

Evaluation of sector-led improvement

Companion Report: data analysis

May 2014



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Evaluation of sector-led improvement

This report forms part of the Local Government Association (LGA) evaluation of sector-led improvement, which is running until early 2014. Other outputs from the evaluation can be found here: <http://www.local.gov.uk/research-performance-and-improvement>.

Sector-led improvement

With changes to the nationally imposed inspection and assessment regime, a new approach to improvement has been developed by local government. This was set out in the LGA's document 'Taking the Lead' in February 2011, supplemented in June 2012 by "Sector-led improvement in local government"¹ which describes a coordinated approach to sector-led improvement across local government, the support being provided and where to go for further information and advice.

The approach is based on the following key principles:

- councils are responsible for their own performance and improvement and for leading the delivery of improved outcomes for local people in their area
- councils are primarily accountable to local communities (not government or the inspectorates) and stronger accountability through increased transparency helps local people drive further improvement
- councils have a collective responsibility for the performance of the sector as a whole (evidenced by sharing best practice, offering member and officer peers, etc.)
- the role of the LGA is to maintain an overview of the performance of the sector in order to identify potential performance challenges and opportunities – and to provide tools and support to help councils take advantage of this new approach.

'Taking the Lead' identified a small core set of activities that are commonly undertaken by councils who proactively take responsibility for their own performance and improvement. This common set of activities provides the framework for sector-led improvement across councils' services and activities. It is also the framework around which the LGA's offer of support to councils is based, as follows:

- strengthening local accountability
- inviting challenge from one's peers
- learning from good practice and through regional structures and networks
- utilising transparent and comparable performance information
- investing in leadership.

¹ <http://www.local.gov.uk/sector-led-improvement>

The evaluation

The evaluation looks at both the overall approach to sector-led improvement and the specific offers of support. It is running over a two year period, with the main aim of understanding whether, in the context of reduced resources within the sector:

- the approach to sector-led improvement has the confidence of the sector and the government, and the trust of the public
- the sector has been able to strengthen local accountability
- the sector is adopting the sector-led improvement approach and continues to improve with a reduced burden of inspection, and in the absence of top down performance assessment
- the tools offered to the sector have had a positive impact on the sector's capacity to improve itself.

Evaluation activity will be on-going until early 2014. The baseline report was published in February 2013 and the final report will be published in early 2014.

In addition, a number of reports, of which this is one, are being published alongside the main evaluation reports, looking at specific issues in more detail. This report aims to provide a quantitative assessment of sector performance over time and outlines the methodology and results of the data analysis required.

Presentation of the data

In order to give a broad overview of the overall performance of the sector, this paper presents a selection of key metrics grouped by current LGA board.

The LGA boards develop, steer and oversee all the policy and improvement activity of the LGA. Using these boards as a basic structure allows the data to be presented in coherent, exhaustive and (roughly) exclusive groups. It also helps to ensure that the data meets the needs of all parties within the LGA while also providing a balanced overview of the responsibilities and duties of the sector as a whole.

The LGA boards² for which data is presented are:

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

The performance indicators for each board have been identified through consultation with LGA policy officers and their local authority advisers from each board area. They

² The European and International and the Improvement and Innovation boards will not have a dedicated set of metrics as they are cross-cutting to all other boards. Finance exists as a separate panel reporting to the LGA executive and is combined with the Workforce board for the purposes of this exercise.

were also selected on the basis of availability: only data sources that have some existing trend data and that continue beyond 2012/13 have been included.

The purpose of this analysis is to give a broad overview of sector performance, rather than give a detailed insight into any one particular board. More detailed analysis on specific topics will be provided in LG Inform.³ LG Inform will also show the performance of individual councils for each of the metrics contained in this paper.

For each metric, the following indicators are examined:

- How are councils doing overall?
 - The 'current average'⁴ presented shows how the sector is currently performing, and for each indicator, uses the most recent data available, typically either 2012/13 or 2011/12.
 - The '2010 average' shows the position just before sector-led improvement began, and is included to show how, if at all, performance has changed since then.
 - The '2007' average is included to set any more recent changes in the context of longer term trends.
- What is the range of performance?
 - What is the gap between the best and worst performing councils?
 - Has this changed over time?

The paper shows the range of performance across the sector using box plot diagrams. Annex A provides an explanation of box plots and how to interpret them.

The analysis also looks at how much is spent on each service area, and how this has changed over time. The indicator used for this is revenue expenditure.

Different data sources cover slightly different time periods. For each time period the following conventions are used (this example assumes a base year of 2010):

- if data is in calendar years, 2010
- if data is in school or financial years, 2009/10
- if data is in three year averages, 2008/10
- if data is monthly, January 2010
- if data is quarterly, January 2010 – March 2010.

Where data is not available for a particular year the closest preceding year's data will be provided instead. For the current data the year may vary depending on availability of data. Annex A fully defines each of the metrics used throughout this report, including the timescales covered and the date of the most recently available data used for the 'current average' value.

³ www.local.gov.uk/lginform

⁴ Note that the average figures presented are an average of all local authority results rather than a figure for England.

Analysis introduction and summary

Analysis of key performance metrics for local government is presented in the following eight sections. The first provides an overview and summary of all metrics, which is followed by seven sections which look at the metrics in detail, grouped by each board. There are a total of 118 performance metrics analysed by board, as summarised in Table 1.

Board	No. of Metrics
Children and Young People	29
Community Wellbeing	19
Culture and Sport	10
Economy and Transport	14
Environment and Housing	18
Safer and Stronger Communities	15
Workforce and Finance	13
Total	118

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 illustrated in Figure 1, the only services that have not experienced a reduction in the cash net expenditure figure are children's social care and environmental services, and even these have experienced sizable real terms cuts due to the small increases in expenditure.

Figure 1: Percentage change in net service expenditure between 2009-10 and 2012-13

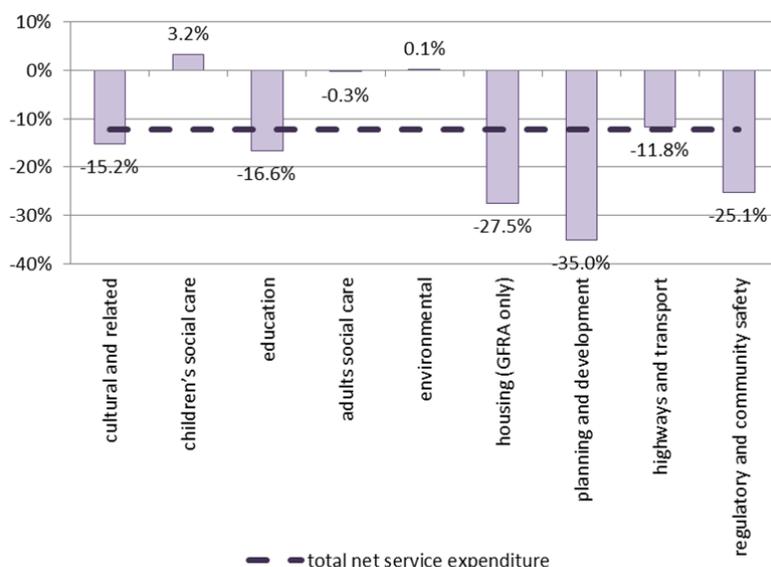


Table 2 shows, for the 118 metrics identified as being useful indicators of sector performance, the proportion that have seen an improvement since 2010, the

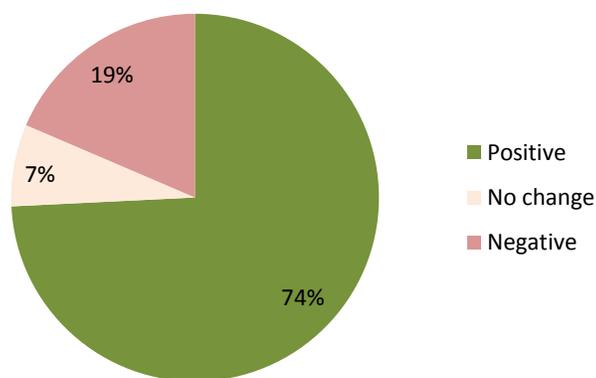
proportion that have seen a negative change and the proportion that have seen no change. Change since 2007 is also shown.

Twenty-two indicators either did not have enough available data to compare the most recent period with 2010 or had no polarity.⁵ This increases to 47 (which accounts for 40 per cent of all metrics) when compared to 2007 (this is mainly due to the current community wellbeing metrics, which only recently started being collected).

Table 2: Summary of the direction of travel and availability of all metrics by year of comparison		
	2010	2007
Positive	72 (61%)	58 (49%)
Neither (no change)	7 (6%)	1 (1%)
Negative	18 (15%)	13 (11%)
Not applicable	21 (18%)	46 (39%)

All metrics are dealt with in detail in the relevant board sections that follow but, for the remainder of the overview section, only metrics with available data and polarity will be presented.

Figure 2: Direction of travel of all key metrics: most recent compared to 2010



Base: 97 metrics

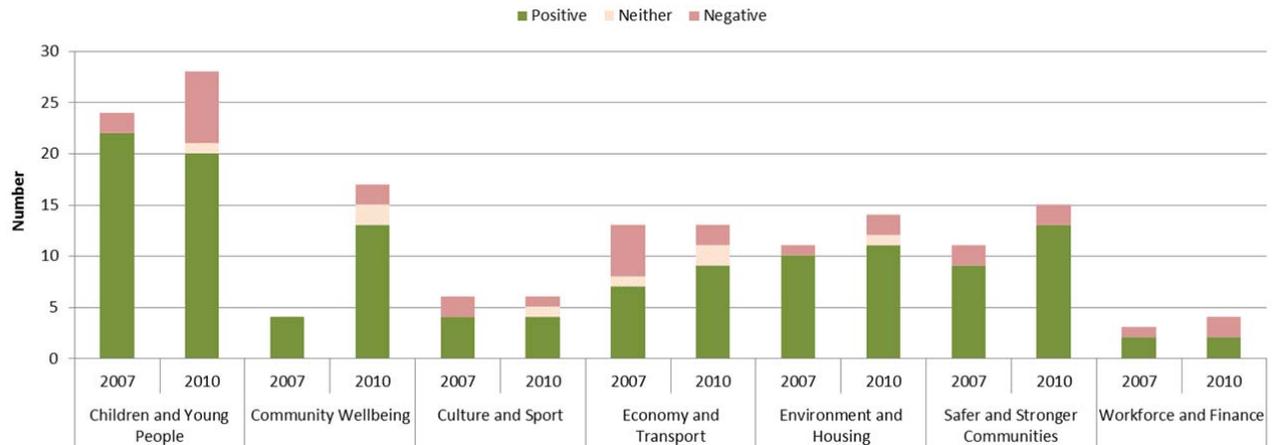
Note: chart excludes metrics that are 'not applicable' in Table 2, because they have no trend data or polarity.

Figure 2 shows, the direction of travel for the most recent data compared to 2010 for the 97 metrics that had available data and polarity. Almost three quarters of metrics showed positive change, while a fifth showed negative change.

⁵ If an indicator has no polarity this means that an increase in its value is not necessarily positive or negative (for example, total population).

Figure 3 provides an overview of sector performance over time by board area, comparing the most recent period with 2010 and 2007. For each board it shows the number of metrics that have seen a positive change, negative change or no change since 2007 and since 2010. Generally, for the two time periods, the balance between positive and negative change has remained fairly consistent across most boards.

Figure 3: Direction of travel for key performance metrics by board: most recent compared to 2010 and 2007

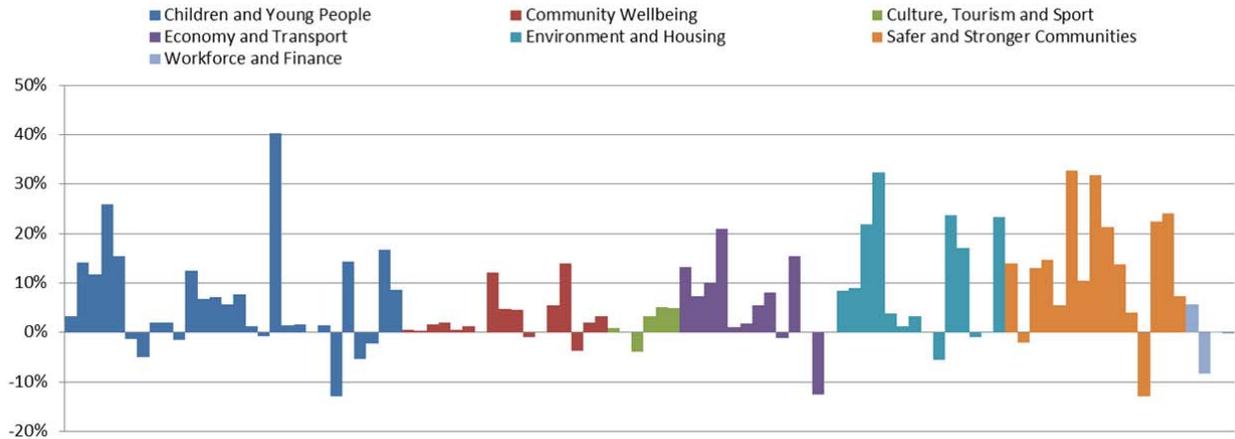


The only notable exception is economy and transport which has performed much better when compared to 2010 than when compared to 2007. This is the only board for which, when comparing the most recent data to 2007, only half of metrics are showing positive change. This is to be expected as most of the 2007 indicators would be pre-recession and this category contains a number of economy-based metrics.

As Figure 3 shows, since 2010 there has been consistent positive direction of travel across the sector, with economy and transport, safer and stronger communities and environment and housing metrics all showing strong improvements.

Figure 4 illustrates an adjusted percentage change for all metrics with polarity compared to 2010. The percentage change figure has been adjusted so the amount of change remains the same but all improvements are numerically positive (i.e. greater than zero). This means those metrics where a lower figure (and hence a negative percentage change) demonstrates improvement are more readily understood alongside metrics where positive change is equal to an improvement.

Figure 4: Direction and strength of change in key metrics: most recent compared to 2010



The board with the highest number of metrics showing a negative direction of travel is children and young people. This can be partially explained by the sheer number of metrics covering that areas. Children’s social care and education are naturally viewed as key services and, as such, more data is collected on a more consistent basis than in other areas.

The overriding picture is one of a predominantly positive direction of travel since 2010. Where there are negative directions of travel they tend not to be grouped in the same service areas, which would be indicative of more systemic problems.

The following sections provide detailed performance data relevant to each LGA board area. Each section also has accompanying annexes that contain box plots for all metrics and full metric details. The report is divided into:

- Children and young people
- Community wellbeing
- Culture, tourism and sport
- Economy and transport
- Environment and housing
- Safer and stronger communities
- Workforce and finance

Each section provides an overview based on available data. Comparisons between years should be treated with caution as response levels may vary for different years (response rates for each year are provided in the attached annexes). The analysis provided here is intended to be used only as a flag for further investigation - and interested readers are encouraged to look in to the data in more detail using LG Inform⁶.

⁶ www.local.gov.uk/lginform

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. This covers spend on education (including schools, pre-school, youth education and adult community learning) and children’s social care services (including family support, child welfare, fostering and adoption, and youth justice).

English local authorities had a net expenditure of £6.6 billion for children’s social care services in 2012/13. This is an increase of 3 per cent since 2009/10. Net expenditure on education services was £37.1 billion in 2012/13; a decrease of 17 per cent since 2009/10; although much of this decrease is likely caused by the increase in academies.

Table 3: Net revenue expenditure on education and children’s social care services since 2007 - England

	Current total	2010 total	% change since 2010	2007 total	% change from 2007
Net expenditure on children’s social care services (£000s)	6,603,382	6,396,019	3%	5,237,590	26%
Net expenditure on education services (£000s)	37,102,914	44,473,058	-17%	37,971,511	-2%

Figure 5 shows a generally positive direction of travel for key metrics relating to children’s services. When looking at those indicators that have values available for all time periods, the direction of change has generally been consistent. Notable exceptions include care leavers in education, employment and training, the average time taken to find an adoptive family after receiving court authority and excess weight in year 6.

Figure 5: Direction of travel of key metrics for children’s services: most recent compared to 2010 and 2007

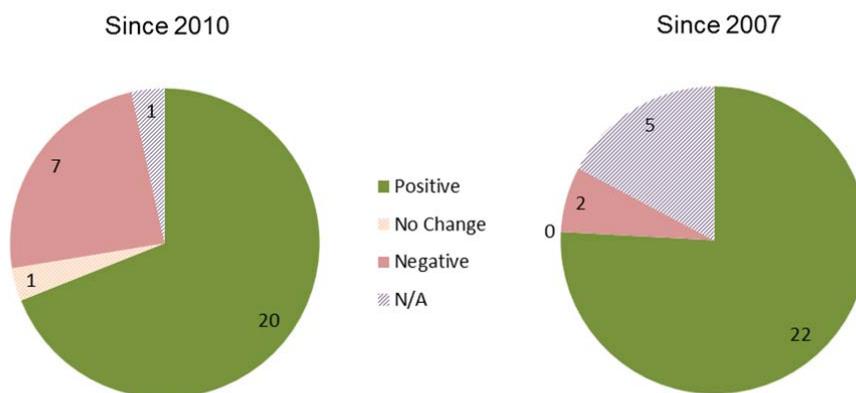


Table 4 provides a detailed view of all children’s services metrics. There has been positive change in all key metrics in the category ‘positive outcomes for young people’, with big positive movement in first time entrants to the Youth Justice System and the under 18 conception rate.

Children’s health and wellbeing metrics showed a mixed picture, with a majority of negative directions of travel, with a few small positive movements. The prevalence of breastfeeding and hospital admissions for children and young people both show negative movement, while obesity in year six children has improved slightly.

There is positive movement in all children’s attainment metrics. Achievement of at least 78 points across Early Years Foundation stage and GCSE achieved (five A*-C results including English and Maths) show particularly strong improvement.

Keeping children safe metrics show a mixture of positive and negative movement. There was strong positive change in the number of child protection plans lasting two years or more but a small negative change in the number of second or subsequent child protection plans.

Supporting children in the care of the community metrics showed generally positive change, with the stability of looked after children placements and looked after children’s emotional and behavioural health both showing positive change. The only negative change was in the average time between a local authority receiving court authority to place a child and deciding on a match to an adoptive family.

The direction of travel in outcomes for looked after children metrics was mixed, although more positive than negative. Strong improvement was shown in the number of looked after children achieving five A*-C GCSEs and the number of sessions missed by looked after children. The number of care leavers in education employment or training showed consistent negative movement.

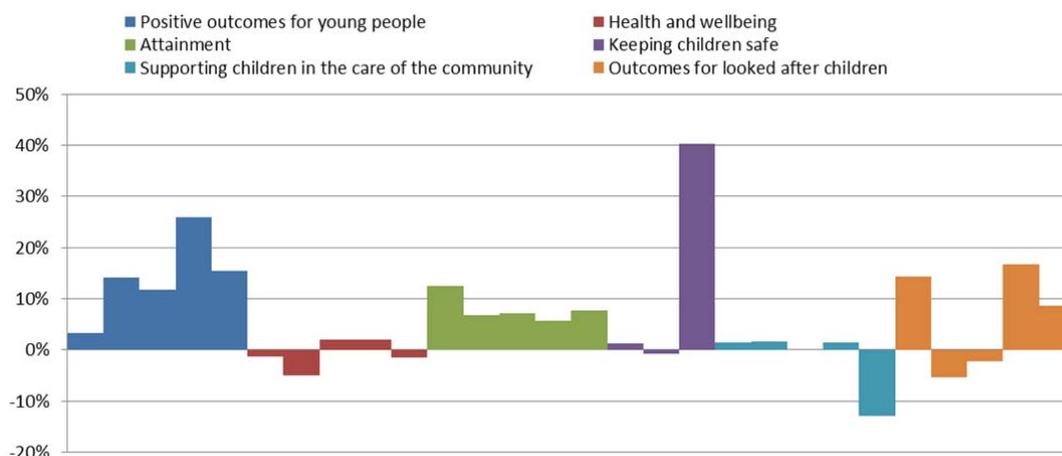
Table 4: Children’s services indicators - local authority average figures since 2007 ⁷							
	Current average	2010 average	% change since 2010	Direction of travel since 2010	2007 average	% change from 2007	Direction of travel since 2007
▲ Improving (high is good)							
▼ Improving (low is good)							
▲ Worsening (low is good)							
▼ Worsening (high is good)							
◀ Unchanged							
Positive outcomes for young people							
NEETs (16-18 year olds)	5.9	6.1	-3%	▼	6.9	-14%	▼
Percentage of half days missed due to overall absence in all schools	5.1	5.9	-14%	▼	6.4	-21%	▼
Permanent exclusions - secondary	0.15	0.17	-12%	▼	0.19	-21%	▼
First time entrants to Youth Justice System	900	1,214	-26%	▼	2,126	-58%	▼
Under 18 conception	31.9	37.7	-15%	▼	44.5	-28%	▼
Health and wellbeing							
Low birth weight rate	7.4	7.3	1%	▲	7.6	-3%	▼
Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks	45.9	48.3	-5%	▼	45.4	1%	▲

⁷ Comparisons between years should be treated with caution as response may vary for different years. The analysis provided here is intended to be used only as a flag for further investigation - and we would encourage interested people to look in to the data in more detail using LG Inform. Full metric details, including periods, base, source and description are provided in Annex B.

Table 4: Children's services indicators - local authority average figures since 2007 ⁷							
 Improving (high is good)  Improving (low is good)  Worsening (low is good)  Worsening (high is good)  Unchanged	Current average	2010 average	% change since 2010	Direction of travel since 2010	2007 average	% change from 2007	Direction of travel since 2007
Hospital admissions for children and young people	124.9	127.3	-2%		125.0	0%	
Excess weight in reception year	22.7	23.2	-2%		23.3	-3%	
Excess weight in year 6	34.4	33.9	1%		32.4	6%	
Attainment							
Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation stage	63	56	13%		45	40%	
Key Stage 2 Level 4 English and Maths	79	74	7%		71	11%	
GCSE achieved (5A*-C including English and maths)	59.0	55.1	7%		45.4	30%	
Level 2 qualification by age 19	82.9	78.4	6%		70.5	18%	
Level 3 qualification by age 19	56.1	52.1	8%		45.9	22%	
Keeping children safe							
Repeat referrals (%)	23.2	23.5	-1%				
Second or subsequent child protection plans	13.0	12.9	1%		13.2	-2%	
Child protection plans lasting 2 years or more	4.0	6.7	-40%		6.8	-41%	
Supporting children in the care of the community							
Looked after children's emotional and behavioural health	14.2	14.4	-1%				
Proportion of children leaving care over the age of 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday	63	62	2%				
Looked after children with three or more placements	11	11	0%		13	-15%	
Stability of looked after children's placements	67.5	66.5	2%		62.8	7%	
Average time between a local authority receiving court authority to place a child and deciding on a match to an adoptive family (days)	183	162	13%				
Outcomes for looked after children							
Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs	16.0	14.0	14%		9.3	72%	
Care leavers in education, employment or training	58.8	62.1	-5%		62.5	-6%	
Care leavers in suitable accommodation	88.4	90.4	-2%		86.7	2%	
Sessions missed by looked after children	5	6	-17%		6	-17%	
Looked after children excluded from school	11.8	12.9	-9%		14.2	-17%	
Looked after children offending aged 10-17 (%)	7.4						

Figure 6 provides an adjusted percentage change (so all positive change is greater than zero) for all metrics with available data and polarity.⁸ This provides an at-a-glance summary of the performance of children’s services which should only be treated as an indication of where further investigation may be needed. This would suggest that health and wellbeing and the support for and outcomes of looked after children may require further examination to determine if there are any ongoing issues that need to be addressed.

Figure 6: Direction and strength of change in key children’s metrics: most recent compared to 2010



Annex B provides box plots for each metric that illustrate the change over time of the average and range of performance across local authorities. Box plots are provided in Figure 18 to Figure 46. Some key points of interest from these box plots are summarised below.

Figure 20 shows a general decline in the proportion of permanent exclusions from secondary schools and a narrowing of the range in exclusions with less variation between councils. This is due both to a slight increase in exclusions at the lower end over the same period and a more noticeable decrease at the higher end (i.e. a drop in those councils seeing a very high number of exclusions relative to their child population).

Figure 25 shows a slight increase in the rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people between 2009/10 and 2011/12. This change has been driven mainly by an increase in admissions at the upper end, with the lower end showing little change.

Figure 30 shows the percentage of children achieving 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent increasing steadily since 2006/07 and a narrowing of the range of achievement with less variation between councils.

Figure 35 shows a decrease in the proportion of child protection plans lasting two years or more, with the decrease becoming more marked since 2009/10. The overall

⁸ The percentage change figure has been adjusted so the amount of change remains the same but all improvements are numerically positive (i.e. greater than 0). This means those metrics where a lower figure (and hence a negative percentage change) are improvements are more readily understood alongside metrics where positive change is equal to an improvement.

range has narrowed, with both the upper and lower ends showing significant reductions.

Figure 38 shows a decrease in the percentage of looked after children with three or more placements since 2006/07, with the average staying unchanged since 2009/10. There has been a shift in the range with improvements at both the upper and lower end, and a narrowing in the range of performance amongst the 'mid performing' councils, shown by a tightening of the 25th-75th percentile around the average.

Community wellbeing

The level of expenditure on adults social care services provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section. This covers spend on older adults (including home care, residential and day care, meals on wheels) and other adults (including services for people with a physical disability, sensory impairment, learning disability or mental health needs, asylum seekers and supported employment).

English local authorities had a net expenditure of £6.7 billion for older adults social care services in 2012/13. This is a decrease of 11 per cent since 2009/10. Net expenditure on other adults social care services was £7.9 billion in 2012/13; an increase of 10 per cent since 2009/10.

Table 5: Net revenue expenditure on community wellbeing related services since 2007 - England

	Current total	2010 total	% change since 2010	2007 total	% change from 2007
Net expenditure on older adults social care services (£000s)	6,662,240	7,455,053	-11%	6,878,427	-3%
Net expenditure on other adults social care services (£000s)	7,860,650	7,117,324	10%	5,978,144	31%

Figure 7 shows a generally positive direction of travel for key metrics relating to community wellbeing since 2010. Data for 2007 was not available due to recent changes in the assessment of social care and health services (including the introduction of the Social Care Outcomes Framework).

Figure 7: Direction of travel of key metrics for community wellbeing most recent compared to 2010

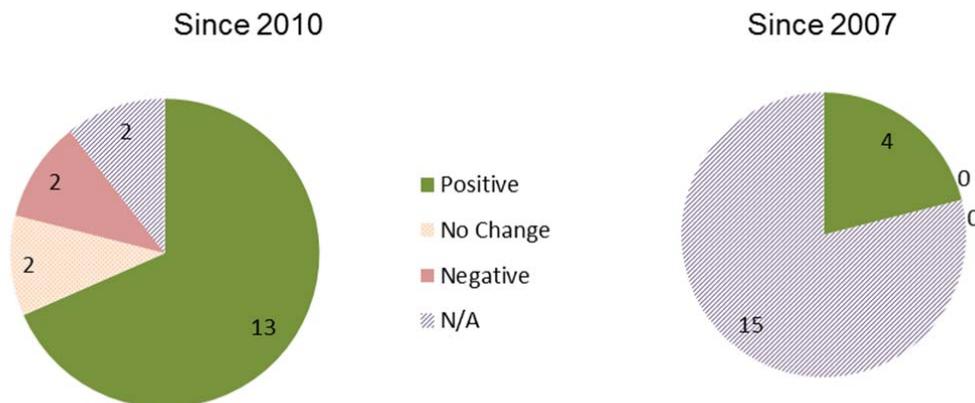


Table 6 provides a detailed view of all community wellbeing metrics. There has been positive change in the life expectancy both at birth and at 65 for both men and women.

There has been positive change in all key metrics covering enhancing quality of life for people with care and support needs, except for those covering the employment of adults with learning disabilities. This may be more reflective of the wider economic climate than a specific service failure.

There was mixed movement in metrics relating to delaying and reducing the need for care and support with negative movement in the ease with which service users and carers accessed information about services and strong positive movement in delays in transfers of care from hospital which are attributable to social care.

There was also positive movement in both metrics relating to safeguarding adults whose circumstances make them vulnerable.

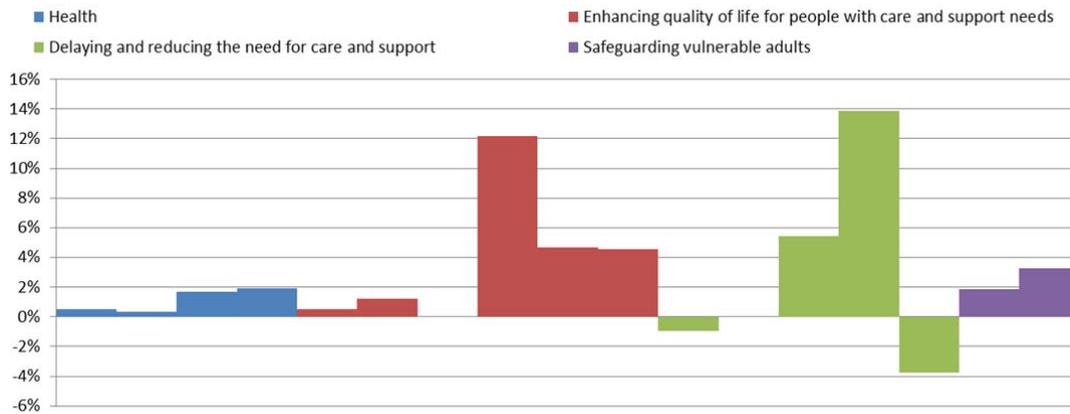
Table 6: Community wellbeing indicators - local authority average figures since 2007								
 Improving (high is good)		Current average	2010 average	% change since 2010	Direction of travel since 2010	2007 average	% change from 2007	Direction of travel since 2007
 Improving (low is good)								
 Worsening (low is good)								
 Worsening (high is good)								
 Unchanged								
Health								
Population - Life expectancy at birth - male		78.6	78.2	1%		77.3	2%	
Population - Life expectancy at birth - female		82.7	82.4	0%		81.7	1%	
Population - Life expectancy at age 65 - male		18.2	17.9	2%		17.3	5%	
Population - Life expectancy at age 65 - female		21.0	20.6	2%		20.1	4%	
Mortality rate, all persons			567.5			581.9		
Infant Mortality Rate			4.5		5.0			
Enhancing quality of life for people with care and support needs								
Social care-related quality of life		18.8	18.7	1%				
Proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life		75.7	74.8	1%				
Proportion of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment		7.7	7.7	0%				
Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment		8.3	7.4	12%				
Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family		73.7	70.4	5%				
Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live independently, with or without support		61.9	59.2	5%				

Table 6: Community wellbeing indicators - local authority average figures since 2007							
 Improving (high is good)  Improving (low is good)  Worsening (low is good)  Worsening (high is good)  Unchanged	Current average	2010 average	% change since 2010	Direction of travel since 2010	2007 average	% change from 2007	Direction of travel since 2007
Delaying and reducing the need for care and support							
Proportion of over 65s who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (effectiveness of the service).	82.7	83.5	-1%				
Proportion of over 65s who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (offered the service)	3.6	3.6	0%				
Delayed transfers of care from hospital per 100,000 population	8.7	9.2	-5%				
Delayed transfers of care from hospital which are attributable to adult social care per 100,000 population	3.1	3.6	-14%				
Proportion of people who use services and carers who find it easy to find information about services	71.6	74.4	-4%				
Safeguarding adults whose circumstances make them vulnerable							
Proportion of people who use services who feel safe	65.1	63.9	2%				
Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure	78.3	75.8	3%				

Figure 8 provides an adjusted percentage change (so all positive change is greater than zero) for all metrics with available data and polarity. This provides an at-a-glance summary of the performance of community wellbeing services which should only be treated as an indication of where further investigation may be needed.

This would suggest a positive picture, with large positive changes and small negative ones. One area for further work might be improving the proportion of people who use services and carers who find it easy to find information about services.

Figure 8: Direction and strength of change in key community wellbeing metrics: most recent compared to 2010



Annex C provides box plots for each metric that illustrate the change over time of the average and range of the metric. It also provides full metric details including periods, base, source and description. Box plots for community wellbeing are provided in Figure 49 to Figure 65. They do not include data for 2007 as this was not available. Full metrics details are provided in Table 18.

Figure 48 shows a steady improvement in the life expectancy of females at birth. The average life expectancy has improved strongly since 2005-07, with a slight improvement since 2008-10. The range has also decreased with less variation between areas and a marked improvement at the lower end.

Figure 57 shows a slight improvement in the proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family. This change has been driven mainly by an improvement at the lower end of the range, with the upper end showing little change.

Figure 61 shows a slight reduction in delayed transfers of care from hospital. This change is driven by an improvement in the poorer performing areas and a reduction in the variations between councils.

Figure 63 shows a slight decrease in the proportion of people who use services and carers who find it easy to find information about services. There was little change in the range (which already displayed little variation between councils) which is indicative of a general decline in this area.

Culture, tourism and sport

The level of expenditure on cultural and related services provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section. This covers spend on culture and heritage (including libraries, archives, arts development and support, museums and theatres) as well as recreation and sport (including community centres and public halls, sports and recreation facilities, open spaces, and tourism).

English local authorities had a net expenditure of £2.8 billion for cultural and related services in 2012/13. This is a decrease of 15 per cent since 2009/10.

Table 7: Net revenue expenditure on cultural and related services since 2007 - England

	Current total	2010 total	% change since 2010	2007 total	% change from 2007
Net expenditure on cultural and related services (£000s)	2,813,486	3,317,841	-15%	3,079,103	-9%

Figure 9 shows a generally positive direction of travel for key metrics relating to culture, tourism and sport, with more than half of metrics improving when compared to both 2010 and 2007. Almost a third have no trend data or polarity which means a comparison is not possible.

Figure 9: Direction of travel of key metrics for culture, tourism and sport most recent compared to 2010 and 2007

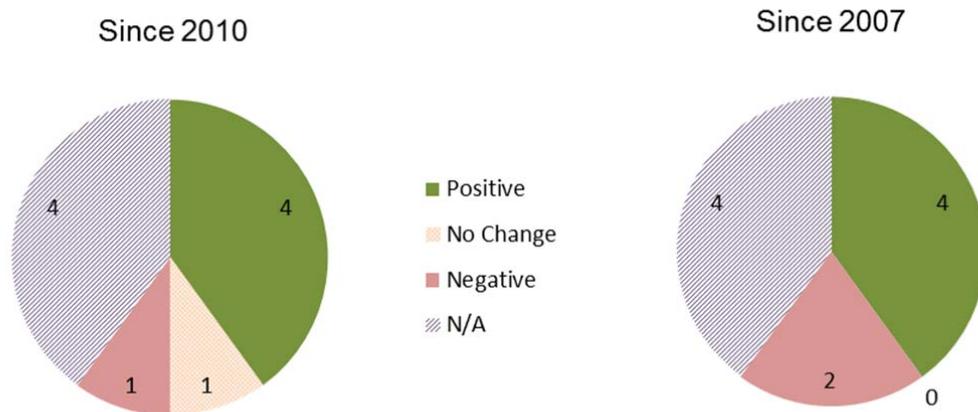


Table 8 shows a decline both in enquiries to libraries and in physical visits (declining respectively by 25 per cent and 13 per cent since 2006/7). Over the same period, there has been a 15 per cent increase in the total population per library service point, reflecting a decrease in the total number of service points during this time.

There has been a decrease in more formal sporting activities, with a small but statistically significant decrease in the proportion of adults taking part in organised competition and in the proportion of adults receiving sports tuition.

However, there has been a small statistically significant increase in the proportion of adults participating in sport and active recreation for at least 30 minutes on at least 12 days out of the four weeks previous to the survey.

There has been a steady increase in the proportion of people engaged in the arts, with increasing numbers of people visiting heritage sites and museums or galleries since 2007.

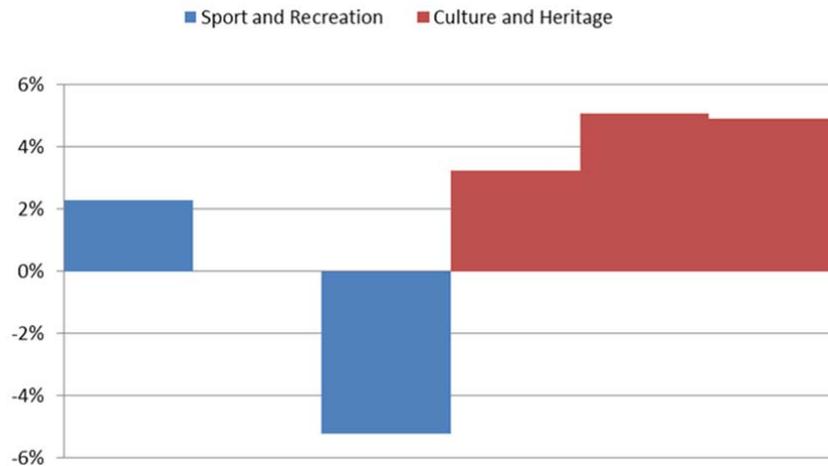
Table 8: Library, culture and sport indicators - local authority average figures since 2007							
 Improving (high is good)  Improving (low is good)  Worsening (low is good)  Worsening (high is good)  Unchanged	Current average	2010 average	% change since 2010	Direction of travel since 2010	2007 average	% change from 2007	Direction of travel since 2007
Libraries							
No. of enquiries to the library service per 1,000 population	1,042	1,105	-6%	N/A	1,398	-25%	N/A
Population per library service point (open 10 hours or more including mobiles)	18,111	16,539	10%	N/A	15,779	15%	N/A
No. of physical visits to libraries per 1,000 population	5,522	5,775	-4%	N/A	6,370	-13%	N/A
Sport and recreation							
Percentage of adults participating in sport and active recreation	22.6	22.4	1%		21.9	3%	
Percentage of people volunteering to support sport for at least one hour a week ⁹	7.8	4.7	66%	N/A	5.2	50%	N/A
Percentage of adults taking part in organised competition	14.8	14.8	0%		15.3	-3%	
Percentage of adults receiving sports tuition	16.9	17.6	-4%		18.5	-9%	
Culture and heritage							
Engagement with the arts	78.2	75.7	3%		75.9	3%	
Visited a heritage site	74.3	70.7	5%		68.5	8%	
Visited a museum or art gallery	49.8	47.4	5%		43.9	13%	

Figure 10 provides an adjusted percentage change (so all positive change is greater than zero) for all metrics with available data and polarity. This provides an at-a-glance summary of the performance of culture and sport services which should only be treated as an indication of where further investigation may be needed.

This would suggest a generally positive picture, particularly in culture and heritage services. One area for further investigation may be improving people's access to sports tuition.

⁹ Please note that in 2011 the volunteering question was changed to incorporate a wider definition of sport volunteering therefore, comparisons to previous years data should not be made. Whilst there has been a statistically significant increase in volunteering, this is likely to be due to the change in the way volunteering is described in the question.

Figure 10: Direction and strength of change in key culture and sport metrics most recent compared to 2010



Annex D provides box plots for each metric that illustrate the change over time of the average and range of the metric. It also provides full metric details including periods, base, source and description. Box plots for libraries and sport are provided in Figure 66 to Figure 71. Full metrics details are provided in Table 19. Box plots are not available for culture and heritage metrics, as only limited national data was available.

Figure 66 shows a general decline in the number of enquiries that library services are receiving and also a slight narrowing in the range of enquiries between 2009/10 and 2011/12, with less variation between councils. This is due both to a slight increase in enquiries at the lower end over the same period and, conversely, a more noticeable decrease at the higher end (i.e. a drop in those councils seeing a very high number of enquiries relative to their population).

Figure 67 shows a general increase in the population per library service point (open 10 hours or more including mobiles), related at least in part to a decline in such service points. An increase in the range of performance is also noticeable since 2009/10. In particular, an increased gap between the 75th and 90th percentile in 2011/12 shows that a small number of authorities have a much higher than average population per service point.

Figure 69 shows a small increase in the proportion of adults participating in sport and active recreation for at least 30 minutes on at least 12 days out of the last four weeks. The range in performance has stayed broadly similar since 2006/07, suggesting that performance has improved for most authorities.

Figure 70 shows the proportion of adults taking part in organised competition has become more variable across different local authorities since 2007/08, as the gap between the authorities with the highest and lowest levels of participation has grown wider.

Figure 71 shows a slight drop in the average proportion of adults receiving sports tuition since 2007/08. This change has been driven mainly by a drop in performance at the lower end.

Economy and transport

The level of expenditure on planning and development and highways and transport services provides context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section. This covers spend on planning and development (including building and development control, planning policy, and economic and community development) and highways and transport (highways maintenance, street lighting, traffic management and road safety, and public transport).

English local authorities had a net expenditure of £1.3 billion for planning and development services in 2012/13. This is a decrease of 35 per cent since 2009/10. Net expenditure on highways and transport services was £2.8 billion in 2012/13; a decrease of 12 per cent since 2009/10.

Table 9: Net revenue expenditure on economy and transport related services since 2007 - England

	Current total	2010 total	% change since 2010	2007 total	% change from 2007
Net expenditure on planning and development services (£000s)	1,344,766	2,067,536	-35%	1,774,871	-24%
Net expenditure on highways and transport services (£000s)	2,767,730	3,136,429	-12%	2,571,006	8%

Figure 11 shows a generally positive direction of travel, with around two thirds of metrics showing positive movement. The performance is more mixed when compared with 2007, with only half of metrics showing positive movement and nearly as many showing negative. This is unsurprising considering the timing of the recent economic crisis: most of the 2007 indicators would be pre-recession and this category contains a number of economy-based metrics.

It is important to note the extent of local variation when economic indicators are being considered. The English economy is made up of city regions, county economies and sub-regional labour markets, and localities can perform well in one economic area while struggling in another. National indicators will only provide a limited picture that can complement, but not replace, the local element.

Figure 11: Direction of travel of key economic and transport metrics: most recent compared to 2010 and 2007



Table 10 provides a detailed view of all economy and transport metrics. There has been positive change in all key metrics covering skilled workforce and the local economy when compared to 2010 and 2007.

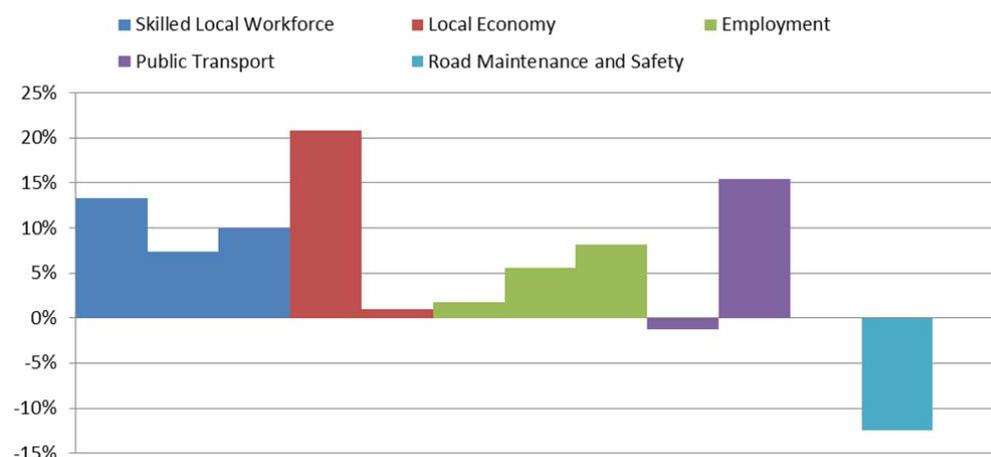
There was positive movement in all employment metrics compared to 2010 but these all show negative movement when compared to 2007, which is likely to be reflective of the timing of the recent economic crisis.

Key transport metrics show a mixed picture, with waiting times for frequent buses improving when compared to both 2010 and 2007. Traffic accidents are down compared to 2007 and have stayed the same since 2010. Road maintenance appears to be experiencing the combined effect of recent budgetary restraints and harsh winters, with negative movement when compared to 2007.

Table 10: Economy and Transport indicators - local authority average figures since 2007							
 Improving (high is good)  Improving (low is good)  Worsening (low is good)  Worsening (high is good)  Unchanged	Current average	2010 average	% change since 2010	Direction of travel since 2010	2007 average	% change from 2007	Direction of travel since 2007
Skilled local workforce							
Proportion of population aged 16-64 with no qualifications	9.8	11.3	-13%		13.5	-27%	
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 2 or higher	71.4	66.5	7%		63.2	13%	
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 4 or higher	34.1	31.0	10%		28.0	22%	
Local economy							
Jobcentre plus vacancies - live unfilled vacancies per 10,000 working age population (16-64)	66	56	18%	N/A	57	16%	N/A
New business registration rate per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above	72.4	59.9	21%		68.5	6%	
Median gross weekly pay of employees working in the area (work base)	505.2	500.1	1%		470.5	7%	
Employment							
Overall employment rate (working-age)	70.7	69.5	2%		71.9	-2%	
Working age people on out of work benefits	11.9	12.6	-6%		11.4	4%	
Jobseeker's Allowance claimant count, total claimants - rate (resident population aged 16-64)	3.4	3.7	-8%		2.3	48%	
Public transport							
Access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes) (working age population)	82	83	-1%		82	0%	
Bus services - excess waiting time for frequent services	1.1	1.3	-15%		1.5	-27%	
Road maintenance and safety							
Principal roads where maintenance should be considered	6	6	0%		5	20%	
Non-principal roads where maintenance should be considered	9	8	13%		8	13%	
People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 10,000 population	4	4	0%		5	-20%	

Figure 12 provides an adjusted percentage change (so all improvements show a figure greater than zero) for all metrics with available data and polarity. This provides an at-a-glance summary of the performance of economy and transport services which should only be treated as an indication of where further investigation may be needed. This would suggest a generally positive picture, with most metrics showing either positive change or staying the same as in 2010, although access to employment by public transport and road maintenance both experience negative change.

Figure 12: Direction and strength of change in key economy and transport metrics: most recent compared to 2010



Annex E provides box plots for each metric that illustrate the change over time of the average and range of the metric. It also provides full metric details including periods, base, source and description. Box plots for economy and transport are provided in Figure 74 to Figure 84. Full metrics details are provided in Table 20.

Figure 75 illustrates the impact of the economic crisis on new business registration rates. While the range has stayed relatively stable across all periods there is a significant fall between 2007 and 2010 followed by a small improvement in the following year.

Figure 79 shows the impact of the economic crisis on the Jobseeker's Allowance claimant rate. There is a large increase in the claimant rate between 2007 and 2010, with a widening of variation between areas. Between 2010 and 2013 the claimant count improves overall, with a slight fall in the overall average, but the upper end actually increases slightly, suggesting that the improvement is not evenly felt across all councils.

Figure 82 shows that excess waiting time for frequent bus services has improved over time, and that the variation between councils has also reduced. There was a significant improvement at the upper end, with those areas with the highest levels improving the most.

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. This covers spend on environmental services (including cemetery and cremation services, coast and flood protection, street cleaning, and waste collection and disposal) and housing services (including housing renewal, housing welfare and homelessness).

English local authorities had a net expenditure of £3.7 billion for environmental services in 2012/13. This is a very slight increase since 2009/10. Net expenditure on housing services was £2 billion in 2012/13; a decrease of 27 per cent since 2009/10.

Table 11: Net revenue expenditure on environmental and housing related services since 2007 - England

	Current total	2010 total	% change since 2010	2007 total	% change from 2007
Net expenditure on environmental services (£000s) ¹⁰	3,672,630	3,668,341	0%	3,215,486	14%
Net expenditure on housing services (GFRA only) (£000s)	1,981,247	2,731,787	-27%	2,314,486	-14%

Figure 13 shows a generally positive direction of travel, with most metrics showing positive movement since 2010 and 2007.

Figure 13: Direction of travel of key environmental and housing metrics: most recent compared to 2010 and 2007

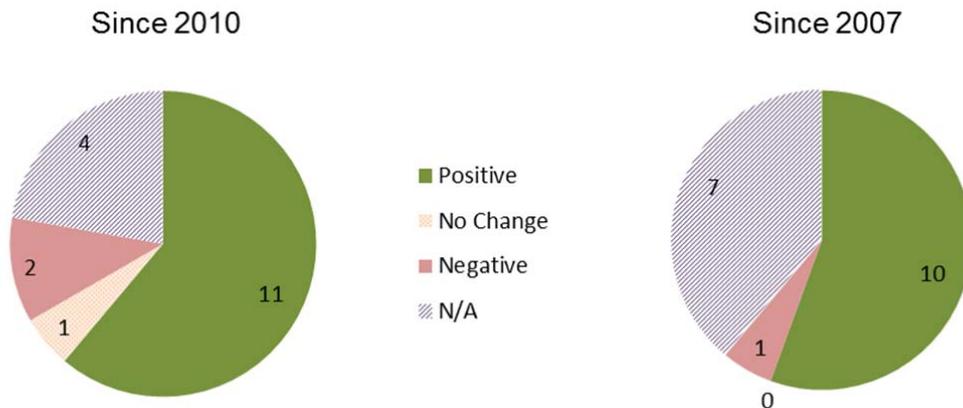


Table 12 provides a detailed view of all environment and housing metrics. There has been large positive change in all key metrics covering waste management when compared to both 2010 and 2007, suggesting a significant improvement in performance.

Metrics relating to housing provision show a generally positive picture, with all metrics showing positive change compared to 2007 and 2010 apart from the

¹⁰ Excluding regulatory and community safety expenditure

percentage of new dwellings built, which is unchanged from 2010 and is slightly down compared to 2007.

The direction of travel for homelessness metrics was generally positive when compared to both 2010 and 2007. The only negative movement was in the number of households in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households when compared to 2010.

Council-owned housing also showed a broadly positive picture across both periods, although there was significant improvement in the number of council-owned non-decent houses, with reductions when compared to both periods.

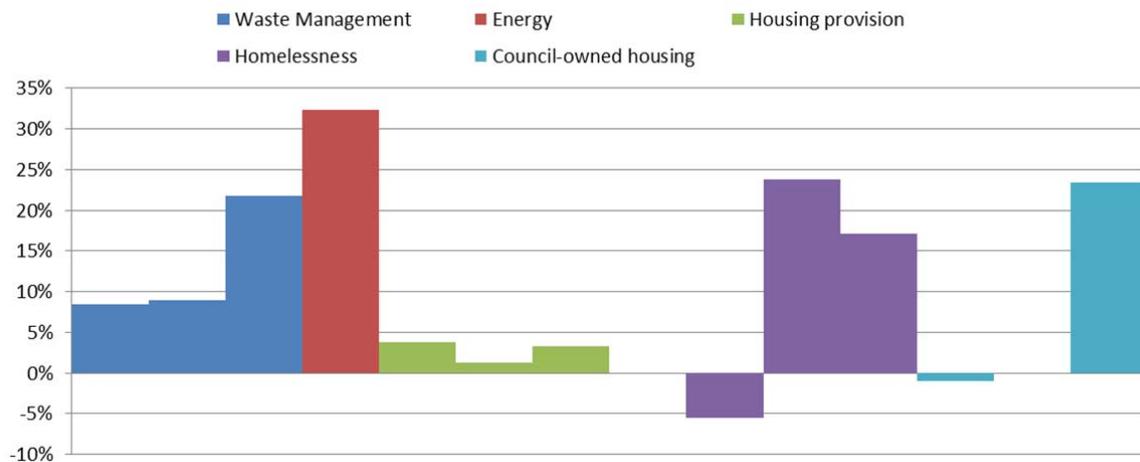
Annual planning metrics were only available for the most recent period at the time of publication, so no historic comparison was possible.

Table 12: Environmental and housing indicators - local authority average figures since 2007							
 Improving (high is good)  Improving (low is good)  Worsening (low is good)  Worsening (high is good)  Unchanged	Current average	2010 average	% change since 2010	Direction of travel since 2010	2007 average	% change from 2007	Direction of travel since 2007
Waste management							
Household waste per household	510.6	557.3	-8%		623.4	-18%	
Household waste recycled	41.6	38.2	9%		33.7	24%	
Municipal waste landfilled	35.1	44.9	-22%		53.2	-34%	
Energy							
Percentage of households in fuel poverty	10.9	16.1	-32%				
Housing provision							
Additional affordable homes provided as a percentage of all net additional homes	55	53	4%		33	67%	
Housing affordability ratio	7.7	7.8	-1%		8.5	-10%	
Percentage vacant dwellings	3.0	3.1	-3%		3.3	-9%	
Percentage new dwellings	0.5	0.5	0%		0.6	-17%	

Table 12: Environmental and housing indicators - local authority average figures since 2007							
 Improving (high is good)  Improving (low is good)  Worsening (low is good)  Worsening (high is good)  Unchanged	Current average	2010 average	% change since 2010	Direction of travel since 2010	2007 average	% change from 2007	Direction of travel since 2007
Homelessness							
Households in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households	1.9	1.8	6%		2.8	-32%	
Homeless and in priority - total per 1000 households	0.5	0.5	0%	N/A			N/A
Positive action was successful in preventing homelessness - total per 1,000 households	7.3	5.9	24%				
Total number of cases where homelessness was prevented and relieved - per 1,000 households	8.2	7.0	17%				
Council-owned housing							
Percentage of urgent housing repairs completed on time	95	96	-1%		94	1%	
Percentage of rent collected for local authority owned housing	98.5	98.3	0%		97.6	1%	
Non decent housing, local authority-owned	10.3	13.4	-23%		21.6	-52%	
Planning							
Major planning applications processed in timely manner – annual	57						
Minor planning applications processed in timely manner – annual	68						
Other planning applications processed in timely manner – annual	82						

Figure 14 provides an adjusted percentage change (so all positive change is shown as greater than zero) for all metrics with available data and polarity. This provides an at-a-glance summary of the performance of environmental and housing services which should only be treated as an indication of where further investigation may be needed. This would suggest a generally positive picture, with waste management performing particularly well.

Figure 14: Direction and strength of change in key environment and housing: metrics most recent compared to 2010



Annex F provides box plots for each metric that illustrate the change over time of the average and range of the metric. It also provides full metric details including periods, base, source and description. Box plots are provided in Figure 86 to Figure 103. Full metrics details are provided in Table 21.

Figure 86 shows how residual household waste per household has been steadily reducing over time. From 2007 to 2010 there was a significant fall in average waste along with a reduction in the overall range suggesting less variation between councils. The reduction continued into the most recent period with the range between councils reducing slightly again.

Figure 94 shows improvements in the number of households living in temporary accommodation. Between 2008 and 2010 the range between councils reduced and there was a notable fall in both the overall average and in the upper outliers (councils with very high numbers of households in temporary accommodation). There was a small negative movement between 2010 and 2013 which is driven by increases in the upper outliers.

Figure 96 shows an increase in the rate of homelessness cases where positive action was successful in preventing homelessness. The average increased slightly since 2010 which appears to be driven by the stronger performers as the councils in the upper half have spread out upwards while the bottom half have remained reasonably constant since 2010.

Figure 98 shows that the percentage of urgent housing repairs completed on time has improved since 2007 but got slightly worse since 2010, although overall the changes over time were fairly small. There is a much shorter tail, suggesting that the worse performing councils have improved the most since 2007. The variation between councils has stayed fairly consistent in that time.

Safer and stronger communities

The level of expenditure on regulatory and community safety services provides some context for the performance of the sector analysed in the remainder of this section. This covers spend on regulatory services (including trading standards, environmental health, environmental protection, and licensing) and community safety (including crime reduction, safety services and CCTV). As spending on community safety initiatives are often spread across services these figures should be treated as purely illustrative.

English local authorities had a net expenditure of £0.7 billion for regulatory services in 2012/13. This is a decrease of 21 per cent since 2009/10. Net expenditure on community safety services was £0.3 billion in 2012/13; a decrease of 33 per cent since 2009/10.

Table 13: Net revenue expenditure on safer and stronger communities related metrics since 2007 - England

	Current total	2010 total	% change since 2010	2007 total	% change from 2007
Net expenditure on regulatory services (£000s)	665,581	839,363	-21%	647,111	3%
Net expenditure on community safety services (£000s)	338,840	502,410	-33%	409,270	-17%

Figure 15 shows a generally positive picture in the movement of key metrics relating to safer and stronger communities. Compared to 2010 all but two metrics have shown positive movement. The performance is very similar when compared with 2007, with two metrics showing negative movement and data being unavailable for four others; the majority of metrics still display positive movement.

Figure 15: Direction of travel of key safer and stronger communities: metrics most recent compared to 2010 and 2007

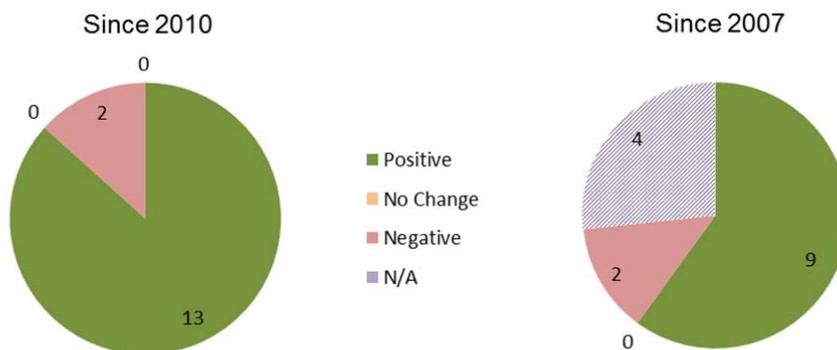


Table 14 provides a detailed view of all safer and stronger communities metrics. There has been positive change in all key metrics covering both violent and acquisitive crime when compared to both 2010 and 2007, except for sexual offences which has seen very slight negative movement compared to 2007.

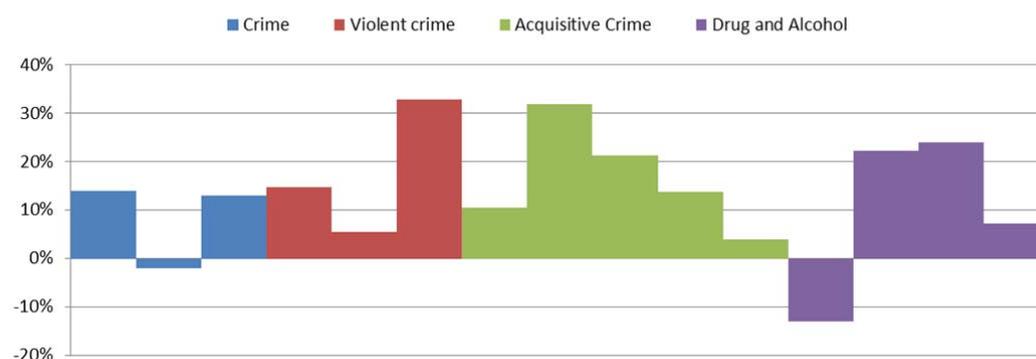
There was mixed movement in drug and alcohol metrics, with hospital admissions for alcohol related injuries increasing when compared to 2010 and 2007 but this was matched by a fall in drug offences compared to both years and improvements in the successful completion of drug treatment.

The overall crime rate has improved when compared with 2010, although adult reoffending rates have gone up slightly.

Table 14: Safer and stronger communities indicators - local authority average figures since 2007							
	Current average	2010 average	% change since 2010	Direction of travel since 2010	2007 average	% change from 2007	Direction of travel since 2007
▲ Improving (high is good)							
▼ Improving (low is good)							
▲ Worsening (low is good)							
▼ Worsening (high is good)							
▲ Unchanged							
Crime							
Crime - total (offences per 1,000 population)	30.9	35.9	-14%	▼			
Adult reoffending rates	9.7	9.5	2%	▲			
Criminal damage offences	9.9	14.5	-32%	▼	19.9	-50%	▼
Violent crime							
Violence against the person offences	15.0	17.6	-15%	▼	18.4	-18%	▼
Sexual offences	1.0	1.1	-5%	▼	1.0	2%	▲
Possession of a weapon	0.4	0.6	-33%	▼	0.8	-49%	▼
Acquisitive crime							
Burglary in a dwelling	4.9	5.5	-10%	▼	6.0	-18%	▼
Burglary in premises other than a dwelling	4.6	5.3	-13%	▼	6.2	-26%	▼
Theft of a motor vehicle	1.9	2.4	-21%	▼	3.0	-37%	▼
Theft from a vehicle	5.9	6.8	-14%	▼	8.0	-27%	▼
Robbery offences	1.7	1.8	-4%	▼	1.9	-11%	▼
Drug and alcohol							
Hospital admissions for alcohol related injuries	523.0	463.0	13%	▲	419.0	25%	▲
Crime - drug offences	4.6	5.9	-22%	▼	6.0	-24%	▼
Successful completion of drug treatment – opiate users	8.2	6.6	24%	▲			
Successful completion of drug treatment – non-opiate users	40.2	37.5	7%	▲			

Figure 16 provides an adjusted percentage change (so all positive change is greater than zero) for all metrics with available data and polarity. This provides an at-a-glance summary of the performance of safer and stronger community services which should only be treated as an indication of where further investigation may be needed. This would suggest a positive picture, with all but two metrics showing positive movement since 2010, and the strength of positive movements greater than the negative.

Figure 16: Direction and strength of change in key safer and stronger communities metrics: most recent compared to 2010



Annex G provides box plots for each metric that illustrate the change over time of the average and range of the metric. It also provides full metric details including periods, base, source and description. Box plots for safer and stronger communities metrics are provided in Figure 104 to Figure 116. Full metrics details are provided in Table 22.

Figure 107 shows a steady decrease in violence against the person offences recorded per 1,000 population. The overall average has reduced since 2008 and there has been a significant reduction in variation between areas since 2009, with the upper tail and overall range both decreasing.

Figure 115 shows a steady increase in the rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related harm. There is little change in the range so the variation between councils has stayed fairly consistent over time.

Figure 116 shows a marked reduction in variation in the number of drug offences recorded in 2013 when compared to both 2010 and 2008. While the average has only reduced by a small amount, the upper outliers have reduced considerably resulting in a much more uniform picture than in the past.

Workforce and finance

As workforce and finance are relevant across all services, for this section we have compared the total net expenditure across all services in local authorities in England, the proportion of gross expenditure made up by employee costs, and the total employee headcount.

English local authorities had a total net expenditure of £75.1 in 2012/13, a decrease of 12 per cent since 2009/10. The proportion of gross expenditure spent on employee costs has fallen too, down from 48 per cent in 2006/07 to 43 per cent in 2012/13.

This has been mirrored by a significant fall in employee headcount, down from 2.1 million in 2007 to 1.7 million in 2013, a fall of 21 per cent.

Table 15: Net revenue service expenditure, employee costs and headcount since 2007 - England					
	Current total	2010 total	% change since 2010	2007 total	% change from 2007
Total net service expenditure (£000s)	75,170,475	85,605,685	-12%	73,784,749	2%
Gross employee expenditure as % of total gross expenditure	43%	46%		48%	
Employee Headcount	1,672,000	2,081,400	-20%	2,124,300	-21%

Figure 17 shows a mixed picture for key metrics relating to workforce and finance when compared with 2010 and 2007. What is most notable is the number of metrics that do not have a clear polarity (i.e. it is not clear which direction of movement is good). This reflects the complex nature of workforce and finance, where it is not possible from a single metric (or set of metrics) to determine positivity. As both workforce and finance are tied into service delivery across all sectors and boards, they can rarely be sensibly judged in isolation.

Figure 17: Direction of travel of key workforce and finance related metrics: most recent compared to 2010 and 2007



Table 16 provides a detailed view of all workforce and finance metrics. There has been positive change in sickness absence rates when compared with both 2010 and

2007. The time taken to process housing benefit and council tax benefit claims has increased, which may be indicative of the pressure these back-office functions have come under during the push for savings in recent years.

Financial ratios do not have polarity, as there is no single model of finance that is best and ratios and their movements will be dependent on local factors.

Table 16: Workforce and finance indicators - local authority average figures since 2007								
▲ Improving (high is good)		Current average	2010 average	% change since 2010	Direction of travel since 2010	2007 average	% change from 2007	Direction of travel since 2007
▼ Improving (low is good)								
▲ Worsening (low is good)								
▼ Worsening (high is good)								
◀ Unchanged								
Skills and development								
Labour turnover		12.0	13.0	-8%	N/A			
Gross training expenditure per employee		186.0	204.0	-9%	N/A			
Off-the-job training days per employee		1.3	1.7	-24%	N/A			
Sickness absence								
Sickness absence FTE days per employee		8.3	8.8	-6%	▼	9.2	-10%	▼
Leadership development								
Percentage of top paid 5 per cent of earners who are women		39.1	39.7	-2%	N/A			
Percentage of top paid 5 per cent of earners who are from an ethnic background		4.0	4.1	-2%	N/A			
Percentage of top paid 5 per cent of earners who are disabled		3.5	3.7	-5%	N/A			
Tax / claims processing and collection								
Time taken to process housing/council tax benefit new claims and change events		13.0	12.0	8%	▲			
Council tax collected as a percentage of council tax due		97.5	97.4	0%	▲	97.3	0%	▲
Non-domestic rates collected as a percentage of non-domestic rates due		97.7	97.8	0%	▼	97.8	0%	▼
Financial Ratios								
Working capital ratio		2.6	2.7	-5%	N/A			
Usable reserves / gross revenue expenditure		0.2	0.2	-5%	N/A			
Equity / net revenue expenditure		4.6						

Annex H provides box plots for each metric that illustrate the change over time of the average and range of the metric. It also provides full metric details including periods, base, source and description. Box plots for workforce and finance metrics are provided in Figure 117 to Figure 129. Full metrics details are provided in Table 23.

Figure 120 shows a gradual reduction in the sickness absence rate since 2008. Although the average rate decreased between 2008 and 2010, the variation between

councils increased slightly. Since 2010 both the variation between councils and the overall average have decreased.

Figure 125 shows a small but steady improvement in the council tax collection rate since 2008. Although a long lower tail still exists, this is slightly smaller now than it was in 2008, suggesting stronger improvements by the weakest performers.

Figure 129 shows a significant increase in the borrowing: asset ratio since 2010. The variation between councils has also increased, with a particularly large increase in the upper tail, while the lower tail has remained the same. This would suggest that the increase in the borrowing: asset ratio is driven by some, not all, councils.

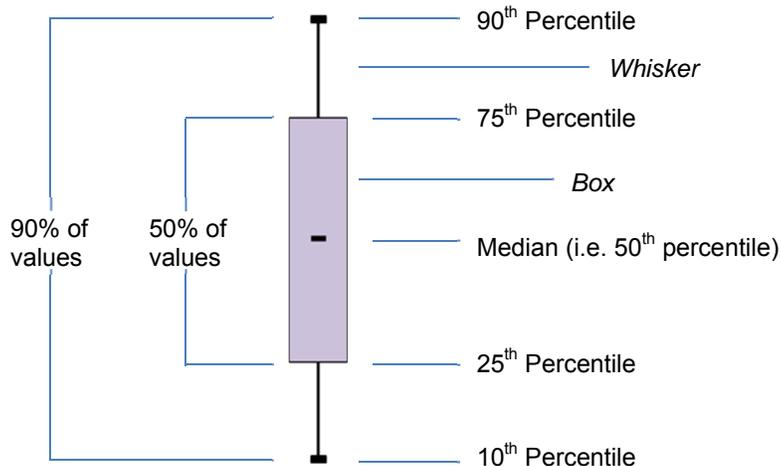
Annex A Explanation of box plots

The box plot is a standardised way of displaying the distribution of data based on a five number summary: in this case 10th percentile, 25th percentile, median, 75th percentile, and 90th percentile.

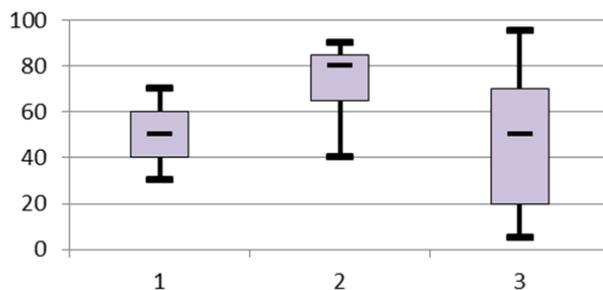
A useful way to think of percentile is if you were to put the results for all local authorities in a line from the lowest value to the highest, the value of the 25th percentile would be the number that falls 25 per cent of the way in, whilst the median would be the number directly in the middle.

The 'box' is a rectangle with edges defined by the lower (25th percentile) and upper (75th percentile) quartiles; so it indicates where the 'middle 50%' of the data can be found. The horizontal line inside the box is located at the median.

The 'whiskers' extend above and below the box to show the locations of the 10th and 90th percentiles. Thus they display 80% of the data, excluding 10% of data at each end of the scale (removing outliers at both ends). They can also be used to show the minimum and maximum values, although this is often skewed by single extreme outliers.



The box plot allows users to see whether the data is evenly distributed and, if not, in which direction it is skewed. The diagram below shows three example box plots followed by some general observations that can be made about the data.



The box plot is comparatively short – see example (1). This suggests that the data is quite similar for all local authorities.

The box plot is comparatively tall – see example (3). This suggests that the data differs considerably between local authorities.

One box plot is higher or lower than another – compare (1) and (2) – In this case, if 1 and 2 represented different years, and a higher value was better, this would show that the overall performance of the sector has improved in year 2.

Obvious differences between box plots – see examples (1) and (2), (1) and (3), or (2) and (3). Any obvious difference between box plots for comparative groups or years is worthy of further investigation.

The 4 sections of the box plot are uneven in size – See example (2) and (3). This shows that the data has a large range and is possibly unevenly distributed. The long lower whisker in example (2) means that data is more varied amongst the lower quartile group, and very similar for the upper quartile group.

Same median, different distribution – See examples (1) and (3). The medians can be similar but the distribution of data around them can be very different (as seen above). The greater the range, the greater the variation in the data.

Annex B Children and young people

Box plots

Figure 18: Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training

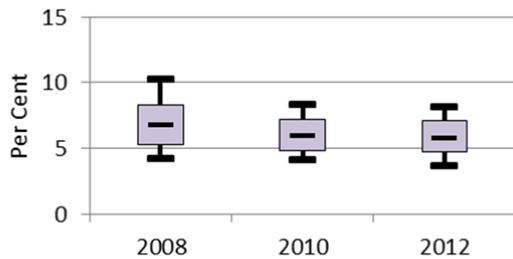


Figure 19: % of half days missed due to overall absence in all schools

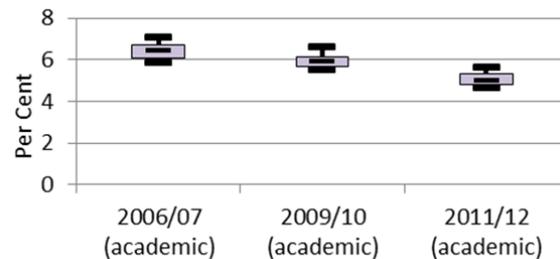


Figure 20: Permanent exclusions from secondary schools as a % of pupils

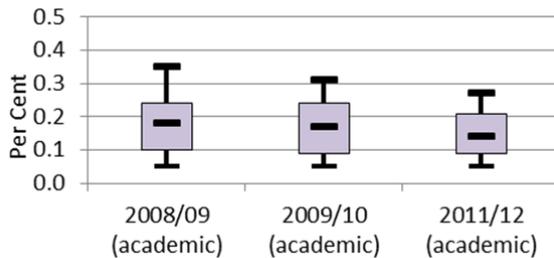


Figure 21: First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17

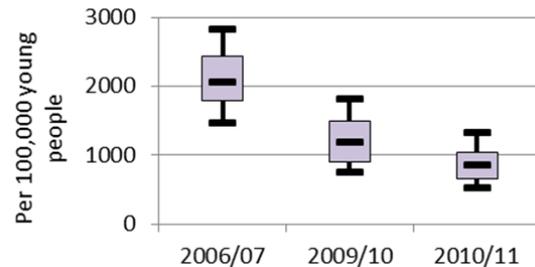


Figure 22: Under 18 conception rate

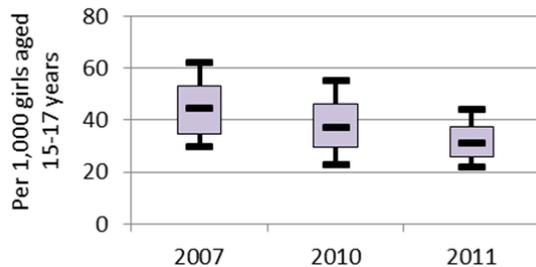


Figure 23: Child health, % low birthweight

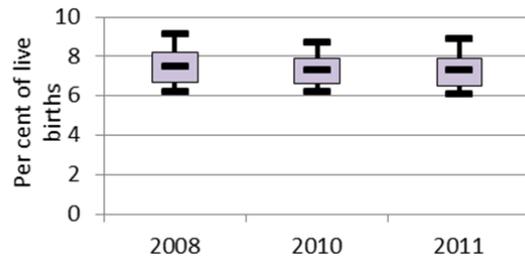


Figure 24: Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks

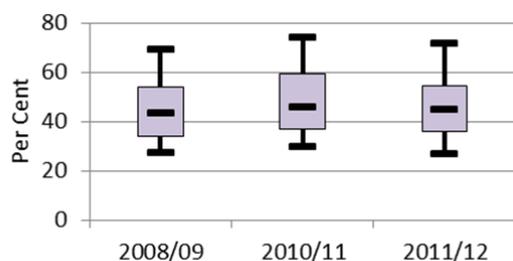


Figure 25: Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people

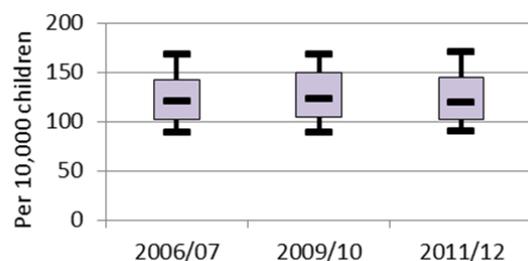


Figure 26: % of children in reception year who are overweight or obese

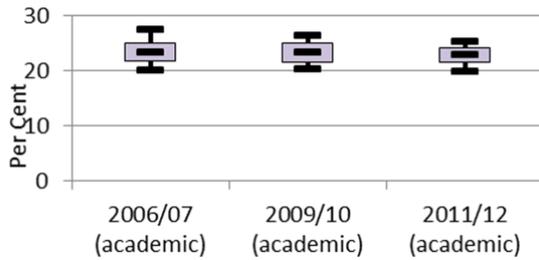


Figure 27: % of children in year 6 who are overweight or obese

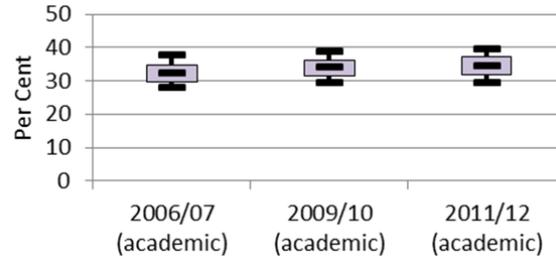


Figure 28: 78 points achieved across Foundation Stage with at least 6 points in each scale

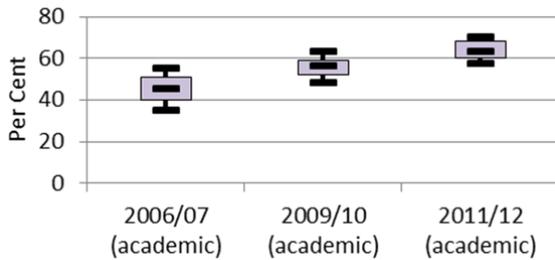


Figure 29: % of pupils achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4+ English & Maths

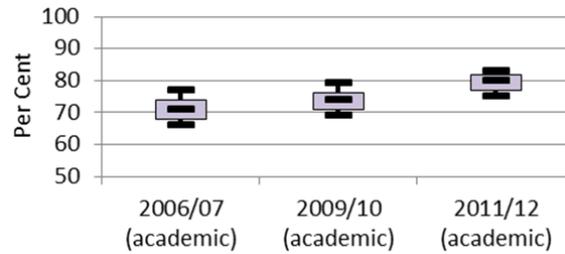


Figure 30: Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent, including English and Maths

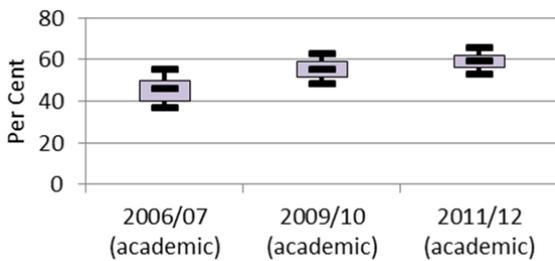


Figure 31: Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19

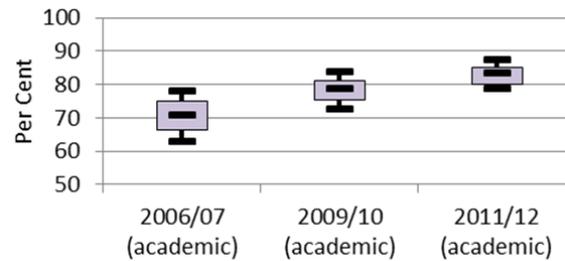


Figure 32: Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19

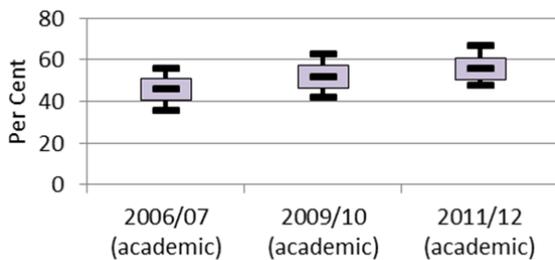


Figure 33: % of referrals within 12 months of earlier referral

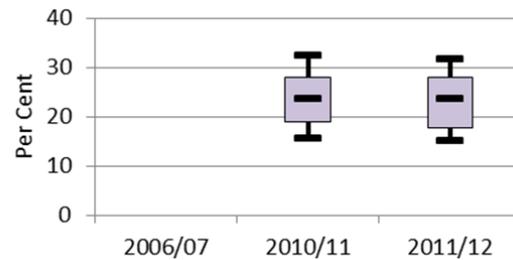


Figure 34: Percentage of children becoming the subject of a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time

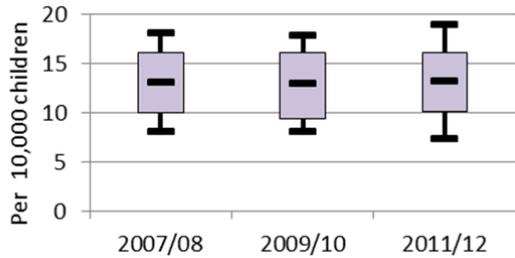


Figure 35: Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more

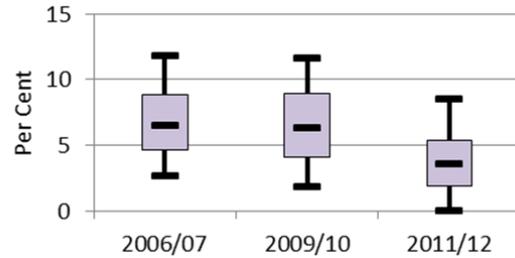


Figure 36: Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children - average score

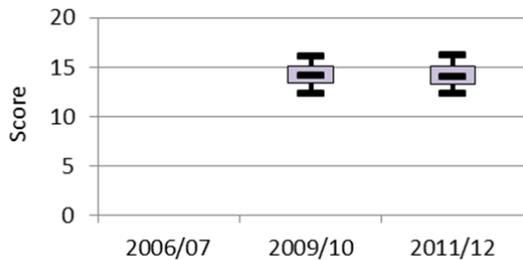


Figure 37: Proportion of children leaving care over the age of 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday

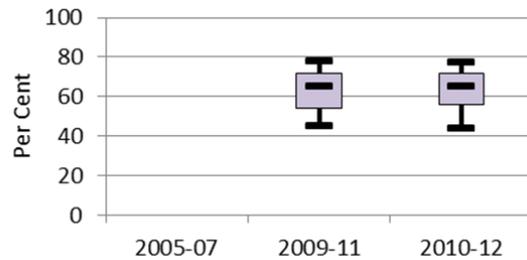


Figure 38: The percentage of children looked after at 31 March with three or more placements during the year ending 31 March

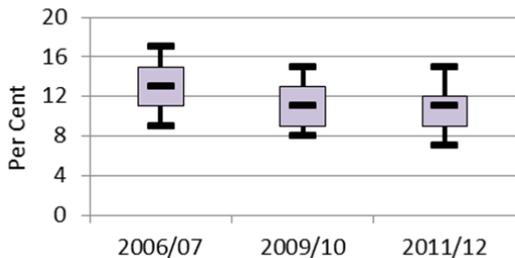


Figure 39: % of children who have been looked after for more than 2.5 years and of those, have been in the same placement for at least 2 years or placed for adoption

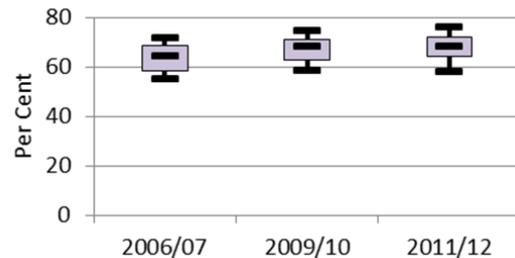


Figure 40: Average time between a local authority receiving court authority to place a child and the local authority deciding on a match to an adoptive family (days)

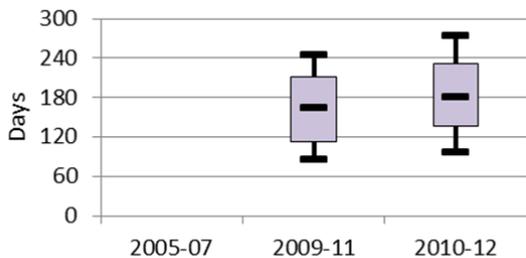


Figure 41: Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at KS4 (including English and Maths)

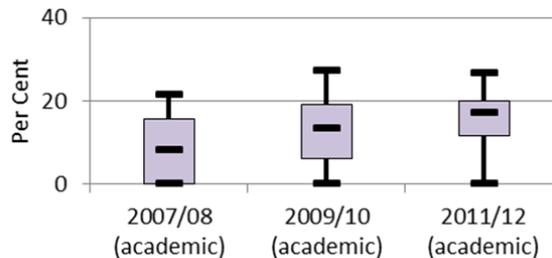


Figure 42: Care leavers in education, employment or training

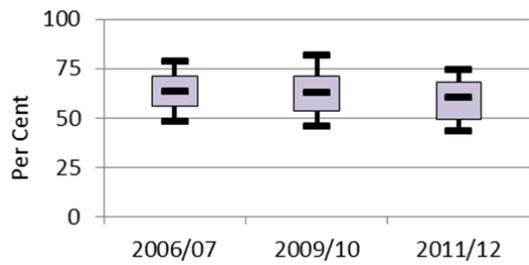


Figure 43: Care leavers in suitable accommodation

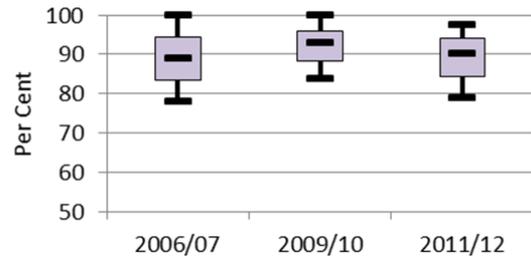


Figure 44: The percentage of sessions missed due to overall absences for children who have been looked after continuously for at least twelve months at 31 March

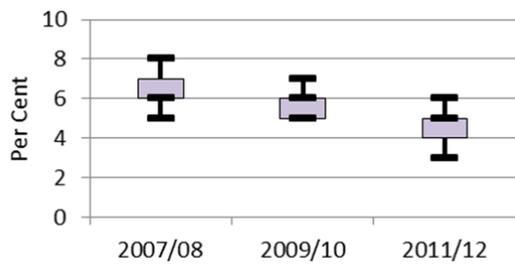


Figure 45: Looked after children with at least one fixed period exclusion from school

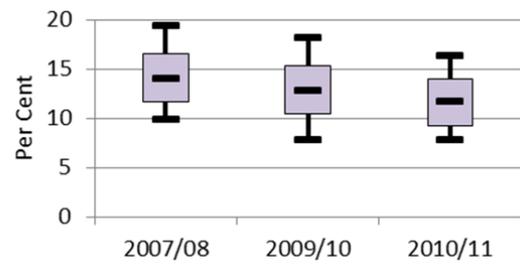
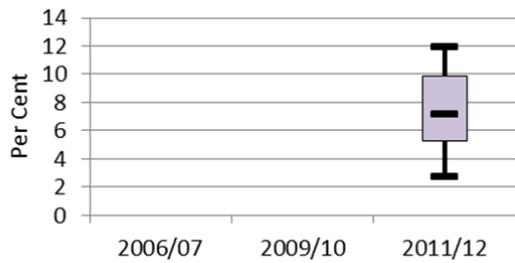


Figure 46: Offending by looked after children aged 10-17, percentage



Full metrics details

Table 17: Children and young people metric details						
Title	Definition	Unit of measure	Period of measure	Periods and Bases	Coverage	Data Source #
NEETs (16-18 year olds)	Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Per cent	Calendar year	2012 - 151 2010 - 151 2008 - 142	STnC	22
Percentage of half days missed due to overall absence in all schools	Percentage of half days missed by pupils due to overall absence in all schools (inc. Special schools, CTC and academies)	Per cent	Academic year	2011/12 - 152 2009/10 - 152 2006/07 - 148	STnC	20
Permanent exclusions - secondary	Permanent exclusions from secondary schools as a % of pupils	Per cent	Academic year	2011/12 - 150 2009/10 - 150 2008/09 - 146	STnC	19
First time entrants to Youth Justice system	First time entrants aged 10 – 17 to the Youth Justice System per 100,000 young people aged 10-17..	Per 100,000 young people aged 10-17	Financial year	2010/11 - 150 2009/10 - 150 2006/07 - 146	STnC	23
Under 18 conception	Conception rate per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years	Per 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years	Calendar year	2011 - 150 2010 - 150 2007 - 150	STnC	45
Low birth weight rate	Percentage of all live births with low birth-weight.	Per cent	Calendar year	2011 - 152 2010 - 148 2008 - 150	STnC	37
Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks	Percentage of all infants aged 6-8 weeks that are totally or partially breastfed	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 123 2010/11 - 152 2008/09 - 138	STnC	29
Hospital admissions for children and young people	Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people per 10,000 population of children and young people	Per 10,000 population (under 18).	Financial year	2011/12 - 150 2009/10 - 123 2006/07 - 143	STnC	38
Excess weight in reception year	Percentage of children in reception year who are overweight or obese	Per cent	Academic year	2011/12 - 150 2009/10 - 149 2006/07 - 146	STnC	8
Excess weight in year 6	Percentage of children in year 6 who are overweight or obese	Per cent	Academic year	2011/12 - 150 2009/10 - 150 2006/07 - 146	STnC	8
Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation stage	Percentage of pupils achieving 78 points across Foundation Stage with at least 6 points in each scale	Per cent	Academic year	2011/12 - 152 2009/10 - 152 2006/07 - 148	STnC	15
Key Stage 2 Level 4 English and Maths	Percentage of pupils at the end of key stage 2 achieving level 4 or above in both English and Maths	Per cent	Academic year	2011/12 - 150 2009/10 - 139 2006/07 - 148	STnC	18

GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	Percentage of pupils at the end of key stage 4 achieving 5 or more GCSEs (or equivalent) at grades A*-C including English and Maths GCSEs.	Per cent	Academic year	2011/12 - 151 2009/10 - 151 2006/07 - 147	STnC	16
Level 2 qualification by age 19	Percentage of young people achieving a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	Per cent	Academic year	2011/12 - 152 2009/10 - 152 2006/07 - 152	STnC	17
Level 3 qualification by age 19	Percentage of young people achieving a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	Per cent	Academic year	2011/12 - 152 2009/10 - 152 2006/07 - 152	STnC	17
Percentage of repeat referrals	Percentage of referrals to children's social care services made within 12 months of an earlier referral	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 150 2010/11 - 137	STnC	13
Second or subsequent child protection plans	Percentage of children becoming the subject of a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 150 2009/10 - 144 2007/08 - 135	STnC	13
Child protection plans lasting 2 years or more	Percentage of Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 150 2009/10 - 111 2006/07 - 110	STnC	13
LAC emotional and behavioural health	Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children - Average score for children looked after at 31 March 2012 for whom a Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) was completed.	Score	Financial year	2011/12 - 146 2009/10 - 149	STnC	24
Proportion of children leaving care over the age of 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday	Percentage of children leaving care over the age of 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday	Per cent	Three-year period	2010-12 - 151 2009-11 - 149	STnC	14
Looked after children with three or more placements	Percentage of looked after children with three or more placements during the year ending 31 March	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 151 2009/10 - 150 2006/07 - 147	STnC	14
Stability of looked after children's placements	Percentage of children looked after aged under 16 who had been looked after continuously for at least 2.5 years and were living in the same placement for at least 2 years, or are placed for adoption and their adoptive placement together with their previous placement together last for at least 2 years	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 150 2009/10 - 151 2006/07 - 147	STnC	24
Average time between court authority and match to an adoptive family	Average time between a local authority receiving court authority to place a child and the local authority deciding on a match to an adoptive family (days)	Days	Three-year period	2010-12 - 151 2009-11 - 150	STnC	14
Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs	Percentage of looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at KS4 (including English and Maths)	Per cent	Academic year	2011/12 - 150 2009/10 - 151 2007/08 - 146	STnC	24

Care leavers in education, employment or training	Percentage of former care leavers aged 19 who were looked after under any legal status on 1 April in their 17th year who are currently in education, employment or training.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 152 2009/10 - 144 2006/07 - 142	STnC	21
Care leavers in suitable accommodation	Percentage of former care leavers aged 19 who were looked after under any legal status on 1 April in their 17th year who are currently in suitable accommodation.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 152 2009/10 - 145 2006/07 - 142	STnC	21
Sessions missed by Looked after children	Percentage of sessions missed due to overall absences for children who have been looked after continuously for at least twelve months at 31 March	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 151 2009/10 - 151 2007/08 - 147	STnC	14
LAC excluded from school	Percentage of children looked after at 31 March who had been looked after for at least twelve months and eligible for full-time schooling, who had one or more fixed period exclusion from school.	Per cent	Financial year	2010/11 - 151 2009/10 - 151 2007/08 - 147	STnC	24
LAC offending aged 10-17	Percentage of looked after children aged 10-17 who had received a conviction or a final warning or reprimand	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 151	STnC	24

* Key: STnC – All single tier and county councils in England, STnD – All single tier and district councils in England, ENG – All England figure only available.

** Please see Annex I for data source number, source and collection.

Annex C Community wellbeing

Box plots

Figure 47: Life expectancy at birth - male

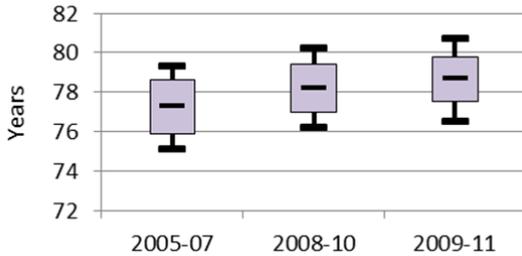


Figure 48: Life expectancy at birth - female

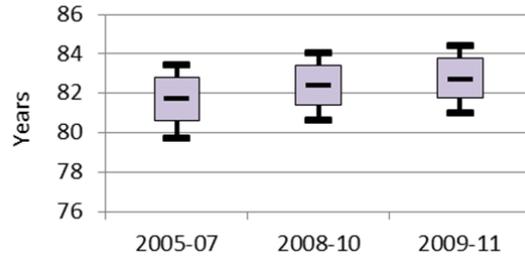


Figure 49: Life expectancy at 65 - male

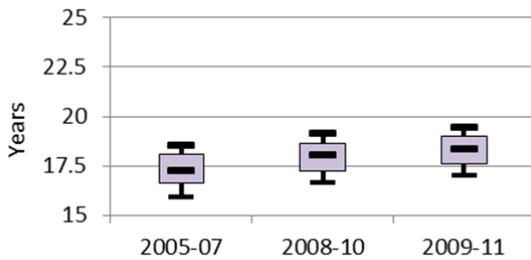


Figure 50: Life expectancy at 65 - female

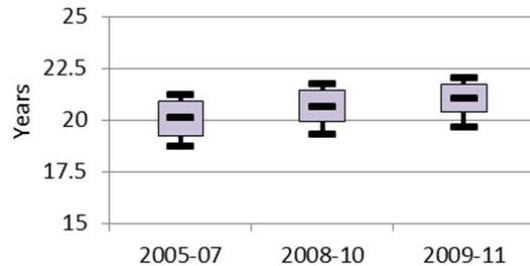


Figure 51: Mortality rate, all persons

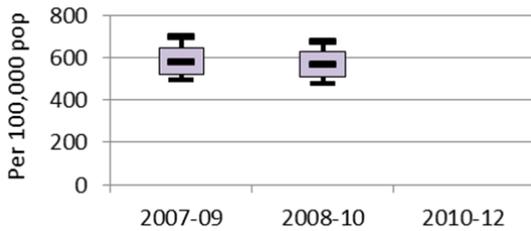


Figure 52: Infant Mortality Rate

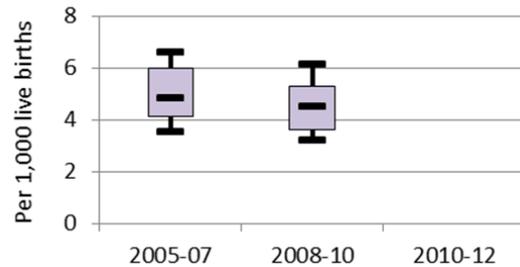


Figure 53: Social care-related quality of life

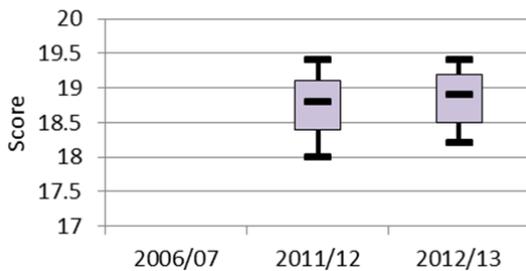


Figure 54: Proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life

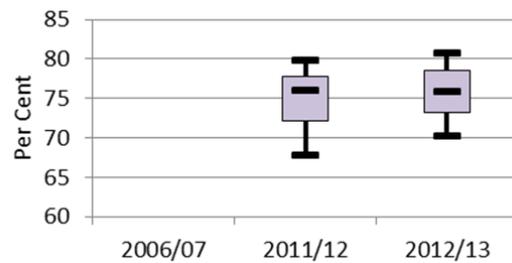


Figure 55: Proportion of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment

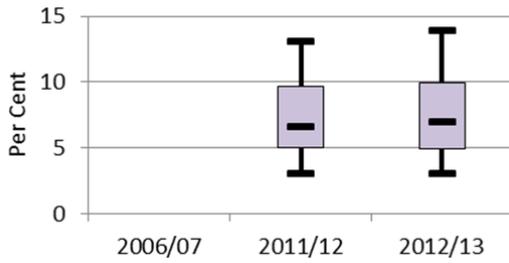


Figure 56: Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment

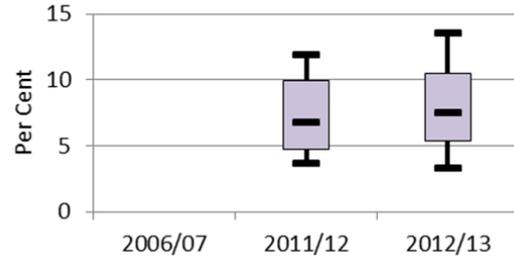


Figure 57: Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family

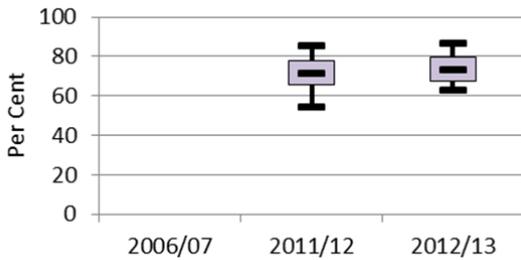


Figure 58: Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live independently, with or without support

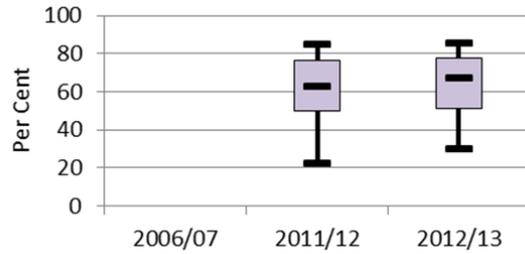


Figure 59: Proportion of over 65s who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (effectiveness of the service)

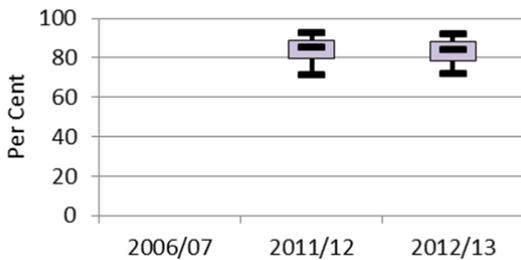


Figure 60: Proportion of over 65s who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (offered the service)

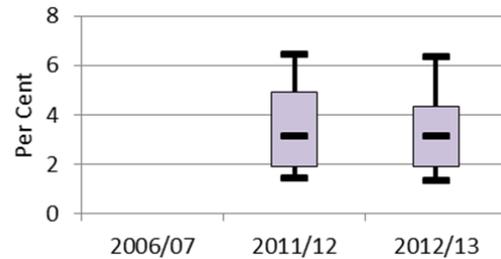


Figure 61: Delayed transfers of care from hospital per 100,000 population

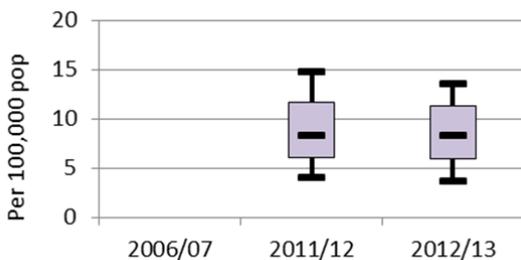


Figure 62: Delayed transfers of care from hospital which are attributable to adult social care per 100,000 population

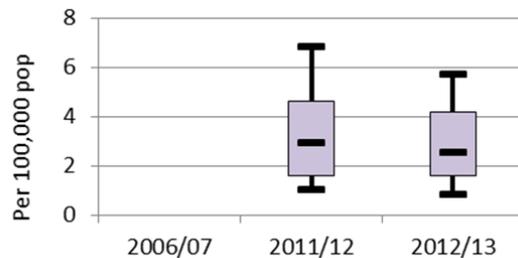


Figure 63: Proportion of people who use services and carers who find it easy to find information about services

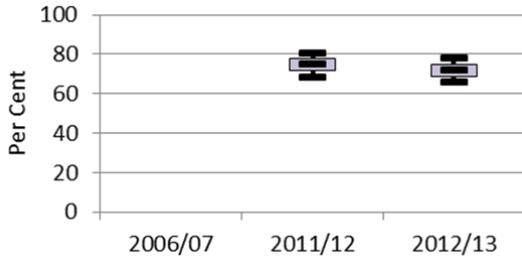


Figure 64: Proportion of people who use services who feel safe

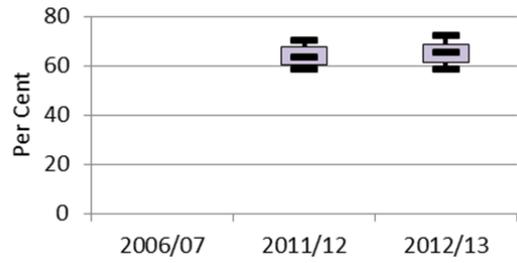
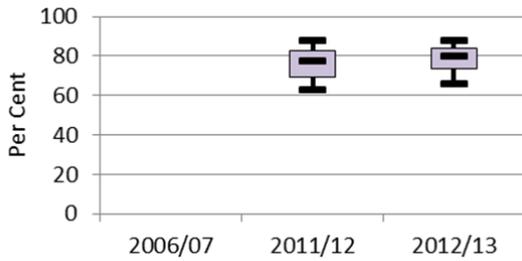


Figure 65: Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure



Full metric details

Table 18: Community wellbeing metric details						
Title	Definition	Unit of measure	Period of measure	Periods and Bases	Coverage	Data Source #
Life expectancy at birth - male	An estimate of expected years of life spent in self-reported good health.	Years	Three-year period	2009-11 - 152 2008-10 - 152 2005-07 - 150	STnC	46
Life expectancy at birth - female	An estimate of expected years of life spent in self-reported good health.	Years	Three-year period	2009-11 - 152 2008-10 - 152 2005-07 - 150	STnC	46
Life expectancy at age 65 - male	The average number of years a person would live if he or she experienced that area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life.	Years	Three-year period	2009-11 - 152 2008-10 - 152 2005-07 - 150	STnC	46
Life expectancy at age 65 - female	The average number of years a person would live if he or she experienced that area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life.	Years	Three-year period	2009-11 - 152 2008-10 - 152 2005-07 - 150	STnC	46
Mortality rate, all persons	The directly age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population, from all causes at all ages.	Per 100,000 population	Three-year period	2008-10 - 152 2007-09 - 152	STnC	37
Infant Mortality Rate	The number of deaths under one year per thousand live births.	Per thousand live births	Three-year period	2008-10 - 122 2005-07 - 123	STnC	35
Social care-related quality of life	This is the number of respondents who answered all eight questions of the Adult Social Care Survey divided by the sum of their scores.	Score	Financial year	2012/13 - 149 2011/12 - 151	STnC	36
Proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life	This is the proportion of respondents to the Adult Social Care Survey who felt they had control over their daily life.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 149 2011/12 - 151-	STnC	36
Proportion of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment	Working age learning disabled clients known to CASSRs in paid employment as a percentage of working age learning disabled clients known to CASSRs.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 152 2011/12 - 147-	STnC	36
Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment	Working age adults who are receiving secondary mental health services and who are on the Care Programme Approach recorded as being employed as a percentage of working age adults who are receiving secondary mental health services and who were on the Care Programme Approach.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 152 2011/12 - 142	STnC	36

Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	Working-age learning disabled clients who are living in their own home or with their family as a percentage of working-age learning disabled clients.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 152 2011/12 - 150-	STnC	36
Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live independently, with or without support	Adults who are receiving secondary mental health services on the Care Programme Approach recorded as living independently, with or without support as a percentage of adults who are receiving secondary mental health services and who are on the Care Programme Approach.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 152 2011/12 - 148-	STnC	36
Proportion of over 65s who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (effectiveness of the service).	Proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) discharged from acute or community hospitals to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home, who are at home or in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting 91 days after the date of their discharge from hospital.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 151 2011/12 - 150-	STnC	36
Proportion of over 65s who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (offered the service)	Number of older people (aged 65 and over) discharged from acute or community hospitals to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with the clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home as a percentage of the total number of people (aged 65 and over) discharged alive from hospitals.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 151 2011/12 - 150-	STnC	36
Delayed transfers of care from hospital per 100,000 population	Average number of delayed transfers of care on a particular day taken over the year divided by the size of the adult population in the area (aged 18 and over) multiplied by 100,000.	Per 100,000 population	Financial year	2012/13 - 152 2011/12 - 151	STnC	36
Delayed transfers of care from hospital which are attributable to adult social care per 100,000 population	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.	Per 100,000 population	Financial year	2012/13 - 152 2011/12 - 141	STnC	36
Proportion of people who use services and carers who find it easy to find information about services	Number of respondents to the Adult Social Care Survey who found it easy or difficult to find information and advice about support, services or benefits.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 149 2011/12 - 151-	STnC	36
Proportion of people who use services who feel safe	Respondents who felt safe as a percentage of all respondents the Adult Social Care Survey.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 149 2011/12 - 151	STnC	36

Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure	Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure in the Adult Social Care Survey.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 149 2011/12 - 151-	STnC	36
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* Key: STnC – All single tier and county councils in England, STnD – All single tier and district councils in England, ENG – All England figure only available.

** Please see Annex I for data source number, source and collection.

Annex D Culture, tourism and sport

Box plots

Figure 66: No. of enquiries to the library service per 1,000 population

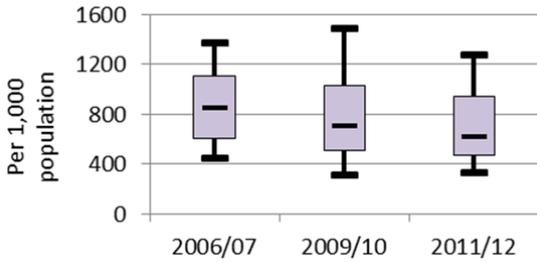


Figure 67: Population per library service point

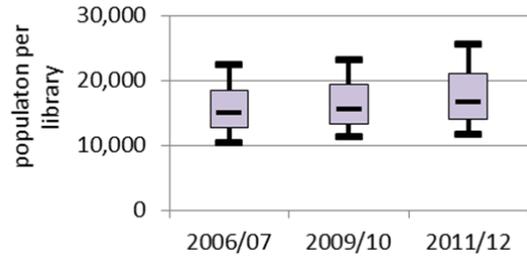


Figure 68: No. of physical visits to libraries per 1,000 population

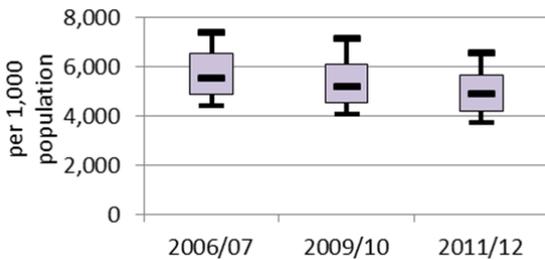


Figure 69: % of adults participating in sport and active recreation

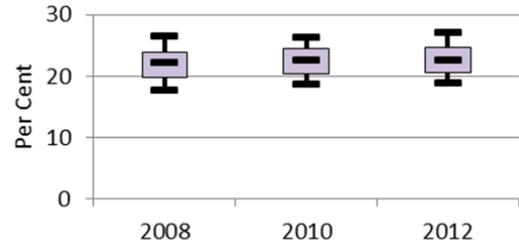


Figure 70: % of adults taking part in organised competition

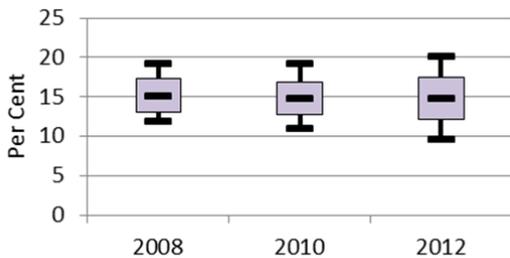
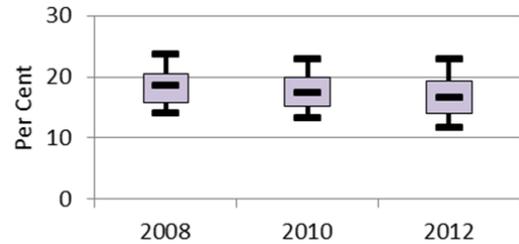


Figure 71: % of adults receiving sports tuition



Full metric details

Table 19: Culture, tourism and sport metric details						
Title	Definition	Unit of measure	Period of measure	Periods and Bases	Coverage	Data Source #
No. of enquiries to the library service per 1,000 population	Enquiries to the library service, expressed per 1,000 population	Per 1,000 population	Financial year	2011/12 - 100 2009/10 - 100 2006/07 - 94	STnC	3
Population per library service point	Total population per library service point, including only those service points which are open 10 or more hours per week (including mobiles).	Number	Financial year	2011/12 - 147 2009/10 - 149 2006/07 - 147	STnC	3
No. of physical visits to libraries per 1,000 population	Physical visits to libraries, expressed per 1,000 population	Per 1,000 population	Financial year	2011/12 - 144 2009/10 - 148 2006/07 - 144	STnC	3
% of adults participating in sport and active recreation	Percentage of adults participating in sport or active recreation at moderate intensity, for at least 30 minutes on at least 12 days out of the last 4 weeks	Per cent	October to October	2012 - 325 2010 - 326 2008 - 326	STnD	48
% of people volunteering to support sport for at least one hour a week	Percentage of adults who reported having volunteered to support sport for at least one hour a week	Per cent	October to October	2012 - 326 2010 - 326 2008 - 326	STnD	48
% of adults taking part in organised competition	Percentage of adults who reported having taken part in any organised competition in any sport or recreational activity in the last 12 months.	Per cent	October to October	2012 - 326 2010 - 326 2008 - 326	STnD	48
% of adults receiving sports tuition	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.	Per cent	October to October	2012 - 326 2010 - 325 2008 - 325	STnD	48
Engagement with the arts	Percentage of adults who reported having engaged with the arts in the last 12 months.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 – 9,188 2009/10 – 6,097 2006/07 – 24,174	ENG	10
Visited a heritage site	Percentage of adults who reported having visited a heritage site in the last 12 months.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 – 9,188 2009/10 – 6,097 2006/07 – 24,174	ENG	10
Visited a museum or art gallery	Percentage of adults who reported having visited a museum or art gallery in the last 12 months.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 – 9,188 2009/10 – 6,097 2006/07 – 24,174	ENG	10

* Key: STnC – All single tier and county councils in England, STnD – All single tier and district councils in England, ENG – All England figure only available.

** Please see Annex I for data source number, source and collection.

Annex E Economy and transport

Box plots

Figure 72: Proportion of population aged 16-64 with no qualifications

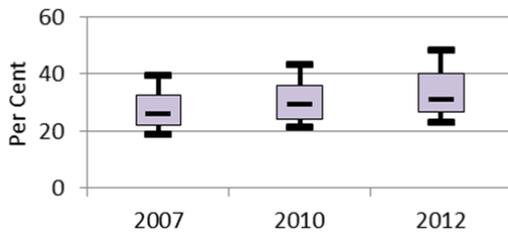


Figure 73: Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 2 or higher

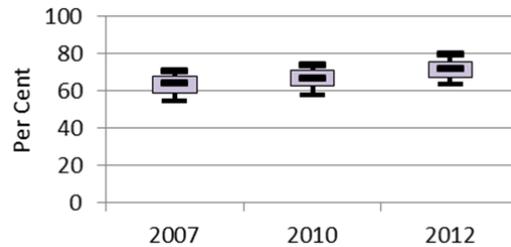


Figure 74: Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 4 or higher

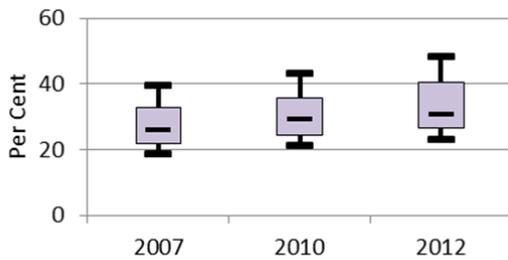


Figure 75: New business registration rate per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above

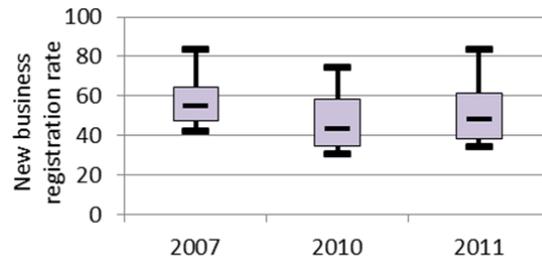


Figure 76: Median gross weekly pay of employees working in the area (work base)

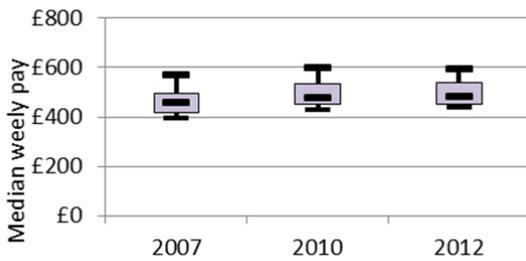


Figure 77: Overall employment rate (working-age)

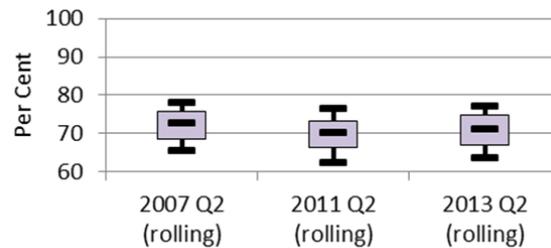


Figure 78: Working age people on out of work benefits

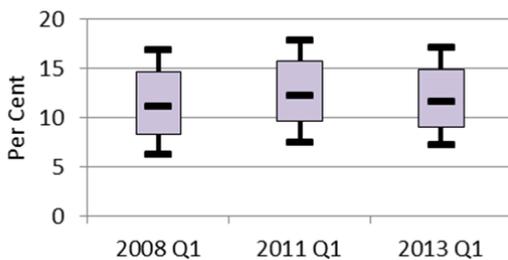


Figure 79: JSA Claimant count, total claimants - rate (resident population aged 16-64)

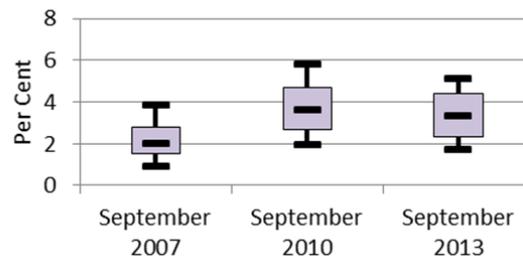


Figure 80: Jobcentre plus vacancies - live unfilled vacancies per 10,000 working age population (16-64)

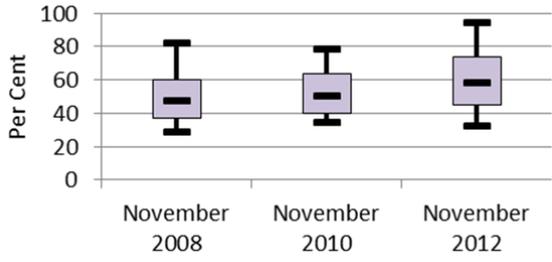


Figure 81: Access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes) (working age population)

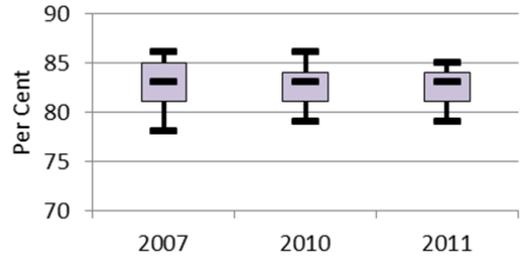


Figure 82: Bus services - excess waiting time for frequent services

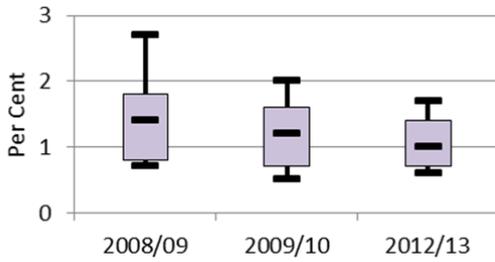


Figure 83: Principal roads where maintenance should be considered

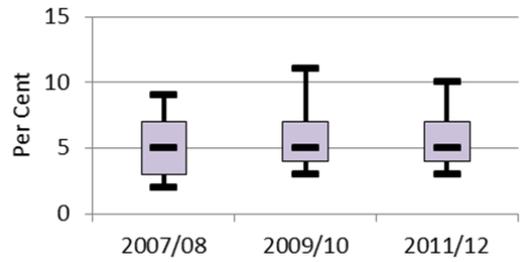


Figure 84: Non-principal roads where maintenance should be considered

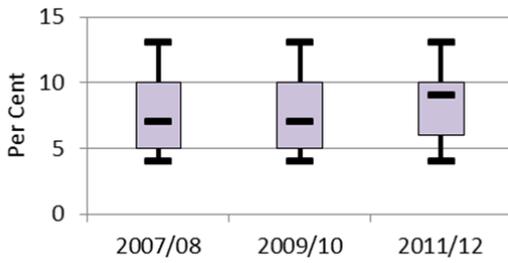
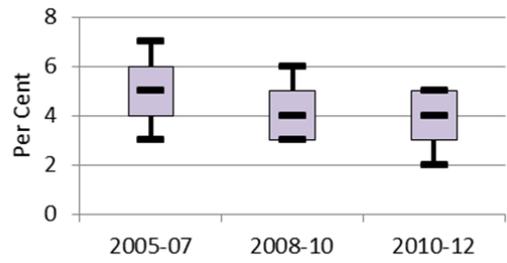


Figure 85: People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 10,000 population



Full metric details

Table 20: Economy and transport metric details						
Title	Definition	Unit of measure	Period of measure	Periods and Bases	Coverage	Data Source #
Proportion of population aged 16-64 with no qualifications	The proportion of the population aged 16 - 64 with no formal qualifications.	Per cent	Calendar year	2012 - 150 2010 - 150 2007 - 150	STnC	39
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 2 or higher	The proportion of working age people holding at least either 5 GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent, i.e., O levels, CSE Grade 1s), two A/S levels, or any equivalent or higher qualification in the Qualifications and Credit Framework.	Per cent	Calendar year	2012 - 150 2010 - 150 2007 - 150	STnC	39
Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 4 or higher	The proportion of working age people holding qualifications equivalent to National Qualifications Framework (NQF) levels 4-8. This includes degrees, higher degrees, recognised degree-level and postgraduate professional qualifications, teaching or nursing qualifications, etc.	Per cent	Calendar year	2012 - 150 2010 - 150 2007 - 150	STnC	39
Jobcentre plus vacancies - live unfilled vacancies per 10,000 working age population (16-64)	This is the number of Jobcentre plus vacancies per 10,000 resident working age population.	Per 10,000 working age population (16-64)	Month	Nov 2012 - 152 Nov 2010 - 152 Nov 2008 - 152	STnC	43
New business registration rate per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above	The proportion of business registrations per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above. The full definition of the measure is new businesses registering for VAT and PAYE and some smaller businesses reaching the VAT threshold or running a PAYE scheme for the first time.	Per 10,000 population (aged 16 and above)	Calendar year	2011 - 152 2010 - 152 2007 - 152	STnC	44
Median gross weekly pay of employees working in the area (work base)	The median gross (basic plus any additional pay elements) weekly pay of full-time employees on a workplace basis.	£ per week	Calendar year	2012 - 151 2010 - 151 2007 - 116	STnC	40
Overall employment rate (working-age)	The proportion of the working age population (16-59 for females and 16-64 for males) who are in employment according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition.	Per cent	Rolling calendar quarter	2013 Q2 (rolling) - 150 2011 Q2 (rolling) - 150 2007 Q2 (rolling) - 150	STnC	39
Working age people on out of work benefits	The percentage of the working age population who are claiming out of work benefits.	Per cent	Calendar quarter	2013 Q1 - 152 2011 Q1 - 152 2008 Q1 - 152	STnC	41

JSA Claimant count, total claimants - rate (resident population aged 16-64)	The percentage of the working age population claiming JSA and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices.	Per cent	Month	Sept 2013 - 151 Sept 2010 - 152 Sept 2007 - 151	STnC	42
Access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes) (working age population)	This indicator measures the percentage of people of economically active age with access within a reasonable time to more than 500 jobs by public transport, cycling and/or walking.	Per cent	Calendar year	2011 - 152 2010 - 151 2007 - 151	STnC	28
Bus services - excess waiting time for frequent services	The excess waiting time experienced by passengers over and above what would be expected with a service that was always on time. For frequent services (six or more buses per hour), the excess waiting time is the total of the difference between the average observed and scheduled waiting times (in minutes).	Minutes	Financial year	2012/13 - 37 2009/10 - 39 2008/09 - 39	STnC	25
Principal roads where maintenance should be considered	The percentage of the local authority's A-road and principal (that is, local authority owned) M-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 120 2009/10 - 150 2007/08 - 146	STnC	27
Non-principal roads where maintenance should be considered	The percentage of the local authority's B-road and C-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 118 2009/10 - 149 2007/08 - 145	STnC	27
People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 10,000 population	The number of people of all ages killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 10,000 population.	Per 10,000 population	Three-year period	2010-12 - 152 2008-10 - 152 2005-07 - 151	STnC	26

* Key: STnC – All single tier and county councils in England, STnD – All single tier and district councils in England, ENG – All England figure only available.

** Please see Annex I for data source number, source and collection.

Annex F Environment and housing

Box plots

Figure 86: Residual household waste per household

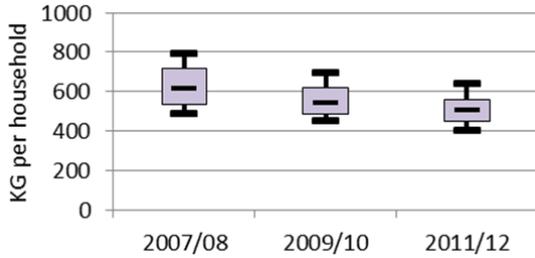


Figure 87: Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting

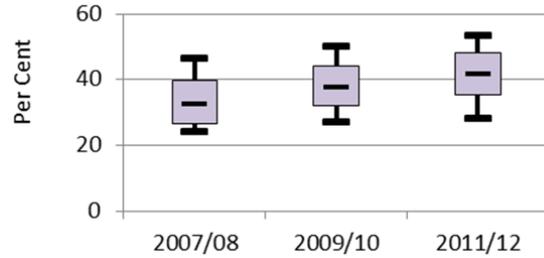


Figure 88: Percentage of municipal waste land filled

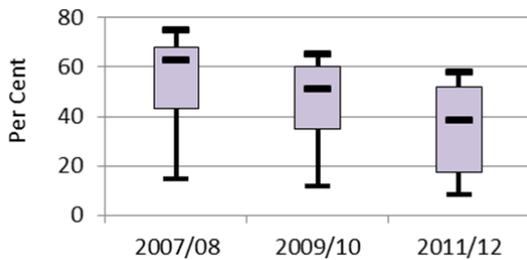


Figure 89: Percentage of households living in fuel poverty

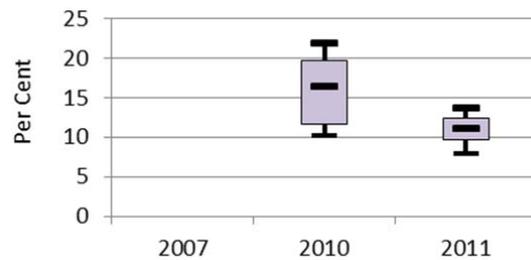


Figure 90: Additional affordable homes as a percentage of all additional homes

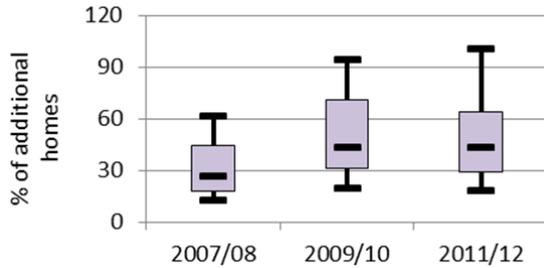


Figure 91: Housing affordability ratio - ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings

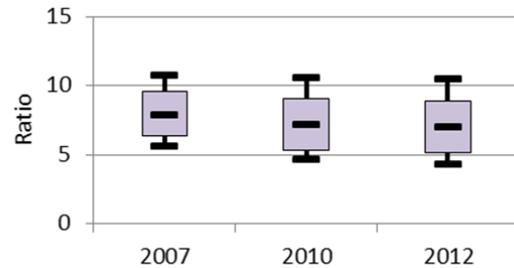


Figure 92: Vacant dwellings - all, as a percentage of all dwellings in the area

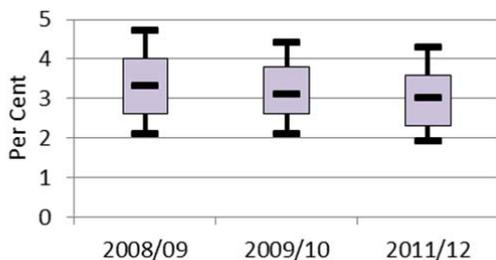


Figure 93: Number of new dwellings completed as a percentage of total dwellings

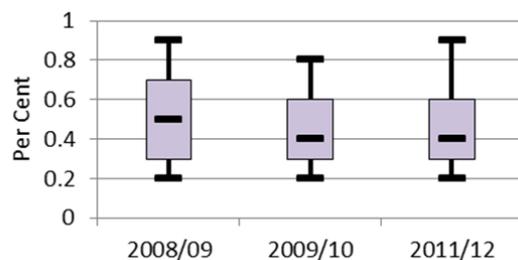


Figure 94: Number of households living in temporary accommodation, per 1,000 households

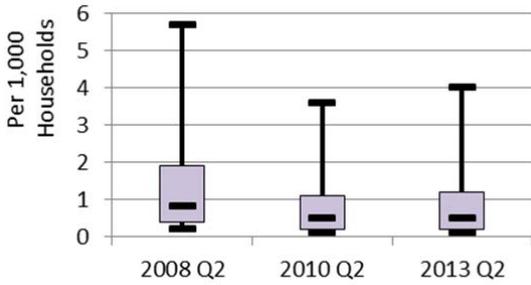


Figure 95: Numbers accepted as being homeless and in priority need- Total per 1000 households

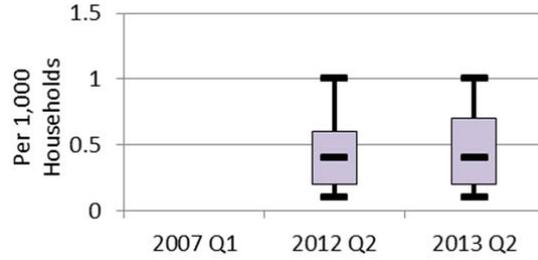


Figure 96: Number of households where positive action was successful in preventing homelessness - Total per 1,000 households

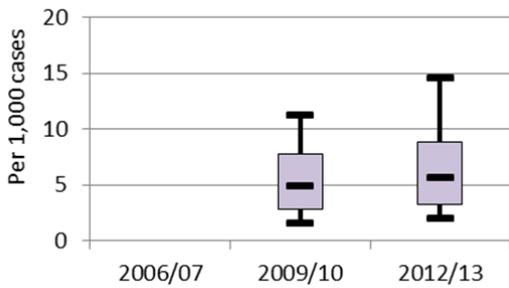


Figure 97: Total number of cases where homelessness was prevented and relieved - per 1,000 households

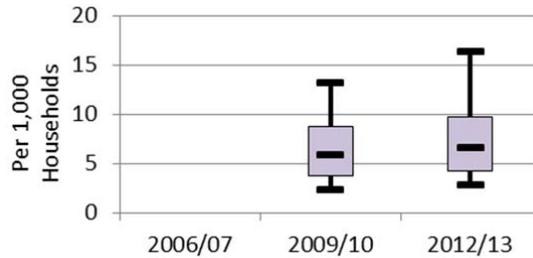


Figure 98: Percentage of urgent housing repairs completed on time

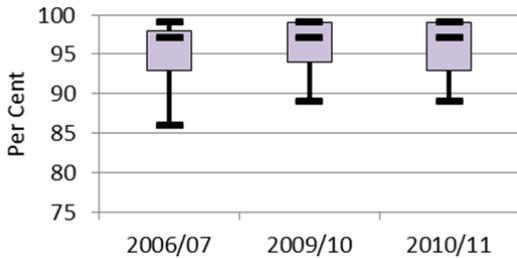


Figure 99: Percentage of rent collected for local authority owned housing

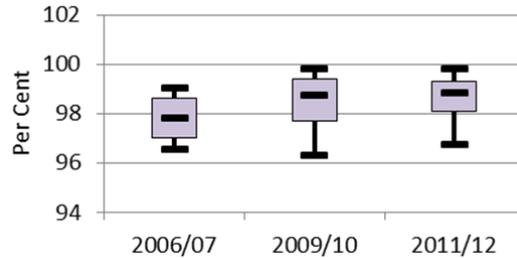


Figure 100: Percent of local authority housing stock that is non decent

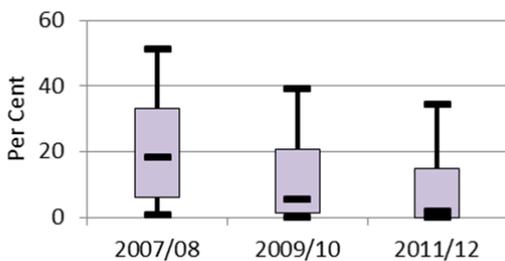


Figure 101: Major planning applications processed in a timely manner – Annual

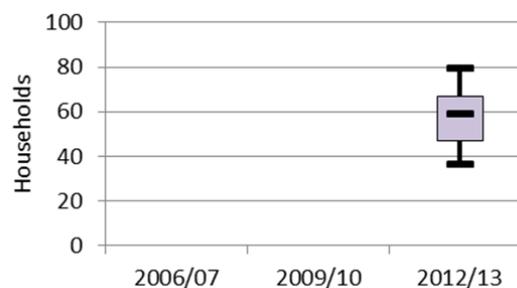


Figure 102: Minor planning applications processed in a timely manner – Annual

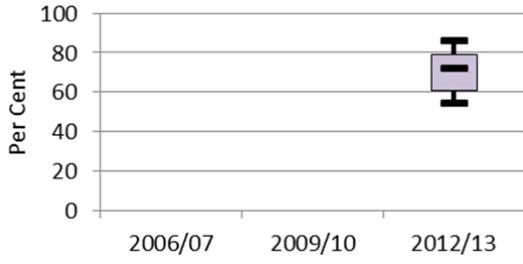
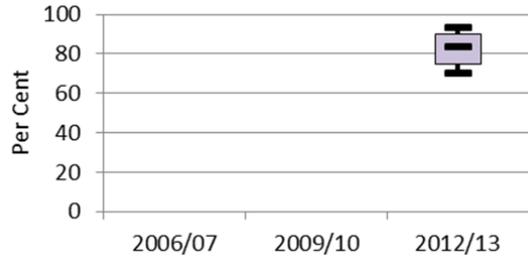


Figure 103: Other planning applications processed in a timely manner – Annual



Full metric details

Table 21: Environment and housing metric details						
Title	Definition	Unit of measure	Period of measure	Periods and Bases	Coverage	Data Source #
Household waste per household	This is the number of kilograms of residual household waste collected per household. Residual waste is any collected household waste that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting.	Kg per household	Financial year	2011/12 - 319 2009/10 - 325 2007/08 - 316	STnD	12
Household waste recycled	The percentage of household waste which have been sent by the authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 319 2009/10 - 325 2007/08 - 317	STnD	12
Municipal waste landfilled	The percentage of municipal waste which is sent to landfill.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 90 2009/10 - 90 2007/08 - 81	STnD	12
% of households in fuel poverty	This shows fuel poor households as a percentage of all households in the area. A household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10 per cent of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate standard of warmth.	Per cent	Calendar year	2011 - 152 2010 - 152	STnC	11
Additional affordable homes provided as a percentage of all net additional homes	The total affordable housing units provided - newly built, including gains from conversions such as subdivision, or acquired, as a percentage of the net increase in overall dwelling stock over one year, calculated as the sum of new build completions, minus demolitions, plus any gains or losses through change of use and conversions.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 284 2009/10 - 279 2007/08 - 271	STnD	7
Housing affordability ratio	This is the ratio of the lowest (25th) percentile of house prices in the area to the lowest (25th) percentile of earnings in the area.	Ratio	Calendar year	2012 - 326 2010 - 326 2007 - 316	STnD	7
% Vacant dwellings	The total number of vacant dwellings in the area as a percentage of all dwellings in the area.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 326 2009/10 - 326 2008/09 - 317	STnD	7
% new dwellings	This is the number of new dwellings as a proportion of total dwellings.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 291 2009/10 - 282 2008/09 - 286	STnD	7
Households in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households	This is all households living in temporary accommodation provided under the homelessness legislation expressed per 1,000 households.	Per 1,000 households	Calendar quarter	2013 Q2 - 326 2010 Q2 - 326 2008 Q2 - 317	STnD	9
Homeless and in priority- Total per 1000 households	This is all households accepted as being homeless and in priority need expressed per 1,000 households.	Per 1,000 households	Calendar quarter	2013 Q2 - 326 2012 Q2 - 326	STnD	9

Positive action was successful in preventing homelessness - Total per 1,000 households	This is the total number of cases where positive action was successful in preventing homelessness per 1,000 households.	Per 1,000 households	Financial year	2012/13 - 326 2009/10 - 322	STnD	9
Total number of cases where homelessness was prevented and relieved - per 1,000 households	This is a count of the total number of cases where homelessness has been prevented and relieved per 1,000 households.	Per 1,000 households	Financial year	2012/13 - 326 2009/10 - 322	STnD	9
Percentage of urgent housing repairs completed on time	This is the total number of urgent repairs (as defined in the Right to Repair regulations) completed within the prescribed time limit during the year, expressed as a percentage of all urgent repairs requested during the year.	Per cent	Financial year	2010/11 - 148 2009/10 - 162 2006/07 - 164	STnD	2
Percentage of rent collected for local authority owned housing	This is the gross housing revenue account (HRA) rent collected during the year (including that met through housing benefit) as a percentage of the total HRA rent available for collection in the year.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 167 2009/10 - 119 2006/07 - 166	STnD	2
Non decent housing, LA owned	The percentage of total council housing stock that is deemed to be "non-decent".	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 326 2009/10 - 172 2007/08 - 171	STnD	4
Major planning applications processed in timely manner - annual	The percentage of major planning applications determined within 13 weeks.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 326-	STnD	6
Minor planning applications processed in timely manner – annual	The percentage of minor planning applications determined within 8 weeks.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 326	STnD	6
Other planning applications processed in timely manner - annual	The percentage of 'other' planning applications determined within 8 weeks for 'other' applications.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 326	STnD	6

* Key: STnC – All single tier and county councils in England, STnD – All single tier and district councils in England, ENG – All England figure only available.

** Please see Annex I for data source number, source and collection.

Annex G Safer and stronger communities

Box plots

Figure 104: Crime- total (offences per 1,000 population) – annual

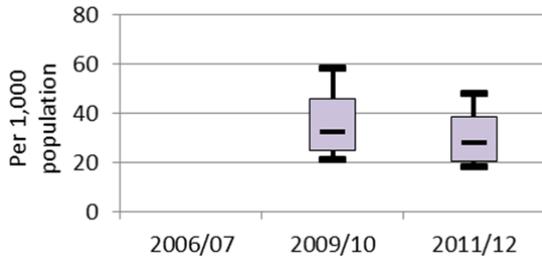


Figure 105: Adult reoffending rate

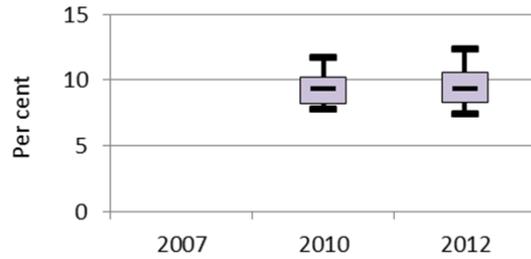


Figure 106: Crime – Criminal Damage and Arson offences recorded (offences per 1,000 pop) – quarterly

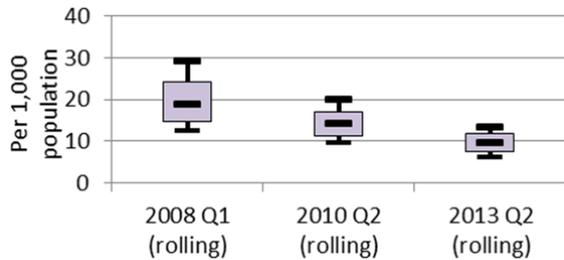


Figure 107: Crime - Violence against the person offences recorded (offences per 1,000 pop) - annual

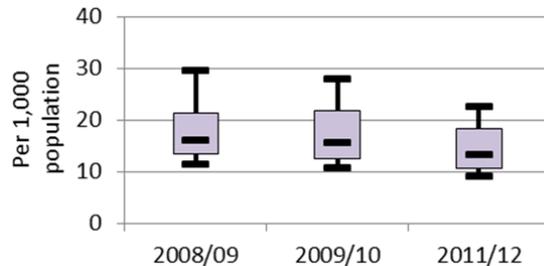


Figure 108: Crime – Sexual offences recorded (offences per 1,000 pop) - annual

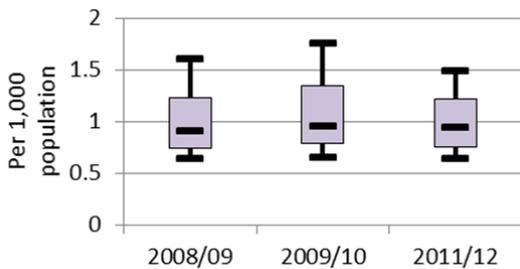


Figure 109: Crime – Possession of a weapon (offences per 1,000 pop) - annual

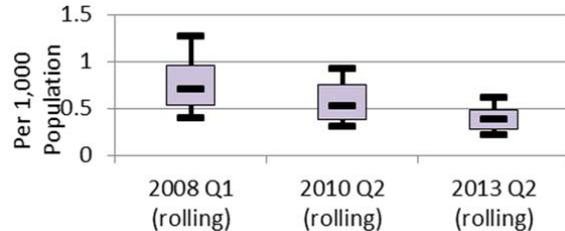


Figure 110: Crime – Burglary in a dwelling (offences per 1,000 pop) - annual

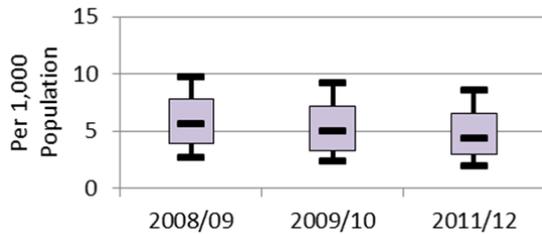


Figure 111: Crime – Burglary in building other than a dwelling (offences per 1,000 pop) - annual

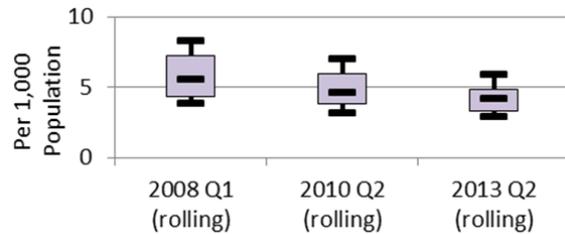


Figure 112: Crime - Theft of a vehicle (offences per 1,000 pop) - annual

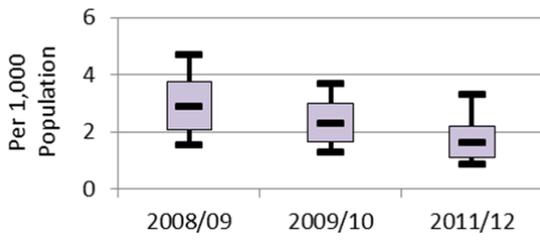


Figure 113: Crime - Theft from a motor vehicle (offences per 1,000 pop) - annual

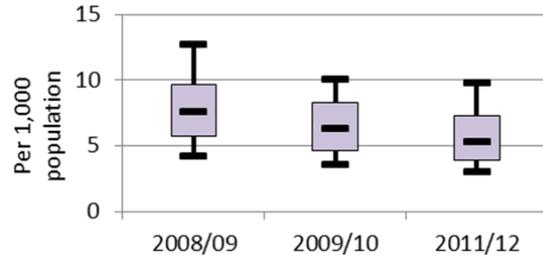


Figure 114: Crime – Robbery (offences per 1,000 pop) – annual

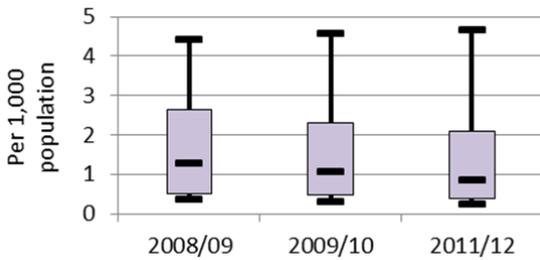


Figure 115: Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 for alcohol related harm

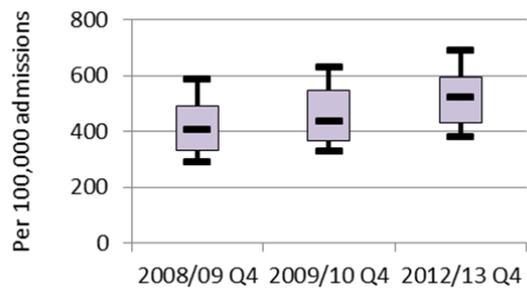
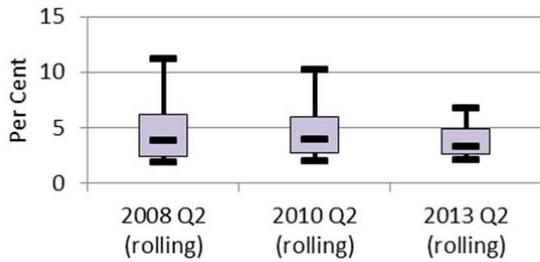


Figure 116: Crime - Drug offences recorded - quarterly



Full metric details

Table 22: Safer and Stronger Communities metric details						
Title	Definition	Unit of measure	Period of measure	Periods and Bases	Coverage	Data Source #
Crime- total (offences per 1,000 population) - annual	This category shows all crimes recorded by the police (with the exception of fraud which is recorded centrally as part of Action Fraud).	Per 1,000 population	Financial year	2011/12 - 146 2009/10 - 143 2006/07 -	STnC	31
Adult Reoffending Rates	The percentage of all adults under the supervision of the probation services who go on to reoffend.	Per cent	Calendar year	2012 - 151 2010 - 151 2007 -	STnC	34
Crime – Criminal Damage and Arson offences	This category shows police-recorded crimes where the offender has intentionally damaged or destroyed something. This includes both criminal damage and arson offences.	Per 1,000 population	Financial year	2011/12 - 146 2009/10 - 143 2006/07 -	STnC	31
Violence against the person offences	This category shows police-recorded violent crimes both where it did and did not result in injury. This includes crimes ranging from serious assaults to those that cause minor injuries, but does not include murder, manslaughter or infanticide, which are categorised separately as homicide.	Per 1,000 population	Financial year	2011/12 - 146 2009/10 - 143 2008/09 - 143	STnC	31
Sexual offences	This category shows police-recorded sexual crimes. This category includes rape and other sexual crimes such as sexual assault, sexual grooming and trafficking for sexual exploitation.	Per 1,000 population	Financial year	2011/12 - 146 2009/10 - 143 2008/09 - 143	STnC	31
Possession of a weapon	This category shows police-recorded crimes where the offender has been caught in the possession of weapons such as firearms or a blade without an appropriate license or legitimate reason.	Per 1,000 population	Rolling calendar quarter	2013 Q2 (rolling) - 126 2010 Q2 (rolling) - 125 2008 Q1 (rolling) - 125	STnC	31
Burglary in a dwelling	This category shows police-recorded crimes where a trespasser has entered a domestic building (e.g. someone's home or garage with an entrance to a home) to steal or commit damage. This category also includes attempted burglaries.	Per 1,000	Financial year	2011/12 - 146 2009/10 - 143 2008/09 - 142	STnC	31

Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	This category shows police-recorded crimes where a trespasser has entered a non-domestic building (e.g. a shop, office or garage that does not have an entrance to a home) to steal or commit damage. This is not the same as business robbery, which is recorded where the offender has used force (or threatened to do so) in order to steal. This category also includes attempted burglaries.	Per 1,000	Financial year	2011/12 - 146 2009/10 - 143 2008/09 - 142	STnC	31
Theft of a motor vehicle	This category shows police-recorded crimes where the offender has taken a vehicle. This category also includes attempted crimes.	Per 1,000	Financial year	2011/12 - 146 2009/10 - 143 2008/09 - 143	STnC	31
Theft from a vehicle	This category shows police-recorded crimes where the offender has stolen from a vehicle. This category also includes attempted crimes.	Per 1,000	Financial year	2011/12 - 146 2009/10 - 143 2008/09 - 143	STnC	31
Crime – robbery offences	This category shows police-recorded crimes where the offender has used force (or threatened to do so) in order to steal something. This includes stealing both from an individual (robbery of personal property) and from a business (robbery of business property). This category also includes assaults with attempt to rob.	Per 1,000 population	Financial year	2011/12 - 146 2009/10 - 143 2008/09 - 142	STnC	31
Hospital admissions for alcohol related injuries	This indicator measures the rate of alcohol related admissions to hospitals per 100,000 population.	Per 100,000 population	Financial quarter	2012/13 Q4 - 125 2009/10 Q4 - 152 2008/09 Q4 - 152	STnC	38
Drug offences	This category shows all police-recorded drug crimes. This includes possessing, making, selling, importing and exporting illegal or controlled drugs.	Per 1,000 population	Rolling calendar quarter	2013 Q2 (rolling) - 126 2010 Q2 (rolling) - 125 2008 Q2 (rolling) - 125	STnC	32
Successful completion of drug treatment – opiate users	The number of opiate users that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) of dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months as a proportion of the total number in treatment.	Per cent	Calendar year	2012 - 150 2010 - 150 2007 -150	STnC	47
Successful completion of drug treatment – non-opiate users	The number of non-opiate drug users that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) of dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months as a proportion of the total number in treatment.	Per cent	Calendar year	2012 - 150 2010 - 150 2007 -150	STnC	47

* Key: STnC – All single tier and county councils in England, STnD – All single tier and district councils in England, ENG – All England figure only available.

** Please see Annex I for data source number, source and collection.

Annex H Workforce and finance

Box plots

Figure 117: Local authority labour turnover

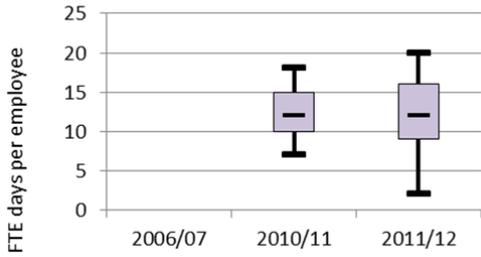


Figure 118: Gross training expenditure per employee

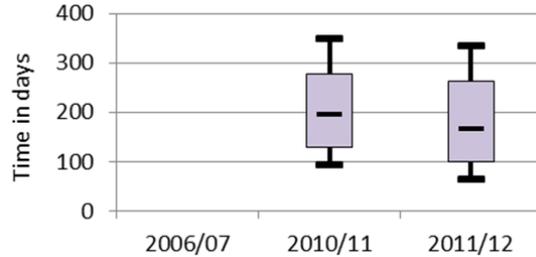


Figure 119: Off the job training days, per employee

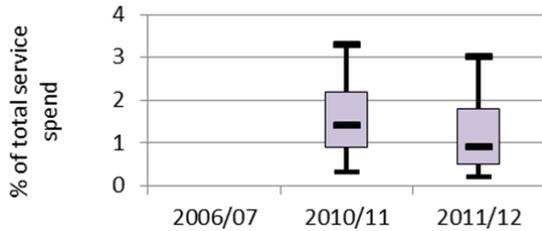


Figure 120: Sickness absence rate

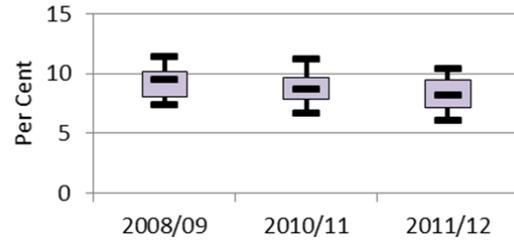


Figure 121: Percentage of the top paid 5% of LA staff who are women

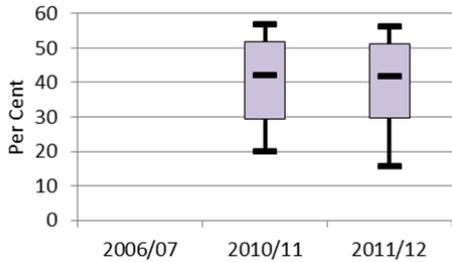


Figure 122: Percentage of the top paid 5% of LA staff who are from an ethnic background

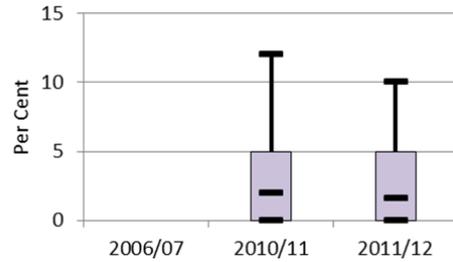


Figure 123: Percentage of the top paid 5% of LA staff who are disabled

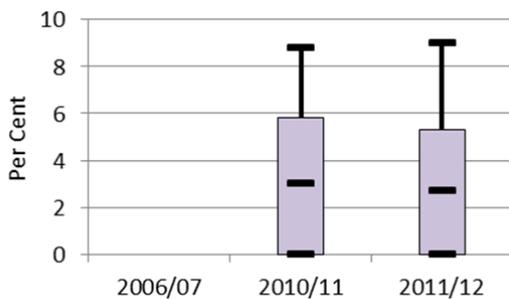


Figure 124: Time taken to process housing/council tax benefit new claims and change events

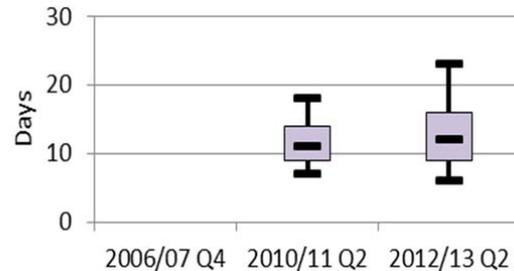


Figure 125: Council tax collection rate

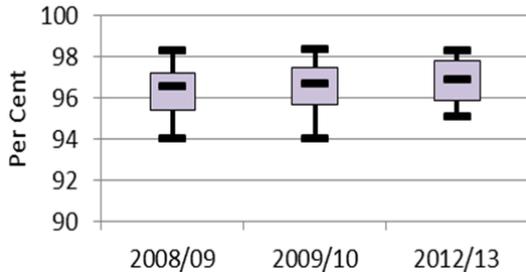


Figure 126: Non-Domestic Rates collection rate

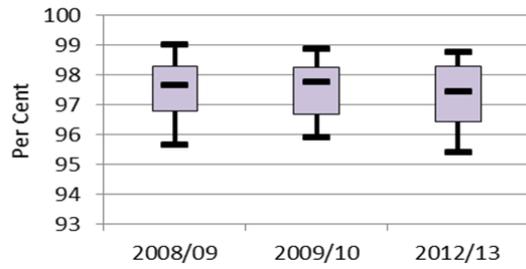


Figure 127: Working Capital Ratio

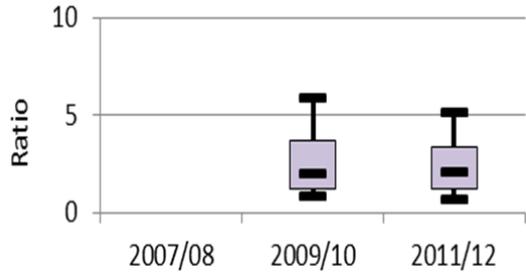


Figure 128: Reserves: Expenditure Ratio

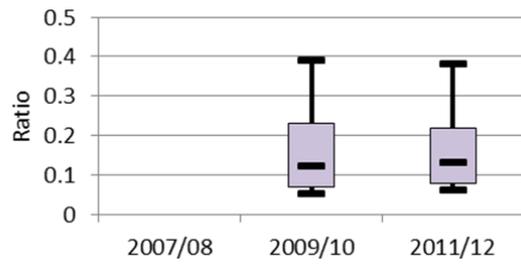
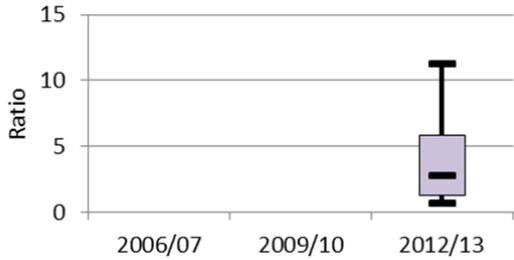


Figure 129: Equity / net expenditure



Full metric details

Table 23: Workforce and finance metric details						
Title	Definition	Unit of measure	Period of measure	Periods and Bases	Coverage*	Data Source #**
Labour turnover	The total number of LA employees who left their post over the last financial year divided by the average total number over the same period.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 77 2010/11 - 76	All_LA	33
Gross training expenditure per employee	The gross training expenditure for LA employees in a financial year divided by the average total headcount of employees over the same period.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 77 2010/11 - 37-	All_LA	33
Off-the-job training days per employee	The total days off-the-job training days taken by LA staff over the previous year divided by the average number of FTE LA employees over the same period. Off-the-job training is any formal/structured training that takes place away from the employee's immediate work position.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 77 2010/11 - 26-	All_LA	33
Sickness absence rate	The total number of days absence over the previous financial year taken by LA staff divided by the average number of FTE LA employees over the same period.	Days per employee	Financial year	2011/12 - 77 2010/11 - 62 2008/09 - 33	All_LA	33
% of top paid 5% of earners who are women	The proportion of the top 5% of directly employed local authority staff (based on FTE gross pay) who are women.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 77 2010/11 - 80	All_LA	33
% of top paid 5% of earners who are from an ethnic background	The proportion of the top 5% of directly employed local authority staff (based on FTE gross pay) who are from an ethnic background.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 77 2010/11 - 79-	All_LA	33
% of top paid 5% of earners who are disabled	The proportion of the top 5% of directly employed local authority staff (based on FTE gross pay) who are disabled.	Per cent	Financial year	2011/12 - 77 2010/11 - 79	All_LA	33
Time taken to process housing/council tax benefit new claims and change events	The average time taken in calendar days to process all new claims and change events relating to Council Tax Benefit and Housing Benefit.	Days	Financial quarter	2012/13 Q2 - 323 2010/11 Q2 - 319	STnD	30
Council tax collection rate	The amount of council tax that was collected during the year, expressed as a percentage of the amount of council tax due.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 326 2009/10 - 326 2008/09 - 326	STnD	5
NDR collected percent	The amount of non-domestic rates that was collected during the year, expressed as a percentage of the amount of non-domestic rates due.	Per cent	Financial year	2012/13 - 326 2009/10 - 326 2008/09 - 326	STnD	5

Working Capital Ratio	Indicates if an authority has enough current assets to cover its current liabilities. A ratio of less than one means that current liabilities exceed current assets.	Ratio	Financial year	2011/12 - 150 2009/10 - 152	All_LA	1
Reserves: Expenditure Ratio	Shows useable capital and revenue reserves as a share of expenditure. A ratio of one means the total reserves matches the level of expenditure.	Ratio	Financial year	2011/12 - 150 2009/10 - 148	All_LA	1
Net equity / net expenditure	This is a net assets (total assets less total liabilities) and expenditure shown as a proportion of net revenue expenditure.	Ratio	Financial year	2011/12 - 353	All_LA	49

* Key: STnC – All single tier and county councils in England, STnD – All single tier and district councils in England, ENG – All England figure only available.

** Please see Annex I for data source number, source and collection.

Annex I Data sources

#	Source and Collection
1	- Audit Commission - Financial Ratios Analysis
2	- Audit Commission - Value for Money reports
3	- CIPFA - Library Actuals
4	- CLG - Business Plan Statistical Appendix
5	- CLG - Council tax collection rates
6	- CLG – Development Control Statistics
7	- CLG - Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix
8	- CLG - National Child Measurement Programme
9	- CLG - Statutory Homelessness Statistical Releases
10	- DC MS – Taking Part Survey
11	- DECC – Fuel poverty sub regional statistics
12	- DEFRA - Municipal Waste Management Statistics
13	- DfE - Characteristics of Children in Need
14	- DfE - Children in Care and Adoption Performance Tables
15	- DfE - Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Results
16	- DfE - GCSE and Equivalent Results in England
17	- DfE - Level 2 and 3 Attainment by Young People
18	- DfE - National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 2
19	- DfE - Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions from Schools
20	- DfE - Pupil Absence in Schools
21	- DfE - SSSA903
22	- DfE - Young people not in education, employment or training: Connexions service figures
23	- DfE - Youth Offending
24	- DfE - Outcomes for Children Looked After
25	- DfT - Input and impact indicators
26	- DfT - Road Casualties statistics
27	- DfT - Road conditions
28	- DfT - Core Accessibility Indicators
29	- DH - Breastfeeding initiation and prevalence at 6 to 8 weeks
30	- DWP - Speed of Processing: Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit Administration
31	- Home Office - Crime in England and Wales data series
32	- Home Office - Local police recorded crime data
33	- LG A - Workforce Survey
34	- Ministry of Justice - Local Adult Reoffending
35	- NeSS data exchange - Infant mortality rate
36	- NHS Information Centre - Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework
37	- NHS Information Centre - Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base
38	- NHS Information Centre - Hospital Episode Statistics
39	- Nomis - Annual Population Survey
40	- Nomis - annual survey of hours and earnings
41	- Nomis - benefit claimants - working age client group
42	- Nomis - Claimant count
43	- Nomis - vacancies - unfilled by duration and occupation
44	- ONS - Business Demography
45	- ONS – Conception Statistics
46	- ONS – Subnational health expectancies
47	- Public Health England – Public Health outcomes framework
48	- Sport England – Active People Survey
49	- LGA analysis of Council balance sheets as at 31st March 2012



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