

Appendix A - Council Plan Measures Performance Monitoring 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019

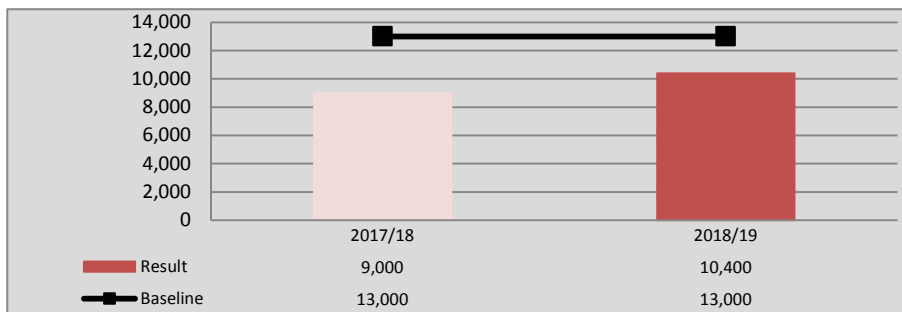
Measures:		66										Frequency	
Reported this quarter:		39								Quarterly Measures	Q4	Monthly	
RAG Summary:		★	✓	●	▲	Trend	Not Yet Due (NYD)			or	2018/19	Quarterly 1/2 Yearly Annual Bi Annual	Preferred direction of travel
		5	6	3	19	6	22			Annual Measures	18/19		
Outcome 1: Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in													
★ Blue	1	1.1.1	Number of jobs created								Trend	A	△
✓ Green	2	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								Trend	A	△
▲ Red	1	1.2.1	Birmingham's unemployment rate verses the national average								✓	Q	▽
Trend	3	1.2.2	Narrowing the pay gap for citizens across the city								▲	A	▽
NYD	2	1.3.1	Small and Medium Enterprises starts and closures								Trend	A	△
		1.4.1a	Carriageways - Principal roads where maintenance should be considered								NYD	A	▽
		1.4.1b	Carriageways - Non-principal classified roads where maintenance should be considered								NYD	A	▽
		1.4.2	Increased percentage of trips taken by bicycles								✓	Q	△
Outcome 2: Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in													
★ Blue	3	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								NYD	A	▽
● Amber	0	2.1.3	Children's Trust meeting or exceeding their performance targets								✓	Q	△
▲ Red	10	2.1.4	Average length of time from a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family								★	Q	▽
Trend	1	2.1.5	Percentage of care leavers who are in Education, Employment, and Training (EET)								★	Q	△
NYD	3	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								▲	A	△
		2.2.2a	Key Stage 2 Attainment - proportion reaching expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths								▲	A	△
		2.2.2b	Key Stage Attainment Percentage children achieving strong pass (9-5) in English and Maths								▲	A	△
		2.2.3	Average progress 8 score of Birmingham pupils compared to National pupils								▲	A	△
		2.3.1	The proportion of years 12 and 13 not in employment, education or training (NEET)								★	M	▽
		2.3.2	Proportion of the population aged 16 to 24 qualified to at least level 3								NYD	A	△
		2.3.3	Proportion of the population aged 16 to 24 qualified to at least level 4								NYD	A	△
		2.3.4	Children with SEN - Progress 8								▲	A	△
		2.3.5	Children in Care – Progress 8								▲	A	△
		2.4.1a	Percentage of children overweight or obese at reception								▲	A	▽
		2.4.1b	Percentage of children overweight or obese at year 6								▲	A	▽
		2.4.2	Number of 2 year old children accessing flexible free entitlement to early education (EEE)								▲	A	△
Outcome 3: Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age well in													
★ Blue	1	3.1.1	Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like								✓	A	△
✓ Green	2	3.1.2	Proportion of carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like								NYD	Bi A	△
● Amber	0	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 (DTOC)								▲	Q	▽
Trend	0	3.2.3	Older people (65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into re-enablement / rehabilitation services								NYD	A	△
NYD	2	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 with a learning disability in paid employment								▲	Q	△
Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in													
★ Blue	0	4.1.1	Improved cleanliness – streets and green spaces								NYD	A	△
✓ Green	1	4.1.2	Increase Recycling, Reuse, and Green Waste								●	Q	△
● Amber	3	4.1.3	Reduced collected household waste – kg per household								✓	Q	▽
▲ Red	6	4.2.1	Number of new homes completed in the city across a range of tenures								NYD	A	△
Trend	2	4.2.2	Number of properties improved in the Private Rented Sector as a result of Local Authority intervention								▲	Q	△
NYD	8	4.2.3	Homes built that are affordable								NYD	A	△
		4.2.4	Minimising the number and percentage of households living in temporary accommodation per 1000 households								▲	Q	▽
		4.3.1	Reducing the number of rough sleepers across the city								▲	A	▽
		4.3.2	Households where homelessness is prevented or relieved								NYD	M	△
		4.4.1	Reduce Nitrogen Oxide emissions (CAZ) levels in the City's air quality management areas (Ug/M3)								NYD	A	▽
		4.4.2	Reduce Particulate Matter levels in the City's air quality management areas								NYD	A	▽
		4.5.1	Feeling of safety outside in local area during the day								●	A	△
		4.5.2	Feeling of safety outside in local area after dark								▲	A	△
		4.5.3	Completed safeguarding enquiries which involved concerns about domestic abuse								Trend	Q	N/A
		4.6.1	It is important to be able to influence decisions affecting my local area								●	A	△
		4.6.2	I can influence decisions								▲	A	△
		4.7.1	Reduce inequalities between wards: e.g. health, educational achievement, male, female								NYD		
		4.7.2	Reducing the Unemployment Gap Between Wards								▲	Q	▽
		4.7.3	New Residents' survey measure about citizens' pride in the city								Trend	A	△
		4.8.1	Increased number of international, sporting, cultural and major events in our landmark venues, shared spaces, communities and libraries								NYD	A	△

Outcome 5:		Birmingham residents gain the maximum benefit from hosting the Commonwealth Games			
★ Blue	0	5.1.1	Volume of Games contracts awarded to Birmingham/W Midlands companies		NYD
✓ Green	0	5.1.2	Volume of / development of sustainable business on the back of the Games		NYD
● Amber	0	5.2.1	Creation and use of Health and well-being initiatives		NYD
▲ Red	0	5.2.2	Percentage rise in young people and adults engaged in physical activity		NYD
Trend	0	5.3.1	Delivery of the transport and sporting infrastructure on time and on budget		NYD
NYD	12	5.3.2	Community use of sporting infrastructure – making the master plans a reality		NYD
		5.4.1	Apprenticeships/skills courses/entry level employment offered to unemployed Birmingham citizens across core Games related industries – security, catering, cleaning, technology etc.		NYD
		5.4.2	Internships and skills development as a result offered and delivered by Games partners and / or supporting businesses		NYD
		5.5.1	Community volunteer projects delivered as a result of the Games (e.g. ‘spring clean’ of streets)		NYD
		5.5.2	Use the games to create / foster active citizenship projects and ensure those volunteers play a role in the Games		NYD
		5.5.3	Citizen engagement with the cultural programme		NYD
		5.5.4	New Residents’ survey measure to link active life-styles, culture and wellbeing with cohesion impact		NYD

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

1.1.1 Number of jobs created

via jobs created and/or safeguarded as a result of investment in infrastructure and development activity



Commentary:

Annual measure where an update has already been reported to Cabinet as part of the April to September 2018 (Quarter 2) Progress Update report.

Reported one year in arrears. The pace of employment growth has slowed in the city and nationally in 2017. This is due to the slowing in economic growth between 2016 and 2017 linked to Brexit uncertainty. Employment growth in the city remains relatively strong, outperforming national growth in each of the last two years. If we look at employment growth over the last two years in total the city has added 23,000 jobs, a growth rate of 4.6% well above the England growth rate of 2.9%. During this period Birmingham was the second fastest growing core city for employment.

Preferred direction of travel:

△

Bigger is better

Status:

Trend

Trend

17/18

18/19

19/20

20/21

Year-end Target:

Not Set - Trend

Benchmark:

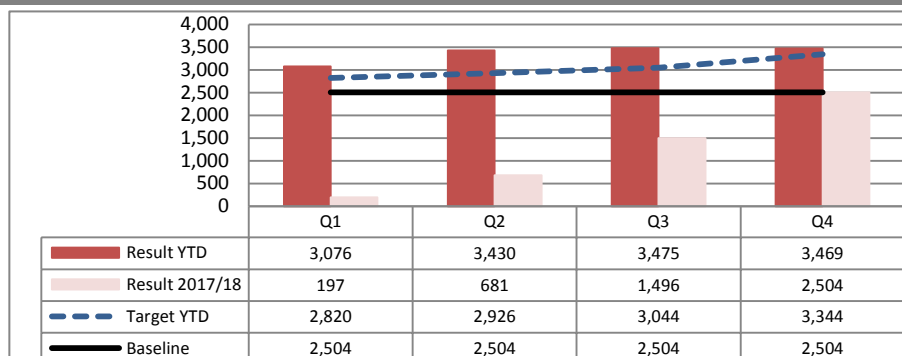
1.3% increase

351,400 jobs

2017 v 2016

All England total

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



Commentary:

Exceeding Target - The large Youth Promise Plus (YPP) project, which was originally due to end in July 2018 (interim activity continued in a limited capacity whilst an extension was sought), has now been extended to Oct 2021. Between April 2018 and Mar 2019 the YPP project has supported 965 young people into education/training or employment, bringing cumulative performance in Birmingham since April 2016 to 3,469 against a target of 3,344. (Please note that the result is reduced from that previously reported, as previously reported figures had erroneously included Solihull residents in the totals).

Cumulative performance of the YPP project to date, including Solihull Residents is 4,214 young people into education/training or employment. The outputs for YPP all relate to 15 to 29 year olds who are NEET (Not in Education, Employment or training) The new European Social Fund (ESF) 1.1 World of Work project which provides vacancy- linked training pathways to support adults (25 years or and above) into Employment & training outcomes has to date in 2018/19 supported 14 residents into employment.

Preferred direction of travel:

△

Bigger is better

Status:

Q4-17

RED

Q1

BLUE

Q2

BLUE

Q3

BLUE

Q4

Blue

Variance from target:

+125.0

Year-end Target:

3,344

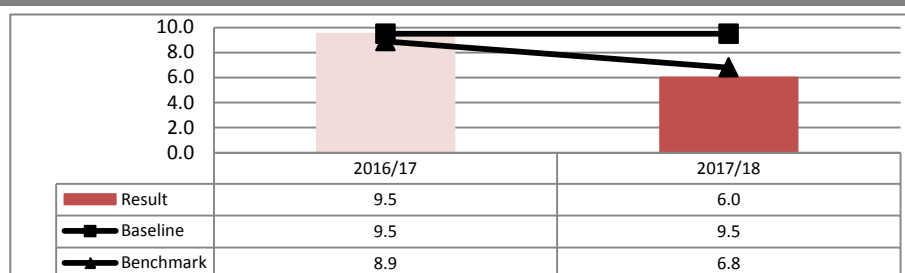
At quarter 3, performance has exceeded it's year end target by 125 citizens

Benchmark:

Unable to benchmark

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

1.1.3 Number of apprenticeship starts per 1,000



Commentary:

Performance results are reported one year in arrears due to data availability.
 Apprenticeship starts, per 1,000 population, are down for all the Core Cities when compared with 2016/17 performance, and the England average is down from 8.9 to 6.8 per thousand.
 Birmingham's rate per 1,000 fell from 9.5 to 6.0.
 2017/18 6,800 Apprenticeship Starts
 2017 Population 1,137,123
 2017/18 Apprenticeships per 1,000 - 6.0
 2017/18 England Starts per 1,000 population - 6.8

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

16/17	Trend
17/18	Trend
18/19	N/A
19/20	N/A

Year-end Target:

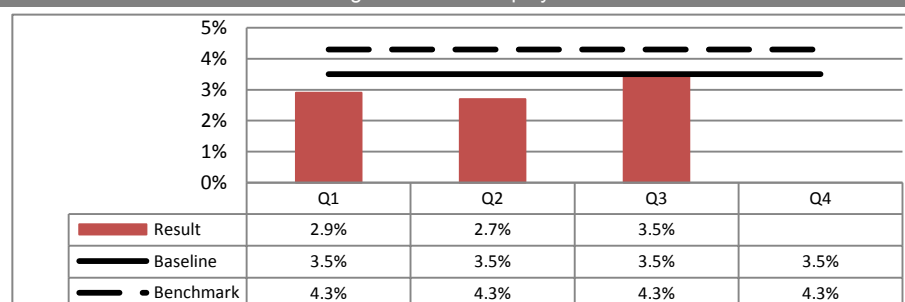
Not Set - Trend
 Apprenticeship starts per 1,000 population are down when compared with 2016/17 for all the core cities and the England average down from 8.9 to 6.8 per thousand.

Benchmark:

6.8
 England Starts per 1,000 population

1.2.1 Birmingham's unemployment rate versus the national average

via International Labour Organisation Unemployment



Commentary:

Quarterly figure reported 4 months in arrears. Quarter 3 (Oct - Dec 2018) Unemployment Rates
 Birmingham - 7.8% UK - 4.3%
 Gap - 3.5% Points returning to our baseline position

The unemployment rate gap in the second quarter 2018/19 between Birmingham and the UK stood at 2.7 percentage points. The gap has therefore widened by 0.8% Points between the second and third quarters.

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

Q4-17	N/A - New measure
Q1	GREEN
Q2	GREEN
Q3	GREEN
Q4	

Year-end Target:

Baseline
 Unemployment 2017/18
 Birmingham - 7.9%
 UK - 4.4%
 Gap 3.5% Points

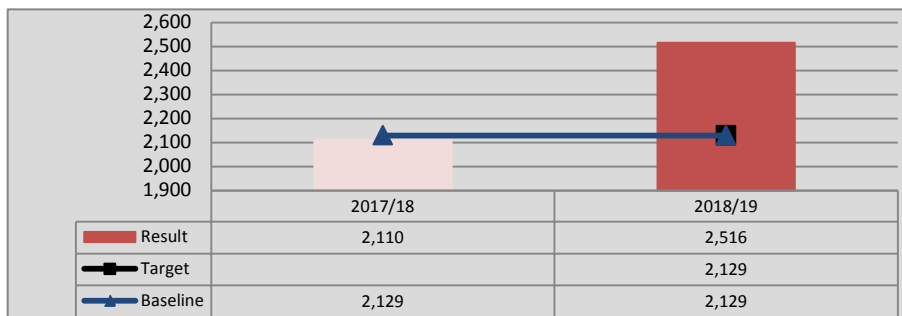
Benchmark:

4.3%
 National average

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

1.2.2 Narrowing the pay gap for citizens across the city

via Percentage of pay gap reduction of people living in the city and working in the city



Commentary:

Annual measure where an update was reported to Cabinet as part of the April to September 2018 (Quarter 2) Progress Update report.

The latest average earnings figures for 2018 show that gross earnings (pre-tax) for full time workers who are Birmingham residents stood at £27,954. The corresponding figure for Birmingham workers is £30,470. A £2,516 pay gap therefore exists between Birmingham residents and Birmingham workers. The gap has also widened on the previous year, in 2017 the gap stood at £2,110 (revised). The gap has therefore widened by £406 (19%).

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

17/18 Baseline Year

18/19 RED

19/20 N/A

20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

+387.0

Year-end Target:

2,129

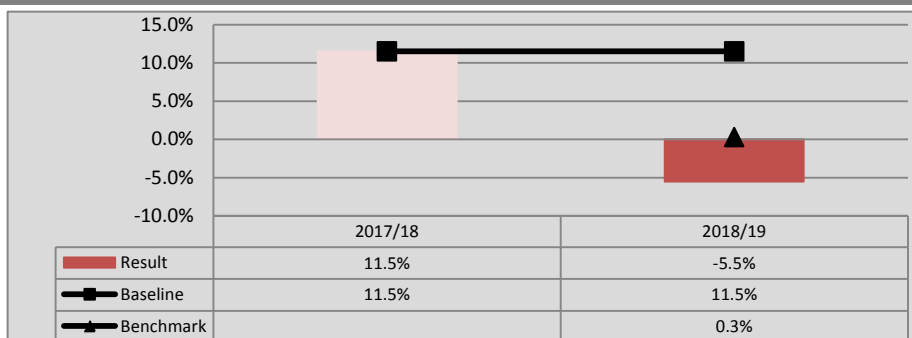
This years performance has not met the 2,129 annual target set.

Benchmark:

2,129

Core Cities

1.3.1 Small and Medium Enterprises starts and closures



Commentary:

Annual measure where an update was reported to Cabinet as part of the April to September 2018 (Quarter 2) Progress Update report.

UK Business Counts 2018 data was released in October. Between 2017 and 2018 Birmingham saw a decrease in SME business numbers of -2,450 (-5.5%). At a UK level there was a small increase of 3,765 (0.1%) in SME business numbers. Birmingham had the lowest growth in SME business numbers between 2017 and 2018 out of the 10 core cities

The 2018 fall in the stock of SME businesses in the city partly offsets a very large increase that was recorded in 2017. Because the SME data includes micro businesses (those employing fewer than 10 employees) it has become more volatile of late due to changing employment patterns (increase in self-employment). Virtually all of the change in business numbers from year to year is within micro businesses. If we look at the picture over two years the city has seen net growth in SME numbers of 2,120 (5.4%), above the UK growth of 4.1%.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18 Trend

18/19 Trend

19/20 N/A

20/21 N/A

Year-end Target:

Not Set - Trend

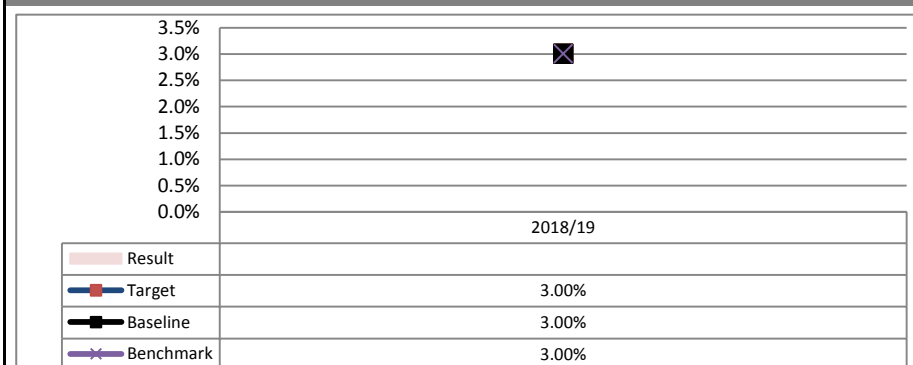
Benchmark:

0.3%

Core Cities

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

1.4.1a Carriageways - Principal roads where maintenance should be considered



Commentary:

Associated with the wider disputes regarding the Council's contract with Amey, performance information for this indicator has not been provided to the Council by Amey as yet. The issues has been raised by the service with Amey, and we fully expect the information to be provided, however delays are expected. Updated figures will be included once available.

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

17/18 **GREEN**
 18/19 Awaiting
 19/20
 20/21

Variance from target:

Year-end Target:

3%

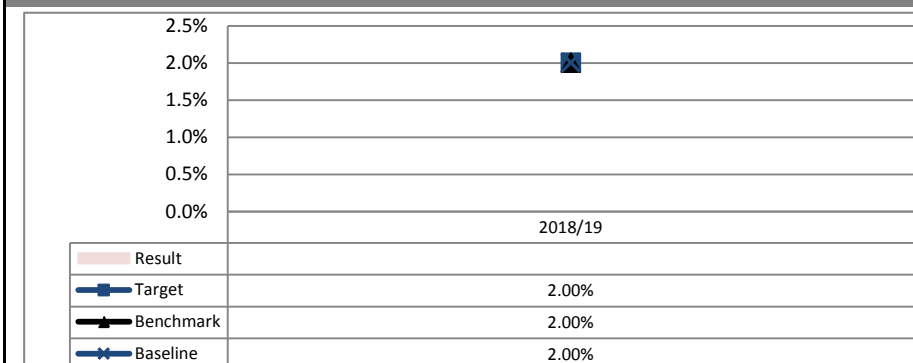
Awaiting an update

Benchmark:

3.00%

Maintain position

1.4.1b Carriageways - Non-principal classified roads where maintenance should be considered



Commentary:

Same status as 1.4.1a – please see commentary for that indicator.

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

17/18 **GREEN**
 18/19 Awaiting
 19/20
 20/21

Variance from target:

Year-end Target:

2%

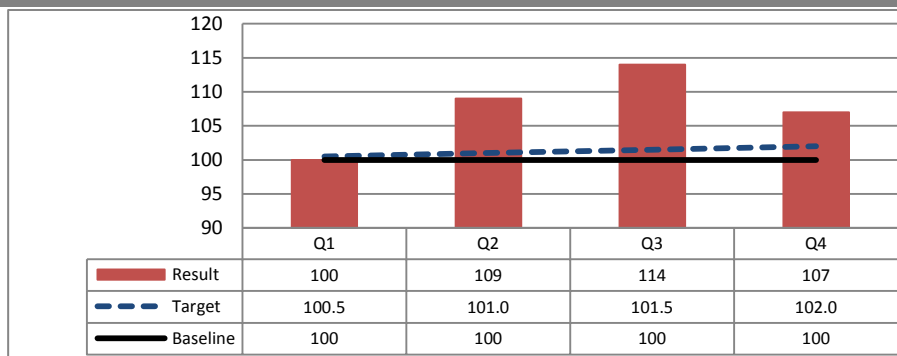
Benchmark:

2.00%

Maintain position

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

1.4.2 Increased percentage of trips taken by bicycles



Commentary:

The indicator tracks the total number of cyclists seen at 50 count points across the city, with an adjustment for seasonal variation. The index of 100 is set at Quarter 1 (Q1) 2018. The indicator shows a strong increase up to 109 in Q2 and 114 in Q3, before falling back slightly in Q4 to 107. However, the indicator shows an increase in observed cycling of 7% over the period. The amount of cycling in the city can vary quite significantly on a quarter to quarter basis. A key determinant of this is the weather, particularly the amount of rain and snowfall. There were 14 fewer snow days in Q3 2018 compared to Q3 2017, and there was much lower rainfall in Q2 2018 (largely the summer months) which will account for some of that increase. The Council has continued with a strong programme of encouraging cycling through the Birmingham Cycle Revolution. In 2018 we trained 8,000 children through Bikeability, we gave away 1,718 more Big Birmingham Bikes— a survey of 600 cyclists in June 2018 showed that the orange bikes now account for 6% of the cycles in use in the city. In the last 12 months, a number of routes have been surfaced to make good walking and cycling routes (green routes) all year round. Routes include Woodgate Valley Country Park and also Hatchford Brook which now connect to existing surfaced off road routes. Work has also been completed on 2 cross- boundary routes between Birmingham and Solihull, upgrading the routes where they cross parks and on shared routes on footways. There have been good increases in the amount of cycling over the year, although the figures are quite erratic. It should be noted that 2018 was a particularly good year for cycling with higher than average temperatures and relatively low rainfall /snow. We expect to see increases continue in 2019 as the new cycle superhighway routes become fully operational.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

New measure

Q1	GREEN
Q2	BLUE
Q3	BLUE
Q4	BLUE

Year-end Target:

102

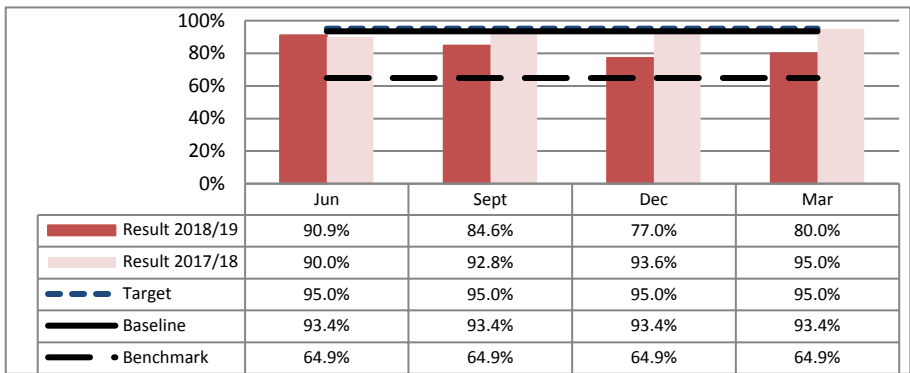
7% increase in trips taken by bicycle

Benchmark:

Unable to benchmark

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:

59 Educational Health Care (EHC) plans were produced during the month. The variance from 100% amounts to 11 EHC plans taking longer than 20 weeks to complete. All of these plans were completed within the month - 5 within a week of the deadline. While this is lower than the February figure, during March SENAR was still unable to recruit to two vacant Principal Officer Posts this represents 10% of the capacity for new assessments. It is important to note, however, that current performance still remains more than 20% higher than the national average. (NB Two additional staff have been recruited towards the end of April)

A baseline Quality Assessment review of 20 EHC Plans was carried out on 11 April (and will be repeated in May) with a view to developing a multi-agency audit tool in line with the Written Statement of Action. This will be part of the future performance framework for 2019/20

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

Q4 -17

GREEN

Q1

AMBER

Q2

RED

Q3

RED

Q4

Variance from target:

-15.0%

Year-end Target:

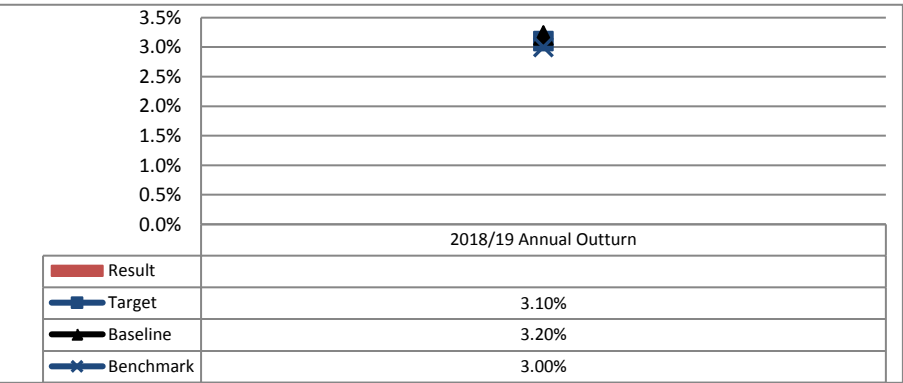
95.0%

Although the end-of-year target was missed our result is still above the All England average of 64.90% and Statistical Neighbours average of 59.12%

Benchmark:

64.9%
England average

2.1.2 Percentage of pupils with an Educational Health Care Plan



Commentary:

Annual snapshot provided from the DfE results due to be published in July 2019

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

17/18 Await publication of Annual result
18/19 N/A
19/20 N/A
20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

N/A

Year-end Target:

3.10%

Awaiting publication of yearly result.

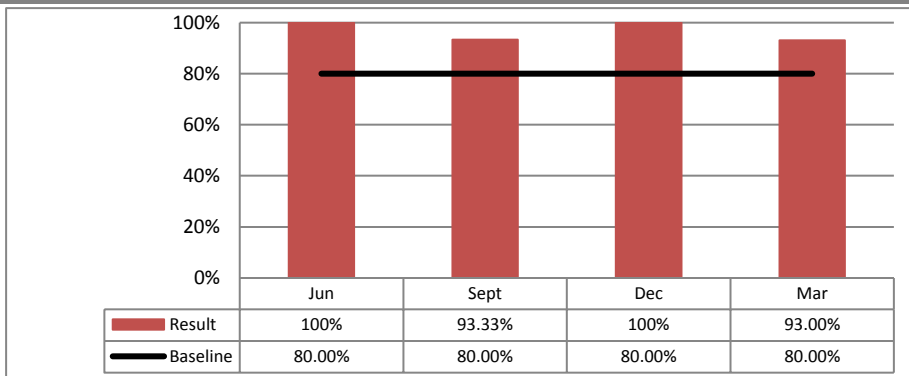
Benchmark:

2.90%

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

2.1.3 Children's Trust meeting or exceeding their performance targets

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



Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

Q4 -17 N/A - New measure

Q1 GREEN

Q2 GREEN

Q3 GREEN

Q4 GREEN

Commentary:

14 of 15 KPIs are within tolerance and of those 13 are at or achieving better than target.

KPI 1 - Percentage of referrals with a decision within 24 hours is out of tolerance for the second consecutive month. Work continues on the review of processes in Children's Advice and Support Services (CASS) to ensure improved timeliness.

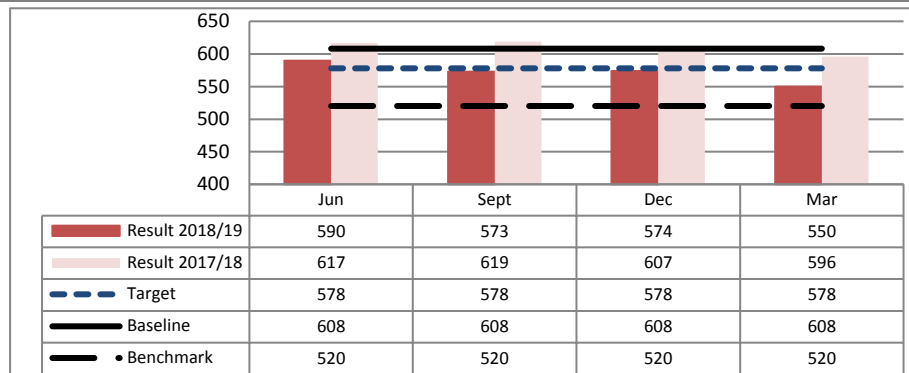
Performance for the year against the 15 contractual KPI's has been delivered overall.

Benchmark:

Unable to benchmark

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

Three years average (in days)



Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

Q4-17 GREEN

Q1 AMBER

Q2 GREEN

Q3 GREEN

Q4 BLUE

Variance from target:

-28

Year-end Target:

578

At March average days taken has continued to reduce and is 28 days below the end of year target.

Benchmark:

520

England average

Commentary:

* Recruitment of a full time Marketing Officer. We anticipate that this and recruitment re-design should see an increase in adopter recruitment.

* Greater geographical reach from a 30 mile radius to a 50 mile radius.

* Increase in the number of Early Permanence Carers.

* Monthly Adoption Monitoring Meeting in each area.

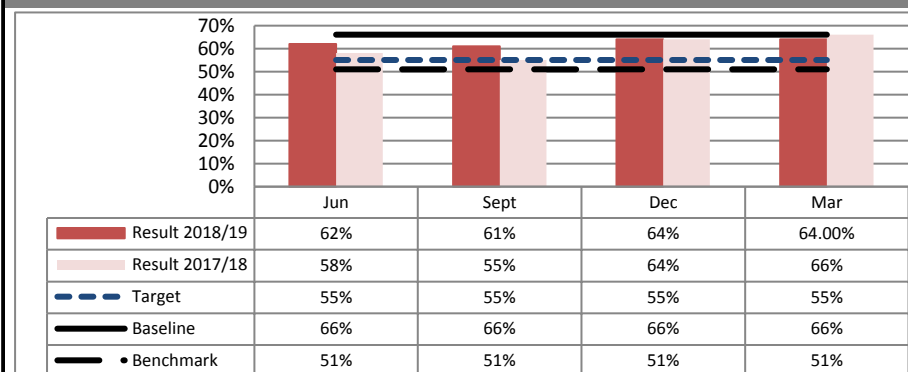
* Weekly Permanence Advice Service clinics in each area of the city.

* Delivery of Child's Permanence Report writing and training workshops.

* There has been an increase in the number of information evenings on offer for prospective adopters to hear about adoption with Birmingham which has resulted in more registrations of interest.

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

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



Commentary:

We continue to perform well in this area and are better than statistical neighbours (52%) and the national average (51%). Education, employment and training (EET) continues to be a high priority in the Care Leavers Service, in the Trust and in the Council with a focus on helping care leavers to secure apprenticeship opportunities. We have doubled the average number of young people in University. Funding has been secured through the European Social Fund (ESF) to deliver Youth Promise Plus Phase-2. The additional resource of specialist Not in Education, employment and training (NEET) intervention workers will help us to sustain the improvement.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

Q1-17 **N/A Trend**

Q1 **GREEN**

Q2 **GREEN**

Q3 **GREEN**

Q4 **BLUE**

Variance from target:

+9.0%

Year-end Target:

55%

We have exceeded our 2018/19 quarter 4 target by 9 percentage points, and, performance is above the national average by 13 percentage points.

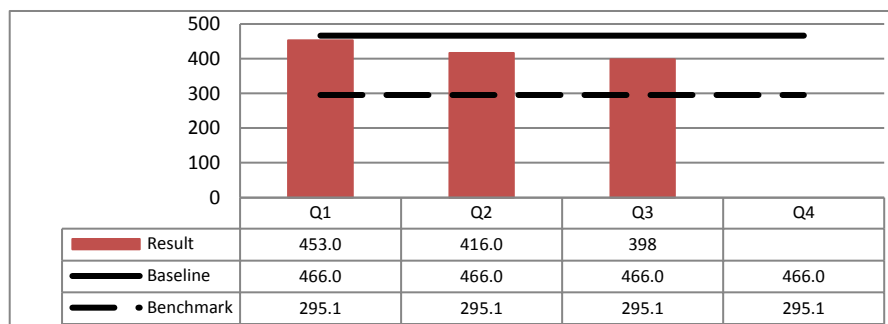
Benchmark:

51%

England average

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

(per 100,000 population aged 10 to 17)



Commentary:

While we are not performing as well as core cities, our performance has improved on the last period by 4%. The figures have been going in the right direction over the last six months and we are approaching our comparator.

Improvement actions in place:

Review decision making and guidance with Police and Criminal Prosecution Services (CPS) for Community Resolutions and entry into formal youth justice system.
Greater analysis of those most likely to enter the system including those young people on Education, Health and Care Plans or with Special Educational Needs.
Support the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)'s commissioning of intensive mentoring across the city and a broader community and faith offer for young people not in the formal youth justice system but at risk of gang affiliation and criminal exploitation.
Identify funding sources to wrap support around those young people subject to community resolutions, those at risk of exclusion and Special Educational Need & Disability (SEND) young people.

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

Q1-17 **N/A - New measure**

Q1 **Trend**

Q2 **Trend**

Q3 **Trend**

Q4 **Trend**

Year-end Target:

Not Set - Trend

Performance trend has improved with 18 less first time entrants into the youth justice system on the previous quarter.

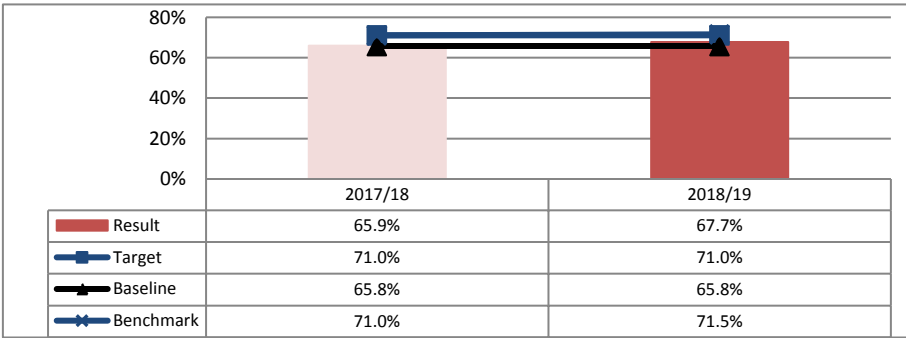
Benchmark:

295.1

England average

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

2.2.1 Percentage of children achieving a good level of development - Early Years Foundation Stage



Commentary:

The percentage of children achieving the Good Level of Development (67.7%) has increased by 1.8% for 2018. This is in line with increases of our statistical neighbours whose performance has risen to 69.4%. This rate of improvement was greater than the national average increase (0.8%) leading to a slight narrowing of the gap to the national average of 71.5%.

Birmingham Education Partnership (BEP) provide support to 55+ maintained primary schools through the BCC contract. These schools have regular visits from a priority partner to provide both support and monitoring of school improvement across the school. Furthermore 14 primaries (maintained and academy) are part of a successful strategic school improvement fund bid (value £500,000) who have each received £11,000 of support from a Teaching School over the last 4 terms. These schools focus on their area of school improvement need and so Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) is a focus for most of them. To support phonics in EYFS BEP signpost schools to the English hub who have funding to deliver these programmes. Further supporting is provided by Birmingham Nursery Teaching School Alliance who have a particular strength in this area.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18 **RED**
18/19 **RED**
19/20 N/A
20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

-3.3%

Year-end Target:

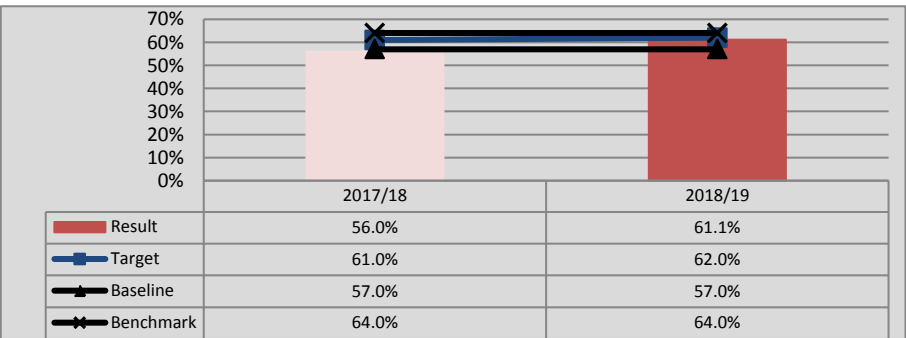
71.0%

This year's performance has not met the 71.0% annual target set.

Benchmark:

71.5%
England average

2.2.2a Key Stage 2 Attainment - proportion reaching expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths



Commentary:

Annual measure where an update has already been reported to Cabinet as part of the April to September 2018 (Quarter 2) Progress Update report (60% provisional, final result 61.1%).

The percentage of children reaching the expected standard in Birmingham remains lower than national, in 2018 Birmingham average rose by 4% while nationally it increased by 2%. Since 2016 the gap with national has closed by 3%. The schools in the Strategic School Improvement Fund projects increased by 6%.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18 **RED**
18/19 **RED**
19/20 N/A
20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

-0.9%

Year-end Target:

62.0%

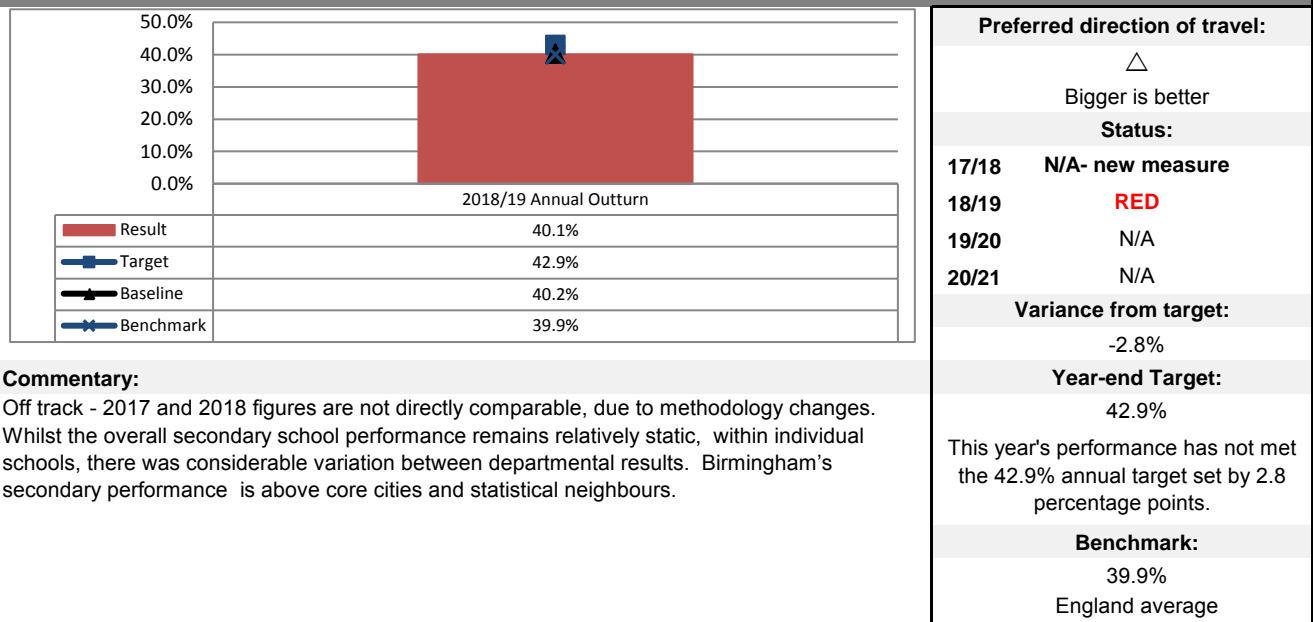
This year's performance has not met the 62.0% annual target set by 0.09 percentage points.

Benchmark:

64%
England average

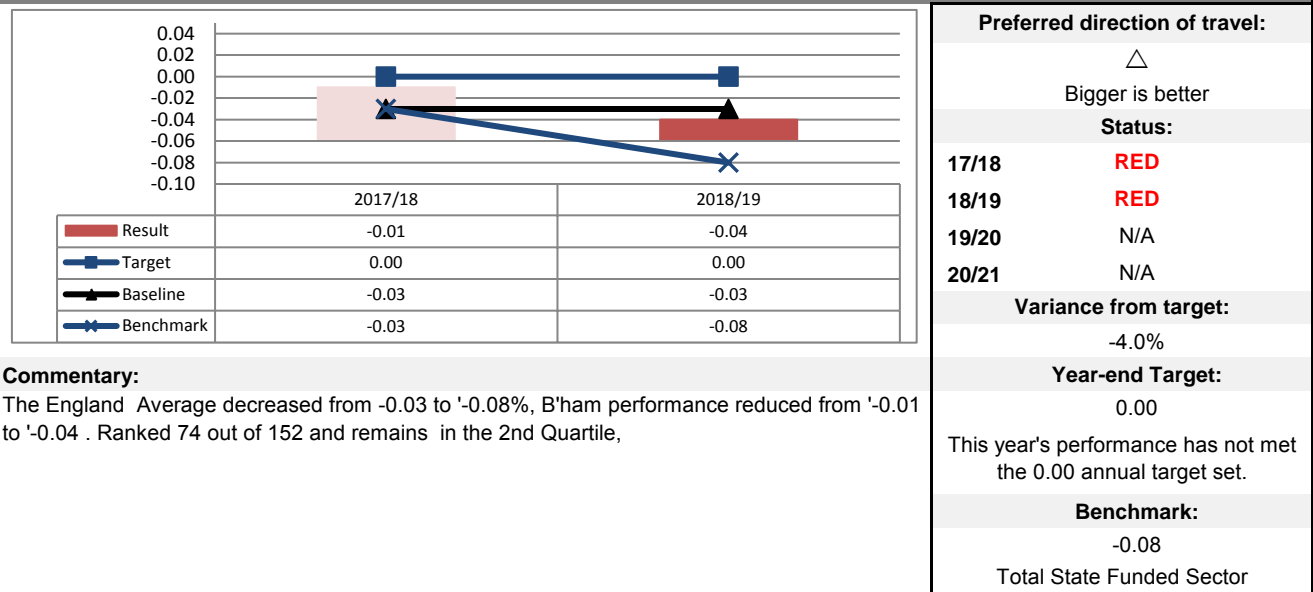
Outcome 2: Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in

2.2.2b Key Stage Attainment Percentage children achieving strong pass (9-5) in English and Maths



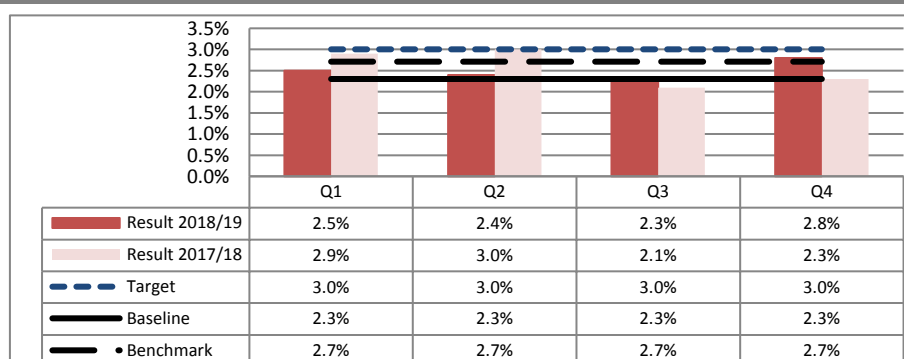
2.2.3 Average progress 8 score of Birmingham pupils compared to National pupils

average progress between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 across eight key subjects



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 March 2019 figures by local authority. The proportion of young people aged 16-18 who are NEET has risen to 2.8% (February 2018 2.7%) which matches the current national figure. The tracking team has continued to identify Young People (YP) who had "Not known" status who after contact with the YP have been deemed to be NEET and now supported and this accounts for the rise in percentage of NEET compared with February 2019. The Core Cities average NEET figure is 4.1%. The Birmingham NEET figures equate to 799 young people aged 16-18. The Not Known (NK) figure for March 2019 has come down from 3.7% in February 2018 to 3.4%. Activity to identify the participation status NK's is continuing as part of the annual tracking cycle to ensure a minimal number of YP are carried into the next academic year as NK. The national average for NK in March 2019 is of 2.3% and Core Cities average of 3%. This equates to 973 young people whose status is 'Not Known'. When the NEET and NK figures are combined for February 2019, under the new DfE methodology, the figure is 6.2% (March 2019 6.4%) compared to 5.1% for England. The tracking service continues to collect and process data from education providers and follow up cases via email and telephone, in line with the Tracking Cycle.

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

Q4-17 **BLUE**
 Q1 **BLUE**
 Q2 **BLUE**
 Q3 **BLUE**
 Q4 **BLUE**

Variance from target:

-0.2%

Year-end Target:

3.0%

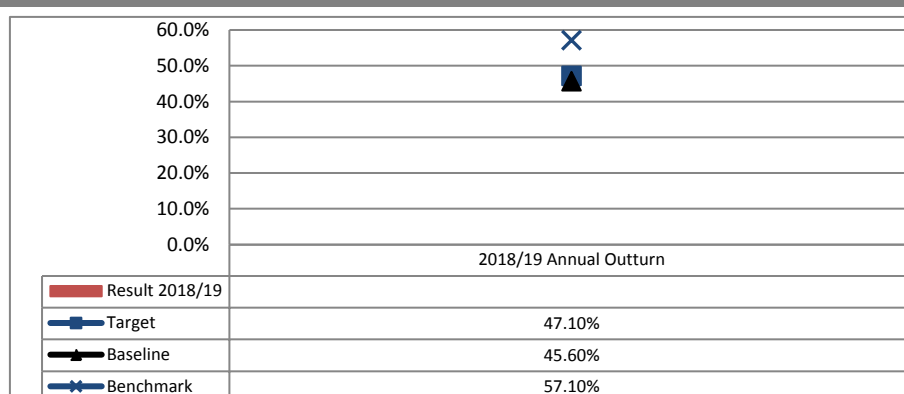
We have achieved our quarter 4 target set and performance equals the updated national average of 2.8%.

Benchmark:

2.71%
 England average

2.3.2 Proportion of the population aged 16 to 24 qualified to at least level 3

Level 3 qualifications are: A level grades A,B,C,D or E; Music grades 6,7 & 8; access to higher education diploma; advanced apprenticeship; applied general; AS level; international Baccalaureate diploma; tech level; Level 3 award, certificate, diploma, English for Speakers of other Languages (ESOL), national certificate, national diploma; Level 3 National Vocational Qualification (NVQ).



Commentary:

Results are published on the NOMIS website and form part of the Annual Population Survey statistics. Results for the year ending March 2019 will be published in July 2019 according to the release calendar on the NOMIS web-site.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18 New measure
 18/19 Await publication of Annual result
 19/20 N/A
 20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

N/A

Year-end Target:

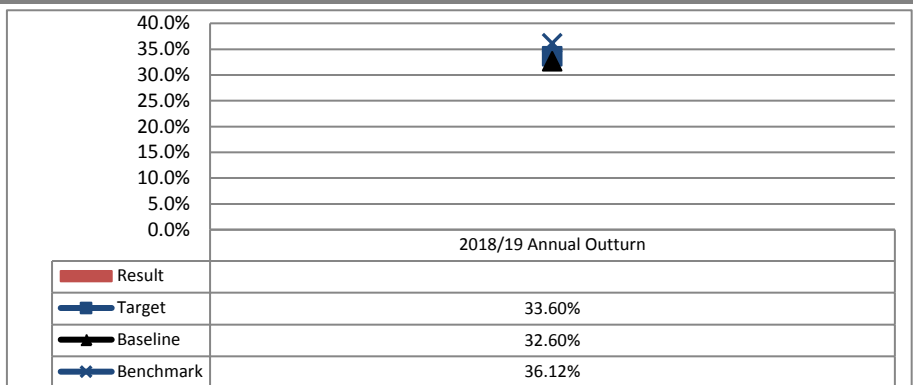
47.1%

Benchmark:

56.8%

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

2.3.3 Proportion of the population aged 16 to 24 qualified to at least level 4



Commentary:

Results are published on the NOMIS website and form part of the Annual Population Survey statistics. Results for the year ending March 2019 will be published in July 2019 according to the release calendar on the NOMIS web-site.

Preferred direction of travel:

△

Bigger is better

Status:

17/18	New measure
18/19	Await publication of Annual result
19/20	N/A
20/21	N/A

Variance from target:

N/A

Year-end Target:

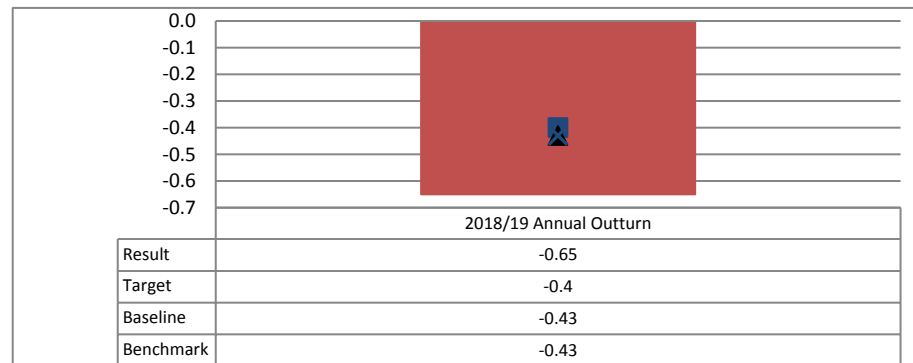
33.6%

Benchmark:

37.5%

2.3.4 Children with SEN - Progress 8

Average progress between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 for pupils with SEN Support across eight key subjects



Commentary:

The figures from exams in July 2018 show that progress of Birmingham SEN children is below the SEN national average of -0.61. Birmingham SEN children perform better than SEN children within Statistical Neighbours (-0.69) and Core Cities (-0.72).

Preferred direction of travel:

△

Bigger is better

Status:

17/18	
18/19	RED
19/20	N/A
20/21	N/A

Variance from target:

0.25

Year-end Target:

0.40

Birmingham's result of -0.65 is below the National average of -0.61 but better than both core cities and statistical neighbours.

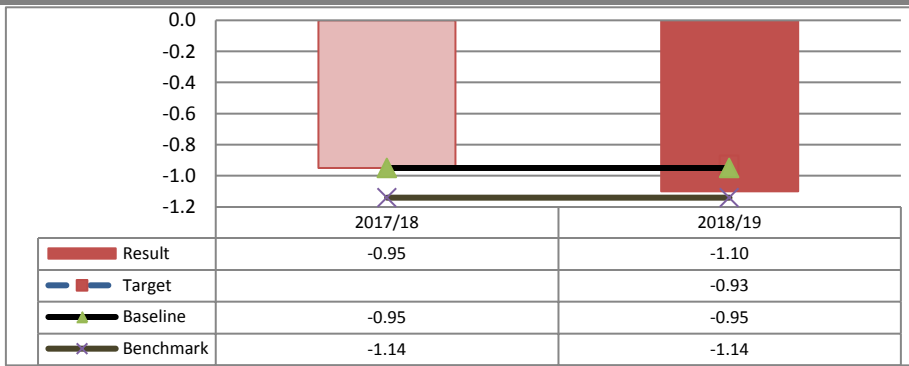
Benchmark:

-0.43

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

2.3.5 Children in Care – Progress 8

Average progress between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 across eight key subjects



Commentary:

Nationally the Progress 8 score increased by 0.01%. In Birmingham it fell by 0.03%. This picture mirrors Core Cities (-0.05%) and Statistical Neighbours (-0.06%)

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18 Baseline Year

18/19 **RED**

19/20 N/A

20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

0.17

Year-end Target:

0.93

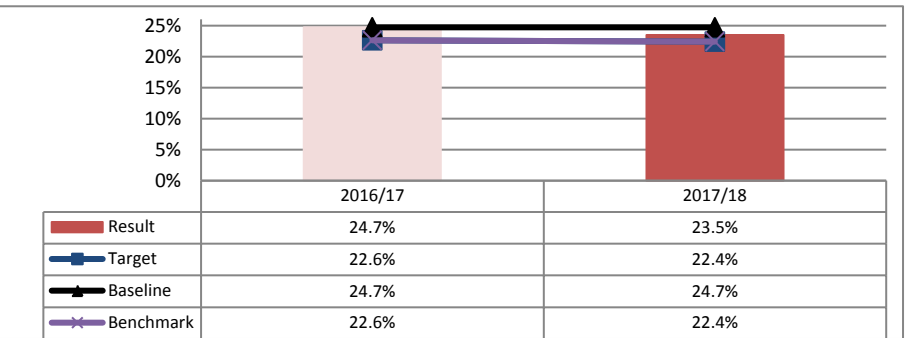
Awaiting commentary from Education & Skills Directorate

Benchmark:

-1.14

2.4.1a Percentage of children overweight or obese at reception

Reducing the gap from the national average against those children classified as 'excess weight' as part of the Public Health Outcomes Framework



Commentary:

The percentage of overweight and obese children in reception has decreased in the most recent academic year (2017/18). In addition the gap between Birmingham and England has also reduced - Birmingham rates are 1.1% higher than the England average rate compared to 2.1% in 2016/17

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

16/17 **RED**

17/18 **RED**

18/19 N/A

19/20 N/A

Variance from target:

+1.1%

Year-end Target:

22.4%

Performance has improved on the previous year. Birmingham rates are 1.1% higher than the England average rate compared to 2.1% in 2016/17

Benchmark:

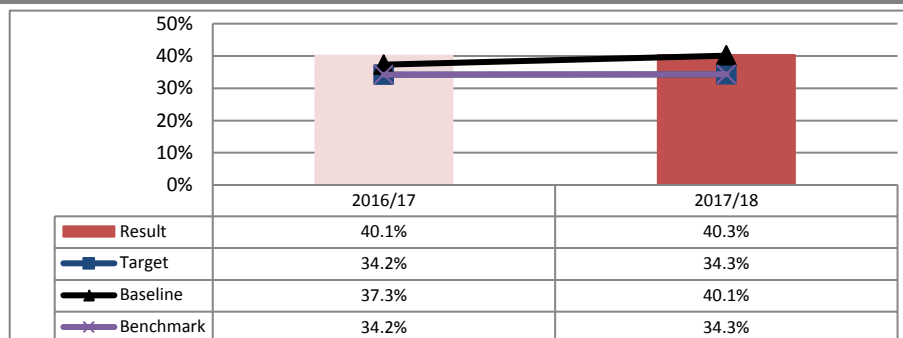
22.4%

England average

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

2.4.1b Percentage of children overweight or obese at year 6

Reducing the gap from the national average against those children classified as 'excess weight' as part of the Public Health Outcomes Framework



Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

16/17 **RED**

17/18 **RED**

18/19 N/A

19/20 N/A

Variance from target:

+6.0%

Year-end Target:

34.3%

Obesity at year 6 has increased compared to the previous year. Birmingham currently 6% higher than the England average.

Benchmark:

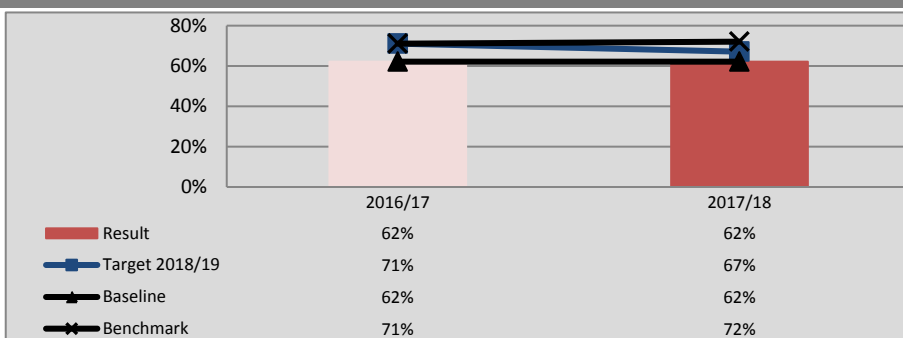
34.3%

England average

Commentary:

The percentage of overweight and obese children in year 6 has increased in the most recent academic year in line with a national increase. The gap between Birmingham and England has increased slightly - Birmingham is currently 6.0% higher than the England average rate compared to 5.9% in 2016/17.

2.4.2 Number of 2 year old children accessing flexible free entitlement to early education (EEE)



Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

16/17 **RED**

17/18 **RED**

18/19 N/A

19/20 N/A

Variance from target:

-5.0%

Year-end Target:

67%

This years performance has not met the 67% by 5 percentage points.

Benchmark:

72%

England average

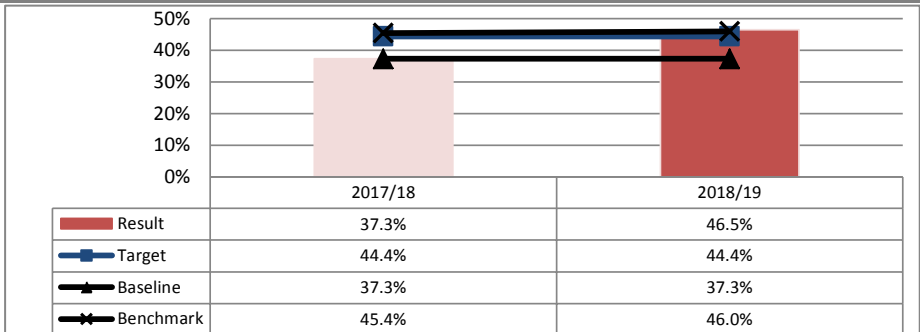
Commentary:

Annual measure where an update has already been reported to Cabinet as part of the April to September 2018 (Quarter 2) Progress Update report. The result relating to period 2017/2018 has not been achieved and is below target by 5% at 62%. The result is in line with our statistical neighbours at 62.5%. The result is poorer than expected as there have been significant changes to the Children's Centres delivery as a result of the mobilisation of the new Early Years Health and Wellbeing contract in January 2018. This service is now being delivered by Birmingham Forward Steps. Children's Centres are an integral part of targeting the eligible children and assisting parents to access provision, and this has been negatively impacted by the structural changes that Children's Centres have been going through since January 2018.

Local Early Years Networks are also an important mechanism for enabling Children's Centres and other local early education providers to work together to drive up participation and raise awareness in the local area - this has also been affected by the Early Years Health and Wellbeing service as the co-ordination of these networks was included in the contract. Information is shared on the children and families that are eligible from the Early Years team to the networks via the Children's Centres, however the networks have not been meeting during the last 10 months and this has significantly impacted on the awareness raising and parental engagement to stimulate the take-up of places by eligible children. The Children's Centres have now completed their change management process and Early Years Networks are now re-commencing their activity. Plans are in place for Early Years Officers to support closely the Network steering groups, and Data Sharing difficulties have been resolved. Named Early Years Officers have been allocated to work closely with the Children's Centres, Early Years Networks and Nursery Schools to ensure that there is a priority focus for activity to support the 2 year old take-up. This will be monitored termly against the headcount.

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

3.1.1 Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like



Commentary:

This represents a significant improvement in this measure from last year's survey, and a continuation of the upwards trend seen in previous years. In terms of our performance against other councils, this is a slightly above average score (46.5% against the national average of 46.0%), and places us within the second-best quartile at 66 out of 150 councils. We hope to maintain or improve our performance on this measure, due to the introduction of the three conversations model which happened after this survey was conducted. The three conversations model places an emphasis on the community as a source of support.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18 **RED**

18/19 **GREEN**

19/20 N/A

20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

+2.1%

Year-end Target:

44.4%

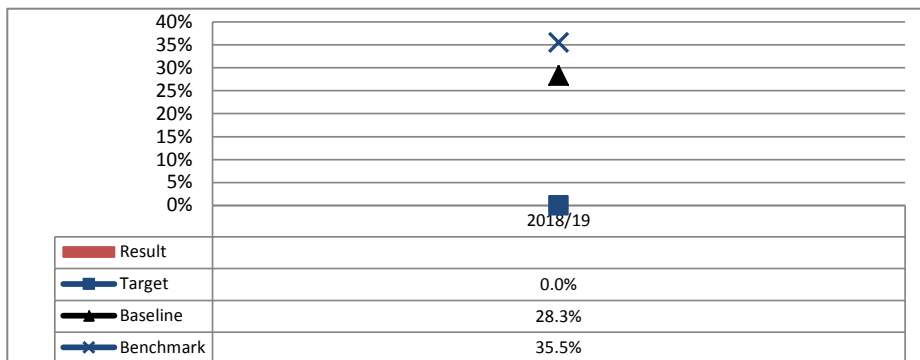
We have achieved our annual target set. Performance is 9.2 percentage points better than the previous year and is now also above the national average.

Benchmark:

46.0%

England average

3.1.2 Proportion of carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like



Commentary:

Bi-Annual measure, due November 2019.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18 Trend

18/19 Not yet due

19/20 N/A

20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

Trend

Year-end Target:

N/A

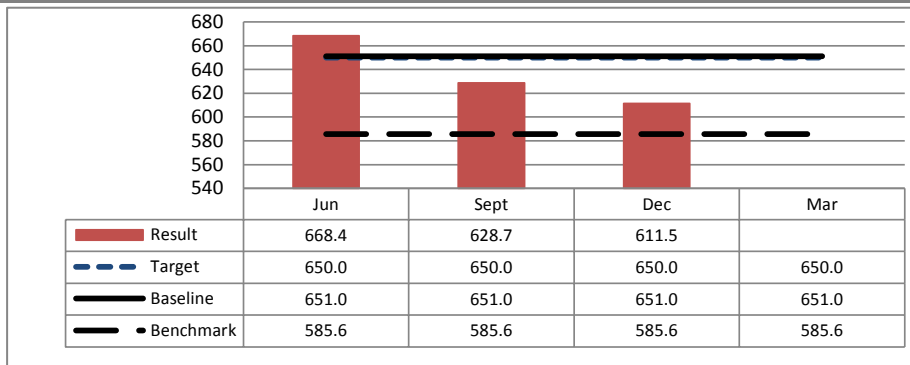
Benchmark:

35.5%

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:

Measure reported a quarter in arrears. We have successfully kept our performance on this measure within the target and improved on our results for the previous quarters. The figure of 611.5 covers the 12 months up until December 2018, and represents 892 new admissions to care homes over that period. In hospitals,

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

Q4-17 **N/A - new measure**

Q1 **AMBER**

Q2 **GREEN**

Q3 **BLUE**

Q4

Variance from target:

-21.3

Year-end Target:

650.0

At quarter 3, we have met our 650 target with target with 21.3 reduction in long term admissions to residential care and nursing care.

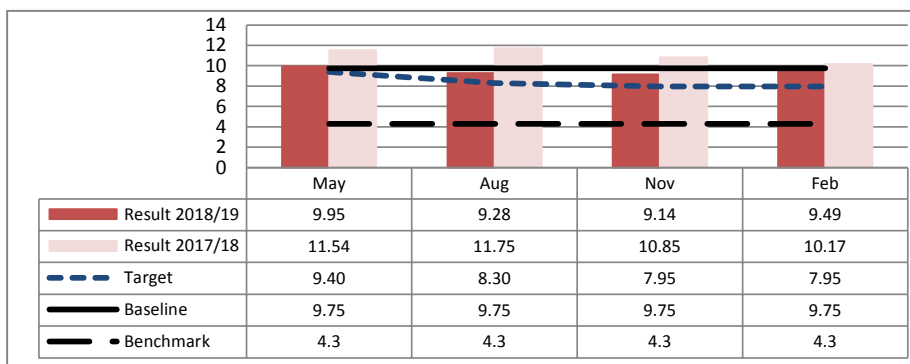
Benchmark:

585.6

England average

3.2.2 Reduced delayed transfers of care (DTOC)

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



Commentary:

We are not meeting the target on this measure and we recognise that our performance has remained steady recently. However, our performance shows a significant improvement over the previous year, with an average of 9.38 beds per day, down from 11.82. Recently, we have had a number of complex cases involving people who need nursing home care, and who can't be placed in an enhanced assessment bed (EAB) due to their care needs, and some people whose care needs are covered by section 117 of the Mental Health Act. These assessments take longer to carry out, and result in additional delays. We have also experienced additional demand at specific sites, and the number of safeguarding referrals to the team at the QE Hospital continues to be high. We are currently addressing delays with a range of initiatives. Our Early Intervention programme test sites are all now active, and are working to improve the patient journey. We are continuing to follow a "home first" principle for care, to avoid placing people unnecessarily in care homes, and we are now using a wrap-around, intensive home-care service for people who would otherwise be waiting for a care-home bed. The Clinical Commissioning Group is working with us to improve the movement of patients through the EAB service. From March, we have put in place a 3-times-weekly call that includes Adult Social Care Commissioning, chaired by an Assistant Director. This aims to solve the blockages keeping the 5 most delayed people in hospital. We are also encouraging managers to attempt new solutions to the problem of delays, with the understanding that any failures won't be judged harshly.

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

Q4-17 **RED**

Q1 **RED**

Q2 **RED**

Q3 **RED**

Q4 **RED**

Variance from target:

+1.54

Year-end Target:

7.95

Although not meeting the target our performance has improved compared to the previous year with an average across the year of 9.38 days down from 11.82 days.

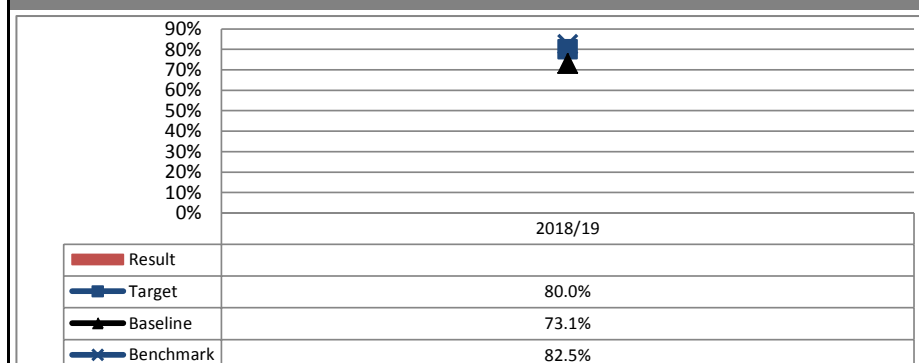
Benchmark:

4.3

England average

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

3.2.3 Older people (65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into re-enablement / rehabilitation services



Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18 N/A New Measure

18/19 Not yet due

19/20 N/A

20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

#VALUE!

Year-end Target:

80%

Benchmark:

82.5%

England average

Commentary:

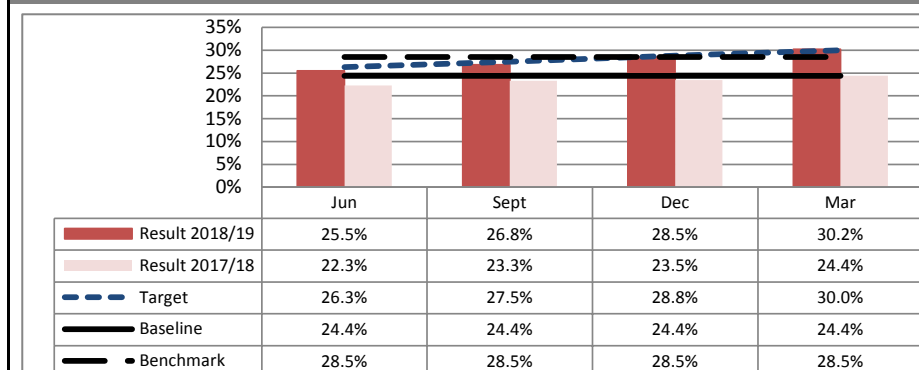
We have not been able to resolve the legal issues around the sharing of data required for this measure, and we cannot be certain when, or if, we will be able to do so. Therefore we propose to submit an estimate based upon the data that is available to us. This will start with data for people who left enablement services during the period from July to September 2018 next month.

Following this, we will report every three months in time for the quarterly cabinet report, so data relating to people who left enablement between October and December will be reported in the month 12 report.

Please note that we will not be able to include data about peoples' situations following enablement where they remained in contact with NHS services but not with us. We will also not be able to include some people whose enablement services were arranged by the Community Health Care Trust. This means that the measure reported here will not be the same measure traditionally reported in the annual Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework.

3.3.1 More people will exercise independence, choice and control over their care through the use of direct payments

Uptake of Direct Payments



Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

Q4-17 GREEN

Q1 AMBER

Q2 AMBER

Q3 AMBER

Q4 GREEN

Variance from target:

+0.2%

Year-end Target:

30.0%

Performance improved and target met.

Benchmark:

28.5%

England average

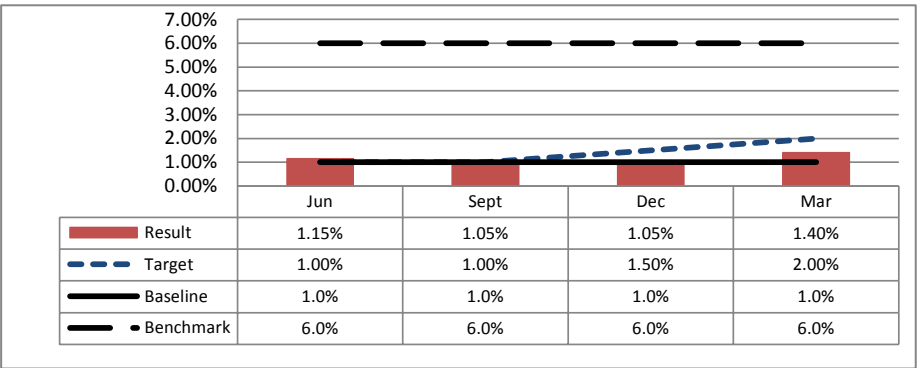
Commentary:

We have achieved our target of increasing the proportion of people who receive social care services in the community in the form of a direct payment to 30.2%. In order to do this, we have followed a programme that has included co-production initiatives, partnership working with support agencies and Adult Social Care Commissioning, encouragement and support from managers, and the hard work of social work staff. We have also provided training and development support to all social work teams in order to overcome some of the difficulties people were encountering when setting up direct payment services. We intend to continue providing training and development support into the new year, but with a focus on specific issues affecting individual teams.

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

3.3.2 Proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment

Service users aged 18-64 with learning disabilities in employment



Commentary:

Our performance against this measure has improved for the third month running, although we recognise that it is less than the increase required to meet the target. We have a specific action plan aimed at supporting people with Learning Disabilities into employment, and the Readiness and Delivery Project continues to meet regularly to address the problems around this measure. We have requested permission to recruit a lead person to support improvements to our performance, however we are waiting for approval. As part of our link with the Pure Project (Placing vulnerable Urban Residents into Employment and training), they have shared the details of employers who have made a commitment to support vulnerable adults into employment. We will embed the use of this information as part of the three conversations model of social work to connect people with these opportunities. Day centre staff are supporting this by identifying people who attend the centres who would like to be employed. We expect that this will result in a gradual improvement over time. We are also encouraging social work staff to ensure that our recording of this is correct and up to date to address any potential under-recording, and we are in the process of examining more streamlined recording processes.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

Q4-17 N/A - new measure

Q1 GREEN

Q2 GREEN

Q3 RED

Q4 RED

Variance from target:

-0.60%

Year-end Target:

2.00%

Performance improving but end of year target not met.

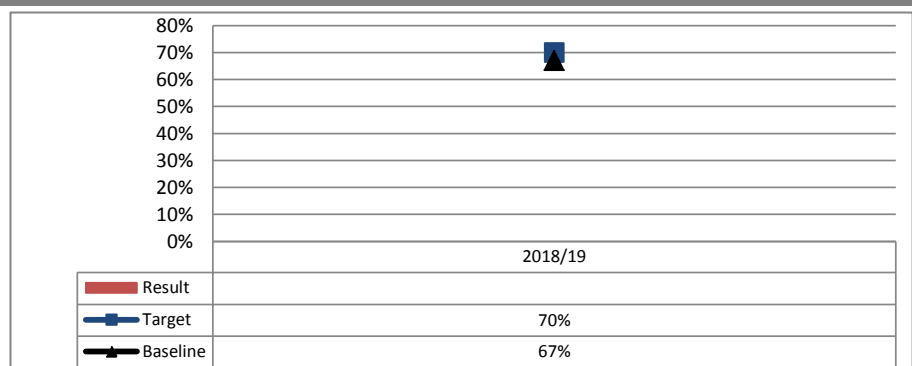
Benchmark:

6.00%

England average

Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

4.1.1 Improved cleanliness – streets and green spaces



Commentary:

This information has not been collected since 2017. A new, nationally recognised system is in development by APSE, (Association for Public Service Excellence), however, due to software issues, this has not been introduced in 2018/19 and is still under review.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18 N/A New Measure
18/19 Not yet due
19/20 N/A
20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

#VALUE!

Year-end Target:

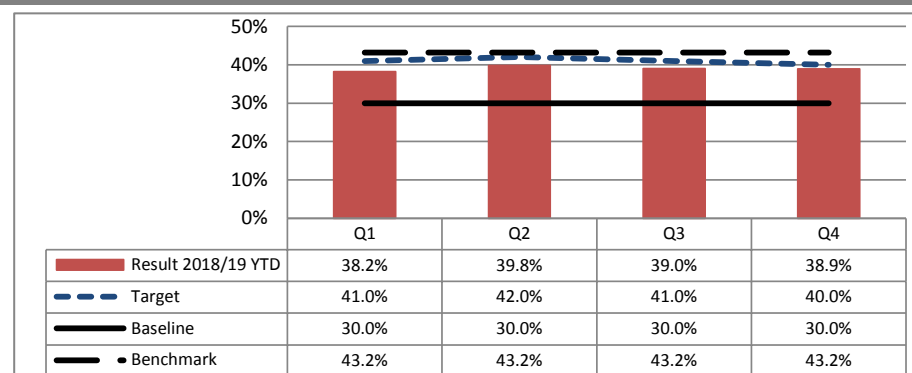
70%

Systems issues and delays have meant we have been unable to report performance against this measure.

Benchmark:

Unable to benchmark

4.1.2 Increase Recycling, Reuse, and Green Waste



Commentary:

Missed: The year-end (April 2018 - March 2019) estimated result is 38.90% which has missed the year-end target of 40.00%. In 2019-20, there was 472,703 tonnes of municipal waste; of which, it is estimated 183,910 tonnes was reused, recycled or composted. Due to the industrial action in Quarter 4 (January 2019 - March 2019) there was an estimated reduction in kerbside recycling of 8,000 tonnes in 2018/19 (compared to the year-to-date performance in 2017/18) with only an increase of 1,000 tonnes in recycling at household waste recycling centres. This overall loss of 7,000 tonnes of recycling equates to a reduction of 1.40% in the full year performance compared to 2017/18. In 2019-20, all possible efforts will be made to encourage residents to increase kerbside recycling and reduce residual waste, through the work of the Waste Reduction Collection Officers.

NB: The recycling figure includes recycled bottom ash.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

Q4-17 **RED**
Q1 **AMBER**
Q2 **AMBER**
Q3 **AMBER**
Q4 **AMBER**

Variance from target:

-1.1%

Year-end Target:

40.0%

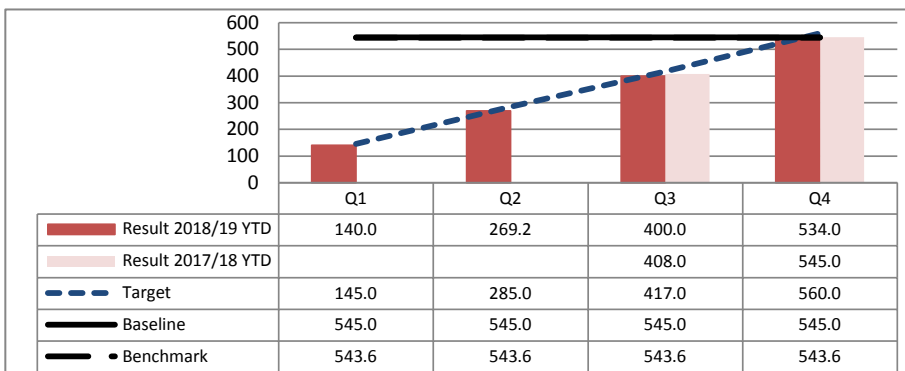
Target missed by 1.1%

Benchmark:

43.2%
England average

Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

4.1.3 Reduced collected household waste – kg per household



Commentary:

Achieved: The year-end (April 2018 - March 2019) estimated result is 534.00kg which has surpassed the year-end target of 560.00kg. The year-end estimated amount of residual waste collected directly from households is 241,434 tonnes. This is slightly less than the 243,853 tonnes of residual waste collected in 2017-18. However, there was an estimated 2,500 tonnes of residual waste diverted from kerbside collection to the household waste recycling centres and street cleansing this year, due to the industrial action. If this tonnage had not been diverted the estimated year-end result would be 553.00kg. In 2019-20, all possible efforts will be made to encourage residents to increase kerbside recycling and reduce residual waste, through the work of the Waste Reduction Collection Officers

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

Q4-17

GREEN

Q1

GREEN

Q2

BLUE

Q3

GREEN

Q4

GREEN

Variance from target:

-26.0

Year-end Target:

560.0

Target achieved.

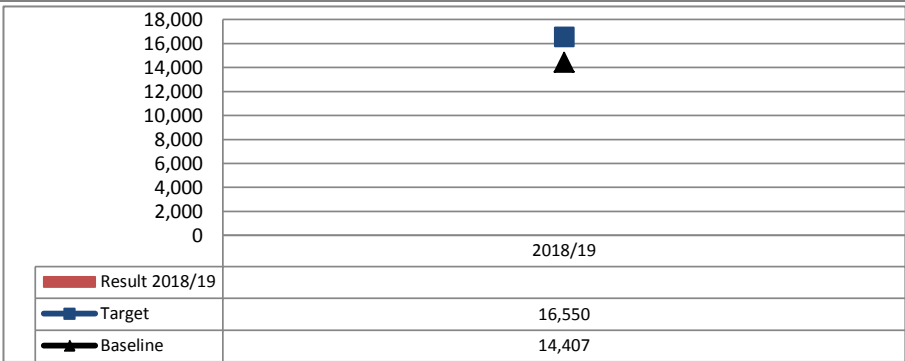
Benchmark:

543.6

England average

4.2.1 Number of new homes completed in the city across a range of tenures

Number of new homes completed in the City across a range of tenures through the Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust and InReach development programmes.



Commentary:

Annual site visits commence in May 2019 and manual counting takes place, data is released end of July 2019

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18

Not yet due

18/19

N/A

19/20

N/A

20/21

N/A

Variance from target:

N/A

Year-end Target:

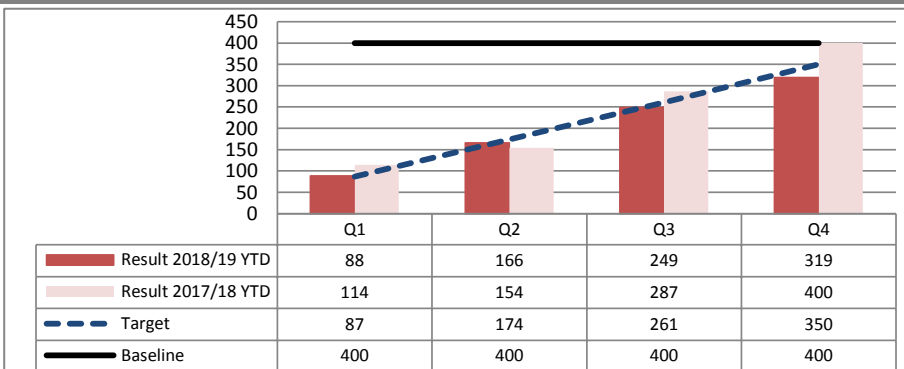
16,550

Benchmark:

Not Available

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:

Missed: The year-end result is 319 which has missed the year-end target of 350. The service provides education and encouragement for any landlord, whether it is before or after an issue is reported to us. We encourage landlords to make improvements as required under various legislation and, where this is not done, uses enforcement powers to issue notices or carry out works in default. Tenants can report issues through various forums including by telephone, email or the website. We will work with both the tenant and landlord to ensure works are carried out. The target was missed during 2018/19 due to competing priorities. There was a significant legislation change in October 2018 around Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) licensing that took precedence to ensure statutory duties were met. Resources were diverted temporarily to support this work as additional staff were recruited. Recruitment is now nearing completion and the service expects to achieve the target for 2019/20.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

Q4-17

BLUE

Q1

GREEN

Q2

AMBER

Q3

AMBER

Q4

RED

Variance from target:

-31.0

Year-end Target:

350

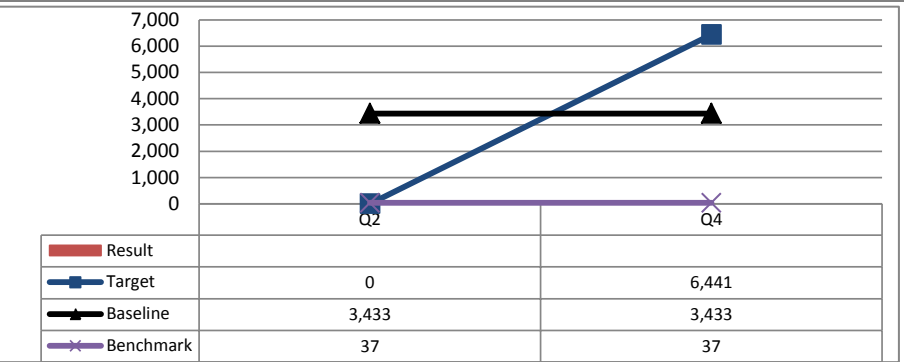
There was a significant legislation change in October 2018 around Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) licensing that took precedence to ensure statutory duties were met. Resources were diverted temporarily to support this work as additional staff were recruited.

Benchmark:

Unable to benchmark

4.2.3 Homes built that are affordable

Number and percentage.



Commentary:

Annual site visits commence in May 2019 and manual counting takes place, data is released end of July 2019

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

Q1

N/A

Q2

N/A

Q3

N/A

Q4

Not yet due

Variance from target:

N/A

Year-end Target:

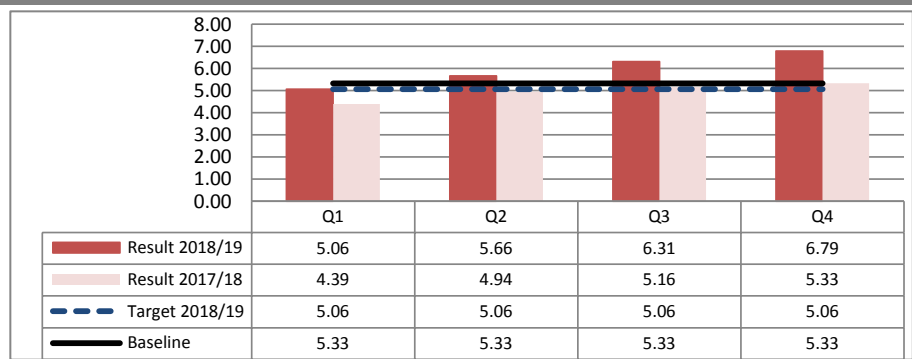
6,441

Benchmark:

37

Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

4.2.4 Minimising the number and percentage of households living in temporary accommodation per 1000 households



Commentary:

Missed: The year-end snapshot result of 6.79 has missed the year-end target of 5.06. The number of people requiring temporary accommodation (TA) through becoming homeless has increased significantly since 2016. Part of this is due to the national housing shortage which is replicated in Birmingham. The Council has been successful in securing some additional funding for accessing the Private Rented Sector and it intends to seek to develop relationships with private landlords in order to discharge homelessness duty. Prevention tools and joint working across landlords and support services is needed to help prevent homelessness. This work is underway with the new Domestic Violence (DV) hub being established in late 2018 and work around effective prevention tools being developed to ensure that the service can prevent more cases of homelessness. The service has been struggling to achieve the stretch target set for 2018/19 of 5.06 per 1,000 households. The TA trend has been increasing since 2016 and whilst this has slowed slightly during quarter 4 of 2018/19, the general direction of travel is upwards. The initial projections for the 2018/19 year suggested that, due to the Homelessness Reduction Act, the service anticipated TA increasing to around 3,500 by year-end. In reality, the increase in number only reached 2,780 and this year was the lowest rate of increase over the last 3 years.

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

Q4-17 **N/A Trend**

Q1 **GREEN**

Q2 **RED**

Q3 **RED**

Q4 **RED**

Variance from target:

+1.73

Year-end Target:

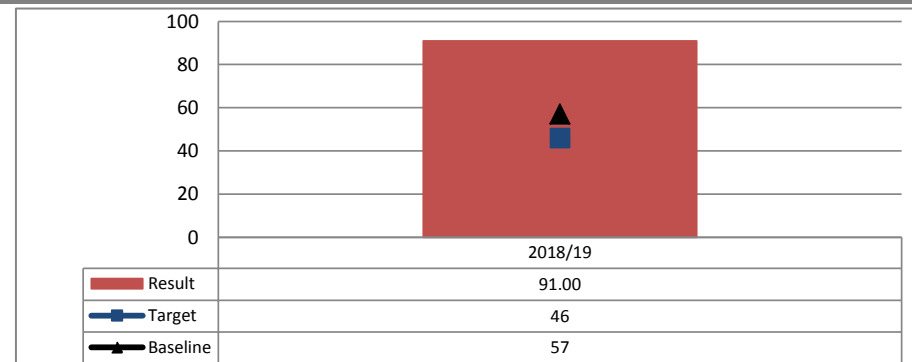
5.06

Target missed but against a background of increasing demand for temporary accommodation from people becoming homeless.

Benchmark:

Unable to benchmark

4.3.1 Reducing the number of rough sleepers across the city



Commentary:

Missed: The official count was conducted in November 2018, where it was found that 91 individuals were sleeping rough across Birmingham. This is only a snapshot on one particular evening. An additional count was conducted in March 2019 and 54 individuals were counted as sleeping rough. Targeted intervention has been progressing over the last 6 months and a number of initiatives have been contributing to this decline which involves over 10 individuals accommodated through Housing first, 14 individuals accommodated in sheltered accommodation, targeted outreach work will continue and a number of other initiatives have come online and we will continue to work with those identified.

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

17/18

18/19 **RED**

19/20 **N/A**

20/21 **N/A**

Variance from target:

45

Year-end Target:

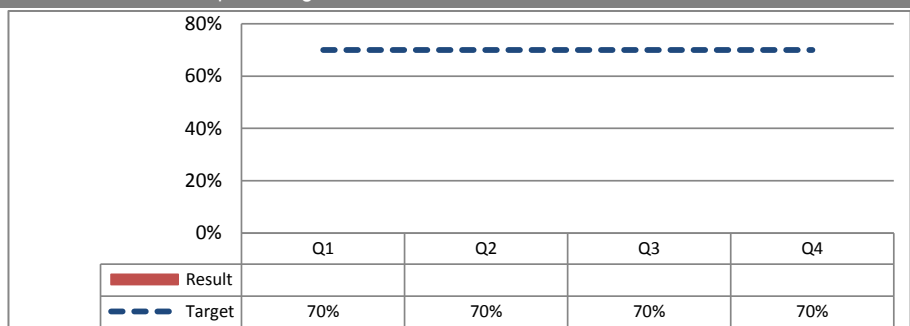
46

Benchmark:

No England average listed

Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

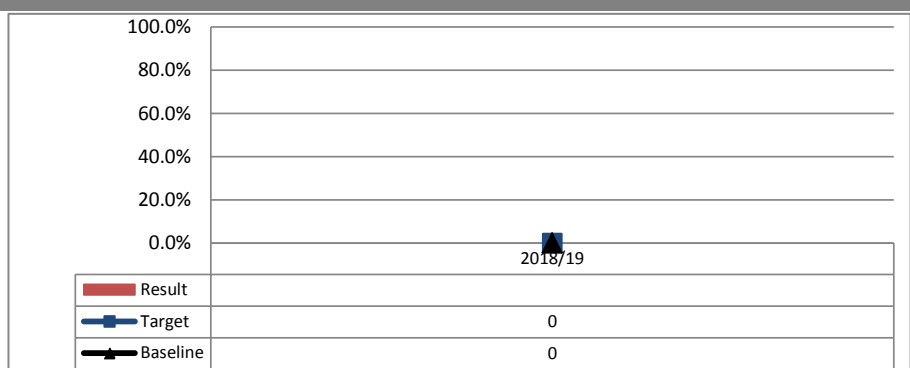
4.3.2 Households where homelessness is prevented or relieved
number and percentage



Commentary:
Due to the reporting of this measure being reliant upon a new IT system, for which there have been a number of difficulties in implementation, figures are unavailable for the 2018/19 financial year. The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) is aware of these difficulties. The new IT system will be implemented in April 2019, with monthly data available from May 2019.

Preferred direction of travel:	
△	
Bigger is better	
Status:	
Q4-17	N/A - New measure
Q1	Not yet due
Q2	Not yet due
Q3	Not yet due
Q4	Unable to report
Year-end Target:	
70%	
Benchmark:	
Revised nationally, benchmark not yet available	

4.4.1 Reduce Nitrogen Oxide emissions (CAZ) levels in the City's air quality management areas
Reduce concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) in the city centre area as measured and reported through the Clean Air Zone programme



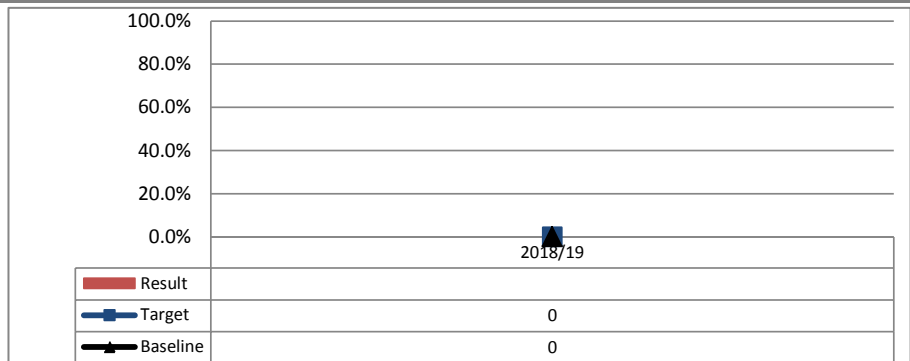
Commentary:
Data will not be available until 2021

Preferred direction of travel:	
▽	
Smaller is better	
Status:	
17/18	Not yet due
18/19	N/A
19/20	N/A
20/21	N/A
Variance from target:	
N/A	
Year-end Target:	
TBC	
Benchmark:	
Unable to benchmark	

Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

4.4.2 Reduce Particulate Matter levels in the City's air quality management areas

Public Health outcomes framework measure 3.01 Fraction of mortality attributable to PM2.5



Commentary:
Annual measure, due May 2019.

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

17/18

18/19

19/20

20/21

Not yet due

N/A

N/A

Variance from target:

N/A

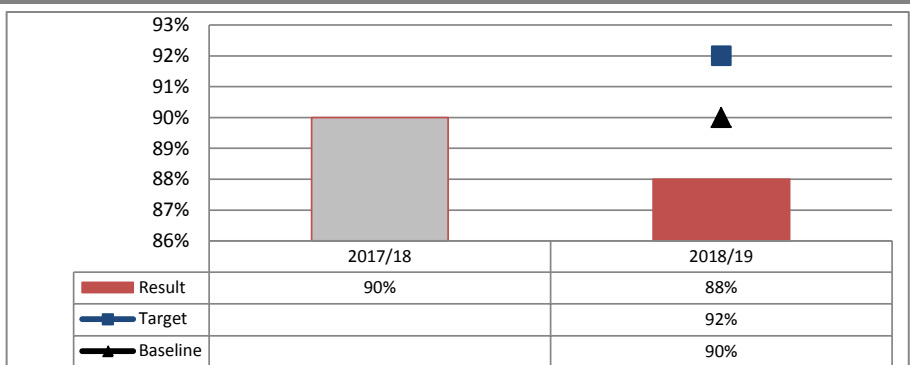
Year-end Target:

Benchmark:

Not Available

4.5.1 Feeling of safety outside in local area during the day

Citizen perception



Commentary:
Over the past three years the percentage of people who feel safe outside in their local area has declined by 7% from 95% in 2016/17 to 88% this year.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18

18/19

19/20

20/21

Trend

AMBER

N/A

N/A

Variance from target:

-4.0%

Year-end Target:

92%

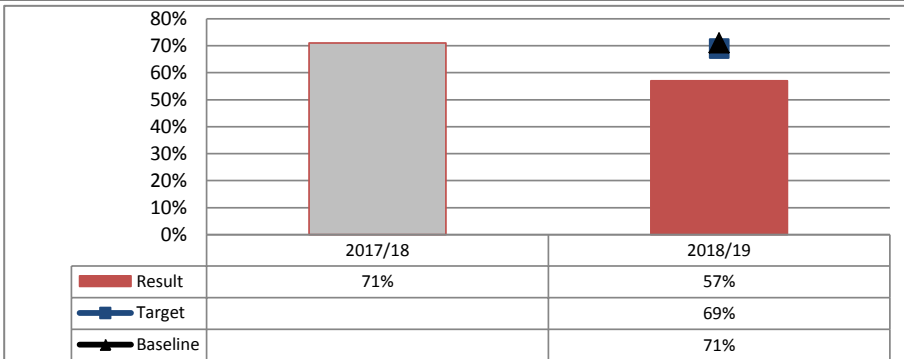
Benchmark:

Not Available

Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

4.5.2 Feeling of safety outside in local area after dark

Citizen perception



Commentary:

There has been a significant fall of 15% in the percentage of people who feel safe in their local area after dark. Down from 71% in the previous year to 57% this year.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18 Trend

18/19 **RED**

19/20 N/A

20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

-12.0%

Year-end Target:

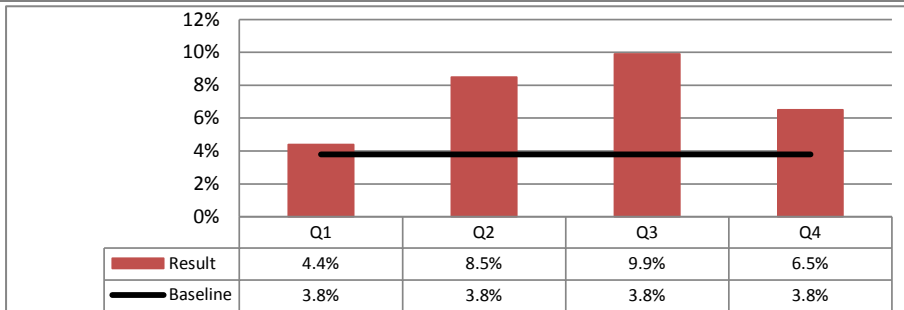
69%

Benchmark:

Not Available

4.5.3 Completed safeguarding enquiries which involved concerns about domestic abuse

Number and percentage



Commentary:

124 Safeguarding Enquiries were completed in March, of which 8 involved allegations of domestic abuse - 6.5%. In the last 12 months there have been 157 completed enquiries relating to this. Of these 92% achieved their expressed outcomes, 92% felt that they were involved, 90% felt that they had been listened to, 89% felt we had acted on their wishes, 82% felt safer and 81% felt happier as a result of our intervention. The results of this measure have been quite variable, and don't indicate a pattern or trend, even when compared to the previous year's data. Our response to safeguarding concerns involving domestic abuse is led by demand, and since only people with social care and support needs are covered by safeguarding enquiries under section 42 of the Care Act 2014, numbers are small, and not a reflection of the levels of domestic abuse in the general population.

Preferred direction of travel:

N/A

Status:

Q4-17 **N/A - New measure**

Q1 Trend

Q2 Trend

Q3 Trend

Q4 Trend

Year-end Target:

Not Set - Trend

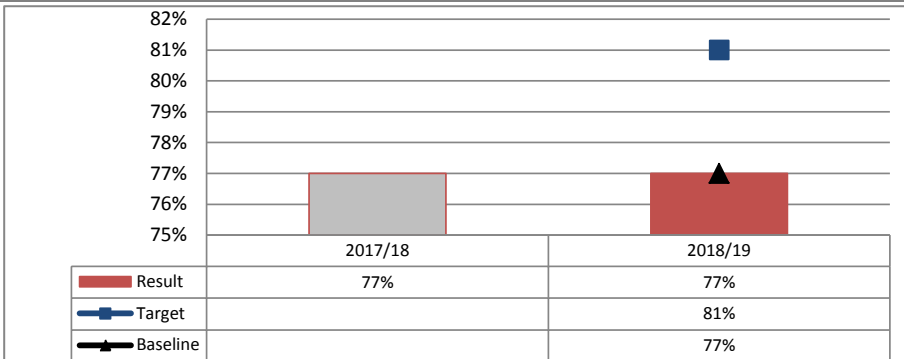
Benchmark:

Unable to benchmark

Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

4.6.1 It is important to be able to influence decisions affecting my local area

Citizen perception



Commentary:

No change in the percentage of residents who feel it is important to be able to influence decisions affecting their local area

Preferred direction of travel:

△

Bigger is better

Status:

17/18 Trend

18/19 **AMBER**

19/20 N/A

20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

-4.0%

Year-end Target:

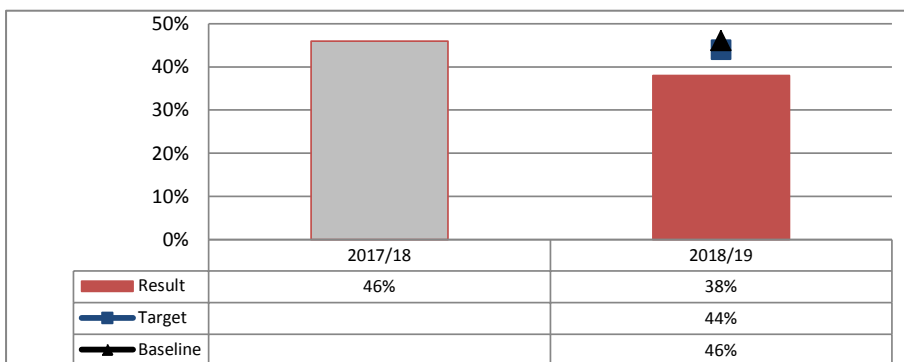
81%

Benchmark:

Unable to benchmark

4.6.2 I can influence decisions

Citizen perception



Commentary:

Whilst the percentage of residents who feel it is important to be able to influence decisions affecting their local area has remained constant at 77% there has been an 8% decrease (down to 38%) in those who feel that they actually can influence decisions and only 16% of respondents were involved in making decisions in their local area.

Preferred direction of travel:

△

Bigger is better

Status:

17/18 Trend

18/19 **RED**

19/20 N/A

20/21 N/A

Variance from target:

-6.0%

Year-end Target:

44%

Benchmark:

Unable to benchmark

Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

4.7.1 Reduce inequalities between wards: e.g. health, educational achievement, male, female

Commentary:

Note yet due

Year-end Target:

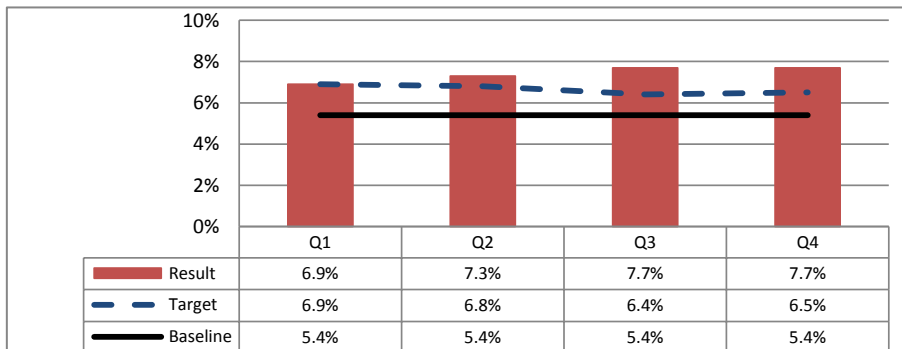
TBC

Benchmark:

Not Available

4.7.2 Reducing the Unemployment Gap Between Wards

Reducing the unemployment gap between Wards



Commentary:

Missed target (smaller is better) - In the period January to March 2019 (Q4 2018/19) the average unemployment proportion across the 10 Birmingham wards with the highest unemployment levels stood at 9.6%. The corresponding figure for the 10 Birmingham wards with the lowest unemployment proportions was 1.9%. Therefore, the gap between the 10 best and worst performing wards stood at 7.7% points in the period January to March 2018/19. 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 the period January to March between the 10 best and worst performing wards was 6.5% points. The gap in Q4 2018/19 is therefore 1.2% points higher than the 5 year average. The gap between the 10 best and worst performing wards (7.7% points) was unchanged between Q3 and Q4 2018/19.

Preferred direction of travel:



Smaller is better

Status:

Q4-17

BLUE

Q1

GREEN

Q2

AMBER

Q3

AMBER

Q4

RED

Variance from target:

+1.2%

Year-end Target:

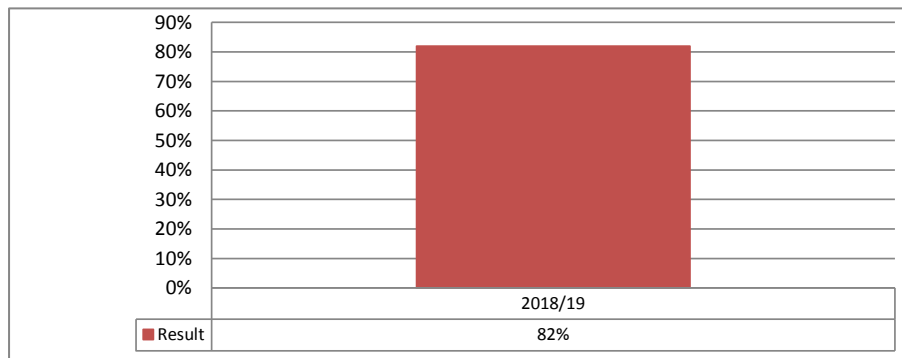
6.5%

Benchmark:

Unable to benchmark

4.7.3 New Residents' survey measure about citizens' pride in the city

Citizen perception - new measure



Commentary:

82% of respondents agreed with the statement "I am proud to live in Birmingham" This was the first year this question has been asked and will set the baseline for us this year.

Preferred direction of travel:



Bigger is better

Status:

17/18

New for 18/19

18/19

Trend

19/20

N/A

20/21

N/A

Variance from target:

N/A Baseline year

Year-end Target:

Baseline year

Benchmark:

Unable to benchmark

Outcome 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

4.8.1 Increased number of international, sporting, cultural and major events in our landmark	
<div><div><div><div><div></div><div>100%</div></div><div><div></div><div>80%</div></div><div><div></div><div>60%</div></div><div><div></div><div>40%</div></div><div><div></div><div>20%</div></div><div><div></div><div>0%</div></div></div><div><div></div><div>2018/19</div></div><div><div>■</div>Result</div></div></div> <div><p>Commentary: Major events budget is out to consultation as part of the budget setting for 2019/20. Subject to approval, existing events will be retained. International events are being pursued post Commonwealth Games 2022</p></div>	<div><div>Preferred direction of travel: △ Bigger is better</div><div>Status: 17/18 18/19 Not yet due 19/20 N/A 20/21 N/A</div><div>Variance from target: Baseline year</div><div>Year-end Target: Baseline year</div><div>Benchmark: Unable to benchmark</div></div>

Outcome 5: Birmingham residents gain the maximum benefit from hosting the Commonwealth Games

Note: Measures against this outcome are not yet due to be reported. Therefore there is currently no progress update available to report for this outcome.