## **Review of HR targets**

### Name of indicator

EHPI 12a Number of short-term sickness absence days per FTE

### Why this indicator is used

To monitor the level of short-term sickness across the Council

#### **Definition**

Number of FTE work days off sick. This is for short term sickness which is defined as 27 or less continuous days off sick.

#### Basis of calculation

Monthly:

<u>accumulated FTE short-term sickness</u> x 100 FTE Staff in Post)

Yearly:

<u>accumulated FTE short-term sickness</u> x 100 Average FTE Staff in Post)

\* Example Calculation:

(FTE Staff in Post at 1st April 2008 + FTE Staff in Post at 31st March 2008)

# Improving performance is shown by

A lower score

# Changes to definition or basis of calculation for 2009/10

Short-term sickness is now defined as 27 days or less continuous sickness, previously it was defined as 42 days or less continuous sickness.

Trend performance

Trend Performance	Actual	Benchmark (All Sickness – Data unavailable for Short & Long Term Sickness)				
2006/7	6.23days			Local Authority Average 2006/7 (IRS Employment Review)	10.6	
2007/8	5.42 days	Herts District Average	9.3	Local Authority Average	9.8	

		2007/8		2007/8	
2008/9	4.91	Herts	9.3	Local	9.8
	days	District		Authority	
		Average		Average	
		2007/8		2008/9	

## Target proposed for 2009/10 5 days per FTE

# Current Target 6 days per FTE

## Commentary

For 2009/10 the point at which a sickness absence is classed as long-term has changed from 43 to 28 days. As such, it is recommended that the short-term sickness target is changed to 5 days per FTE to reflect the fact that there will be an increase in long-term sickness and a decrease in short-term sickness and as the Council was under its target for short-term sickness in 08/09 but over the target for long-term sickness, this seems to be a more realistic target.

These targets do not take into account the possibility of a flu pandemic which is a potential threat for 09/10.