

# Evaluation of sector-led improvement

## Data analysis report

May 2019



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# Summary

## Introduction

This report forms part of the Local Government Association (LGA) evaluation of sector-led improvement. It provides a quantitative assessment of sector performance and how this has changed over time.

## Methodology

Policy leads for each service area at the LGA identified 115 indicators as key measures of performance for local authority services, both in the context of their direct impact and in their role as place shapers, working in partnership with other agencies. For each indicator, the report looks at direction of travel over time.

The England figure for each indicator was accessed via LG Inform, the LGA's free data and benchmarking tool<sup>1</sup>, which pulls together data published by a number of different sources (such as government departments and the office for national statistics). Where possible the base year used was 2009/10 for financial year data or 2010 for calendar year data, and the percentage change between the base year and most up to date figure was calculated. The exception to this was public health, where 2013/14 was used as the base year as this is when responsibility was transferred to local government. For around half of the indicators, data was not available for 2009/10, in which case the earliest available data was used for the calculation. Tables in each section show the base year and latest year for which data was available for each indicator.

## Analysis

When considering the performance of the local government sector over the past few years, it is important to keep in mind the scale of the budgetary challenges that most services are experiencing – English local authorities had a total net expenditure<sup>2</sup> of £44.2 billion in 2017/18, a real terms decrease of 23 per cent since 2009/10.

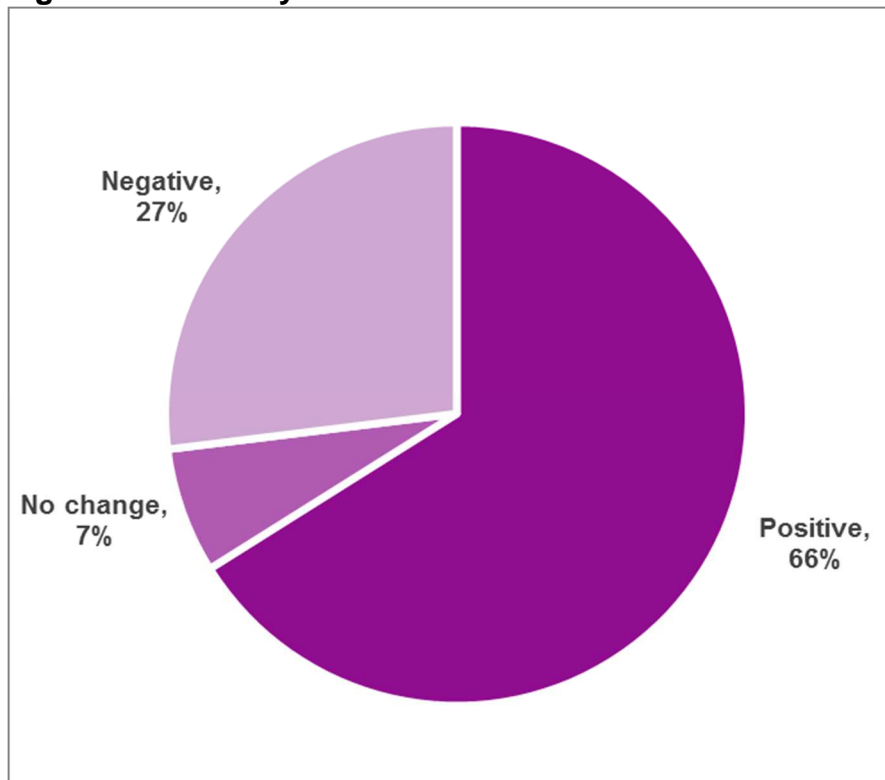
Of the 115 indicators that were analysed, 66 per cent had seen an improvement, 7 per cent had not changed and 27 per cent had worsened. Where possible the period over which change was assessed was 2009/10 – 2017/18 (2013/14 – 2017/18 for public health), although this varied somewhat according to data availability. These findings are summarised in Figure 1 below.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.local.gov.uk/lginform](http://www.local.gov.uk/lginform)

<sup>2</sup> Excluding police, fire and public health (which was transferred to councils in 2013/14)

**Figure 1: Summary of the direction of travel – all indicators**



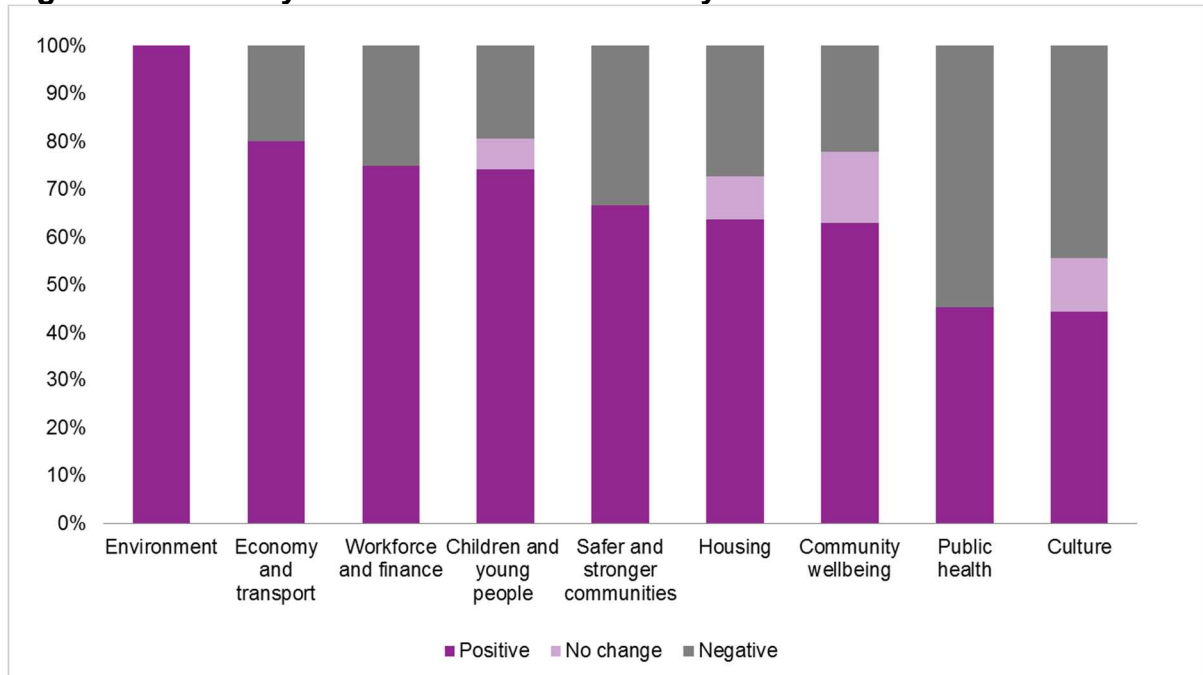
Based on 115 indicators

The 115 indicators were grouped into themes, with the number of indicators in each theme shown in Table 1. The proportion of indicators in each theme broadly reflects the level of spend on each service area. Figure 2 shows the direction of travel for the indicators in each theme.

**Table 1: Number of indicators presented for each theme**

Theme	Number of indicators
Children and young people	31
Community wellbeing	27
Culture and sport	9
Economy and transport	10
Environment	3
Housing	11
Safer and stronger communities	9
Workforce and finance	4
Public health	11
Total	115

**Figure 2: Summary of the direction of travel by theme**



Based on 115 indicators

# Evaluation of sector-led improvement – data analysis report

## Introduction

This report forms part of the Local Government Association (LGA) evaluation of sector-led improvement. It provides a quantitative assessment of sector performance and how this has changed since 2009/10.

In order to give a broad overview of the overall performance of the sector, this paper presents a selection of key indicators grouped under the following headings:

- Culture and sport
- Children and young people
- Community wellbeing
- Environment
- Housing
- Economy and transport
- Safer and stronger communities
- Workforce and finance
- Public health

The indicators were identified by policy leads for each service area at the LGA as key measures of performance for local authority services, both in the context of their direct impact and in their role as place shapers, working in partnership with other agencies. This analysis is undertaken annually, however due to changing priorities and data availability the set of metrics changes each year. Therefore direct comparisons should not be made across years.

The purpose of this analysis is to give a broad overview of sector performance, rather than give a detailed insight into any one particular service area. More detailed analysis on specific topics can be accessed via LG Inform<sup>3</sup>, the LGA's free data and benchmarking tool. LG Inform also shows the performance of individual councils for each of the metrics contained in this paper.<sup>4</sup>

To provide context, alongside the analysis each section also looks at how much is spent on each service area, and how this has changed over time.

## Methodology

For each indicator, the report looks at direction of travel over time. The England value for each indicator (as published by the data owner) was accessed via LG

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<sup>3</sup> [www.local.gov.uk/lginform](http://www.local.gov.uk/lginform)

<sup>4</sup> <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/view/lga-research/sector-performance-data-analysis-report-council-level>

Inform, which pulls together data published by a number of different sources (such as government departments and the office for national statistics).<sup>5</sup> Where possible the base year used was 2009/10 for financial year data or 2010 for calendar year data, and the percentage change between the base year and most up to date figure was calculated. The exception to this was public health, where 2013/14 was used as the base year, as this is when responsibility was transferred to local government. For around half of the indicators, data was not available for 2009/10, in which case the earliest available data was used for the calculation. Tables in each section show the base year and latest year for which data was available for each indicator.

## Overall analysis

Detailed analysis of key performance indicators for local government is presented in the remainder of the report. This section provides an overview and summary of all indicators, which is followed by nine sections which look at the indicators in detail, grouped by theme. The number of indicators in each theme broadly reflects the level of spend on each service area. There are a total of 115 performance indicators analysed, as summarised in Table 2.

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Number of indicators</b>
Children and Young People	31
Community Wellbeing	27
Culture and Sport	9
Economy and Transport	10
Environment	3
Housing	11
Safer and Stronger Communities	9
Workforce and Finance	4
Public Health	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>

When considering the performance of the local government sector over the past few years, it is important to keep in mind the scale of the budgetary challenges that most services are experiencing. As Table 3 shows, total net expenditure on local authority services<sup>6</sup> (which is funded from both central government funding and other sources such as council tax and business rates) has fallen – English local authorities had a total net expenditure of £44.2 billion in 2017/18, a real terms decrease of 23 per cent since 2009/10.

<sup>5</sup> In a small number of cases the data owner doesn't publish an England figure, and in this case LG Inform calculates a figure based on aggregating smaller geographies.

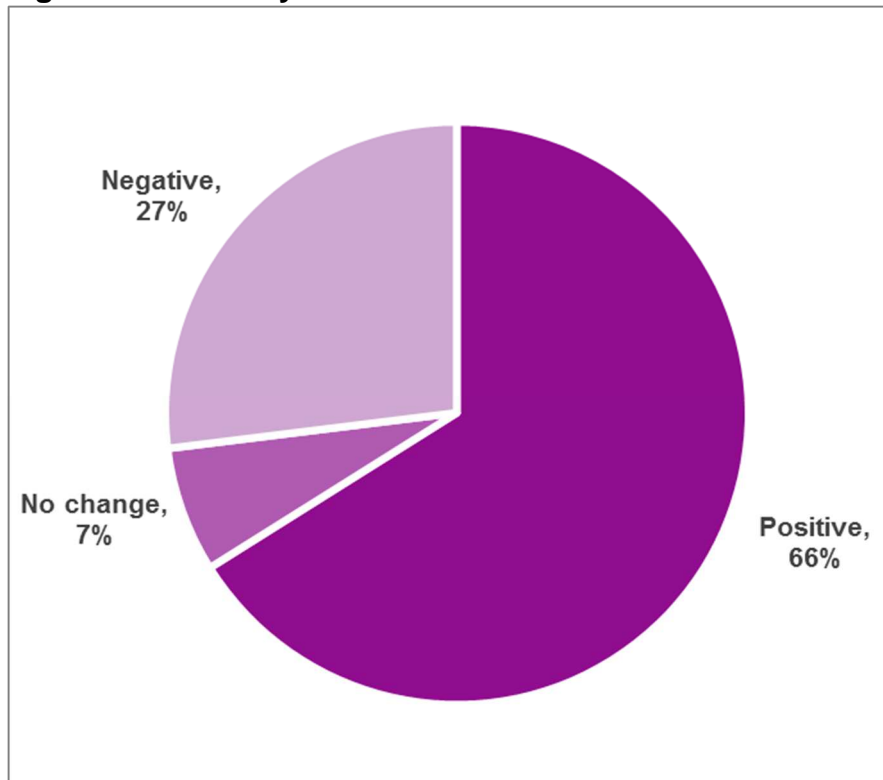
<sup>6</sup> Excluding police, fire and public health (which was transferred to councils in 2013/14)

**Table 3: Total net expenditure – England (£ million)**

	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation) <sup>7</sup>	2017/18	% real terms change since 2009/10
Total net expenditure on local authority services	57,561	44,243	-23%

Of the 115 indicators that were analysed, 66 per cent had seen an improvement, 7 per cent had not changed and 27 per cent had worsened. Where possible the period over which change was assessed was 2009/10 – 2017/18 (2013/14 – 2017/18 for public health), although this varied somewhat according to data availability. These findings are summarised in Figure 3 below.

**Figure 3: Summary of the direction of travel – all indicators**



Based on 115 indicators

The following sections look at the indicators in more detail, by theme.

<sup>7</sup> Inflation adjustments were made using the information here: <http://vfm.lginform.local.gov.uk/about-lg-inform/help/calculations>



## Children and young people

The level of expenditure on education and children's services provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section.

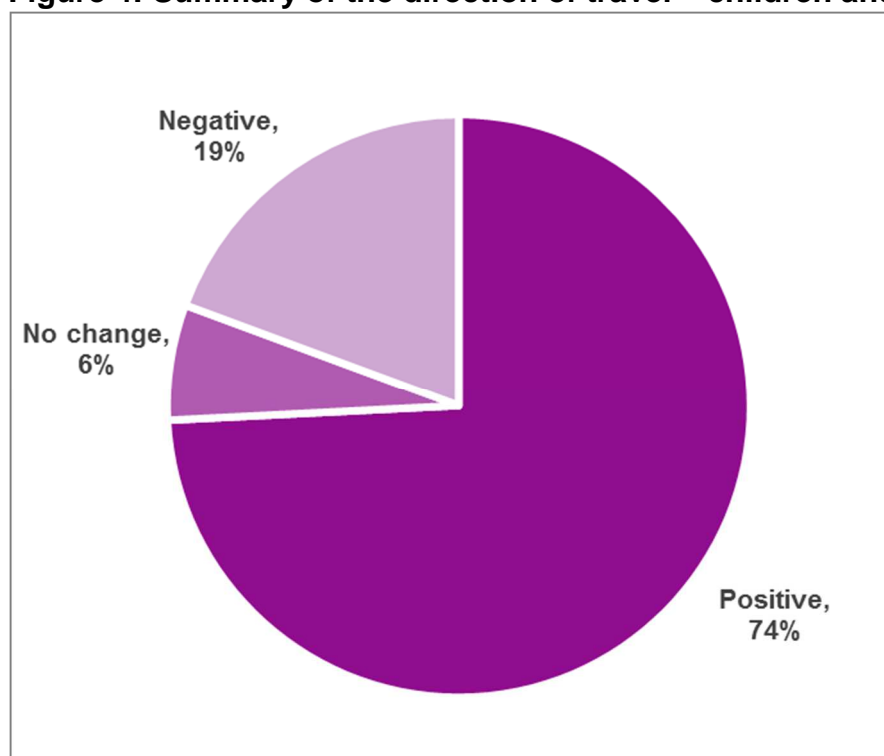
English local authorities had a net expenditure of £8.8 billion for children's social care services in 2017/18. This is a real terms increase of 21 per cent since 2009/10. Net expenditure on non-school education services was £3.2 billion in 2017/18; a real terms decrease of 46 per cent since 2009/10.

**Table 4: Net expenditure on education and children's social care services since 2009/10 – England (£ million)**

	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2017/18	% real terms change since 2009/10
Non-school education services	5,909	3,208	-46%
Children and families social care service	7,291	8,834	21%

Figure 4 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 5 gives more detail. Thirty one indicators were analysed. Twenty three (74 per cent) had seen an improvement, two (6 per cent) had seen no change and six (19 per cent) had worsened.

**Figure 4: Summary of the direction of travel – children and young people**



Based on 31 indicators

**Table 5: Direction of travel for individual indicators – children and young people**

▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Percentage of children achieving a 'good level of development' at foundation stage	51.7	71.5	38%	▲
Achievement of at least the expected standard in all early learning goals - attainment gap between those without free school meals and those with free school meals (% point gap)	19	18	-5%	▼
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard at the end of key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics	54	65	20%	▲
Disadvantaged pupils' attainment gap index at key stage 4	4.07	3.68	-10%	▼
Percentage of people studying in a local authority at the age of 16 who attain a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	78.9	82.2	4%	▲
Percentage of people studying in a local authority at the age of 16 who attain a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	50.8	57.2	13%	▲
Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19 <sup>8</sup>	20.0	21.9	10%	▲
Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19 <sup>9</sup>	24.2	25.7	6%	▲
Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds who were not in education, employment or training (NEET), or their activity was not known	6	6	0%	►
Persistent absentees as a percentage of all pupils in primary schools	11	8.7	-21%	▼
Persistent absentees as a percentage of all pupils in secondary schools	16.5	13.9	-16%	▼
Percentage of half days missed due to overall absence in all schools	5.93	4.80	-19%	▼
Fixed period exclusions at state-funded primary, state-funded secondary and special schools as a percentage of pupils	4.46	4.76	7%	▲
School Places - excess primary pupils as a percent of total primary places	0.9	0.6	-33%	▼
School Places - excess secondary pupils as a percent of total secondary places	1.1	0.6	-46%	▼
First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17 (rate per 100,000 young people in the area aged 10-17)	1,145	276	-76%	▼
Under 18 conception rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years)	34.2	17.8	-48%	▼

<sup>8</sup> This is the gap in the percentage attainment between individuals who were eligible and claiming free school meals at the age of 16 who turned 19 during the year and have passed the level 2 threshold, against those not eligible for free school meals.

<sup>9</sup> This is the gap in the percentage attainment between individuals who were eligible and claiming free school meals at the age of 16 who turned 19 during the year and have passed the level 3 threshold, against those not eligible for free school meals.

Table 5: Direction of travel for individual indicators – children and young people					
▲ Improving (high is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good) (high is good) ► Unchanged	▼ Improving (low is good) ▼ Worsening	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Proportion of term babies born with a low birthweight		2.85	2.82	-1%	▼
Percentage of children in reception who are overweight or obese		33.4	22.4	-33%	▼
Percentage of children in year 6 who are overweight or obese		22.6	34.3	52%	▲
Percentage of referrals to children's social care which are within 12 months of an earlier referral		25.6	21.9	-15%	▼
Percentage of children who became subject to a child protection plan during the year, who had previously been the subject of a child protection plan		13.4	20.2	51%	▲
Proportion of children leaving care over the age of 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday		62	71	15%	▲
Average time between a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family, for children who have been adopted (days)		636	520	-18%	▼
Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children - Average score <sup>10</sup>		14.2	14.2	0%	►
Percentage of looked after children with at least one fixed period exclusion from school		12.6	11.4	-10%	▼
Percentage of looked after children aged 10-17 convicted or subject to a final warning or reprimand during the year		7.3	4.0	-45%	▼
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (0-14 years) – per 10,000 population aged 0 - 14		115.2	96.4	-16%	▼
Percentage of school sessions missed due to overall absences for children who have been looked after continuously for at least twelve months		6	4	-33%	▼
Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales		96.8	90.5	-7%	▼
Percentage of initial child protection conferences held within 15 days		66.2	77	16%	▲

Table 6 gives more detail on the time periods covered for each of the indicators above.

Table 6: Indicator details – children and young people		
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period
Percentage of children achieving a 'good level of development' at foundation stage	2012/13 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)
Achievement of at least the expected standard in all early learning goals - attainment gap between those without free school meals and those with free school meals (% point gap)	2013/14 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)

<sup>10</sup> A score of 0-13 is considered normal, a score of 14-16 is considered borderline cause for concern and a score of 17 and over is a cause for concern.

**Table 6: Indicator details – children and young people**

Indicator	Baseline period	Current period
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard at the end of key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics	2015/16 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)
Disadvantaged pupils' attainment gap index at key stage 4 <sup>11</sup>	2010/11 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)
Percentage of people studying in a local authority at the age of 16 who attain a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	2009/10 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)
Percentage of people studying in a local authority at the age of 16 who attain a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	2009/10 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)
Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	2009/10 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)
Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	2009/10 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)
Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds who were not in education, employment or training (NEET), or their activity was not known	2016	2017
Persistent absentees as a percentage of all pupils in primary schools	2012/13 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)
Persistent absentees as a percentage of all pupils in secondary schools	2012/13 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)
Percentage of half days missed due to overall absence in all schools	2009/10 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)
Fixed period exclusions at state-funded primary, state-funded secondary and special schools as a percentage of pupils	2009/10 (academic)	2016/17 (academic)
School Places - excess primary pupils as a percent of total primary places <sup>12</sup>	2010/11 (academic)	2016/17 (academic)
School Places - excess secondary pupils as a percent of total secondary places <sup>13</sup>	2010/11 (academic)	2016/17 (academic)
First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17 (rate per 100,000 young people in the area aged 10-17)	2009/10	2017/18
Under 18 conception rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years)	2010	2017
Proportion of babies born with a low birthweight	2010	2017
Percentage of children in reception who are overweight or obese	20010/11 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)
Percentage of children in year 6 who are overweight or obese	20010/11 (academic)	2017/18 (academic)
Percentage of referrals to children's social care which are within 12 months of an earlier referral	2010/11	2017/18
Percentage of children who became subject to a child protection plan during the year, who had previously been the subject of a child protection plan	2009/10	2017/18
Proportion of children leaving care over the age of 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday	2009/10	2016/17

<sup>11</sup> Comparisons are made by ordering pupil scores in English and mathematics and assessing the difference in the average position of disadvantaged pupils and others. The mean rank of pupils in the disadvantaged and other pupils groups are subtracted from one another and multiplied by 20 to give a value between -10 and 10 (where 0 indicates an equal distribution of scores).

<sup>12</sup> This indicator shows, for those local authority maintained primary schools that have pupils in excess of school capacity, the number of pupils that are in excess. This is presented as a proportion of the total number of primary school places in the authority.

<sup>13</sup> This indicator shows, for those local authority maintained secondary schools that have pupils in excess of school capacity, the number of pupils that are in excess. This is presented as a proportion of the total number of secondary school places in the authority.

**Table 6: Indicator details – children and young people**

Indicator	Baseline period	Current period
Average time between a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family, for children who have been adopted (days)	2009/10-2011/12	2014/15-2016/17
Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children - Average score	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of looked after children with at least one fixed period exclusion from school	2009/10	2016/17
Percentage of looked after children aged 10-17 convicted or subject to a final warning or reprimand during the year	2010/11	2017/18
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (0-14 years) – per 10,000 population aged 0 - 14	2010/11	2017/18
Percentage of school sessions missed due to overall absences for children who have been looked after continuously for at least twelve months	2009/10	2016/17
Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of initial child protection conferences held within 15 days	2009/10	2017/18

## Environment

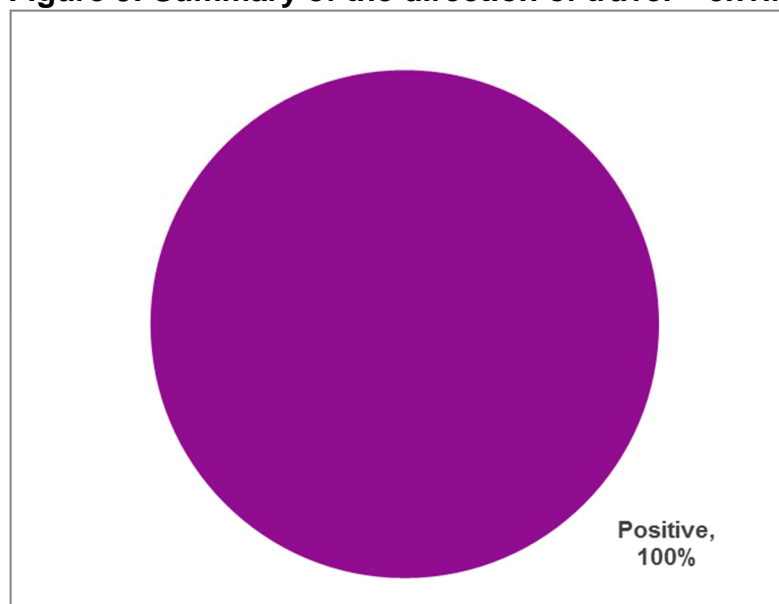
The level of expenditure on environmental services provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section. English local authorities had a net expenditure of £4.9 billion for environmental services in 2017/18. This is a real terms decrease of 19 per cent since 2009/10.

**Table 7: Net expenditure on environmental services since 2009/10 – England (£ million)**

	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2017/18	% real terms change since 2009/10
Environmental services	6,040	4,890	-19%

Figure 5 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 8 gives more detail. Three indicators were analysed, all of which had seen an improvement.

**Figure 5: Summary of the direction of travel – environment**



Based on three indicators

Table 8: Direction of travel for individual indicators – environment					
▲ Improving (high is good) ▲ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good) (high is good) ► Unchanged	▼ Improving (low is good) ▼ Worsening (high is good)	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
		624.51	543.62	-13%	▼
		39.71	43.21	9%	▲
		46.89	12.70	-73%	▼

Table 9 gives more detail on the time periods covered for each of the indicators above.

Table 9: Indicator details – environment		
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period
Residual household waste (kg per household)	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of municipal waste land filled	2009/10	2017/18

## Housing

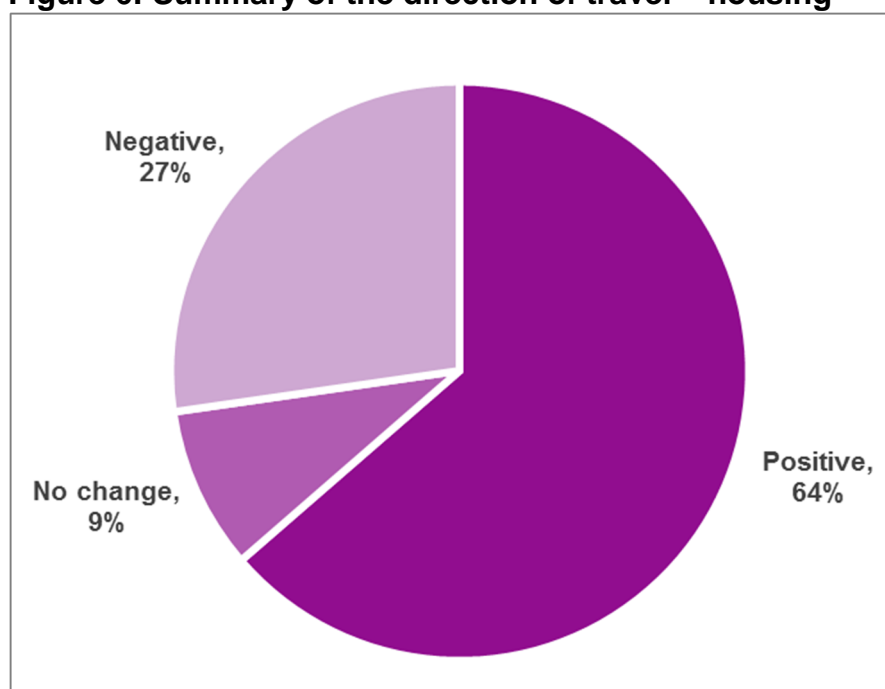
The level of expenditure on housing services provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section. Net expenditure on housing (excluding housing revenue account) was £1.5 billion in 2017/18; a real terms decrease of 50 per cent since 2009/10. This included £0.89 billion on homelessness

and Supporting People in 2017/18; also a real terms decrease of 50 per cent since 2009/10. Finally, net expenditure on planning and development services was £1.2 billion in 2017/18; a real terms decrease of 55 per cent since 2009/10.

<b>Table 10: Net expenditure on housing services since 2009/10 – England (£ million)</b>			
	<b>2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>% real terms change since 2009/10</b>
Housing (excluding Housing Revenue Account)	3,099	1,536	-50%
Homelessness and Supporting People <sup>14</sup>	1,768	892	-50%
Planning and development services	2,611	1,181	-55%

Figure 6 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 11 gives more detail. Eleven indicators were analysed. Seven (64 per cent) had seen an improvement, one (9 per cent) had seen no change and three (27 per cent) had worsened.

**Figure 6: Summary of the direction of travel – housing**



Based on 11 indicators

<sup>14</sup> This is a subset of the housing total shown in the row above.

<b>Table 11: Direction of travel for individual indicators – housing</b>					
▲ Improving (high is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good) (high is good) ► Unchanged	▼ Improving (low is good) ▼ Worsening	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Housing affordability ratio - ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings (residence-based)		6.86	7.29	6%	▲
Housing affordability ratio - ratio of median house price to median earnings (residence-based)		6.85	8.00	17%	▲
Vacant dwellings as a percentage of all dwellings in the area		3.4	2.6	-24%	▼
Number of new dwellings completed as a percentage of total dwellings		0.5	0.7	40%	▲
Number of households living in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households		2.3	3.4	48%	▲
Homeless and in priority need - per 1,000 households		0.6	0.6	0%	►
Percentage of planning applications processed within 13 weeks or agreed time - major developments		71	88	24%	▲
Percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks or agreed time - minor developments		79	85	8%	▲
Percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks or agreed time - other developments		88	90	2%	▲
Percentage of county matter planning applications processed in 13 weeks		63	93	48%	▲
Percentage of planning appeals allowed		32	29	-9%	▼

Table 12 gives more detail on the time periods covered for each of the indicators above.

<b>Table 12: Indicator details – housing</b>		
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period
Housing affordability ratio - ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings (residence-based)	2010	2018
Housing affordability ratio - ratio of median house price to median earnings (residence-based)	2010	2018
Vacant dwellings as a percentage of all dwellings in the area	2009/10	2018/19
Number of new dwellings completed as a percentage of total dwellings	2009/10	2017/18
Number of households living in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households	2009/10 Q4	2017/18 Q4
Homeless and in priority need - per 1,000 households	2011/12 Q4	2017/18 Q4
Percentage of planning applications processed within 13 weeks or agreed time - major developments	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks or agreed time - minor developments	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks or agreed time - other developments	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of county matter planning applications processed in 13 week	2009/10	2017/18



Table 12: Indicator details – housing		
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period
Percentage of planning appeals allowed	2010/11 Q4	2018/19 Q4

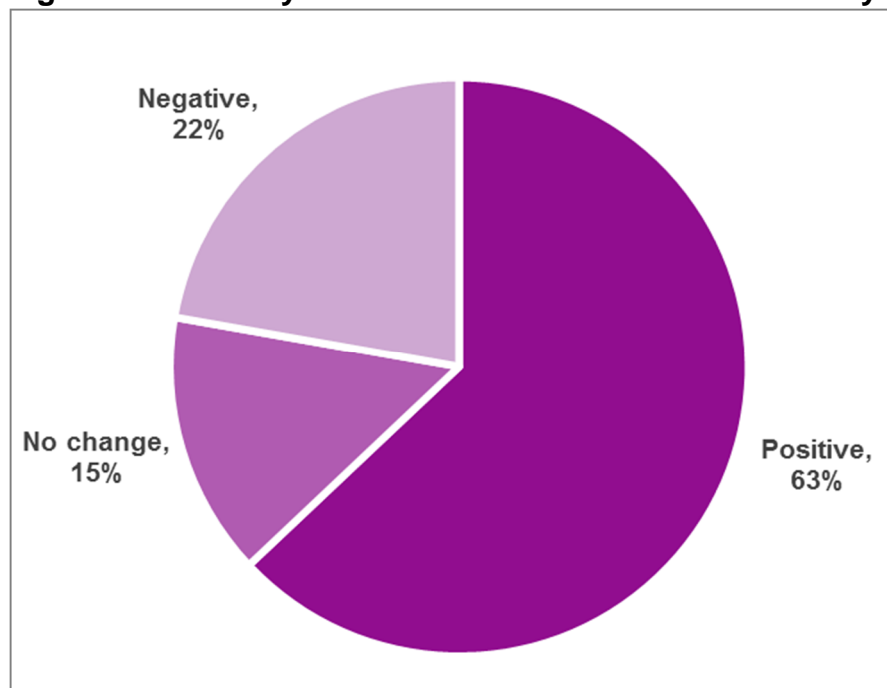
## Community wellbeing

The level of expenditure on adult social care provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section. English local authorities had a net expenditure of £15.3 billion for adult social care services in 2017/18. This is a real terms decrease of 8 per cent since 2009/10.

Table 13: Net expenditure on adult social care since 2009/10 – England (£ million)			
	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2017/18	% real terms change since 2009/10
Adult social care services	16,613	15,330	-8%

Figure 7 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 14 gives more detail. Twenty seven indicators were analysed. Seventeen (63 per cent) had seen an improvement, four (15 per cent) had seen no change and six (22 per cent) had worsened.

**Figure 7: Summary of the direction of travel – community wellbeing**



Based on 27 indicators

**Table 14: Direction of travel for individual indicators – community wellbeing**

▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Life expectancy at age 65 – female (years)	20.9	21.1	1%	▲
Life expectancy at age 65 – male (years)	18.4	18.8	2%	▲
Healthy life expectancy at birth – females (years)	64.1	63.8	-0.5%	▼
Healthy life expectancy at birth – males (years)	63.2	63.4	0.3%	▲
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population	191.4	181.5	-5%	▼
Infant mortality rate (no. deaths under one year per thousand live births)	4.3	3.9	-8%	▼
The percentage of all adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight (including obese)	61.3	62	1%	▲
Daily DTOC (delayed transfer of care) beds per 100,000 population aged 18+ attributable to social care	5.1	2.7	-47%	▼
Social care-related quality of life (score out of 24)	19.1	19.1	0%	►
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who feel they have control over their daily life <sup>15</sup>	77.3	77.7	0.5%	►
Percentage of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment	6.0	6.0	0%	►
Percentage of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	74.0	77.2	4%	▲
Percentage of over 65s who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (effectiveness of the service)	82.0	82.9	1%	▲
Percentage of older people (65 and over) who received reablement services following discharge from hospital	3.0	2.9	-3%	▼
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who find it easy to find information about services	74.5	73.3	-2%	▼
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who feel safe	68.5	69.9	2%	▲
Percentage of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure	84.5	86.3	2%	▲
Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support (%) <sup>16</sup>	64.7	65.0	0.5%	►
Percentage of adults using social care who receive self-directed support	83.8	89.7	7%	▲
Percentage of carers receiving self-directed support	76.9	83.4	9%	▲

<sup>15</sup> This data is collected via a sample survey and the level of change observed is not statistically significant (statistical significance is tested at the 95% level).

<sup>16</sup> This data is collected via a sample survey and the level of change observed is not statistically significant (statistical significance is tested at the 95% level).

Table 14: Direction of travel for individual indicators – community wellbeing				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Percentage of adults using social care who receive direct payments	26.3	28.5	8%	▲
Percentage of carers receiving direct payments for support direct to carer	67.6	74.1	10%	▲
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like	44.8	46.0	3%	▲
Percentage of those that received short-term services during the year where the sequel was either no ongoing support or support of a lower level	74.3	77.8	5%	▲
Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 population for alcohol related conditions (narrow definition)	638	648	2%	▲
Successful completion of drug treatment (%) - opiate users	6.7	6.5	-3%	▼
Successful completion of drug treatment (%) - non-opiate users	34.4	36.9	7%	▲

Table 15 gives more detail on the time periods covered for each of the indicators above.

Table 15: Indicator details – community wellbeing		
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period
Life expectancy at age 65 – female (years)	2010-12	2015-17
Life expectancy at age 65 – male (years)	2010-12	2015-17
Healthy life expectancy at birth – females (years)	2010-12	2015-17
Healthy life expectancy at birth – males (years)	2010-12	2015-17
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population	2010-12	2015-17
Infant mortality rate (no. deaths under one year per thousand live births)	2010-12	2015-17
The percentage of all adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight (including obese)	2015-16	2017-18
Daily DTOC (delayed transfer of care) beds per 100,000 population aged 18+ attributable to social care	April 2017	April 2019
Social care-related quality of life (score out of 24)	2014/15	2017/18
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who feel they have control over their daily life	2014/15	2017/18
Percentage of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment	2014/15	2017/18
Percentage of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	2014/15	2017/18
Percentage of over 65s who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/ rehabilitation services (effectiveness of the service)	2010/11	2017/18
Percentage of older people (65 and over) who received reablement services following discharge from hospital	2010/11	2017/18
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who find it easy to find information about services	2014/15	2017/18
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who feel safe	2014/15	2017/18

<b>Table 15: Indicator details – community wellbeing</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline period</b>	<b>Current period</b>
Percentage of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure	2014/15	2017/18
Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support (%)	2014/15	2017/18
Percentage of adults using social care who receive self-directed support	2014/15	2017/18
Percentage of carers receiving self-directed support	2014/15	2017/18
Percentage of adults using social care who receive direct payments	2014/15	2017/18
Percentage of carers receiving direct payments for support direct to carer	2014/15	2017/18
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like	2014/15	2017/18
Percentage of those that received short-term services during the year where the sequel was either no ongoing support or support of a lower level	2014/15	2017/18
Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 population for alcohol related conditions (narrow definition)	2009/10	2016/17
Successful completion of drug treatment (%) - opiate users	2010	2017
Successful completion of drug treatment (%) - non-opiate users	2010	2017

## Safer and stronger communities

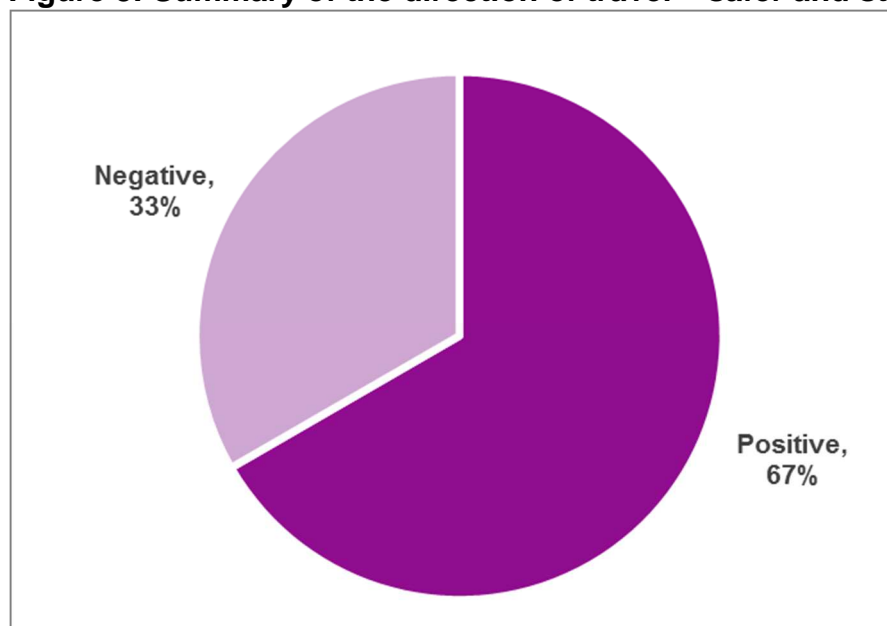
The level of expenditure on community safety services provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section. English local authorities had a net expenditure of £290 million for community safety services in 2017/18. This is a decrease of 49 per cent in real terms since 2009/10.

<b>Table 16: Net expenditure on community safety since 2009/10 – England (£ million)</b>			
	<b>2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>% real terms change since 2009/10</b>
Community safety services	574.681	290.451	-49%

Figure 8 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 17 gives more detail. Nine indicators were analysed. Six (67 per cent) had seen an improvement, and three (33 per cent) had worsened. It is worth noting however that performance in this area is very dependent on the work of other agencies and partnership working, where councils are not often the lead agency.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> These indicators have been included because this report is interested both in council's direct impact and in their role as place shapers, working in partnership with other agencies.

**Figure 8: Summary of the direction of travel – safer and stronger communities**



Based on nine indicators

Table 17: Direction of travel for individual indicators – safer and stronger communities						
▲ Improving (high is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good) ► Unchanged	▼ Improving (low is good) ▼ Worsening	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline	
		75.35	72.77	-3%	▼	Crime - total recorded offences (excluding fraud) (offences per 1,000 population)
		14.26	9.55	-33%	▼	Criminal damage and arson (offences per 1,000 population)
		11.58	20.26	75%	▲	Violence against the person (offences per 1,000 population) <sup>18</sup>
		0.51	0.75	47%	▲	Possession of weapons offences (offences per 1,000 population)
		5.37	5.17	-4%	▼	Residential burglary (offences per 1,000 population)
		2.19	2.17	-1%	▼	Non-residential burglary (offences per 1,000 population)
		1.41	1.45	3%	▲	Robbery (offences per 1,000 population)
		8.91	8.06	-10%	▼	Vehicles (offences where the offender has taken, stolen from or tampered with a vehicle per 1,000 population)
		4.14	2.41	-42%	▼	Crime - Drug offences per 1,000 population

Table 18 gives more detail on the time periods covered for each of the indicators above.

<sup>18</sup> Note that the Office for National Statistics cite improvements in crime recording processes by the police as driving some of the rise in the number of violence against the person offences. Another notable driver is attributed to the 'county lines' phenomena.

<b>Table 18: Indicator details – safer and stronger communities</b>		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline period</b>	<b>Current period</b>
Crime - total recorded offences (excluding fraud) (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q1 (rolling)	2018 Q4 (rolling)
Criminal damage and arson (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q1 (rolling)	2018 Q4 (rolling)
Violence against the person (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q1 (rolling)	2018 Q4 (rolling)
Possession of weapons offences (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q1 (rolling)	2018 Q4 (rolling)
Residential burglary (offences per 1,000 population)	2018 Q1 (rolling)	2018 Q4 (rolling)
Non-residential burglary (offences per 1,000 population)	2018 Q1 (rolling)	2018 Q4 (rolling)
Robbery (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q1 (rolling)	2018 Q4 (rolling)
Vehicles (offences where the offender has taken, stolen from or tampered with a vehicle per 1,000 population)	2010 Q1 (rolling)	2018 Q4 (rolling)
Crime - Drug offences per 1,000 population	2010 Q1 (rolling)	2018 Q4 (rolling)

## Workforce and finance

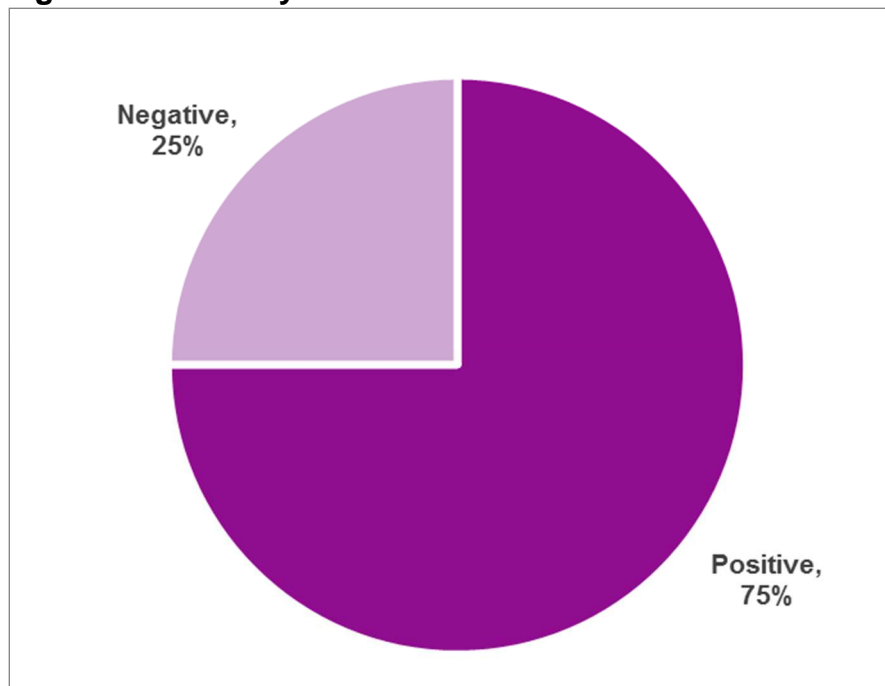
As workforce and finance are relevant across all services, this section looks at the total net expenditure across all services in local authorities in England. Total net expenditure on local authority services<sup>19</sup> was £44.2 billion in 2017/18; a real terms decrease of 23 per cent since 2009/10.

<b>Table 19: Total net expenditure since 2009/10 – England</b>			
	<b>2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>% real terms change since 2009/10</b>
Total net current expenditure on local authority services (£ million) <sup>19</sup>	57,561	44,243	-23%

Figure 9 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 20 gives more detail. Four indicators were analysed. Three (75 per cent) had seen an improvement and one (25 per cent) had worsened.

<sup>19</sup> Excluding police, fire and public health (which was transferred to councils in 2013/14)

**Figure 9: Summary of the direction of travel – workforce and finance**



Based on four indicators

Table 20: Direction of travel for individual indicators – workforce and finance				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Council tax not collected as a percentage of council tax due	2.87	2.89	0.7%	▲
Non-domestic rates not collected as a percentage of non-domestic rates due	2.16	1.64	-24%	▼
Time taken to process housing benefit new claims (days)	22	21	-5%	▼
Time taken to process housing benefit change events (days)	10	9	-10%	▼

Table 21 gives more detail on the time periods covered for each of the indicators above.

Table 21: Indicator details – workforce and finance		
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period
Council tax not collected as a percentage of council tax due	2009/10	2017/18
Non-domestic rates not collected as a percentage of non-domestic rates due	2009/10	2017/18
Time taken to process housing benefit new claims (days)	2010/11 Q3	2018/19 Q3
Time taken to process housing benefit change events (days)	2010/11 Q3	2018/19 Q3

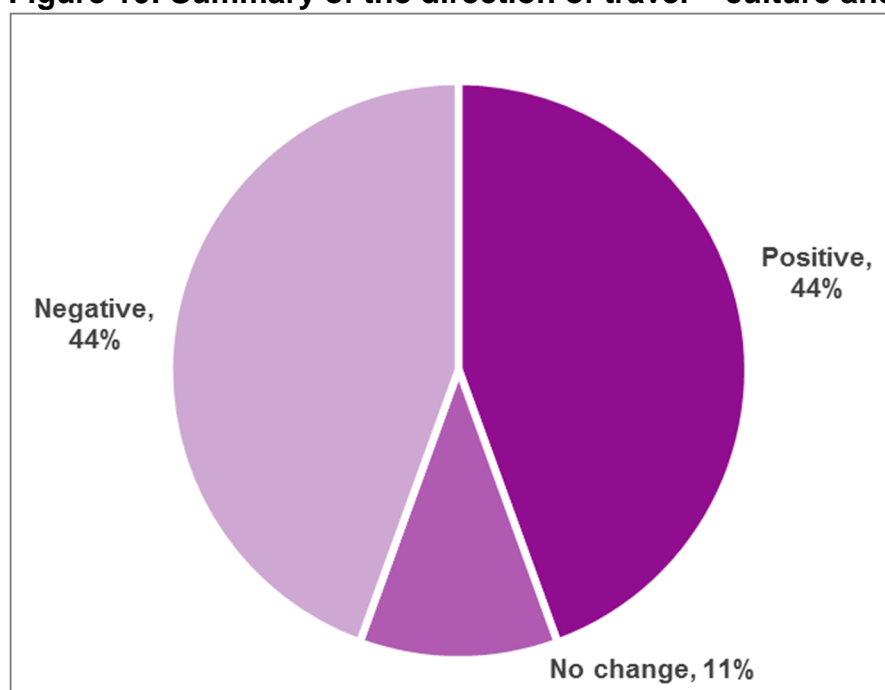
## Culture and sport

The level of expenditure on cultural services provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section. English local authorities had a net expenditure of £2.2 billion on cultural services in 2017/18. This is a real terms decrease of 44 per cent since 2009/10.

	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2017/18	% real terms change since 2009/10
Cultural services	3,950	2,222	-44%

Figure 10 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 23 gives more detail. Nine indicators were analysed. Four (44 per cent) had seen an improvement, one (11 per cent) had seen no change, and four (44 per cent) had worsened.

**Figure 10: Summary of the direction of travel – culture and sport**



Note: Based on nine metrics

▲ Improving (high is good) (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good) (high is good) ► Unchanged	▼ Improving (low is good) ▼ Worsening (high is good)	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
		764	539	-29%	▼
		5,253	3,500	-33%	▼



Table 23: Direction of travel for individual indicators – culture and sport					
▲ Improving (high is good) (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good) (high is good) ► Unchanged	▼ Improving (low is good) ▼ Worsening (high is good)	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Percentage of adults aged 16+ who are active (150+ minutes a week)		62.1	62.6	1%	▲
Percentage of adults volunteering to support sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 12 months		14.8	13.9	-6%	▼
Percentage of adults who reported having engaged with the arts in the last 12 months		75.7	78.9	4%	▲
Percentage of adults who reported having visited a heritage site in the last 12 months		70.4	72.8	3%	▲
Percentage of adults who reported having visited a museum or art gallery in the last 12 months		46	49.7	8%	▲
Percentage of adults (aged 16+) who have taken part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days		77.2	77.2	0%	►
Total income from sport, play and parks (£000)		948,334	842,236	-11%	▼

Table 24 gives more detail on the time periods covered for each of the indicators above.

Table 24: Indicator details – culture and sport		
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period
Number of enquiries to the library service per 1,000 population	2009/10	2017/18
Number of physical visits to libraries per 1,000 population	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of adults aged 16+ who are active (150+ minutes a week)	2016	2018
Percentage of adults volunteering to support sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 12 months	2017	2018
Percentage of adults who reported having engaged with the arts in the last 12 months	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of adults who reported having visited a heritage site in the last 12 months	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of adults who reported having visited a museum or art gallery in the last 12 months	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of adults (aged 16+) who have taken part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days	2016	2017
Total income from sport, play and parks (£000)	2009/10	2017/18

## Economy and transport

The level of expenditure on planning and development (which is a relevant budget to this section as it includes spend on economic development and business support) and highways and transport services provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section. English local authorities had a net expenditure of £1.2 billion for planning and development services in 2017/18. This is a real terms decrease of 55 per cent since 2009/10. Net expenditure on highways

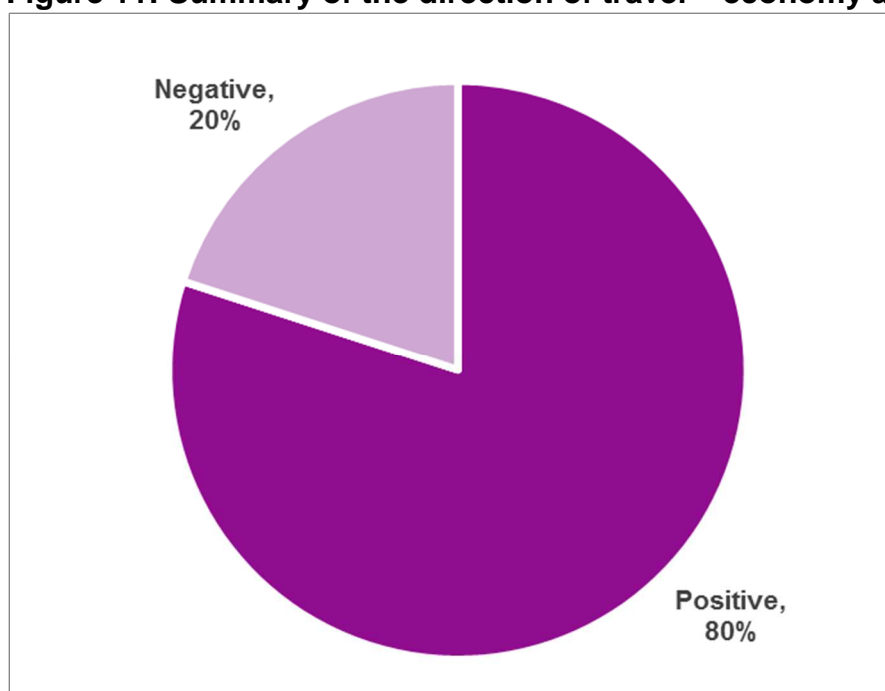
and transport services was £4 billion in 2017/18; a decrease of 46 per cent since 2009/10.

**Table 25: Net expenditure on planning, development, highways and transport services since 2009/10 – England (£ million)**

	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2017/18	% real terms change since 2009/10
Planning and development services	2,611	1,181	-55%
Highways and transport services	7,445	3,997	-46%

Figure 11 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 26 gives more detail. Ten indicators were analysed. Eight (80 per cent) had seen an improvement, whilst two (20 per cent) had worsened. It is worth noting, however, that whilst councils have a strong interest in skills and employment outcomes, and will impact on these areas indirectly, these outcomes are primarily dependent on the work of national agencies so the onus is on partnership working, where councils are not generally the lead agency.<sup>20</sup> The LGA continues to make the case for councils to have more influence over the national system.

**Figure 11: Summary of the direction of travel – economy and transport**



Based on 10 indicators

<sup>20</sup> These indicators have been included because this report is interested both in council's direct impact and in their role as place shapers, working in partnership with other agencies.

<b>Table 26: Direction of travel for individual indicators – economy and transport</b>						
▲ Improving (high is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good) ► Unchanged	▼ Improving (low is good) ▼ Worsening (high is good)	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline	
Proportion of population aged 16-64 with no qualifications		11.1	7.6	-32%	▼	
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 2 or higher		66.9	75.0	12%	▲	
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 4 or higher		31.0	39.0	26%	▲	
New business registration rate per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above		48.6	75.4	55%	▲	
Median gross weekly pay of employees working in the area (work base) (£)		504.5	574.9	14%	▲	
Proportion of the working age population who are in employment		71.1	75.4	6%	▲	
Percentage of the local authority's A-road and principal M-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered		5	3	-40%	▼	
Percentage of the local authority's B-road and C-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered		9	6	-33%	▼	
Percentage of unclassified roads where maintenance should be considered		15	17	13%	▲	
Number of people of all ages killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population		40.5	40.8	1%	▲	

Table 27 gives more detail on the time periods covered for each of the indicators above.

<b>Table 27: Indicator details – economy and transport</b>		
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period
Proportion of population aged 16-64 with no qualifications	2010	2018
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 2 or higher	2010	2018
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 4 or higher	2010	2018
New business registration rate per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above	2010	2017
Median gross weekly pay of employees working in the area (work base)	2010	2018
Proportion of the working age population who are in employment	2009 Q3 (rolling)	2018 Q4 (rolling)

Table 27: Indicator details – economy and transport		
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period
Percentage of the local authority's A-road and principal M-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of the local authority's B-road and C-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered	2009/10	2017/18
Percentage of unclassified roads where maintenance should be considered	2009/10	2017/18
Number of people of all ages killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population	2010-12	2015-17

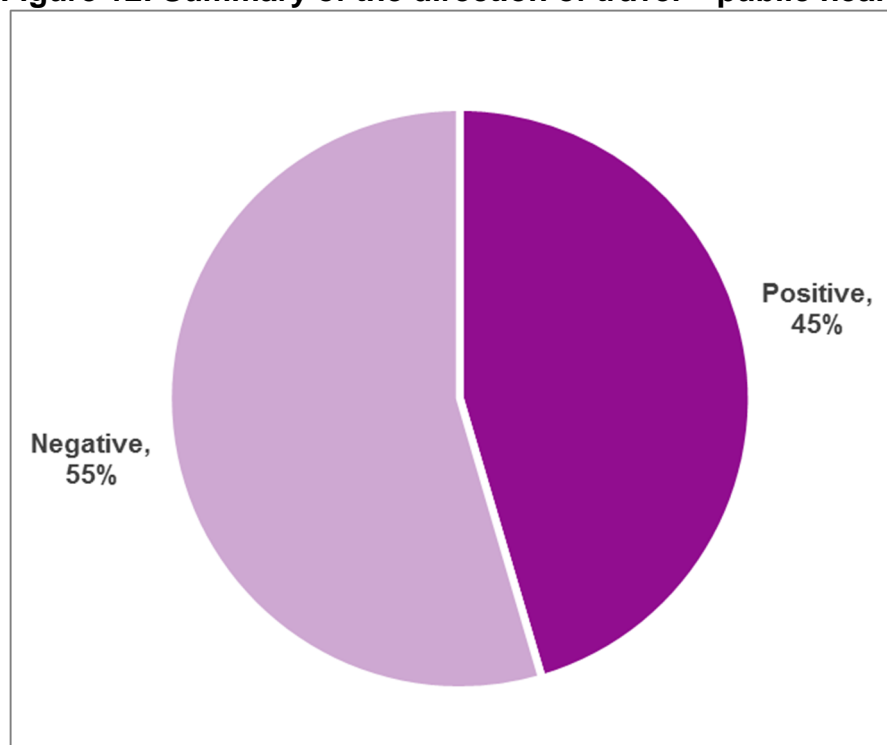
## Public health

The level of expenditure on public health provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section. English local authorities had a net expenditure of £3.4 billion for public health services in 2017/18. Whilst this is a real terms increase of 26 per cent since 2013/14, which is when public health responsibility was transferred to local government, this has not been an increase in practice as more responsibilities were transferred to councils over this period.

Table 28: Net expenditure on public health since 2013/14 – England (£ million)			
	2013/14 (adjusted for inflation)	2017/18	% real terms change since 2013/14
Public Health	2,671	3,365	26%

Figure 12 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 29 gives more detail. Eleven indicators were analysed. Five (45 per cent) had seen an improvement, whilst six (55 per cent) had worsened.

**Figure 12: Summary of the direction of travel – public health**



Based on 11 indicators

Table 29: Direction of travel for individual indicators – public health				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Chlamydia detection rate at ages 15 to 24 per 100,000 population	2,035.3	1,881.9	-8%	▼
Percentage of adults (aged 15 or above) newly diagnosed with HIV whose diagnosis was late	40.4	41.1	2%	▲
Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay	75.2	76.7	2%	▲
Mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 population aged under 75	73.5	72.5	-1%	▼
Suicide rate per 100,000 population aged 10 and over	9.9	9.6	-4%	▼
Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages) (%) <sup>21</sup>	17.86	21.09	18%	▲
Excess winter deaths index (3 years, ages 85 and over) (%) <sup>22</sup>	24.56	29.35	20%	▲

<sup>21</sup> Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths.

<sup>22</sup> Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths.

<b>Table 29: Direction of travel for individual indicators – public health</b>						
▲ Improving (high is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good) (high is good) ► Unchanged	▼ Improving (low is good) ▼ Worsening	Baseline England	Current England	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline	
Proportion of children aged 2-2½yrs receiving ASQ-3 (Ages and Stages Questionnaire) as part of the Healthy Child Programme or integrated review		81.3	90.2	11%	▲	
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (per 100,000 aged 65+)		2,154	2,170	1%	▲	
Smoking prevalence age 15 years – percentage who are regular smokers		8	7	-16%	▼	
Smoking prevalence age 15 years – percentage who are occasional smokers		5	8	62%	▲	

Table 30 gives more detail on the time periods covered for each of the indicators above.

<b>Table 30: Indicator details – public health</b>		
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period
Chlamydia detection rate at ages 15 to 24 per 100,000 population	2014	2017
Percentage of adults (aged 15 or above) newly diagnosed with HIV whose diagnosis was late	2014 - 16	2015 - 17
Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay	2014/15 (academic)	2016/17 (academic)
Mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 population aged under 75	2014 - 16	2015 - 17
Suicide rate per 100,000 population aged 10 and over	2014 - 16	2015 - 17
Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages)	2013/14 – 15/16 (winter)	2014/15 – 16/17 (winter)
Excess winter deaths index (3 years, ages 85 and over) (%)	2013/14 – 15/16 (winter)	2014/15 – 16/17 (winter)
Proportion of children aged 2-2½yrs receiving ASQ-3 (Ages and Stages Questionnaire) as part of the Healthy Child Programme or integrated review	2015/16	2017/18
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (per 100,000 aged 65+)	2013/14	2017/18
Smoking prevalence age 15 years – percentage who are regular smokers	2014	2016
Smoking prevalence age 15 years – percentage who are occasional smokers	2014	2016



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