

# People Scrutiny Commission Agenda



**Date:** Monday, 23 January 2017

**Time:** 10.00 am

**Venue:** City Hall College Green Bristol BS1 5TR

## Distribution:

**Councillors:** Brenda Massey (Chair), Jos Clark (Vice-Chair), Lesley Alexander, Mark Brain, Eleanor Combley, Anna Keen, Gill Kirk, Cleo Lake, Celia Phipps, Ruth Pickersgill, Liz Radford, John Swainston and Roger White

**Copies to:** Rachel Abba (DLT Support Manager), John Readman (Strategic Director - People), Mike Hennessey (Service Director, Care and Support - Adults), Paul Jacobs (Service Director Education & Skills), Netta Meadows (Service Director, Strategic Commissioning & Commercial Relations), Annette Jones (Interim Service Manager - Additional Learning Needs), Karen Blong (Policy Advisor), Ian Smith (Interim Service Director - Care & Support) and Joshua Van Haaren (Democratic Services Officer)

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**Date:** Friday, 13 January 2017



# Agenda

**1. Welcome, Introduction and Safety Information**

**(Pages 4 - 5)**

**2. Apologies for Absence and Substitutions**

**3. Declarations of Interest**

**10.10 am**

To note any declarations of interests from councillors. They are asked to indicate the relevant agenda item, the nature of the interest and in particular whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest.

Any declaration of interest made at the meeting which is not on the register of interests should be notified to the Monitoring Officer for inclusion.

**4. Minutes of Previous Meeting**

**10.10 am**

To agree the minutes of the previous meetings as a correct record:

**(Pages 6 - 23)**

People Scrutiny Commission – 21st November 2016

Meeting in Common between South Gloucestershire Council's Health Scrutiny Committee and Bristol City Council's People Scrutiny Committee - 23rd November, 2016 – Independent Reports related to the Bristol Royal Hospital for Children 2016 – Three month review

**5. Action Sheet**

**10.20 am**

To receive an update on actions from previous meetings

**(Pages 24 - 29)**

**6. Chair's Business**

**10.25 am**

To note any announcements from the Chair

**7. Public Forum**

**10.30 am**

Up to 30 minutes is allowed for this item.

Any member of the public or Councillor may participate in Public Forum. The detailed arrangements for so doing are set out in the Public Information Sheet at



the back of this agenda. Public Forum items should be emailed to [democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk) and please note that the following deadlines will apply in relation to this meeting:-

Questions - Written questions must be received 3 clear working days prior to the meeting. For this meeting, this means that your question(s) must be received in this office at the latest by **5 pm on Tuesday 17<sup>th</sup> January.**

Petitions and Statements - Petitions and statements must be received on the working day prior to the meeting. For this meeting this means that your submission must be received in this office at the latest by **12.00 noon on Friday 20<sup>th</sup> January.**

**8. An update on the Crisis Line**

**11.00 am**

Representatives Clinical Commissioning Group /Avon & Wiltshire Mental Health Trust invited to attend (20mins)

**9. Annual Education Performance reports**

**11.20 am**

To receive the report and presentation (all Key Stages) – Paul Jacobs (Service Director for Education & Skills)

**(Pages 30 - 96)**

**10. Performance Monitoring**

**12.05 pm**

Paul Jacobs

**(Pages 97 - 105)**

**Break - ten minutes**

**11. Commissioning Approach**

**12.35 pm**

To receive the presentation - Netta Meadows (Service Director for Commissioning Section)

**12. Scrutiny Work Programme**

For Information

**(Pages 106 - 113)**



# Public Information Sheet

Inspection of Papers - Local Government  
(Access to Information) Act 1985

You can find papers for all our meetings on our website at [www.bristol.gov.uk](http://www.bristol.gov.uk).

You can also inspect papers at the City Hall Reception, College Green, Bristol, BS1 5TR.

Other formats and languages and assistance  
For those with hearing impairment

You can get committee papers in other formats (e.g. large print, audio tape, braille etc) or in community languages by contacting the Democratic Services Officer. Please give as much notice as possible. We cannot guarantee re-formatting or translation of papers before the date of a particular meeting.

Committee rooms are fitted with induction loops to assist people with hearing impairment. If you require any assistance with this please speak to the Democratic Services Officer.

## Public Forum

Members of the public may make a written statement ask a question or present a petition to most meetings. Your statement or question will be sent to the Committee and be available in the meeting room one hour before the meeting. Please submit it to [democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk) or Democratic Services Section, City Hall, College Green, Bristol BS1 5UY. The following requirements apply:

- The statement is received no later than **12.00 noon on the working day before the meeting** and is about a matter which is the responsibility of the committee concerned.
- The question is received no later than **three clear working days before the meeting**.

Any statement submitted should be no longer than one side of A4 paper. If the statement is longer than this, then for reasons of cost, only the first sheet will be copied and made available at the meeting. For copyright reasons, we are unable to reproduce or publish newspaper or magazine articles that may be attached to statements.

By participating in public forum business, we will assume that you have consented to your name and the details of your submission being recorded and circulated to the committee. This information will also be made available at the meeting to which it relates and placed in the official minute book as a public record (available from Democratic Services).

We will try to remove personal information such as contact details. However, because of time constraints we cannot guarantee this, and you may therefore wish to consider if your statement

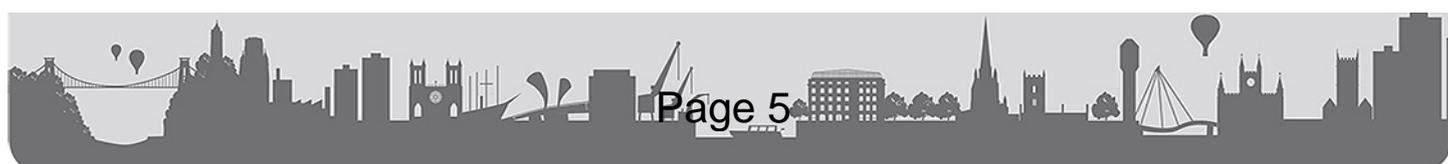
contains information that you would prefer not to be in the public domain. Public Forum statements will not be posted on the council's website. Other committee papers may be placed on the council's website and information in them may be searchable on the internet.

### **Process during the meeting:**

- Public Forum is normally one of the first items on the agenda, although statements and petitions that relate to specific items on the agenda may be taken just before the item concerned.
- There will be no debate on statements or petitions.
- The Chair will call each submission in turn. When you are invited to speak, please make sure that your presentation focuses on the key issues that you would like Members to consider. This will have the greatest impact.
- Your time allocation may have to be strictly limited if there are a lot of submissions.
- If there are a large number of submissions on one matter a representative may be requested to speak on the groups behalf.
- If you do not attend or speak at the meeting at which your public forum submission is being taken your statement will be noted by Members.

### Webcasting/ Recording of meetings

Members of the public attending meetings or taking part in Public forum are advised that all Full Council and Cabinet meetings and some other committee meetings are now filmed for live or subsequent broadcast via the council's [webcasting pages](#). The whole of the meeting is filmed (except where there are confidential or exempt items) and the footage will be available for two years. If you ask a question or make a representation, then you are likely to be filmed and will be deemed to have given your consent to this. If you do not wish to be filmed you need to make yourself known to the webcasting staff. However, the Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014 now means that persons attending meetings may take photographs, film and audio record the proceedings and report on the meeting (Oral commentary is not permitted during the meeting as it would be disruptive). Members of the public should therefore be aware that they may be filmed by others attending and that is not within the council's control.



## Bristol City Council Minutes of the People Scrutiny Commission

21 November 2016 at 10.00 am



### 1. Welcome, Introduction and Safety Information

**Minutes of the People Scrutiny Commission: 21<sup>st</sup> November 2016.**

#### **Committee Members:**

Brenda Massey (Chair), Jos Clark (Vice-Chair), Lesley Alexander, Mark Brain,

Eleanor Combley, Gill Kirk, Anna Keen , Cleo Lake, Celia Phipps, Ruth Pickersgill, Liz Radford, Clare Champion-Smith.

#### **Officers in Attendance:**

John Readman (Strategic Director - People), Michele Farmer (Service Director Early Help and Targeted Support), Hilary Brooks (Service Director, Care and Support - Children & Families), Mike Hennessey (Service Director, Care and Support - Adults), Paul Jacobs (Service Director Education & Skills), Netta Meadows (Service Director, Strategic Commissioning & Commercial Relations), Michael Pilcher (Finance Business Partner –People), Anne James (Equalities & Community Cohesion Team Leader), Karen Blong (Policy Advisor), Joshua Van Haaren (Democratic Services Officer)

#### **Others:**

Sally Lewis (Independent Chair Bristol Safeguarding Children's Board) and Louise Lawton (Independent Chair Bristol Safeguarding Adults Board)

**Expert Witness:** Judith Brown (Bristol Older People Forum)

### 2. Apologies for Absence and Substitutions



### 3. Declarations of Interest

None received.

### 4. Minutes of Previous Meeting

Agreed as correct record.

### 5. Chair's Business

Some Councillors had indicated that they have to leave at points during meeting and the chair requested they use the back door.

### 6. Action Sheet

The action sheet had not been included with the agenda papers but the Scrutiny Policy Advisor confirmed that all actions were complete or in progress.

*To note – at a previous meeting Members had asked for information to be provided about the Bristol standard of care quality framework and the standard required for commissioned care homes and homecare services. The Commission are due to receive an item on Commissioning in Jan 2017 – information will be provided as part of this session.*

### 7. Public Forum

None received.

### 8. The draft Corporate Strategy 2017-2022, Business Plan 2017/18 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2017/18-2021/22

As requested by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board (OSMB) each Scrutiny Commission had been provided with an overview of the business efficiency savings – the ongoing proposed savings to be made within each directorate that do not form part of the consultation process.

One hour of the meeting had been allocated to the budget item but it was acknowledged that Members could still have further questions. Members would be canvassed about a requirement for an informal briefing in January 2017. **(Action – JVH / KB)**



John Readman, Strategic Director and Service Directors for the People Directorate delivered a presentation (appendix x to the minutes), with the second part focused on early help and children's centres, community meals, and community links.

The Chair requested that future presentation include figures, rather than percentages (**Action – all Officers**).

During the discussion the following points were highlighted:

- Projection of figures, i.e. projected growth of children's figures are based on figures from Office for national statistics and local data such as school places – live birth data is adjusted to local situations.

Members requested the National living wage report (previously presented the Human Resources Scrutiny Commission). (**Action – Karen Blong**).

- The Educational Services Grant has been significantly reduced but the national funding formula to replace this has not yet been put in place. This will result in a significant funding challenge for school. The Learning City Partnership, the Bristol local framework, is committed to joint working and avoiding fragmentation, regardless of the direction of national legislation. The Commission Members welcomed this.
- The Commission were updated on work looking into third party spend and how the Council is trying to get better value for money from contract spend. (Going to business change scrutiny and is a cross Council initiative)

**a. Early Help Presentation – Michelle Farmer/ Paul Jacobs**

- Options for Children's Centres would be explored; this could include retaining the same number of centres providing children care but a smaller number of these being Children's Centres.
- The use of Council buildings could be considered - Schools, libraries etc. It was hoped to retain local deliver using a more efficient approach.
- Health visitors could be included in multi-agency assessments to increase health deliver in Children's centres. The service would be better for children and families if seamless multi agency assessments were available – work continued towards joint assessments or accepting each other's.
- Cllr Keen referenced a 'family centre' in Hillfields Ward that covers a wide area. The centre could be used as a case study as an alternative approach. Little Hayes was also example of an alternative model that worked well.



- Members were asked to feed in concerns about Special Educational Needs (SEN) and behaviour support via the consultation.
- The Commission discussed the definition of “Family Support” and opportunities to connect the existing work force across the city (e.g. family support workers in special schools). Officers were already actively looking for opportunities to combine into Children’s Centres. Members agreed it would be more effective to move away from the preconception of a “building”, focussing more on access to professionals and expertise, sharing information and professional meeting places.
- BCC hoped to continue to provide universal and targeted offers.

**b. Community meals service – Michele Farmer**

Proposals were presented to the committee (presentation available from Democratic Services – democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk).

As part of the discussion the following was noted:

- Members noted that drivers received welfare training and monitored vulnerable people. The Commission requested information on how many drivers currently pick up on issues. (Action – Michele Farmer).
- Officers highlighted that vulnerable clients were provided with other types of support and would be monitored via other channels.
- Members re-iterated their strong commitment to this underrepresented group and the potential threat of any loss of service. A detailed financial analysis, plus a full and proper consultation would be required with all the current service users ahead of any changes.
- MF referenced the commissioning model which should mitigate against the issues and concerns raised.

**c. Community Links & Drop in –Mike Hennessey**

Appended proposals were presented to committee. Legal advice was pending on when consultation can begin as well as equalities impact assessment but officers confirmed it would be going to consultation.

- Members were concerned that people with learning difficulties and carers had already been through so much in last few years. It was feared that suggestions around moving people with learning difficulties away from centres could leave people isolated.
- The Commission felt that it was wrong to move away from dedicated care for people with learning difficulties as they get older.
- Ideas around outside organisations that could run these centres instead were discussed. Officer confirmed there was a lot of interest in the market last time this was floated, including charities and other providers – but it has not been tested recently.



- It was noted that great care should be taken over the equalities aspect and the different cultural needs for people in the central area of Bristol. Members highlighted the specialist staff in these areas.
- Further questions would be collated and written answers provided as part of the frequently asked question. **(Action – KB).**

**d. Savings Tracker Summary – Michael Pilcher**

Business Efficiency Saving for Scrutiny Commissions People as referred from OSM – appended.

Members agreed to receive the Business Efficiency Savings for the People Commission via email (copies available from Democratic Services –democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk), due to time constraints.

**9. Bristol Safeguarding Adults Board - annual report 2015-16**

**Louise Lawton, Chair of the Bristol Safeguarding Adult’s Board was in attendance to present the report.**

The Committee received the first Bristol Safeguarding Adults report since implementation of the care act 2015 – which put the board on a statutory footing for the first time – moved from “should do” to “must do” and the annual report. Presentation appended.

The BSAB chair viewed the report as a vehicle to reach out to partners and people across Bristol and increase the profile and engagement of stakeholders – welcomed the commission’s questions.

Following the presentation Councillors asked questions and the following points were noted:

- Following a query related to Serious Case Reviews, the BSAB chair confirmed that more resource were now available from all core partners following the introduction of the statutory requirements coming.
- The cross over with mental health strategy was discussed. Members were informed that the issue of setting up a specialism to deal with these complex issues had been raised with partners. The clear themes and trends around mental health had been raised and the partnership asked what it can do – meeting next month with mental health governance board to discuss this further. The Board has a clear role to ask these questions

**Councillors Keen and Phipps departed 11:55.**

- Current reporting could be improved: strands need to be pulled together and the Board would be looking at how we delve into the stats/data more effectively to understand.
- The BSAB Chair noted that poor school reporting was a national issue. The Boards could work together to address this. The data analyst at the business unit would be able to consider data in a



new way. Although the Bristol data was normal compared to nationally the Board would need to understand the quality of the Health and Social Care provision.

The Commission Chair thanked the BSAB for attending the meeting.

## **10 Bristol Safeguarding Children Board - annual report 2015-16**

**Sally Lewis, Chair of the Bristol Safeguarding Children's Board (BSCB) was in attendance to present the report.**

Following the presentation the commission asked questions and the following was noted:

- No major shortcomings were reported. The board is a scrutiny function in itself but if issues are unresolved with partners the Commission would be appraised.
- The Committee were made aware of the Public relations award shortlist for BCC PR team noted as an accolade for Bristol's management of the Operation Brooke Serious Case Review.
- The BSCB Chair felt the Board set a strong bench mark.
- The Commission queried why there was only one person in prevent channel process with more referrals coming in. The nature of the referrals was discussed and the issues to be addressed around prevent systems and how to improve them
- Members were pleased to see a response to children and social care bill gaining a higher priority. Members requested a briefing, at the appropriate time. (Action – KB).
- It was felt the Safeguarding boards were very valuable and there was a desire to keep them to ensure best practice going forward.
- Following a query on Female Genital Mutilation the BSCB Chair suggested that the focus should be on prevention first, prosecution after. Bristol is a good preventative city and will prosecute where necessary.

**Mark Brain left 12:21**

## **11 Corporate Parenting report 2016**

### **Corporate Parenting Panel Annual Report**

Ann James, Service Manager, Specialist Commissioning and Services, Looked after Children and Aftercare presented the report which is due to be presented at Full Council on the 17<sup>th</sup> January 2017.



**The following was noted as part of the discussion:**

- The Commission welcomed comments from the children who felt heard and listened to which all agreed was of the utmost importance.
- The Chair raised concerns over youth offending going up despite national trend going down. Officers agreed this was not good enough – analysis revealed relatively low level offences and a plus side that these are easy to tackle but restorative practices are needed to tackle in first place.
- All Councillors were encouraged to attend the Corporate Parenting Panel
- The Commission highlighted two groups lost in outcomes: for UASC in terms of their destination and their asylum status. It was also felt there was also a need also a separate look at disabled children more info on their educational outcomes and destinations.

The Chair thanked Officers for attending the present the report.

**The Commission agreed to note the report.**

**12 Bristol as City of Sanctuary and Supporting refugees and asylum seekers, including unaccompanied minors/care leavers**

**An overview of the disparate and varied work in this area was given by Mike Hennessey, Service Director (Care, Support and Provision - Adults), the lead officer. Corporate strategy support is provided by Anne James from Equalities Unit and Hilary Brooks provides operational support for UASC (Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker Children).**

The following was noted as part of the discussion:

- The Commission noted that Bristol has 53 UASC to date.
- 30 organisations presented in a recent meeting: the onus is on the city and partners.
- The BCC financial limitations were noted.
- It was clarified that the Syrian Model is only Syrians – MENA Scheme is for vulnerable children who have experienced violence or unrest and are particularly vulnerable in camps- cases so far tend to be Somali and Eritrean.
- The Chair requested that officers circulate a list of items needed ahead of Christmas **(action - Mike Hennessey to look into this with Citizens UK).**

The Commission welcomed the update and commended the positive advances made that has seen the Council taking a lead and being more strategic from view of refugee organisations. Officers were urged to keep strategic lead in mind and not to slip back.



**Action: Any additional questions on refugee strategy to be submitted to Karen Blong.**

### **13 Home Care Update**

#### **Home care update**

**An update was provided by Leon Goddard (Strategic Commissioning Manager).**

**The Committee received a short presentation to compliment detailed report and further conversation.**

The following was noted as part of the discussion;

- 30-40% of the markets are using this contract rate of pay. As a result of the outlined changes care home workers are receiving more money city wide. However, other employers offer £8 per hour for an 18 year old.
- There is a choice between zero hours or guaranteed which gives flexibility to workers– it was acknowledged some want zero hours.
- Market forces and affordability were discussed. Across the south same Local Authorities are reporting similar problems to BCC. The rates make it difficult for us to engage the market of providers.
- Members requested information about the costing model (**ACTION: Leon Goddard**).
- The Commission discussed increasing collaboration with other Local Authorities in order to standardise or increase the hourly rate in Bristol. Officers referenced £3.5 million savings required in the MTFP. Members requested a breakdown of figures (**Action: Netta Meadows**)
- Contracts were written to ensure preferred providers were given priority: the business model only works with large numbers.
- Officers would work closely with providers and risks would be monitored carefully over the coming months: rates are very new and impact on providers would be regularly checked. Other providers would be available if needed.
- Members requested regular updates. Officers would advise the Scrutiny Policy Advisor of appropriate timescales for updates outside the meeting. (**Action – Mike Hennessey, Leon Goddard and Karen Blong**).

The Chair thanked Officers for attending to present the report.

**The Commission agreed to note the report.**



Meeting ended at Time Not Specified

**CHAIR** \_\_\_\_\_



**Bristol City Council  
Supplementary Information to the  
Minutes of the People Scrutiny Commission Joint  
Meeting  
23 November 2016 at 4.30 pm**



**1. Draft Minutes Issued by South Gloucestershire**





## **Meeting in common of the South Gloucestershire Health Scrutiny Committee and the Bristol People Scrutiny Commission**

Wednesday, 23rd November, 2016 (from 4.30pm)

### **South Gloucestershire:**

#### **Present**

Councillors: Kaye Barrett, April Begley, Janet Biggin, Robert Griffin, Paul Hardwick, Shirley Holloway, Sue Hope, Marian Lewis, Sarah Pomfret, Toby Savage (Chair) Ian Scott and Maggie Tyrrell

#### **Apologies for Absence**

Apologies for absence were received from: Councillors Gloria Stephen (replaced by Maggie Tyrrell) and Erica Williams

#### **Officers in Attendance**

Gill Sinclair (Deputy to the Head of Legal & Democratic Services), Claire Rees (Health & Well Being Partnership Support Officer) and Karen King (Democratic Services)

### **Bristol:**

#### **Present**

Councillors: Lesley Alexander (Vice-Chair for this meeting), Eleanor Combley, Anna Keen and Celia Phipps.

#### **Apologies for Absence**

Apologies for absence were received from: Councillors Mark Brain, Jos Clark, Gill Kirk, Cleo Lake, Brenda Massey, Liz Radford and Ruth Pickersgill.

#### **Officers in Attendance**

Karen Blong (Policy Advisor – Scrutiny) and Hilary Brooks (Interim Service Director Care and Support Children & Families)

#### **Others in Attendance:**

University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust: Dr Sean O’Kelly (Medical Director) and Ms Bryony Strachan (Clinical Chair, Obstetrics and Gynaecology)

### **51 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS (Agenda Item 1)**

In accordance with previously agreed arrangements, Cllr Toby Savage (South Glos) took the Chair and Cllr Lesley Alexander acted as Vice-Chair\*

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting and outlined the roles and responsibilities of health scrutiny and the arrangements for holding a meeting in common.

*(\*NOTE: Bristol People Scrutiny Commission was inquorate at the start of the meeting, however at 4.40pm, the Commission became quorate and from that point Cllr Lesley Alexander acted as Vice-Chair of the meeting.)*

## **52 EVACUATION PROCEDURE (Agenda Item 3)**

The Chair drew attention to the evacuation procedure.

## **53 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST UNDER THE LOCALISM ACT 2011 (Agenda Item 4)**

There were no declarations of interest.

## **54 SUBMISSIONS FROM THE PUBLIC (Agenda Item 5)**

The meeting received two submissions from the public, as follows:

- Allyn Condon
- Daphne Havercroft (not present)

Details would be added to the Table of Public Submissions for review.

## **55 ITEMS FROM MEMBERS (Agenda Item 6)**

Cllr Ian Scott asked what was the current position concerning a question set out in Min. No.6 of the last meeting in common held on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2016 which stated:

“Q.2 Will they make a commitment for a financial provision of legal support to family within next two months?

m. Confirmed they were happy to do that.”

Dr O’Kelly answered that the Trust had taken legal advice on this matter, which related to the release of a report centred on an employee. The advice was that the Trust had a duty of confidentiality to the employee and could not release all of the report to the family, however the Trust had released as much as it could. There was no precedence for the Trust to fund legal advice to a member of the public through the use of public monies.

Dr O’Kelly was asked whether this had been discussed at Board level and whether the Board had said no to legal support for the family. Dr O’Kelly said that this was the case.

**56 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 12TH AUGUST 2016 (Agenda Item 7)**

The minutes of the last meeting in common were received for information, for Members to refer to.

**57 INDEPENDENT REPORTS RELATING TO THE BRISTOL ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN 2016 - THREE MONTH REVIEW (Agenda Item 8)**

The Chair reminded Members of the purpose of the meeting which was to hold a 3 month review since the 12<sup>th</sup> August 2016 meeting in common. The meeting would receive an update on the UHB Trust's progress on implementing the recommendations set out within the Verita Report, commissioned following the death of a baby at the Bristol Royal Hospital for Children in April 2015.

Dr Sean O'Kelly, Medical Director and Ms Bryony Strachan, Clinical Chair, Obstetrics and Gynaecology (UHB) attended the meeting to report back and to answer questions from members.

A report from the Trust stated that seven of the nine recommendations in the Verita report had now been completed. One action had been completed to the extent possible (R3) and one further action (R9) remained in progress while meetings with the family continued. A number of the Trust Standard Operating Procedures, produced through the work to complete the Verita report's recommendations, had been circulated with the report presented to the meeting.

Dr O'Kelly reported on further action taken by the Trust, namely that following meetings with the family, a list of 80 questions had been formulated, to which the Trust would now begin to provide responses. The target date for completion of this process was the end of January 2017.

Members then questioned the Trust and received replies as follows:

Q.1 What happens when telephoning through results from the Pathology Laboratory to the ward?

A.1 If a result is phoned through to the ward it will be electronically recorded that this has happened, providing an audit trail. Individual wards also had their own procedures. It was important to go through the records on the ISystem to avoid any 'hidden' reports as had been referred to.

Q.2 When was the senior clinician referred to in R9 appointed, was there a gap before the clinician started work with the family, what was the Trust's view on the family's view that R3 is not completed; was it reasonable to

stretch the response time to the 80 questions to the end of January and what resources were the Trust putting in to resolve matters quickly?

A.2 A clinician was appointed shortly after the last meeting and there was a short time before the clinician began work with the family; R9 allows for residual questions on actions to be addressed and provides a 'safety net' for any outstanding issues to be addressed; there was a lot of work involved in answering the 80 questions and a second clinician had been appointed to undertake the necessary work; given the work involved it was not unreasonable to set a response time of January.

Q.3 Imparting news to the family does not seem to have been given enough weight; was it not disappointing that there had been no contact with the family since 7<sup>th</sup> October?

A.3 There have been meetings over several months resulting in the formulation of the 80 questions; the outcomes are being considered by the additionally appointed clinician and the Trust had been in contact with the family more recently than October, for example Dr O'Kelly had exchanged emails with them.

Q.4 If the Trust had only just formulated the questions why did they not indicate that this meeting was premature, in that they were not providing much updated information or answers to members?

A.4 The Trust had provided a 3 month update report as requested at the last meeting in common, had held 4 constructive meetings with the family and agreed the 80 questions with them, which the Trust saw as their progress.

Q.5 R1 is marked as complete in the progress report, however the family dispute that; how do the Trust respond to this?

A.5 The Trust is grateful for the family for spending time to cross-reference where existing questions are outstanding and in understanding the rationale for clinical decisions; a further clinician was appointed to help the family and the Trust reach a common understanding and the Trust was committed to continuing this journey; Dr O'Kelly represented the Trust in this process and Robert Woolley, Chief Executive, was also fully involved and reported to the Trust's Board.

Q.6 Noting the discrepancy over the date of the last communication with the family, the Trust was asked to explain how the 80 questions were arrived at and indicate when it would next be meeting the family?

A.6 The Trust stated that it had discussed the way forward with the family face to face, there have also been interim communications such as emails; they have worked around six themes so they can understand this difficult, complex story; they have gone slowly according to advice in order to address the needs of the family; a senior experienced person is in place to

work with the family and the Trust to reach a shared and common understanding of events.

Q.7 Will the disagreement on whether R1 is complete be picked up in the 80 questions?

A.7 Yes and if not, the Trust will ensure that the family's concerns are picked up. **(ACTION: UHB)**

Q.8 Would the Trust explain the roles in the reviewed Child Death Review (CDR) process?

A.8 There are two new posts in the bereavement team, with three core people all having a nursing and/or hospice background; it is recognised that every family has its own needs if there is a sudden death or death as a result of a long term condition; the team works with medical and palliative care teams; the Trust holds workshops and reviews around this work; when a child dies there are a number of investigative processes, including the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman (PHSO), child safeguarding board, NHS England and the Coroner.

Q.9 Is it correct that some inquests take place in Southampton?

A.9 There is involvement from the Avon Coroner, however when it is a Coroner post mortem (as opposed to a hospital post mortem), this may have to be performed outside the Avon area in which case Southampton and Great Ormond Street Hospitals are options.

Q.10 Would accommodation at the hospital have been made available to the family if it had been known how ill their child was, and was it assumed that it was not a serious case of need?

A.10 There is a big challenge in providing accommodation to parents at the hospital; charitable efforts have improved provision; the Trust would need to check what the circumstances were in this case regarding family accommodation. **(ACTION: UHB)**

Q.11 What does the Trust mean when it says that the work on R2 is complete?

A.11 There was a task and finish group to refresh the pathways across the whole hospital and new family support (i.e. a wider provision than solely for bereavement) is underway.

Q.12 Recognising that there is a balance between a duty to staff and to the family in releasing certain information requested as part of R3, do the Trust feel that they have got the balance right or could they have considered trying to anonymise parts of the report; is naming staff the legal issue; is it not the case that there is no closure for the family as things stand and will this be picked up in the 80 questions?

A.12 Data subjects are entitled to confidentiality under the Data Protection Act (DPA); the Trust has tried to include as much as possible about the findings without contravening the DPA; the Trust is exploring ways of addressing the family's concerns and if this aspect is not in the 80 questions the Trust will pick this up. **(ACTION: UHB)**

Q.13 What was the outcome of the audit that was due in August and when was it completed?

A.13 There was an internal South West audit as Verita had identified issues with documents concerning their order and lack of dates; the audit report was presented to the Trust last week; the Trust would need to check the date the Audit was undertaken and would respond after the meeting on dates and what the outcomes were. **(ACTION: UHB)**

Q.14 How often does the Trust review its policies?

A.14 New policies are reviewed after 1 year and established policies after 3 years.

Q.15 In accordance with R6, how many senior leaders had been trained and were there any 'mop up' training sessions planned for those not able to attend?

A.15 The training rate is around 90% and monthly monitoring of training takes place; specific figures were not to hand and would be reported back after the meeting. **(ACTION: UHB)**

The Chair noted that many of the issues of concern were being picked up in the 80 questions and expected to see feedback on that at the next meeting on 27 February 2017.

Cllr Eleanor Combley said that she felt there had been significant progress if someone had been working with the family and welcomed that a degree of trust had been rebuilt, sufficient to formulate the 80 questions.

Cllr Ian Scott said that the meeting had an important duty and responsibility to hold NHS bodies to account, particularly in the context of the Mid Staffordshire case. He considered it a disgrace when reading the agenda reports, particularly that there were finances available to protect staff and the Trust's reputation but not for the family. He did not have confidence in the Trust and felt there were issues that needed to be highlighted nationally. As such he planned to move a motion adding to the recommendation that the matter be brought to the attention of the Secretary of State for Health

Cllr Anna Keen said that although she respected the reasons for requesting a referral to the Secretary of State, she felt that a decision should be delayed until the impact of this action could be considered and suggested that this be an item for a future agenda.

The Chair clarified that the decision making process would involve South Glos and Bristol members taking separate decisions, reflecting that the committees were meeting in common rather than as a joint body.

**South Gloucestershire resolution:**

Upon a proposal by Councillor Ian Scott, seconded by Councillor Sue Hope, it was UNANIMOUSLY\*

**RESOLVED:**

(1) To note the progress achieved with the implementations of the recommendations contained within the Verita report, with a further meeting planned for Monday 27<sup>th</sup> February 2017, to include an update on progress with the Verita recommendations, an update on the 80 questions formulated with the Condon family and the planned 6<sup>th</sup> month review of the Independent review of Children's Cardiac Services in Bristol; and

(2) To write to the Secretary of State for Health to advise of the recent scrutiny of the Verita report and the UHB Trust's response/action plan, in order to bring this matter to the government's attention and ensure that there is local and national awareness of the matters raised and lessons are learned.

*(\*NOTE: Cllrs Sarah Pomfret and Maggie Tyrrell took no part in the decision as they had not been present during the whole item)*

The Vice-Chair clarified the decision taken by South Glos members and sought the views of Bristol members.

Cllr Celia Phipps asked the Trust whether the Care Quality Commission (CQC) was informed of all child deaths. The Trust advised that not all deaths were notifiable to the CQC, although statistical information on mortality rates was provided to the CQC. There was however, a requirement to review all child deaths internally. A CQC inspection of the children's hospital was currently underway.

Ms Strachan reported that the response to the Verita report was an interim document and much work was underway. She apologised that she had not been able to attend the August meeting and noted that an offer had been extended to members to visit the hospital to see first-hand some of the changes that had been put in place. Ms Strachan extended the offer of a visit before the February meeting. **(ACTION: SGC/BCC/UHB)**

**Bristol resolution:**

The Vice-Chair proposed that the Bristol members support the recommendation in the Report, as amended by South Gloucestershire resolution and agreed by the South Glos Health Scrutiny Committee, to include a update on progress with the Verita recommendations, an update on the 80 questions formulated with the Condon family and the planned 6<sup>th</sup> month review of the Independent review of Children’s Cardiac Services in Bristol.

Upon a proposal by Cllr Lesley Alexander, seconded by Cllr Anna Keen, it was UNANIMOUSLY

**RESOLVED:**

To note the progress achieved with the implementations of the recommendations contained within the Verita report, with a further meeting planned for Monday 27<sup>th</sup> February 2017, to include an update on progress with the Verita recommendations, an update on the 80 questions formulated with the Condon family and the planned 6<sup>th</sup> month review of the Independent review of Children’s Cardiac Services in Bristol.

The meeting closed at 5.45pm

Chair.....

Date.....

**Action Sheet – People Scrutiny Commission  
21<sup>st</sup> November 2016**

<b>Minutes No.</b>	<b>Title of Report/ Description</b>	<b>Action and Deadline</b>	<b>Responsible officer</b>	<b>Action taken and date completed</b>
<b>Action from 18<sup>th</sup> July 2016</b>				
1.	Welcome, introduction and safety information	The Chair requested that future agendas schedule a ten minute break half way through the meeting.	Claudette Campbell (CC), DSO	Ongoing request
8.	Annual Business Report	Link to People Commission agenda papers to be sent to Council Equality Groups, HealthWatch and the Youth Council	CC	Ongoing request
<b>Action from 26<sup>th</sup> September 2016</b>				
7.	Bristol's strategy for Children, Young People and Families, and Family Partnership work programme	Members were concerned that some communities did not have the opportunity to fully engage in any consultation process. Members shared that children's centres in communities on the outskirts of the city engage with communities and therefore those working in these areas have insight and intelligence about the immediate community that can feed into further work.  MF to contact Cllr Anna Keen for point of contact in the Hillfields Ward.	Michele Farmer, Service Director, Early Intervention and Targeted Support.	Complete

12.	Risk register	<p>The potential unitary charge, risk relating to student shortfall was discussed. Members sought fuller understanding on the risk to schools and academies where Skanska applied a 9% increase in charges.</p> <p>Members request additional information on the challenges being faced by academies because of the increase to be included in the risk register.</p>	Paul Jacobs, Service Director for Education & Skills	Complete
13.	Adult Social Care Strategic Plan 2016-2020	<p>Members requested further information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• about the Care Direct service and its functionality.</li> <li>• together with details of Bristol standard of care quality framework and</li> <li>• the standard required for commissioned care homes and homecare services.</li> </ul>	Rachel Allbless, Planning & Development Manager, Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of the Care Direct Service – information provided in the November Member bulletin</li> <li>• Other information to be provided as part of the commissioning report in Jan 17.</li> </ul> <p>Complete</p>
<b>Actions from 20<sup>th</sup> October 2016 meeting</b>				
7	The draft Corporate Strategy 2017-22, Business Plan 2017-18 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2017-18 – 2021-22	Judith Brown, Older People Forum requested information on how Older People and other residents without internet access could respond to the consultation.	Karen Blong, Policy Advisor People Scrutiny	<p>Consultation cards provided to Cllrs and other stakeholders on request. Contact telephone number and information on stakeholder event provided.</p> <p>Complete</p>
7	The draft Corporate Strategy 2017-22, Business Plan 2017-18 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2017-18 – 2021-22	A summary of Frequency asked Questions to be created	Karen Blong, Policy Advisor People Scrutiny	In progress

8	Re-commissioning Bristol Youth Links	Members requested the percentage figure that reflects the number of young people served by Bristol's youth provision.	Michele Farmer, Service Director, Early Intervention and Targeted Support.	Of the 54,000 young people in Bristol what percentage access the service 20% of young people in Bristol access Bristol Youth Links Services in 2014-15.  Complete.
8	Re-commissioning Bristol Youth Links	Members asked how the youth service supported young offenders and the impact on minimising repeat offenders.	Rachel Beatty, Commissioning Manager	Information provided in the November Member bulletin.  Complete
<b>Actions from 21<sup>st</sup> November 2016 meeting</b>				
8	The draft corporate strategy 2017-2022, Business Plan 2017/18 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2017/18-2021/22	Members would be canvassed about a requirement for an informal briefing in January 2017.	Joshua Van Haaren/Karen Blong	Complete
8	The draft corporate strategy 2017-2022, Business Plan 2017/18 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2017/18-2021/22	Future presentations should include figures rather than %.	All Officers	On going
8	The draft corporate strategy 2017-2022, Business Plan 2017/18 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2017/18-2021/22	Members requested the National living wage report (previously presented the Human Resources Committee)	Karen Blong	Web link to the agenda papers and minutes for the Human Resources Committee – 22 <sup>nd</sup> September 2016 – Click <a href="#">here</a> to view.  Complete

11	Bristol as City of Sanctuary and Supporting refugees and asylum seeker children	The Commission requested a list of items needed ahead of Christmas	Mike Hennessey to liaise with Citizens UK	Update from Mike Hennessey:  All of the families have had Christmas hampers, met Santa and all of the Children received presents from Santa. There was a party which was not only great fun, it was an opportunity for the families to learn about Christmas in Bristol, as well as prepare for the holidays.
9	Bristol Safeguarding Children's Board Annual Report	Members requested an update on the Children and Social Care bill at the appropriate time.	Hilary Brooks / Karen Blong	The Chair of the Commission and the Chair of the Corporate Parenting Panel agreed that an update would be provided via the Corporate Parenting Panel.  Complete
12	Home Care Update	Members requested information about the costing model	Leon Goddard	Info provided in a Member bulletin  Complete
12	Home Care Update	The Commission discussed increasing collaboration with other Local Authorities in order to standardise or increase the hourly rate in Bristol. Officers referenced £3.5 million savings required in the MTFP. Members requested a breakdown of figures.	Netta Meadows	Attached as appendix A  Complete
12	Home Care Update	Members requested regular updates.	Mike Hennessey, Leon Goddard and Karen Blong	Added to the work programme for March 2017 (TBC)

<b>Actions from the 23<sup>rd</sup> November meeting in common with South Gloucestershire Council</b>				
57	Independent Reports related to the Bristol Royal Hospital for Children 2016 – Three month review	A7. The family suggested that Recommendation 1 had not been completed. The Trust agreed to address the concern when provided responses to the 80 questions submitted.	UHB	An update will be provided at the meeting on the 27 <sup>th</sup> February 2017
57	Same as above	A10. The Trust were asked to check what the circumstances were in this case regarding family accommodation.	UHB	An update will be provided at the meeting on the 27 <sup>th</sup> February 2017
57	Same as above	A12. The Trust we asked to check the date and outcomes of the South West audit at Verita	UHB	An update will be provided at the meeting on the 27 <sup>th</sup> February 2017
57	Same as above	A15. The Trust were asked to provide the specific figures related to the number of senior leaders who had been trained in accordance with recommendation 6.	UHB	An update will be provided at the meeting on the 27 <sup>th</sup> February 2017
As part of the Resolution	Same as above	A visit to the hospital to see some of the changes first-hand would be arranged for Councillors prior to the next update meeting on the 27 <sup>th</sup> February 2017	UHB / Officers	In progress
As part of the Resolution	Same as above	An update on the 80 questions formulated with the Condon family would be provided as part of the six month update in February 2017	UHB	An update will be provided at the meeting on the 27 <sup>th</sup> February 2017

## Appendix A

The breakdown of the planned Home Care savings is:

Description	Assumptions	£'m
Reduction in price	c19,000 hours/week provided at new hourly rate of maximum £14.20	1.3
Reduction in demand	c18% reduction in demand by using a maximising independence model of care	2.2

The planned saving from Residential and Nursing Care Recommissioning is £2.6m which is expected to be fully from price reduction by using a dynamic purchasing system.



# Bristol Education Performance Report 2015-2016

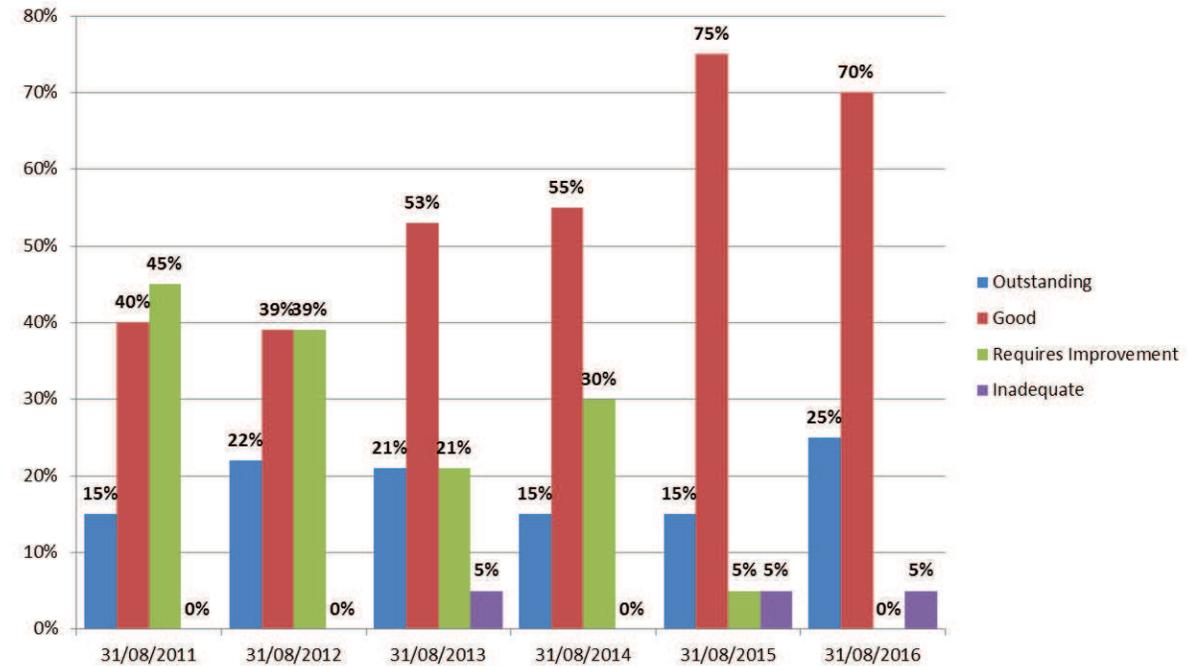
Un-Validated Data November 2016  
Version 1.0



## 2 Ofsted Profile

### 1 Secondary Schools

Figure 1 – Ofsted ratings for secondary schools

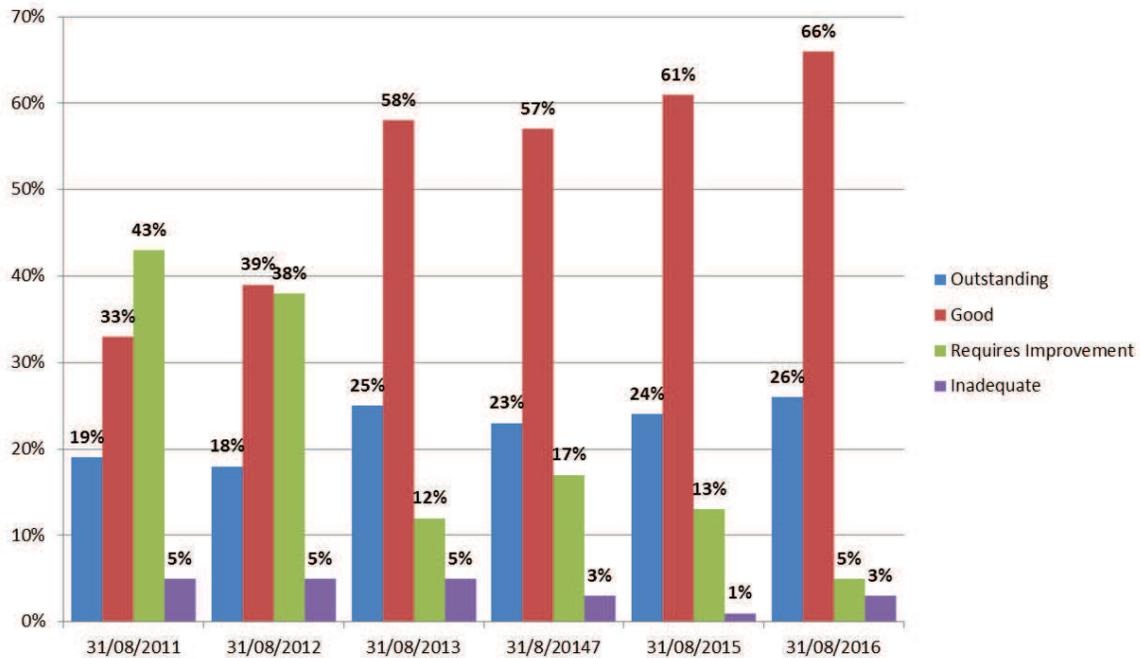


Source: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) Ofsted's school inspections outcomes

- The proportion of secondary schools rated good or outstanding in Bristol has been increasing consistently over the last six years. Currently 95% of secondary schools which have a judgment are either good or outstanding. A quarter of Bristol's secondary schools are rated outstanding by Ofsted.

### 2 Primary schools

Figure 2 – Ofsted ratings for primary schools



Source: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) Ofsted's school inspections outcomes

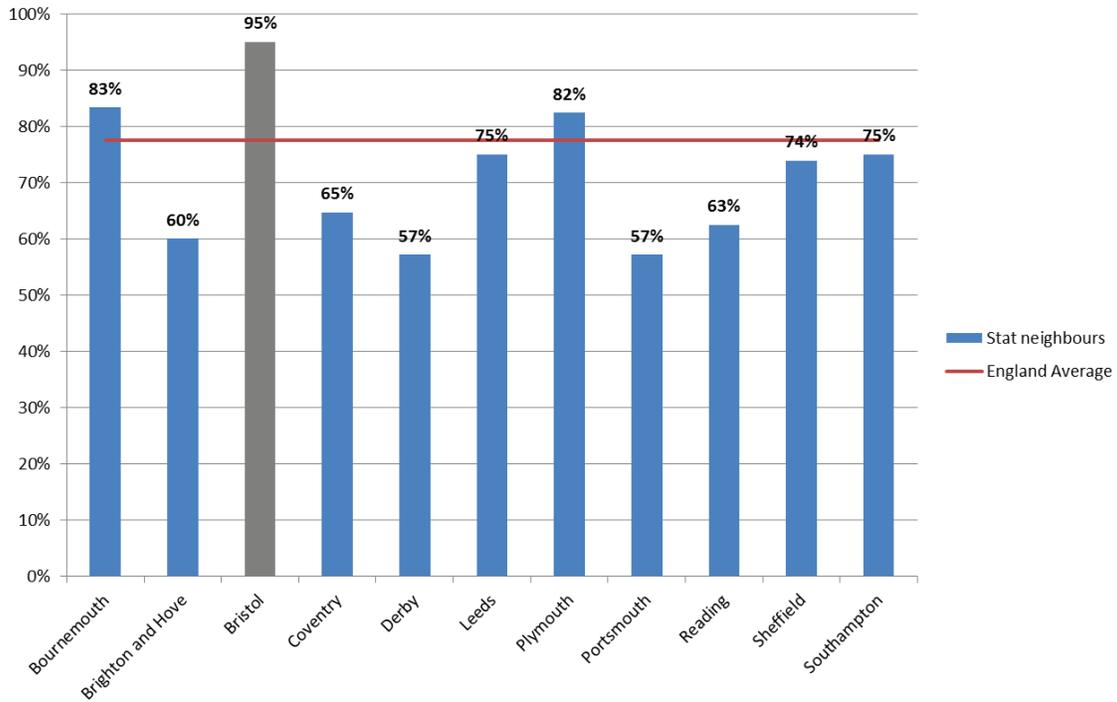
- The proportion of primary schools which are good or outstanding in Bristol is currently 92%. Over the last four years very nearly one quarter of primary schools have been consistently rated by Ofsted as outstanding. This success underpins the growing confidence of parents in Bristol schools.

### 3 Special Schools and Pupil Referral Units

- The performance of Bristol Special Schools and Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) has also been improving steadily over time. During 2015-16 academic year, the proportion of good or outstanding schools remained at 100%. This is above the national average of 93% and the South West average of 88% for Special Schools, and above the national average of 85% and the South West average of 84% for PRUs.

### 4 Comparison to Statistical Neighbours – Secondary Schools

Figure 3 – Ofsted ratings, statistical neighbours, secondary (as of 31/8/2016)

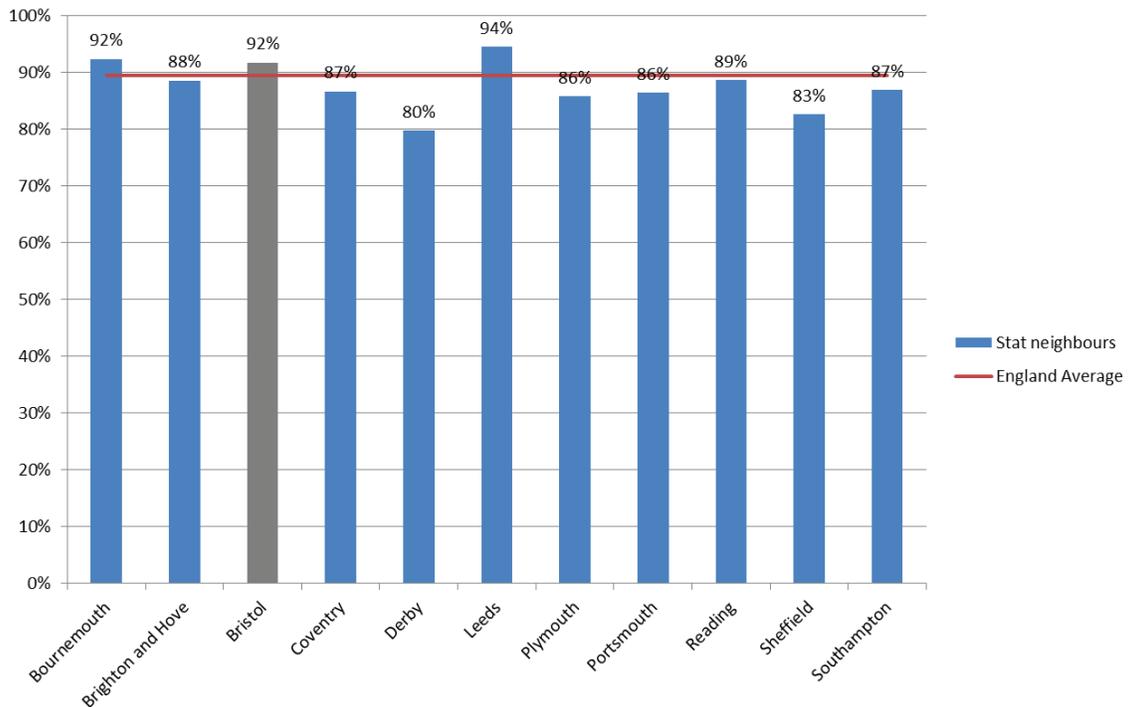


Source: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) Ofsted's school inspections outcomes

- At 95%, Bristol now has the highest proportion of good or outstanding Secondary schools when compared with our statistical neighbours, and well above the national average.

#### 4 Comparison to Statistical Neighbours – Primary Schools

Figure 4 – Ofsted ratings, statistical neighbours, primary (as of 31/8/2016)



Source: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) Ofsted's school inspections outcomes

- Compared with Bristol's statistical neighbours, Bristol has now the second highest proportion of Primary schools rated good or outstanding by Ofsted, and is ahead of the England average.

### 3 Children in Care Performance

#### 1 EYFSP

- Four out of ten children (40%) reached a good level of development.
- This is a very small cohort that is constantly changing due to adoption.
- The range in achieving a good level of development across Bristol is 18.2% to 90%.
- The very small numbers within this cohort mean analysis is less meaningful.

#### 2 Key Stage 1

Figure 5 – Percentage of CiC meeting the expected standard

	Un-validated Children in Care results (14 pupils)	Range in Bristol Primary Schools	Bristol All	England All	
					Drop since 2015
Reading	36%	21.7% to 93%	71.4%	74%	-16%
Writing	43%	13.3% to 86%	61.9%	65.5%	-22.5%
Maths	29%	23% to 90%	70.2%	72.6%	-21.4%
R, W & M	21%	6.7% to 82%	56.1%		60.3%

Source: Local data

- Provisional results in Bristol and national have dropped but Bristol Children in Care results in reading and maths are both very low as predicted. However there was a very small cohort of 14.
- Writing was the highest attaining aspect which goes against the trend in Bristol as a whole.
- This key stage faced difficulties last year with no focused support due to HOPE staff absence in EYFS and then in KS1. The new Key Stage 1 Advocate has worked with the cohort for the last few months which has supported progress. The School Improvement Officer for Children in Care focus was not on KS1.
- The new more content heavy national curriculum often means extra support is needed for Children in Care due to missed learning and school moves, particularly in reading and maths.

Figure 6 – Percentage of CiC meeting the expected standard, by disadvantaged groups

Met expected standard in	All in QC (14 pupils)	Boys (6)	Girls (8)	No SEN need (8)	EHCP & Statemented (3)	SEMH (2)	MWBC (2)	Taught Outside Bristol (3)	Taught Inside Bristol (11)
Reading	5 (36%)	2 (33%)	3 (21%)	5 (36%)	0	0	1 (50%)	1 (33%)	4 (36%)
Writing	6 (43%)	3 (50%)	3 (38%)	5 (63%)	0	0	1 (50%)	1 (33%)	5 (45%)
Maths	4 (29%)	3 (50%)	1 (10%)	3 (38%)	0	0	1 (50%)	1 (33%)	3 (27%)
R, W & M	3 (21%)	2 (33%)	1 (10%)	3 (38%)	0	0	1 (50%)	1 (33%)	2 (18%)

Source: Local data

- Those with SEN needs educated outside of Bristol, performed poorly as did Bristol but so have those without any identified SEN need. Pupils identified at having SEMH needs failed to attain outcomes in any area in both KS1 and KS2.

#### 3 Key Stage 2

Figure 7 – Percentage of CiC meeting the expected standard

	Results for Children in Care (32 pupils)	Range in Bristol Mainstream Primary Schools	Bristol All	England All (Drop since 2015)
Reading	14 (44%)		66%	66% -23%
Writing	11 (34%)		73%	74% -13%
Maths	14 (44%)		68%	70% -14%
GPS	12 (38%)		70%	72%
R, W & M	11 (34%)	9.1% to 86.4%	53%	53% -27%

Source: Local data

- The cohort which counted in the official statistics consisted of 32 pupils and 9 (around 1/4) were dis-applied from the SATs due to SEN needs. 8 of these were at specialist schools. 63% (2/3rds) have SEN needs.
- This year group were the focus of the KS2 Advocate and the School Improvement Officer visits which began in January 2016 and the successful collaboration with schools was evident in the rise in attainment from this date.
- There was significant progress from the last analysis in February 2016, monitoring the same pupils. Reading 21% to 43% is 22% rise (9 pupils), writing 13% to 33% is 20% rise (8 pupils) and maths 13% to 40% = 27% rise (10 pupils).
- This was the first year for the “reformed” SATs in the new curriculum so will allow a baseline for progress over the coming 3 years. Last year, to achieve a level 4 (the previous expected standard) pupils would have needed to get 46 per cent in their maths tests and 36 per cent in reading. This year, under the new, tougher standards, those percentages increased to 54.5 per cent for maths, and 42 per cent for reading.

Figure 8 – Percentage of CiC meeting the expected standard, by disadvantaged groups

	All in QC	QC excluding special school	Boys (11 in m/s)	Girls (13 in m/s)	No SEN need (12)	SEN need in m/s (12)	EHCP & Statemented in m/s (5)	SEMH in m/s (3)	BCRB in m/s (4)	MOTH in m/s (2)	MWBC in m/s (3)	WBRI in m/s (14)	Outside Bristol in m/s (9)	Inside Bristol in m/s (14)
Reading	44%	58%	37%	77%	92%	25%	20%	0%	75%	0%	100%	57%	67%	57%
Writing	34%	46%	27%	62%	83%	8%	0%	0%	75%	0%	100%	36%	44%	50%
Maths	44%	58%	45%	69%	92%	25%	20%	0%	50%	0%	100%	64%	56%	64%
R, W & M	34%	46%	18%	69%	83%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	100%	36%	44%	43%

Source: Local data

- Attainment for pupils without any SEN needs was far higher with 92% in reading and maths and 83% in writing. Boys’ attainment is far below that of girls in 2016. Numbers of pupils are too low to ensure meaningful analysis across other groups of pupils. The percentage of pupils attaining expected outcomes whilst educated within and out of Bristol was similar although reading was higher out of Bristol.

#### 4 Key Stage 4

Figure 9 – Performance Indicators

Performance Indicators (63 in cohort)	Baselines from 2014-2015 for Children in Care	Actual results achieving C grade based on un-validated data	Change from baseline to current year
English A* - C	22%	22% (14 pupils)	+5% from Jan 16
Maths A* - C	11%	19% (12 pupils)	+8 from baseline, +6% from Jan 16
Achieving C or above in both E and M /63	6%	14% (9 pupils)	+8 from baseline, +3% from Jan 16
Average Attainment 8 score of Children in Care in Bristol Mainstream Schools		36	
Average Progress 8 score of Children in Care in Bristol Mainstream Schools		-0.6	
Achieving 5A*-C inc E & M	6%	11% (7 pupils)	+5% from baseline

Source: Local data

- The Progress 8 average score for Bristol was -0.18. The national average was -0.03. The Progress 8 average score for Bristol Children in Care educated in mainstream Bristol schools was -0.60, which was lower than the Bristol and national average. 2 pupils in 2 of these schools had a Progress 8 of -2 or lower. 6 out of the 20 pupils educated in Bristol mainstream schools had positive Progress 8 scores. The highest positive Progress 8 scores were for Children in Care educated in Bristol Metropolitan Academy, Bristol Brunel Academy, Bristol Learning Campus and St Bernadette Catholic School.
- The average Attainment 8 score was 36 for Children in Care educated in Bristol mainstream schools, comparing negatively with the Bristol mainstream schools as a whole (47.5).
- The baseline for English and maths was 22% and 11% respectively from 2014-2015, with 6% for attainment of both. Maths and the attainment of both subjects increased by 8ppts and 5ppts respectively. English attainment remained at the same level. However it is important to note that as different percentages of pupils have significant SEN needs each year, the main focus is on achieving the highest outcome possible for each student.
- In this cohort, 63% had a SEN need, with 43% having statements or EHCPs. In Bristol mainstream schools, the percentage with SEN needs and in particular EHCPs/Statements were significantly lower (roughly 15% with SEN and 2 % with Statement or EHCP).
- The percentage taught in alternative and specialist provision increased in 2016 by 2ppts and 3ppts respectively. Only 1 pupil of the 42% taught outside mainstream provision, achieved a C in maths or English. 31% were unable to access level 1 qualifications due to special educational needs.
- Only 2 educational placements in Bristol had more than 1 student not reach C or above in English and maths despite expected outcomes in Key Stage 2. Only 1 of these was a mainstream school.
- An increase in attainment is evident from the collaboration between schools, HOPE and the School Improvement Officer for Children in Care.
- Group analysis was not meaningful due to the small cohort number however of the pupils attaining a C or above at GCSE, 66% were boys, which was against the general trend. 66% were educated within Bristol and white British. As in the earlier phases, ethnicity group, mixed white black Caribbean were within the percentage attaining expected standards ( 22%) and over half of the pupils had SEND needs, including 2 pupils with SEMH. All those attaining both maths and English, had been in continuous care for over 2 years before the GCSEs began, highlighting the notion that settled care can allow greater progress.

## 5 Key Stage 5

Figure 10 – Post 16 cohort

	Number in tracking cohort at end 16	Percentage in EET	Number taking level 3	Number going to university
Year 12	107	80%		
Year 13	118	69%	9	3

Source: Local data

- Many new young people come into care Post 16 and numbers are very fluid.
- Collaborative work between the HOPE and other Post 16 providers had enabled more effective tracking Post 16.
- The table highlights attainment for young people who have remained in their chronological year group and have followed the standard 2 year course at Post 16.

## 6 Children in Care attendance, persistent absence and exclusions

- There was an overall average attendance for the HOPE Virtual School was 90.71%, a decrease of 1.59ppts. The primary attendance for Children in Care was 95.35% and for secondary, 87.94%.
- In previous years, the DfE had defined persistent absence (PA) as <85% attendance (56 or more sessions missed in an academic year). However in the last academic year the definition was <90% attendance (38 or more sessions missed in an academic year). There was a very similar figure of 71/339 pupils persistently absent when 90% were calculated for both 2015 and 2016.
- Group analysis of the pupils with high persistent absence (71 pupils) suggested a number of trends.
- These were slightly more boys (55%) were persistently absent last year than girls (45%).
- 45/71 (63% of the PA cohort) were White British, 26/71 (37% of the PA cohort) were from a minority ethnic background including Mixed White & Black Caribbean (8 pupils), Black Caribbean (5 pupils), Black African (1 pupil), Other African (6 pupils), Chinese (1 pupil), White Irish (4 pupils) or Mixed Other (1 pupil). This compared to 71% White British and 29% minority ethnic background in the reporting cohort overall; indicating that those from a minority ethnic background were more likely to be persistently absent. Although pupil numbers were small, there were some noticeable differences within the minority groups however; for example higher than attendance average for the six pupils of Somali origin (95.7% average) but much lower than average for White Irish pupils (67.6%); all four of whom were persistent absentees.
- 24/71 (34% of PA cohort) had a Statement/Education, Health & Care Plan (EHCP) for special educational needs and disability. This compared to 30% of qualifying cohort as a whole. The primary need of the majority of the pupils with SEND was, as in previous years, Social, Emotional & Mental Health (SEMH).
- 31/71 (44% of PA cohort) had at least one placement move during the academic year. This was an increase on 2015's figure, which was 32%. Of the 31 children, ten had more than one move and a further three had two or more placement moves. The data fits with research findings that placement moves during the year impact significantly on school attendance; this can be due to awaiting a new school place, transport difficulties or as a reflection of wider chaos in the young person's lifestyle. However, despite the changes to how PA is measured, fewer children had multiple moves last year compared to 2015; seven down to three, which was positive.
- 48/71 of the pupils had a Care Order or Interim Care Order (68% of PA cohort), 22/71 Section 20 (31% of PA cohort). One child was placed for adoption. This compares to 79% CO/ICO and 17% S20 in the qualifying cohort as a whole; which indicates that, as in previous years, persistent absence is notably higher for S20 children where parents continue to hold full parental responsibility.
- Persistent Absence shows a slight increase at the start of secondary school, and a marked increase in KS4.

Figure 11 – Permanent and fixed term exclusions

	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
Permanent Exclusions	0	0	0	0
Days lost through fixed term exclusion (FTE)	117	265.5	321	378
Numbers of pupils with FTE	46	42	49	70

Source: Local data

Please note these years figures were not directly comparable to previous years, as in 2016, the DfE requested the 'number of children with at least one FTE', in previous years this has been 'children with more than one FTE'.

- There were no permanent exclusions in the last academic year. This represented a huge amount of work by HOPE staff. Last year, HOPE staff were involved in preventing six permanent exclusions, compared to eleven in the 2014/15 academic year. HOPE staff and partner agencies continue to advocate that permanent exclusion should always be avoided for children in care. There have been no permanent exclusions of Bristol children in care since 2008/09.
- 70 pupils received at least one fixed-term exclusion; this represents 21% of the qualifying cohort; a big increase from last year's figures. 26 (37%) of these pupils have a statement/EHCP. 35 (50%) were boys, 35 (50%) were girls. 14 (20%) were primary age, 33 (47%) were in KS3, 23 (33%) were in KS4. This was the first time FTEs for KS3 have been greater than in KS4.
- 21 more pupils received at least one day of FTE this year and 57 days more exclusions were given.
- Significantly more exclusions are allocated to Children in Care educated out of Bristol.

## 7 Bristol actions to ensure diminishing differences between outcomes of Children in Care and others

- A clear and concise HOPE Virtual School Self Evaluation Review and Improvement Plan, based on OFSTED expectations, with aspirational targets for all phases and detailed actions on how to reach these.
- A new staffing structure to ensure priority needs are met.
- School Improvement Officer for Children in Care to continue visits to all schools with in depth discussion and work scrutiny.
- Effective challenge and support from HOPE Governing Body and Corporate Parenting Panel.
- Greater capacity to train all stakeholders through the launch of a HOPE e-learning website and joint educational training for social care and carers.
- Strengthened collaboration and partnership with other agencies, virtual schools, services and schools.
- Frequent sharing of best practice through a range of methods to ensure all can access.

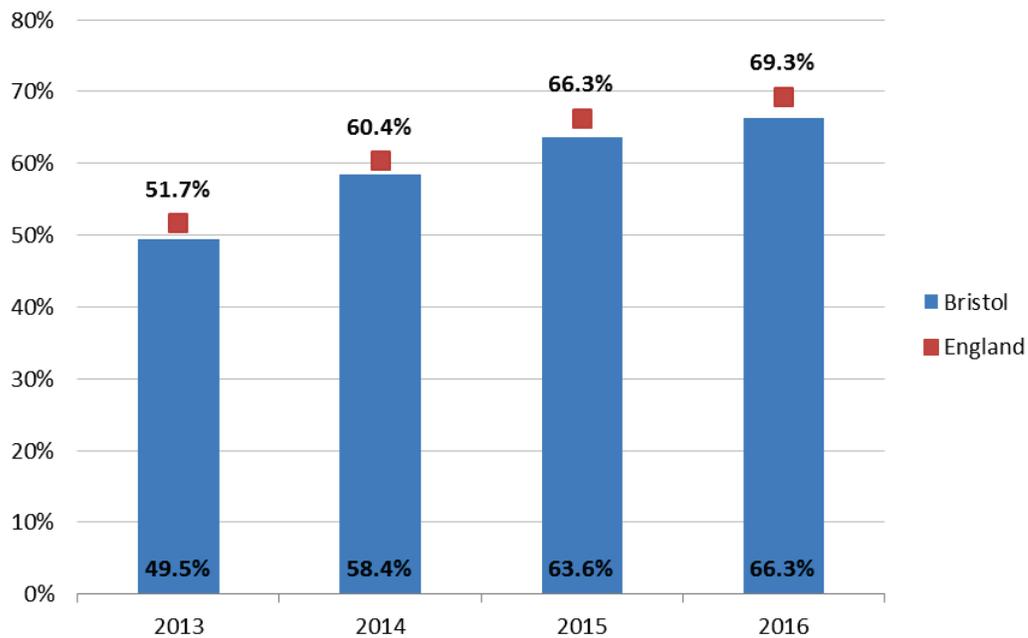
## 4 Early Years Performance

### 1 Early Years Attainment

#### 1.1 Good Level of Development

- Outcomes for children in the Early Years Foundation Stage improved by 2.7ppts in 2016, with 66.3% of children achieving a Good Level of Development. This continues a steady upwards trajectory over the last four years, although Bristol remains 3ppts below the England average.

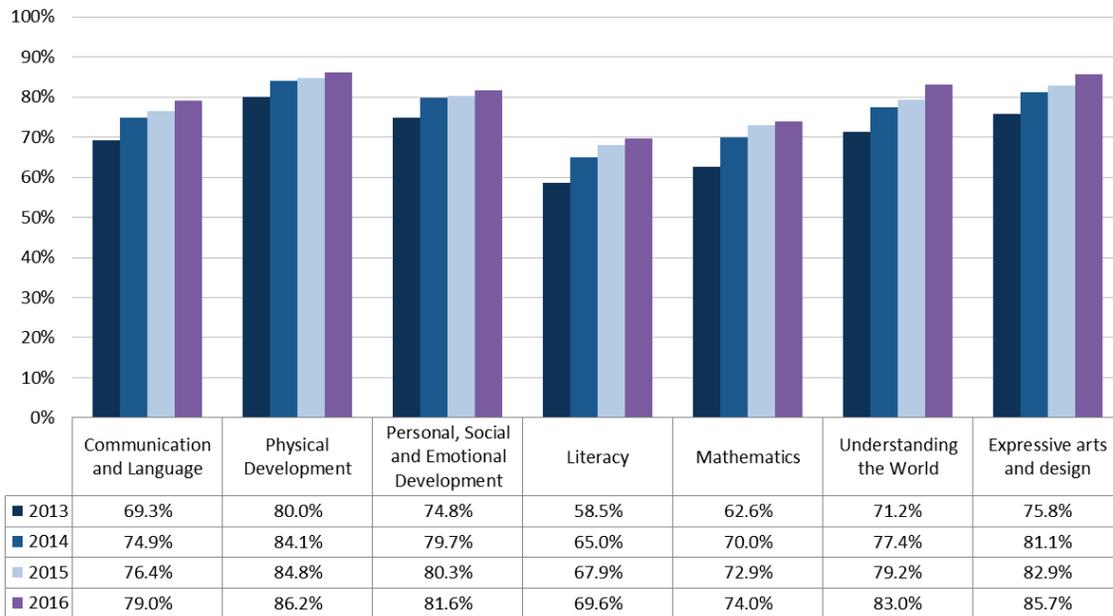
Figure 12 – Good Level of Development



Source: SFR 36 – 2015, SFR 50 - 2016

- Improved outcomes were evident in all seven areas of learning, with the greatest gains in Understanding the World (3.8ppts), Expressive Arts and Design (2.8ppts) and Communication and Language (2.6ppts).
- Girls achieved better outcomes than boys in all areas and although there was a 1.7ppt improvement in Literacy, at 69.6% it continues to be the most challenging area of learning, particularly Writing where there is a 14.1% gender gap.

Figure 13 – Early Years, main areas of learning

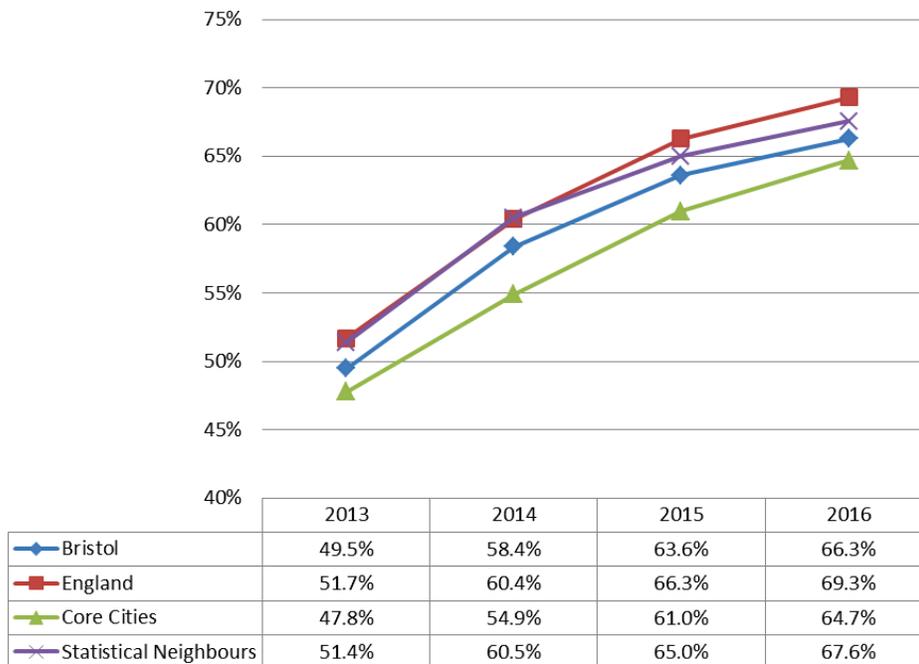


Source: SFR 36 – 2015, SFR 50 - 2016

## 1.2 Comparison to other Local Authorities

- Although slightly below statistical neighbours (1.3ppts), outcomes for children at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage in Bristol were 1.6ppts higher than for the other core cities.

Figure 14 – Early years: comparison with other LAs

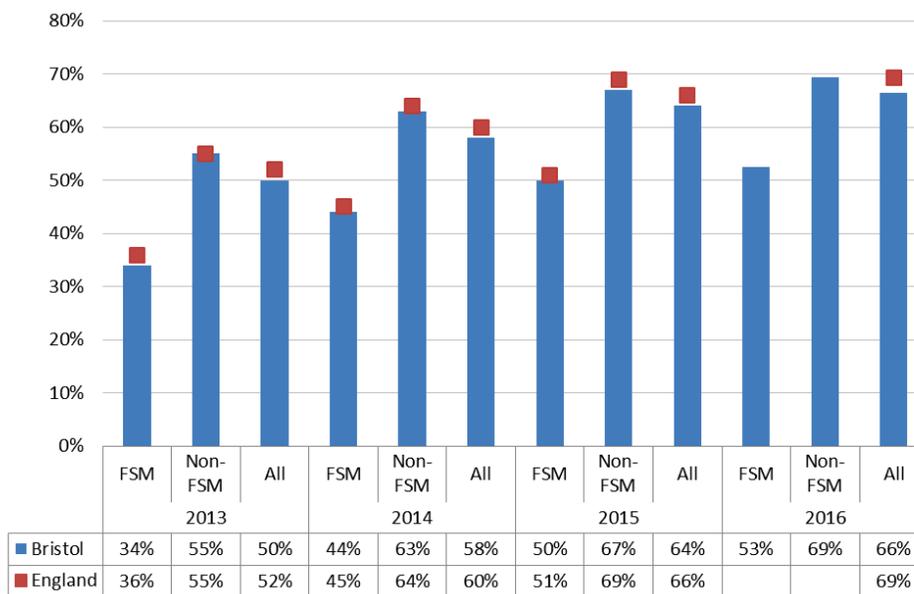


Source: SFR 36 – 2015, SFR 50 - 2016

## 2 Performance of groups of pupils

- 2.1 • The gap between the average point score and the 20% lowest attaining children is 2ppt wider in Bristol than the national average at 33ppts and 31ppts respectively. This slight increase has been exacerbated by the widening gender gap in Bristol.
- 2.2 **Disadvantaged pupils (children living in the 30% most disadvantaged LSOAs)**
  - Following two years when the attainment gap between children living in the most disadvantaged areas and their peers remained static, it decreased by 1.6ppts this year and at 12.6%; this gap is now 5.4% narrower than it was in 2013.
- 2.3 **Children eligible for Free School Meals**
  - 3.7% more children eligible for Free School Meals achieved a Good Level of Development in Bristol in 2016. At 17% the gap between this group of children and their peers has narrowed by 0.8ppts.

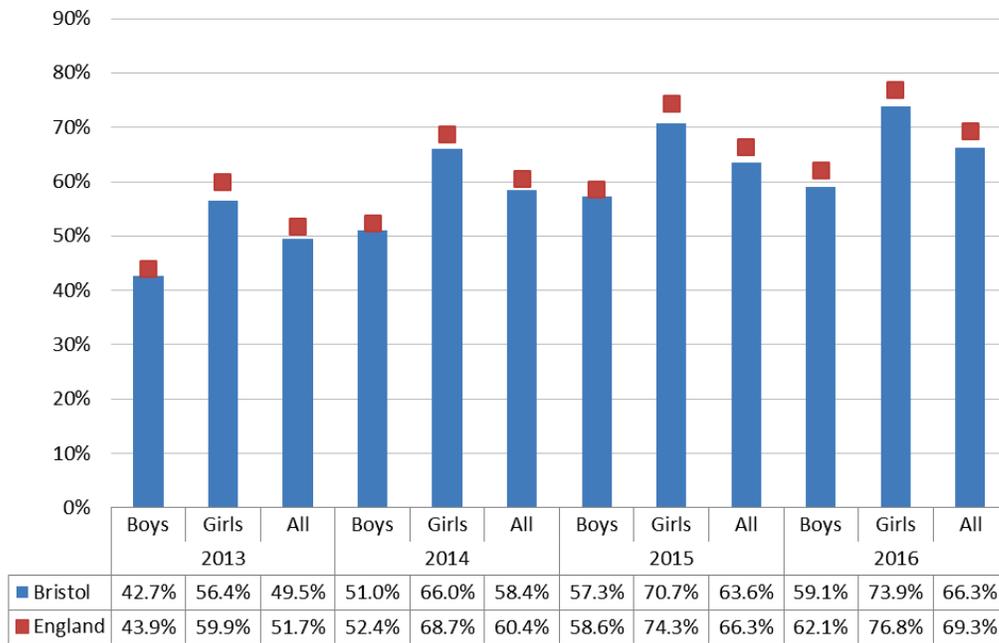
Figure 15 – Early Years, GLD for those eligible for Free School Meals



Data source: SFR 46 - 2014, SFR 50 - 2016

- 2.4 **Gender**
  - 59% of boys achieved a Good Level of Development compared to 73.8% of girls in 2016. The gender gap has increased by 1.3ppts this year to 14.8%. Although girls achieve better outcomes than boys across all areas of learning, the widest gender gap is in writing where only 63.7% of boys achieved the expected level compared to 77.8% of girls. Improving outcomes for boys at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage therefore continues to be a strategic priority, particularly Boys Writing, and all Early Years settings and schools will be invited to participate in action research to better understand the reasons for this difference and find solutions.

Figure 16 – Early Years, GLD gender comparison

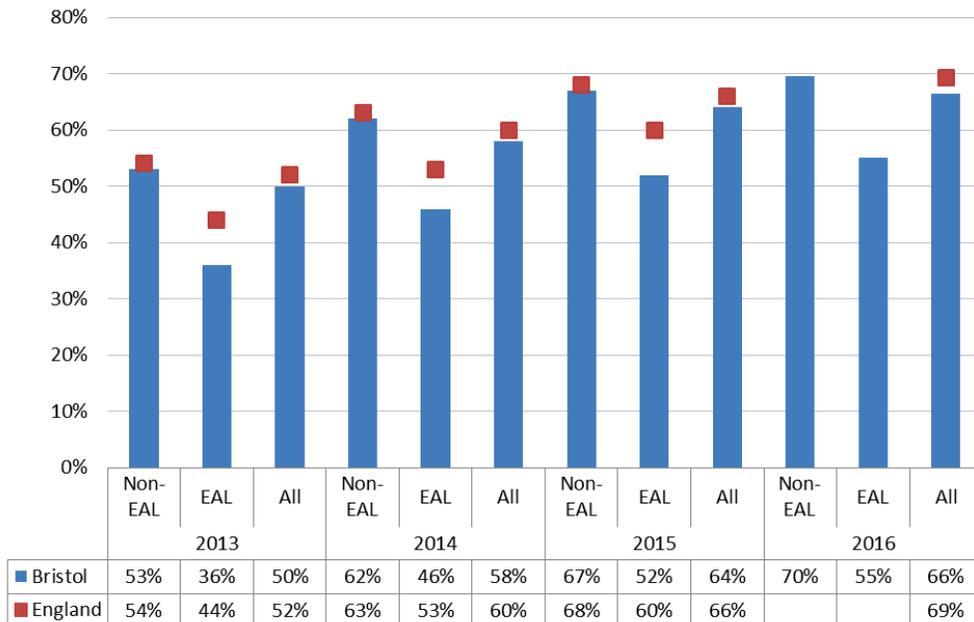


Data source: SFR 46 - 2014, SFR 50 - 2016

## 2.5 English as an Additional Language

- Of a total cohort of 1092 children with English as an additional language, 54.9% achieved a Good Level of Development in 2016. This represents an improvement of 3.2% and although the gap between these children and their peers is 14.8ppts, it is slightly better than the 15.2ppt gap in 2015.

Figure 17 – Early Years, GLD by language



Data source: SFR 46 - 2014, SFR 50 - 2016

## 2.6 Ethnicity

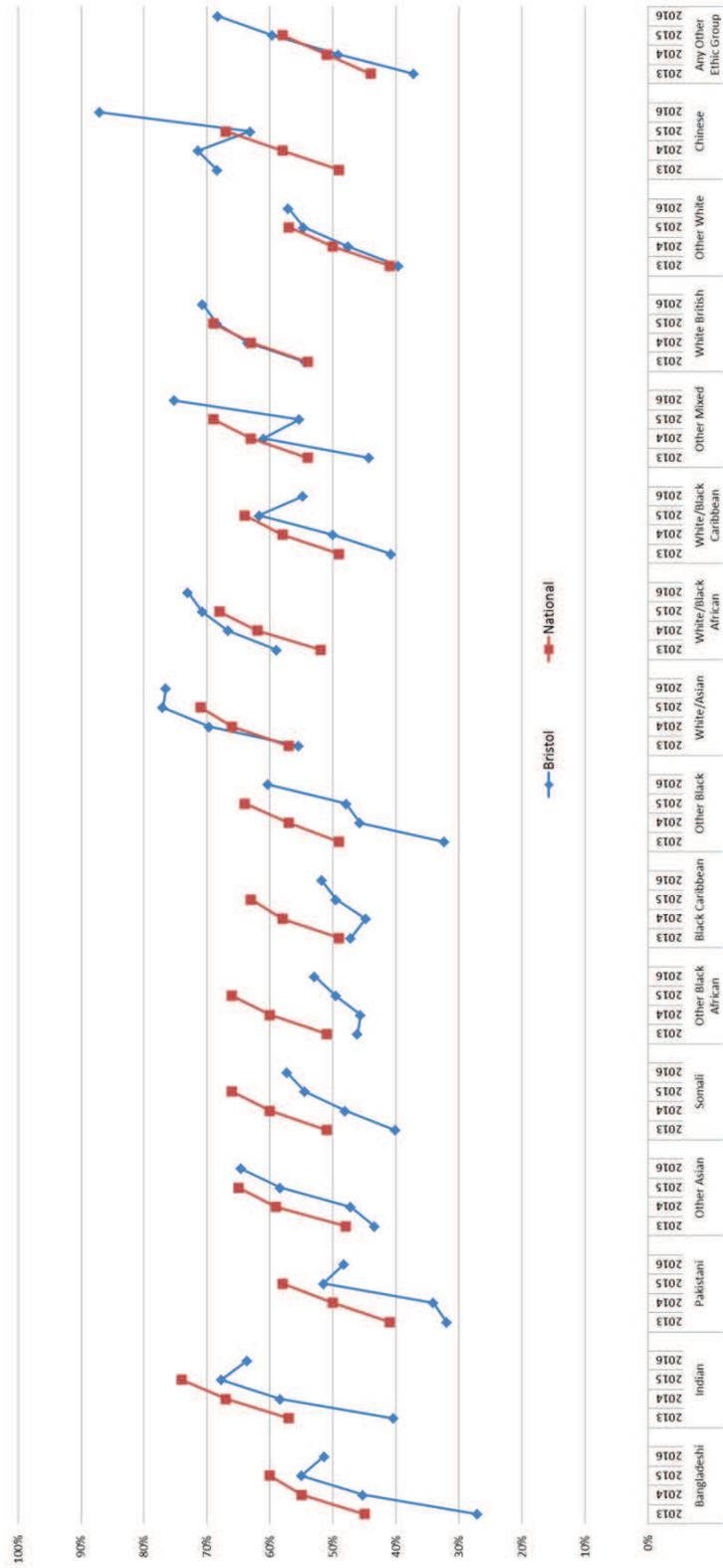
Figure 18 – Early Years, cohort sizes by ethnic group

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bangladeshi	36	31	34	39	37
Indian	107	114	103	97	110
Pakistani	136	151	147	148	151
Other Asian	65	126	91	83	65
Somali	240	245	267	276	279
Other Black African	84	113	102	110	104
Black Caribbean	90	86	75	72	83
Other Black	65	67	66	66	73
White/Asian	62	59	76	78	85
White/Black African	44	45	45	41	74
White/Black Caribbean	163	157	166	169	168
Other Mixed	114	118	140	117	133
White British	2886	2985	3045	3182	3394
Other White	253	288	354	425	452
Chinese	20	28	23	20	23
Any Other Ethnic Background	30	40	36	52	60

Source: Keypas

- Ethnicity and disadvantage combine to create a disproportionate attainment challenge for children at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage. While outcomes for children of mixed heritage have improved by 4ppts to 67.7% in 2016, children of Bangladeshi and Pakistani heritage have not done as well as they did in 2015.
- Overall attainment by ethnic groups masks some significant gender differences. The most notable is the gap in attainment between girls and boys of Black Caribbean heritage. 69.4% of Black Caribbean girls achieved a Good Level of Development, compared to 37.5% of boys in this group, a gap of 31.9% which is 1.7ppts wider than in 2015. Improving the achievement of boys from Black Caribbean heritage will therefore provide a discrete strand of the planned action research into the gender imbalance in Bristol in 2016-2017.

Figure 19 – Four year trend by ethnicity



## 5 Primary Performance

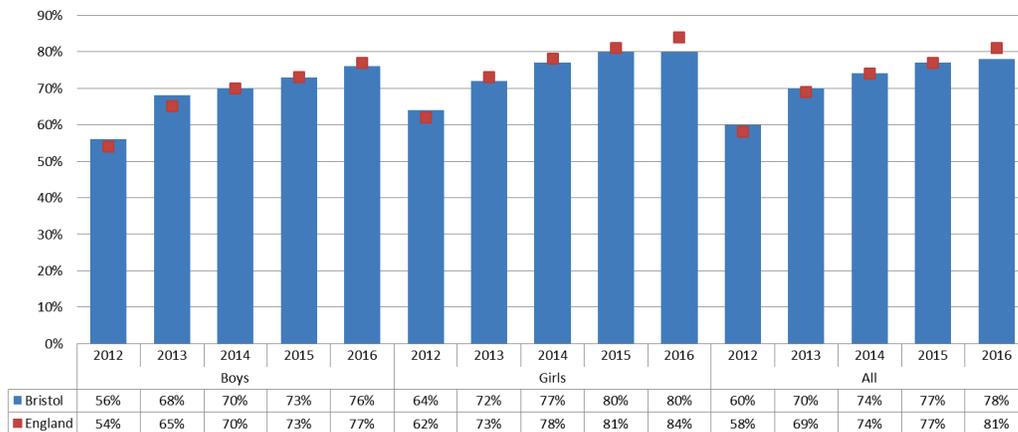
### 1 Key Stage 1 Phonics

#### 1.1 Year 1 Phonics Summary

- The threshold mark for the test in 2016 remains 32 marks out of 40. Children scoring 0 – 31 have not met the expected standard of phonic decoding.
- A score of 32 – 40 means children have met the expected standard.
- In 2016 there was a 1ppt improvement with 78% of children now working at the expected level which is 3ppt below national. This year national saw an increase of 4ppt.

#### 1.2 Gender

Figure 20 – phonics, working at required level, by gender



Source: SFR42 2016

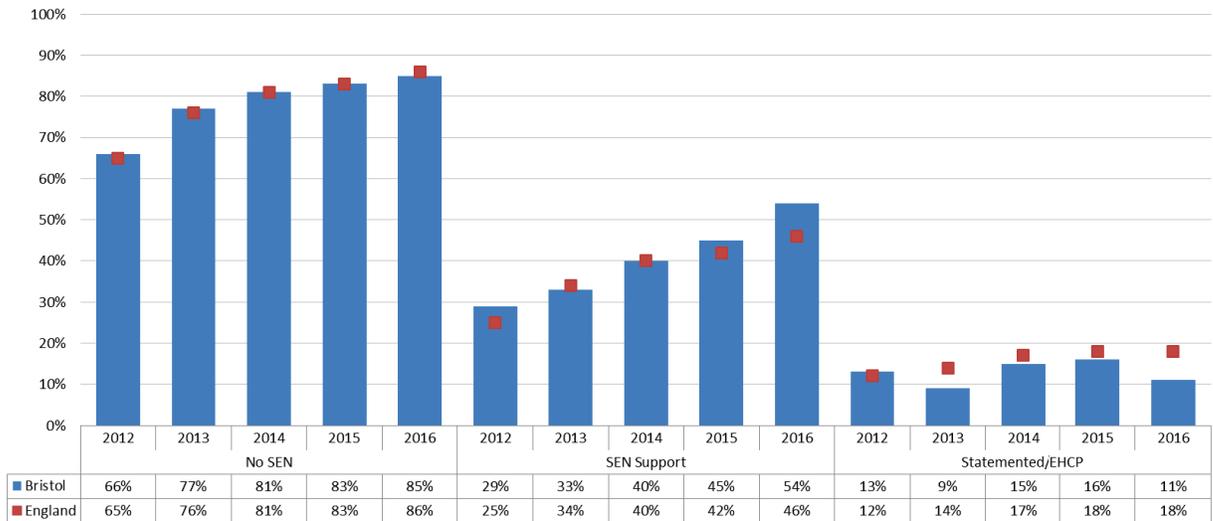
- Girls continue to outperform boys.
- The difference has however diminished to 4ppts compared to the last 2 years when the difference was 7ppts.
- Nationally the gap is 8ppts.

#### 1.3 Special Educational Needs

Statemented – Pupils with a statutory plan either a Statement or EHCP.

SEN Support - Pupils accessing support through the notional SEN funding and or 'Top Up' without a statutory plan agreed by the LA.

Figure 21 – phonics, working at required level, by SEN

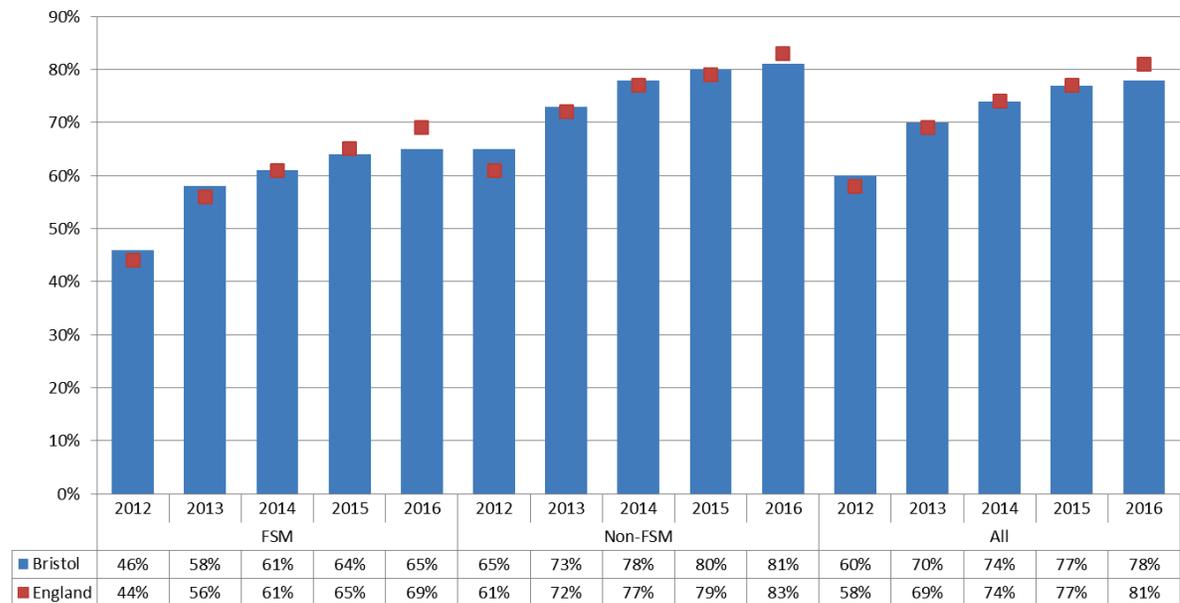


Source: SFR 32 - 2015, SFR 34 - 2014, SFR 42 - 2016

- The No SEN group is an improving trend but has dropped 1ppt below national.
- SEN Support shows an improving trend and is up 9ppts to 54% compared to national 46%.
- Statemented/EHCP shows a 5ppt drop since the previous year.

#### 1.4 Free School Meals

Figure 22 – phonics, working at required level, by FSM eligibility



Source: SFR 32 - 2015, SFR 34 - 2014, SFR 42 - 2016

- FSM are 4ppts below national whereas Non-FSM are only 2ppts below national.
- The difference between FSM and others has diminished by 3ppts since 2012.

#### 1.5 Ethnicity

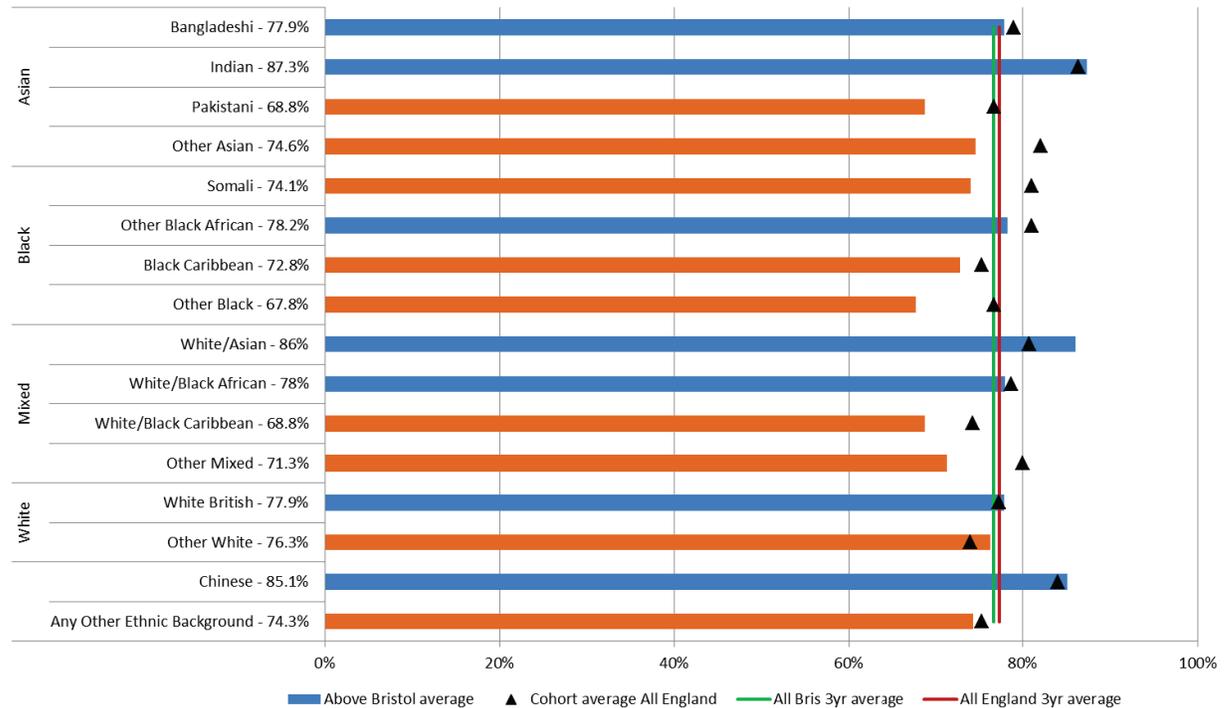
Proportion of Year 1 pupils reaching the expected standards in phonics

Figure 23 – phonics cohort sizes by ethnic group

	Bristol Cohort Size				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bangladeshi	36	31	34	39	40
Indian	107	114	103	97	92
Pakistani	136	151	147	148	134
Other Asian	65	126	91	83	78
Somali	240	245	267	276	287
Other Black African	84	113	102	110	118
Black Caribbean	90	86	75	72	85
Other Black	65	67	66	66	79
White/Asian	62	59	76	78	88
White/Black African	44	45	45	41	78
White/Black Caribbean	163	157	166	169	156
Other Mixed	114	118	140	117	154
White British	2886	2985	3045	3182	3255
Other White	253	288	354	425	445
Chinese	20	28	23	20	24
Any Other Ethnic Group	30	40	36	52	52

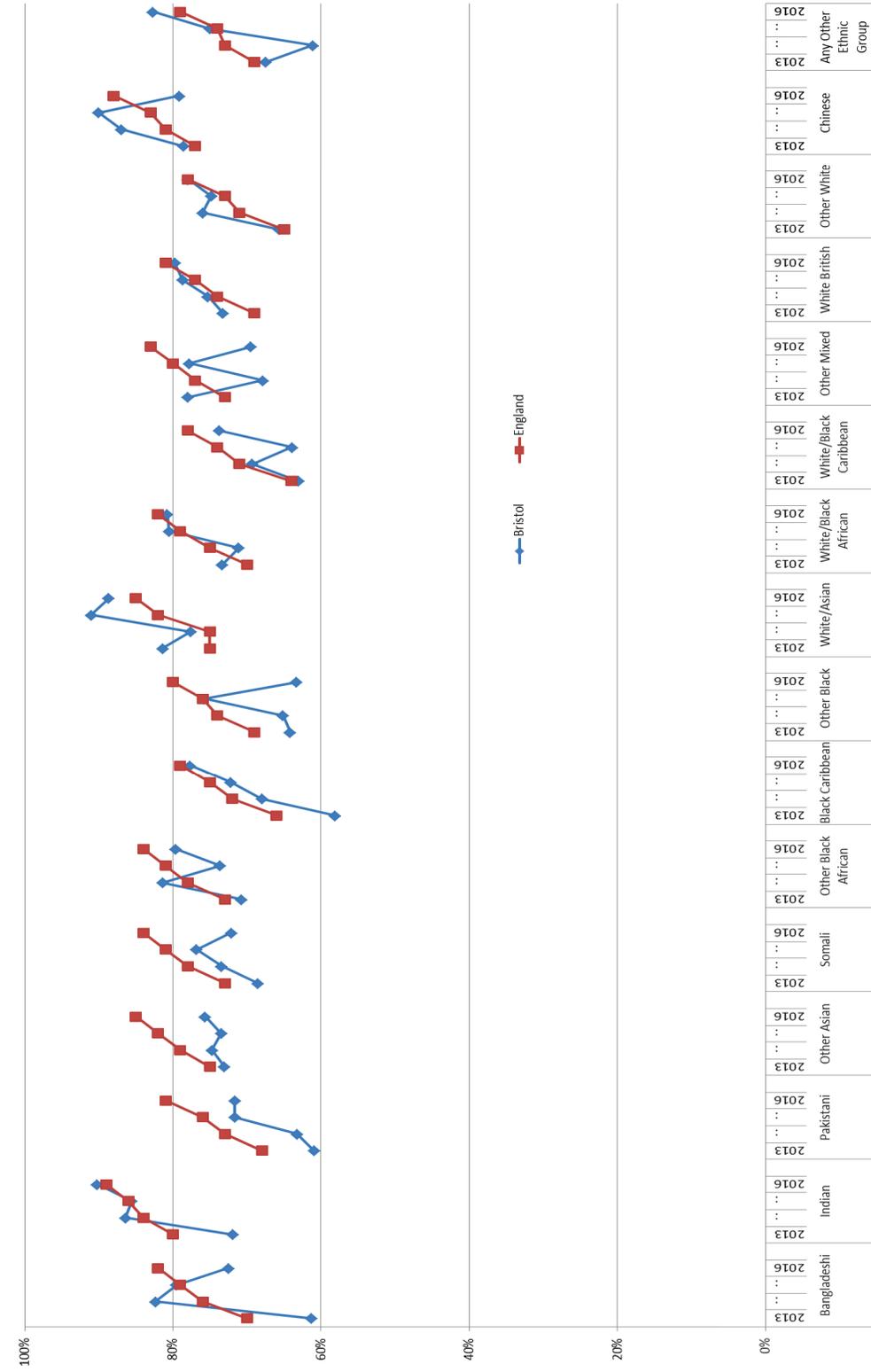
Source: Key to Success

Figure 24 – three year average attainment, by ethnic group



Source: Key to Success

Figure 25 – phonics, four-year trend by ethnic group



Source: Key to Success

### 3 year average attainment phonic assessment

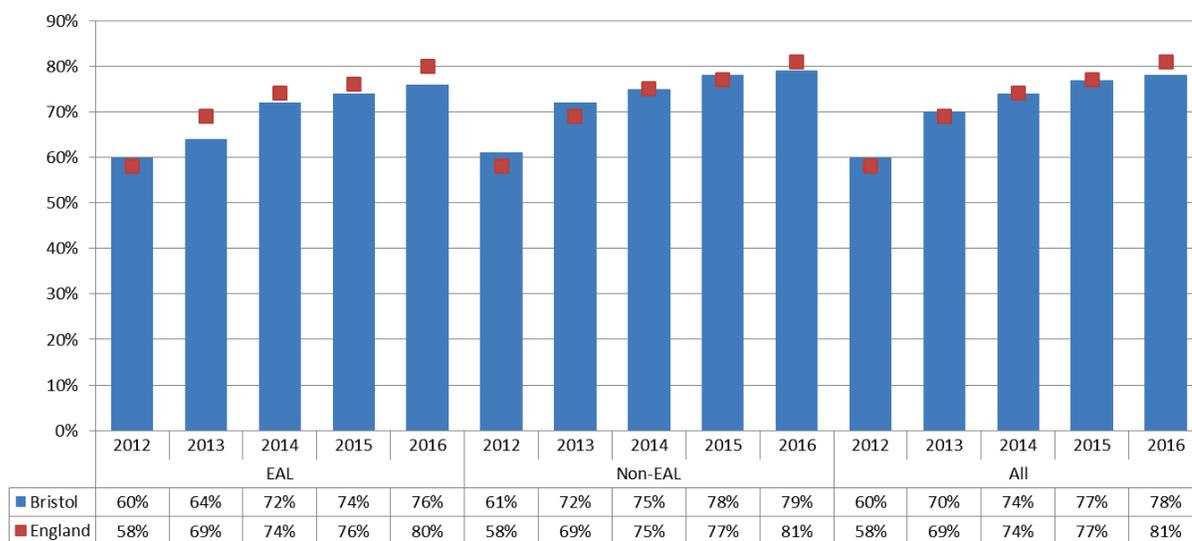
- Indian, White/Asian, White British and Chinese pupils attain in line with/above the Bristol ‘all’ and also above their cohort nationally.
- Bangladeshi, Other Black African and White/Black African attain in line with or above Bristol ‘all’ but below their cohort nationally.
- Other White pupils attain below the Bristol ‘all’ but above their cohort nationally.
- All other groups ( Pakistani, Other Asian, Somali, Black Caribbean, Other Black, White /Black Caribbean, Other Mixed and Any Other Ethnic Background groups) all attain below the Bristol all and below their cohort nationally.

### Trends phonic assessment

- Indian, White/Asian, White/Black African, White British, Other White, Black Caribbean, and Any Other Ethnic Background attain in line with/above their cohort nationally as a trend over time.
- Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Other Asian, Somali, Other Black African, Other Black, White/Black Caribbean, Other Mixed and Chinese attain below their cohort nationally as a trend over time.
- Gaps for Pakistani and Other Asian groups have widened over time.
- Gaps for White Caribbean, White British and Other White Groups have remained static over time.
- Gaps for Indian, Black Caribbean, White / Black African and Any Other Ethnic Background groups have diminished over time.
- There have been noticeable drops in attainment in 2016 for Bangladeshi, Somali, Other Black, Other Mixed and Chinese groups.

## 1.6 English as an Additional Language

Figure 26 – phonics, working at required level, by language



Source: SFR 32 - 2015, SFR 34 - 2014, SFR 42 - 2016

- The attainment of EAL pupils has increased by 2ppts since 2015 to 76% at expected standard, but the difference with non-EAL is 3ppts.
- The difference with all EAL pupils nationally has increased from 2ppts to 4ppts.

## 2 Key Stage 1 Attainment

### 2.1 End of key stage summary

- We are unable to make any comparisons with previous years because of the changes in assessment framework.
- Reading is below national by 3ppts for pupils reaching the expected standard and 1ppt below national for pupils working at greater depth.
- Writing is below national by 3ppts for pupils reaching the expected standard and 1ppt below national for pupils working at greater depth.
- Reading is below national by 3ppts for pupils reaching the expected standard and 1ppt below national for pupils working at greater depth.
- Reading, writing and maths combined for pupils reaching the expected standard is 4ppts below national, and 1ppt for those working at greater depth.

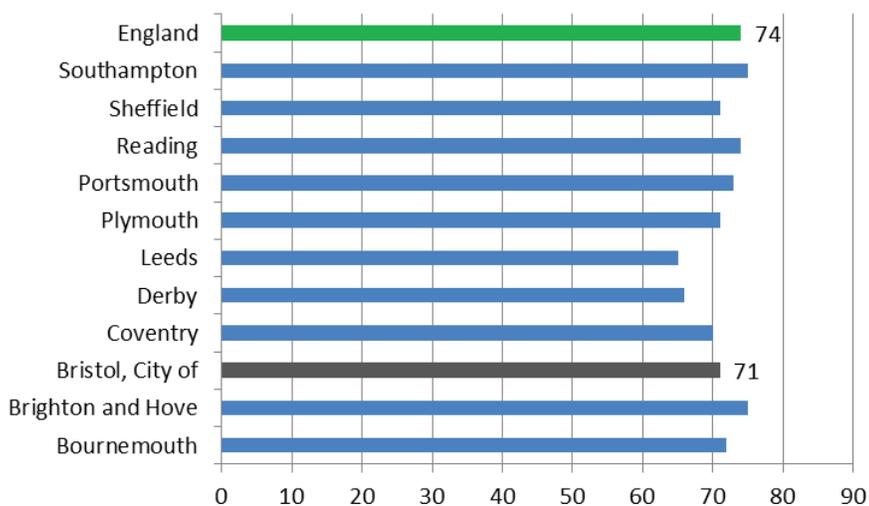
Figure 27 – KS1 attainment summary

	Number of eligible pupils	Percentage reaching the expected standard				Percentage reaching the higher standard		
		Reading	Writing	Mathematics	Science	Reading	Writing	Mathematics
Boys	2588	67	54	69	77	19	9	19
Girls	2480	76	70	72	83	26	16	15
ALL	5068	71	62	70	80	23	12	17
EAL	1080	65	58	65	73			
Non-EAL	3956	74	63	72	83			
FSM	1010	54	43	52	64			
Non-FSM	4053	76	67	75	84			
SEN-Support	711	30	20	32	41			
Statement or EHCP	72	15	13	11	17			
No SEN	4259	80	70	78	88			

Source: SFR 42 - 2016

## 2.2 Comparisons with our statistical neighbours

Figure 28 – KS1 subjects, cf. statistical neighbours, reaching the expected standard in reading

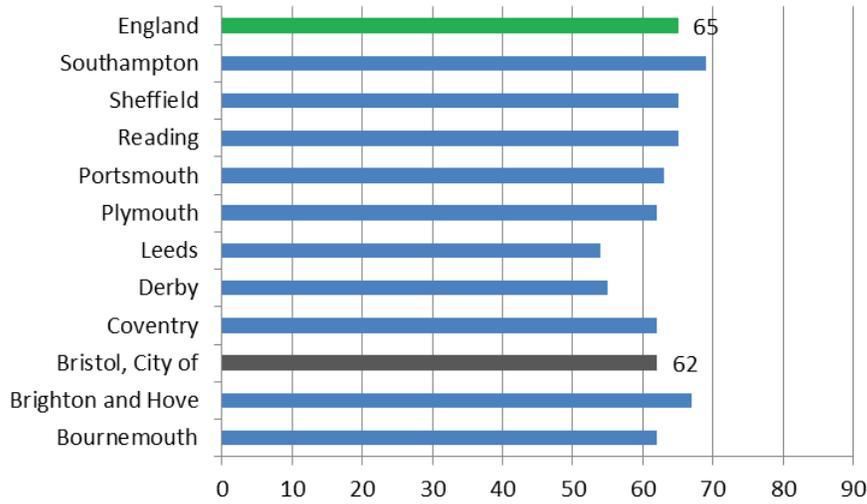


Source: SFR 42 - 2016

- Bristol's 71% is identical to the average of our statistical neighbours, though 3ppts behind the average

for England.

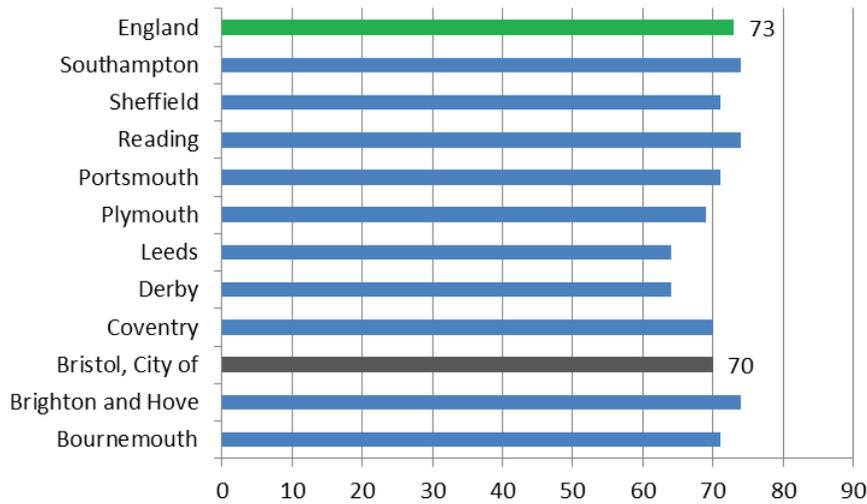
Figure 29 – KS1 subjects, cf. statistical neighbours, reaching the expected standard in writing



Source: SFR 42 - 2016

- At 62%, Bristol is 3ppts behind the England average, and at the same level as the average of our statistical neighbours.

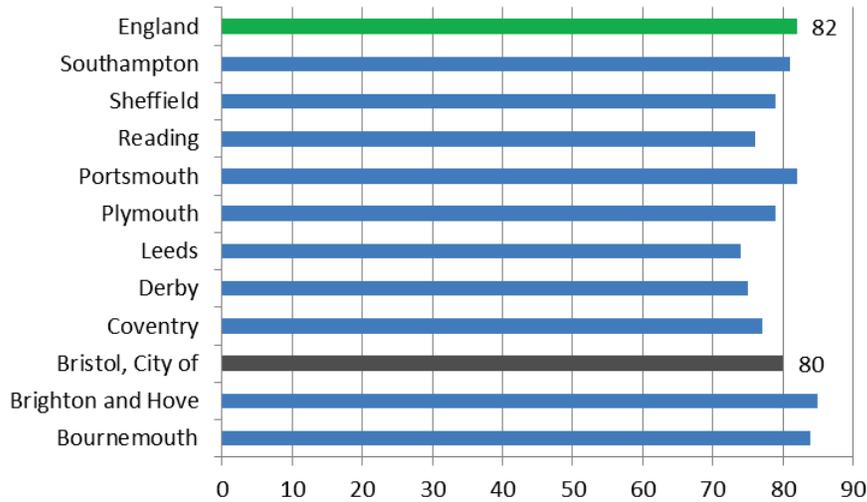
Figure 30 – KS1 subjects, cf. statistical neighbours, reaching the expected standard in maths



Source: SFR 42 - 2016

- At 70%, Bristol is 3ppts behind the England average, and at the same level as the average of our statistical neighbours.

Figure 31 – KS1 subjects, cf. statistical neighbours, reaching the expected standard in science

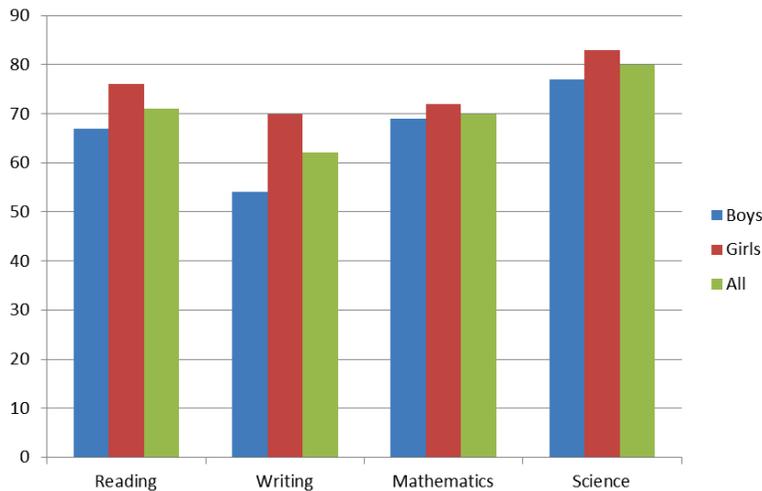


Source: SFR 42 - 2016

- At 80%, Bristol is 2ppts behind the England average, and marginally above the average of our statistical neighbours.

### 2.3 Gender

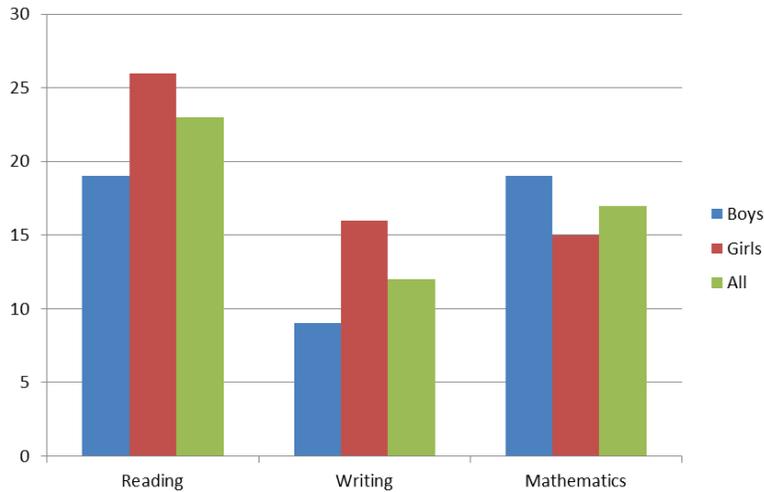
Figure 32 – KS1 attainment, meeting the expected standard, by gender



Source: SFR 42 - 2016

- Girls outperform boys in all subjects at the expected standard.
- The biggest gap is in writing showing a 19ppt difference.

Figure 33 – KS1 attainment, working at a greater depth, by gender

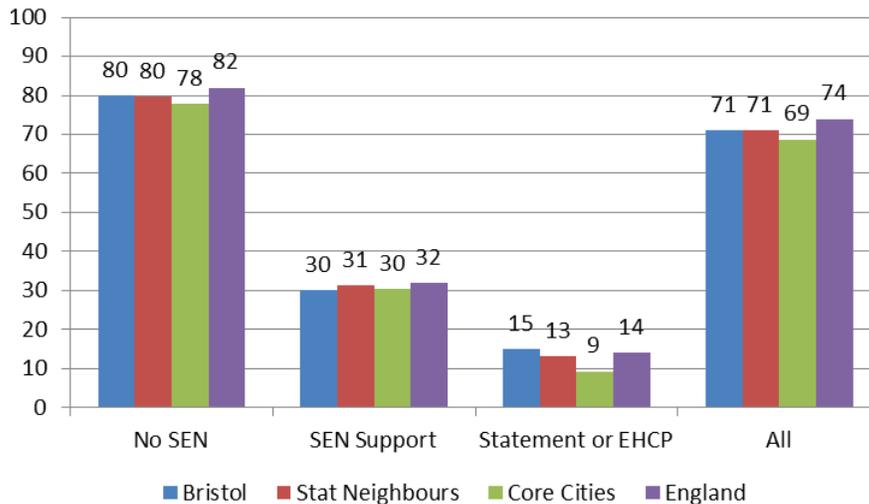


Source: SFR 42 - 2016

- At greater depth girls outperform boys in reading and writing with the difference being 7ppts in both.
- Boys outperform girls in maths with the difference being 4ppts.

## 2.4 Special Educational Needs

Figure 34 – comparisons with our statistical neighbours and the core cities, reading



Source: SFR 42 - 2016

- The No SEN group are in line with statistical neighbours, 2ppts above the core cities but 2ppts below national.
- SEN Support pupils are in line with core cities, 1ppt below statistical neighbours and 2ppts below national.
- Statemented pupils are 6ppts above core cities, 2ppts above statistical neighbours and 1ppt above national.

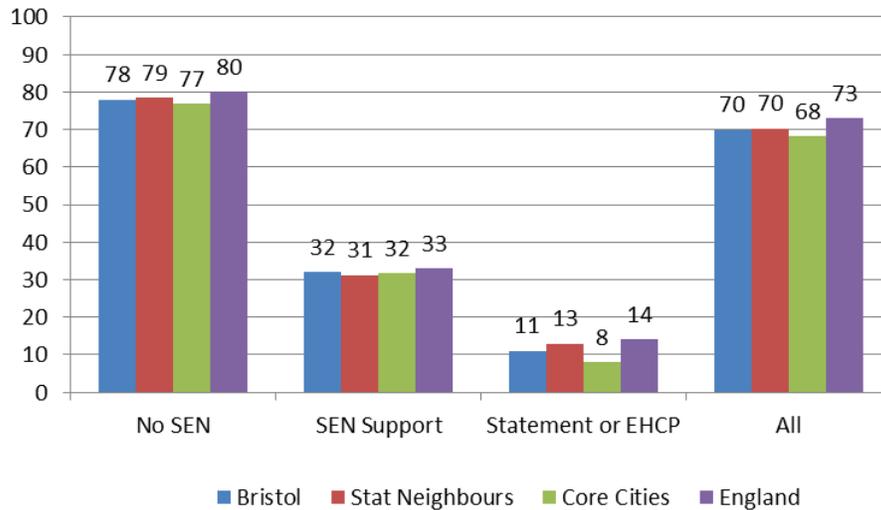
Figure 35 – comparisons with our statistical neighbours and the core cities, writing



Source: SFR 42 - 2016

- The No SEN group are in line with core cities, 1ppt below statistical neighbours and but 4ppts below national.
- The SEN Support pupils are in line with statistical neighbours and core cities but 2ppts below national.
- Statemented pupils are 6ppts above core cities, 3ppts above statistical neighbours and 4ppts above national.

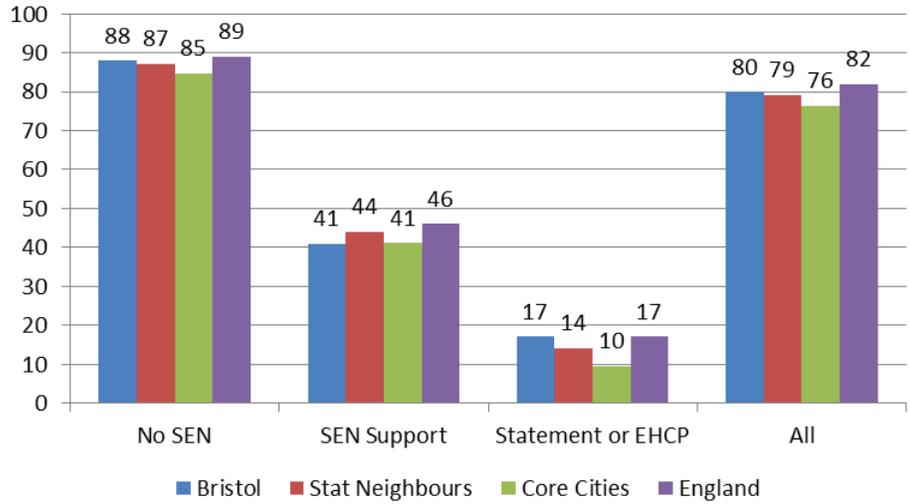
Figure 36 – comparisons with our statistical neighbours and the core cities, mathematics



Source: SFR 42 - 2016

- The No SEN group are 1ppt above core cities, 1ppt below statistical neighbours and 2ppts below national.
- The SEN Support pupils are in line with core cities, 1ppt above national but 1ppt below statistical neighbours.
- Statemented pupils are 3ppts above core cities but 2ppts and 3ppts below statistical neighbours and national respectively.

Figure 37 – comparisons with our statistical neighbours and the core cities, science

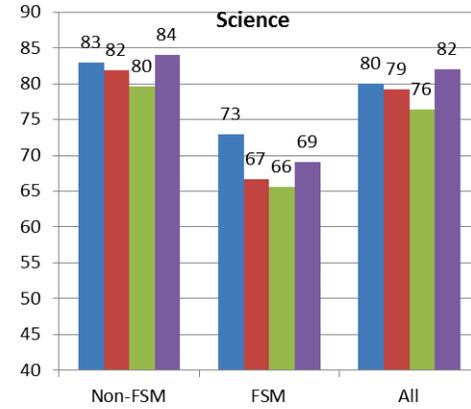
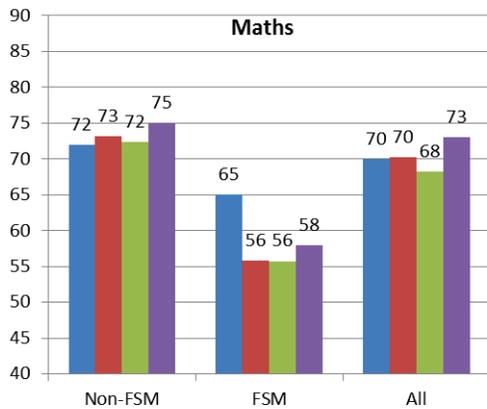
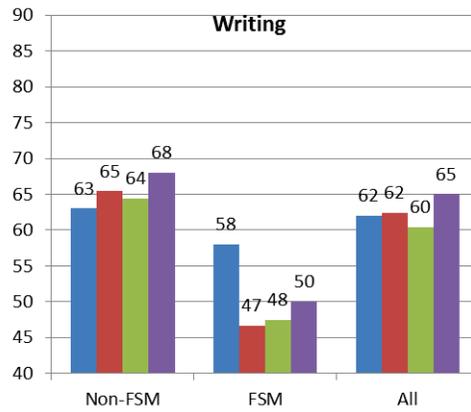
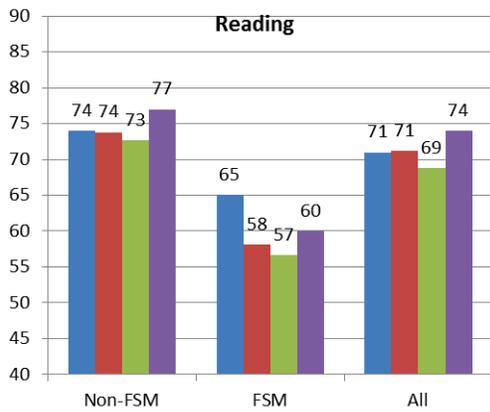


Source: SFR 42 - 2016

- The No SEN group are 3ppts and 1ppt above core cities and statistical neighbours respectively but 1ppt below national.
- The SEN Support pupils are in line with core cities, but 3ppts below statistical neighbours and 5ppts below national.
- Statemented pupils are in line with national and above statistical neighbours and core cities by 3ppts and 7ppts respectively.

## 2.5 Free School Meal Eligibility

Figure 38 – comparisons with our statistical neighbours and the core cities, science



■ Bristol ■ Stat Neighbours ■ Core Cities ■ England

Source: SFR 42 - 2016

### Reading

- Non Free School Meals are in line with statistical neighbours, 1ppt above core cities but 3ppts below national.
- Free School Meals are above core cities, statistical neighbours and national by 8ppts, 7ppts and 5ppts respectively.

### Writing

- Non\_Free School Meals are below core cities, statistical neighbours and national by 1ppt, 2ppts and 5ppts respectively.
- Free School Meals are significantly above national, core cities and statistical neighbours by 8ppts, 10ppts and 11ppts respectively.

### Maths

- Non Free School Meals are in line with core cities but below statistical neighbours and national by 1ppt and 3ppts respectively.
- Free School Meals are above statistical neighbours and core cities by 9ppts and national by 7ppts.

### Science

- Non Free School meals re above statistical neighbours and core cities by 1ppt and 3ppts respectively but 1ppt below national.
- Free School Meals are above national, statistical neighbours and core cities by 4ppts, 6ppts and 7ppts respectively.

## 2.6 Ethnicity

Figure 39 – percentage of KS1 pupils at expected standard or better, all subjects

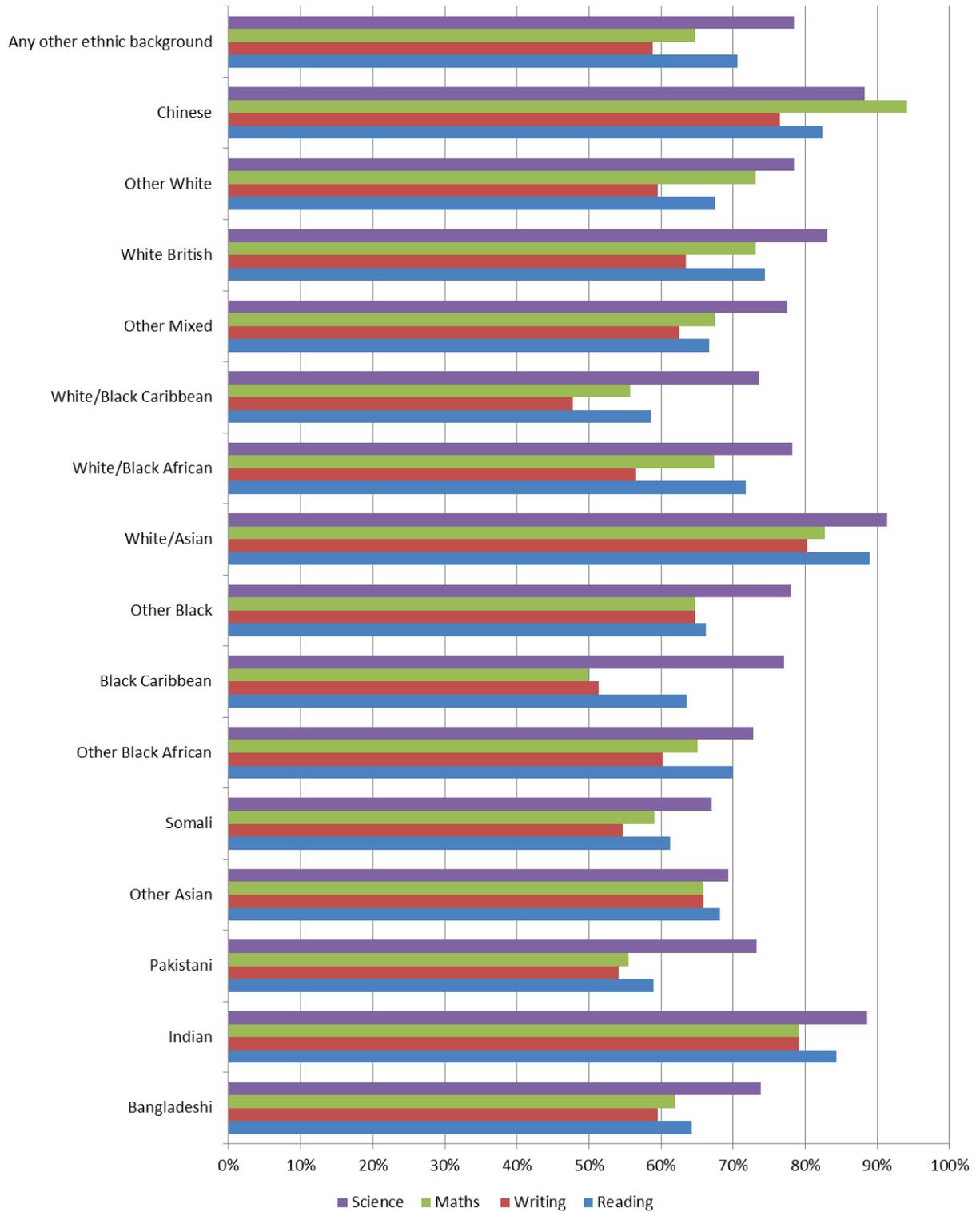
	% at expected standard or better			
	Reading	Writing	Maths	Science
Bangladeshi	64.3%	59.5%	61.9%	73.8%
Indian	84.4%	79.2%	79.2%	88.5%
Pakistani	58.9%	54.1%	55.5%	73.3%
Other Asian	68.2%	65.9%	65.9%	69.3%
Somali	61.2%	54.7%	59.1%	67.0%
Other Black African	69.9%	60.2%	65.0%	72.8%
Black Caribbean	63.5%	51.4%	50.0%	77.0%
Other Black	66.2%	64.7%	64.7%	77.9%
White/Asian	88.9%	80.2%	82.7%	91.4%
White/Black African	71.7%	56.5%	67.4%	78.3%
White/Black Caribbean	58.6%	47.7%	55.7%	73.6%
Other Mixed	66.7%	62.5%	67.5%	77.5%
White British	74.4%	63.4%	73.2%	83.0%
Other White	67.5%	59.5%	73.2%	78.4%
Chinese	82.4%	76.5%	94.1%	88.2%
Any other ethnic background	70.6%	58.8%	64.7%	78.4%

Source: Key to Success

Pupils working at expected standard or above

- In reading Indian, White/Asian, White/Black African, White British, Chinese and Any other ethnic background are above Bristol with White/Asian showing the biggest difference - 19ppts. The other groups are below Bristol with Pakistani and White/Black Caribbean furthest away – 12ppts.
- In writing Indian, Other Asian, Other Black, White/Asian, Other Mixed, White British and Chinese are above Bristol with White/Asian showing the biggest difference - 18ppts. The other groups are below Bristol with White/Black Caribbean furthest away – 14ppts.
- In Maths Indian, White/Asian, White British, Other White and Chinese are above Bristol with Chinese showing the biggest difference - 24ppts. The other groups are below Bristol with Black Caribbean furthest away – 20ppts.

Figure 40 – percentage of KS1 pupils at expected standard or better, all subjects (graph of table 39)



Source: Key to Success

Figure 41 – percentage of KS1 pupils at a greater depth, all subjects

	% at greater depth		
	Reading	Writing	Maths
Bangladeshi	21.4%	11.9%	21.4%
Indian	22.9%	13.5%	22.9%
Pakistani	13.0%	7.5%	13.0%
Other Asian	22.7%	17.0%	18.2%
Somali	7.6%	7.2%	7.2%
Other Black African	13.6%	13.6%	9.7%
Black Caribbean	10.8%	0.0%	8.1%
Other Black	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%
White/Asian	46.9%	24.7%	35.8%
White/Black African	26.1%	8.7%	21.7%
White/Black Caribbean	16.7%	7.5%	12.1%
Other Mixed	23.3%	14.2%	18.3%
White British	25.6%	13.1%	18.1%
Other White	20.9%	10.0%	18.4%
Chinese	29.4%	11.8%	35.3%
Any other ethnic background	19.6%	13.7%	23.5%

Source: Key to Success

#### Pupils working at greater depth

- In reading Indian, Other Asian, White/Asian, White/Black African, Other Mixed, White British, and Chinese are in line or above Bristol with White/Asian showing the biggest difference - 24ppts. The other groups are below Bristol with Other Black furthest away – 17ppts.
- In writing Bangladeshi, Indian, Other Asian, Other Black African, White/Asian, Other Mixes, White British, Chinese and Any other ethnic background are in line or above Bristol with White/Asian showing the biggest difference - 25ppts. The other groups are below Bristol with Black Caribbean furthest away – 12ppts.
- In maths Bangladeshi, Indian, Other Asian, White/Asian, White/Black African, Other Mixed, White British, Other White, Chinese and Any other ethnic background are above Bristol with White/Asian showing the biggest difference - 19ppts. The other groups are below Bristol with Other Black furthest away – 11ppts.

### 3 Key Stage 2 Attainment

#### 3.1 End of Key Stage Summary

Figure 42 – KS2 attainment summary

	Number of eligible pupils	Percentage reaching the expected standard					Percentage working at higher standard/greater depth				
		R,W &M	Reading	GPS	Maths	Writing (TA)	R,W &M	Reading	Writing	Maths	Writing (TA)
Boys	2141	51	62	66	69	67	6	19	19	19	13
Girls	2167	55	69	76	67	80	7	24	27	16	21
ALL	4308	53	66	71	68	73	7	22	23	17	17

Source: SFR39 – 2016

#### Reading

- Bristol is in line with national at 66% for expected standard and 3ppts above national for pupils

achieving the higher standard.

- Girls outperformed boys at expected and higher standards as was the case nationally

Writing

- Bristol is 1ppt below national for expected but are 2ppts above working at greater depth.
- Girls outperform boys at the expected standard and at greater depth showing the biggest difference in all subjects as was the case nationally.

Maths

- Bristol is 2ppts below national for expected standard but are 2ppts above at the higher standard.
- Boys outperform girls at expected and higher standards as was the case nationally for the higher standard. Nationally there was no difference at the expected standard.

GPS

- Bristol is 1ppt below national for expected and in line at the higher standard.
- Girls outperformed boys at expected standard as was the case nationally.

Reading, Writing and Maths combined

- Bristol is in line with national at 53% for expected standard and is 2ppts above at the higher standard.
- Girls outperformed boys at expected standard as was the case nationally.

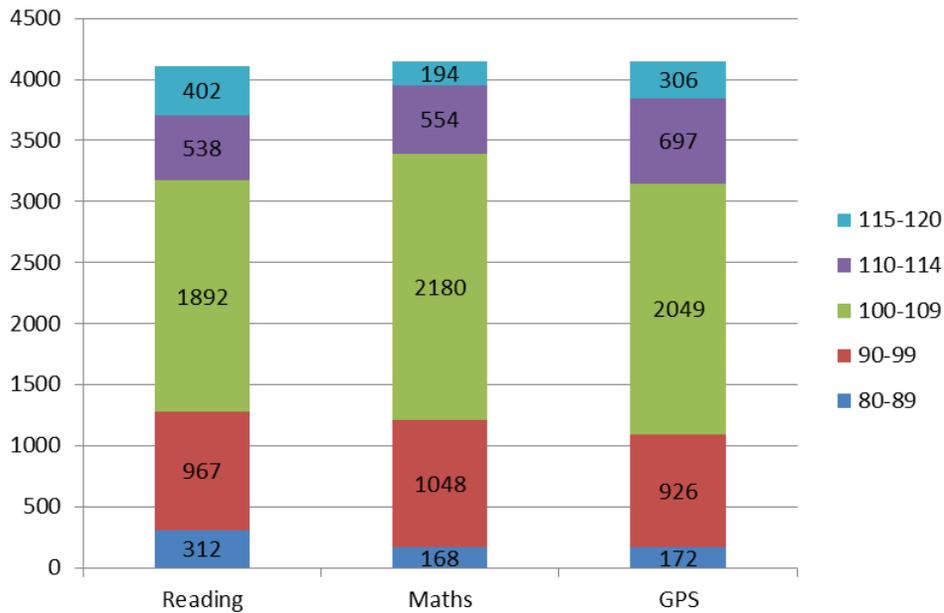
Figure 43 – Scaled score distribution

	Cohort	No Scaled Score	N	Scaled Score Distribution					Average SS	%<Exp	%Exp+	%High
				80-89	90-99	100-109	110-114	115-120				
Reading	4308	160	37	312	967	1892	538	402	103	30.5	65.7	21.8
Maths	4308	163	1	168	1048	2180	554	194	102.9	28.2	68	17.4
GPS	4308	156	2	172	926	2049	697	306	103.9	25.5	70.8	23.3

Source: KEYPAS

- Bristol is in line with national for average scaled scores in Reading Maths and GPS

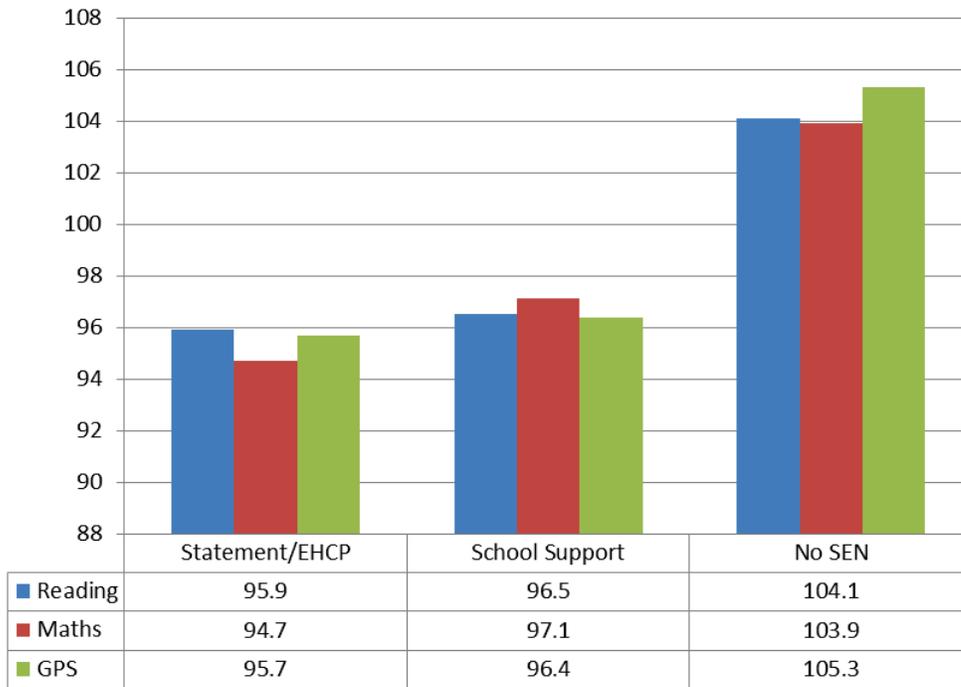
Figure 44 – Scaled score distribution



Source: KEYPAS

3.2 Special Educational Needs

Figure 45 – Average scaled score for SEN pupils

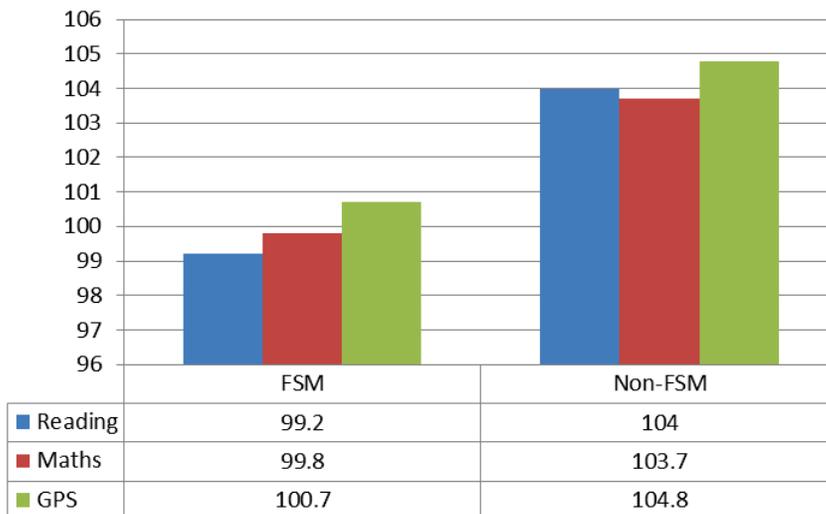


Source: KEYPAS

- The difference between those children with Statements/EHCP and No SEN is at its widest in GPS by 9.6 scaled points.
- The difference between those children with School Support and No SEN is at its widest in GPS by 8.9 scaled points.
- The smallest difference is between School Support and No SEN in Maths showing 6.8 scaled points.

### 3.3 Free School Meals

Figure 46 – Average scaled score for FSM pupils

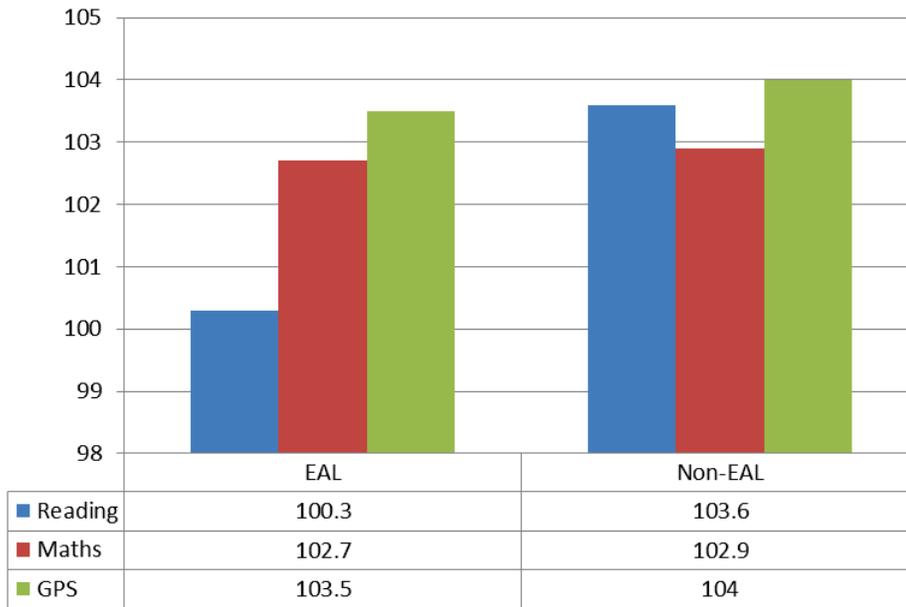


Source: KEYPAS

- The difference between those pupils who receive FSM and those who don't is at its widest in Reading by 4.8 scaled points.
- FSM pupils in GPS are above the score for working at the expected standard by 0.7 scaled points.

### 3.4 English as an additional language

Figure 47 – Average scaled score for EAL pupils

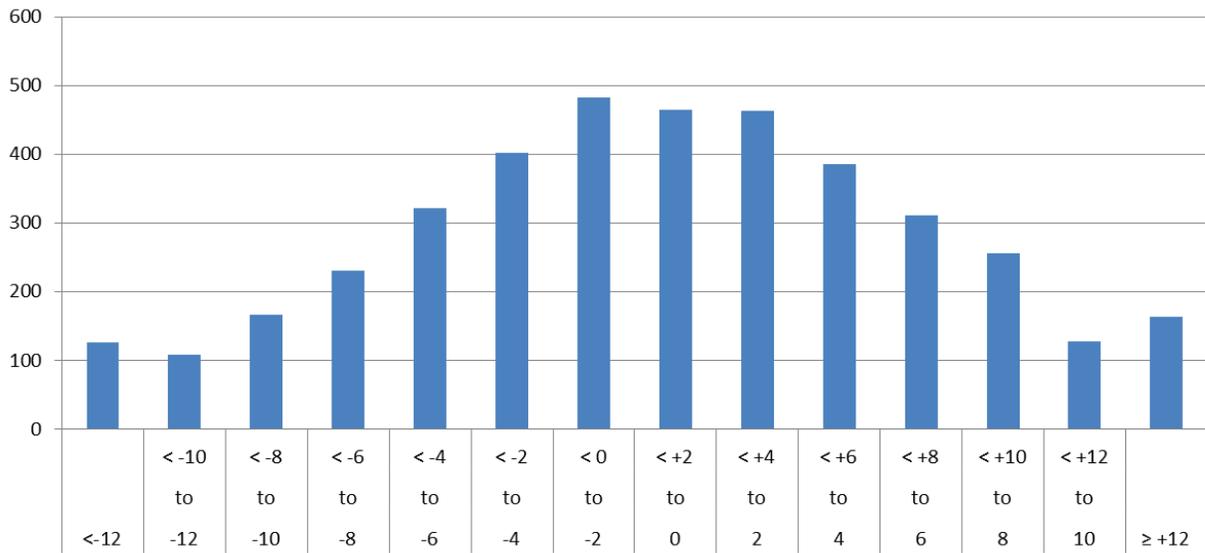


Source: KEYPAS

- The difference between those pupils with EAL and those whose first language is English is at its widest in Reading (3.3 points), whereas there is approximate parity between the two groups for maths.
- EAL pupils are above the scaled for working at the expected standard in all 3 subjects.

### 3.5 Progress from KS1 to KS2

Figure 48 – Range of progress scores

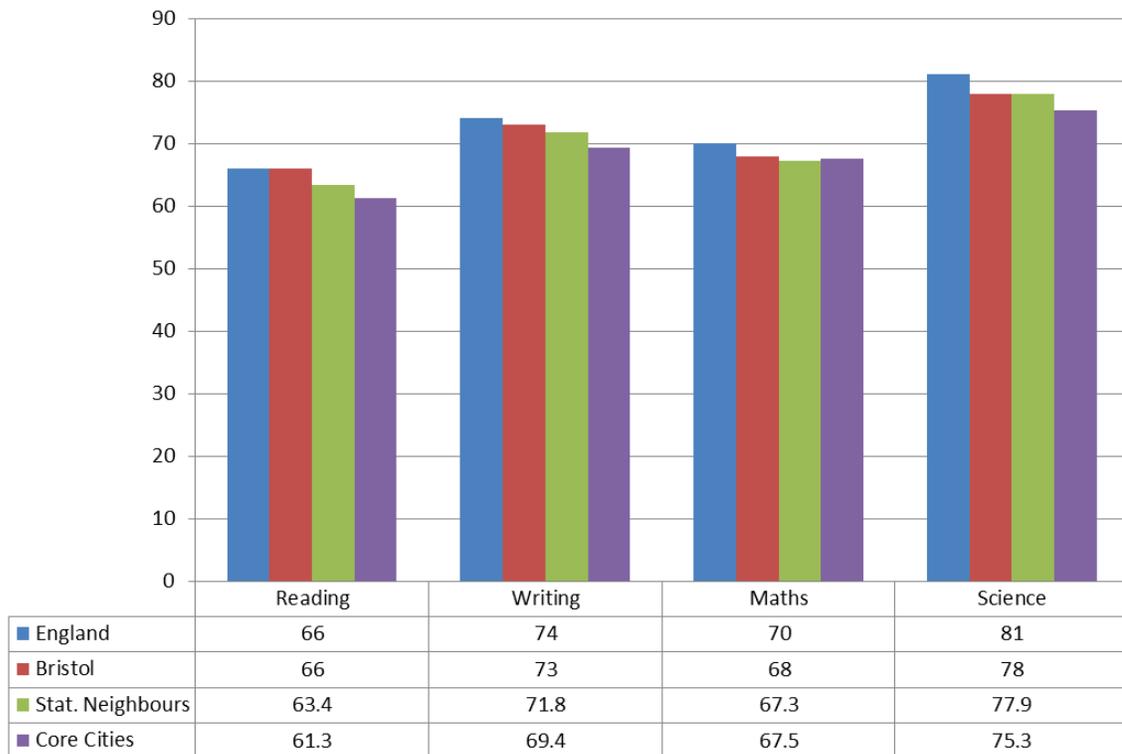


Source: KEYPAS

- The DfE has devised a new measure to show the progress from KS1 to KS2. The average progress score for Bristol will always be zero. The histogram shows the range of progress scores, which mirrors the main a normal distribution curve. See [here](#) for details of the new progress measure.

### 3.6 Comparison with other LAs

Figure 49 – Bristol cf. England, stat neighbours and Core cities



Source: SFR39 - 2016

- Reading is in line with national and above statistical neighbours and core cities by 3ppts and 5ppts respectively.
- Writing is above statistical neighbours and core cities by 1ppt and 3ppts respectively but below national by 1ppt.
- Maths is above statistical neighbours by 1ppt, in line with core cities but below national by 2ppts.
- Science is in line with statistical neighbours, 2ppts above core cities but below national by 3ppts.

### 3.7 Ethnicity

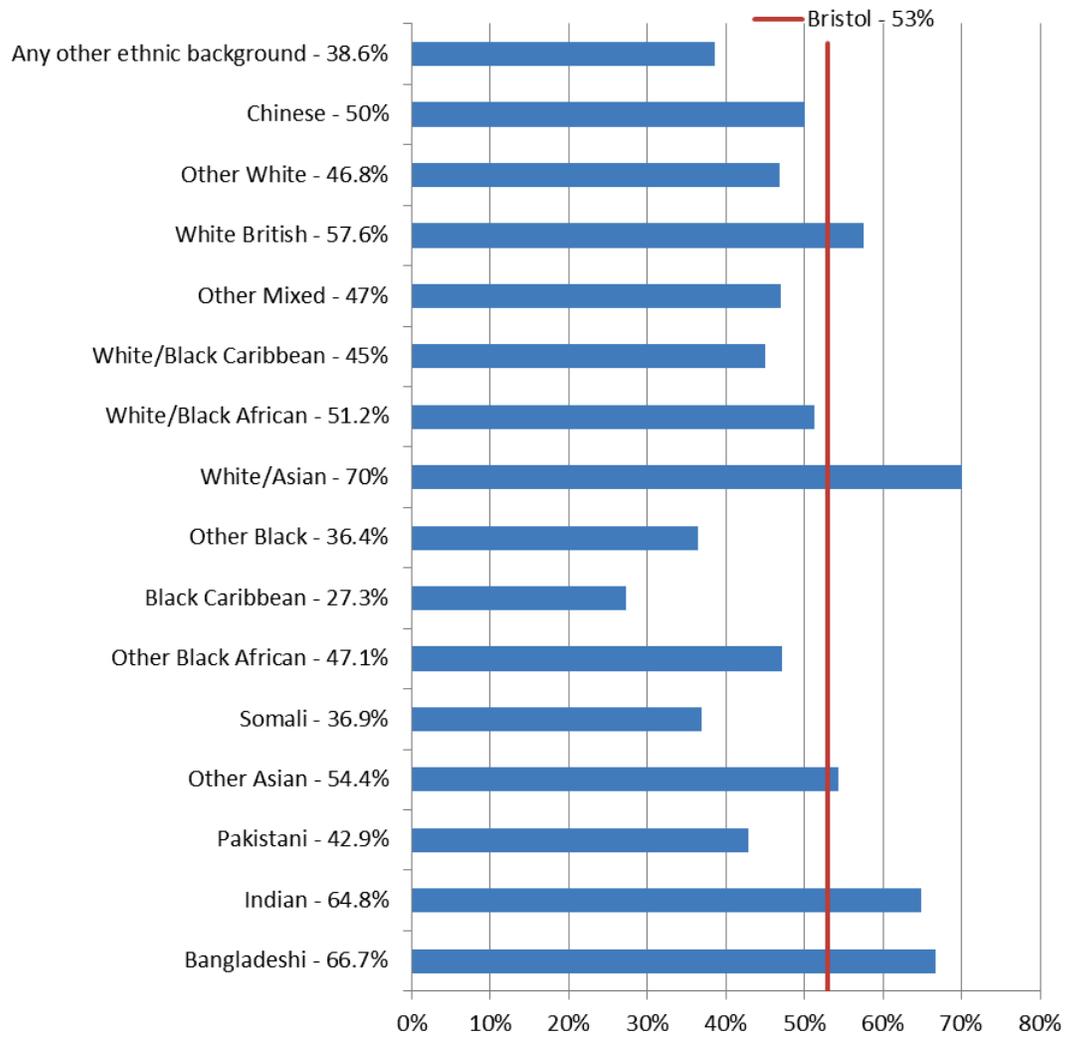
Figure 50 – Cohort sizes and achievement by main ethnic groups in reading, writing and maths combined

	R, W and M Combined		
	Cohort	Expected or better	Greater Depth
Bangladeshi	27	66.7%	3.7%
Indian	88	64.8%	13.6%
Pakistani	140	42.9%	3.6%
Other Asian	68	54.4%	13.2%
Somali	241	36.9%	2.5%
Other Black African	87	47.1%	1.1%
Black Caribbean	88	27.3%	1.1%
Other Black	66	36.4%	3.0%
White/Asian	50	70.0%	18.0%
White/Black African	43	51.2%	7.0%
White/Black Caribbean	149	45.0%	3.4%
Other Mixed	132	47.0%	3.0%
White British	2724	57.6%	7.2%
Other White	278	46.8%	9.0%
Chinese	18	50.0%	11.1%
Any other ethnic background	44	38.6%	0.0%

Source: Keypas

- Bangladeshi, Indian, Other Asian, White/Asian and White British are all above Bristol and national with White Asian significantly above at 70%.
- 11 out of the 16 groups are below both Bristol and national with Black Caribbean significantly below at 27%.

Figure 51 – Percentage of pupils achieving expected or better in reading, writing and maths combined



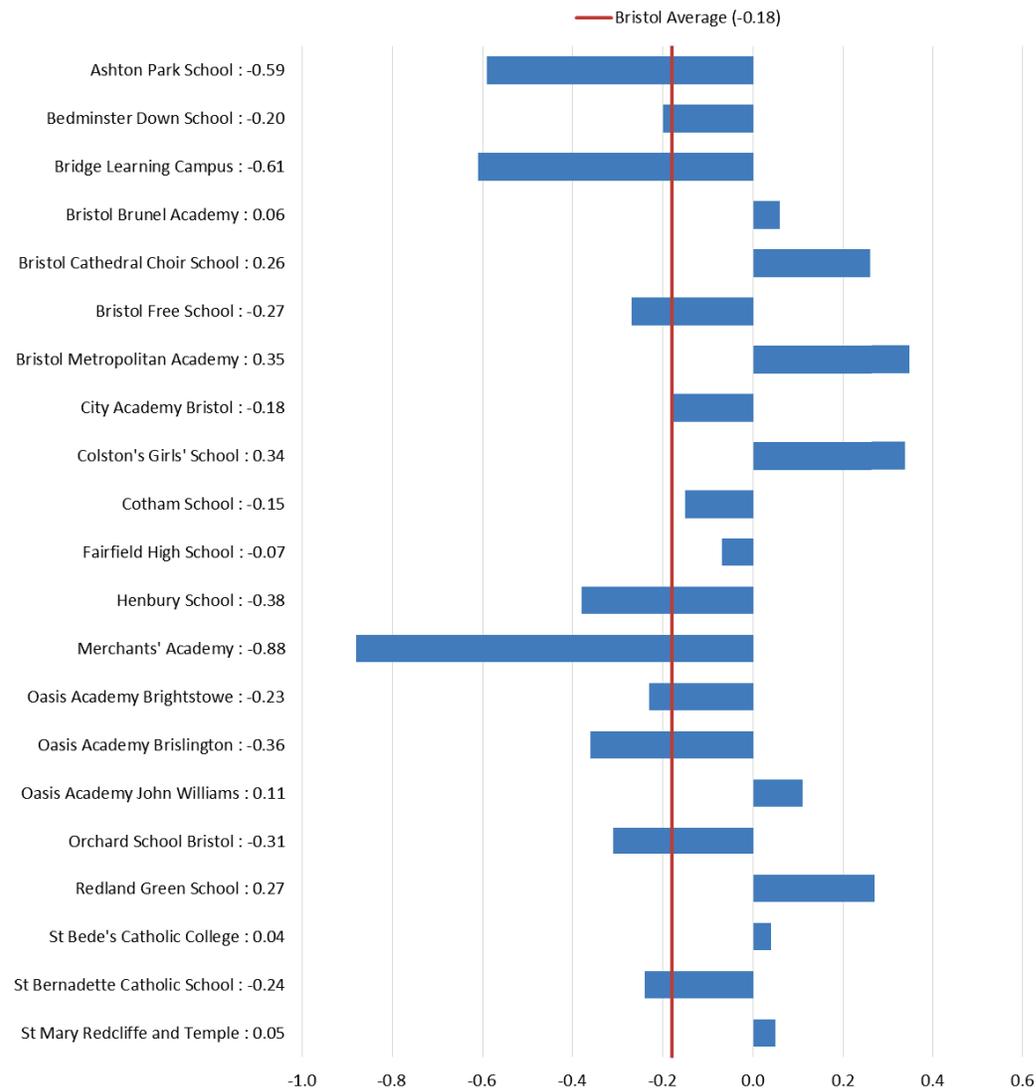
Source: Keypas

## 6 Secondary Performance

### 1 Key Stage 4 Attainment

#### 1.1 Progress 8

Figure 52 – New headline measure, school-level



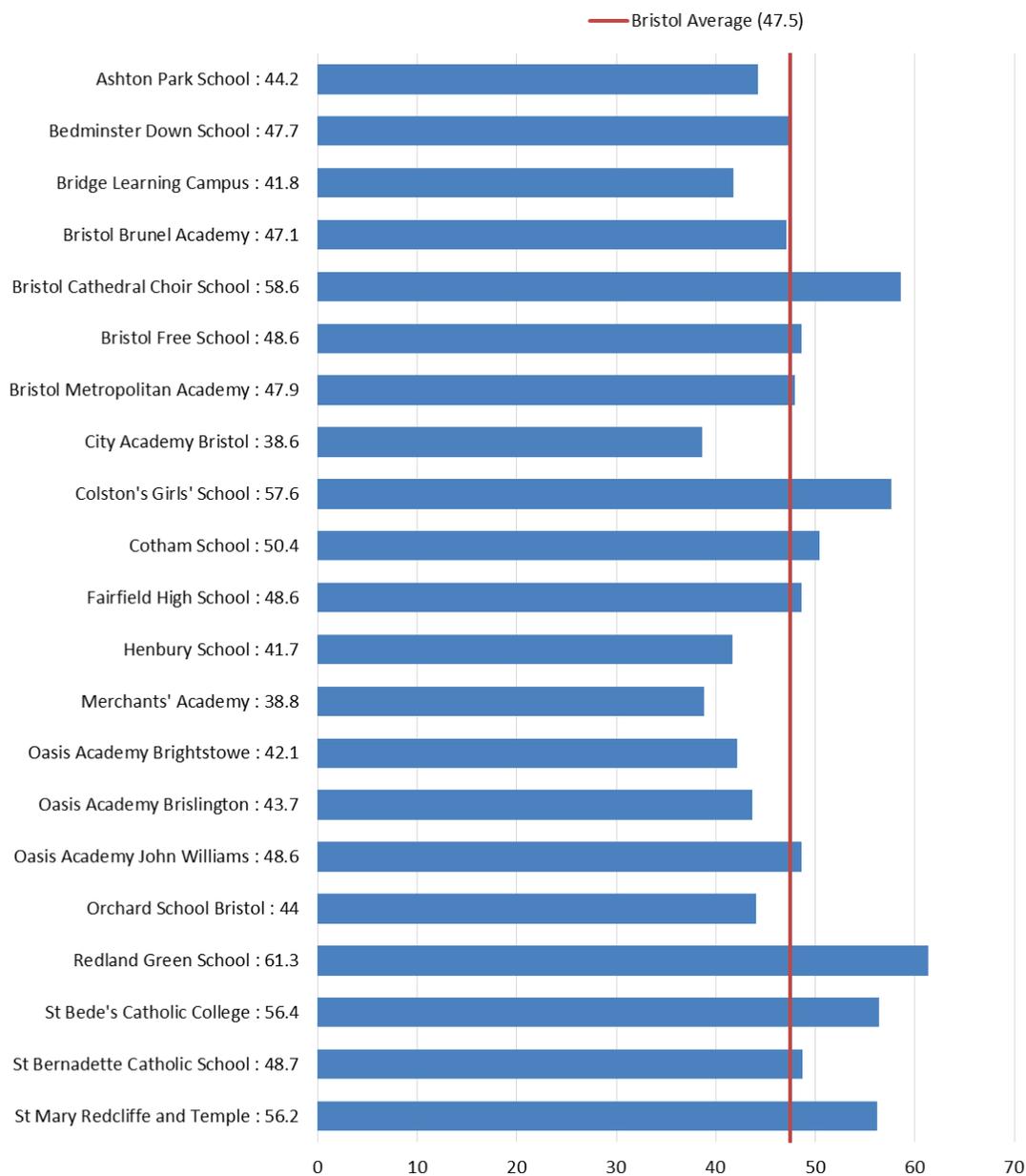
Source: Performance Tables 20/10/2016

- The national average Progress 8 Score was -0.03, which was a negative result on progress. However the Bristol average showed less progress nationally was evidenced from the end of KS2 to KS4.
- The Progress 8 average score for Bristol was -0.18. The range of results within the statistical neighbours was from +0.03, (Brighton and Hove) to -0.18, a fairly small range. However, Bristol's Progress 8 Score was the lowest of the 11 local authorities. The range is wider between the core cities; +0.01 (Sheffield) to -0.35 (Liverpool and Nottingham). Bristol's position was 6<sup>th</sup> out of the 8 cities.
- The Progress 8 average score for Bristol was -0.18. This compares negatively with the national average of -0.03 and a South West average score of -0.05. South Gloucestershire was the only

- South West local authority with a lower Progress 8 score of -0.23. Somerset, Poole and Wiltshire had the highest scores with +0.03, + 0.02 and +0.02 respectively.
- A school was below the floor standard if its Progress 8 score was below -0.5, unless the confidence interval suggests that the school's underlying performance may not be below average. A Progress 8 score of -0.5 indicates that the average achievement of a school's pupils is half a grade worse per subject than other pupils with the same prior attainment.
  - The national average Progress 8 score of all pupils at maintained mainstream school scores will be 0.
  - Progress 8 scores for mainstream schools at school level ran from -2.5 to 1.5, with approximately 97% of schools' scores between -0.1 and +0.7 in 2016.
  - 3 Bristol mainstream secondary schools were below the floor standard of -0.5 in 2016. The top 6 schools with the highest Progress 8 scores, which indicate above average attainment compared to other school's pupils with the same prior attainment were Bristol Metropolitan Academy (+0.35), Colston's Girls' School (+0.34), Redland Green School (+0.27), Bristol Cathedral Choir School (+0.26), Oasis Academy John Williams (+0.11) and Bristol Brunel Academy (+0.06).
  - The average Bristol Progress 8 scores for English (-0.08), maths (-0.12), EBacc slots (-0.19) and within the open slots (-0.28) were all within the 2 lowest ranking local authorities in the South West, with the biggest difference being within the open slots (-0.09 in the South West).
  - Nationally, differences between school types have been highlighted for 2016. The average Progress 8 score for local authority maintained schools was -0.03, for sponsored academies -0.14, converter academies +0.09 and free schools -0.02. The average Progress 8 score for no religious character schools was -0.01, Church of England schools was 0.02 and for Roman Catholic 0.08.

## 1.2 Attainment 8

Figure 53 – New headline measure, school level



Source: Performance Tables 20/10/2016

- Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications including English (double weighted if the combined English qualification or both language and literature are taken), maths (double weighted), 3 further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) and 3 more qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or another non-GCSE qualifications on the DfE approved list.
- Bristol's average Attainment 8 Score per pupil in 2015 was 46.8 and this has increased to 47.5 in 2016.
- The average Attainment 8 score nationally was 48.2 per pupil and within state funded schools 49.9. This was an increase from 2015 to 47.4 and 48.4 respectively. Nationally in 2015, students in state funded schools filled an average of 2.4 of the EBacc slots, which increased to 2.7 in 2016, indicating that some of the increase in the Attainment 8 score was driven by schools' behaviour as pupils were entered into more qualifications that counted towards the new measures. The average number of slots filled in Bristol in 2016 in the EBacc slots was 2.6.

- The range in average Attainment 8 Scores within the statistical neighbours and within the core cities was fairly small as all local authorities attained an average of over 44 and less than 52. The highest attaining statistical neighbour was Reading (51.2) and the lowest Derby (46.1). Bristol performed 8/11 within this group. All but 3 local authorities were below the national average of 49.9. The highest score within the core cities 49.3 (Birmingham). All the cities were below the national average. Bristol ranked 5/8 of the core cities.
- In the South West, the average Attainment 8 Score was 50.1, an increase from 49.0 in 2015. Bristol ranked 14<sup>th</sup> out of the 15 local authorities in 2015 (excluding the Isles of Scilly) but has moved downwards to last out of the 16 local authorities in 2016, with Gloucestershire and Poole both attaining the highest scores of 52.0. The average subject point score per pupil was lowest in Bristol compared to other local authorities within the South West in the slots for maths, the EBacc subjects and within the open subjects.
- The Bristol average was 47.5 score per pupil which is below the national average by 0.7pts. 10 of the 21 secondary schools in Bristol were above the national average, with the highest result attained by Redland Green School with 61.3 score per pupil. The lowest result was 38.6, 9.6 below the national average score.
- Nationally, differences between school types have been highlighted for 2016. The average Attainment 8 score for local authority maintained schools was 49.8, for sponsored academies 45.8, converter academies 53.2 and free schools 50.9%. The average Attainment 8 score for no religious character schools was 50.4%, Church of England schools was 51.5% and for Roman Catholic 52.5%.

### 1.3 Attainment in English and mathematics

Figure 54 - English and mathematics by school

	A* - C				
	Cohort	Eng	Mat	E&M	5+ Inc E&M
Ashton Park School	198	68.7%	56.1%	52.5%	47.5%
Bedminster Down School	116	86.2%	52.6%	52.6%	48.3%
Bridge Learning Campus	97	70.1%	54.6%	51.5%	38.1%
Bristol Brunel Academy	199	66.8%	63.8%	54.8%	48.7%
Bristol Cathedral Choir School	108	91.7%	89.8%	86.1%	82.4%
Bristol Free School	117	74.4%	71.8%	65.8%	53.0%
Bristol Metropolitan Academy	117	65.8%	65.8%	52.1%	49.6%
Colston's Girls' School	109	92.7%	75.2%	75.2%	71.6%
Cotham School	212	75.0%	79.2%	70.3%	61.8%
Fairfield High School	103	69.9%	68.0%	61.2%	54.4%
Henbury School	113	58.4%	46.0%	41.6%	40.7%
Merchants' Academy	143	58.7%	40.6%	35.7%	28.7%
Oasis Academy Brightstowe	115	60.0%	53.0%	47.8%	39.1%
Oasis Academy Brislington	214	56.5%	56.5%	48.6%	41.1%
Oasis Academy John Williams	129	79.8%	70.5%	65.1%	48.8%
Orchard School Bristol	108	74.1%	50.0%	49.1%	45.4%
Redland Green School	195	89.7%	91.3%	88.2%	83.6%
St Bede's Catholic College	179	87.2%	73.7%	72.1%	64.8%
St Bernadette Catholic Secondary School	147	80.3%	57.8%	55.8%	53.1%
St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School	212	83.5%	79.2%	75.5%	71.7%
The City Academy Bristol	136	64.7%	55.9%	50.7%	37.5%
<b>Bristol LA</b>	<b>3067</b>	<b>72.3%</b>	<b>63.8%</b>	<b>59.0%</b>	<b>52.5%</b>

Source: KEYPAS

- The 3<sup>rd</sup> Performance Indicator for 2016 is the percentage of pupils achieving a C grade or above in English and maths. Attainment in this indicator increased by 3.8ppts in all schools and 4.3ppts in state funded schools between 2015 and 2016. The DfE suggests that the majority of this increase is due to methodology as A\*-C can be achieved in either English literature or English language.
- The national average for attaining A\* to C in maths and English was 62.8% for state funded schools in 2016, up from 59.2% in 2015. The Bristol average was 59.0% for state funded schools, 3.8ppts lower than the national comparable average but 2.9ppts higher than in 2015. This may have been due to the aforementioned change in methodology.
- Bristol ranked joint 5<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 statistical neighbours, with the highest being Bournemouth with 66.5% and the lowest being Derby with 53.7%. All but 3 local authorities were below the national average of 62.8% for state funded schools. All the core cities attained less than the national average but were all within a roughly 10ppt range from 60.5% (Birmingham) and 49.6% (Nottingham). Bristol ranked 5<sup>th</sup> out of the 8 core cities.
- The South West average for attaining this indicator was 63.7% which is 0.9ppts higher than the national average and 4.3ppts higher than Bristol. Bristol ranked 15<sup>th</sup> out of the 16 local authorities, with only Plymouth attaining lower at 57.6%. The highest ranking local authorities were Bath & NE Somerset and the Isles of Scilly with 69.5% and 69.6% respectively.
- There was a large range within the results of the Bristol secondary schools this year, with a difference of 32.5ppts between the highest and lowest outcomes. Although 13 out of the 21 secondary schools in Bristol are below the national average of 62.6%, 8 Bristol schools attained higher results than the South West and national averages. The highest ranking schools were Redland Green School with

88.2% and Bristol Cathedral Choir School with 86.1%.

- The majority of schools had lower attainment in maths than English, with a few schools ranking lower because of the difference between English and maths attainment within their individual schools. This may be linked to the prior mentioned change in methodology. The highest ranking school for English attainment was Colston's Girls' School (92.7%) and for maths, Redland Green School (91.3%)

#### 1.4 Attainment in the English Baccalaureate

Figure 55 – EBacc performance by school

	Cohort	Ebacc		Entry		
		Entry	Att.	Any Qual.	Triple Sci.	≥2 Lang.
Ashton Park School	198	16.7%	9.1%	99.5%	13.1%	1.5%
Bedminster Down School	116	6.0%	5.2%	100.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Bridge Learning Campus	97	6.2%	1.0%	100.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Bristol Brunel Academy	199	26.6%	15.1%	99.0%	33.2%	3.0%
Bristol Cathedral Choir School	108	36.1%	32.4%	100.0%	0.0%	4.6%
Bristol Free School	117	74.4%	33.3%	97.4%	63.2%	14.5%
Bristol Metropolitan Academy	117	59.0%	25.6%	100.0%	0.0%	9.4%
Colston's Girls' School	109	81.7%	48.6%	98.2%	48.6%	16.5%
Cotham School	212	35.4%	24.5%	99.5%	25.9%	6.1%
Fairfield High School	103	29.1%	21.4%	99.0%	24.3%	3.9%
Henbury School	113	40.7%	19.5%	99.1%	14.2%	2.7%
Merchants' Academy	143	58.0%	4.2%	98.6%	14.7%	0.0%
Oasis Academy Brightstowe	115	27.8%	9.6%	98.3%	20.0%	5.2%
Oasis Academy Brislington	214	3.7%	2.8%	94.9%	18.2%	0.0%
Oasis Academy John Williams	129	13.2%	6.2%	100.0%	10.9%	0.8%
Orchard School Bristol	108	50.9%	21.3%	98.1%	0.0%	6.5%
Redland Green School	195	62.1%	52.3%	99.5%	60.0%	6.2%
St Bede's Catholic College	179	27.4%	22.9%	99.4%	72.1%	2.2%
St Bernadette Catholic Secondary School	147	23.8%	11.6%	97.3%	20.4%	1.4%
St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School	212	24.5%	18.4%	100.0%	23.6%	0.5%
The City Academy Bristol	136	11.8%	2.2%	99.3%	0.0%	1.5%
<b>Bristol LA</b>	<b>3067</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Source: KEYPAS

- 3 Bristol secondary schools entered less than 10% of their cohorts into the EBacc. However 7 schools entered higher than the national and South West average, with highest entry at Colston's Girls School (81.7%). Highest attainment was at the same school with 48.6%.
- All schools had at least 97% of their cohorts attaining at least 1 qualification in 2016 and 6 of the secondary schools had 100% in this indicator.
- Nationally, differences between school types have been highlighted for 2016. The average EBacc attainment for local authority maintained schools was 23.0, for sponsored academies 14.5% and converter academies 30.3%.

Figure 56 – EBacc performance, school level

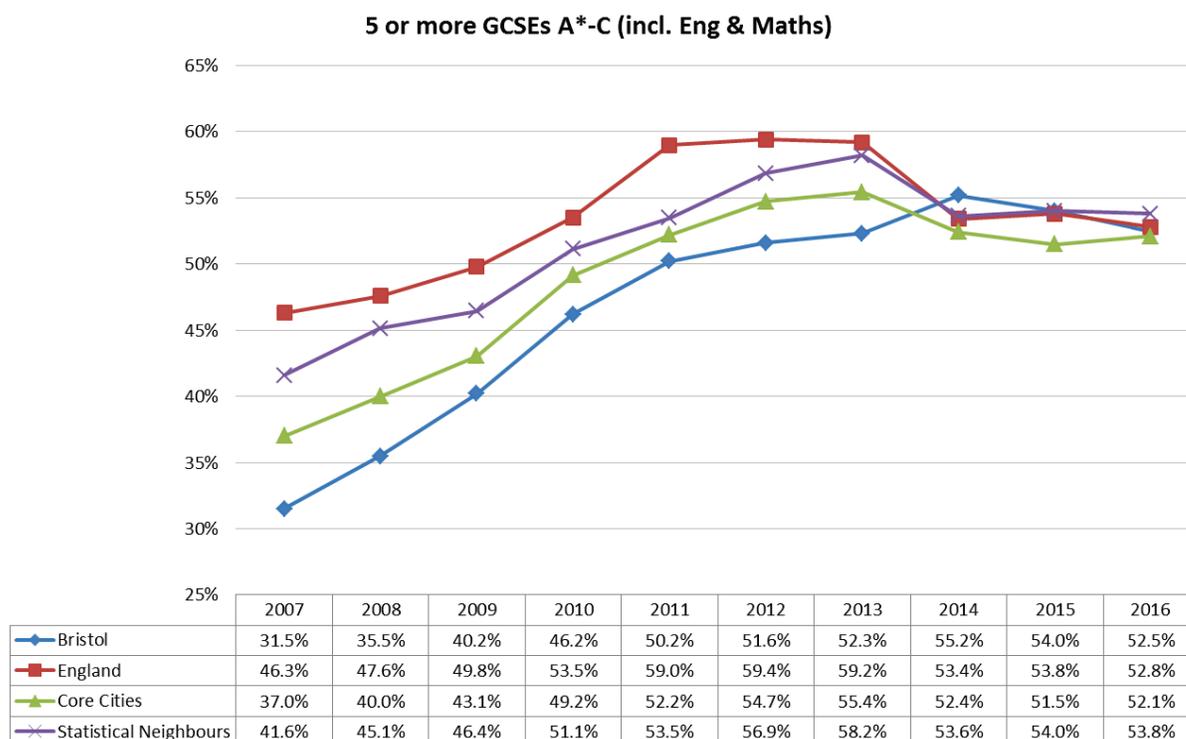
	ENG. BACC.		English		Maths		Science		Humanities		Languages		
	Cohort	Ent	Ach										
Ashton Park School	198	16.7%	9.1%	96.0%	68.7%	99.0%	56.1%	88.4%	43.4%	80.3%	44.0%	29.3%	53.4%
Bedminster Down School	116	6.0%	5.2%	100.0%	86.2%	100.0%	52.6%	98.3%	54.4%	72.4%	54.8%	10.3%	91.7%
Bridge Learning Campus	97	6.2%	1.0%	99.0%	70.1%	100.0%	54.6%	99.0%	14.6%	93.8%	31.9%	10.3%	40.0%
Bristol Brunel Academy	199	26.6%	15.1%	98.5%	66.8%	98.0%	63.8%	97.0%	43.0%	71.9%	52.4%	39.7%	67.1%
Bristol Cathedral Choir School	108	36.1%	32.4%	99.1%	91.7%	100.0%	89.8%	88.0%	94.7%	68.5%	79.7%	50.0%	92.6%
Bristol Free School	117	74.4%	33.3%	95.7%	74.4%	95.7%	71.8%	85.5%	65.0%	91.5%	52.3%	76.9%	53.3%
Bristol Metropolitan Academy	117	59.0%	25.6%	99.1%	65.8%	99.1%	65.8%	97.4%	50.0%	59.0%	59.4%	98.3%	49.6%
Colston's Girls' School	109	81.7%	48.6%	97.2%	92.7%	97.2%	75.2%	90.8%	85.9%	89.9%	79.6%	87.2%	58.9%
Cotham School	212	35.4%	24.5%	93.4%	75.0%	99.5%	79.2%	85.4%	72.9%	41.5%	85.2%	68.9%	58.2%
Fairfield High School	103	29.1%	21.4%	99.0%	69.9%	99.0%	68.0%	61.2%	88.9%	66.0%	61.8%	65.0%	55.2%
Henbury School	113	40.7%	19.5%	91.2%	58.4%	98.2%	46.0%	85.0%	44.8%	76.1%	50.0%	47.8%	61.1%
Merchants' Academy	143	58.0%	4.2%	93.7%	58.7%	98.6%	40.6%	59.4%	35.3%	89.5%	22.7%	85.3%	7.4%
Oasis Academy Brightstowe	115	27.8%	9.6%	97.4%	60.0%	99.1%	53.0%	41.7%	70.8%	60.9%	62.9%	40.0%	34.8%
Oasis Academy Brislington	214	3.7%	2.8%	91.6%	56.5%	94.9%	56.5%	90.7%	49.0%	71.0%	40.1%	5.1%	100.0%
Oasis Academy John Williams	129	13.2%	6.2%	100.0%	79.8%	100.0%	70.5%	99.2%	44.5%	82.9%	34.6%	30.2%	33.3%
Orchard School Bristol	108	50.9%	21.3%	95.4%	74.1%	98.1%	50.0%	62.0%	64.2%	94.4%	37.3%	54.6%	52.5%
Redland Green School	195	62.1%	52.3%	98.5%	89.7%	99.5%	91.3%	90.8%	94.4%	69.2%	88.1%	86.7%	86.4%
St Bede's Catholic College	179	27.4%	22.9%	98.9%	87.2%	99.4%	73.7%	95.5%	77.8%	81.0%	80.0%	31.8%	93.0%
St Bernadette Catholic Secondary School	147	23.8%	11.6%	98.0%	80.3%	98.0%	57.8%	95.9%	56.7%	87.8%	48.1%	28.6%	76.2%
St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School	212	24.5%	18.4%	99.1%	83.5%	99.1%	79.2%	99.1%	71.4%	84.0%	81.5%	28.3%	83.3%
The City Academy Bristol	136	11.8%	2.2%	97.1%	64.7%	99.3%	55.9%	49.3%	16.4%	73.5%	26.0%	27.2%	94.6%
<b>Bristol LA</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>94.8%</b>	<b>72.3%</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>63.8%</b>	<b>83.2%</b>	<b>59.8%</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>55.9%</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>60.6%</b>

Source: KEYPAS

- The EBacc was first introduced into the performance tables in 2009/10 to allow people to see how many pupils get an A\*-C or above in core academic subjects at key stage 4. The EBacc is made up of English, maths, science, a language, and history or geography. In 2016, pupils on the English language/literature pathway had to take exams in both English language and English literature, and achieve an A\*-C in at least one of these qualifications. In 2015 pupils had to achieve an A\*-C in English language, and take an exam in English literature in order to meet the English Baccalaureate. The change means a higher proportion of pupils achieve the measure.
- The percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) was the 4<sup>th</sup> key performance indicator for 2016. Nationally the proportion of pupils entering and achieving the EBacc continued to increase, with 39.6% of pupils in all state funded schools entering the EBacc in 2016 and 24.6% achieving, a rise of 2.1ppts. Entries to EBacc English, maths and languages were stable, whilst entries to EBacc science and humanities increased. Languages was the highest missing component of pupils who entered 4 out of 5 EBacc aspects. Bristol state funded schools entered 31.9% in 2016, a rise of 0.9%. This still remains less than a third of Bristol Year 11 students and 7.7 ppts below the national average. However there was a decline in the percentage attaining the EBacc in Bristol of 3.1 ppts to 17.9%.
- The South West average was 37.6% entering the EBacc and 22.4% attainment. The highest entry was in Bath & N.Somerset with 52.3%. Bristol and Somerset had the lowest. The highest attainment was also in Bath & N.Somerset with 33.3% with the lowest ranking local authorities being Swindon, South Gloucestershire and Bristol with similar attainment.
- National comparisons across the EBacc components with Bristol indicate similar entry percentages but there are differences in attainment. English attainment is 2.4ppts lower than national, maths 4.7ppts lower, science 3.9ppts below, humanities 7.8ppts below and in languages 9.6ppts. Attainment in Bristol has dropped significantly since 2015 in science (-11.2ppts) and humanities (-15.1%). However there has been a rise in attainment in English by 6.3ppts (although methodology is different) and maths by 0.2ppts.

#### 1.5 5 A\* to C GCSE including English and mathematics: old headline figure

Figure 57 – 10 year trend line comparing Bristol with England and other LAs



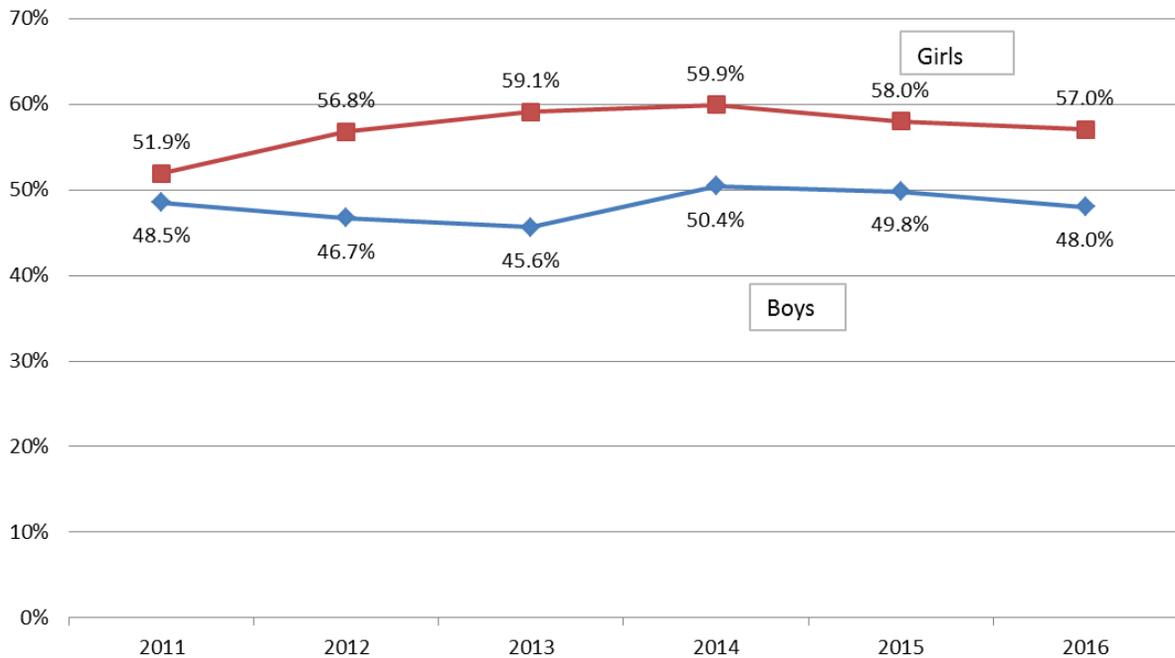
Source: SFR -1 -2016, SFR 48 - 2016

- The 5 A\* to C GCSE including English and maths outcomes were included for comparison with the last 10 years. The figure for Bristol LA declined again this year by 1.5 ppts from 54.0% in 2015 and 2.7ppts from 2014. Figures for the statistical neighbours and nationally also indicate a decline since 2015 of 0.2ppts and 1ppt respectively. This year, Bristol’s results were below the statistical neighbours by 1.3ppts and 0.3 ppts against the national figure of 52.7%.
- The South West average is 57.7ppts. As the Isles of Scilly are excluded from this analysis, Bristol ranks 14 out of the 15 local authorities, compared to 12<sup>th</sup> last year. The highest ranking was Bath & NE Somerset with 63.7%.
- The national average for state-funded schools in 2016 is 56.8%, indicating a slight decline of 0.3ppts. The difference between the figures for all schools and state-funded schools is predominantly due to the impact of unregulated international GCSEs taken in independent schools.
- The recommendations of the Wolf Review made the floor standard more demanding from 2014, particularly in the area of vocational qualifications.

## 2 Performance of Groups of Pupils

### 2.1 Gender

Figure 58 – 5 A\* to C GCSE including English and mathematics by gender



Source: DfE Performance Tables (21/01/2016), KEYPAS

- Girls continued to outperform boys within the previous headline indicator of 5 A\*-C including maths and English although both fell again from 2015 by 1ppt and 1.8ppts respectively. The gap widened slightly to 9ppts between girls' and boys' attainment in 2016.

Figure 59 – Performance Indicators by gender

	Girls	Boys
Attainment 8	50	45
Progress 8	-0.3	-0.33
A*-C English	78.2%	66.2%
A*-C Maths	64.6%	63.0%
A*-C E&M	62.3%	55.6%
5+ Inc E&M	57.0%	48.0%
EBacc Entry	38.0%	25.7%
EBacc Attainment	22.7%	13.1%
Any Qualification	98.2%	96.2%
Entering Triple Science	23.7%	23.3%
Entering 2 or more Languages	4.5%	3.1%

Source: KEYPAS

- The Attainment 8 score for girls was 5 higher than that of boys but there is only slight variation within the Progress 8 scores, possibly due to the difference in attainment already evident before the SATs in KS2.
- The key differences in attainment are in English at A\*-C where girls' results were 12.2ppts higher at 78.2%. This difference was then reflected within other indicators.
- EBacc entry and therefore attainment is also significantly lower within the boys' group (12.3ppts and 9.6ppts respectively).

## 2.2 Special Educational Needs

Figure 60 – Key performance indicators by SEND

	All	School Support	Statements or EHCPs	Not SEN
Attainment 8	47.5	35.7	12.4	51.4
Progress 8	-0.18	-0.60	-1.33	-0.05
A*-C English	72.3%	46.2%	11.3%	79.8%
A*-C Maths	63.8%	38.2%	14.4%	70.5%
A*-C E&M	59.0%	31.3%	7.5%	66.2%
5+ Inc E&M	52.5%	24.9%	4.4%	59.4%
EBacc Entry	31.9%	13.8%	2.5%	36.3%
EBacc Attainment	17.9%	6.1%	0.6%	20.7%
Any Qualification	97.2%	97.9%	58.1%	99.5%
Entering Triple Science	23.5%	12.5%	0.6%	26.5%
Entering 2 or more Languages	3.8%	1.1%	0.0%	4.4%

Source: KEYPAS

- Pupils with special educational needs continued to perform significantly below those without any needs, including those with school support. Pupils with EHCPs or Statements attained Attainment 8 Scores of 39 lower than those without any additional needs. Approximately half the number of pupils with School Support attained the indicator in English and maths.
- Pupils with School Support in Bristol on average attained approximately half a grade less than those with prior similar prior attainment. The Progress 8 Scores indicated that pupils with Statements or EHCPs in Bristol attained almost 1 ½ grades less than those without SEND needs.

## 2.3 Free School Meals Eligibility and Disadvantaged pupils

Figure 61 – Performance indicators for FSM6

	FSM6	All other pupils
Attainment 8	38.1	52.4
Progress 8	-0.58	0.03
A*-C English	54.8%	81.3%
A*-C Maths	47.3%	72.3%
A*-C E&M	40.8%	68.4%
5+ Inc E&M	32.9%	62.7%
EBacc Entry	20.9%	37.6%
EBacc Attainment	6.0%	24.1%
Any Qualification	95.0%	98.4%
Entering Triple Science	9.9%	30.6%
Entering 2 or more Languages	1.8%	4.8%

Source: KEYPAS

- The chart indicates that disadvantaged pupils attained less academic qualifications than other pupils, particularly with triple science, the EBacc and in English and maths at A\*-C.
- The average Progress 8 score highlights disadvantaged pupils as a whole attained roughly half a grade worse per subject than other pupils with the same prior attainment.

Figure 62 - percentage of Year 11 cohort disadvantaged

School	Number of Year 11 Pupils on roll (2016)	Number of Disadvantaged Pupils in Year 11 (2016)	Percentage of Disadvantaged Pupils in Year 11 (2016)
The City Academy	136	98	72%
Merchants' Academy	143	88	62%
Bridge Learning Campus	97	57	59%
Oasis Academy Brightstowe	115	61	53%
Orchard School Bristol	108	56	52%
Oasis Academy John Williams	129	59	46%
Henbury School	113	51	45%
Bristol Metropolitan Academy	117	50	43%
Fairfield High School	103	43	42%
Bedminster Down School	116	44	38%
Bristol Brunel Academy	199	75	38%
Oasis Academy Brislington	214	67	31%
Cotham School	212	60	28%
Colston's Girls' School	109	30	28%
Bristol Free School	117	31	26%
Ashton Park School	198	52	26%
St Bernadette Catholic School	147	32	22%
St Mary Redcliffe and Temple	212	34	16%
Bristol Cathedral Choir School	108	17	16%
St Bede's Catholic College	179	22	12%
Redland Green School	195	13	7%
<b>Bristol LA</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>34%</b>

Source: KEYPAS

- The percentage of disadvantaged pupils within the year 11 cohort differed greatly between schools, with 4 below 20% (Redland Green School, Bristol Cathedral Choir School, St Bede's Catholic College and St Mary Redcliffe and Temple). Within the exception of 1 of these, the percentage of each has risen slightly from 2015. The City Academy remained the school with the highest percentage of disadvantaged pupils (72%). 5 schools had higher than 50% disadvantaged within the cohort, whilst in 2015 there were 7 schools.
- Just over 1 third of pupils in Bristol were disadvantaged in 2016, slightly less than in 2015.

Figure 63 – Progress of disadvantaged v other pupils



Source: KEYPAS

- In Bristol schools, the average Progress 8 score for the disadvantaged is less than other pupils. Only 2

schools had positive Progress 8 scores for this group (Bristol Metropolitan Academy and Colston's Girls' School)

- The average score for disadvantaged pupils in Bristol was -0.58 whilst for no disadvantaged, the score was +0.04.
- 10 schools average Progress 8 Score fell below -0.5.

Figure 64 – Trend in disadvantaged performance gap overall

	5+ A* - C (Including English and Maths)					
	Bristol			England <sup>(1)</sup>		
	Disadvantaged Pupils	Non-Disadvantaged Pupils	Gap	Disadvantaged Pupils	Non-Disadvantaged Pupils	Gap
2012	32.1%	62.5%	30.4%	38.5%	65.7%	27.2%
2013	32.8%	64.3%	31.5%	41.0%	68.0%	27.0%
2014	34.0%	67.1%	33.1%	36.5%	64.0%	27.5%
2015	30.3%	67.5%	37.2%	36.7%	64.7%	28.0%
2016	29.5%	63.4%	33.9%			

Source: DfE Performance Tables (21/01/2016), KEYPAS

(1) State funded schools only

- The difference diminished by 3.3ppts between 2015 and 2016 within attainment of the previous headline indicator of 5A\*-C including English and maths, returning to close to 2014 ppts. However, there has been a drop in attainment of this indicator by both disadvantaged and other pupils since 2015, with the biggest decrease seen in non- disadvantaged. This may account for the diminished difference.

## 2.4 Ethnicity

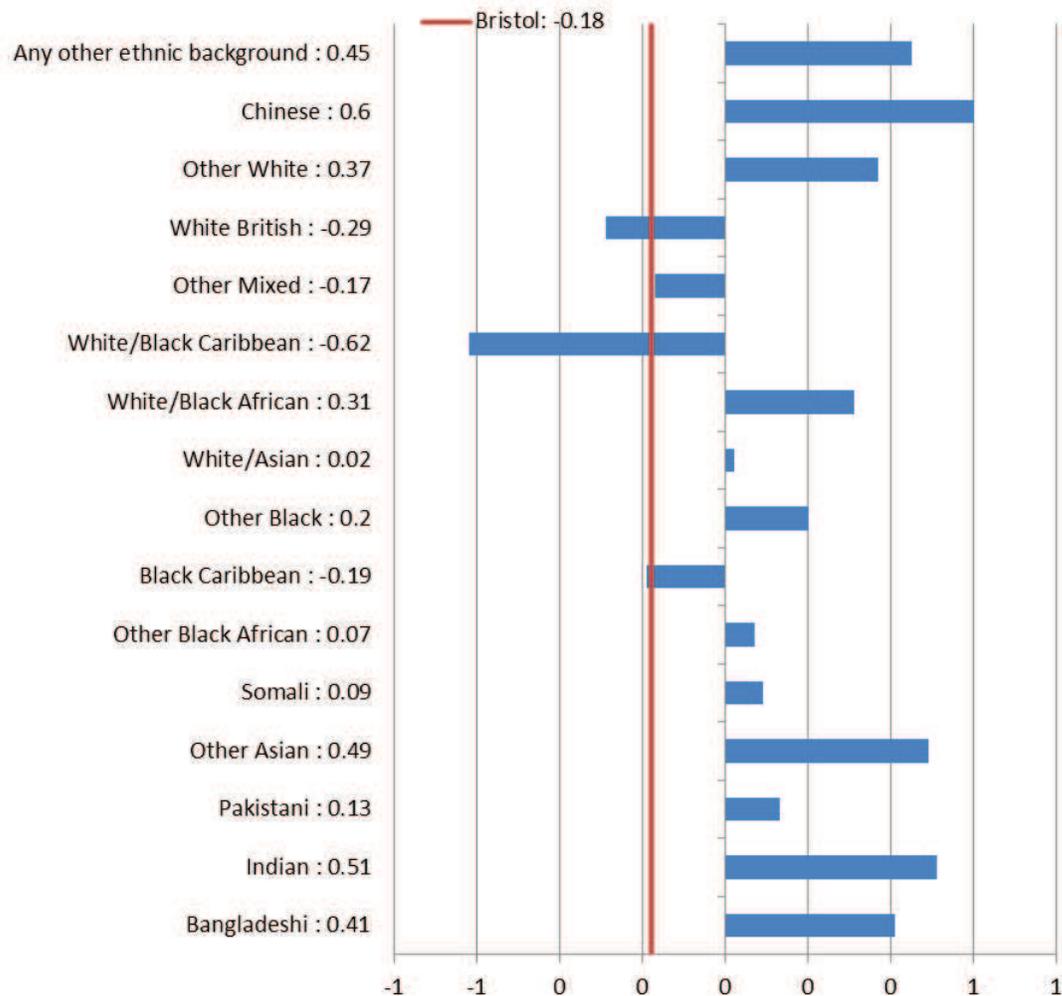
Figure 65 – Headline performance indicators by ethnicity

	Cohort	Att 8	Prog 8	A*-C Eng & maths	5+ A*-C incl E&m
Bangladeshi	29	52.5	0.41	72.4%	69.0%
Indian	72	53.8	0.51	73.6%	68.1%
Pakistani	99	45.7	0.13	62.6%	52.5%
Other Asian	54	50.9	0.49	63.0%	59.3%
Somali	124	38.9	0.09	41.1%	29.0%
Other Black African	60	46.8	0.07	53.3%	37.0%
Black Caribbean	73	42.0	-0.19	47.9%	46.6%
Other Black	29	44.8	0.20	51.7%	48.3%
White/Asian	31	55.2	0.02	71.0%	71.0%
White/Black African	23	53.9	0.31	69.6%	65.2%
White/Black Caribbean	89	41.4	-0.62	59.6%	48.3%
Other Mixed	66	50.3	-0.17	65.2%	62.1%
White British	2136	47.6	-0.29	58.8%	52.4%
Other White	169	52.3	0.37	65.1%	58.6%
Chinese	15	56.5	0.60	66.7%	53.3%
Any other ethnic background	38	52.0	0.45	56.5%	52.2%

Source: KEYPAS

- The majority of ethnic minority groups at KS4 cause concern over time because they perform significantly below their cohorts nationally. Gaps for Pakistani, Somali and Black Caribbean pupils were particularly wide. Gaps were also wide for cohorts which were nationally high attaining, particularly Indian and Chinese pupils. This information will be available for closer analysis in February 2017.
- There was a rise in numbers in the majority of ethnic groups within the 2016 cohort. The largest rise was in Pakistani, Other Asian, Other White and Any other Ethnic Group of on average 14 more pupils each. The ethnic groups which decreased in significant numbers were Other Black, White/Asian and White British, which had the highest fall of 38 pupils.
- Comparisons with the previous indicator of % A\*-C including English and maths shows an increase in outcomes for most ethnic groups, with other 10ppts for the Pakistani, Black Caribbean and Other Mixed pupils. However 7 ethnic groups had results which indicate a fall in attainment of this indicator, with the largest fall being over 10ppts for Other Black African, Chinese and Any other Ethnic Background pupils. However the Chinese Group was too small in numbers for these results to be meaningful. White British, as the biggest group, showed a decline in this indicator as well as a negative Progress 8 Score. The Bristol average was 52.5% meaning that 7 ethnic groups were below the Bristol average, the same as in 2015.
- Lowest outcomes in English and maths combined were for the Somali group with 41.1%, a difference of 32.5 ppts with the 73.6% attained by the Indian Group. The Bristol average was 59.0% for state funded schools, 3.8ppts lower than the national comparable average but 2.9ppts higher than in 2015. 6 of the ethnic groups were below the Bristol average.

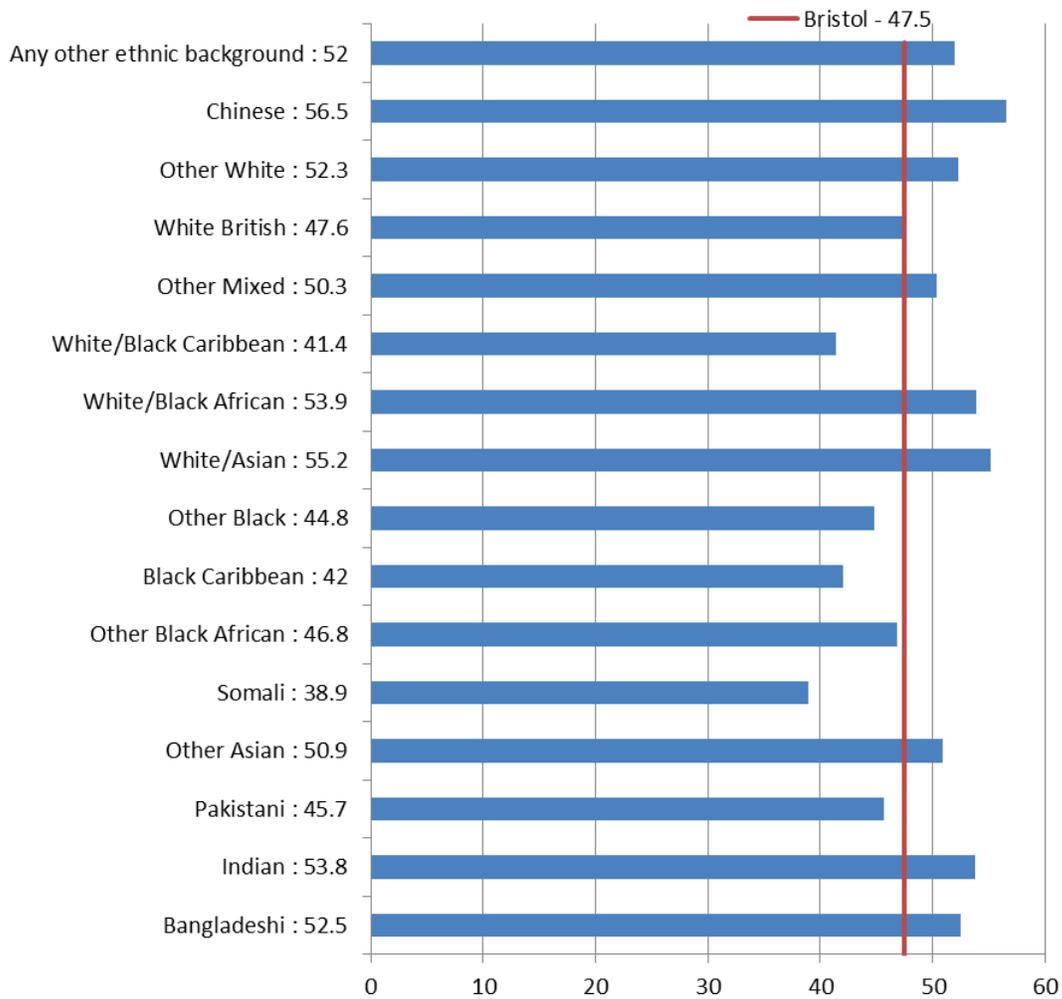
Figure 66 – Progress 8 by ethnicity



Source: KEYPAS

- The national Progress 8 average was -0.03 and the Bristol Average was -0.18. All but 4 ethnic groups show positive progress from KS2 and higher than the national average for Progress 8. The highest Progress 8 average were as expected with pupils within the Chinese (+0.60) and Indian (+0.51). These pupils attained slightly more than half a grade more per subject than other pupils with the same prior attainment. However other groups had similar positive average Progress 8 Scores. These were Any Other Ethnic Background, Other White, White/Black African, Other Asian and Bangladeshi. A number of these were in the ethnic groups with an increase in numbers within the 2016 cohort. It is important to consider that these pupils may already have had lower than expected progress between Reception and Key Stage 2 so progress may not have been as expected based on ability. 4 ethnic groups had negative Progress 8 Scores, with the least progress made by White British (-0.29) and White/Black Caribbean (-0.62), less than the Bristol average also.
- There have been a number of research articles written regarding white British pupils falling behind students from other ethnic backgrounds by the time they reach their GCSEs and the Progress 8 Score of the White British in Bristol seems to back this up. Attainment 8 Scores were not the lowest for this group but the group dropped in ranking within Progress 8 analysis. The research in April 2016, by the CentreForum think tank, suggests white British children are among the top three highest achieving groups at the age of five. But by the age of 16, the group's performance slips to 13th in a table behind children of Chinese, Indian, Asian and black African heritage.

Figure 67 – Attainment 8 by ethnicity



Source: KEYPAS

- The nationally higher attaining ethnic groups achieved the highest Attainment 8 Scores on average in Bristol. The national average was 48.2 and the Bristol average was 47.5. 9 groups exceeded 50.0 with the highest ranking being the Chinese (56.5) and White/Asian(55.2%)pupils. The difference between the highest and lowest Attainment 8 Score was 17.6. The lowest score was attained by the increasing group of Somali pupils with 38.9%. This group have a positive Progress 8 Score so it is possible prior attainment before the KS2 SATs was lower than other pupils also. A link between attendance and attainment is possible. 7 ethnic groups fell below the national average for Attainment 8 Scores.

## 7 Post 16 performance

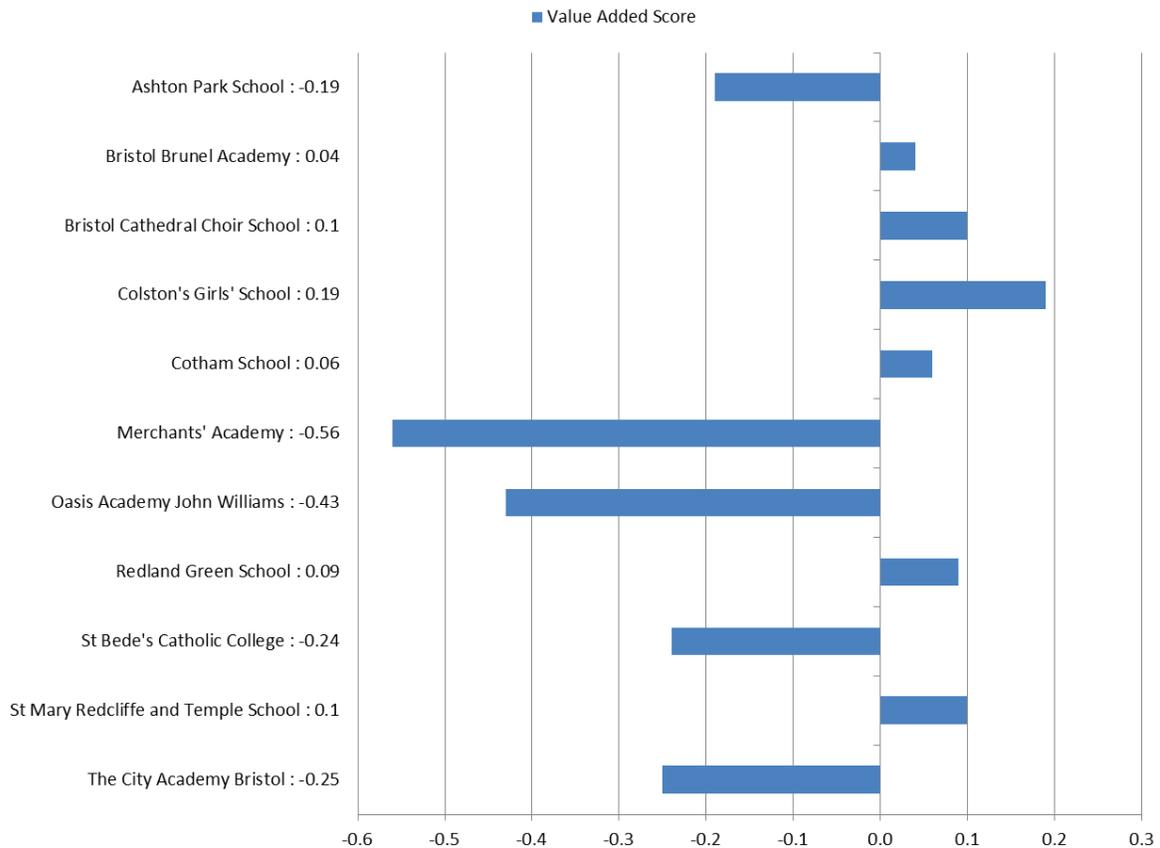
### 1 Key Stage 5 Attainment

#### 1.1 General

- Following the consultation on 16-19 accountability in 2014, 5 new accountability headline measures for schools, colleges and other institutions providing education for 16-19 year olds were introduced for 2016.
- These were designed to place a greater emphasis on progress and progression alongside attainment, ensuring students make progress from their starting points and that every young person leaves education capable of getting a place at university, an apprenticeship or a good job.
- Due to government policy reforms and methodological changes to the statistics, it was not possible to directly compare all 2015/16 results to those published in the previous year. Most performance information will be available in January 2017.
- The new measures were :
  1. **Progress** - a value added progress measure to show how well students progressed when compared with students with the same prior attainment for students taking Level 3 academic and Applied General qualifications
  2. **Attainment** – continuing the average point score per entry measure and removing the average point score per student measure;
  3. **Retention** - a measure showing the proportion of students being retained in their core aim and aligned as far as possible with the retention element of the funding formula;
  4. **English and maths** – an average change in grade measure for students who did not get a good pass (currently a grade C) in these subjects at GCSE;
  5. **Destinations** –the measure shows the percentage of students going to or remaining in a sustained education or employment destination in the academic year after taking A levels or other Level 3 qualifications.
- From 2017 the performance tables will also include level 2 outcomes and new disadvantage measures showing how students who were eligible for the pupil premium in year 11 compare to their peers in each of the five headline measures. From 2018, apprenticeships and work based learning will also be included.
- Nationally there was an increase in the number of level 3 students but this was because last year, a student had to have taken at least 1 A level or equivalent sized qualification to be included. In 2016, this was reduced to at least 0.5 of an A level i.e. an AS or equivalent sized qualification.

#### 1.2 Progress

Figure 68 – Value added



Source: Key to Success

- The level 3 value added measure showed the progress each student makes between key stage 4 and graded level 3 qualifications (excluding Tech Levels) compared with the actual progress made by students nationally who had the same level of attainment at key stage 4. Students were compared with other students studying the same qualification nationally before being aggregated to give an overall score for a provider. This score was expressed as a proportion of a grade above or below the national average e.g. students achieve half a grade lower than the national average
- A provider was seen as underperforming if (i) its academic or Applied General value added score was below the threshold set by the department and (ii) its value added score was statistically significantly below the national average (both confidence intervals are below zero).
- 6 institutions in Bristol attained a positive value added score in 2016, using the new measure. This is higher than the number in 2015. Results for colleges were not available at this time. As in 2015, Colston's Girls' School attained the highest value added score with 0.19. The lowest score was -0.56 but small cohort numbers were evident within the lowest attaining institutions. Bristol Brunel Academy had a small cohort of 27 students but achieved a positive value added score of 0.04, similar to 2015. Some institutions move from positive value added scores under the old measure in 2015 to negative scores in 2016 with the new measure.

### 1.3 Attainment

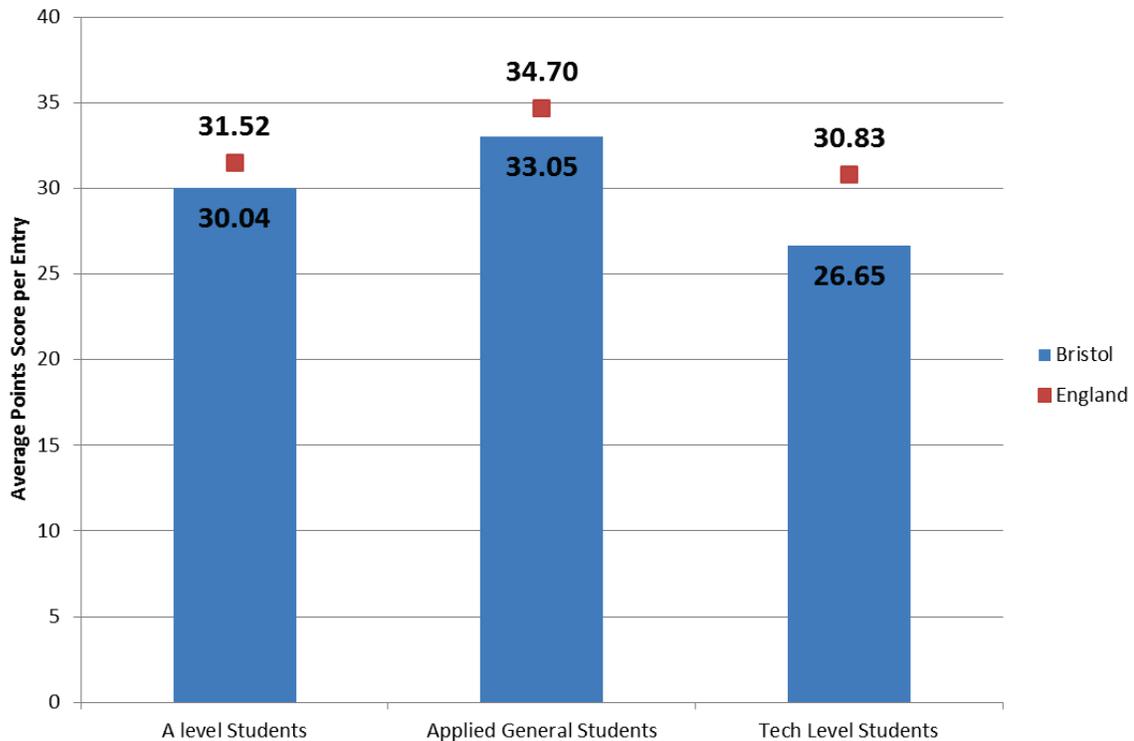
Figure 69 – Cohort sizes

Ashton Park School	52
Bristol Brunel Academy	27
Bristol Cathedral Choir School	79
Colston's Girls' School	64
Cotham School	162
Merchants' Academy	21
Oasis Academy John Williams	12
Redland Green School	195
St Bede's Catholic College	19
St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School	245
The City Academy Bristol	47

Source: Key to Success

- Nationally, different institution types attained a wide range of results in 2016. However, there were significant differences in cohort. Apart from independent schools, the highest attaining institutions were converter mainstream academies, 16-19 free schools, local authority maintained mainstream schools and 6<sup>th</sup> form colleges. Local authority maintained mainstream schools had the highest APS for both applied general and tech level students compared to other institution types. FE sector colleges, excluding sixth form colleges, had the lowest APS per entry for both applied general and tech level students.
- Similarly, cohort numbers differently greatly across Bristol institutions from 12 to 245. Small cohorts can result in less meaningful analysis where each student has greater significance

Figure 70 – Average Points Score per entry (APS)



Source: SFR 49 - 2016

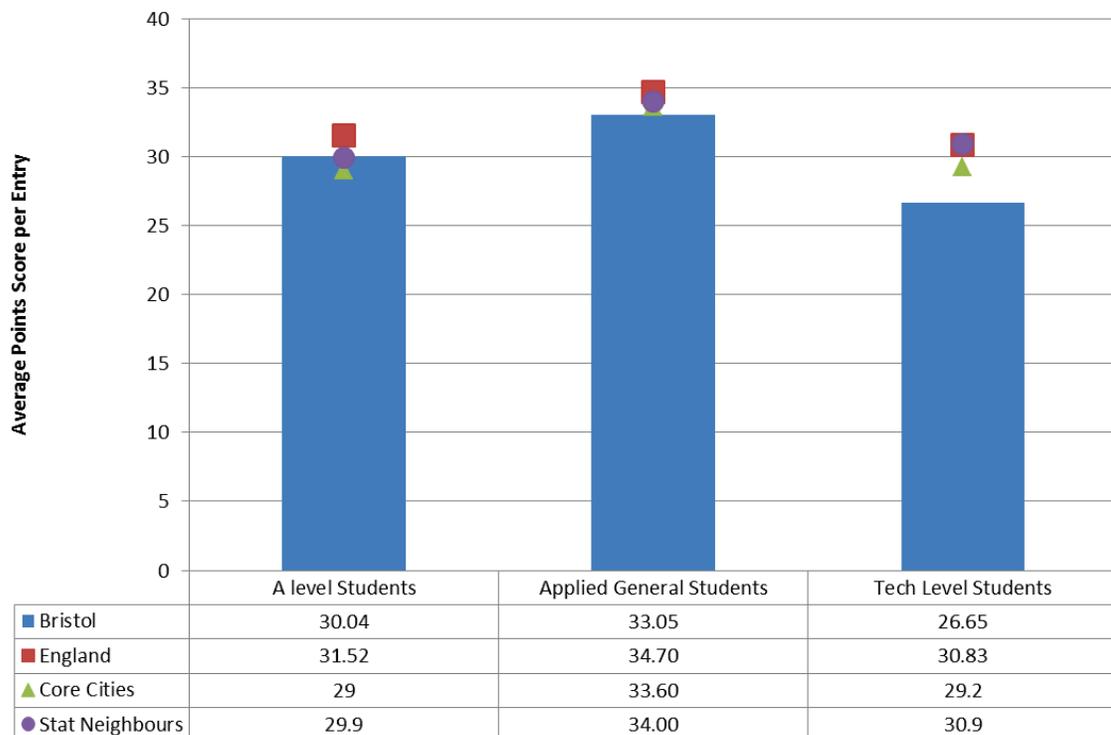
- 2016 results acted as a new baseline for future comparison. However, nationally the Average Point

Score (APS) per entry, expressed as a grade, remained broadly comparable, despite the change in point scores. The underlying point score was 31.52 in 2016, compared to 31.39 if calculated for 2015.

- The average point score (APS) per entry was one of the headline measures in the 16-18 performance tables. APS per entry gives an indication of the average result achieved per qualification taken and provides a comparison of achievement over time, regardless of the volume of qualifications taken.
- A new point score system was used in the 2016 performance tables and this SFR. The old system used a scale of 150-300 for A levels, where a grade A\* was given 300 points and a grade E was equal to 150 points. The new system used a simpler scale of 10-60 points for A levels, where a grade A\* is given 60 points and a grade E is given 10 points. The new system reduced the size of the gap between a fail grade (0 points) and the lowest pass grade, which was previously much greater than the gap between other grades. This meant that lowest grades did not have as large a negative impact on average point scores.
- The Bristol average APS remains lower than the national average. However the gap between the APS average for A Level (1.48) is less than that for applied general subjects (1.66) and tech level subjects (4.18).

Some of this may have been due to the recommendations from Professor Wolf’s Review of Vocational Education, which took effect for the first time in 16-18 performance tables. Measures only included vocational qualifications that are on the approved list of applied general or tech level qualifications. Also non-completion was taken as a fail for students taking Tech Levels.

Figure 71 – Level 3 attainment



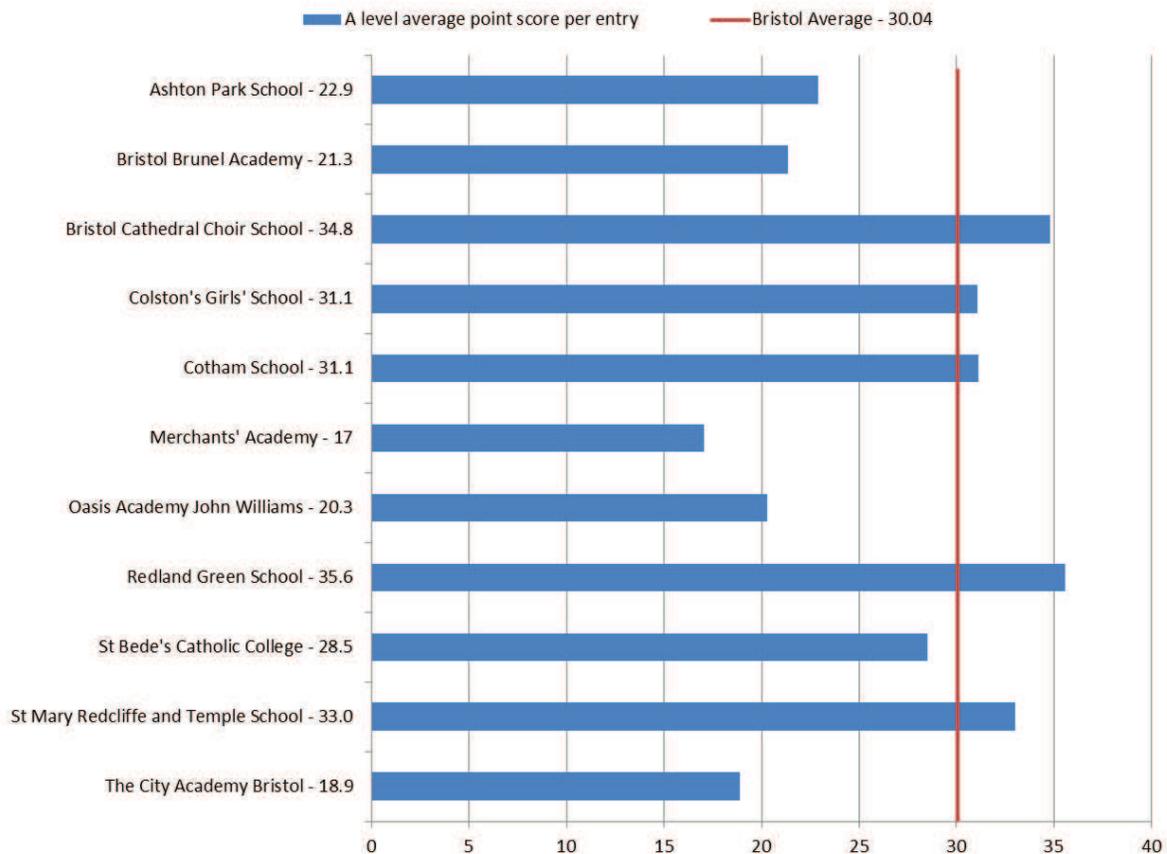
Source: SFR 49 - 2016

- The difference between the Bristol and national average for A Level was larger than the difference in 2015 when direct comparisons were made. However, despite the changes in methodology, students’ academic attainment at the end of KS5 was similar to 2015 with national attainment representing a C+ and Bristol attainment on average equally a C grade. Tech level students attained on average Distinction – nationally but in Bristol this was lower with Merit. Students who studied applied general subjects achieved an average grade of Distinction whilst Bristol attained a lower average of

Distinction.

- In 2016, the Bristol Average Point Score for A Level (Academic) attainment was 30.04, less than the national average of 31.52 but slightly higher than the Core City and Statistical Neighbours attainment of 29 and 29.9 respectively.
- This order was very different in comparisons between attainment of Applied General students and Tech Level students where Bristol students achieved less than both of these groups within the core cities and statistical neighbours. The difference was significantly highest within the Tech aspect.

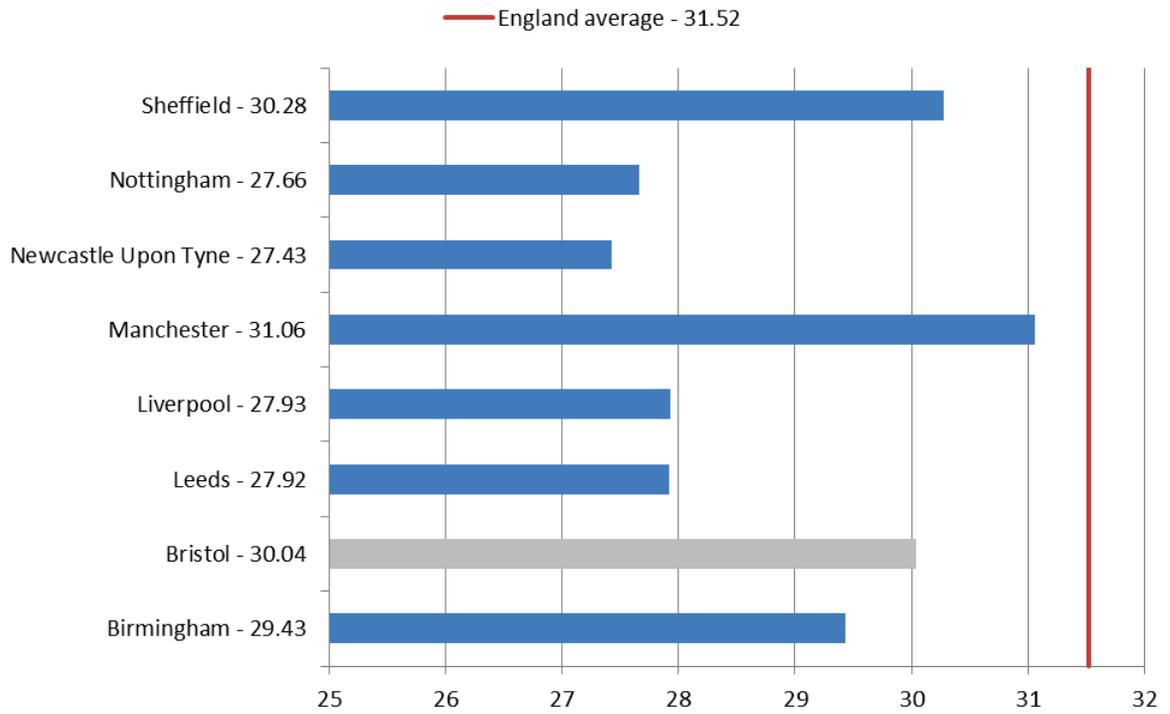
Figure 72 – Average point score per A level entry



Source: SFR 49 - 2016

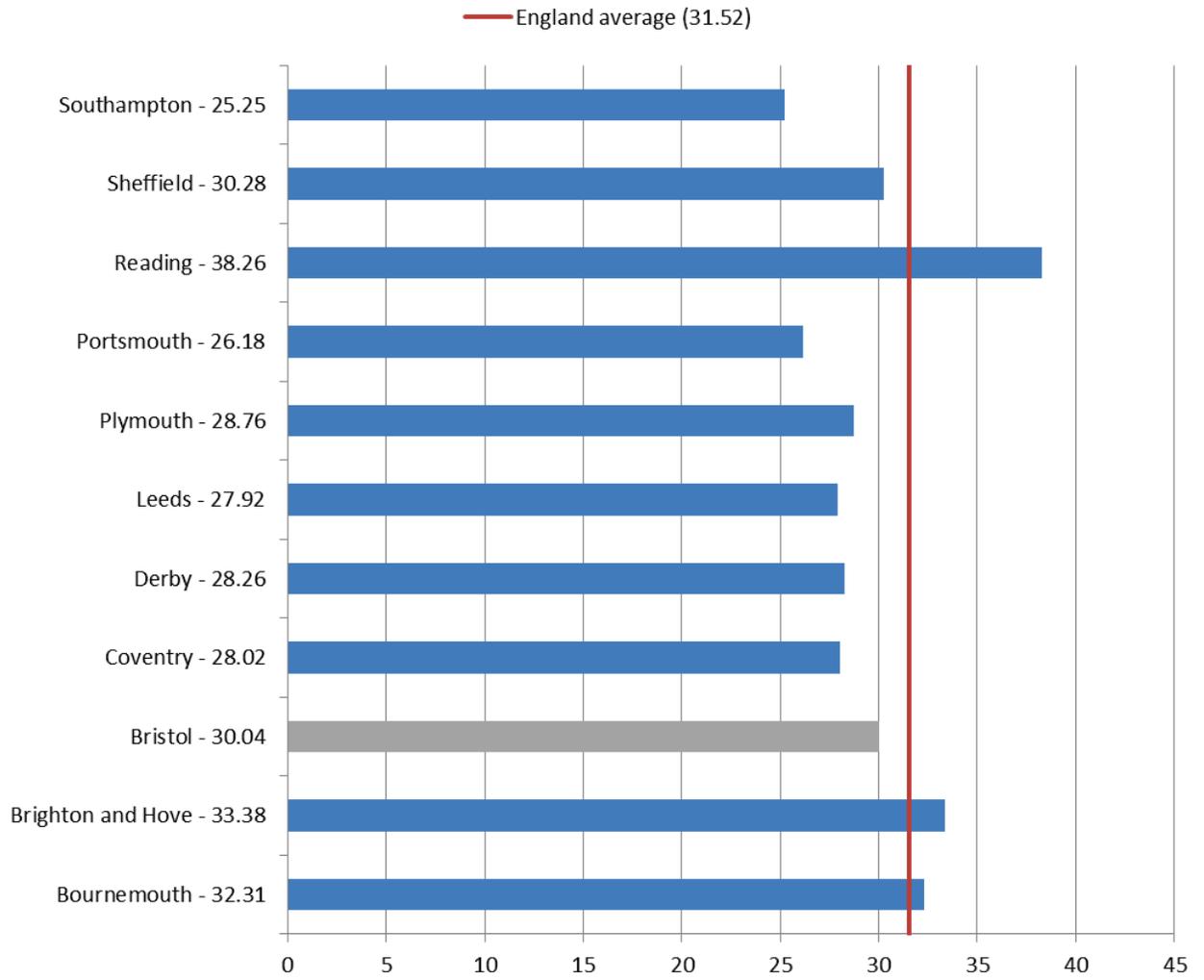
- The Bristol Average Point Score was 30.04, less than the national average of 31.52
- 6 Bristol institutions attained less than the Bristol average and 8 below the national average, with the range being 17 to 35.6. However the lowest attaining had far smaller cohorts. There were also marked differences between the prior attainment of KS4 students entering KS5 in the different institutions
- The highest attaining score was, as in 2015, Redland Green School, which was significantly higher than the national average. The second highest attainer was Bristol Cathedral Choir School with 34.8

Figure 73 – APS by core cities



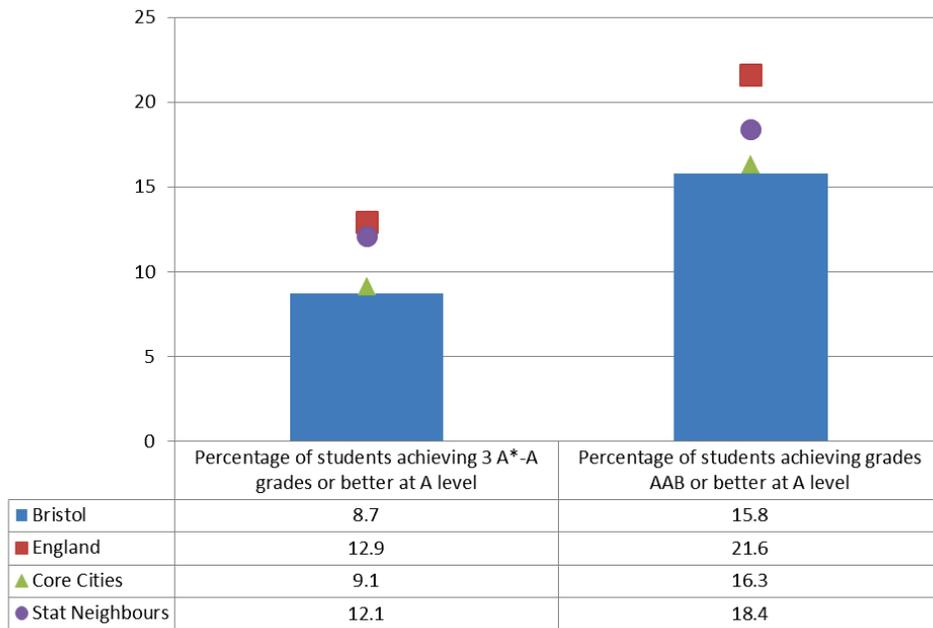
Source: SFR 49 - 2016

Figure 74 – APS by statistical neighbours



Source: SFR 49 - 2016

Figure 75 – High achievers

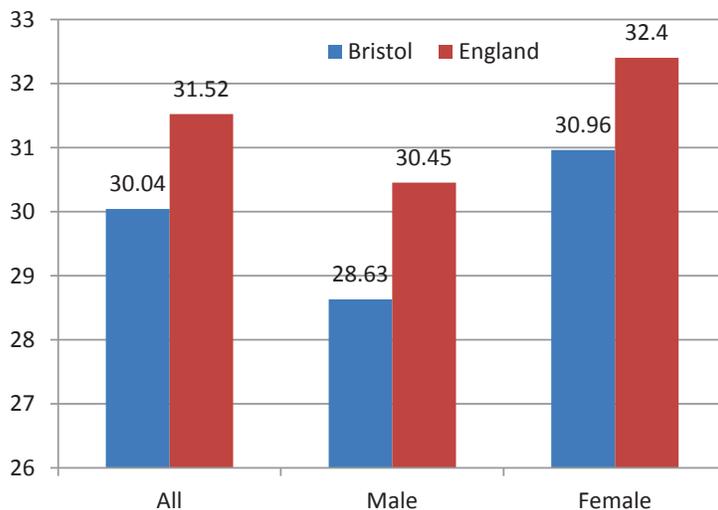


Source: SFR 49 - 2016

- In 2015, 7.1% of students attained 3A\*-A grades or better at A Level in Bristol, a difference of 4.6ppts below the national percentage of 11.7. Bristol's results rose in 2016 to 8.7% and the difference diminished to 4.2ppts. There has been a steady increase in Bristol since 2014 in this previous indicator. However, the difference between Bristol and national students achieving the AAB or better indicator at A level has increased slightly from 5.7ppts to 5.8ppts National figures rose in 2016 also.

#### 1.4 Attainment by gender

Figure 76 – APS, by gender



Source: SFR 49 - 2016

- Nationally and within Bristol, female students achieved a higher APS per entry in A levels, the same pattern as previous years. The difference between national and local results was most significant with boys' attainment with 1.82.

- In England, a higher proportion of female level 3 students entered A levels or applied A levels (71.3 per cent) than male students (65.8 per cent). Female students achieved higher grades for the best 3 measure (B-) compared to male students (C+). However, a higher proportion of male students achieved 3 A\*-A grades (14.0 per cent) or AAB grades or better (22.1 per cent) compared to females, at 12.1 percent and 21.3 percent respectively.
- Similarly, more female students entered one or more A levels (70.7 per cent) compared to male students (65.4 per cent). A higher proportion of male students (18.8 per cent) achieved AAB grades or better, at least two of which are in facilitating subjects than female students (15.0 per cent).
- Nationally, a higher percentage of male students entered mathematics and science subjects than females, except in biology. The gender gap in mathematics, physics and computing has widened since 2015.
- Female students achieved a higher APS per entry for both applied general and tech levels. For applied general qualifications, female students achieved a Distinction+ compared to a Distinction- for male students.
- A higher proportion of entries awarded top A\*- A grades (55.2 per cent), A\*- B grades (56.8 per cent) and A\*- E pass rates (55.3 per cent) were female students compared to 44.8 per cent of A\*-A grades, 43.2 per cent of A\*- B grades and 44.7 per cent of A\*- E grades by male students, the same pattern as in previous years.

Figure 77 – subject level entrants

	Number of entries	Number of A* - A	Number of A* - E
English	531	93	527
Mathematics	401	144	399
Psychology	389	66	387
Biological Sciences	321	77	313
Art and Design	307	70	302
History	274	58	274
Chemistry	243	79	239
Geography	197	47	194
Sociology	195	26	193
M/F/T Studies	150	18	149
Physics	150	42	150
Other Communication Studies	138	17	138
Religious Studies	133	23	132
Business Studies	130	11	128
Law	67	5	64
Further Mathematics	65	34	65
Economics	59	13	58
Physical Education	57	x	54
Classical Studies	54	6	49
Drama	52	7	51
Design and Technology	51	9	50
Other social studies	51	x	49
French	44	9	43
Other modern languages	41	22	41
Government and Politics	40	9	40
Spanish	38	8	38
Music	36	7	36
Accounting and Finance	29	6	29
ICT	23	0	x
German	20	6	20
Computing	19	3	19
General Studies	3	0	3
Home Economics	x	0	x
Other Science	x	0	x
<b>All subjects</b>	<b>4325</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>4269</b>

Source: SFR 49 - 2016

- Nationally, the percentage of A level students entered for mathematics, further mathematics and computing increased slightly (0.1, 0.1 and 0.3 pts respectively) compared to 2015 comparative data, whilst participation in chemistry and physics dropped only slightly (0.1 and 0.2 pts)
- In 2016, arts, media and publishing and Engineering and manufacturing technologies were the most popular subject areas for tech level students nationally, as 33.3% and 16.5% of tech level students entered these subjects respectively. Business, administration and law, and Leisure, travel and tourism were the most popular subject areas for applied general students.
- In Bristol, highest entries were in English and maths.

### 1.5 Retention (Jan 2017)

- The retention measure shows the proportion of students who get to the end of the programme of study that they enrolled on at a provider. The retention measure shows separate values for
  - a) level 3 academic programmes (including separately for A level programmes)
  - b) level 3 Applied General programmes
  - c) level 3 Tech Level programmes
  - d) level 2 Technical Certificate programmes

### 1.6 English and maths progress measure

- In 2016, there was a new English and maths progress measure, which reported on students at the end of 16-18 study who did not achieve A\*-C in GCSE or equivalent English and maths qualifications by the end of key stage 4. These students are now required to continue studying GCSE English and maths, or other equivalent qualifications, at 16-18. The measure shows how much progress students made, by looking at the average change in grade.
- In 2016, the national average progress was negative for both English (-0.09) and maths (-0.11), therefore on average a student's point score goes backwards during 16-18 studies when compared to the point score achieved at the end of key stage 4 (KS4). For English and maths, 21% of students in each subject respectively did not enter an approved English or math qualification during 16-18 studies and subsequently received a score of -1 in the measure. This was therefore one of the contributing factors behind national progress currently being negative.
- Nationally, females outperformed males in 2016 with a higher national average progress score in both English and maths. Students with the very lowest prior attainment, between 0 and 0.8 points (mostly students with fail grades or entry level qualifications), made positive progress, whilst almost all other prior attainment groups made negative progress on average. FE Sectors, excluding 6<sup>th</sup> Form Colleges, attained the most negative score
- There was a drop of 1ppt on the percentage of 19 year olds achieving level 3 in Bristol although a rise of 2.5% was evident in the number attaining maths and English at Level 2 in KS5 if they had not achieved this in KS4. This rose to 13.5%. However the national increase was 5.4ppts to 22.3%

### 1.7 Destinations (Jan 17)

- Destination measures are currently published as experimental statistics but the aim is for this measure to be published in performance tables as a public accountability measure.
- Nationally, in 2014/15, 94% of pupils went into a sustained education, training or employment destination after key stage 4, up 2 percentage points since 2013/14. 5% of young people did not have a sustained destination. Almost all had some participation in education, training or employment, but this was not sustained over the period, while less than 1% had no participation recorded and were known to be not in education, employment or training (NEET) during the period.
- 48% of students from state-funded mainstream schools/colleges went to a higher education institution in 2014/15. This is the same as in 2012/13 and 2013/14
- Nationally, overall, 94% of girls had a sustained education, employment or training destination compared to 93% of boys. Of the pupils with sustained education destinations, school sixth forms were the most common destinations for girls (41%), who were more likely to choose this option than boys (37%). Further education was the most common destination for boys (41%) and the second most common option for girls (35%). Employment destinations for both boys and girls were in line with the national figure of 3%.
- Disadvantaged pupils, nationally, (those eligible for pupil premium funding) were less likely to have a sustained education, employment or training destination than all other pupils. 88% of disadvantaged pupils were recorded in a sustained destination, compared with 96% for all other pupils. The most

- common destination for disadvantaged pupils was further education (46%), compared to a school sixth form destination (44%) for all other pupils.
- Disadvantaged pupils were more likely to enter an employment destination (4%) after key stage 4 compared to all other pupils (3%).
  - Nationally, special educational needs pupils were less likely to have a sustained education, employment or training destination than all other pupils. 91% of pupils with a statement of special educational needs were recorded in a sustained destination and 88% of pupils on 'school action/ school action plus'. This compares with 95% for all other pupils without special educational needs.
  - Education destination varied according to special educational needs status. 88% of pupils with a statement of special educational needs went to a sustained education destination compared to 83% on 'school action/ school action plus and 92% for those without special educational needs.
  - The most common destinations for pupils with a statement and on 'school action/ school action plus was further education (61% and 54% respectively), while for pupils without special educational needs it was a school sixth form (43%). A small proportion (2%) of pupils with a statement of educational needs in mainstream schools progressed to a special school after key stage 4.
  - Pupils with a statement of educational needs have employment destinations in line with the national figure of 3% and in line with all other pupils without special educational needs. By contrast, pupils on school action and school action plus (5%) are more likely to enter an employment destination compared to all other pupils.
  - There was relatively little variation by ethnicity nationally in the proportion of pupils sustaining a destination overall. Pupils from Asian backgrounds had a slightly above average percentage in sustained education, employment or training destinations (95%). Pupils from mixed ethnic backgrounds had a slightly below average percentage with sustained destinations (93%). The figure for white, black and other ethnicity (including Chinese) pupils is in line with the national figure at 94%.
  - However there was much more variation in the types of participation by ethnic group: pupils from white ethnic backgrounds had the highest percentage going to further education destinations (40%) and the lowest percentage going to school sixth forms (37%). This compares to pupils from other ethnic backgrounds (including Chinese pupils), where 24% went to further education colleges and 51% went to school sixth forms.
  - Pupils from white ethnic backgrounds had the highest percentage (4%) going into an employment destination which is above the national figure of 3%. This compares to 1% for Asian, black and other ethnicity (including Chinese) pupils.

Figure 78 – NEET scorecard

**NEET and Not Known Scorecard**  
 (NEET - Not in education, employment or training)  
 Published 13th October 2016

Click in box below to change LA

**LA Bristol, City of**

LA	Latest performance					% pt change since last year							
	LA	England	1	2	3	4	5	LA direction	England				
<b>NEET and Tracking</b>	% 16-17 year olds NEET or whose activity is not known							10.8%	7.1%	5	-1.0	↓	-0.9
	% 16-17 year olds NEET							3.3%	2.7%	4	-0.7	↓	-0.3
	% 16-17 year olds whose activity is not known							7.5%	4.4%	5	-0.3	↓	-0.6
<b>LA support</b>	% 16-17 year olds participating in education and training							88.7%	91.5%	5	+1.6	↑	+0.9
	- full-time education							76.3%	83.4%		-0.3	↓	+0.3
	- apprenticeships							9.1%	5.6%		+1.8	↑	+0.9
	- other education and training							3.3%	2.3%		+0.2	↑	-0.3
% 16-17 year olds made offer of an education place under September Guarantee							93.8%	94.6%	4	+3.3	↑	+1.4	
% 16-17 year olds NEET re-engaging in EET							9.7%	7.9%	2	+1.4	↑	-0.7	
<b>Outcomes</b> <small>(age attend of academic year)</small>	% 19 year olds achieving level 3							45.9%	57.4%	5	-1.0	↓	+0.4
	% 19 year olds achieving GCSE A*-C English and maths (or equivalent) between ages 16 and 19, for those who had not achieved this level by 16							13.5%	22.3%	5	+2.5	↑	+5.4

Source: DfE

- Young people are measured according to their academic age i.e. their age on 31<sup>st</sup> August. This shows the proportion of young people living in Bristol who were not in education, employment or training (NEET). An average return is calculated.
- The percentage of 16-17 year olds classed as NEET was lower nationally and in Bristol in 2016, with only a small different between them (0.1pppts).
- There were higher increases in Bristol than nationally in the percentage of 16-17 year olds engaged within education employment and training ( up 1.6pppts),, who had an offer of an education place under the September guarantee ( up 3.3pppts) and of NEET reengaging in EET (up 1.4pppts). However, overall, these were all under than the national averages for each criterion.

# People Scrutiny Commission

23<sup>rd</sup> January 2017



**Report of:** Strategic Director - People

**Title:** Performance Report for 2016/17 (Quarter 2)

**Ward:** Citywide

**Officer Presenting Report:** Paul Jacobs, Service Director – Education & Skills

**Contact Telephone Number:** 0117 922 4836

## Recommendation

To note:

– The People Performance Report for 2016–17 (Quarter 2)

## Summary

The report and appendices are a summary of the main areas of progress towards the delivery of the Corporate Plan 2014–17.

## The significant issues in the report are:

The most significant highlights, milestones and performance issues are contained within the People 2016–17 Quarter 2 Performance Report (Appendix A) and the management reports on the Bristol Corporate Plan (BCP) measures with performance reported as “Well Below Target” (Appendix B).



## Policy

1. Not applicable

## Consultation

2. **Internal**  
Directorate Leadership Team and Senior Leadership Team
3. **External**  
Not applicable

## Context

4. The mayoral themes formed the basis of the Corporate Plan 2014/17 that was agreed at Full Council on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2014. A suite of measures of success have subsequently been agreed to determine progress towards achieving the strategic objectives identified with the Corporate Plan.

Appendix A (People 2016-17 Quarter 2 Performance Report) reports on key measures in delivering the Corporate Plan can be summarised as follows:

- 17 measures with performance status as:
  - 6 measures are above or well above target
  - 5 measures are below target
  - 2 measures are well below target
  - 1 measure with not target set, as establishing a baseline
  - 1 measure where the data is being verified with the DoH
  - 1 measure where the definition is being reviewed by the DfE
  - 1 measure where data collection has been postponed to 2017/18
- Of these 17 measures, 11 have historic data
  - 8 measures have an improving direction of travel when compared to the same period in 2015
  - 2 measures have a declining direction of travel when compared to the same period in 2015

Appendix B is presented in response to an OSMB resolution in 2015. The intent was to ensure that OSMB had the information required to ensure plans are in place for those indicators which present as “well below target” (showing as red in Appendix A).

This quarter there are two measures, BCP036a&b - *Percentage of 17 to 21 year old care leavers in EET*, where performance is well below target. The management note (Appendix B) sets out a range of factors which have contributed to this, and the actions in place in order to secure improvement.

Appendix C is presented in response to the People Scrutiny Commission’s request on 18<sup>th</sup> July ’16 to have a list of definitions for each of the performance indicators presented in appendix A; in order that scrutiny members may have a better understanding of what is being measured.

Headline findings for quarter 2 reporting:

- The work around promoting independence through ‘Direct Payments’ has had a beneficial impact for service users and performance has improved steadily.
- The percentage of both Primary & Secondary schools rated good or better by Ofsted remains high.
- The overall employment rate in Bristol (74.9%) continues to grow [2% points higher than the same period in 2015/6], reinforcing our commitment to the Corporate Plan outcome of Keeping Bristol Working & Learning (a learning city where every citizen has access to good education and is able to acquire the skills they need to join Bristol’s world-class workforce.)
- The way both Key Stage2 & Key Stage 4 attainment data has been recorded and reported has changed significantly.

**Proposal**

5. The People Scrutiny Commission is asked to note the contents of the summary performance report.

**Other Options Considered**

6. Not applicable.

**Risk Assessment**

7. Not applicable.

**Public Sector Equality Duties**

- 8a) Before making a decision, section 149 Equality Act 2010 requires that each decision-maker considers the need to promote equality for persons with the following “protected characteristics”: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation. Each decision-maker must, therefore, have due regard to the need to:
  - i) Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Equality Act 2010.
  - ii) Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it. This involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to --
    - remove or minimise disadvantage suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic;
    - take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of people who do not share it (in relation to disabled people, this includes, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons’

disabilities);

- encourage persons who share a protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

- iii) Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it. This involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to –
  - tackle prejudice; and
  - promote understanding.

- 8b) This report is a statement of the progress on delivery of the Corporate Plan objectives and therefore no equality impact assessment been undertaken. Individual workstreams will have undertaken equality impact assessments as part of developing and delivering the work programmes.

### **Legal and Resource Implications**

#### **Legal**

Not applicable.

(Legal advice provided by n/a)

#### **Financial**

##### **(a) Revenue**

Not applicable.

##### **(b) Capital**

Not applicable.

(Financial advice provided by n/a)

#### **Land**

Not applicable.

#### **Personnel**

Not applicable.

(Personnel advice provided by n/a)

### **Appendices:**

Appendix A: 2016/17 Qtr.2 Performance Report against Corporate Priorities

Appendix B: 2016/17 Qtr.2 Management Report of “well below target” measure

Appendix C: Definitions for the performance indicators included in Appendix A

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985**

#### **Background Papers:**

None

# 2016/17 Quarter 2 (01 April 16 – 30 September 16) People Scrutiny; Measures of Success against the Corporate Priorities

KEY: Direction of Travel

↑	Better than same time last year	=	Same as same time last year
↓	Worse than same time last year	n/a	Not available / Not applicable

KEY: Summary of Performance

↑	8	=	0
↓	3	n/a	6

Well Below Target	2
Below Target	5
On/Above Target	6

## Healthy & Caring

### Performance Indicators

Measures of success	Code	Frequency of measure	2015/16 Outturn	2016/17 Target	Qtr2 Performance	Direction of Travel (Q2 to Q2)	Comments about progress of the measures
Increase the percentage of adults receiving direct payments	BCP005a	Quarterly	29.50%	30.0%	33.9% (Above Target)	↑	954 adults receiving dp out of 2,813 We are pleased to be performing above target. We continue to encourage DPs as a way of maximising independence and control. We hope to see a further increase in the future with the introduction of prepaid cards as this will simplify processes and procedures for both practitioners and citizens making DPs a more attractive option.
Increase the percentage of carers receiving direct payments for support direct to carer	BCP005b	Quarterly	96.60%	88.0%	95.0% (Above Target)	↓	795 carers receive direct payments out of 795/837 We are performing above target and this has been the result of streamlining and simplifying the carers assessment. This has enabled more carers to receive a one off DP to use creatively to improve their health and wellbeing. The implementation of the 3 tier model using a strength based outcome approach has meant a reduction in long-term ongoing commissioned services.
Increase the percentage of adults with learning difficulties known to Health and Social Care, who are in paid employment	BCP006	Quarterly	7.50%	7.2%	7.5% (Well Above Target)	↑	48 employed / 682 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An employment team has been formed comprising six Care Advisors and A Practitioner Manager. responsible for this area</li> <li>All the team have received Job Coaching Training from South West Employment Institute and they are now taking Opportunities to put their training into practice in live situations.</li> <li>Meetings had previously taken place with Plus, Remploi etc</li> <li>Links have been made with the Job centre and they will send representatives to the next Employment Meeting.</li> <li>Approaches have been made to the NHS but have not yet received a response.</li> <li>Initial Links have also been made with other employers such as Tesco's and Lidl</li> </ul>
Increase the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at Early Years Foundation	BCP009	Annual	63.80%	64.0%	66.3% (Above Target)	↑	Early Education outcomes improved by 2.5ppts in Bristol this year, continuing a positive trajectory. The gaps between the most and least advantaged children also narrowed across the city, but the gender gap increased by 1.3ppts, so this will be a priority for the year ahead.
Percentage of older people at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation	DPE009	Annual	81.10%	87%	87.5% (Above Target)	↑	There is a three-month data lag owing to the period being monitored. Cases started Jan to March: 416 Service Users at home after 91 days: 364
Reduce the permanent admissions aged 65+ to residential and nursing care, per 100,000 population	DPE076a	Quarterly	961.4	1000.0	Data not due	n/a	The latest data relating to this indicator was considerably higher than we had anticipated. A deep dive of reporting and recording the data was undertaken and contact made with Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC). It is now clear that included in the data are people who have moved from one care home to another or from residential care to nursing care. The numbers are not reliable and have been omitted but this will be corrected at the next reporting period.

Page 101

## Working & Learning

### Performance Indicators

Measures of success	Code	Frequency of measure	2015/16 Outturn	2016/17 Target	Qtr2 Performance	Direction of Travel (Q2 to Q2)	Comments about progress of the measures
Key Stage 4: Attainment 8 - Points achieved at Grade C	BCP031a	Annual	Changed Definition for 2016/17	50 points	47.5 points (Below Target)	n/a - New PI	This new indicator gives a measure of the achievement from 8 GCSE subjects. This is provisional 2015/16 Academic Year data, awaiting DfE confirmation. Bristol is close to the Core City average of 47.9 but below the national average of 48.2. It should be noted that the achievement of A*-C grade in both English & Maths was 59% above both England and Core City average
Key Stage 4: Progress 8 score	BCP031p	Annual	Changed Definition for 2016/17	0	- 0.18 (Below Target)	n/a - New PI	This new indicator gives a measure of the relative progress made from Key Stage 2 results to achievement from 8 GCSE subjects. This is provisional 2015/16 Academic Year data, awaiting DfE confirmation. Bristol is just below the Core City average of -0.09 and the national average of zero.
Percentage of pupils achieving the national standard in reading, writing and maths at KS2	BCP032a	Annual	Changed Definition for 2016/17	Establish baseline	53%	n/a - New PI	This is a new measure based on the expected national standard at the end of Key Stage 2. This is provisional 2015/16 Academic Year data, awaiting DfE confirmation. Bristol is in line with the national average which represents an improvement on last year.
Reduce the percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training	BCP033	Quarterly	5.9%	5.6%	Data not due	n/a	Performance measure is under review following recent DfE guidance – awaiting further details
Overall employment rate of working age population	BCP034	Quarterly	75.9%	76.0%	74.9% (Below Target)	↑	Whilst below target, 74.9% is the best Q2 position since 2011/12 and 2%ppts up on the same period last year.
Reduce the percentage of adults with no formal qualifications (QoL Survey)	BCP035	Annual	9.80%	9.5%	Data not due	n/a	From 2017 we will implementing a different method of data collection for the Quality of Life Survey; as such there will be no data for this Performance Indicator this year.
Percentage of 17 to 21 year old care leavers in EET (statutory return - recorded around birthday) *	BCP036a	Quarterly	51.2%	58.0%	40.4% Q1 16/17 (Well Below Target)	↓	There is a 3 month data lag. This is because contact, activity and accommodation information is collected for each young person in the cohort within 3 months before and one month after each birthday with the exception of the young person's 17th Birthday where the collection period is 3 months after the young person's 17th Birthday. There were 104 young people who were care leavers with 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th or 21st birthdays between 1 April 2016 and 30 June 2016. Of these young people, 42 were in education, training or employment.
Percentage of 17 to 21 year old care leavers in EET (open referrals)	BCP036b	Quarterly	48%	58.0%	47% (Well Below Target)	↓	The target we have set is a deliberately very challenging one as part of our Children's Services Improvement Plan and to exceed the national average See Appendix B for management comments
Worklessness rate differentials in Bristol	BCP037	Quarterly	13.1%	12.8%	12.7% (Below Target)	↑	There are two reasons that affect workless differentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The main HYPE West programme which specifically targeted areas of need within the City has come to an end.</li> <li>The impact of welfare reform, (bedroom tax, benefit cap etc) causing movement of population</li> </ul> To address this, in the short-term we are holding a number of Jobs Fairs in the City, (especially in the run up to Christmas). We are also funding programmes within some of the most disadvantaged communities in the City.  In the longer term we are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leading on Employment and Skills within the West of England Devolution negotiations</li> <li>Co-commissioning the Work and Health Programme with the DWP in the West of England</li> <li>Developing a Health Pilot which will bring up to £10m to the West of England which explores new models of social prescribing for people with long term health issues or disabilities</li> <li>Developing a Work Zone model with the City's employment support providers which will specifically target holistic and integrated interventions in some of the City's most disadvantaged communities.</li> </ul>
The percentage of <b>Primary</b> schools rated good or better by Ofsted	DPE028e	Quarterly	89.60%	90.0%	91.7% (On Target)	↑	88 of 96 schools are rated good or outstanding. 5 require improvement, 3 are deemed to be inadequate.
The percentage of <b>Secondary</b> schools rated good or better by Ofsted	DPE028f	Quarterly	95.0%	100%	95% (Below Target)	↑	19 of the 20 schools that have been inspected are rated good or outstanding by Ofsted. Performance is above both the national and south west averages. City Academy is now within the Cabot Learning Federation and making good progress towards being removed from Special Measures.

## **Management report – BCP036a/b Percentage of 17 to 21 year old care leavers in Employment, Education or Training (EET)**

### Explanation of performance:

This measure is taken via care leaver contact recorded in the previous two months.

Further analysis of the data evidences the following influencing factors:

- EET recorded in August is adversely impacted by young people who have finished a course that ended in the summer term but have yet to confirm their place on another course of education, training or to have gained employment
- There was a dip in recording of activity status for young people for the 3 months of July, August and September due to service remodel, case load change/increase and staff departures and absence over the summer holiday period – this particularly impacted the recorded performance of one through care team in particular
- To a lesser extent, LCS/LAS incompatibility has also had an adverse impact on recorded performance for young people in Birth to 25 service

A truer measure of performance should be the October 2016 performance.

### Planned actions to bring metric back on target / maintain performance / improve further:

- New EET worker in post following departure of previous post holder.
- Enhanced careers information, advice and guidance service is now operational and first quarter outturn shows good early results.
- Council have launched new work placement scheme with the Mayor offering two placements and other departments/teams signed up.
- Provider information day delivered in September 2016 – various training and education providers.
- Opportunity Day delivered in October 2016 with Princes Trust – various training, education and
- EET opportunities circulated weekly to Leaving Care Personal Advisers and young people.
- ASDAN independence course launch scheduled for November 2016 with a course to run from January 2017.

Remedial actions taken to address the issues that have arisen regarding completion of care leaver activity status.

### Expected impact of the Actions (with timescales):

Aim to increase percentage in EET and reach target levels in year.

### Financial related information:

### Other relevant information:

## Definitions of Performance Indicators

Healthy & Caring		
Code	PI Title	PI Definition
BCP005a	Increase the percentage of adults receiving direct payments	<p>(X/Y)*100</p> <p>X: The number of users (adults receiving direct payments) receiving direct-payments and part-direct payments at the year end 31st March.</p> <p>Source: SALT Measure LTS001b Tables 1a and 1b – sum of columns ‘Direct Payment Only’ and ‘Part Direct Payment’</p> <p>Y: Clients (aged 18 or over) accessing long term support at the year end 31st March.</p> <p>Source: SALT Measure LTS001b Tables 1a and 1b – sum of clients in community columns headed ‘Direct Payment Only’, ‘Part Direct Payment’, ‘CASSR Managed Personal Budget’, ‘CASSR Commissioned Support only’</p>
BCP005b	Increase the percentage of carers receiving direct payments for support direct to carer	<p>(X/Y)*100</p> <p>X: The number of carers receiving direct-payments and part direct payments in the year to 31st March.</p> <p>Source: SALT Measure LTS003 Table 1a sum of row ‘total carers’ for columns, ‘Direct Payment’ and ‘Part Direct Payment’</p> <p>Y: Carers (caring for someone aged 18 or over) receiving carer specific services in the year to 31st March.</p> <p>Source: SALT Measure LTS003 Table 1a sum of row ‘total carers’ for all columns excluding ‘No direct support provided to carer’ and ‘Information Advice and Other Universal Services / Signposting</p>
BCP006	Increase the percentage of adults with learning difficulties known to HSC, who are in paid employment	<p>The measure shows the proportion of adults with a learning disability who are “known to the council” (see definition below), who are recorded as being in paid employment. The information would have to be captured or confirmed within the reporting period 1 April to 31 March.</p> <p>The definition of individuals ‘known to the council’ is restricted to those adults of working age with a primary support reason of learning disability support who received long term support during the year (recorded in SALT Measure LTS001a, table 1a)</p> <p>The measure is focused on ‘paid’ employment. Voluntary work is not collected in SALT and thus, is excluded from the measure. Paid employment is measured using the following two categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Working as a paid employee or self-employed (16 or more hours per week);</li> <li>and,</li> <li>&gt; Working as a paid employee or self-employed (up to 16 hours per week).</li> </ul> <p>A ‘paid employee’ is one who works for a company, community or voluntary organisation, council or other organisation and has their National Insurance paid for directly from their wages and is earning at or above the National Minimum Wage. This includes those who are working in supported employment (i.e. those receiving support and assistance from a specialist agency to maintain their job) who are earning at or above the National Minimum Wage.</p> <p>‘Self-employed’ is defined as those who work for themselves and generally pay their National Insurance themselves. This should also include those who are unpaid family workers (i.e. those who do unpaid work for a business they own or for a business a relative owns).</p>
BCP009	Increase the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at Early Years Foundation	<p>This measures the number of children achieving 78 points across all 13 EYFSP scales with at least 6 points or more in each of the PSED and CLL scales, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children assessed against the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile.</p> <p>Early Years Foundation Stage – this is a statutory framework for children’s learning and development and welfare from birth to the end of the academic year in which they turn 5. It covers six areas of learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Personal, Social and Emotional Development (3 scales)</li> <li>&gt; Communication, Language and Literacy (4 scales)</li> <li>&gt; Problem-solving, reasoning and numeracy (3 scales)</li> <li>&gt; Knowledge and understanding of the world (1 scale)</li> <li>&gt; Physical Development (1 scale)</li> <li>&gt; Creative Development (1 scale)</li> </ul> <p>The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile is an assessment of children’s achievement at the end of the academic year in which they turn 5.</p> <p>This indicator is not wholly a schools based indicator. It is also includes achievement figures provided by Local Authorities for children in the private, voluntary and independent sector who are still in receipt of funding in the term preceding their key stage 1 studies.</p>
DPE009	Percentage of older people at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation	<p>This measures the proportion of older people aged 65 and over discharged from hospital to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting), who are at home or in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting 91 days after the date of their discharge from hospital.</p> <p>Those who are in hospital or in a registered care home (other than for a brief episode of respite care from which they are expected to return home) at the three month date and those who have died within the three months are not reported in the numerator.</p>
DPE076a	Reduce the permanent admissions aged 65+ to residential and nursing care, per 100,000 population	<p>This is a two part-measure reflecting the number of younger adults (part 1) and older people (part 2) whose long-term support needs are best met by admission to residential and nursing care homes relative to the population size of each group. The measure compares council records with ONS population estimates.</p> <p>People counted in this measure should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Residents where the local authority makes any contribution to the costs of care, no matter how trivial the amount and irrespective of how the balance of these costs are met;</li> <li>&gt; Supported residents in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Local authority-staffed care homes for residential care;</li> <li>o Independent sector care homes for residential care;</li> <li>o Registered care homes for nursing care; and,</li> <li>o Residential or nursing care which is of a permanent nature and where the intention is that the spell of care should not be ended by a set date.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For people classified as permanent residents, the care home would be regarded as their normal place of residence.</p> <p>Where a person who is normally resident in a care home is temporarily absent at 31 March 2016 (e.g. through temporary hospitalisation) and the local authority is still providing financial support for that placement, the person should be included in the numerator.</p> <p>Trial periods in residential or nursing care homes where the intention is that the stay will become permanent should also be included.</p> <p>‘Whether a resident or admission is counted as permanent or temporary depends on the intention of the placement at the time of admission.</p> <p>Interpretation:</p> <p>Analysis shows that older people are more likely to have their long-term support needs met in residential and nursing care settings than younger adults. Using a two-part measure means that we can separate age as a factor in the indicator and focus on the contribution of services to reducing the proportions for whom the most appropriate way of meeting their long-term care needs is in either a residential or nursing care setting.</p>

## Working & Learning

Code	PI Title	PI Definition
BCP031a	Key Stage 4: Attainment 8 - Points achieved at Grade C	Attainment 8 will measure the achievement of a pupil across 8 qualifications including mathematics (double weighted) and English (double weighted), 3 further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) measure and 3 further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or any other non-GCSE qualifications on the DfE approved list.
BCP031p	Key Stage 4: Progress 8 score	<p>Progress 8 score will be calculated for each pupil by comparing their achievement –their Attainment 8 score – with the average Attainment 8 score of all pupils nationally who had a similar starting point (or ‘prior attainment’), calculated using assessment results from the end of primary school. The greater the Progress 8 score, the greater the progress made by the pupil compared to the average of pupils with similar prior attainment.</p> <p>A school’s Progress 8 score will be calculated as the average of its pupils’ Progress 8 scores. It will give an indication of whether, as a group, pupils in the school made above or below average progress compared to similar pupils in other schools.</p>
BCP032a	Percentage of pupils achieving the national standard in reading, writing and maths at KS2	<p>Scaled scores help test results to be reported consistently from one year to the next. National curriculum tests are designed to be as similar as possible year on year, but slight differences in difficulty will occur between years. Scaled scores maintain their meaning over time so that two pupils achieving the same scaled score in different years will have demonstrated the same attainment.</p> <p>For the KS2 tests a scaled score of 100 will always represent the ‘expected standard’.</p> <p>A pupil’s scaled score will be based on their raw score. The raw score is the total number of marks a pupil receives in a test. The pupil’s raw score will be translated into a scaled score using a conversion table.</p>
BCP033	Reduce the percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training	The DfE is presently reviewing how this performance indicator is collected
BCP034	Overall employment rate of working age population	<p>This is the proportion of the working age population (16-64 [from April 16] for females and 16-64 for males) who are in employment according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition.</p> <p>These are National Statistics collected via ONS’ Annual Population Survey (essentially a version of Labour Force Survey with a boosted sample size for better accuracy at local area levels) and can be accessed via ONS’ NOMIS website: <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/Default.asp">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/Default.asp</a></p>
BCP035	Reduce the percentage of adults with no formal qualifications	The 2016/17 Quality of Life Questionnaire asks, on Q48, "What is your highest level of educational or technical qualification?" and a selection of answers from 'none' to 'higher degree or equivalent' are proffered. The survey was due to be carried out from 30 October 2016 and the responses are then analysed and reported early in 2017.
BCP036a	Percentage of 17 to 21 year old care leavers in EET (statutory return - recorded around birthday) *	<p>Statutory information is collected for relevant and former relevant young people whose 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th or 21st birthday falls within the collection period.</p> <p>‘Former care leavers’: All young people aged 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 who were looked after under any legal status (excl V3 or V41) on 1 April in their 17th year. A review of their education, employment or training status should take place within 3 months before or one month after the care leaver’s 17th birthday. The indicator therefore includes those who turn 17 during the year.</p> <p>‘In education, employment or training’: Engaged either full (at least 16 hrs per week) or part-time (less than 16 hrs per week) in one of the following:</p> <p><b>Higher education:</b></p> <p>‘Higher education’ means all studies at a higher academic level than A level. This includes degrees, diplomas in higher education, teaching and nursing quals, HNDs, ONDs, and BTEC. The educational course does not have to be residential. ‘Education other than higher:’ This means all other education not covered by ‘higher education’. The educational course does not have to be residential.</p> <p><b>Training or employment:</b></p> <p>‘Training’ includes government-supported training, including Youth Training, New Deal, Training for Work, and National Traineeships. ‘Employment’ includes paid employment, self-employment, and voluntary unpaid work. ‘Not in education, employment or training’: Data is also collected on those who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) using the following: NEET because of own illness or disability: Refers to young people where none of the EET categories applies, specifically because the young person’s own illness or disability has prevented them from participating in any of these activities. NEET other circumstances: Refers to young people not covered by any of the other EET or NEET categories. This includes people who are not able to participate in any of these activities because of pregnancy, or because they are parents or carers.</p> <p>Full details are held on the DfE website at: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-looked-after-return-2015-to-2016-guide">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-looked-after-return-2015-to-2016-guide</a></p>
BCP036b	Percentage of 17 to 21 year old care leavers in EET (open referrals)	Same definition as above, however the reporting period is on a rolling 12 month period to give an indication of the Statutory SSDA903 return.
BCP037	Worklessness rate differentials in Bristol	<p>This indicator measures the percentage of the working age population claiming out-of-work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods. Working age benefits include the main out-of-work client group categories (unemployed people on Jobseekers Allowance, Lone Parents on Income Support, Incapacity Benefits customers, and others on income-related benefits) and exclude the carer, disabled and bereaved client groups who are not subject to activation policies in the same way as other groups.</p> <p>Worst performing neighbourhoods are defined as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) with a benefit claim rate (as defined above) of 25% or more based on a 4 quarter average between May 2006 and February 2007. The areas covered will remain the same throughout the lifetime of the Indicator. (An average LSOA contains around 1,500 people)</p> <p>The working age population is defined (from April 16) as the sum of females aged 16-64 plus males aged 16-64.</p> <p>Data are presented as a rolling average of 4 quarters to account for seasonal variation. This indicator gives the benefit rate for the aggregate of all the worst performing neighbourhoods in the local authority area, not for each individual neighbourhood.</p>
DPE028e	The percentage of <b>Primary</b> schools rated good or better by Ofsted	This is a simple count of all Primary schools and academies within Bristol that are rated by Ofsted as ‘GOOD’ or better, using their inspection criteria. The figure is then presented as a percentage of all Primary schools within the area. The DfE publish the data on their web-site at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/monthly-management-information-ofsteds-school-inspections-outcomes#history">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/monthly-management-information-ofsteds-school-inspections-outcomes#history</a>
DPE028f	The percentage of <b>Secondary</b> schools rated good or better by Ofsted	This is a simple count of all Secondary schools and academies within Bristol that are rated by Ofsted as ‘GOOD’ or better, using their inspection criteria. The figure is then presented as a percentage of all Secondary schools within the area. The DfE publish the data on their web-site at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/monthly-management-information-ofsteds-school-inspections-outcomes#history">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/monthly-management-information-ofsteds-school-inspections-outcomes#history</a>

People Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Place Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Business Change & Resources Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Overview & Scrutiny Management Board Work Programme Items
<b>September 2016</b>				
Performance monitoring	Annual Report from Director of Public Health Suggested methodology: Report to meeting (People commission invited to attend)	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Suggested Methodology: report to meeting	Q1 Finance Monitoring for Business Change	Audit Referral re Public Engagement
Risk Register	Sexual Health Re-procurement (People commission invited to attend)	Residents Parking Schemes	Q1 Performance Report for Business Change	Cabinet Referral re the Elimination of the Gender and Race Pay Gap
BCC Adult Social Care Strategic Plan	Mental Health & Neighbourhoods (already agreed by Chair)	Q1 Performance Report	Business Change Directorate Risk Register	BCC International Strategy (Place)
Children Services Improvement Plan Year 2	Risk Register		Quarterly Update re Outcomes of Legal Cases (will be part of performance report) - TBC	Mayor's Response re Cabinet Referral - Budget Timetable and Mayor's Forward Plan
Bristol's Strategy for Children, Young People and Families & Children and Family Partnership work programme (N'ds Commission invited to attend)	NPs positioning briefing (no paper or dem services deadlines) to determine dates and format of further NP scrutiny through the municipal year			Scrutiny Work Programme - standing item
				Mayor's Forward Plan – standing item
				Scrutiny Resolution and Full Council Motion Tracker – standing item
				Protocol for dealing with exempt items
				Delivering the Corporate Plan – Outturn Performance Report for 2015/16
				Performance Indicators – Agreeing the best approach
				Q1 Financial Monitor

Page 109

Agenda Item 12

People Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Place Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Business Change & Resources Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Overview & Scrutiny Management Board Work Programme Items
<b>October 2016</b>				
The draft Corporate Strategy 2017-2022, Business Plan 2017/18 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2017/18 – 2021/22 (1 of 2)	The draft Corporate Strategy 2017-2022, Business Plan 2017/18 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2017/18 – 2021/22	The draft Corporate Strategy 2017-2022, Business Plan 2017/18 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2017/18 – 2021/22	The draft Corporate Strategy 2017-2022, Business Plan 2017/18 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2017/18 – 2021/22	
Models of Health and Social Care a) Better Care, b) Three tier model (to be preceded by an informal briefing regarding good practice in involving disabled people in service design and evaluation and co-production).	Budget Analysis for Neighbourhoods	Public Transport Information Strategy	Up-date: - Member's ICT Issues	
Re-commissioning Bristol Youth Links	Playing Pitch Strategy	Resilience Strategy		
	Herbicide Safe Alliance			
	Young People's Housing Pathway Plan			
<b>November 2016</b>				
The draft Corporate Strategy 2017-2022, Business Plan 2017/18 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2017/18 – 2021/22 (2 of 2)	Housing Delivery - positioning update paper	Joint Spatial Plan (WoE Joint Scrutiny)	Business Change Finance Information (extracted from Cabinet Report)	The draft Corporate Strategy 2017-2022, Business Plan 2017/18 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2017/18 – 2021/22
Annual Safeguarding Adult's Report	Libraries of the Future – update to Scrutiny	Joint Transport Study (WoE Joint Scrutiny)	In-depth Review: Bristol Workplace Programme (BWP). - To include up-date on Romney House Situation	Mayor's Forward Plan – standing item
Corporate Parenting Panel Annual report	Urban Parishes (information item)	Up-date on previous Transport Inquiry Day Recommendations	BCC Procurement - up-date	Scrutiny Resolution and Full Council Action Tracker – standing item
Annual Safeguarding Children's Report		MetroBus (WoE Joint Scrutiny)		Scrutiny Work Programme - to approve the outcomes from the workshop
Bristol as City of Sanctuary and Supporting refugees and asylum		Supported Bus Services		Democratic Engagement

People Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Place Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Business Change & Resources Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Overview & Scrutiny Management Board Work Programme Items
seekers, including unaccompanied minors / care leavers				
Home Care update		Cabinet Member Q&A Session		Preparing for Future Devolution Deals
<b>23rd Nov - Meeting in common</b> with South Gloucestershire Health Scrutiny Committee to receive an update on the University Hospitals Bristol response to the Verita Independent Report.				
<b>December 2016</b>				
<b>Briefing workshop (ahead of Feb Inquiry Day)</b> School places and admissions, to include information on exclusions and the Integrated Education and Capital Strategy (All Councillors invited to attend)	**No Neighbourhoods meeting in December**	Q2 Performance Monitoring	Business Change Finance Information (extracted from Cabinet Report) - to include ICT Spending Pressure	Budget Scrutiny
		Directorate Risk Register	Q2 Performance Report for Business Change. To include - Quarterly Update of Outcomes of Legal Cases	Democratic Engagement Select Committee Terms of Reference
<b>1st December – Meeting in common with South Gloucestershire Health Scrutiny Committee and North Somerset Health Committee:</b> Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP) (Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Councillors invited to attend)		Update on the Council's property portfolio	Debt Collection – what is/isn't being collected	Mayor's Forward Plan – standing item
		Cabinet Member for Place - Q&A Session		Scrutiny Work Programme - standing item
		Place Financial Monitoring -		Scrutiny Resolution and Full

People Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Place Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Business Change & Resources Scrutiny Work Programme Items	Overview & Scrutiny Management Board Work Programme Items
		Period 6 (extracted from Cabinet Report)		Council Action Tracker – standing item
<b>January 2017 – Note two OSM Meetings (5<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>)</b>				
Update on the Crisis Line	Neighbourhood Partnerships	Place Budget Scrutiny	Change Programme (ICT Projects/benefits realisation)	5 <sup>th</sup> Jan - Companies' Business Plans (to include exempt information)
Annual Education Performance – All Key Stages	Review of the Housing Revenue Account Business Plan	Cabinet Member for Homes Q&A Session	Channel Shift	19 <sup>th</sup> Jan - Budget Scrutiny – to consider and endorse the draft response to Cabinet
Performance monitoring Q2	Voluntary and Community Sector			
Commissioning approach	Supermarkets dealing with waste - update on current position	MetroWest (WoE Joint Scrutiny)	Business Change Finance Information (extracted from Cabinet Report) - to include ICT Spending Pressure	
Page 109	Finance Update (to include the context of Actions and Objectives set out for Neighbourhoods in the Corporate Strategy and Business Plan)		BCC Reserves and Provisions	
	Performance Information - Q2			

<b>February 2017</b>				
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Feb – Inquiry Day</b> School place planning and school admission arrangements (all Cllrs invited to attend)	Review of Parks - positioning statement	Air Quality Suggested Methodology: report to meeting (N'ds invited to attend)	Business Change Finance Information (extracted from Cabinet Report) - to include ICT Spending Pressure	Elimination of the Gender and Race Pay Gap
<b>27<sup>th</sup> Feb</b> Meeting in common with South Gloucestershire Health Scrutiny Committee to receive an update on the University Hospitals Bristol response to the Independent Review of	Local Housing Company Strategic Business Case	Energy Infrastructure Company	Procurement & Social Value Policy – Up-date	Process for Dealing with Exempt Material

Children's Cardiac Services in Bristol and a Review of pre-operative, perioperative and postoperative care in cardiac surgical services.				
	Bristol Waste Company	Cultural Strategy - Plus up-date on the Dec 15 Culture Inquiry Day Recommendations	Legal Services – business model, best practice and next steps	Feedback Regarding Budget Process
	Budget Issues ( to include an assessment of the impact of budget decisions on Neighbourhoods)	Cabinet Member Q&A Session (Cllr Tincknell)		Approach to Scrutiny
	Neighbourhood Partnerships			Scrutiny Resolution and Full Council Action Tracker – standing item
	Trial of Glyphosate -Free Weed Treatment - Report back			Inquiry Day Recommendation Tracker
Page 11				Scrutiny Work Programme - standing item
				Mayor's Forward Plan – standing item
<b>March 2017</b>				
Performance monitoring Q3	Performance Information - Q3	Performance Monitoring	Business Change Finance Information (extracted from Cabinet Report) - to include ICT Spending Pressure	Green Capital - maintaining the momentum – presentation and discussion (Place Scrutiny)
Risk Register	Risk Register	Energy Services	Q3 Performance Report for Business Change	Scrutiny Resolution and Full Council Action Tracker – standing item
Health and Wellbeing Board work programme – joint with Neighbourhoods	Finance Update	Climate Change and Energy Security Framework	Business Change Directorate Risk Register	Financial Monitor
Mental health working group action plan updated (Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Cllrs invited to attend)	Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme	Warm Up Bristol	Quarterly Update re Outcomes of Legal Cases (will be part of performance report)	Update from the Devo Working Group
Home Care Update (TBC)		ELENA Programme Update	ICT Spending Pressure – <i>Standing Item</i>	Mayor's Forward Plan – standing item

<p><i>Mental Health themed updates including a) Update following Mental Health Summit, b) Update following Freedom of Mind festival (Young People's Mental Health), c) Provision of mental health services (including provision of beds and maternal beds), d) The use of police custody as a place of safety (Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Councillors invited to attend). <b>It is suggested that this item moves to Neighbourhoods Scrutiny commission as Public Health Lead</b></i></p>				<p>Scrutiny Work Programme - standing item</p>
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### April 2017

<p><i>Health Providers - Quality Account reports (meeting in common with South Gloucestershire Council) – new date to be arranged</i></p>		<p>Joint Spatial Plan <i>Suggested methodology: report to meeting (WoE joint scrutiny)</i></p>		<p>Future of Performance Reporting</p>
<p>- Other health updates (Members to highlight required information)</p>		<p>Joint Transport Study <i>Suggested methodology: report to meeting (WoE joint scrutiny)</i></p>		<p>Annual Performance Report (note – provisional item)</p>
		<p>Colston Hall</p>		<p>Financial Monitor</p>
		<p>Arena Update (WoE joint scrutiny also looking at the Arena)</p>		
		<p>North Fringe and Cribbs Patchway New Neighbourhood (TBC)</p>		

### May 2017

<p><b>Education themed meeting</b></p>		<p>Visit to the Bottle Yard Studios and Filwood Green Business Park</p>		
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Learning City Board Work programme				
Update on the Employment and Skills strategy (to include information on work experience)				
SENCO responsibilities, SEND reforms and High Needs funding – the impact on pupils and their learning				
Alternative Learning update report (including information on exclusions)				

## June 2017

Youth Links re-commissioning update	Performance Information - Q4			Financial Monitor
Children Services Improvement Plan Year 2	Risk Register			
Youth Offending Team update (to include information about YOP in Gangs)	Finance Update			

## Items to be scheduled

Further scrutiny of the Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP)	Council Tax Reduction Scheme	Long Ashton Park and Ride - Management	Income Generation - review of outcomes following KPMG review	<i>Provisional item</i> – Update (s) from the Future of Devolution Working Group
	Information, Advice and Guidance Review	Prince Street Bridge Report		<i>Provisional item</i> – Update (s) from the Democratic Engagement Select Committee
	Libraries	Property Items x3 Postponed (December)		Outcome of the external review of Bristol City Council's budget – <i>note OSM have requested that the Vice Chair oversees this part of the meeting</i>
	Voluntary Community Sector	Bristol Transport Plan (postponed from Feb - date TBC)		Outcome of the external review of Green Capital
	Provisional - TBC by Strategic Director - Briefing on Information, Advice and Guidance Review	City Centre Movement Strategy and City Centre North East Spatial Framework (postponed)		Outcome of the external review of elections (note – report may also be shared with the Democratic Engagement Select Committee)

