

# Evaluation of sector-led improvement

## Data analysis report

May 2018



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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 since 2009/10.

## Methodology

The majority of the data was accessed via LG Inform.<sup>1</sup> Data was exported using the LG Inform data tool and any councils that did not have data in both the base year and the latest year were removed, to ensure a like for like comparison. For each indicator the mean average result for all relevant councils was calculated for both the base year and current year, and the percentage change between the averages was then calculated.

## Analysis

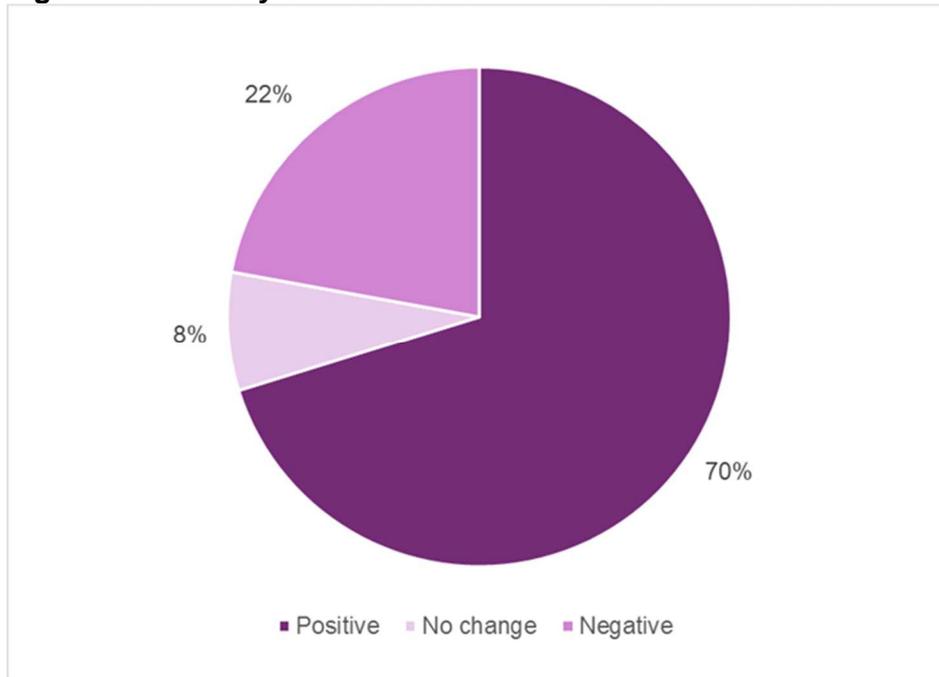
When considering the performance of the local government sector over the past few years, it is important to keep in mind the scale of the budgetary restraints that most services are experiencing – English local authorities had a total net expenditure of £43.9 billion in 2016/17, a real terms decrease of 22 per cent since 2009/10.

One hundred and four indicators were analysed. Seventy per cent had seen an improvement, eight per cent had not changed and 22 per cent had worsened. For the majority of indicators the period over which change was assessed was 2009/10 – 2016/17 although this varied slightly 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)

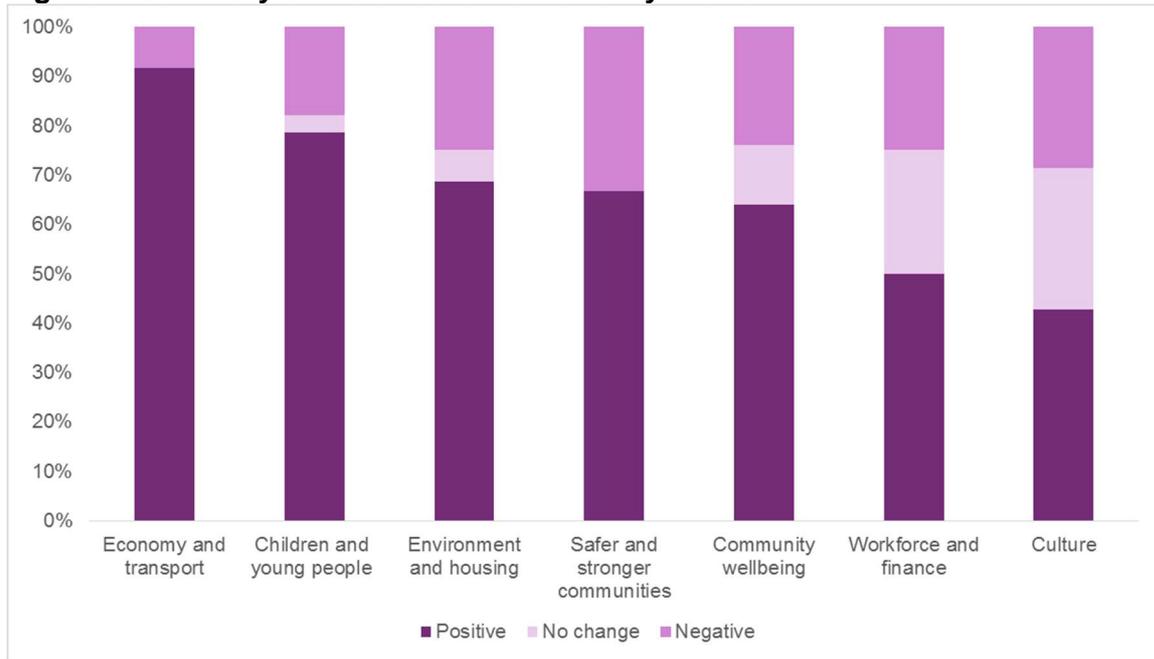
**Figure 1: Summary of the direction of travel – all indicators**



The 104 metrics were grouped in to themes, with the number of metrics in each theme shown in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the direction of travel for the indicators in each theme.

Table 1: Number of metrics presented for each theme	
Theme	Number of metrics
Children and Young People	28
Community Wellbeing	25
Culture and Sport	7
Economy and Transport	12
Environment and Housing	16
Safer and Stronger Communities	12
Workforce and Finance	4
Total	104

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



# 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 metrics grouped under the following headings:

- Culture, Tourism and Sport
- Children and Young People
- Community Wellbeing
- Environment and Housing
- Economy and Transport
- Safer and Stronger Communities
- Workforce and Finance

The indicators were identified as being those which are used as key measures of performance for local authority services. 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>2</sup>, the Local Government Association's free data and benchmarking tool. LG Inform also shows the performance of individual councils for each of the metrics contained in this paper.

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

## Methodology

The majority of the data was accessed via LG Inform. Data was exported using the LG Inform data tool and any councils that did not have data in both the base year and the latest year were removed, to ensure a like for like comparison. For each indicator the mean average result for all relevant councils was calculated for both the base year and current year, and the percentage change between the averages was then calculated.

Due to the significant change in council boundaries that took place on 1 April 2009 (with many districts turning in to unitaries), the base year used for these calculations was 2009/10 for financial year data or 2010 for calendar year data, to enable a like for like comparison with the current data. For some 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.

Tables in each section also show, for each indicator, which types of authority data has been included for. In some cases, where appropriate, data has been included for both districts and

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<sup>2</sup> [www.local.gov.uk/lginform](http://www.local.gov.uk/lginform)

counties, and for all indicators it should be noted that the averages given are an organisational average rather than an overall figure for England.

## Overall analysis

Analysis of key performance metrics for local government is presented in the remainder of the report. This section provides an overview and summary of all metrics, which is followed by eight sections which look at the metrics in detail, grouped by theme. There are a total of 104 performance metrics analysed, as summarised in Table 1.

Theme	Number of metrics
Children and Young People	28
Community Wellbeing	25
Culture and Sport	7
Economy and Transport	12
Environment and Housing	16
Safer and Stronger Communities	12
Workforce and Finance	4
Total	104

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 restraints that most services are experiencing. As Table 3 shows, total net expenditure on local authority services<sup>3</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 £43.9 billion in 2016/17, a real terms decrease of 22 per cent since 2009/10.

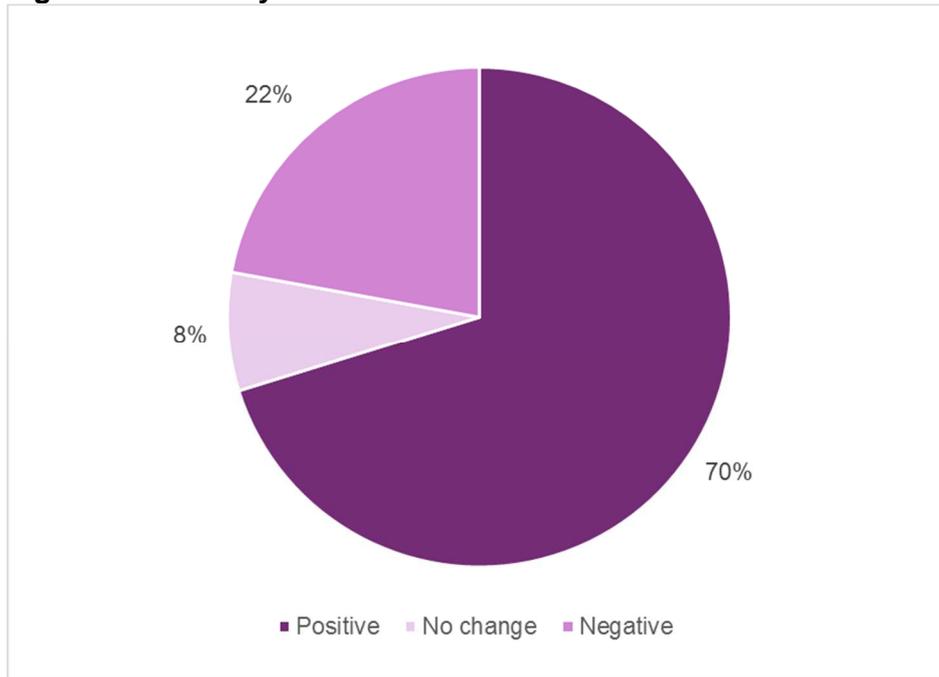
	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation) <sup>4</sup>	2016/17	% real terms change since 2009/10
Total net expenditure on local authority services	56,551	43,882	-22%

One hundred and four indicators were analysed. Seventy per cent had seen an improvement, eight per cent had not changed and 22 per cent had worsened. For the majority of indicators the period over which change was assessed was 2009/10 – 2016/17 although this varied slightly according to data availability. These findings are summarised in Figure 3 below.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding police, fire and public health (which was transferred to councils in 2013/14)

<sup>4</sup> Inflation adjustments were made using the information here: <http://vfm.lginform.local.gov.uk/about-lg-inform/help/calculations>

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



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

## Children and young people

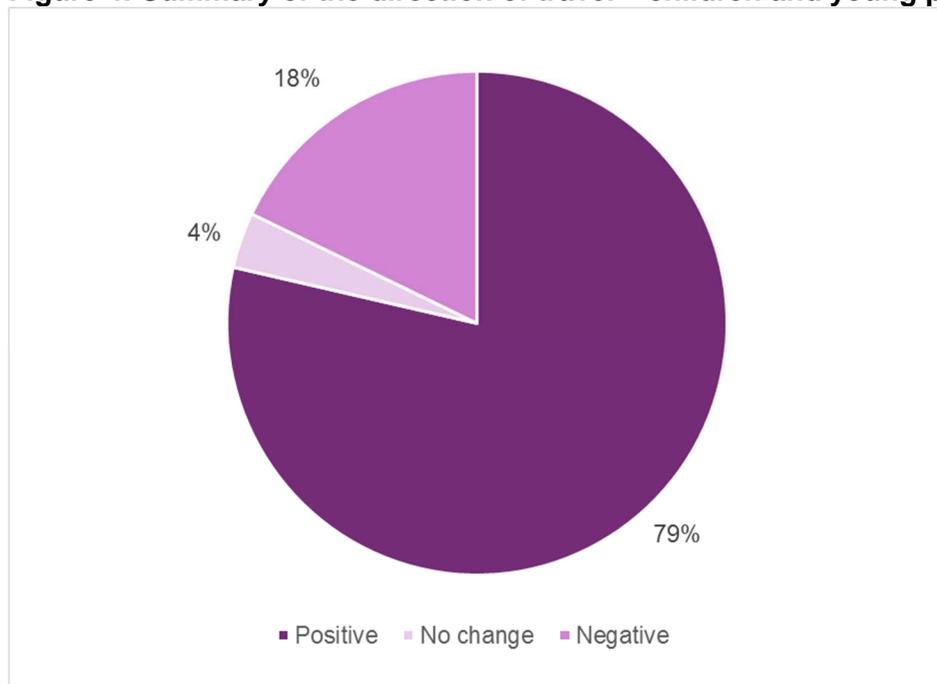
The level of expenditure on education and children's services provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section.

English local authorities had a net expenditure of £8.5 billion for children's social care services in 2016/17. This is a real terms increase of 18 per cent since 2009/10. Net expenditure on non-school education services was £3.3 billion in 2016/16; a real terms decrease of 43 per cent since 2009/10.

<b>Table 4: Net expenditure on education and children's social care services since 2009/10 – England (£ million)</b>			
	<b>2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>% real terms change since 2009/10</b>
Non-school education services	5,805	3,312	-43%
Children and families social care service	7,164	8,476	18%

Figure 4 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 5 gives more detail. Twenty eight indicators were analysed. Twenty two (79 per cent) had seen an improvement, one (four per cent) had seen no change and five (18 per cent) had worsened.

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



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

	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged				
Persistent absentees as a percentage of all pupils in primary schools	8.5	8.3	-2%	▼
Persistent absentees as a percentage of all pupils in secondary schools	13.8	13.6	-2%	▼
First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17 (rate per 100,000 young people in the area aged 10-17)	1,165	375	-68%	▼
Under 18 conception rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years)	35.8	19.6	-45%	▼

<b>Table 5: Direction of travel for individual indicators – children and young people</b>				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Proportion of babies born with a low birthweight	7.3	7.3	0%	►
Percentage of children in reception who are overweight or obese	23.2	22.7	-2%	▼
Percentage of children in year 6 who are overweight or obese	33.9	34.8	3%	▲
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	85.2	8%	▲
Percentage of people studying in a local authority at the age of 16 who attain a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	50.9	57.4	13%	▲
Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19 <sup>5</sup>	20.7	18.2	-12%	▼
Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19 <sup>6</sup>	24.6	26.1	6%	▲
Percentage of referrals to children's social care which are within 12 months of an earlier referral	23.5	20.1	-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	12.9	18.3	42%	▲
Disadvantaged pupils attainment gap index at key stage 4	4.07	3.66	-10%	▼
Fixed period exclusions at state-funded primary, state-funded secondary and special schools as a percentage of pupils	4.3	4.4	3%	▲
Proportion of children leaving care over the age of 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday	63	71	12%	▲
Average time between a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family, for children who have been adopted (days)	637	561	-12%	▼
Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children - Average score <sup>7</sup>	14.4	14.2	-1%	▼
Percentage of looked after children with at least one fixed period exclusion from school	12.8	11.8	-8%	▼

<sup>5</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>6</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.

<sup>7</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.

<b>Table 5: Direction of travel for individual indicators – children and young people</b>				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Percentage of looked after children aged 10-17 convicted or subject to a final warning or reprimand during the year	7.9	5.9	-25%	▼
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (0-14 years) – per 10,000 population aged 0 - 14	116.9	104.2	-11%	▼
Percentage of school sessions missed due to overall absences for children who have been looked after continuously for at least twelve months	6	4	-31%	▼
Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales	97	91	-6%	▼
School Places - excess primary pupils as a percent of total primary places	0.9	0.7	-26%	▼
School Places - excess secondary pupils as a percent of total secondary places	1.1	0.6	-44%	▼
Percentage of initial child protection conferences held within 15 days	71	79	12%	▲
Percentage of children achieving a 'good level of development' at foundation stage	56.5	70.7	25%	▲
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard at the end of key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics	54.4	62.2	14%	▲

Table 6 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

<b>Table 6: Indicator details – children and young people</b>			
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Persistent absentees as a percentage of all pupils in primary schools	2014/15 (academic)	2016/17 (academic)	STnC
Persistent absentees as a percentage of all pupils in secondary schools	2014/15 (academic)	2016/17 (academic)	STnC
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	2015/16	STnC
Under 18 conception rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years)	2010	2016	STnC
Proportion of babies born with a low birthweight	2010	2015	STnC
Percentage of children in reception who are overweight or obese	2009/10 (academic)	2016/17 (academic)	STnC
Percentage of children in year 6 who are overweight or obese	2009/10 (academic)	2016/17 (academic)	STnC

**Table 7: Indicator details – children and young people**

Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
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)	2015/16 (academic)	STnC
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)	2015/16 (academic)	STnC
Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	2009/10 (academic)	2015/16 (academic)	STnC
Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	2009/10 (academic)	2015/16 (academic)	STnC
Percentage of referrals to children's social care which are within 12 months of an earlier referral	2010/11	2016/17	STnC
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	2016/17	STnC
Disadvantaged pupils attainment gap index at key stage 4 <sup>8</sup>	2010/11	2016/17	Eng
Fixed period exclusions at state-funded primary, state-funded secondary and special schools as a percentage of pupils	2009/10 (academic)	2015/16 (academic)	STnC
Proportion of children leaving care over the age of 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday	2009/10	2015/16	STnC
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	2013/14-2015/16	STnC
Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children - Average score	2009/10	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of looked after children with at least one fixed period exclusion from school	2009/10	2015/16	STnC
Percentage of looked after children aged 10-17 convicted or subject to a final warning or reprimand during the year <sup>9</sup>	2010/11	2015/16	STnC
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (0-14 years) – per 10,000 population aged 0 - 14	2010/11	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of school sessions missed due to overall absences for children who have been looked after continuously for at least twelve months	2009/10	2015/16	STnC
Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales	2009/10	2016/17	STnC

<sup>8</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>9</sup> 53 authorities had missing or suppressed data.

**Table 8: Indicator details – children and young people**

Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
School Places - excess primary pupils as a percent of total primary places <sup>10</sup>	2010/11 (academic)	2016/17 (academic)	STnC
School Places - excess secondary pupils as a percent of total secondary places <sup>11</sup>	2010/11 (academic)	2016/17 (academic)	STnC
Percentage of initial child protection conferences held within 15 days	2012/13	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of children achieving a 'good level of development' at foundation stage	2012/13 (academic)	2016/17 (academic)	STnC
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard at the end of key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics	2015/16 (academic)	2016/17 (academic)	STnC

Key: STnC – single tier and counties, Eng – overall England figure

## Environment and housing

The level of expenditure on environmental and housing 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 2016/17. This is a real terms decrease of 17 per cent since 2009/10. Net expenditure on housing (excluding housing revenue account) was £1.5 billion in 2016/17; a real terms decrease of 50 per cent since 2009/10. Finally, net expenditure on planning and development services was £1.2 billion in 2016/17; a real terms decrease of 54 per cent since 2009/10.

**Table 9: Net expenditure on environmental and housing services since 2009/10 – England (£ million)**

	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2016/17	% real terms change since 2009/10
Environmental services	5,934	4,923	-17%
Housing (excluding Housing Revenue Account)	3,044	1,508	-50%
Planning and development services	2,565	1,176	-54%

<sup>10</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>11</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.

Figure 5 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 10 gives more detail. Sixteen indicators were analysed. Eleven (69 per cent) had seen an improvement, one (six per cent) had seen no change and four (25 per cent) had worsened.

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

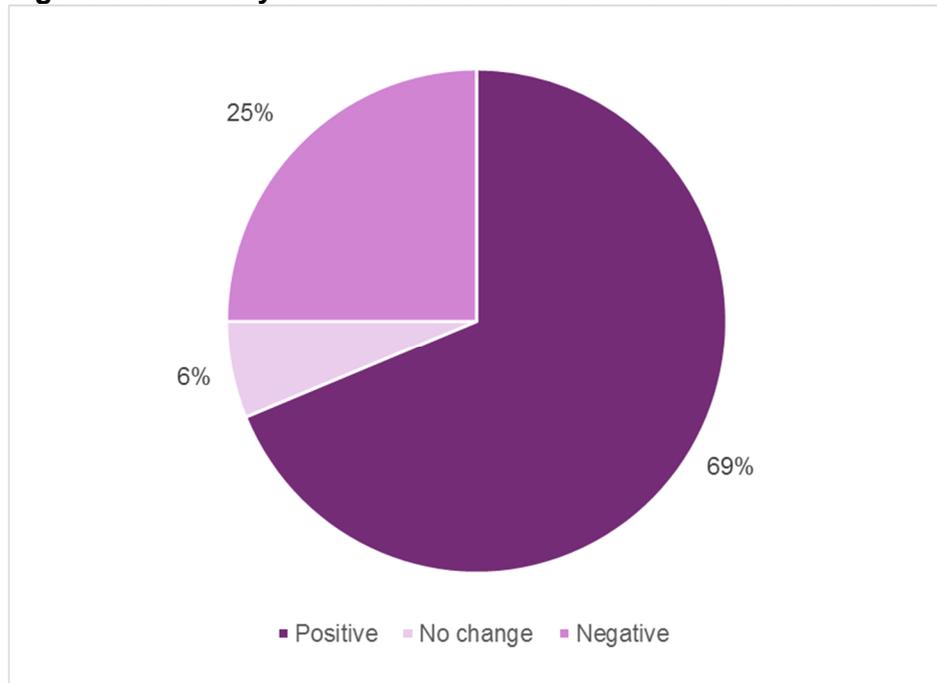


Table 10: Direction of travel for individual indicators – environment and housing					
▲ Improving (high is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good) ► Unchanged	▼ Improving (low is good) ▼ Worsening (high is good)	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
		560.09	504.68	-10%	▼
		38.16	42.44	11%	▲

<b>Table 10: Direction of travel for individual indicators – environment and housing</b>				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Percentage of municipal waste land filled	45.53	15.99	-65%	▼
Percentage of households in fuel poverty	16.1	11.2	-30%	▼
Housing affordability ratio - ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings (residence-based)	7.5	8.8	18%	▲
Housing affordability ratio - ratio of median house price to median earnings (residence-based)	7.0	8.3	19%	▲
Vacant dwellings as a percentage of all dwellings in the area	3.1	2.5	-21%	▼
Number of new dwellings completed as a percentage of total dwellings	0.5	0.6	17%	▲
Number of households living in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households	2.2	2.9	33%	▲
Homeless and in priority need - per 1,000 households	0.5	0.6	8%	▲
Percentage of planning applications processed within 13 weeks or agreed time - major developments	71	86	22%	▲
Percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks or agreed time - minor developments	79	83	4%	▲
Percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks or agreed time - other developments	88	89	1%	▲
Percentage of county matter planning applications processed in 13 weeks	63	88	40%	▲
Percentage of planning appeals allowed	33	32	-3%	▼
Percentage of rent collected for local authority owned housing	98	98	0%	►

Table 11 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

<b>Table 11: Indicator details – environment and housing</b>			
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Residual household waste (kg per household)	2009/10	2016/17	STnD
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	2009/10	2016/17	STnD

**Table 11: Indicator details – environment and housing**

Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Percentage of municipal waste land filled	2009/10	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of households in fuel poverty	2010	2015	STnC
Housing affordability ratio - ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings (residence-based)	2010	2016	STnD
Housing affordability ratio - ratio of median house price to median earnings (residence-based)	2010	2016	STnD
Vacant dwellings as a percentage of all dwellings in the area	2009/10	2015/16	STnD
Number of new dwellings completed as a percentage of total dwellings <sup>12</sup>	2009/10	2015/16	STnD
Number of households living in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households <sup>13</sup>	2009/10 Q2	2017/18 Q2	STnD
Homeless and in priority need - per 1,000 households	2011/12 Q3	2017/18 Q3	STnD
Percentage of planning applications processed within 13 weeks or agreed time - major developments <sup>14</sup>	2009/10	2016/17	STnD
Percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks or agreed time - minor developments <sup>14</sup>	2009/10	2016/17	STnD
Percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks or agreed time - other developments <sup>14</sup>	2009/10	2016/17	STnD
Percentage of county matter planning applications processed in 13 weeks <sup>15</sup>	2009/10	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of planning appeals allowed	2010/11 Q2	2017/18 Q2	STnD
Percentage of rent collected for local authority owned housing <sup>16</sup>	2009/10	2016/17	STnD

Key: STnC – single tier and counties, STnD – single tier and districts

## 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 £14.9 billion for adult social care services in 2016/17. This is a real terms decrease of nine per cent since 2009/10.

<sup>12</sup> Data was not available for 44 authorities.

<sup>13</sup> Many London boroughs had rates notably higher than other authority types, which pulled the overall mean for this indicator up somewhat. The median values were 0.6 in 09/10 and 0.9 in 17/18; an increase of 50 per cent.

<sup>14</sup> Data was not available for 30 authorities.

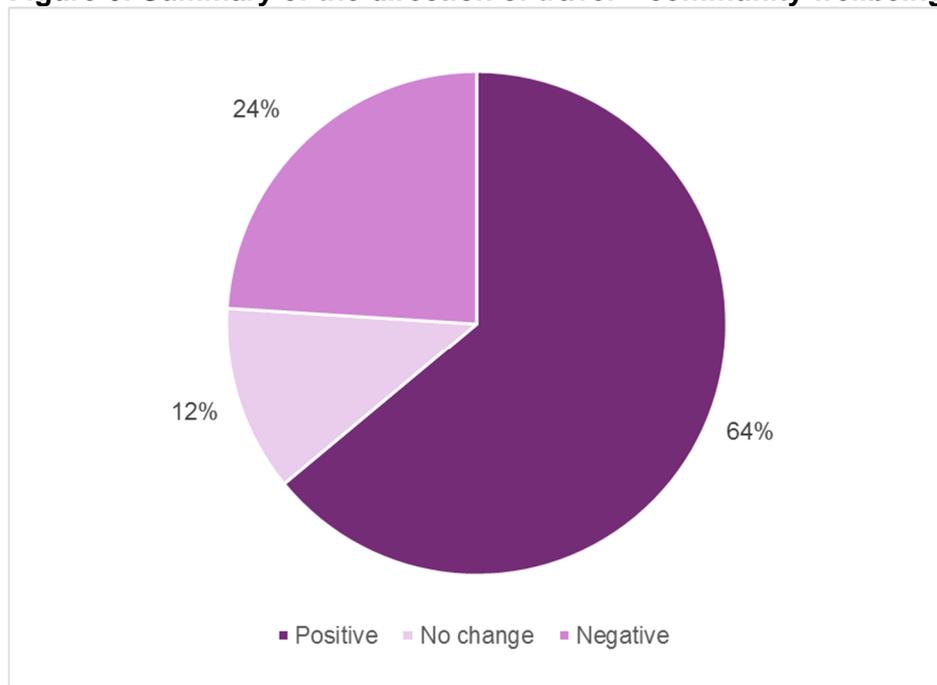
<sup>15</sup> Data was available for 52 authorities.

<sup>16</sup> Data was only available for 104 authorities (this is at least partly because not all relevant authorities own housing stock).

Table 12: Net expenditure on adult social care since 2009/10 – England (£ million)			
	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2016/17	% real terms change since 2009/10
Adult social care services	16,321	14,914	-9%

Figure 6 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 13 gives more detail. Twenty five indicators were analysed. Sixteen (64 per cent) had seen an improvement, three (12 per cent) had seen no change and six (24 per cent) had worsened.

**Figure 6: Summary of the direction of travel – community wellbeing**



<b>Table 13: Direction of travel for individual indicators – community wellbeing</b>				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Life expectancy at age 65 – female (years)	21	21	0%	►
Life expectancy at age 65 – male (years)	18.4	18.6	1.1%	▲
Healthy life expectancy at birth – females (years)	63.2	63.1	-0.1%	▼
Healthy life expectancy at birth – males (years)	62.4	62.6	0.2%	▲
Infant mortality rate (no. deaths under one year per thousand live births)	4.0	3.8	-6%	▼
The percentage of all adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight (including obese)	64.3	64.6	1%	▲
Delayed transfers of care from hospital which are attributable to adult social care or jointly to adult social care and the NHS, per 100,000 population <sup>17</sup>	4.0	5.8	46%	▲
Social care-related quality of life (score out of 24)	19	19	0%	►
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who feel they have control over their daily life	76.8	77.3	0.6%	▲
Percentage of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment	6.4	6.2	-3%	▼
Percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment	6.7	7.1	6%	▲
Percentage of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	74.4	76.8	3%	▲
Percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live independently, with or without support	61.7	62.3	1%	▲
Percentage of over 65s who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/ rehabilitation services (effectiveness of the service)	82.9	83.3	0.5%	▲
Percentage of older people (65 and over) who were offered reablement services following discharge from hospital	3.2	3.1	-5%	▼
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who find it easy to find information about services	75.0	74.0	-1%	▼
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who feel safe	68.3	69.9	2%	▲

<sup>17</sup> Average number of delayed transfers of care on a particular day taken over the year that are attributable to social care or jointly to social care and the NHS divided by the size of the adult population in the area (aged 18 and over) multiplied by 100,000.

<b>Table 13: Direction of travel for individual indicators – community wellbeing</b>				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Percentage of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure	84.5	85.9	2%	▲
Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support (%)	64.3	64.3	0%	►
Percentage of adults using social care who receive self-directed support	85.2	90.6	6%	▲
Percentage of carers receiving self-directed support	79.4	86.4	9%	▲
Percentage of adults using social care who receive direct payments	26.1	27.6	6%	▲
Percentage of carers receiving direct payments for support direct to carer	67.3	75.6	12%	▲
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like	44.6	45.3	1%	▲
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	70.9	74.1	5%	▲

Table 14 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

<b>Table 14: Indicator details – community wellbeing</b>			
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Life expectancy at age 65 – female (years)	2010-12	2014-16	STnC
Life expectancy at age 65 – male (years)	2010-12	2014-16	STnC
Healthy life expectancy at birth – females (years)	2010-12	2014-16	STnC
Healthy life expectancy at birth – males (years)	2010-12	2014-16	STnC
Infant mortality rate (no. deaths under one year per thousand live births)	2010-12	2014-16	STnC
The percentage of all adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight (including obese)	2012-14	2013-15	STnC
Delayed transfers of care from hospital which are attributable to adult social care or jointly to adult social care and the NHS, per 100,000 population	2010/11	2016/17	STnC
Social care-related quality of life (score out of 24)	2014/15	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who feel they have control over their daily life	2014/15	2016/17	STnC

**Table 14: Indicator details – community wellbeing**

Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Percentage of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment	2014/15	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment	2013/14	2015/16	STnC
Percentage of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	2014/15	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live independently, with or without support	2013/14	2015/16	STnC
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	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of older people (65 and over) who were offered reablement services following discharge from hospital	2010/11	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who find it easy to find information about services	2014/15	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who feel safe	2014/15	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure	2014/15	2016/17	STnC
Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support (%)	2014/15	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of adults using social care who receive self-directed support	2014/15	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of carers receiving self-directed support	2014/15	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of adults using social care who receive direct payments	2014/15	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of carers receiving direct payments for support direct to carer	2014/15	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of people who use adult social care services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like	2014/15	2016/17	STnC
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	2016/17	STnC

Key: STnC – single tier and counties, STnD – single tier and districts

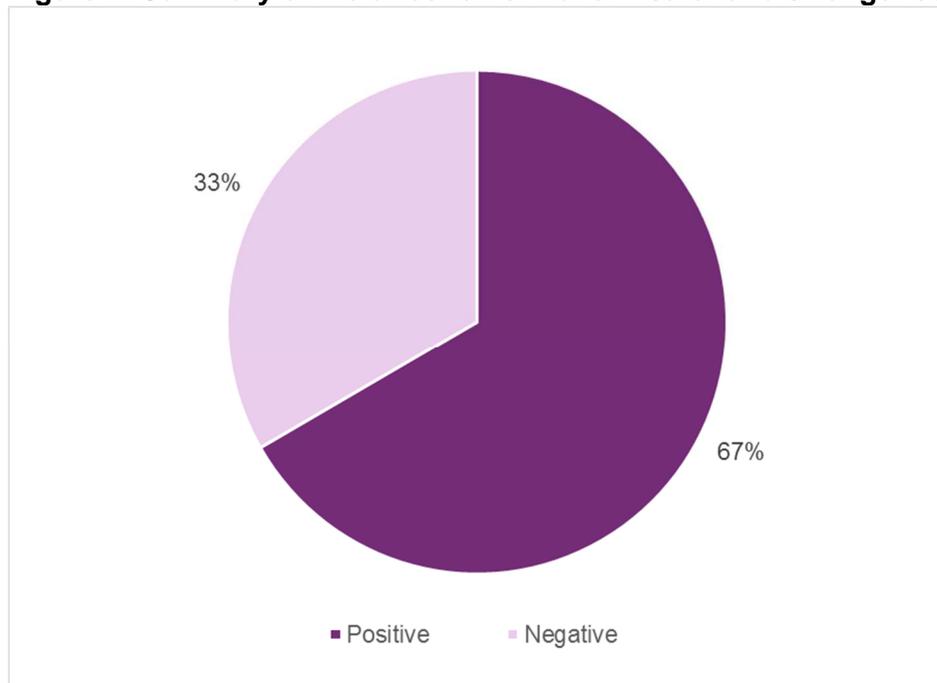
## Safer and stronger communities

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 £286 million for community safety services in 2016/17. This is a decrease of 49 per cent in real terms since 2009/10.

Table 15: Net expenditure on community safety since 2009/10 – England (£ million)			
	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2016/17	% real terms change since 2009/10
Community safety services	564.599	285.578	-49%

Figure 7 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 16 gives more detail. Twelve indicators were analysed. Eight (67 per cent) had seen an improvement, and four (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.

**Figure 7: Summary of the direction of travel – safer and stronger communities**



<b>Table 16: Direction of travel for individual indicators – safer and stronger communities</b>				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Crime - total recorded offences (excluding fraud) (offences per 1,000 population)	79.01	81.00	3%	▲
Criminal damage and arson (offences per 1,000 population)	14.00	10.17	-27%	▼
Violence against the person (offences per 1,000 population) <sup>18</sup>	13.44	21.80	62%	▲
Possession of weapons offences (offences per 1,000 population)	0.53	0.59	12%	▲
Burglary in a dwelling (offences per 1,000 population)	5.18	4.32	-17%	▼
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling (offences per 1,000 population)	4.88	3.34	-32%	▼
Robbery (offences per 1,000 population)	1.63	1.28	-22%	▼
Vehicles (offences where the offender has taken, stolen from or tampered with a vehicle per 1,000 population)	9.28	7.88	-15%	▼
Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 population for alcohol related harm (broad definition)	418	548	31%	▲
Successful completion of drug treatment (%) - opiate users	6.99	7.04	1%	▲
Successful completion of drug treatment (%) - non-opiate users	34.06	37.05	9%	▲
Crime - Drug offences per 1,000 population	4.64	2.45	-47%	▼

Table 17 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

<b>Table 17: Indicator details – safer and stronger communities</b>			
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Crime - total recorded offences (excluding fraud) (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2017 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Criminal damage and arson (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2017 Q2 (rolling)	STnC

<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 increased use of drugs and the 'county lines' phenomena.

**Table 17: Indicator details – safer and stronger communities**

Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Violence against the person (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2017 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Possession of weapons offences (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2017 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Burglary in a dwelling (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2017 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2017 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Robbery (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2017 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Vehicles (offences where the offender has taken, stolen from or tampered with a vehicle per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2017 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 population for alcohol related harm (broad definition)	2009/10 Q1	2017/18 Q1	STnCnD
Successful completion of drug treatment (%) - opiate users	2010	2016	STnC
Successful completion of drug treatment (%) - non-opiate users	2010	2016	STnC
Crime - Drug offences per 1,000 population	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2017 Q2 (rolling)	STnC

Key: STnC – single tier and counties, STnCnD – single tier and counties and districts

## 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 £43.9 billion in 2016/17; a real terms decrease of 22 per cent since 2009/10.

**Table 18: Total net expenditure and employee expenditure since 2009/10 – England**

	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2016/17	% real terms change since 2009/10
Total net current expenditure on local authority services (£ million) <sup>19</sup>	56,551	43,882	-22%

Figure 8 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 19 gives more detail. Four indicators were analysed. Two (50 per cent) had seen an improvement, one (25 per cent) had seen no change 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 8: Summary of the direction of travel – workforce and finance**

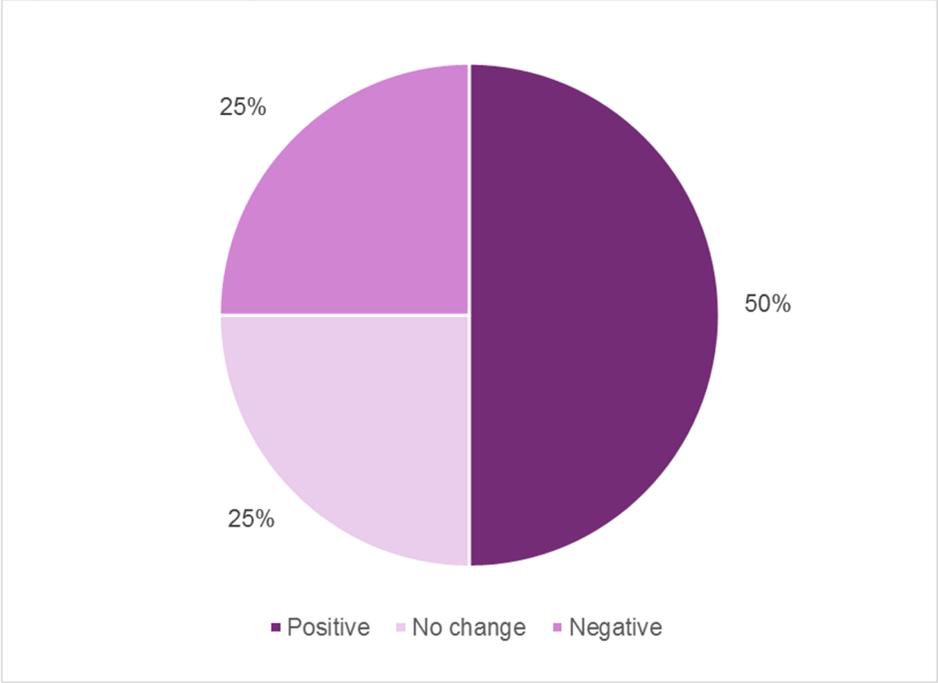


Table 19: Direction of travel for individual indicators – workforce and finance				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Council tax not collected as a percentage of council tax due	2.6	2.6	0%	►
Non-domestic rates not collected as a percentage of non-domestic rates due	2.17	1.79	-17%	▼
Time taken to process housing benefit new claims (days)	20	21	6%	▲
Time taken to process housing benefit change events (days)	10	9	-11%	▼

Table 20 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

Table 20: Indicator details – workforce and finance			
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Council tax not collected as a percentage of council tax due	2009/10	2016/17	STnD
Non-domestic rates not collected as a percentage of non-domestic rates due	2009/10	2016/17	STnD
Time taken to process housing benefit new claims (days)	2010/11 Q2	2017/18 Q2	STnD
Time taken to process housing benefit change events (days)	2010/11 Q2	2017/18 Q2	STnD

Key: STnD – single tier and districts, All LA – all councils

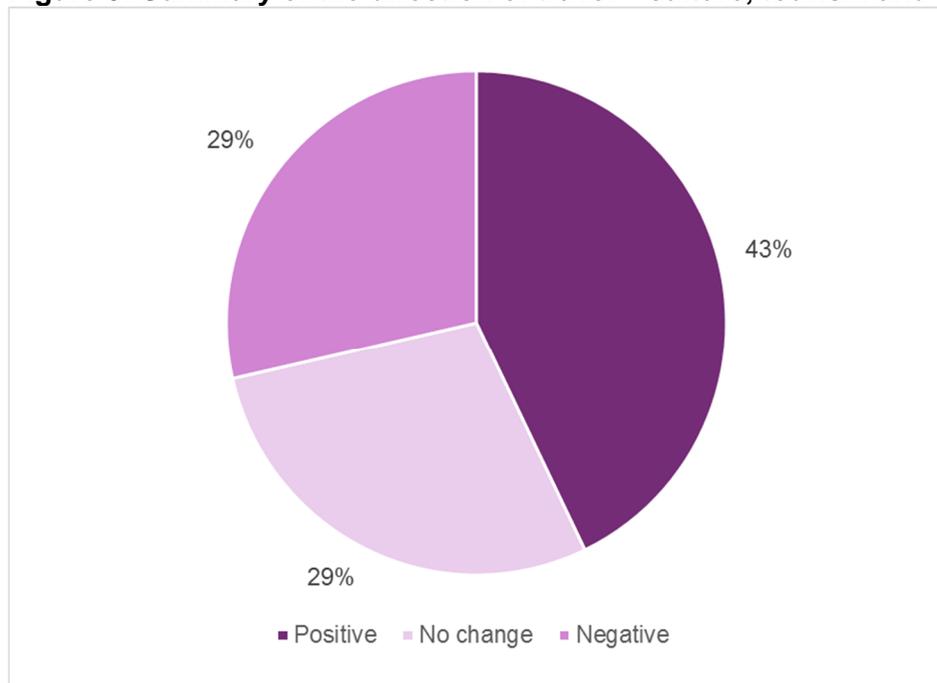
## Culture, tourism and sport

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 £2.3 billion on cultural services in 2016/17. This is a real terms decrease of 40 per cent since 2009/10.

Table 21: Net expenditure on cultural services since 2009/10 – England (£ million)			
	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2016/17	% real terms change since 2009/10
Cultural services	3,881	2,346	-40%

Figure 9 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 22 gives more detail. Seven indicators were analysed. Three (43 per cent) had seen an improvement, two (29 per cent) had seen no change, and two (29 per cent) had worsened.

**Figure 9: Summary of the direction of travel – culture, tourism and sport**



**Table 22: Direction of travel for individual indicators – culture, tourism and sport**

	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Number of enquiries to the library service per 1,000 population	855	611	-29%	▼
Number of physical visits to libraries per 1,000 population	5,480	3,947	-28%	▼

Table 22: Direction of travel for individual indicators – culture, tourism and sport				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Percentage of adults aged 16+ who are active (150+ minutes a week)	62	62	0%	►
Percentage of adults who reported having engaged with the arts in the last 12 months	75.7	77.4	2%	▲
Percentage of adults who reported having visited a heritage site in the last 12 months	70.4	74.2	5%	▲
Percentage of adults who reported having visited a museum or art gallery in the last 12 months	46	52.3	14%	▲
Percentage of adults (aged 16+) who have taken part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days	78	78	0%	►

Table 23 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

Table 23: Indicator details – culture, tourism and sport			
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Number of enquiries to the library service per 1,000 population <sup>20</sup>	2009/10	2016/17	STnC
Number of physical visits to libraries per 1,000 population	2009/10	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of adults aged 16+ who are active (150+ minutes a week)	2016	2017	STnCnD
Percentage of adults who reported having engaged with the arts in the last 12 months	2009/10	2016/17	Eng
Percentage of adults who reported having visited a heritage site in the last 12 months	2009/10	2016/17	Eng
Percentage of adults who reported having visited a museum or art gallery in the last 12 months	2009/10	2016/17	Eng
Percentage of adults (aged 16+) who have taken part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days	2016	2017	STnCnD

Key: STnC – single tier and counties, STnCnD – single tier and counties and districts, Eng – overall England figure

## Economy and transport

The level of expenditure on planning and development (including 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

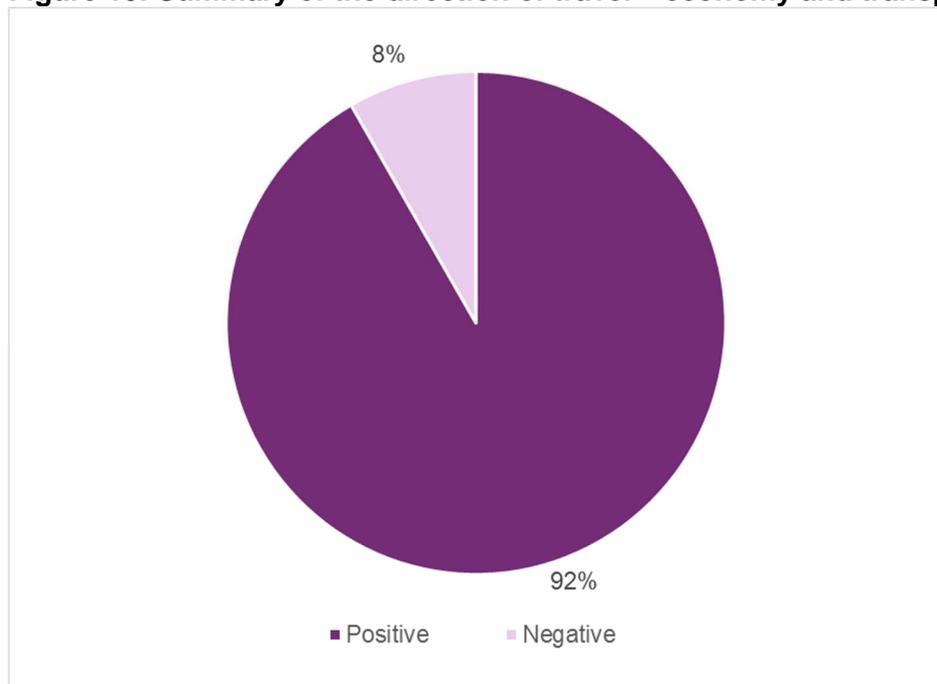
<sup>20</sup> About 80 authorities had missing data for this indicator.

net expenditure of £1.2 billion for planning and development services in 2016/17. This is a real terms decrease of 54 per cent since 2009/10. Net expenditure on highways and transport services was £4 billion in 2016/17; a decrease of 45 per cent since 2009/10.

<b>Table 24: Net expenditure on planning, development, highways and transport services since 2009/10 – England (£ million)</b>			
	<b>2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>% real terms change since 2009/10</b>
Planning and development services	2,565	1,176	-54%
Highways and transport services	7,315	4,013	-45%

Figure 10 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 25 gives more detail. Twelve indicators were analysed, and all but one (92 per cent) had seen an improvement. 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. The LGA continues to make the case for councils to have more influence over the national system.

**Figure 10: Summary of the direction of travel – economy and transport**



**Table 25: Direction of travel for individual indicators – economy and transport**

	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged				
Proportion of population aged 16-64 with no qualifications	11.3	8.1	-29%	▼
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 2 or higher	66.5	74.0	11%	▲
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 4 or higher	31.0	37.8	22%	▲

<b>Table 25: Direction of travel for individual indicators – economy and transport</b>				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
New business registration rate per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above	47.7	76.8	61%	▲
Median gross weekly pay of employees working in the area (work base) (£)	500.1	545.6	9%	▲
Proportion of the working age population who are in employment	70.2	74.1	6%	▲
Percentage of the working age population who are claiming out of work benefits	13.1	8.5	-35%	▼
Jobseekers Allowance claimant count rate (resident population aged 16-64)	4.1	1.1	-74%	▼
Percentage of the local authority's A-road and principal M-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered	6	4	-34%	▼
Percentage of the local authority's B-road and C-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered	8	5	-41%	▼
Percentage of unclassified roads where maintenance should be considered	15	17	13%	▲
People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 10,000 population	3.8	3.6	-4%	▼

Table 26 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

<b>Table 26: Indicator details – economy and transport</b>			
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Proportion of population aged 16-64 with no qualifications	2010	2016	STnC
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 2 or higher	2010	2016	STnC
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 4 or higher	2010	2016	STnC
New business registration rate per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above	2010	2016	STnD
Median gross weekly pay of employees working in the area (work base)	2010	2017	STnC
Proportion of the working age population who are in employment	2009 Q3 (rolling)	2017 Q3 (rolling)	STnC

**Table 26: Indicator details – economy and transport**

Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Percentage of the working age population who are claiming out of work benefits	Q4 (Oct-Dec) 2009	Q4 (Oct-Dec) 2016	STnC
Jobseekers Allowance claimant count rate (resident population aged 16-64)	Dec-09	Dec-17	STnC
Percentage of the local authority's A-road and principal M-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered	2009/10	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of the local authority's B-road and C-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered	2009/10	2016/17	STnC
Percentage of unclassified roads where maintenance should be considered	2009/10	2016/17	Eng
People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 10,000 population	2010-12	2014-16	STnC

Key: STnC – single tier and counties, STnD – single tier and districts, Eng - overall England figure



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