

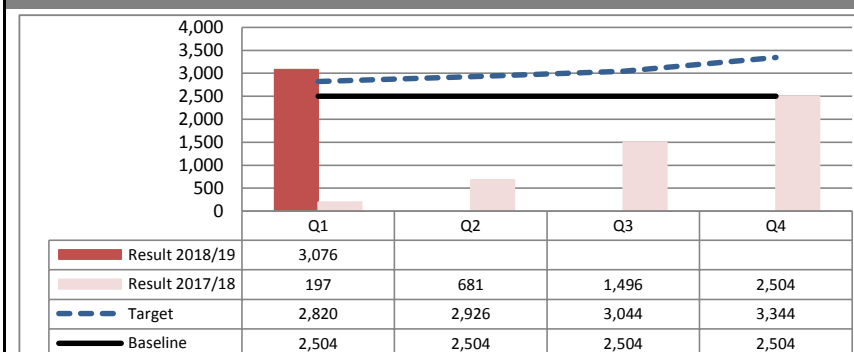
## Appendix A - Performance Monitoring April to June 2018

### Council Plan 2018/19 Quarter 1 Summary of Performance

Measures:		67						Quarterly Measures		Q1	Frequency	Preferred direction of travel	
Reported this quarter:		18 (including 2 trend measures without a target)						or		2018/19	Monthly Quarterly 1/2 Yearly Annual		
RAG Summary:		★	✓	●	▲	N/A	Trend			18/19			
		2	6	4	4	49	2	Annual Measures					
<b>Outcome 1: Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in</b>													
★ Blue	1	1.1.1	Number of jobs created								N/A	A	△
✓ Green	0	1.1.2	Birmingham citizens supported into education/training & employment through employment support activity								★	Q	△
● Amber	0	1.1.3	Number of apprenticeship starts per 1,000								N/A	A	△
▲ Red	0	1.1.4	Percentage of adults with an NVQ qualification, verses national								N/A	A	△
N/A	9	1.2.1	Birmingham's unemployment rate verses the national average								Not Available	Q	▽
		1.2.2	Narrowing the pay gap for citizens across the city								N/A	A	▽
		1.3.1	Small and Medium Enterprises starts and closures								N/A	A	△
		1.4.1a	Carriageways - Principal roads where maintenance should be considered								N/A	A	▽
		1.4.1b	Carriageways - Non-principal classified roads where maintenance should be considered								N/A	A	▽
		1.4.2	Increased percentage of trips taken by bicycles								Not Available	Q	△
<b>Outcome 2: Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in</b>													
★ Blue	1	2.1.1	Percentage of new Education Health Care (EHC) plans issued within 20 weeks, excluding exceptions								●	Q	△
✓ Green	1	2.1.2	Percentage of pupils with an Educational Health Care Plan								N/A	A	▽
● Amber	2	2.1.3	Children's Trust meeting or exceeding their performance targets								▲	Q	△
▲ Red	1	2.1.4	Average length of time from a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family								●	Q	▽
N/A	12	2.1.5	Percentage of care leavers who are in Education, Employment, and Training (EET)								✓	Q	△
		2.1.6	First time entrants (FTEs) into the youth justice system								Trend	Q	▽
		2.2.1	Percentage of children achieving a good level of development - Early Years Foundation Stage								N/A	A	△
		2.2.2a	Key Stage 2 Attainment - proportion reaching expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths								N/A	A	△
		2.2.2b	Key Stage Attainment Percentage children achieving strong pass (9-5) in English and Maths								N/A	A	△
		2.2.3	Average progress 8 score of Birmingham pupils compared to National pupils								N/A	A	△
		2.3.1	The proportion of years 12 and 13 not in employment, education or training (NEET)								★	Q	▽
		2.3.2	Proportion of the population aged 16 to 24 qualified to at least level 3								N/A	A	△
		2.3.3	Proportion of the population aged 16 to 24 qualified to at least level 4								N/A	A	△
		2.3.4	Children with SEN - Progress 8								N/A	A	△
		2.3.5	Children in Care – Progress 8								N/A	A	△
		2.4.1a	Percentage of children overweight or obese at reception								N/A	A	▽
		2.4.1b	Percentage of children overweight or obese at year 6								N/A	A	▽
		2.4.2	Number of 2 year old children accessing flexible free entitlement to early education (EEE)								N/A	A	△
<b>Outcome 3: Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age well in</b>													
★ Blue	0	3.1.1	Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like								N/A	A	△
✓ Green	1	3.1.2	Proportion of carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like								N/A	A	△
● Amber	1	3.2.1	Reduced number of long term admissions to residential care and nursing care								▲	Q	▽
▲ Red	2	3.2.2	Reduced delayed transfers of care								▲	Q	▽
N/A	3	3.2.3	Older people (65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into re-enablement / rehabilitation services								N/A	A	△
		3.3.1	More people will exercise independence, choice and control over their care through the use of direct payments								●	Q	△
		3.3.2	Proportion of adults a learning disability support in paid employment								✓	Q	△
<b>Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in</b>													
★ Blue	0	4.1.1	Improved cleanliness – streets and green spaces								N/A	A	△
✓ Green	4	4.1.2	Increase Recycling, Reuse, and Green waste								●	Q	△
● Amber	1	4.1.3	Residual household waste per household								✓	Q	▽
▲ Red	1	4.2.1	Number of new homes completed in the city across a range of tenures								N/A	A	△
N/A	13	4.2.2	Number of properties improved in the Private Rented Sector as a result of Local Authority intervention								✓	Q	△
		4.2.3	Homes built that are affordable								N/A	1/2 Y	△
		4.2.4	Minimising households living in temporary accommodation								✓	Q	▽
		4.3.1	Reducing the number of rough sleepers across the city								N/A	A	▽
		4.3.2	Households where homelessness is prevented or relieved								▲	Q	△
		4.4.1	Reduce Nitrogen Oxide emissions (CAZ) levels in the City's air quality management areas (Ug/M3)								N/A	A	▽
		4.4.2	Reduce Particulate Matter levels in the City's air quality management areas								N/A	A	▽
		4.5.1	Feeling of safety outside in local area during the day								N/A	A	△
		4.5.2	Feeling of safety outside in local area after dark								N/A	A	△
		4.5.3	Completed safeguarding enquiries which involved concerns about domestic abuse								Trend	Q	▽
		4.6.1	It is important to be able to influence decisions affecting my local area								N/A	A	△
		4.6.2	I can influence decisions								N/A	A	△
		4.7.1	Reduce inequalities between wards: e.g. health, educational achievement, male, female								N/A	1/2 Y	▽
		4.7.2	Percentage of gap reduction of people living in the city and working in the city								✓	Q	▽
		4.7.3	New Residents' survey measure about citizens' pride in the city								N/A	A	△
		4.8.1	Increased number of international, sporting, cultural and major events in our landmark venues, shared spaces, communities and libraries								N/A	A	△
<b>Outcome 5: Birmingham residents gain the maximum benefit from hosting the Commonwealth Games</b>													
★ Blue	0	5.1.1	Volume of Games contracts awarded to Birmingham/W Midlands companies								N/A		
✓ Green	0	5.1.2	Volume of / development of sustainable business on the back of the Games								N/A		
● Amber	0	5.2.1	Creation and use of Health and well-being initiatives								N/A		
▲ Red	0	5.2.2	Percentage rise in young people and adults engaged in physical activity								N/A		
N/A	12	5.3.1	Delivery of the transport and sporting infrastructure on time and on budget								N/A		
		5.3.2	Community use of sporting infrastructure – making the master plans a reality								N/A		
		5.4.1	Apprenticeships/skills courses/entry level employment offered to unemployed Birmingham citizens across core Games related industries – security, catering, cleaning, technology etc.								N/A		
		5.4.2	Internships and skills development as a result offered and delivered by Games partners and / or supporting businesses								N/A		
		5.5.1	Community volunteer projects delivered as a result of the Games (e.g. 'spring clean' of streets)								N/A		
		5.5.2	Use the games to create / foster active citizenship projects and ensure those volunteers play a role in the Games								N/A		
		5.5.3	Citizen engagement with the cultural programme								N/A		
		5.5.4	New Residents' survey measure to link active life-styles, culture and wellbeing with cohesion impact								N/A		

## Outcome 1: Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in

### 1.1.2 Birmingham citizens supported into education/training & employment through employment support activity



#### Commentary:

The cumulative performance as at the end of Quarter 1 2018 is 3,067, against a cumulative target of 2,820. This includes 563 young people supported into education, training or employment through the Youth Promise Plus project. This significant number reflects the fact that contracted provision within the project came to an end in July and the young people supported by these contracts progressed into their destinations.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

#### Status:

Q4-17

RED

Q1

BLUE

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

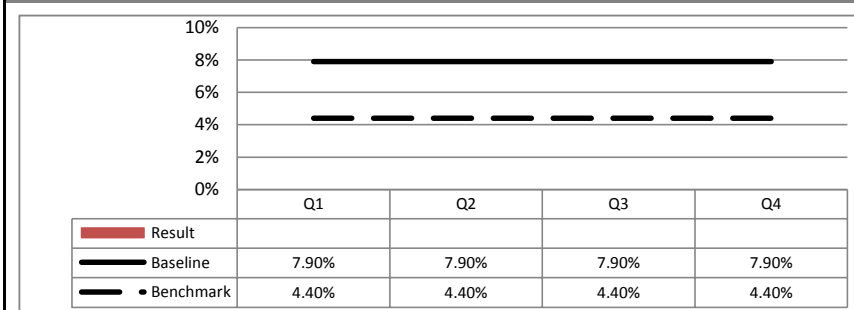
+256.0

#### Year-end Target:

3,344

A cumulative result which is not comparable with the previous year. To meet our end of contract target we will need an increase of 268 by end of year

### 1.2.1 Birmingham's unemployment rate versus the national average via International Labour Organisation Unemployment



#### Commentary:

Data for the period ending June 2018 is due to be released in October 2018.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

#### Status:

Q1

Not Available

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

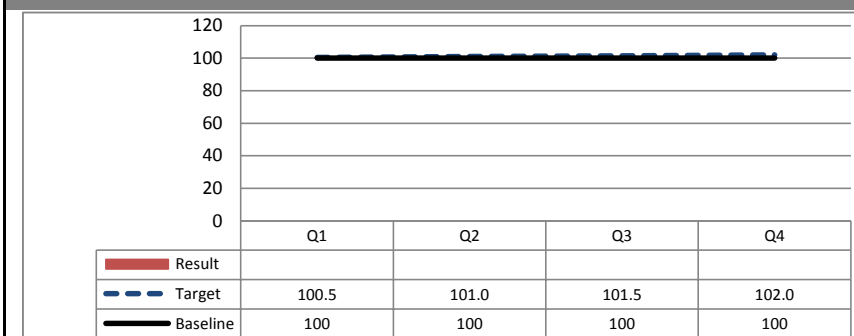
#### Year-end Target:

No target set

#### Benchmark:

4.40%  
National average

### 1.4.2 Increased percentage of trips taken by bicycles



#### Commentary:

Result not available for this period, awaiting finalisation of the contract with our new supplier, CA Traffic.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

#### Status:

Q1

Not Available

Q2

Q3

Q4

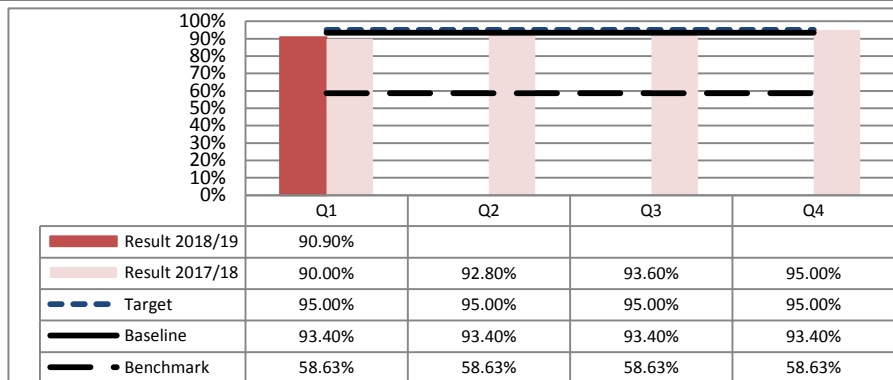
#### Variance from target:

#### Year-end Target:

102

## Outcome 2: Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in

### 2.1.1 Percentage of new Education Health Care (EHC) plans issued within 20 weeks, excluding exceptions



#### Commentary:

Within tolerance - Up to end of March there was a focus on ensuring that all Statements were transferred over to Education and Health Care Plans (EHCPs). This has had a knock on effect on the EHC plans completed in May and June. The figures are now picking up - for the end of June 10 out of 11 plans were completed in the 20 week timescale.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

#### Status:

Q4 -17

GREEN

Q1

AMBER

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

-4.1%

#### Year-end Target:

95%

To meet our 2018/19 target we will need an average increase of 1.4% per quarter over the next 3 quarters.

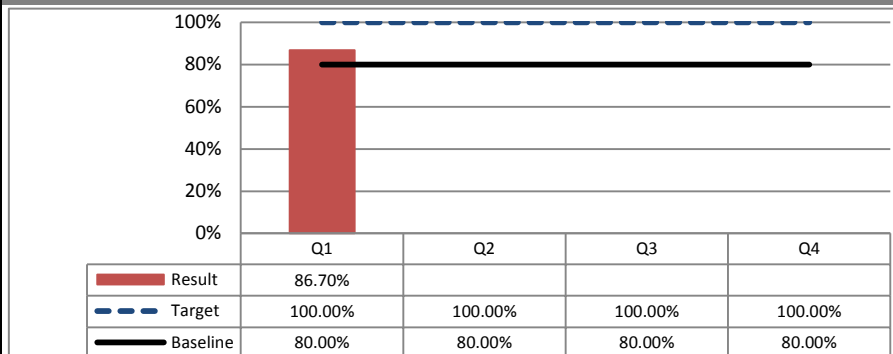
#### Benchmark:

58.63%

National average

### 2.1.3 Children's Trust meeting or exceeding their performance targets

Total of 15 individual indicators monitored separately as part of the contract



#### Commentary:

13 of the 15 Birmingham contract key performance indicators met target.

KPI's below target are;

- Percentage of referrals with a decision within 24 hours (bigger is better, result of 81% against the 85% target).

- Average caseload of qualified social workers (smaller is better, result of 16 against the target of 15).

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

#### Status:

Q1

RED

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

-13.3%

#### Year-end Target:

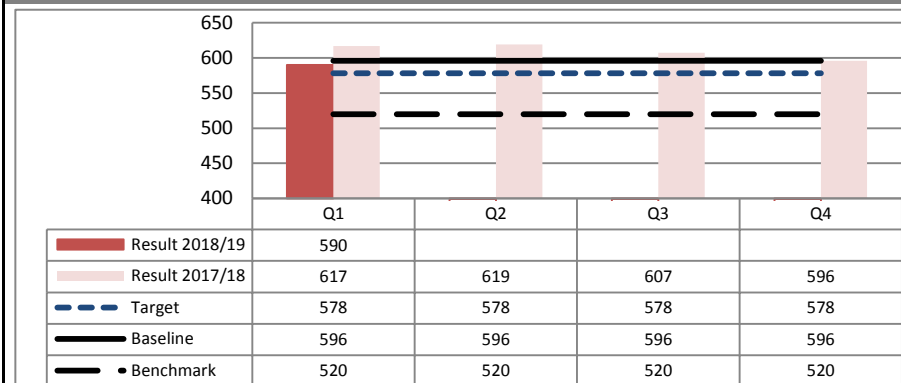
100%

To meet our 2018/19 target we will need the 2 KPI's within the contract to be on track or above their individual set targets, and, performance against the 13 KPI's to either remain on target or improve over the next 3 quarters.

## Outcome 2: Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in

### 2.1.4 Average length of time from a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family

Three years average (in days)



#### Commentary:

Within tolerance - This indicator is measured as an average over a 3 year period and although there has been a steady decrease in the number of days indicating improved performance our result of 590 days is above our target of 578 days and the national average of 520 day. Actions to improve performance include;

- Monthly adoption monitoring meeting in each area office to improve timeliness
- increased understanding of and some take up of Early Permanence Planning (EPP)
- the introduction of bi-monthly profiling meetings to encourage consideration of internal adopters and children in the pipeline(rolling average for internal adoptive placements for Apr-July 2018 is 62.5% compared to an average of 50% internal placements last year)
- upturn in recruitment leading to greater placement choice- a robust marketing plan should encourage further interest
- increased children's social worker confidence due to weekly Post Adoption Support (PAS) service, improvements in paperwork arising from panel audit feedback loop e.g. Child Permanence Report (CPR) checklist and CPR training
- tenacity in achieving adoption for children with very complex needs
- impact of therapeutic training across adoption service, for staff and adopters e.g. families considering children with Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)
- more streamlined service from Medical advisors which mitigates delay

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

#### Status:

Q1-17

GREEN

Q1

AMBER

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

+12

#### Year-end Target:

578

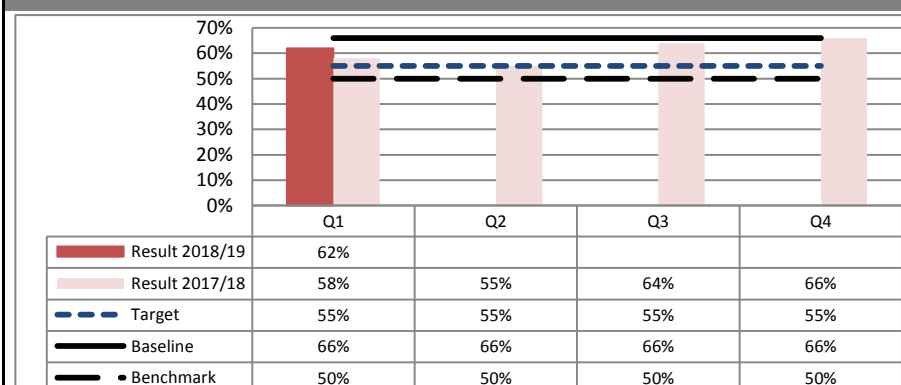
To meet our target we will need an average decrease of 4 days per quarter over the next three quarters.

#### Benchmark:

520

National average

### 2.1.5 Percentage of care leavers who are in Education, Employment, and Training (EET)



#### Commentary:

On track - Performance is above target and there is ongoing work to maintain performance and ensure that Care Leavers have the best possible opportunity to access education, employment and training.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

#### Status:

Q1-17

N/A Trend

Q1

GREEN

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

+7.0%

#### Year-end Target:

55%

We have exceeded our 2018/19 Q1 target by 7% and performance is above the national average by 12%.

#### Benchmark:

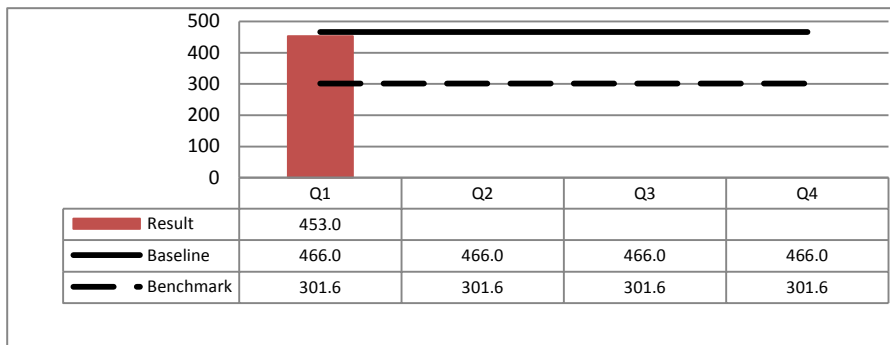
50%

National average

## Outcome 2: Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in

### 2.1.6 First time entrants (FTEs) into the youth justice system

(per 100,000 population aged 10 to 17)



#### Commentary:

- In Birmingham the number of FTEs continues to fall in a national context where rates have been going up. Birmingham's performance is comparable with other core cities; however, rates remain above the national average.
- This Indicator is very much affected by the local 'landscape, including the policies, practices and targets of the Police. The Youth offending Service Partnership is overseeing a review and assessment of partners practices, as to their impact on the FTE rate; with the view of implementing mitigating actions were required.
  - The Youth offending Service is reviewing the deployment of its seconded Police officers in relation to pre-court Think Family interventions and Joint Decision Making Panels (the latter relating to the administration of pre-court disposals)
- There are prevailing issues across the city in relation to gang activity and serious violent crime; where a significant number of young people involved have no previous involvement with services and where there is increasing evidence of the criminal exploitation of some of these young people by organised crime groups.
- As a response to these issues, there is now a comprehensive city wide partnership strategy in place addressing gangs and criminal exploitation, which is overseen by the Community Safety Partnership via a 'Gangs & Organised Crime Strategic Board' and operationalised through an 'Operational Group' (focusing on disruption and enforcement) and a 'Criminal Exploitation Panel' (focussing on the protection and prevention of vulnerable children and young people).

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

#### Status:

**Q1** Trend

**Q2**

**Q3**

**Q4**

#### Variance from target:

#### Year-end Target:

Trend

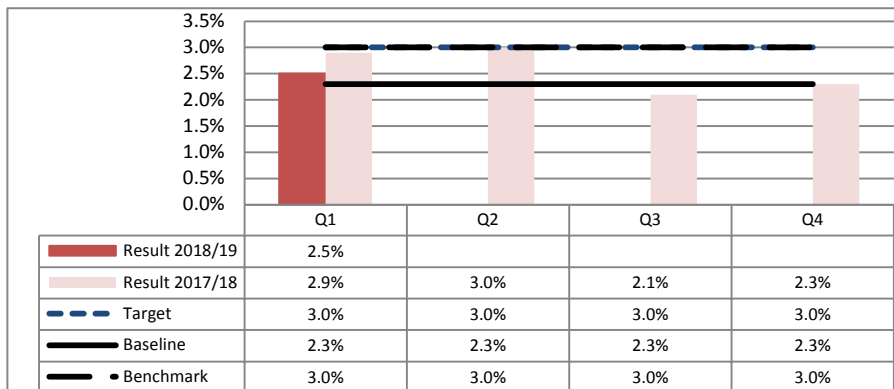
In comparison with the baseline the number of first time entrants has reduced from 466 to 453 (-2.78%). We are 151.4 above the National average of 301.6 and 69 above the Core City average of 384.

#### Benchmark:

301.6  
National average

## Outcome 2: Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in

### 2.3.1 The proportion of years 12 and 13 not in employment, education or training (NEET)



#### Commentary:

The Department for Education (DfE) have released the June 2018 figures by local authority. The proportion of young people aged 16-18 who are NEET remains lower than the national average at 2.5 % compared to 3% for England. The mean indicator for Statistical Neighbours is 2.9%. As of June 2018, this equates to 681 NEET young people aged 16-18.

Significant work continues to reduce the proportion of young people, whose participation status is 'Not Known' (NK). In this period it remains high at 6.5% when compared to the England average of 3.1%. The mean indicator for Statistical Neighbours is 2.7%. This equates to 1,753 young people. In the same period last year, the proportion of young people with a Not Known status was 6.9%. Work continues to improve timeliness in identifying current destinations of young people.

When the NEET and NK figures are combined for June 2018, under the new DfE methodology, the NEET figure is 9.2% (May 2018 - 9%) compared to 5.9% (May 2018 - 5.7%) for England.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

#### Status:

Q4-17

BLUE

Q1

BLUE

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

-0.5%

#### Year-end Target:

3.0%

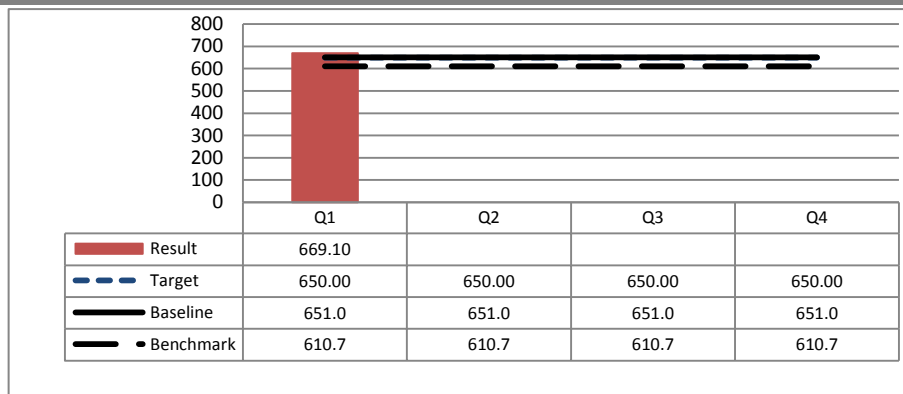
At Q1, we have achieved our 2018/19 target set and performance is better than the national average by 0.5%.

#### Benchmark:

3%  
National average

## Outcome 3: Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age well in

### 3.2.1 Reduced number of long term admissions to residential care and nursing care (per 100,000 65+)



#### Commentary:

In the 12 months up to June 2018, the rate of citizens aged 65+ admitted into permanent residential accommodation was reported as 669.1 per 100k population, above the target of 650 (smaller is better). This is due to a spike towards the end of quarter 4 and beginning of quarter 1. Our admissions are expected to come back within target as the year goes on.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

#### Status:

Q4-17

N/A

Q1

RED

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

+19.1

#### Year-end Target:

650.0

To meet our 2018/19 target we will need an average decrease of 6.4 per quarter over the next 3 quarters.

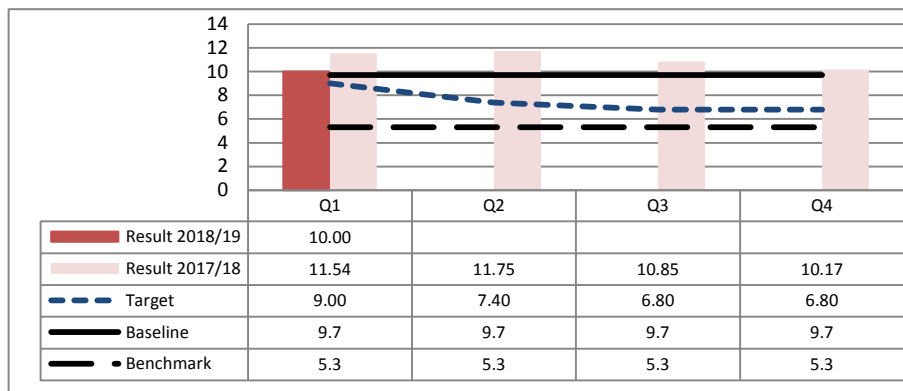
#### Benchmark:

610.7

National average

### 3.2.2 Reduced delayed transfers of care

Daily Average Delay beds per day per 100,000 18+ population - combined figure - Social Care only and Joint NHS and Social Care



#### Commentary:

Reported a month in arrears, result of 10 relates to May 2018.

There has been a slight increase in the number of delays. This is due to the implementation of the framework contract and is expected to be a short term increase. Work has been ongoing with commissioning to ensure that impact is kept to a minimum.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

#### Status:

Q4-17

RED

Q1

RED

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

+1.0

#### Year-end Target:

6.8

To meet our 2018/19 target we will need an average decrease of 1.1, per quarter, over the next 3 quarters.

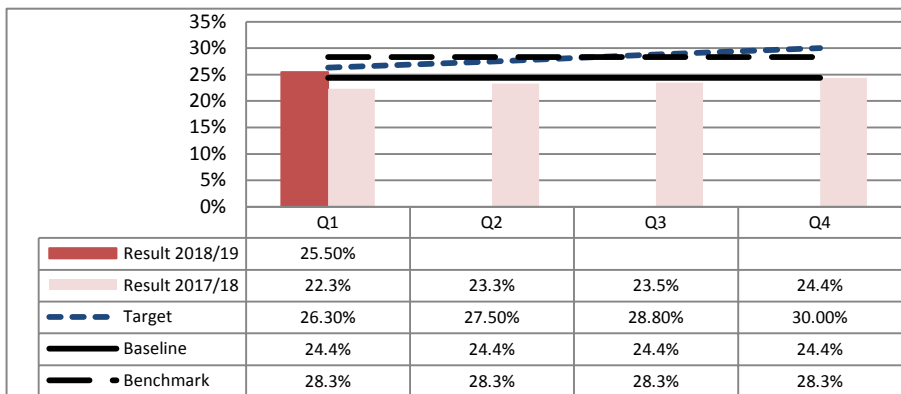
#### Benchmark:

5.3

National average

## Outcome 3: Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age well in

### 3.3.1 More people will exercise independence, choice and control over their care through the use of Uptake of Direct Payments



#### Commentary:

The Direct Payments implementation plan was agreed at the Direct Payments board on 9 July and will be presented to the Health and Wellbeing Board on 31 July.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

#### Status:

Q4-17

GREEN

Q1

AMBER

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

-0.8%

#### Year-end Target:

30.0%

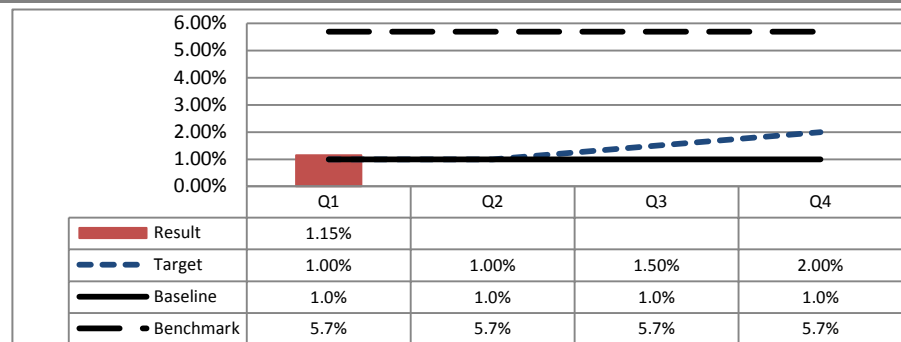
To meet our 2018/19 target we will need an average increase of 1.5 over the next 3 quarters which will also put us above the national average.

#### Benchmark:

28.3%  
National average

### 3.3.2 Proportion of adults a learning disability support in paid employment

Service users aged 18-64 with learning disabilities in employment



#### Commentary:

Adults Social Care and health are working with colleagues within the Economy Directorate to see how to best utilise the various funding streams available to improve employment outcomes for this client group. Through the new model of Social Work - Citizen employment aspirations will be supported where possible via point 1. Through wider work around prevention first and the development of community assets - the use of volunteering and social participation will be explored as the first step for some Citizens. The Service is working with CPS to ensure that similar to NEET indicators, the social value elements also consider apprenticeships for people with learning disabilities. The Day Opportunities Strategy was agreed by Cabinet in July 2018. This has set out the intention to develop employment opportunities.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

#### Status:

Q1

GREEN

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

+0.2%

#### Year-end Target:

2%

To meet our 2018/19 target we will need an average increase of 0.29, per quarter, over the next 3 quarters.

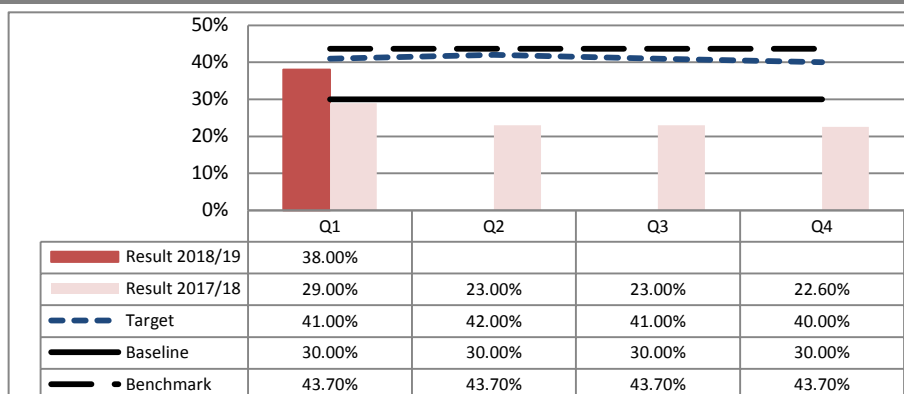
#### Benchmark:

5.7%  
National average



## Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

### 4.1.2 Increase Recycling, Reuse, and Green waste



#### Commentary:

This is the percentage of the total waste disposed of that was reused, recycled or composted during the current financial year. The recycling figure includes recycled bottom ash. The estimated year to date figure of 38% is below the profiled target of 41% but within tolerance. However there was a reduction in bottom ash recycling due to a slight overrun of the planned maintenance shutdown of the Tyseley Energy Recovery Facility in April and minor plant issues in May. The introduction of the Waste Recycling Collection Officers is expected to assist in increasing recycling rates.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

#### Status:

Q4-17

**RED**

Q1

**AMBER**

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

-3.0%

#### Year-end Target:

40%

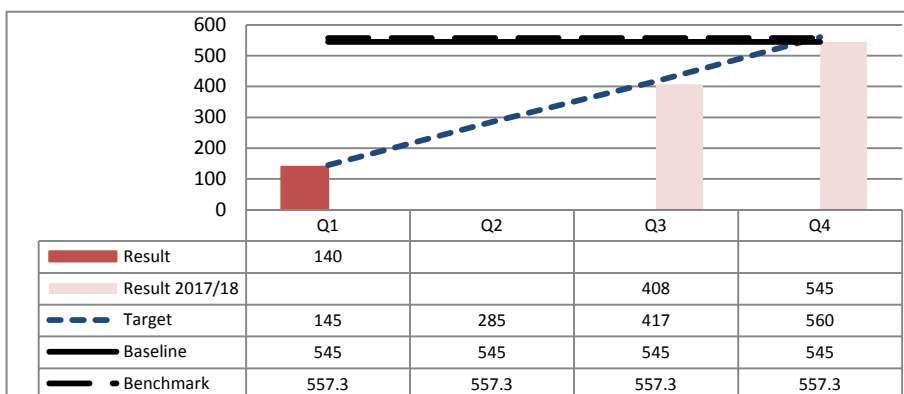
To meet our 2018/19 target we will need an average increase of 0.7%, per quarter, over the next 3 quarters.

#### Benchmark:

43.7%  
England average

### 4.1.3 Residual household waste per household

Reduce collected household waste - kg per household



#### Commentary:

The Baseline and Benchmark figures are cumulative year end values. This is the average (mean) amount of residual waste collected directly from households. The estimated financial year to date figure of 140 kg per household is better than the profiled target of 145 kg per household but is an increase on the 137.99 kg collected for the same period last year. The amount of collected household residual waste is estimated to be slightly higher in the first quarter (April to June) of this year compared to the same period last year. The introduction of the Waste Recycling Collection Officers is expected to assist in reducing the amount of collected residual waste

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

#### Status:

Q4-17

**GREEN**

Q1

**GREEN**

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

-5.0

#### Year-end Target:

560

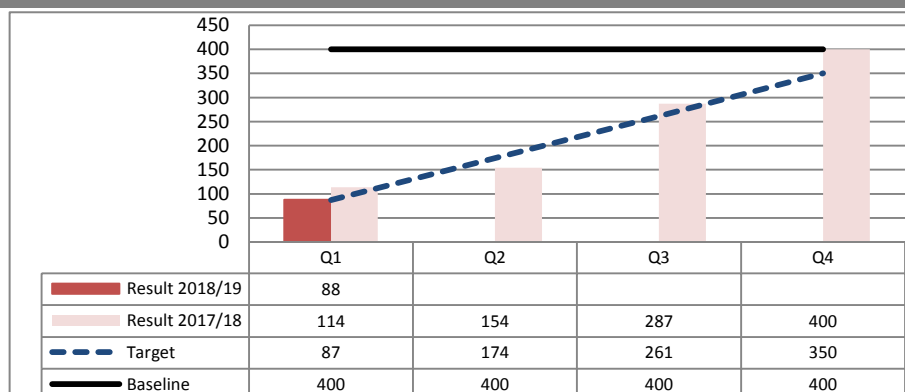
To meet our 2018/19 target we will need an average decrease of 140, per quarter, over the next 3 quarters.

#### Benchmark:

557.3  
England average

## Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

### 4.2.2 Number of properties improved in the Private Rented Sector as a result of Local Authority intervention



#### Commentary:

May figures slightly down on month however on target for first quarter.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

#### Status:

Q4-17

BLUE

Q1

GREEN

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

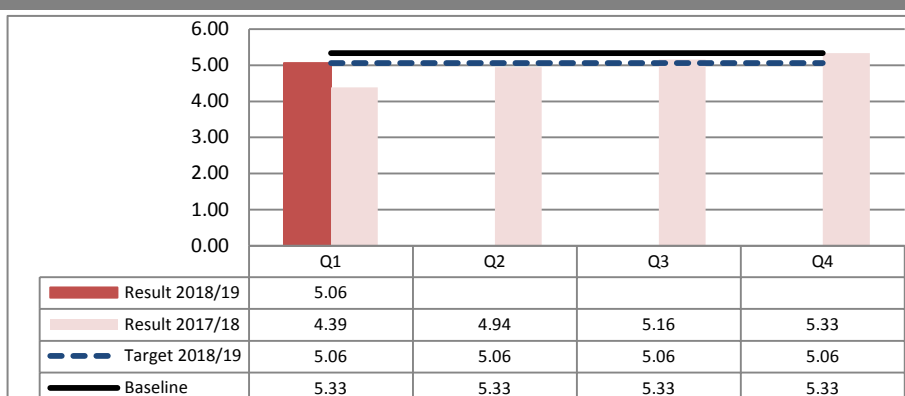
+1.0

#### Year-end Target:

350

To meet our 2018/19 target we will need an average increase of 104, per quarter, over the next 3 quarters.

### 4.2.4 Minimising households living in temporary accommodation



#### Commentary:

The number of households living in temporary accommodation has stabilised at just below 2,300 households. Whilst this maintains baseline performance it is a stretch target as current temporary accommodations projections show continued increase in placements. The Service is currently drafting a policy to support discharging its duty to homeless households in to the private rented sector and is working with partners to maximise the number of properties available to move households on to.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

#### Status:

Q4-17

N/A Trend

Q1

GREEN

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

0.0

#### Year-end Target:

5.06

At Q1, we have achieved our 2018/19 target set

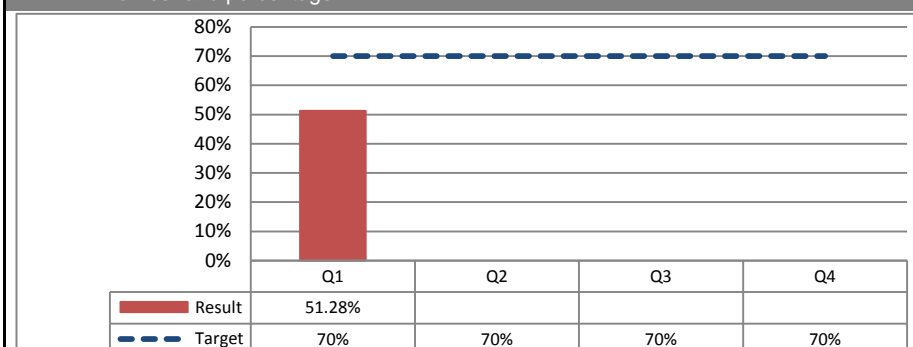
#### Benchmark:

417

National average

## Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

### 4.3.2 Households where homelessness is prevented or relieved number and percentage



#### Commentary:

The total preventions and relief were 160 cases out of 312 received. This equates to 51.28% for quarter one against the target of 70%. If we were to have hit our 70% target we would have needed 218 cases at prevention or relief of the 312 to date. We would have needed an additional 58 cases to hit target

The Service has completed in excess of 2,400 Personal Housing Plans with households since the beginning of April when the Homeless Reduction Act was introduced with a target of 70% homelessness prevented or relieved. The Service is working with these households with a view to prevent homelessness, the Service is also working with new partners to prevent homelessness in more effective and challenging ways and hopes to see the impact of this also over the next quarter.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

#### Status:

Q1

RED

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Variance from target:

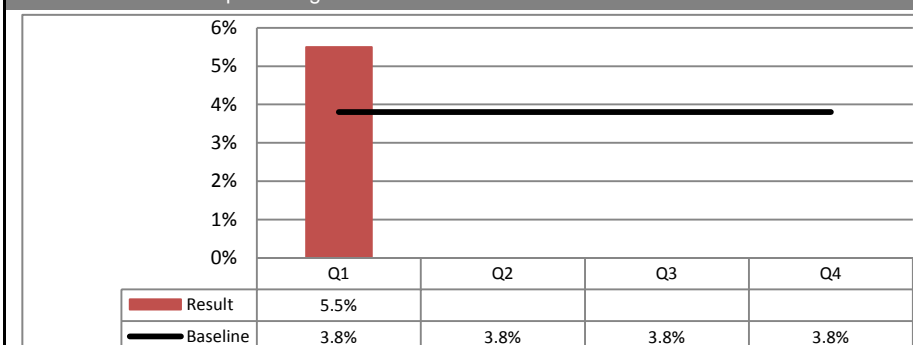
-18.7%

#### Year-end Target:

70%

A new revised measure for 2018/19 and not comparable with previous years.

### 4.5.3 Completed safeguarding enquiries which involved concerns about domestic abuse number and percentage



#### Commentary:

In Quarter 1, there were 127 concerns raised involving allegations of Domestic Abuse of which 22 related to adults with care and support needs and resulted in a completed Section 42 Adult Safeguarding Enquiry. 5.5% of all completed Adult Safeguarding Enquiries involved allegations of Domestic Abuse.

In the last 12 months there have been 114 completed Adult Safeguarding Enquiries where allegations of domestic abuse were involved. In these cases, at the conclusion of their enquiry, 89% of the adults stated that they had been supported to achieve the outcomes they wanted, 90% felt that they had been involved throughout their enquiry, 89% felt they had been listened to, 87% felt their wishes had been acted upon. 82% stated they felt safer and 79% felt happier as a result of the adult safeguarding intervention.

#### Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

#### Status:

Q1

Trend

Q2

Q3

Q4

#### Year-end Target:

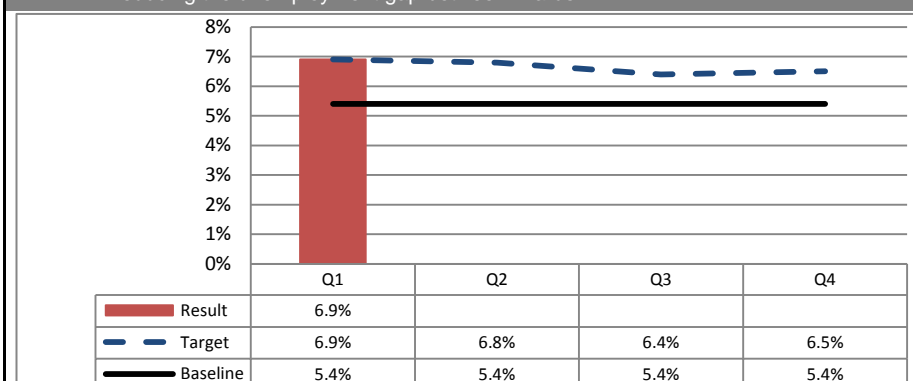
No target set

This measure represents a small and specific sub-set of the domestic violence in Birmingham- it is only for those subject to safeguarding enquiries e.g. those with social care needs. We will be able to benchmark 17/18 result towards the end of 2018, when national data is available. However, this is to be used with caution due to a number of variables

## Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

### 4.7.2 Percentage of gap reduction of people living in the city and working in the city

Reducing the unemployment gap between Wards



Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

Q4-17

BLUE

Q1

GREEN

Q2

Q3

Q4

Year-end Target:

6.5%

6.9% is 1.5% above the baseline set at the start of the year. Changes to the ward boundaries has resulted in a wider gap. Targets have been amended in line with the new boundaries. An average reduction of 0.13% will need to be achieved in order to meet the end of year target of 6.5%.

#### Commentary:

In the period 1st April to 30th June 2018 the average unemployment proportion across the 10 Birmingham wards with the highest unemployment levels stood at 8.5%. The corresponding figure for the 10 Birmingham wards with the lowest unemployment proportions was 1.6%. Therefore, the gap between the 10 best and worst performing wards stood at 6.9% points. The baseline uses the long term average gap for the corresponding quarter to avoid any issues with seasonal variation. Over the last 5 years the average gap in this period between the best and worst performing wards was 6.9% points and is therefore unchanged on the 5 year average. There are now more wards and the differential between the best and worst performing wards is wider than it was when there were only 40. This is because the wards are smaller and boundaries are more tightly drawn around concentrations of high and low unemployment than previously in the larger wards, hence the gap between the best and worst performing is wider. There are also some issues with the claimant count due to the roll out of Universal Credit which is pushing up the claimant count in the city. This will impact more in the areas with higher levels of benefit uptake.