

People Scrutiny Commission

23rd 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

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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 22nd 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 18th 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"> An employment team has been formed comprising six Care Advisors and A Practitioner Manager. responsible for this area 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. Meetings had previously taken place with Plus, Remploi etc Links have been made with the Job centre and they will send representatives to the next Employment Meeting. Approaches have been made to the NHS but have not yet received a response. Initial Links have also been made with other employers such as Tesco's and Lidl
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.

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"> The main HYPE West programme which specifically targeted areas of need within the City has come to an end. The impact of welfare reform, (bedroom tax, benefit cap etc) causing movement of population 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"> Leading on Employment and Skills within the West of England Devolution negotiations Co-commissioning the Work and Health Programme with the DWP in the West of England 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 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.
The percentage of Primary 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 Secondary 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"> > Working as a paid employee or self-employed (16 or more hours per week); and, > Working as a paid employee or self-employed (up to 16 hours per week). <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"> > Personal, Social and Emotional Development (3 scales) > Communication, Language and Literacy (4 scales) > Problem-solving, reasoning and numeracy (3 scales) > Knowledge and understanding of the world (1 scale) > Physical Development (1 scale) > Creative Development (1 scale) <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"> > 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; > Supported residents in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Local authority-staffed care homes for residential care; o Independent sector care homes for residential care; o Registered care homes for nursing care; and, 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. <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: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/Default.asp</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>Higher education:</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>Training or employment:</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: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-looked-after-return-2015-to-2016-guide</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 Primary 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 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/monthly-management-information-ofsteds-school-inspections-outcomes#history
DPE028f	The percentage of Secondary 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 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/monthly-management-information-ofsteds-school-inspections-outcomes#history