

Definitions of Performance Indicators

| Healthy & Caring | | |
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| 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 |
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| 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 | <p>The reporting is at the end of each quarter. It shows the ‘as is’ position at the end of each quarter, NOT the three month average of Nov - Jan [statutory return]... This means that the outturn data is not comparable with National data, but it does give the most up-to-date position.</p> <p>Data relates to young people who were aged 16-18 on the day of the count. Young people aged 16 to 18 years are counted as either: Education, employment or training (EET) if they are in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education (including gap year students who have an agreed deferred HE entry date) • Government supported training; • Employment; Not in education, employment or training (NEET) if they are not engaged in one of the EET activities above, including those: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking a personal development opportunity, voluntary work or activity agreement • Seeking or waiting to start work or learning • Not yet ready for work or learning • Not available to the labour market (including those experiencing ill health, caring for a child, or out of the country) Neither EET or NEET if they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • currently residing in a custodial institution • a refugee or asylum seeker who has not yet been granted citizenship Young people neither EET or NEET are excluded from the calculation. Current situation not known if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their current situation is not known • they cannot be contacted • they refuse to disclose their current activity • their records are no longer current An adjustment is made to the numbers EET and NEET to allow for young people whose records are no longer current.</p> |
| 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 ends on 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: <u>Higher education:</u> ‘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. <u>Training or employment:</u> ‘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. 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-ofsted-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-ofsted-school-inspections-outcomes#history |