Agenda

9.00  Tea/coffee

9.30  Welcome & Introduction
Andrew Collinge, Assistant Director of GLA Intelligence Unit

Using data analytics to find those most at risk from fire
Andrew Mobbs, London Fire Brigade

London Office of Data Analytics Pilot
Andrew Collinge, GLA & Hilary Simpson, Nesta

London’s Charity Sector Data: a hidden gold mine?
Emma Prest, DataKind & Vivienne Avery, GLA

10.40  break
Agenda

11.10  Tea/coffee

New Labour Market Indicators:
Joel Marsden, GLA Economics

LB of Islington: Health Mapping
Ellis Turner, Environmental Health Manager

LB of Waltham Forest: Data to Intelligence
Jean Mallo, Intelligence analyst and visualisation specialist

12.15  close
Andrew Mobbs – London Fire Brigade

Using data to find those most at risk from fire
Dying for data

LB Data Partnership, December 2016
LFB in numbers, 2016/17

102 fire stations + 1 river fire station
142 fire engines/pumps
70 specialist vehicles (e.g. aerials)
5,000 operational / 800 back office staff
99,000 emergency incidents attended
LFB fire stations

- Two pump station
- One pump station
LFB incidents 2015/16

- Two pump station
- One pump station
LFB incident types 2015/16

All emergency (999) calls received, 171,488

- Special services: 30,065
  - Fires: 20,773
    - Fires in care homes/sheltered housing: 2,431
    - Fires in the home: 5,702
    - Primary fires: 10,634
    - Secondary fires: 10,139
    - Outdoor fires: 10,065
  - Automatic fire alarms (AFAs): 36,174
    - AFAs in non-domestic buildings: 21,160
  - False alarms: 48,699
  - Good intent: 11,170
  - Malicious (hoax) calls: 1,353
- Special services: 30,065
  - Shut in lift releases: 4,894
  - Effecting entry/exit: 6,341
  - Floods: 6,255
  - Road traffic collisions: 4,214
  - Spills and leaks: 1,115
  - Making safe: 1,041
- Good intent: 11,170
- Over the border: 564
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- LFB incident types 2015/16

LFB LONDON FIRE BRIGADE
Preventing fires in the home

![Graph showing the decrease in fires after community safety measures were implemented. The graph compares population-weighted fires and dwelling fires from 1981 to 2039.]
Rate of fire death

per million resident population
Our goals for identifying risk

• Find a consistent method across London
• Recognise local areas of risk
• Need to be forward looking (ie not just where fires have happened before)
• Make it easier for referral generation "tell us where to go"
Target by number of fires...
... or by rate (per hh)?
... or what we know about London

- National Statistics 2001 Census
  - Demographics, dwelling types, health, transport

- Ordnance Survey
  - Geographic area, road types and length

- Indices of multiple deprivation
  - Income, employment, health, education, housing, crime, living environment

- Regulatory fire safety site inspections

- Home fire safety visits
Using a statistical regression model

Over 50 factors modelled for 633 geographies

Multivariate Regression

Finds the best combination of factors to explain the Incident Counts of London Wards

Incident Counts Forecasted

Likelihood = \frac{\text{No of Incidents}}{\text{No of hh’s}}

Map

Outputs
Ward level model (649 wards)
LSOA Level model (4,744 Lsoa's)
LSOA Level model (4,744 Isoa's)
Predicted fire rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Rate Description</th>
<th>Fires per 10,000 HH</th>
<th>1 fire per X HH (approx)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well above average</td>
<td>25 &lt;</td>
<td>~ &lt; 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above average</td>
<td>20 &lt; and ≤ 25</td>
<td>~ 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>15 &lt; and ≤ 20</td>
<td>~ 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below average</td>
<td>10 &lt; and ≤ 15</td>
<td>~ 666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well below average</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>~ 1000 &lt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
But fires are started by people
Lifestyle profiling
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th># of Homes</th>
<th>% of Homes</th>
<th>% of Fires (3y)</th>
<th>% of Casualties (3y)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Residents of isolated rural communities</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots</td>
<td>72,131</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods</td>
<td>228,145</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes</td>
<td>34,800</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis</td>
<td>382,946</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing</td>
<td>28,094</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Young, well-educated city dwellers</td>
<td>1,020,303</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes</td>
<td>188,927</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas</td>
<td>458,907</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas</td>
<td>36,571</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing</td>
<td>60,041</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations</td>
<td>57,110</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Elderly people reliant on state support</td>
<td>61,520</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Young people renting flats in high density social housing</td>
<td>634,196</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need</td>
<td>36,688</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>London</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,301,549</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Priority postcodes (P1)
... but still dying for data
Aspiring homemakers
“I assisted the frail lady to her door and when we went in I was shocked at what I saw. She said that nobody had been inside her house for years as she didn’t want to show anyone the mess. Please see the attached pictures. I don’t think they do this justice of how bad it actually is!”
“…they do not cook so I have no idea what they eat.

He sits, on a pillow, on top of a shredding machine, for 24 hours a day. There is no access into any other rooms.

I have never seen anything like this in 19 years of service.

The couple receive no help whatsoever and Mrs [Westcott] is struggling to cope..”
Who is dying for data?

This is an older person aged over 65 who lives alone. Where they live, or the type of property, doesn't matter, however their home will be unsafe from the risks of fire and without adequate fire detection. They will have reduced mobility and find it hard to walk unaided. As such, they will spend most of their time in one room of their home and often this can become a bed/sitting room. This person is a smoker, uses candles or has other naked flames in their home.

Other than a reduced mobility, this person also has other health issues or is at risk of neglect. They may have an impaired judgement or become forgetful or disorientated; either through a health issue, or as a result of their medication or from drinking. There may be signs of previous fire 'near misses'; this could be cigarette burn marks on clothing or furnishing, or scorch marks from cooking or using candles. This person either receives, or would benefit from, some care and support (from a local authority, relative or friend, or other care provider).

Somewhere will know this person

This person has data
This person has data

- Older person
- Lives alone
- Mobility issues
- Other health issues
- Smoker / candles / cooking
- Previous near miss
- Receives or is in need of care
Finding people in data

- **Older person**
  - Exeter data | National Insurance | HMRC | +++
- **Lives alone**
  - Council tax | Electoral register | +++
- **Mobility issues**
  - Assisted bin collection | Meals on wheels | Disability allowance | +++
- **Other health issues**
  - NHS/GPs | +++
- **Smoker / candles / cooking**
- **Previous near miss**
- **Receives or is in need of care**
Finding people in data (2)

- Smoker / candles / cooking
  - ????
- Previous near miss
  - ????
- Receives or is in need of care
  - Carers data ????
Care Act 2014

The Care Act introduced a general duty on local authorities to promote an individual's 'wellbeing'.

"...requires that each local authority must: make enquiries, or cause others to do so, if it believes an adult is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect. An enquiry should establish whether any action needs to be taken to prevent or stop abuse or neglect and if so, by who."
Care Act 2014 (2)

[Neglect] "... covers a wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding."

Within the local authority, prevention of care and support needs is closely aligned to other local authority responsibilities... Across the local landscape, the role of other bodies including ... the police, fire service, ... and others will also be important in developing a comprehensive approach.
Who is dying for data?

Do you have the data that, on its own or if combined, identifies someone who is at risk of fire death?

Do you have a duty to share that information with us?
Thank you
Hilary Simpson – Nesta
London Office of Data Analytics Pilot
When and how to share personal data for public service reform -

Ethically, Legally, Responsibly
From MODA to LODA

Mayors Office for Data Analytics (New York)
London Office for Data Analytics

To provide the best quality, fastest, most joined up, safest services for the public, at the lowest cost to the public purse.
Building Confidence

Sometimes this may involve personal data

Check here for Definitions Personal and Sensitive Data Definitions

Must be Legal, Ethical, in the Public Interest

Start to make information sharing decisions routine

Risks of sharing versus not sharing
Minimise

If you can achieve the desired outcome by using non-personal or anonymised data then do so.

If you are not sure if it is personal data, check the definitions provided by the Information Commissioner’s Office here: https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/key-definitions/
Roles

It’s the job of a **data controller** to make the judgement about sharing: balancing privacy risks against real world risks to citizens.

It’s the job of **lawyers** to advise but not to make the decision.

It’s the job of **leaders** be brave and support a change of culture around decision making and proportionate information sharing.
Risk Assessments and Legal Gateways

Sound, ethical, balanced, proportionate judgement is what public servants in local government are good at

Consider your duty to the public and citizens first

Use a Privacy Impact Assessment, which enables you to look at the pros and cons of sharing information in a balanced way. The ICO provides the following: [Privacy Impact Assessment Guide](#)

Here is a great resource to check for [Legal Gateways](#) for sharing
Progress on Pilot

The ASI (our data science team) have developed a first iteration of a predictive model to identify unlicensed HMOs, based on data supplied by Westminster. This means we are now ready for input from all other pilot boroughs.

With input from five pilot boroughs, we have drafted an Information Sharing Protocol for the pilot that is now ready for review and sign-off. The protocol is also complemented by a Privacy Impact Assessment.

We are currently working with a first wave of boroughs (Bexley, Camden, Islington, and Lambeth) to supply housing and environmental health data to the ASI and improve the model.
Next Steps

- We will be holding a meeting for all pilot boroughs on January 13

- Review and sign-off Information Sharing Protocol by January 31\textsuperscript{st} to Nesta.

- The ASI is ready for data input from other boroughs.

- We are starting to design our testing and evaluation process.

nevena.dragicevic@nesta.org.uk

hilary.simpson@nesta.org.uk
Vivienne Avery, GLA

London’ Charity Sector Data: a hidden gold mine?
London’s Charity Sector Data: a hidden gold mine?

- ‘To understand how civil society in the capital can best be supported in order to optimise its positive impact on Londoners’
- 2 recommendations relating to data
  - Share data on needs, policy developments and best practice
  - Strategic collation, analysis and provision of pan-London data
Data theme workshops

data
- data is valuable as key to understanding need, informing work, focusing effort
- will & technology exists, data probably exists but isn't centrally accessible
- need to look at how we use & share data, from data held by funders through to frontline organisations & groups
- need to harness other talents - e.g. universities
- need to be clear on what we want & why, ensuring we're not capturing meaningless data
Role of GLA

• Making shared data available - London Datastore
• Links with Boroughs
• Increased priority for ‘Community Engagement’
• Relevant Intelligence Unit analysis projects
GLA Project areas

1. **Children and Young People’s needs**
   - Draw on crime analysis on vulnerable localities
   - Projections of children’s needs in future
   - Map alongside existing service provision

2. **Improving data on refugees and asylum seekers**
   - Little data from existing sources
   - Working to improve this – forthcoming Roundtable with key parties
   - Refugee and asylum seeker organisations can provide a clearer picture
   - Role of Boroughs?

3. **Pan-London health projections**
   - Existing projections tend to be condition specific
   - Doesn’t support city planning
   - Current work is fragmented – by geography, method, data sources
   - Hoping to work jointly with Boroughs, interested Civil Society organisations, and academia to agree a pan-London approach
London Borough Data Partnership Meeting
13th December 2016

Emma Prest, DataKind
London’s Charity Sector Data: a hidden gold mine?
London’s Charity Sector Data: A Hidden Goldmine?

London Borough Data Partnership

Emma Prest
General Manager
DataKind UK
OUR EVENTS

Meet ups
community get-togethers to provide data advice to partners

DataDives & DataJams
weekend events working with partners to provide insights into social problems

DataCorps projects
six-month in depth projects embedded with a partners to develop data products
DataKind is a global network
Examples of how charities are using data
Evidencing need
Improving products and services
Improving products and services
Predicting user needs + service outcomes
Strategic planning and decision making
Improving efficiency
Better outcomes and impact
Patterns of need
Better outcomes and impact
Better outcomes and impact

18% of matched clients had an issue with employment support allowance.
Rough sleeping in London with the GLA, Chain and DWP
Rough sleeping in London with the GLA, Chain and DWP

- Pathways into homelessness
- Flow through services
- Intermittent rough sleeping
Joel Marsden, GLA Economics

New Labour Market Indicators
New labour market indicators for London

Exploiting data to plan ahead, and develop the skills that London’s economy needs

Joel Marsden
Economist
GLA Economics
Intelligence Unit

13 December 2016
Outline

1. **Introduction**
   - Policy priorities: skills devolution, area reviews and better LMI

2. **LMI indicators on London Datastore**
   - Hub / landing page for LMI users.

3. **Forecasting and projections**
   - London’s Economic Outlook (LEO)
   - Long-term employment projections

4. **Exploiting near real-time data**
   - Burning Glass Technologies job adverts data, scrapped from >6,500 websites
The Mayor set out clear priorities on skills in his election manifesto

*Lead a new skills agenda for London making sure businesses and Londoners get the skills they need to succeed.*

- Establish a **Skills for Londoners taskforce** to develop a city-wide strategic approach to skills
- Seek a **devolution deal** over further education
- Create thousands of new, high quality **apprenticeships**
- Setup a digital talent programme as part of a **tech talent pipeline**
- Establish a **construction academy scheme** with the housebuilding industry
Some of the main data sources used by GLA Economics:

**http://www.ons.gov.uk**
- Regional GVA
- Migration Statistics
- Labour market

**https://www.nomisweb.co.uk**
- Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)
- Census
- Annual Population Survey (APS)/Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- Workforce Jobs
- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

**https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics**
- Household Below Average Income (HBAI)
- Apprenticeships and further education (SFA data)
- DWP benefits
- House price index

**http://data.london.gov.uk**
- London Business Survey
- Borough profiles
- Historic Census tables
- The London Datastore also acts as a portal to London-focused cuts of official statistics

**http://ukdataservice.ac.uk/**
- APS/LFS microdata
- Living Costs and Food Survey
- Family Resources Survey

**Various Economic forecasters**
- Regional economic indicators
- House price (Halifax, Nationwide, CML)
- Business activity (Experian, Markit Economics)
- Macroeconomic models (Cambridge Econometrics, Oxford Economics)
Labour Market Indicators

London’s labour market is a key area of focus for the GLA, with up-to-date coverage of workforce numbers, industry sectors and skill needs to support the effective delivery of London’s economic strategy.

Jobs

Workforce jobs
Workforce jobs by sector
Employee jobs by sector
Jobs by occupation
Jobs by age and gender
London Business Skills Survey
Medium term economic projections
Long term labour market projections

Vacancies/ Skills needs

UK employer skills survey
Burning Glass : Job postings (Forthcoming)

Earnings (workplace)

Workers’ earnings by Borough
Earnings by gender, and full-time/part-time
Earnings by industry and occupation
Gross value added and gross disposable household income

The Greater London Authority Economics team also provides expert analysis and guidance on London’s labour market by examining recent developments. Our publications are available at www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/research-and-analysis/economy-and-employment/labour-market. For example, in May 2016, GLA Economics published a series of working papers that examined the demand for jobs and skills to inform the Government’s area reviews of post-16 education and training, covering four London sub-regions.

Other relevant indicators on the supply of labour in London are available on the Datastore at https://data.london.gov.uk/labour-market-indicators/labour-supply/
London has benefitted from trade and the structure of London’s economy has changed


Source: Workforce Jobs, ONS; GLA Economics calculations
... generating strong demand for highly skilled labour

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey - workplace analysis
Labour Market Indicators

London's labour markets and skills needs are constantly evolving. This page contains a wide range of London-focused, indicators of labour market demand, providing the most up-to-date coverage of important developments. It brings together a variety of official survey statistics, administrative data and near real-time data, offering high quality information to support the effective planning and delivery of skills provision, and careers advice that better meets London's economic demands.

Jobs

Workforce jobs
Workforce jobs by sector
Employee jobs by sector
Jobs by occupation and highest qualification
Jobs by age and gender
London Business Survey 2014 - Workforce
Medium term economic forecast
Long term labour market projections

Vacancies/ Skills needs

UK employer skills survey
Burning Glass : Job postings (Forthcoming)

Earnings (workplace)

Workers' earnings by Borough
Earnings by gender, and full-time/part-time
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Forecasting and projections
Labour Market

London's labour market provides up-to-date coverage of London's economy to support the effective management of London's economy.

Jobs

Workforce jobs
Workforce jobs by size of business and industry
Employee jobs by size of business and industry
Jobs by occupation
Jobs by age and gender
London Business Survey
Medium term economic forecast
Long term labour market projections

Vacancies/ Skills needs

UK employer skills survey
Burning Glass : Job postings (Forthcoming)

Earnings (workplace)

Workers' earnings by Borough
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Other relevant indicators on the supply of labour in London are available on the Datastore at https://data.london.gov.uk/labour-market-indicators/labour-supply/
Ensuring the capital’s workers are suitably skilled is vital for London’s continued development.

Number of vacancies, including those reportedly due to skills shortages

Source: UKCES Employer Skills Survey
Real-time job postings data has potential to provide a wealth of new information

Index of online job postings, London and the UK
Real-time job market data offers up-to-date insights not possible through traditional sources

Visit online job sites

Collect & de-duplicate job postings

Read postings to generate detailed data

- Job Title & Occupation
- Technical Skills
- Generic Skills
- Education / Experience requirements
- Salaries
- Employer / Industry
- Apprenticeships
- Location
About the BGT data

- Procured in Summer 2016
- Job postings data pilot to run from January to mid-2017
- Open data to include:
  - By London local authority (LA)
  - Occupations (SOC-1, SOC-2 and SOC-3 at London level)
  - Full-time and part-time status, London and LA
  - Permanent or temporary contract, and apprenticeships
  - Advertised salary: average by occupation and LA
  - Rank of detailed skills: generic/baseline and technical/specialised
  - Historic quarterly time series from 2012 to the latest period.
- Potential to offer the data longer-term, subject to demand and support from our users?
Demo time – fingers crossed!

London Job Posting Data (Beta)

Overview
BGT job postings are classified for London and its local authorities. Note that a large proportion of records may be excluded because they do not include a local authority. As a result, the local authority data may not be representative of the full sample. For official statistics on employment data, please refer to Labour Market Indicators.

Total London Job Postings Classified at London Borough Level

Source: Burning Glass Technologies (BGT), job postings data
Useful links

- **GLA Economics**

- **London Datastore – LMI**
  http://data.london.gov.uk/labour-market-indicators

- **London Datastore – BGT Job postings** *(in development)*
  http://data.london.gov.uk/job-postings

- **Join our mailing list**
  https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/research-and-analysis/join-our-mailing-list-research-and-analysis
About GLA Economics

- A team of twelve economists, providing expertise on London’s economy, with sub-teams focussing on:
  - Macroeconomics
  - Labour Market
  - Appraisal and Evaluation

- GLA Economics is part of the wider GLA Intelligence Unit, which have individual teams focussing on:
  - Demography and Policy Analysis
  - Opinion Research and Consultation
  - Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

- The Intelligence Unit is also home to London Datastore, providing a wide range of statistics on London’s economy
Ellis Turner, Environmental Health Manager
London Borough Islington: Health Mapping
Health mapping pilot

Ellis Turner
Environmental Health Manager
Using data to inform proactive interventions

• Street surveys
  – deprivation indices
  – housing benefit data
  – electoral roll + council tax + land registry

• EPC data base
Mapping Health Toolkit

Helping local councils and Environmental Health Officers respond to the new public health agenda
Local health profile
Methodology

2011 Census Open Atlas

Office for National Statistics

Digital

NHS

Excel

Alex Singleton (www.alex-singleton.com) Version 2.0
Density of private rented housing (Census 2011) compared with hospital admissions for hip fractures, by GP Practice, (2008/09 to 2012/13, pooled rate)

Legend
Data_GP_HipFractures5Years
- Top
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Bottom

LSOA’s rank, private renting density
- 1.00 - 25.40
- 25.40 - 49.80
- 49.80 - 74.20
- 74.20 - 98.60
- 98.60 - 123.00
Reflections

• Visual medium - predictive tool

• Relationships with data - casual or explicit?

• Future and other applications

• Appetite for partnerships – formal + informal

• Shared language – common goals
Jean Mallo, Intelligence analyst and visualisation specialist

London Borough Waltham Forest: Data to Intelligence
Waltham Forest Council

Data to Intelligence Project
London Boroughs of Waltham Forest & Hackney and OfSTED

Jean Mallo – Intelligence Analyst & Visualisation Specialist

13th December 2016
Data to Intelligence project

- A one year collaborative intelligence project between Waltham Forest and Hackney local authorities and OfSTED.

- Improving performance management within local authorities by innovating the way we use existing data, with a focus on improving the way that we communicate the messages within large and complex datasets.
Four initial project objectives

1. Build a universal child-level data tool

2. Develop templates and embed highly visual dashboards

3. Explore methods to streamline performance management

4. Work collaboratively with other organisations, e.g. DfE
1) Child-level data tool

- Bring together data already collected by LAs (Annex A) with statistics published nationally. Highly visual presentation of information that tells the story of the LA’s current position alongside the published annual statistics.

- Will be made available to all local authorities and could support areas of work, including the single inspection framework (SIF), monitoring visits, SIF re-inspection, and joint targeted area inspections, as well as LA performance management generally.
1) Child-level data tool (continued)
What the referrals list within the Annex A dataset looks like

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Unique ID</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>If Unborn: Expected Date of Birth</th>
<th>Age of Child (Years)</th>
<th>Date of the Most Recent Referral</th>
<th>Referral Source</th>
<th>Referral NFA? (Y/N)</th>
<th>Number of Referrals in Last 12 Months</th>
<th>Allocated Team</th>
<th>Allocated Worker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tbody>
</table>

3. All those who have been the subject of a referral in the three months prior to inspection
1) Child-level data tool (continued)

What the referral statistics within the Children in Need Statistical First Release looks like

Table C1: Number of referrals, referrals within 12 months of a previous referral and the number of referrals which resulted in no further action, in the year ending 31 March 2016, by local authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local authority</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate per 10,000 of children aged under 18 years</th>
<th>Referrals within 12 months of a previous referral</th>
<th>Referrals which resulted in no further action</th>
<th>Resulted in an assessment and the child was assessed not to be in need in the year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner London</td>
<td>38,800</td>
<td>540.7</td>
<td>5,640</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>5,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202 Camden</td>
<td>1,372</td>
<td>407.1</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204 City of London</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>522.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204 Hackney</td>
<td>3,543</td>
<td>578.6</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204 Hammersmith and Fulham</td>
<td>1,883</td>
<td>491.4</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309 Haringey</td>
<td>3,273</td>
<td>538.5</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>1,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206 Islington</td>
<td>2,502</td>
<td>623.1</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207 Kensington and Chelsea</td>
<td>2,363</td>
<td>634.1</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>1,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208 Lambeth</td>
<td>2,373</td>
<td>456.7</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209 Lewisham</td>
<td>2,810</td>
<td>416.0</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316 Newham</td>
<td>5,962</td>
<td>711.2</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210 Southwark</td>
<td>4,136</td>
<td>566.5</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211 Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>3,333</td>
<td>512.8</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212 Wandsworth</td>
<td>2,579</td>
<td>438.6</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213 Westminster</td>
<td>1,955</td>
<td>368.4</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Outer London                             | 57,150 | 462.6                                         | 9,730  | 17.0       | 2,860  | 5.0       | 12,960  | 22.7       |        |            |
| 301 Barking and Dagenham                 | 3,255  | 533.1                                         | 530    | 16.3       | 418    | 12.8      | 242    | 4.4        |        |            |
| 302 Bemutn                               | 3,482  | 352.0                                         | 750    | 21.5       | 0      | 0.0       | 648    | 18.6       |        |            |
| 303 Bexley                               | 3,049  | 544.7                                         | 631    | 20.7       | 126    | 4.1       | 1,465  | 48.0       |        |            |
| 304 Brent                                | 2,330  | 318.6                                         | 344    | 8.1        | 16     | 0.7       | 43     | 6.0        |        |            |
1) Child-level data tool (continued)

An example of what the referrals dashboard in the child-level data tool looks like...
1) Child-level data tool (continued)

Age & Gender of Children Looked After (CLA)

*highlighting Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)*

**Age and gender**
- 182 Males (49%)
- 162 Females (43%)
- 26 UASC M (7%)
- 4 UASC F (1%)
- 0 Unknown (0%)

**Rate of CLA (snapshot) per 10,000 children**
CLA in England inc Adoption 2015-16 (Published Sep'16)

**Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children as a percentage of CLA**
CLA in England inc Adoption 2014-15 (Published Dec'15)
1) Child-level data tool (continued)

Highlighting individual children who stand out

*E.g. number of incidents child was missing from home or placement*

**Number of missing episodes per CLA**

Each dot represents an individual child and the number of times they have been missing in the last 12 months.
1) Child-level data tool (continued)

Ethnic breakdown of CPP vs School pupils

*showing % difference between those subject of a plan and those children attending the LA’s primary / secondary schools*

![Chart 1: Children Protection Plans: Percentage difference between CPP and school pupils]

![Chart 2: Children Looked After: Percentage difference between CLA and school pupils]
2) Highly visual dashboards

- Stephen Few: innovator of business intelligence. Focuses on practical uses of data visualisation to explore, analyse, and present quantitative business information.

- Choosing the best visualisation for effectiveness & simplicity

- Performance on a page / at a glance

- Separate ‘signals’ from the ‘noise’ (focus on what
315 children currently subject of a Child Protection Plan (CPP)

Time since the child was last seen

- In the last 4 weeks: 77%
- 4 - 8 weeks ago: 11%
- 8 - 12 weeks ago: 7%
- 12 or more weeks ago: 5%

Open CPP seen in accordance with timescales set out in their CP plan: 66%

Open CPP seen alone at their last social work visit: 47%

Rate of CPP (per 10,000 children aged 0-17)

Latest category of abuse for current CPP (%)

4 children (1%) have been subject of a CP plan for a duration of 2 or more years

Comparing duration of open CP plans (%)

Duration of current open CP plans (months)

Each dot represents an individual child their CP plan duration

Characteristics of CIN 2015-16 (Published Nov'16)
3) Streamline performance management

- Develop a performance model to make performance management more efficient – proportionate, easily understood and scalable.

- Enable leadership teams to quickly and easily understand the current performance of a service from a succinct set of performance measures. Where a key set of measures (‘Lead’ indicators) reflect and represent the performance of a wider range of measures and metrics with which they have an intrinsic relationship (the ‘Herd’).
3) Streamline performance management (continued)

Persistent absentees

- Emotional well-being
  - SDQ scores
- Education
  - 5A*-C grades at GCSEs
  - In Education, Employment, or Training (EET)
- Crime
  - Cautions or convictions
  - Re-offending
  - First time entrants

‘Lead’ indicator

‘Herd’
4) Working with other organisations

• Use and analyse existing data in new and innovative ways, such as annual child level data returns submitted to the Department for Education by all local authorities.

• How do LAs currently use data, and how could it be used better.

• Explore trends and patterns, lead & herd, early warning signs.
Jean Mallo
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