Aug 2025)	→	2.4%	2.5%	Low	The rate is similar to last year and remains lower than the regional and national averages.
Unemployment rate ✓	1st (Mar 2025)	↑	2.1%	2.3%	Low	The rate is slightly lower than 2023. The Leicestershire rate is lower than both regional and national levels.
Employment rate	2nd (Mar 2025)	↓	79.1%	81.6%	High	The rate is 2.5% lower than 2023 levels but continues to be higher than regional levels (74.9%) and national levels (75.4%).
Economic Inactivity rate	2nd (Mar 2025)	↓	19.1%	16.4%	Low	Economic inactivity has risen by 2.7%. This follows a fall in 2023. Leicestershire levels are lower than both East Midlands (21.8%) and Great Britian (21.5%).
% of 16 to 17 year olds who are not in education employment or training (NEET) ✓	1st (2025)	→	0.7%	0.8%	Low	The NEET level in Leicestershire has remained similar for 2024 and is below regional and national comparisons
Gross weekly pay - all full time workers	2nd (2024)	↑	£685	£668	High	Median gross weekly pay by residency has risen by £16.60 in the past year.

<u>Notes:</u> Comparators are 31 county councils & county unitaries.

Strategic Planning for Housing

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Total new dwellings delivered	1st (2024/25)	↓	2,960	-	3,460	High	Quartile is new dwellings per 10,000 population (Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities, & Local Government).
Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	3rd (2023/24)	↑	772	-	568	High	Results shown are for 2023/24 and 2022/23.
Housing affordability - ratio of median house price to median gross earnings (workplace based)	2nd (2024)	↑	8.01	-	8.57	Low	Affordability ratio has decreased (improved) since the previous year. The least affordable districts in Leicestershire are Harborough and Oadby & Wigston. Data is 2023 and 2024.
% domestic properties with Energy Performance Certificate rating C+ (existing)	3rd (2024/25)	↑	54.1%	-	51.2%	High	This indicator improved (2.9%) since the previous year. Comparative performance is in third quartile for 2024/25.
% domestic properties with Energy Performance Certificate rating C+ (new) ✓	1st (2024/25)	→	98.8%	-	98.8%	High	This indicator remained the same as previous year. It remains in the top quartile for 2024/25.

Notes: Comparators are 31 county councils & county unitaries.

School & Academy Performance

Description		Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Access to Good Quality Education							
% of pupils offered first choice primary school	✓	2nd (2025)	↑	95.4%	95.0%	High	3.6% of pupils were offered their second preference and 0.8% were offered their third preference primary school.
% of pupils offered first choice secondary school	✓	2nd (2025)	↑	92.0%	91.5%	High	Slight improvement on previous year. 5.7% of pupils were offered their second preference and 1.3% were offered their third preference secondary school.
% of primary schools assessed as good or outstanding		2nd (Aug 2024)	↑	90.7%	90.3%	High	Slight improvement on previous result. Latest result is for August 2024 due to change in Ofsted inspection ratings system. Previous result is for December 2023.
% of secondary schools assessed as good or outstanding		4th (Aug 2024)	→	77.80%	77.80%	High	Latest result is for August 2024 due to change in Ofsted inspection ratings system. Previous result is for December 2023.
Vulnerable Groups							
% of new Education, Health & Care Plans issued within 20 weeks (including exceptions)		4th (2024)	↓	4.3%	6.0%	High	The service has faced a continued increase in applications. Improvement plans have been implemented. Figures returned as per the SEN2 statutory returns and relate to calendar year. % issued within 20 weeks in September 2025 was 27%, which brings the current calendar year average to 12%. The average time to finalise was 24.7 weeks at the end of September, compared to 46.9 weeks in May 2025.
% of special schools assessed as good or outstanding	✓	1st (Aug 2024)	→	100%	100%	High	Latest result is for August 2024 due to change in Ofsted inspection ratings system. Previous result is for December 2023.
Average Attainment 8 score - Pupils with special educational needs (SEN statement / EHCP)		1st (2025)	↑	16.6	15.7	High	2025 results are provisional
Average Attainment 8 score - Pupils with special educational needs (SEN support)		2nd (2025)	↑	33.6	31.7	High	2025 results are provisional
Secondary school persistent absence rate		1st (2024)			23.6%	low	2025 results awaited

School & Academy Performance

Description	Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Key Stage 2						
Achievement of expected standard or above in Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2	1st (2025)	↑	62.8%	61.4%	High	2025 results are provisional
Key Stage 4 & 5						
Average Attainment 8 score (attainment in 8 subjects at GCSE level)	2nd (2025)	↑	46.2	45.9	High	2025 results are provisional
Average Attainment 8 score - pupils eligible for Free School Meals	2nd (2025)	↑	32.2	32.1	High	2025 results are provisional
Progress 8 (measure covering overall Key Stage 2-4 progress)	3rd (2024)			-0.10	High	No Progress 8 data will be available for 2025 and 2026, due to the absence of Key Stage 2 prior attainment in 2020 and 2021.
Average points score per entry at 'A' Level (or equiv.)	4th (2025)	↑	32.8	32.1	High	2025 results are provisional

Notes: Responsibility of schools and academies with support from Leicestershire Education Excellence Partnership (LEEP). Comparators are 31 county councils & county unitaries.

Environment Context

Description		Quartile position	Direction of Travel	End of Yr 2024/25	Target / Standard	End of Yr 2023/24	Polarity	Commentary
Leicestershire rivers (excluding Leicester) are in good ecological status (%)		-	-	9.4% (2019)	-	0.67% (2016)	High	The latest data received from the Environment Agency (EA) is for 2019. The EA are legally obliged to publish a full set of data for every water body in England every six years and the next full set of results will next be available in 2026. Due to the EA adopting a change in methodology in 2019, the data for 2016 and 2019 are not comparable.
Leicestershire rivers (excluding Leicester) are in good chemical status (%)		-	-	0% (2019)	-	99.6% (2016)	High	Since 2019 the Environment Agency methodology for assessing river 'chemical status' became more rigorous and no rivers in Leicestershire have 'good chemical status.' Currently no surface water bodies nationally have met this latest criteria. This is the most up to date data from the Environment Agency currently available, with the next set of results available in 2026. Due to the EA adopting a change in methodology in 2019, the data for 2016 and 2019 are not comparable.
Renewable electricity generated in the area (MWh)		3rd (2024)	↓	378,213 (2024)	-	400,487 (2023)	High	Renewable electricity declined in performance by 5% since the previous year. Electricity from Photovoltaics has the greatest share of this, followed by Onshore wind. District locations generating the most renewable electricity are Harborough and Charnwood.
Renewable electricity capacity in the area (MW)	✓	3rd (2024)	↑	461.6 (2024)	-	436.9 (2023)	High	Renewable electricity capacity in the area increased by approximately 6% when compared to the previous year. Electricity capacity is mainly from Photovoltaics. The Authority has limited influence on this.
NO2 exceedances for Leicestershire		-	↑	1 (2023)	-	3 (2022)	Low	This indicator is the number of times NO2 has exceeded 40 micrograms. According to the local District Councils Air Quality Annual Status Reports there was only one exceedance for 2023 an improvement on the previous year when there was 3. (One exceedance was in Blaby).

Notes: Comparators are 31 county councils & county unitaries.

PART 3: Risks and Risk Management

The Council has had many years of austerity budgets and also been impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic and its longer-term impact, cost of living crisis and inflation. The service environment continues to be extremely challenging with a number of known major risks over the next few years. Given the pressures, it is important that the Council has effective performance monitoring and risk management arrangements in place. In relation to risk management the Council has a good risk management process to help it to identify possible risks, score these in terms of likelihood and impact and take mitigating actions. Corporate high risks currently identified include: -

- If we fail to deliver the **MTFS** savings, have an unexpected loss in income and/or fail to control demand and cost pressures then this will put the Council's financial sustainability at risk with major implications for service delivery.

Children and Families

- **Child Social Care** - if the number and type of **high-cost social care placements** (e.g. external fostering, residential and 16+ supported accommodation) increases (especially in relation to behavioural and CSE issues) then there may be significant pressures on the Children's Social Care placement budget, which funds the care of vulnerable children.
- **SEN D** - If **demand** for and the complexity of Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP) continues to rise, and corrective action is not taken, there is a risk that the high needs deficit will continue to increase and create a significant burden on the Council.
- If **Special Educational Needs Assessments** are delayed and Education, Health and Care Plans are not issued on time with appropriate school placements for children identified, Transport Operations could be failing to provide a timely statutory service.
- If current **demand for EHC Needs Assessment** and updating of EHCPs after annual review exceeds available capacity of staff within SEND Services (particularly educational psychology and SEN Officer) then this leaves the Council vulnerable to complaints of maladministration with regards to statutory timescales. The situation is worsened by a lack of specialist placements which means that children with complex needs may not be placed in a timely way and hence may not receive the support to which they are entitled through their EHC Plan.
- If the immigration status of **refugees and asylum seekers** (including UASC) who arrive in the County is not resolved, then the Council will have to meet additional long-term funding in relation to its housing and care duties, with the biggest cost and staffing impacts on Children and Family Services.
- If **suitable placements** are unavailable for **UASC** (unaccompanied asylum-seeking children) who arrive in the County, then there will significant pressures meeting statutory duties for UASC as well as financial pressures in meeting their complex needs.

Adult Social Care

- If health and care partners fail to work together to address the impact of **system pressures** effectively, there is a risk of an unsustainable demand for care services and a risk to the quality of those services to meet need.
- If the Department fails to develop and maintain a stable, sustainable, and quality **social care market** to work with, then it may be unable to meet its statutory responsibilities.
- If there is a continuing **increase in demand** for assessments (care needs and financial) then it may not be met by existing capacity.

Environment

- If the **Ash dieback** disease causes shedding branches or falling trees, then there is a possible risk to life and disruption to the transport network.
- Waste - If there was a major issue which results in unplanned **waste site closure** (e.g., fire) then the Council may be unable to hold or dispose of waste.
- If there are significant changes/clarifications to legislation, policy or guidance then performance could be impacted and cost increases.
- If services do not take into account current and future **environmental changes** in their planning such as more flooding, they may be unable to respond adequately to the predicted impacts, leading to significantly higher financial implications and service disruption, as well as making future adaptation more costly.

Corporate Services

- **Cyber Security** - If the council does not effectively manage its exposure to cyber risk, then there is a substantial risk of a successful cyber-attack which could severely damage the Council's reputation and affect service delivery which might result in significant costs.
- **Procurement** – If there is an actual or perceived breach of procurement guidelines then there may be a challenge which results in a financial penalty.
- If suppliers of critical services do not have robust **business continuity** plans in place, then the Council may not be able to deliver services.
- If there is a failure to restore services or maintain services in a major disruption e.g. pandemic, power outage, cyber incident, etc then the Council is at risk of not being able to deliver identified critical services.
- **Sickness** – If sickness absence is not effectively managed then staff costs, service delivery and staff wellbeing will be impacted.
- **Recruitment** - If departments are unable to promptly recruit and retain staff with the right skills and values and in the numbers required to fill the roles needed, then the required/expected level and standard of service may not be delivered, and some services will be over reliant on the use of agency staff resulting in budget overspends and lower service delivery.

Economy

- **Infrastructure** – If developer contributions are not secured, are not sufficient to cover costs or are not spent efficiently then there could be a failure to pay for roads, schools and other essential infrastructure.
- If the East Midlands Gateway 2 application is approved without mitigating infrastructure, then this could impact the Council’s services.

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