

# Evaluation of sector-led improvement

## Data analysis report

May 2017



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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. The National Audit Office estimates that local government has seen a decrease in central government funding of 37 per cent in real terms between 2010/11 and 2015/16. Total net expenditure on local authority services<sup>2</sup> (which is funded from both central government funding and other sources such as council tax and business rates) has also fallen – English local authorities had a total net expenditure of £43.9 billion in 2015/16, a real terms decrease of 20 per cent since 2009/10.

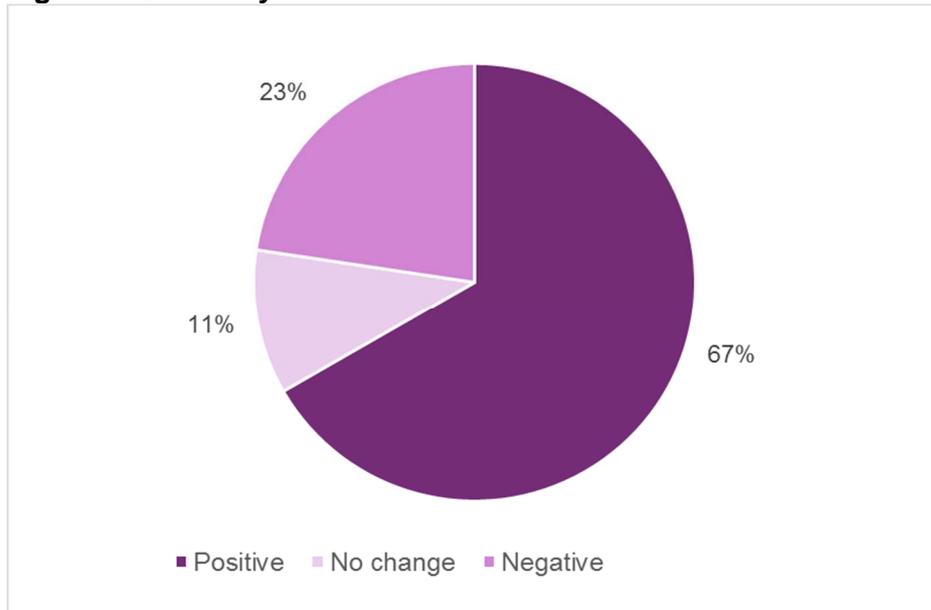
Eighty four indicators were analysed. Sixty seven per cent had seen an improvement, 11 per cent had not changed and 23 per cent had worsened. For the majority of indicators the period over which change was assessed was 2009/10 – 2015/16 although this varied slightly according to data availability. These 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)

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

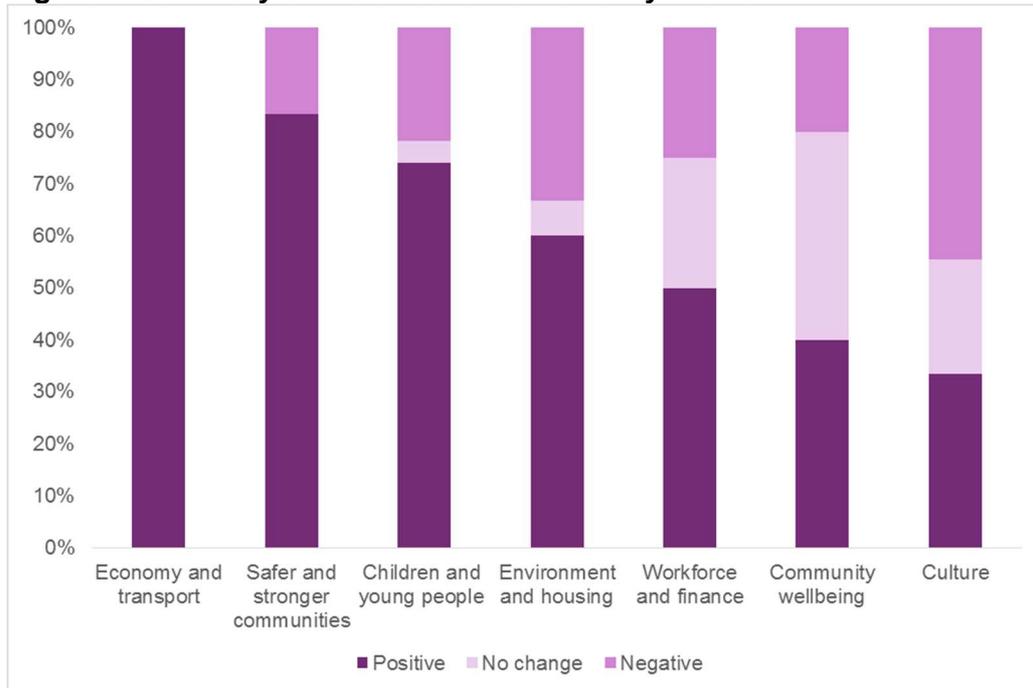
**Figure 1: Summary of the direction of travel – all indicators**



The 84 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.

<b>Table 1: Number of metrics presented for each theme</b>	
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Number of metrics</b>
Children and Young People	23
Community Wellbeing	10
Culture and Sport	9
Economy and Transport	11
Environment and Housing	15
Safer and Stronger Communities	12
Workforce and Finance	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>

**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>3</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>3</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 seven sections which look at the metrics in detail, grouped by theme. There are a total of 84 performance metrics analysed, as summarised in Table 1.

Theme	Number of metrics
Children and Young People	23
Community Wellbeing	10
Culture and Sport	9
Economy and Transport	11
Environment and Housing	15
Safer and Stronger Communities	12
Workforce and Finance	4
Total	84

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. The National Audit Office estimates that local government has seen a decrease in central government funding of 37 per cent in real terms between 2010/11 and 2015/16. As Table 3 shows, total net expenditure on local authority services<sup>4</sup> (which is funded from both central government funding and other sources such as council tax and business rates) has also fallen – English local authorities had a total net expenditure of £43.9 billion in 2015/16, a real terms decrease of 20 per cent since 2009/10.

	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation) <sup>5</sup>	2015/16	% real terms change since 2009/10
Total net expenditure on local authority services	54,905	43,886	-20%

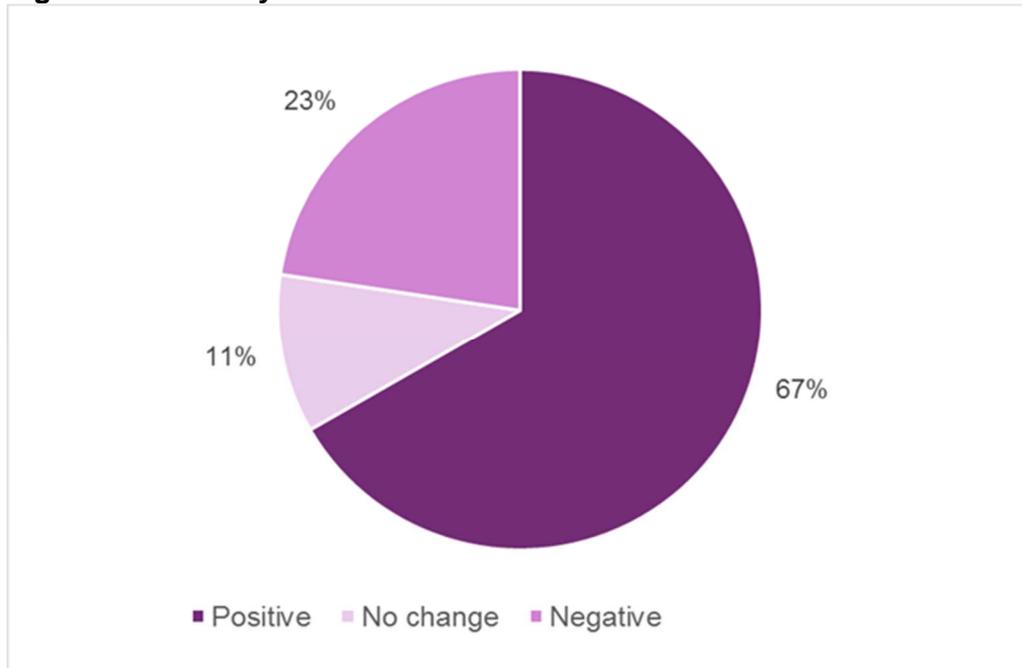
Eighty four indicators were analysed. Sixty seven per cent had seen an improvement, 11 per cent had not changed and 23 per cent had worsened. For the majority of indicators the period over which change was assessed was 2009/10 – 2015/16 although this varied slightly according to data availability. These findings are summarised in Figure 3 below.

<sup>4</sup> Excluding police, fire and public health (which was transferred to councils in 2013/14)

<sup>5</sup> Inflation adjustments were made using the information here:

[http://vfm.psaa.co.uk/NativeViewer.aspx?Report=/profiles/VFM\\_Help\\_Calculations&EntityGroupID=189&TopLevelCategoryID=7422](http://vfm.psaa.co.uk/NativeViewer.aspx?Report=/profiles/VFM_Help_Calculations&EntityGroupID=189&TopLevelCategoryID=7422)

**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

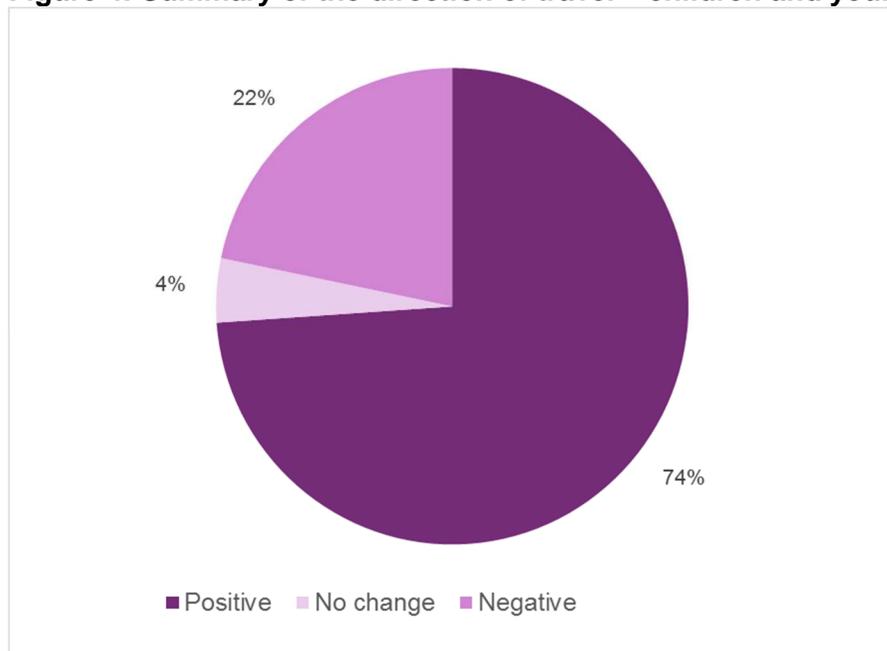
The level of expenditure on education and children's services provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section.

English local authorities had a net expenditure of £7.7 billion for children's social care services in 2015/16. This is a real terms increase of ten per cent since 2009/10. Net expenditure on non-school education services was £3.4 billion in 2015/16; a real terms decrease of 41 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>2015/16</b>	<b>% real terms change since 2009/10</b>
Non-school education services	5,662	3,355	-41%
Children and families social care service	6,986	7,698	10%

Figure 4 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 5 gives more detail. Twenty three indicators were analysed. Seventeen (74 per cent) had seen an improvement, one (four per cent) had seen no change and five (22 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
Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)	6.1	4.2	-31%	▼
Percentage of half days missed due to overall absence in all schools (including special schools, CTC and academies)	5.9	4.6	-22%	▼
Permanent exclusions from secondary schools as a per cent of pupils	0.18	0.17	-4%	▼
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	411	-65%	▼
Under 18 conception rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years)	35.9	21.7	-39%	▼

<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	7	0%	►
Percentage of children in reception who are overweight or obese	23.2	22.3	-4%	▼
Percentage of children in year 6 who are overweight or obese	33.9	34.6	2%	▲
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	86.1	9%	▲
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	57.7	13%	▲
Percentage of referrals to children's social care which are within 12 months of an earlier referral	23.7	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	13.0	17.3	33%	▲
Proportion of children leaving care over the age of 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday	63	69	9%	▲
Average time between a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family, for children who have been adopted (days)	636	593	-7%	▼
Percentage of former care leavers aged 19 who were looked after aged 17, who are in education, employment or training	62.1	50.2	-19%	▼
Percentage of former care leavers aged 19 who were looked after aged 17, who are in suitable accommodation	90	84	-7%	▼
Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children - Average score	14.3	14.2	-1%	▼
Stability of looked after children's placements – percentage of children who have been looked after for more than 2.5 years and of those, have been in the same placement for at least 2 years or placed for adoption	67.4	65.8	-2%	▼
Percentage of looked after children with at least one fixed period exclusion from school	12.8	10.6	-18%	▼
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	116.7	111.9	-4%	▼

<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 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 all children achieving at least the expected level across all 17 Early Learning goals	53.7	67.2	25%	▲

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
Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)	2010	2015	STnC
Percentage of half days missed due to overall absence in all schools (including special schools, CTC and academies)	2009/10 (academic)	2014/15 (academic)	STnC
Permanent exclusions from secondary schools as a per cent of pupils	2009/10 (academic)	2014/15 (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	2014/15	STnC
Under 18 conception rate (per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years)	2010	2015	STnC
Proportion of babies born with a low birthweight	2010	2014	STnC
Percentage of children in reception who are overweight or obese	2009/10 (academic)	2015/16 (academic)	STnC
Percentage of children in year 6 who are overweight or obese	2009/10 (academic)	2015/16 (academic)	STnC
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)	2014/15 (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)	2014/15 (academic)	STnC
Percentage of referrals to children's social care which are within 12 months of an earlier referral	2010/11	2015/16	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	2015/16	STnC
Proportion of children leaving care over the age of 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday	2009/10	2014/15	STnC

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

Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
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	2012/13-2014/15	STnC
Percentage of former care leavers aged 19 who were looked after aged 17, who are in education, employment or training	2009/10	2015/16	STnC
Percentage of former care leavers aged 19 who were looked after aged 17, who are in suitable accommodation	2009/10	2015/16	STnC
Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children - Average score <sup>6</sup>	2009/10	2015/16	STnC
Stability of looked after children's placements – percentage of children who have been looked after for more than 2.5 years and of those, have been in the same placement for at least 2 years or placed for adoption	2009/10	2013/14	STnC
Percentage of looked after children with at least one fixed period exclusion from school	2009/10	2013/14	STnC
Percentage of looked after children aged 10-17 convicted or subject to a final warning or reprimand during the year <sup>7</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	2014/15	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	2014/15	STnC
Percentage of all children achieving at least the expected level across all 17 Early Learning goals	2012/13	2015/16	STnC

Key: STnC – single tier and counties

## 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 £5 billion for environmental services in 2015/16. This is a real terms decrease of 13 per cent since 2009/10. Net expenditure on housing (excluding housing revenue account) was £1.7 billion in 2015/16; a real terms decrease of 41 per cent since 2009/10. Finally, net expenditure on planning and development services was £1.2 billion in 2015/16; a real terms decrease of 54 per cent since 2009/10.

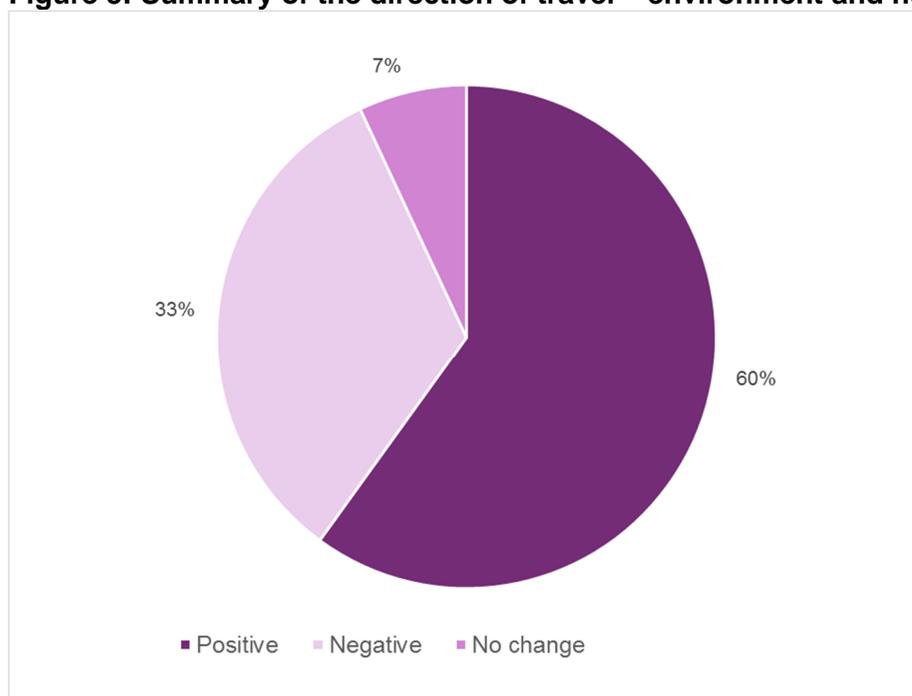
<sup>6</sup> A score of 0-13 is considered normal, a score of 14-16 is considered borderline cause for concern and a score of 17 and over is a cause for concern. 2014/15 data available March 2017.

<sup>7</sup> 53 authorities had missing or suppressed data.

Table 7: Net expenditure on environmental and housing services since 2009/10 – England (£ million)			
	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2015/16	% real terms change since 2009/10
Environmental services	5,798	5,048	-13%
Housing (excluding Housing Revenue Account)	2,966	1,742	-41%
Planning and development services	2,523	1,151	-54%

Figure 5 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 8 gives more detail. Fifteen indicators were analysed. Nine (60 per cent) had seen an improvement, one (seven per cent) had seen no change and five (33 per cent) had worsened.

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



<b>Table 8: 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
Residual household waste (kg per household)	559.39	503.99	-10%	▼
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	38.23	42.46	11%	▲
Percentage of municipal waste land filled	45.53	23.37	-49%	▼
Percentage of households in fuel poverty	16.1	10.8	-33%	▼
Housing affordability ratio - ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings	7.76	8.74	13%	▲
Vacant dwellings as a percentage of all dwellings in the area	3.1	2.5	-20%	▼
Number of new dwellings completed as a percentage of total dwellings	0.52	0.54	5%	▲
Number of households living in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households	2.3	2.6	13%	▲
Homeless and in priority need - per 1,000 households	0.5	0.6	26%	▲
Number of households where positive action was successful in preventing homelessness - per 1,000 households	5.9	7.6	29%	▲
Total number of cases where homelessness was prevented and relieved - per 1,000 households	7.0	8.4	19%	▲
Percentage of planning applications processed within 13 weeks or agreed time - major developments	71	81	14%	▲
Percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks or agreed time - minor developments	79	75	-5%	▼
Percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks or agreed time - other developments	88	84	-5%	▼
Percentage of rent collected for local authority owned housing	98	98	0%	►

Table 9 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

<b>Table 9: Indicator details – environment and housing</b>			
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Residual household waste (kg per household)	2009/10	2014/15	STnD

**Table 9: Indicator details – environment and housing**

Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	2009/10	2014/15	STnD
Percentage of municipal waste land filled	2009/10	2014/15	STnC
Percentage of households in fuel poverty	2010	2014	STnC
Housing affordability ratio - ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings	2010	2015	STnD
Vacant dwellings as a percentage of all dwellings in the area	2009/10	2014/15	STnD
Number of new dwellings completed as a percentage of total dwellings <sup>8</sup>	2009/10	2014/15	STnD
Number of households living in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households <sup>9</sup>	2009/10 Q1	2016/17 Q1	STnD
Homeless and in priority need - per 1,000 households	2011/12 Q1	2016/17 Q1	STnD
Number of households where positive action was successful in preventing homelessness - per 1,000 households	2009/10	2015/16	STnD
Total number of cases where homelessness was prevented and relieved - per 1,000 households	2009/10	2015/16	STnD
Percentage of planning applications processed within 13 weeks or agreed time - major developments <sup>10</sup>	2009/10	2015/16	STnD
Percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks or agreed time - minor developments <sup>10</sup>	2009/10	2015/16	STnD
Percentage of planning applications processed within 8 weeks or agreed time - other developments <sup>10</sup>	2009/10	2015/16	STnD
Percentage of rent collected for local authority owned housing <sup>11</sup>	2009/10	2015/16	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 £14.1 billion for adult social care services in 2015/16. This is a real terms decrease of 12 per cent since 2009/10.

<sup>8</sup> Data was not available for 44 authorities.

<sup>9</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 0.7 in 16/17; an increase of 17 per cent.

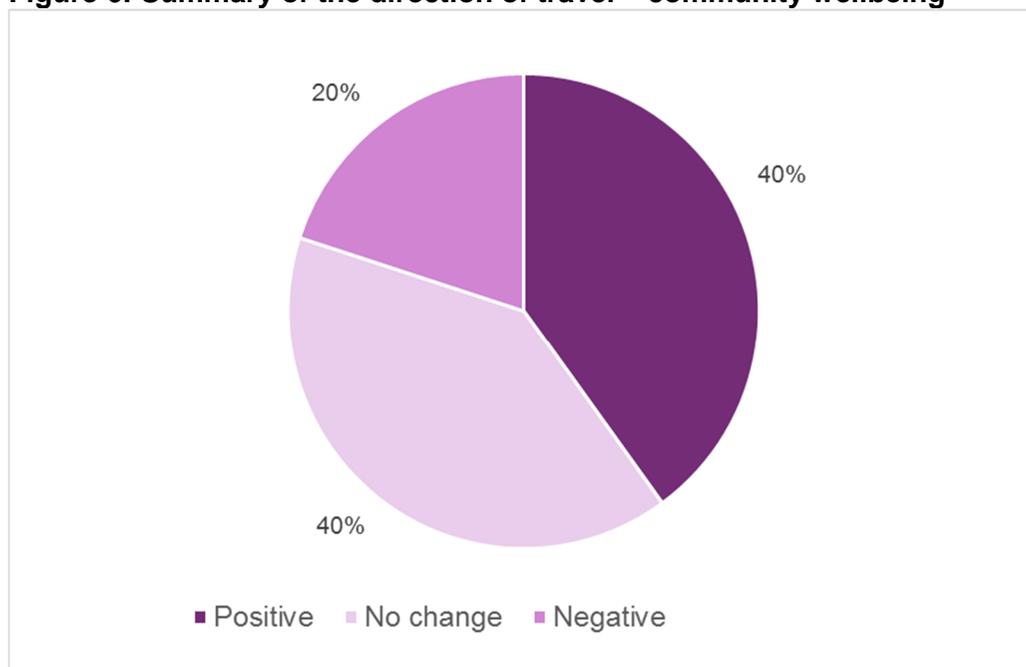
<sup>10</sup> Data was not available for 30 authorities.

<sup>11</sup> Data was only available for 110 authorities

Table 10: Net expenditure on adult social care since 2009/10 – England (£ million)			
	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2015/16	% real terms change since 2009/10
Adult social care services	15,912	14,081	-12%

Figure 6 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 11 gives more detail. Ten indicators were analysed. Four (40 per cent) had seen an improvement, four (40 per cent) had seen no change and two (20 per cent) had worsened.

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



<b>Table 11: Direction of travel for individual indicators – community wellbeing<sup>12</sup></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 birth – female (years)	82.9	82.9	0%	►
Life expectancy at birth – male (years)	79	79	0%	►
Life expectancy at age 65 – female (years)	21	21	0%	►
Life expectancy at age 65 – male (years)	18.4	18.5	1%	▲
Healthy life expectancy at birth – females (years)	63.2	63.2	0%	►
Healthy life expectancy at birth – males (years)	62.3	62.7	1%	▲
Infant mortality rate (no. deaths under one year per thousand live births)	4.0	3.8	-5%	▼
All-age all cause mortality rate - all persons (per 100,000 population)	1,008	986	-2%	▼
Average number of delayed transfers of care from hospital per 100,000 population	9.9	11.0	11%	▲
Average number of delayed transfers of care from hospital which are attributable to adult social care per 100,000 population	4.0	4.3	9%	▲

Table 12 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

<b>Table 12: Indicator details – community wellbeing</b>			
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Life expectancy at birth – female (years)	2010-12	2013-15	STnC
Life expectancy at birth – male (years)	2010-12	2013-15	STnC
Life expectancy at age 65 – female (years)	2010-12	2013-15	STnC
Life expectancy at age 65 – male (years)	2010-12	2013-15	STnC
Healthy life expectancy at birth – females (years)	2009-11	2013-15	STnC

<sup>12</sup> Due to the zero based review of adult social care data, time series data from the adult social care outcomes framework was not available for the time period covered by this paper.

<b>Table 12: Indicator details – community wellbeing</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline period</b>	<b>Current period</b>	<b>Coverage</b>
Healthy life expectancy at birth – males (years)	2009-11	2013-15	STnC
Infant mortality rate (no. deaths under one year per thousand live births)	2010-12	2013-15	STnC
All-age all cause mortality rate - all persons (per 100,000 population)	2010-12	2012-14	STnC
Average number of delayed transfers of care from hospital per 100,000 population	2010/11	2015/16	STnC
Average number of delayed transfers of care from hospital which are attributable to adult social care per 100,000 population	2010/11	2015/16	STnC

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

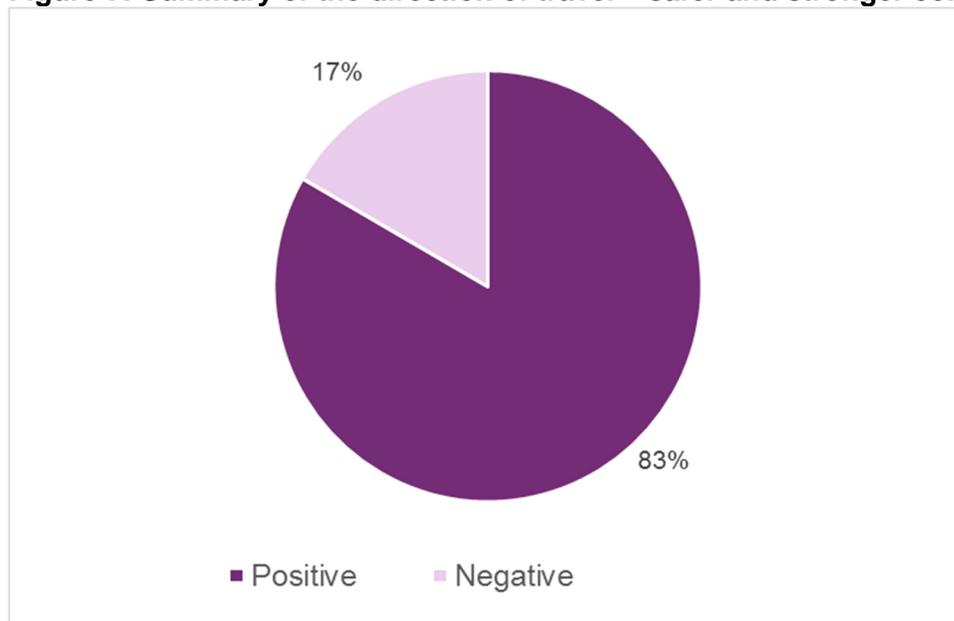
## Safer and stronger communities

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 £297 million for community safety services in 2015/16. This is a decrease of 46 per cent in real terms since 2009/10.

<b>Table 13: Net expenditure on community safety since 2009/10 – England (£ million)</b>			
	<b>2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>% real terms change since 2009/10</b>
Community safety services	550.635	296.685	-46%

Figure 7 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 14 gives more detail. Twelve indicators were analysed. Ten (83 per cent) had seen an improvement, and two (17 per cent) had worsened. It is worth noting however that performance in this area is very dependent on partnership working, where councils are not often the lead agency.

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



**Table 14: Direction of travel for individual indicators – safer and stronger communities**

	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				
Crime - total recorded offences (excluding fraud) (offences per 1,000 population)	79.01	71.73	-9%	▼
Criminal damage and arson (offences per 1,000 population)	14.11	9.73	-31%	▼
Violence against the person (offences per 1,000 population) <sup>13</sup>	13.82	19.07	38%	▲

<sup>13</sup> Note that the Office for national statistics cite improvements in crime recording processes by the police as a notable driver of the rise in the number of violence against the person offences.

<b>Table 14: 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
Possession of weapons offences (offences per 1,000 population)	0.53	0.48	-9%	▼
Burglary in a dwelling (offences per 1,000 population)	5.17	3.63	-30%	▼
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling (offences per 1,000 population)	5.11	3.74	-27%	▼
Robbery (offences per 1,000 population)	1.65	1.06	-36%	▼
Vehicles (offences where the offender has taken, stolen from or tampered with a vehicle per 1,000 population)	9.37	6.90	-26%	▼
Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 population for alcohol related harm	195	245	20%	▲
Successful completion of drug treatment (%) - opiate users	7.03	7.09	1%	▲
Successful completion of drug treatment (%) - non-opiate users	34.00	37.14	9%	▲
Crime - Drug offences per 1,000 population	4.64	2.71	-42%	▼

Table 15 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

<b>Table 15: 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)	2016 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Criminal damage and arson (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2016 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Violence against the person (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2016 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Possession of weapons offences (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2016 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Burglary in a dwelling (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2016 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2016 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Robbery (offences per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2016 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Vehicles (offences where the offender has taken, stolen from or tampered with a vehicle per 1,000 population)	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2016 Q2 (rolling)	STnC

**Table 15: Indicator details – safer and stronger communities**

Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 population for alcohol related harm	2009/10 Q4	2015/16 Q4	STnCnD
Successful completion of drug treatment (%) - opiate users	2010	2015	STnC
Successful completion of drug treatment (%) - non-opiate users	2010	2015	STnC
Crime - Drug offences per 1,000 population	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2016 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>14</sup> was £43.9 billion in 2015/16; a real terms decrease of 20 per cent since 2009/10.

**Table 16: Total net expenditure and employee expenditure since 2009/10 – England**

	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2015/16	% real terms change since 2009/10
Total net current expenditure on local authority services (£ million) <sup>14</sup>	54,905	43,886	-20%

Figure 8 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 17 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>14</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**

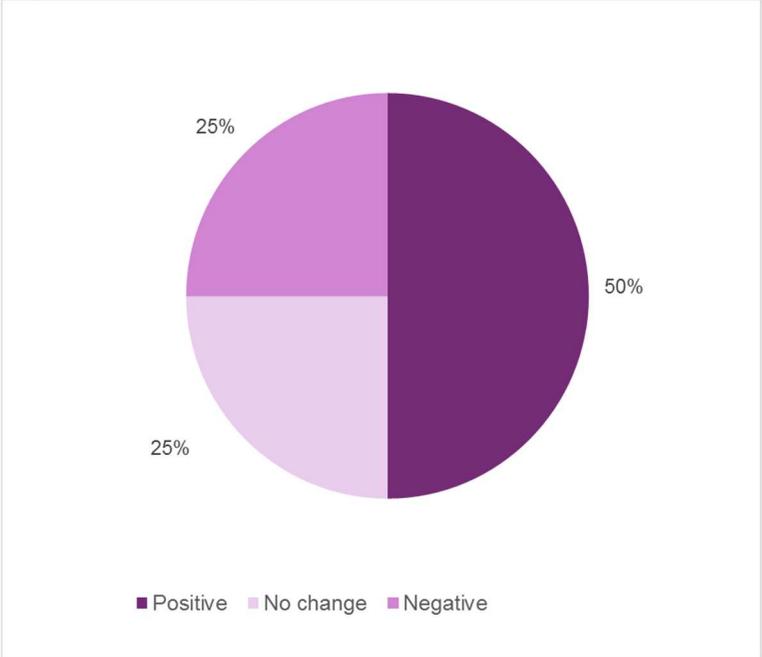


Table 17: Direction of travel for individual indicators – workforce and finance				
▲ Improving (high is good)    ▼ Improving (low is good) ▲ Worsening (low is good)    ▼ Worsening (high is good) ► Unchanged	Baseline average	Current average	% change since baseline	Direction of travel since baseline
Sickness absence FTE days per employee <sup>15</sup>	8.82	8.76	-1%	►
Council tax collected as a percentage of council tax due	97.37	97.30	-0.1%	▼
Non-domestic rates not collected as a percentage of non-domestic rates due	2.17	1.86	-14%	▼
Time taken to process housing benefit new claims and change events (days)	6	5	-18%	▼

Table 18 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

Table 18: Indicator details – workforce and finance			
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Sickness absence FTE days per employee <sup>16</sup>	2010/11	2014/15	All LA
Council tax collected as a percentage of council tax due	2009/10	2015/16	STnD
Non-domestic rates not collected as a percentage of non-domestic rates due	2009/10	2015/16	STnD
Time taken to process housing benefit new claims and change events (days)	2011/12 Q4	2015/16 Q4	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 £2.5 billion on cultural services in 2015/16. This is a real terms decrease of 34 per cent since 2009/10.

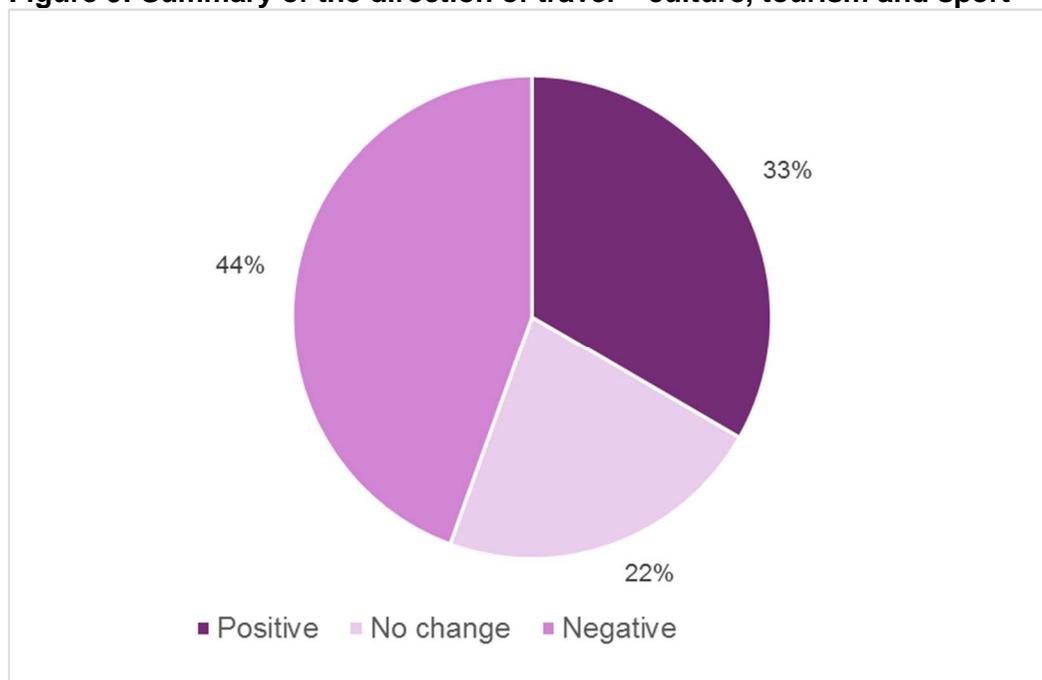
<sup>15</sup> This data is collected via a sample survey and the level of change observed is not statistically significant (statistical significance is tested at the 95% level).

<sup>16</sup> This is based on survey data and results were only available for 62 authorities.

Table 19: Net expenditure on cultural services since 2009/10 – England (£ million)			
	2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)	2015/16	% real terms change since 2009/10
Cultural services	3,785	2,496	-34%

Figure 9 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 20 gives more detail. Nine indicators were analysed. Three (33 per cent) had seen an improvement, two (22 per cent) had seen no change, and four (44 per cent) had worsened.

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



<b>Table 20: Direction of travel for individual indicators – culture, tourism and sport</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
Number of enquiries to the library service per 1,000 population	879	700	-20%	▼
Number of physical visits to libraries per 1,000 population	5,441	4,098	-25%	▼
Percentage of adult population participating in sport and active recreation for 30 minutes on 3 or more days a week <sup>17</sup>	22.5	23.7	5%	▲
Percentage of adults who reported having engaged with the arts in the last 12 months <sup>15</sup>	75.7	76.1	1%	►
Percentage of adults who reported having visited a heritage site in the last 12 months	70.4	73.2	4%	▲
Percentage of adults who reported having visited a museum or art gallery in the last 12 months	46	52.5	14%	▲
Percentage of adults who reported having received tuition from an instructor or coach to improve their performance in any sport or recreational activity in the last 12 months	18.0	16.7	-7%	▼
Percentage of adults who reported having taken part in any organised competition in any sport or recreational activity in the last 12 months <sup>15</sup>	15.6	15.7	0.2%	►
Percentage of adults volunteering to support sport for at least one hour a week	13.6	12.8	-6%	▼

Table 21 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

<b>Table 21: Indicator details – culture, tourism and sport</b>			
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Number of enquiries to the library service per 1,000 population <sup>18</sup>	2009/10	2015/16	STnC
Number of physical visits to libraries per 1,000 population	2009/10	2015/16	STnC
Percentage of adult population participating in sport and active recreation for 30 minutes on 3 or more days a week	2010	2015	STnCnD
Percentage of adults who reported having engaged with the arts in the last 12 months	2009/10	2015/16	Eng
Percentage of adults who reported having visited a heritage site in the last 12 months	2009/10	2015/16	Eng

<sup>17</sup> The new measures in the Sport England Active Lives Survey has not been included here as trend data is not available.

<sup>18</sup> About 70 authorities had missing data for this indicator.

Percentage of adults who reported having visited a museum or art gallery in the last 12 months	2009/10	2015/16	Eng
Percentage of adults who reported having received tuition from an instructor or coach to improve their performance in any sport or recreational activity in the last 12 months	2010	2016	STnCnD
Percentage of adults who reported having taken part in any organised competition in any sport or recreational activity in the last 12 months	2010	2016	STnCnD
Percentage of adults volunteering to support sport for at least one hour a week	2010/11	2015/16	Eng

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

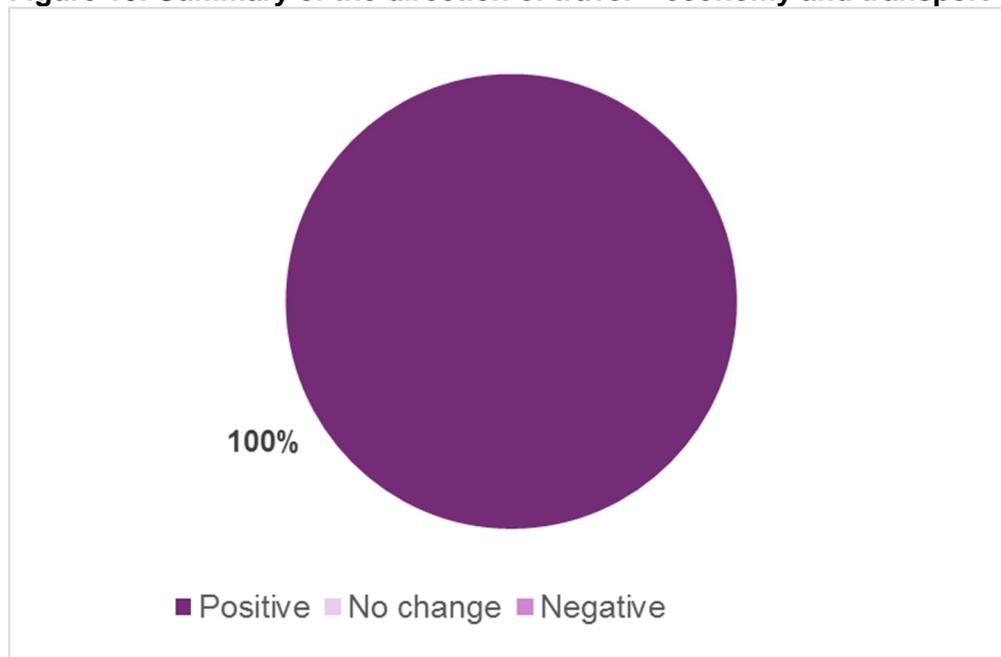
## Economy and transport

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 net expenditure of £1.2 billion for planning and development services in 2015/16. This is a real terms decrease of 54 per cent since 2009/10. Net expenditure on highways and transport services was £4.9 billion in 2015/16; a decrease of 31 per cent since 2009/10.

<b>Table 22: Net expenditure on planning, development, highways and transport services since 2009/10 – England (£ million)</b>			
	<b>2009/10 (adjusted for inflation)</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>% real terms change since 2009/10</b>
Planning and development services	2,523	1,151	-54%
Highways and transport services	7,145	4,922	-31%

Figure 10 summarises the progress of the sector for the indicators in this section, whilst Table 23 gives more detail. Eleven indicators were analysed, and all had seen an improvement.

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



**Table 23: 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	8.5	-24%	▼
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 2 or higher	66.5	73.3	10%	▲
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 4 or higher	31.0	36.7	18%	▲
New business registration rate per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above	47.8	72.8	52%	▲
Median gross weekly pay of employees working in the area (work base) (£)	500.1	534.3	7%	▲
Proportion of the working age population who are in employment	69.6	73.4	5%	▲
Percentage of the working age population who are claiming out of work benefits	13.0	8.8	-33%	▼

<b>Table 23: 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
Jobseekers Allowance claimant count rate (resident population aged 16-64)	4.1	1.2	-70%	▼
Percentage of the local authority's A-road and principal M-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered	6	4	-31%	▼
Percentage of the local authority's B-road and C-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered	8	6	-22%	▼
People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 10,000 population	4.2	3.9	-8%	▼

Table 24 gives more detail on each of the indicators above, including the time periods covered and which council types each indicator relates to.

<b>Table 24: Indicator details – economy and transport</b>			
Indicator	Baseline period	Current period	Coverage
Proportion of population aged 16-64 with no qualifications	2010	2015	STnC
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 2 or higher	2010	2015	STnC
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 4 or higher	2010	2015	STnC
New business registration rate per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above	2010	2015	STnD
Median gross weekly pay of employees working in the area (work base)	2010	2016	STnC
Proportion of the working age population who are in employment	2010 Q2 (rolling)	2016 Q2 (rolling)	STnC
Percentage of the working age population who are claiming out of work benefits	Q2 (Apr-Jun) 2009	Q2 (Apr-Jun) 2016	STnC
Jobseekers Allowance claimant count rate (resident population aged 16-64)	Nov-09	Nov-16	STnC
Percentage of the local authority's A-road and principal M-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered	2009/10	2014/15	STnC
Percentage of the local authority's B-road and C-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered	2009/10	2014/15	STnC
People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 10,000 population	2010-12	2013-15	STnC

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



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