



# Dorset's economy is PROSPEROUS



Outcome Sponsor – Mike Harries

Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report - October 2017

The following pages have been provided to summarise the current position against each outcome indicator and performance measure. This will help the council to identify and focus upon potential areas for further scrutiny. All risks are drawn from the [Corporate Risk Register](#) and mapped against specific population indicators where relevant. Any further corporate risks that relate to the 'Prosperous' outcome are also included to provide a full overview. Please note that information relating to outcomes and shared accountability can be found on the [Dorset Outcomes Tracker](#).

<b>Contents</b>	
<b>Population Indicator</b>	<b>Page No</b>
Corporate Risks that feature within Prosperous but are not assigned to a specific Population Indicator	2
Legend and Accountability for Outcomes	2
01: The productivity of Dorset’s businesses	3
02: Rate of start-ups of new business enterprises	4
03: Percentage of children achieving the ‘Basics’ measures at Key Stage 4	5
04: Percentage of residents educated to level 4 (or equivalent) and above	6
05: Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings	7
06: Rates of coverage of superfast broadband	8
07: Apprenticeship starts as % of population aged 16-64	9

**Corporate Risks that feature within PROSPEROUS but are not assigned to a specific POPULATION INDICATOR**

(All risks are taken from the [Corporate Risk Register](#))

17a – Lack of support for proposed structure of local government in Dorset (Central Government)	<b>HIGH</b>	UNCHANGED
09f - failure to adapt services and communities to the impacts of a changing climate	<b>MEDIUM</b>	UNCHANGED

Legend		
Corporate Risks	<b>HIGH</b>	High level risk in the Corporate Risk Register and <b>outside of the Council’s Risk Appetite</b>
	<b>MEDIUM</b>	Medium level risk in the Corporate Risk Register
	<b>LOW</b>	Low level risk in the Corporate Risk Register
Trend	<b>IMPROVING</b>	Performance trend line has improved since previous data submission
	<b>UNCHANGED</b>	Performance trendline remains unchanged since previous data submission
	<b>WORSENING</b>	Performance trendline is worse than the previous data submission

Accountability for Indicators and Measures	
<p><b>Population Indicator</b> – relates to ALL people in a given population</p> <p><b>Accountability</b> - Partners and stakeholders working together</p> <p align="center">Determining the <b>ENDS</b> <i>(Or where we want to be)</i></p>	<p><b>Performance Measure</b> – relates to people in receipt of a service or intervention</p> <p><b>Accountability</b> - Service providers (and commissioners)</p> <p align="center">Delivering the <b>MEANS</b> <i>(Or how we get there)</i></p>

**PROSPEROUS: 01 The productivity of Dorset's businesses** (Outcome Lead Officer Maxine Bodell; Population Indicator Lead Officer David Walsh)

<b>DORSET</b>	<b>DORSET</b>	<b>COMPARATOR</b>	01: Productivity rate (GVA per hour worked) 
<b>Latest (2015)</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Benchmark (South West)</b>	
<b>90.9</b>	<b>IMPROVING</b>	<b>101.8 (Worse)</b>	

Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

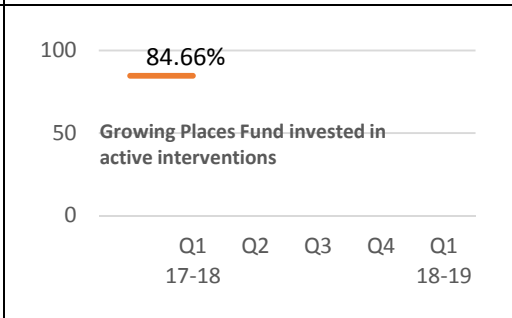
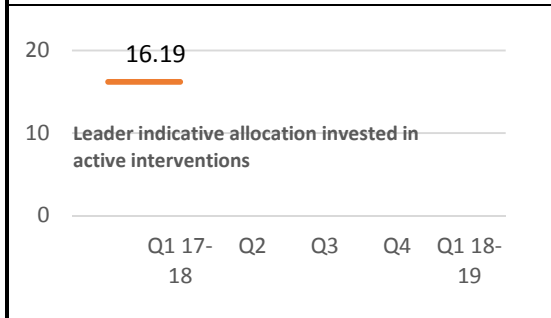
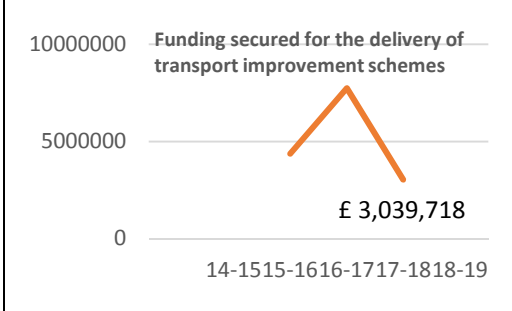
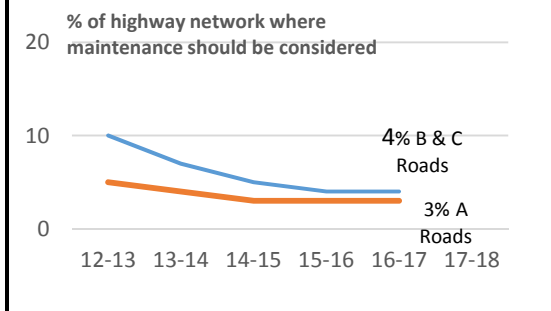
**Story behind the baseline**

In Dorset, GVA per hour worked (productivity) is below the national average and has been for some time. Dorset compares well with neighbours to the west, but less well compared with neighbours to the north and east.

This may reflect a number of factors including: the structure of industry and employment opportunities e.g. high representation of tourism related jobs, availability of appropriately skilled workers - skills shortage vacancies suggest a gap in skilled trades - an above average percentage of part time jobs, lack of dynamism and low competitiveness in the local economy, distance from and lack of significant population centres, connectivity and supply chain issues, and lifestyle choices such as above average self-employment.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Dorset LEP, District and Borough councils, Businesses

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**



**PROPEROUS: 02 Rate of start-ups of new business enterprises** (Outcome Lead Officer Maxine Bodell; Population Indicator Lead Officer David Walsh)

<b>DORSET</b>	<b>DORSET</b>	<b>COMPARATOR</b>	<p>02: Births of new enterprises per 10k population aged 16-64 years</p>
<b>Latest (2015)</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Benchmark (England and Wales)</b>	
<b>81.6</b>	<b>WORSENING</b>	<b>WORSE 99.3 (Average)</b>	

Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

**Story behind the baseline**

In Dorset, annual growth in the number of business births per 10,000 population aged 16-64 is below the national average and has changed little in the last three years. This could reflect a number of factors such as:

- A lack of available employment land in the right location,
- A lack of choice of suitable employment premises in the right location,
- A lack of innovation/dynamism in local economy, or
- Quality of life/lifestyle issues meaning that new business owners may not wish to expand

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Dorset LEP, District and Borough councils, Businesses

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**

<p>1 Amount of workspace created or serviced at the Dorset Enterprise Zone</p> <p>0</p> <p>Q1 17-18 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 18-19</p>	<p>1 Number of new enterprises created or safeguarded at the Dorset Enterprise Zone</p> <p>0</p> <p>Q1 17-18 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 18-19</p>
---	--

**Please note:**

The Dorset Enterprise Zone came into force on 1 April 2017, so data for these performance measures will accumulate over time.

**PROSPEROUS: 03 Percentage of children achieving the 'Basics' measures at Key Stage 4** (Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Doug Gilbert)

<b>DORSET</b>	<b>DORSET</b>	<b>COMPARATOR</b>
<b>Latest (2016)</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Benchmark (England and Wales)</b>
<b>58%</b>	<b>WORSENING</b>	<b>BETTER 54% (Average)</b>

03: Percentage of children gaining 5 or more GCSEs grade A\* - C, including Maths and English

Year	Benchmark (if available)	Dorset
2010	55	58
2011	58	58
2012	55	52
2013	58	58
2014	55	55
2015	55	55
2016	55	52

Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
09a Unable to provide sufficient school places (Basic Need)	<b>HIGH</b>	UNCHANGED
07i Deterioration in the relationships between schools and the LA arising from the Academies Bill	<b>LOW</b>	UNCHANGED

**Story behind the baseline**

Achieving 5 good GCSEs including English and Maths allows pupils to continue in education or training and increases both employability and life chances. As a measure of school effectiveness this measure is being discontinued in favour of the new Progress8 indicator, however for school pupils it remains important. The graph reflects changes and issues in assessment over the past few years. A limit on the number of non-GCSE qualifications and restrictions on early entry in 2013-14 affected the national figures, but had a lesser impact in Dorset where early entry and take up of non-GCSEs were at lower levels.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Ofsted, DFE, Regional Schools Commissioner and Wessex School Improvement Board.

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**

<p>0.05 — Average progress 8 score per pupil —</p> <p>0.04</p> <p>0 —</p> <p>13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18</p>	<p>2 — Number of schools below the floor (progress 8) —</p> <p>1</p> <p>0 —</p> <p>13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18</p>
--	--

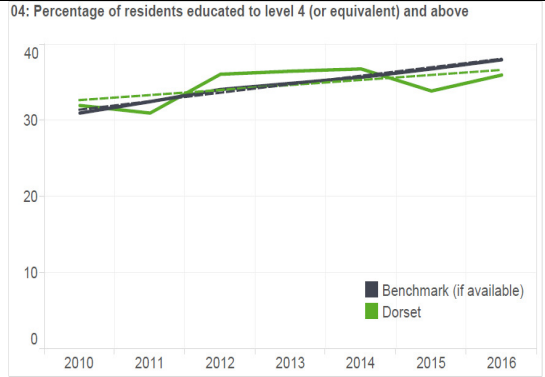
The dip in Dorset figures for 2011-12 was due to the problems surrounding the re-grading of English GCSEs, discussed widely in the media at the time. Dorset has since recovered its position and remains at a similar level to the South-West, similar local authorities and above the national average. The national decline since 2013 reflects a move towards harder GCSEs in line with the shift towards English Baccalaureate subjects (Sciences, Humanities and Languages). Performance at a local level is variable and tends to reflect overall school performance.

<p>20 — % of coasting schools —</p> <p>10.5%</p> <p>0 —</p> <p>13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18</p>	<p>70 — % Basics (Good pass in English and Maths) —</p> <p>65%</p> <p>60 —</p> <p>55 —</p> <p>2013 2014 2015 2016 2017</p>
--	--

<p>30 — Looked after children GCSE A* to C in English and Maths —</p> <p>23%</p> <p>25 —</p> <p>20 —</p> <p>2014 2015 2016 2017 2018</p>	
--	--

**PROSPEROUS: 04 Percentage of residents educated to level 4 (or equivalent) and above** (Outcome Lead Officer Maxine Bodell; Population Indicator Lead Officer Anne Gray)

<b>DORSET</b>	<b>DORSET</b>	<b>COMPARATOR</b>
Latest (2016)	Trend	Benchmark
35.8%	<b>IMPROVING</b>	(South West)
		<b>WORSE</b> 37.8% (Average)



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

**Story behind the baseline**

Level 4 is equivalent to having a Higher National Certificate (HNC). In Dorset, the percentage of residents qualified to NVQ4+ is mostly above the national average but dropped below in the last year. Care: data is drawn from a household sample survey so year to year changes can reflect statistical error.

Raising skill levels in the workforce at level 4+ would help reduce skills shortage vacancies, especially for skilled trade's occupations. Higher level Apprenticeships and the continuation of learning whilst in work would help address this.

The development of higher level apprenticeships will be supported by the Apprenticeship reforms 2017, where Levy funding will enable the take up of higher level apprenticeships by employers, and the opportunity to up-skill existing staff to a higher level through the apprenticeship route.

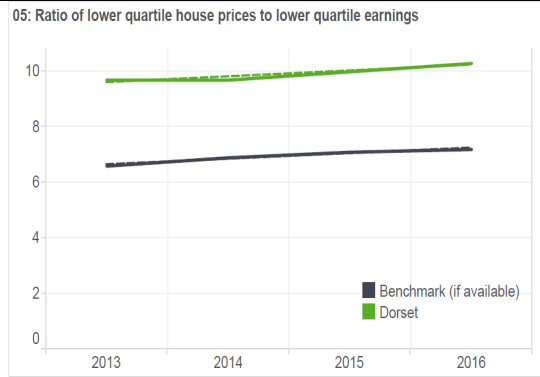
**Partners with a significant role to play:** Dorset LEP, District and Borough councils, Businesses

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**

**UNDER DEVELOPMENT**

**PROSPEROUS: 05 Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings** (Outcome Lead Officer Maxine Bodell; Population Indicator Lead Officer Maxine Bodell)

<b>DORSET</b>	<b>DORSET</b>	<b>COMPARATOR</b>
<b>Latest (2015)</b> 10.3	<b>Trend</b> <b>WORSENING</b>	<b>Benchmark (England)</b>  <b>WORSE 7.2 (Average)</b>



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

**Story behind the baseline**

This is a useful measure as it helps to illustrate the housing affordability gap for people on lower incomes for whom access to affordable housing is likely to be the most acute.

It can be seen that the affordability gap between lower quartile earnings and house prices continues to worsen in Dorset and is consistently higher than the national average. In all but one district in Dorset there have been year-on-year increases in the ratio of house prices to incomes. The national average is a ratio of 7.2 while the Dorset Districts see a range of 9.0 in the 'most affordable' case to 13.5 in the worst affected district. The reasons for this are complex, but are likely to include a combination of the following factors:

- relatively lower salaries and productivity levels in the economy
- higher concentrations of certain lower paid sectors in parts of Dorset such as some services and tourism and the rural economy
- constraints on housing land supply such as international habitats
- Landscape designations and Green Belt, some 'stalled' and difficult-to-deliver housing sites with viability or infrastructure constraints, or a fall over past years in housebuilding rates and commensurate supply of affordable housing due to wider economic impacts.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Partners: Local planning authorities; Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership; education and skills development agencies such as local education authorities, universities, FE colleges and employers.

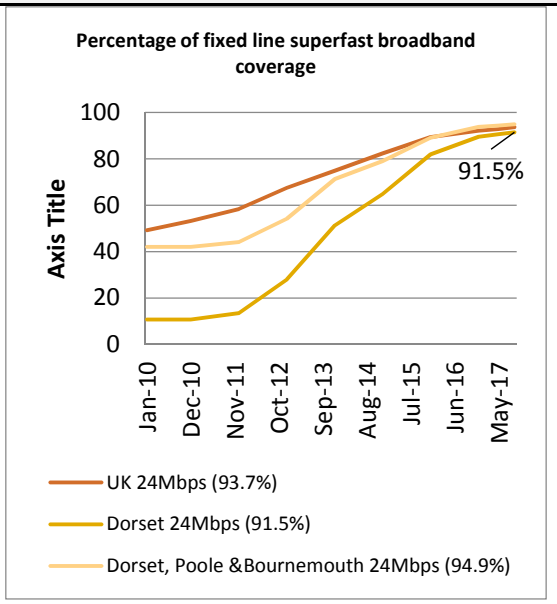
**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**

**UNDER DEVELOPMENT**



**PROSPEROUS: 06 Rates of coverage of superfast broadband** (Outcome Lead Officer Dugald Lockhart; Population Indicator Lead Officer Pete Bartlett)

<b>DORSET</b>	<b>DORSET</b>	<b>COMPARATOR</b>
Latest (August 2017)	Trend	Benchmark (UK)
91.5%	<b>IMPROVING</b>	SIMILAR
		92.5%
		(Average)



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

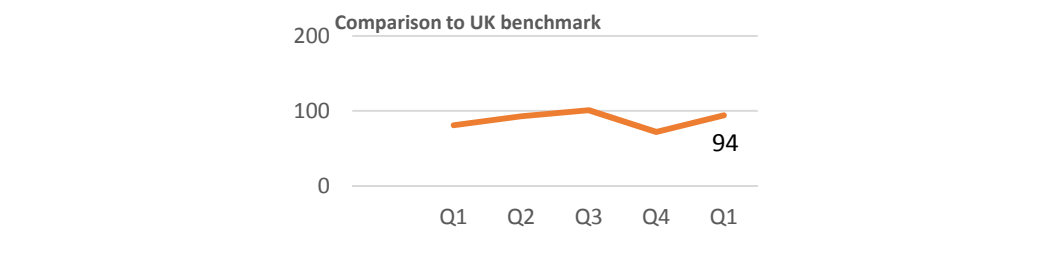
**Story behind the baseline**

Ofcom’s December 2016 report ‘Connected Nations’ summarises the national digital infrastructure position <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/infrastructure-research/connected-nations-2016> Detail of Dorset coverage, future plans and a postcode checker are available here: <https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/superfast>

**Superfast Broadband Coverage:** National and Dorset coverage data independently sourced from <https://labs.thinkbroadband.com/local/uk> (September 2017 – updated monthly). More local programme data is also available, but this does not provide a valid national comparator. The Superfast Dorset programme is a partnership programme between all district, borough and unitary authorities across Dorset, Poole and Bournemouth. 3 contracts have been let to BT to deliver improved broadband in areas of market failure where there are no commercial plans. Take up of publically subsidised superfast broadband is 40% (September 2017), above the contractually modelled 20% target. The first contract was let to BT in July 2013 and has now completed its delivery phase, the second contract let in May 2015 is in deployment, and the third contract let in July 2017 is planned to start deployment at the end of this year. These 3 combined with private sector deployments will provide 98% coverage across the partnership area by completion. Mobile 4G coverage: Performance data on mobile digital coverage levels are not available nationally or locally. Ofcom’s postcode checker is available: <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/phones-telecoms-and-internet/advice-for-consumers/advice/ofcom-checker>

**Partners with a significant role to play:** All local authorities in the Superfast Dorset Programme, Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership, Broadband Delivery UK, part of the Department of Culture, Media and Sports, Defra; RPA; DCLG, Ofcom, Private sector fixed line and mobile network digital infrastructure providers.

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**



**What we propose to do? (Key Actions)** Move to Ubiquitous Coverage - The Superfast Dorset programme is working to Utilise capital underspends and gain share earmarked for faster broadband, Secure capital funding from the EAFRD Rural Broadband Infrastructure scheme and Extend the [Better Broadband Subsidy Scheme](#)

**PROSPEROUS: 07** Apprenticeship starts as % of population aged 16-64 (Outcome Lead Officer Maxine Bodell; Population Indicator Lead Officer Anne Gray)

<b>DORSET</b>	<b>DORSET</b>	<b>COMPARATOR</b>	<p>07: Apprenticeship starts as a percentage of the population aged 16-64 years</p>
<p><b>Latest (2015)</b> 2.4%</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> <b>UNCHANGED</b></p>	<p>Benchmark (UK)</p> <p><b>BETTER</b> 1.5% (Average)</p>	

Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

**Story behind the baseline**

In Dorset, Apprenticeship starts of all ages expressed as a percentage of residents aged 16-64 years is above the national average. Qualifications of young people and skill levels in the workforce are seen as a driver of productivity so the availability of good quality Apprenticeships is important for Dorset. The actual number of Apprenticeship starts in Dorset seem slightly erratic.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Dorset LEP, District and Borough councils, Businesses

They dropped by thirty over the last year, down from 5,680 to 5,650. The number of starts may be affected by:

- Employer awareness of Apprenticeships and the breadth of vocational areas on offer.
- Employers unaware of additional funding for apprenticeships in small businesses.
- Low number of apprenticeship opportunities in rural areas.
- Wider awareness of Apprenticeships as a route to employment and perception of this by schools/parents/young people as a 'second class' option;
- Quality of Apprenticeships on offer in terms of training and employment opportunities.

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**

