



National Indicators for Local Authorities
and Local Authority Partnerships:
Handbook of Definitions



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Ministerial Foreword



The Government is committed to improving the equality of life in places and helping local authorities to provide better public services. The Local Government White Paper *Strong and Prosperous Communities* described our ambition of revitalised local authorities working with partners to reshape services around citizens and communities.

With the publication of *National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Handbook of Definitions* we now have a clear statement of national outcomes and a single set of national indicators which flow from the priorities identified for central and local government in the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review. The indicators will measure areas' progress in delivering these priority outcomes meaning greater transparency and ultimately accountability to local people and communities.

In developing this single set of indicators – which will be the only set of indicators that Government will use to monitor the performance of local authorities and local partnerships – we are delivering on our commitment to reduce burdens on local authorities. In addition the number of targets which local authorities and local partnerships are required to deliver on has been radically reduced through the introduction of Local Area Agreements. This streamlined system allows councils and their partners more flexibility to work together in tackling local problems in ways that work for them.

There is real progress being made by councils and their partners in agreeing an ambitious new vision for their communities. Setting stretching targets in their Local Area Agreements is the next step towards ensuring that real progress is made in delivering improvement where it really matters for local people. I am confident that local authorities and partners will rise to this challenge.

John Healey
Minister for Local Government

Introduction

- 1.** The new performance framework for local government, which we outlined in the White Paper *Strong and Prosperous Communities* is about improving the quality of life in places and better public services. It brings together national standards and priorities set by Government with local priorities informed by the vision developed by the local authority and its partners. A clear set of national outcomes and a single set of national indicators by which to measure progress against them are a key building block for the new framework.
- 2.** In October, as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR), the Government announced a new single set of 198 national indicators for English local authorities and local authority partnerships. A list of these indicators, which flow from the priorities identified in Public Service Agreements and Departmental Strategic Objectives announced in the CSR, was published on 11 October 2007 and can be found at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/nationalindicator>.
- 3.** On 8 November 2007, the Government launched a consultation exercise on the detailed definitions it was proposing to use for each of the 198 national indicators. The consultation closed on 21 December 2007. Over 580 responses were received, representing more than 10,000 comments on individual indicators. During the consultation period, Communities and Local Government also ran a number of workshops for local authorities and partner organisations, providing a forum for discussion on issues raised in the consultation document.
- 4.** Following analysis of the consultation responses on the draft Handbook, the Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS) indicator set and Place Survey, which closed on 18 January and 8 February respectively, the Government has decided to drop 1 indicator from the national indicator set and add a new indicator on children and young people's satisfaction with parks and play areas, to be introduced from 2009/10. The introduction of a further 9 indicators, in addition to the three already agreed, will be delayed until 2009/10 making 13 indicators to be introduced in 2009/10.

- 5.** A first release of 138 revised definitions was published on 29 February 2008. This Handbook contains final definitions for all 185 national indicators which will be implemented for 2008/09, together with an outline for those 13 indicators whose introduction will be delayed until 2009/10. It also provides useful information on how the national indicator set will be used within the new performance framework, and arrangements for reporting against the indicators. It is intended to provide a resource for local authorities, their partners and other organisations who will be using the national indicator set to understand how well the Government's priority outcomes are improving in local areas. Feedback on the consultation on the Handbook of Definitions is published separately.
- 6.** Following the consultation on the Place Survey, a manual on the methodology to be followed will be published shortly. The Home Office will publish guidance to police forces and police authorities on technical definitions for the APACS indicators. Definitions for indicators which appear in both APACS and the national indicator set are the same.

Chapter 1: Background

1.1 The national indicators and the new local performance framework

1.1.1 The new local performance framework aims to reform the way in which public services are delivered – in health, welfare, housing, employment, education, communities, economic development, policing and community safety, the environment and beyond. It will help Government to focus on its priorities in a co-ordinated way and transfer power from Whitehall to local authorities and to communities. Devolving power to local authorities and their partners will help them to respond to local priorities resulting in the better provision of public services and improvement of the quality of life of local communities.

1.1.2 The new local performance framework is focussed on outcomes and delivery through better partnership working. Strong partnerships will encourage choice, influence and user involvement in the design of public services.

1.2 Context for changes

1.2.1 The new performance framework was outlined in the Local Government White Paper *Strong and Prosperous Communities*. In common with the rest of the framework, the development of the national indicator set has been guided by the following set of principles;

- **Creating a shared endeavour between central and local government and local delivery partners**

1.2.2 The national indicators have been derived from Public Service Agreements (PSAs) and the Departments' Strategic Objectives (DSOs) and agreed across Government through the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review. The outcomes they measure and the indicators themselves provide a clear statement of Government's priorities for delivery by local government and its partners over the next three years. They will be the only indicators on which central government will be able to set targets for local government.

1.2.3 There are many services and activities undertaken by local government, alone or in partnership, which are not directly reflected in the national indicator set but which will continue to be important to local areas and the people they serve as well as to business. We think it is more appropriate that these are performance managed locally – with local authorities and their partners setting priorities, determining performance indicators and monitoring and reviewing performance and being accountable for all delivery to their citizens. The national indicator set provides clarity about the balance between national and local priorities.

- **A focus on improving outcomes for local people, local businesses and local places rather than on processes, institutions and inputs.**

1.2.4 We have sought to ensure that the national indicators measure progress against outcomes for local people and local businesses, including taking into account the recommendations of the Sub National Review of Economic Development and Regeneration. Where process or input indicators have been included it is in areas which Government considers to be important but where outcome measures cannot easily or sensibly be set (such as safeguarding children), in new policy areas where outcomes have yet to be tested, or for cross-cutting issues that directly underpin better outcomes (such as efficiency and service transformation).

- **Rigorous performance management**

1.2.5 By reducing the number of indicators required by Government, more focus can be given to the performance management of the 198 indicators in the national set, with a particular focus on driving the ambition of the priorities identified in the Local Area Agreement (LAA). The comparative information provided will allow judgements to be made by central government and regulators as to where performance is better or worse and focus attention accordingly. There will be a single system for reporting information on performance against the indicators which will work on a 'collect once, use numerous times' (COUNT) basis and ensure that all those who need it have access to the most up-to-date information available, allowing more systematic use of the information to be made.

- **Empowering local people to judge the quality of their local services relative to others.**

1.2.6 It will be for local authorities and their partners to report to their citizens and users on their performance during the year, including against the national indicator set, as they consider appropriate. Performance against each of the 198 indicators will be published annually by the Audit Commission, as part of the Comprehensive Area Assessment, for every LAA area allowing the public to compare the services they receive.

- **Effective partnership**

1.2.7 The national indicator set covers both services delivered alone and in partnership and encourages local authorities and their partners to work together to deliver improved outcomes. The indicators that measure outcomes which require joint-working by different local partners appear in the performance frameworks for each of those partners (eg the national

indicators for community safety are also used in the Assessments of Policing and Community Safety).

- **Making the best use of scarce resources by driving out waste and duplication.**

1.2.8 This is a single set of indicators which replaces all previous Central Government sets for local government including BVPIs and PAF, removing duplication and wasted effort. It represents a drastic reduction in the number of indicators against which local government is required to report. In addition, Government is committed to working with other bodies who have powers to set indicators for local government, to seek ways for them to achieve their outcomes in a way that fits with the new local performance framework.

1.3 Developing the national indicator set

1.3.1 The national indicator set has been developed as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR). The indicators measure success in local delivery of the Government’s priority outcomes expressed through the Public Service Agreements (PSAs) set out in the CSR, or Departments’ Strategic Objectives (DSOs) and are therefore key to ensuring Government achieves its aspirations for the three-year Spending Review period. The table below sets out how the indicators relate to PSAs and DSOs.

Public Service Agreements, Service Transformation Agreement and Departmental Strategic Objectives to which the indicators relate

PSAs, STA and DSOs	National Indicator number
PSA 2 Improve the skills of the population on the way to ensuring a world-class skills base by 2020	NI 161, NI 162, NI 163, NI 164, NI 165
PSA 5 Deliver reliable and efficient transport networks that support economic growth	NI 167
PSA 7 Improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions	NI 151
PSA 8 Maximise employment opportunity for all	NI 151, NI 152
PSA 9 Halve the number of children in poverty by 2010-11, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020.	NI 116

PSAs, STA and DSOs	National Indicator number
PSA 10 Raise the educational achievement of all children and young people	NI 72, NI 73, NI 74, NI 75, NI 78, NI 79, NI 80
PSA 11 Narrow the gap in educational achievement between children from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers	NI 92, NI 93, NI 94, NI 95, NI 96, NI 97, NI 98, NI 99, NI 100, NI 101, NI 102, NI 106
PSA 12 Improve the health and well-being of children and young people	NI 50, NI 52, NI 53, NI 54, NI 55
PSA 13 Improve children and young people's safety	NI 70
PSA 14 Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success	NI 110, NI 111, NI 112, NI 115, NI 117
PSA 15 Address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief	NI 3, NI 140
PSA 16 Increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education or training	NI 143, NI 144, NI 145, NI 146, NI 147, NI 148, NI 149, NI 150
PSA 17 Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and well-being in later life	NI 137, NI 138, NI 139
PSA 18 Promote better health and well-being for all	NI 120, NI 123, NI 136
PSA 19 Ensure better care for all	NI 126, NI 127
PSA 20 Increase long term housing supply and affordability	NI 154, NI 155, NI 156
PSA 21 Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities	NI 1, NI 2, NI 4
PSA 23 Make communities safer	NI 15, NI 16, NI 17, NI 18, NI 19, NI 21, NI 26, NI 28, NI 29, NI 32, NI 34
PSA 25 Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs	NI 20, NI 38, NI 39, NI 40, NI 41, NI 42
PSA 26 Reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from international terrorism	NI 35, 36

PSAs, STA and DSOs	National Indicator number
PSA 27 Lead the global effort to avoid dangerous climate change	NI 185, NI 186, NI 188
PSA 28 Secure a healthy natural environment for today and the future	NI 194
STA (The Service Transformation Agreement)	NI 14
BERR DSO Promote the creation and growth of business and a strong enterprise economy across all regions	NI 166, NI 171, NI 172
BERR DSO Ensure all departments and agencies deliver better regulation for the private, public and third sectors	NI 182, NI 183
Communities and Local Government DSO Support local government that empowers individuals and communities and delivers high quality services efficiently	NI 3, NI4, NI 179
Communities and Local Government DSO Improve the supply, environmental performance and quality of housing that is more responsive to the needs of individuals, communities and the economy	NI 141, NI 142, NI 154, NI 155, NI 156, NI 158, NI 160
Communities and Local Government DSO Build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, sub-regions and local areas, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation	NI 5, NI 170
Communities and Local Government DSO To develop communities that are cohesive, active and resilient to extremism	NI 1, NI 2, NI 35

PSAs, STA and DSOs	National Indicator number
Communities and Local Government DSO Provide a more efficient, effective and transparent planning system that supports and facilitates sustainable development, including the Government's objectives in relation to housing growth, infrastructure delivery, economic development and climate change	NI 157, NI 159
Communities and Local Government DSO Ensure safer communities by providing the framework for the Fire and Rescue Service and other agencies to prevent and respond to emergencies	NI 49
CO DSO Build an effective UK intelligence community in support of UK national interests, and the capabilities to deal with disruptive challenges to the UK	NI 37
CO DSO Drive delivery of the Prime Minister's cross-cutting priorities to improve outcomes for the most excluded people in society and enable a thriving third sector	NI 6, NI 7
DCMS DSO Encourage more widespread enjoyment of culture and sport	NI 8, NI 9, NI 10, NI 11
DCSF DSO Secure the well-being and health of children and young people	NI 51, NI 55, NI 56, NI 57, NI 58
DCSF DSO Close the gap in educational achievement for children from disadvantaged backgrounds	NI 81, NI 82, NI 103, NI 104, NI 105, NI 107, NI 108, NI 109
DCSF DSO Safeguard the young and vulnerable	NI 59, NI 60, NI 61, NI 62, NI 63, NI 64, NI 65, NI 66, NI 67, NI 68, NI 69, NI 70, NI 71
DCSF DSO Achieve world class standards in education	NI 76, NI 77, NI 83, NI 84, NI 86, NI 87, NI 88, NI 89

PSAs, STA and DSOs	National Indicator number
DCSF DSO Ensure young people are participating and achieving their potential to 18 and beyond	NI 85, NI 90, NI 91
DCSF DSO Keep children and young people on the path to success	NI 113, NI 114
Defra DSO: Climate change tackled internationally; and through domestic action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	NI 187
Defra DSO: Economy and society resilient to environmental risk and adapted to the impacts of climate change	NI 189, NI 190
Defra DSO: Sustainable patterns of consumption and production	NI 191, NI 192, NI 193
Defra DSO A healthy, resilient, productive and diverse natural environment	NI 195, NI 196, NI 197
DfT DSO To sustain economic growth and improved productivity through reliable and efficient transport networks	NI 168, NI 169, NI 177, NI 178
DfT DSO To enhance access to jobs, services and social networks including for the most disadvantaged	NI 175, NI 176
DfT DSO To strengthen the safety and security of transport	NI 47, NI 48
DH DSO Ensure better health and well-being for all	NI 119, NI 121, NI 122, NI 125
DH DSO Ensure better care for all	NI 124, NI 128, NI 129, NI 131, NI 132, NI 133, NI 135
DH DSO Better value for all	NI 134
DIUS DSO Improve the skills of the population throughout their working lives to create a workforce capable of sustaining economic competitiveness, and enable individuals to thrive in the global economy	NI 174

PSAs, STA and DSOs	National Indicator number
HO DSO Help people feel secure in their homes and local communities	NI 17, NI 21, NI 24, NI 27, NI 40, NI 41
HO DSO Cut crime, especially violent, drug and alcohol related crime	NI 28, NI 30, NI 33 Indicators as listed in PSA 23
HO DSO Secure our borders and control migration for the benefit of our country	NI 12, NI 13
DWP DSO Maximise employment opportunity for all	NI 118, NI 153, NI 173
DWP DSO Pay our customers the right benefits at the right time	NI 180, NI 181
MoJ DSO Support the efficient and effective delivery of justice	NI 43, NI 44, NI 45, NI 46

1.3.2 In drawing up PSAs and DSOs, Departments consulted key stakeholders, particularly those organisations which will be partners in delivering their objectives. In addition, we sought the views of both the Local Government Association and the Audit Commission during the development period. The list of 198 headline indicators was announced on 11 October 2007.

1.4 Consultation process and outcomes

1.4.1 Between 8 November and 21 December 2007 the Government ran a consultation exercise to seek views of local authorities, local partners and other key stakeholders on the proposed technical definitions for the 198 national indicators.

1.4.2 As a result of feedback from the consultation on the draft Handbook, together with that from the consultations on the Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS) indicator set and Place Survey, which closed on 18 January and 8 February respectively, the Government decided to drop one indicator – NI 31 – Re-offending rate of registered sex offenders. It was also agreed to delay the introduction of a further 9 indicators, in addition to those three already announced in October 2007, until 2009/10. The consultation responses have also informed revisions to the definitions of the national indicators.

- 1.4.3** Following finalisation of the DCSF's DSO Structure, and the announcement of a substantial investment in play backed up by a play strategy in the Children's Plan, we have agreed with the DCSF that it would be appropriate to add an indicator on play into the National Indicator set from 2009/10, subject to technical consultation. This indicator is drawn from the Tellus Survey, now into its second year, which forms the basis for a number of existing DCSF indicators in the National Indicator set.
- 1.4.4** A first release of 138 revised definitions was published on 29 February 2008. Further work was required to finalise definitions for the remaining indicators, including those which are also included in the Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS) indicator set, or where data will be provided through the Place Survey, both of which were subject to separate consultations running to later timetables.
- 1.4.5** This document is the final Handbook, which contains definitions for all 185 national indicators to be introduced in April 2008, together with outline definitions for those which will be delayed until 2009/10. Work will continue on development of those indicators that will be delayed, with a consultation exercise on the technical definitions anticipated to take place in Summer 2008.

1.5 Other relevant publications

- 1.5.1** The following documents are either available or due to be published shortly;

Feedback on consultation on the Handbook of Definitions
www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/nationalindicatorssummary

Guidance on definitions for Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS):
<http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/performance-and-measurement/assessment-methods/assessment-technical-guidance/>

Guide to the Data Interchange Hub
www.communities.gov.uk/hub

Feedback on consultation on Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS):
<http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/apacs>

Place Survey methodology manual (to be published shortly)

Chapter 2: How the national indicator set will work

2.1 The national indicators and the wider performance framework

2.1.1 The national indicators will be the only indicators against which local authorities' performance, alone or in partnership, will be reported to Central Government. They will therefore be the only measures against which Government can agree targets with a local authority or partnership, through Local Area Agreements (LAAs), and the only trigger for performance management by Central Government, other than concerns highlighted by the inspectorates in the Comprehensive Area Assessment or other inspection activity.

2.1.2 Regardless of which have been agreed for designated targets in the LAA (see below), performance against all 198 of the national indicators will be reported at the spatial level and on the frequency determined as part of each indicator's technical definition.

2.2 The national indicators and Local Area Agreements (LAAs)

2.2.1 Local Strategic Partnerships at the single tier or county council level will agree with Central Government up to 35 designated targets for their area as part of their Local Area Agreement. These will reflect local priorities for improvement against the national indicator set. In addition, statutory targets will be set against educational attainment and early years national indicators. Local partners will also agree any additional local targets that they wish, but will not have to report, and will not be performance managed on these by Central Government.

2.2.2 Guidance on the negotiation of Local Area Agreements has been developed in two parts:


- *Negotiating New Local Area Agreements, published on 18 September 2007 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/negotiatingnewlaas>; and*
- *Development of the New LAA Framework Operational Guidance 2007 published 20 November 2007 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/laaoperationalguidance>*

2.2.3 Around half of the national indicators are existing indicators, or based on existing data sources. For these indicators there is data available which can be used to inform target setting. For some of the new indicators there are existing data sources which are similar to those for the new national indicator, and which can be used to inform the target setting process. However for the remaining new indicators for which there is no data

available to inform target setting, there will be no baselines available to inform the negotiation of LAA targets to be signed off by June 2008. For these new measures Government Offices will be able to provide advice on a case by case basis, as approaches from Departments will vary. For some new indicators, especially those without any local data which could inform target setting, options may include deciding to set a target of a certain % over baseline, informed by local source information, and to confirm the baseline at the annual review, or retaining the indicator as a placeholder in the LAA and setting a target at the annual review stage.

- 2.2.4** To assist local authorities and partners in negotiating of LAAs and agreeing targets, we have also published information on performance against those indicators which already exist, and are sufficiently defined to be identified. They are on the Floor Targets Interactive website <http://www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/> which has been recently relaunched and which permits a range of benchmarking, longitudinal and comparative analyses to be performed on this data. Additional data sets and updated data are being added as they become available.

2.3 Spatial levels

- 2.3.1** The technical definitions which follow in Annexes 1 – 4 set out the spatial level at which performance against the national indicators will be reported (primarily either single tier and county council or single tier and district level). This means that, for example, if an indicator is defined for reporting at the district level and there are 6 districts in a county, there will be 6 figures reported for that national indicator. The performance of district councils will therefore only be reported for those indicators which are defined at the district spatial level. A spreadsheet detailing the spatial level at which each indicator will be reported and the organisation providing the data is available at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/performanceframeworkpartnerships/nationalindicators/spatiallevels>. 

- 2.3.2** Where it is considered useful – or in some cases where MAAs are agreed – the data specified at one level could then be aggregated to provide results at higher spatial levels.

- 2.3.3** We want to minimise the need for variations in reporting, while ensuring that we do not create an unreasonable burden universally. It is therefore important that the national indicators are defined at the correct spatial level. The spatial level for collecting and reporting national indicators is intended to set the lowest spatial level at which national reporting – and therefore national performance management – will be required. The

only exception will be if a Local Strategic Partnership wants to agree a designated target in its LAA that is set at a lower spatial level. In such cases, they will do so on the basis that they will voluntarily report performance at this level in addition to the national indicator requirements.¹

2.4 The national indicators and Multi-Area Agreements (MAAs)

2.4.1 Some sub-regions will be negotiating voluntary Multi-Area Agreements (MAAs) to more effectively deliver outcomes that are best delivered across local authority boundaries. It will be for the local partners involved to agree with the GO what indicators they wish to use to track progress against their MAA priorities. They may agree to use measures from the national indicator set or measures from outside of the set which they feel better describe their sub-regional priorities.

2.4.2 Sub-regional targets set as part of an MAA may also be included by constituent local authority areas in their LAA, though Government will not prescribe this. MAA targets derived from indicators in the national indicator set may remain solely within the MAA or also be included in constituent LAAs as part of the designated 'up to 35' targets or as a local target. MAA targets drawn from indicators outside of the national indicator set may remain solely within the MAA or be included in constituent LAAs as a local target.

2.4.3 Where an MAA is likely to be agreed after constituent LAAs, GOs and local areas may want to consider how targets should be handled between the two agreements.

2.4.4 MAA partners will need to agree with the GOs the means of reporting against their agreed priorities and targets, though where they are also captured in individual LAAs they will need to be reported on in the way set out in Chapter 3.

2.5 Disaggregation by equalities strands

2.5.1 Local authorities and their partners are subject to a range of statutory equalities duties relating to race, gender and disability. They need to have suitable mechanisms in place, including collection and monitoring of information, to monitor and deliver on these duties.

¹ For further information on agreeing targets in LAAs, please refer to *Development of the new LAA Framework – operational guidance 2007* at [http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/local government/laaoperationalguidance](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/local%20government/laaoperationalguidance)

- 2.5.2** As with spatial level, disaggregation of data by equalities strand could be used to identify groups of people within an area who are disadvantaged in relation to the outcome being measured by the indicator, and to enable local authorities and their partners to set targets aimed specifically at delivering improvement for those groups in the LAA.
- 2.5.3** Where Government wants to be able to agree targets that relate to particular groups through LAAs, specific measures have been included in the indicator set for these groups (eg educational attainment for BME pupils). For other indicators that are defined at the universal population level, but where that data is already broken down for different groups for equalities management, we are considering whether reporting of the data for those different equalities categories should also be required at national level. That would enable comparison between areas and ensure data is available for benchmarking, local decision-making and priority setting which needs to take equalities issues into account.
- 2.5.4** In many cases, it will be possible to do this without any additional burden on local partners, eg where the data for the national indicator is already available through an existing source (eg schools data). When we consulted on the draft Handbook of Definitions, we asked for views on which indicators it would be most useful to provide disaggregated data on. We are drawing up a programme of work to identify the scope for disaggregation of national indicators, based on these responses. More detail can be found in *Feedback on Consultation* published alongside this Handbook.
- 2.5.5** If Local Strategic Partnerships want to agree designated targets in their LAA for a particular sub-group or groups of a national indicator defined at the universal population level, they may seek to do so on the basis that they will voluntarily report the performance against that group in addition to the national indicator requirements.
- 2.5.7** The *Development of the New LAA Framework Operational Guidance 2007* gives more detail as to how target setting for smaller areas within an authority or subsets of the general population will work.
- 2.5.8** Local authorities and their partners are also encouraged to consider additional means by which they can improve the stock of data on equalities groups without undue burden. This may help inform future LAA negotiations.

2.6 Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA)

- 2.6.1** Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA) will be introduced from 1 April 2009 as part of the new local performance framework, replacing the Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA), childrens services Joint Area Reviews and Annual Performance Assessments, and social care star ratings. CAA will focus more on outcomes, on citizens' experiences and perspectives, and on areas rather than individual institutions. Its scope will encompass all outcomes delivered by local authorities working alone or in partnership.
- 2.6.2** The inspectorates consulted on their initial thinking on the framework for the new CAA over winter 2007/08, and carried out some action learning in several local areas to explore the issues on which they needed to carry out further work. They will be building on this consultation and action learning to develop a detailed methodology for CAA, on which they will consult again in summer 2008 and carry out further action learning in a wider range of local areas to test the methodology in practice. The final CAA methodology will be published in early 2009.
- 2.6.3** One of the four key components of the CAA will be an annual publication of performance for each area against the national indicator set. The inspectorates will draw the data for this from the national reporting system, so will not place any additional burden on local authorities or their partners.
- 2.6.4** Other elements cover assessments of performance and future prospects for delivery of local priorities in the area, as agreed through LAAs and MAAs, and institutional judgements of performance, efficiency and improvement. To inform all these assessments, the inspectorates will draw on the information in the reporting system, together with local performance management information and self assessments. CAA will be reported annually, to inform local people, local partners and central government. The CAA will also inform the annual review of LAAs led by the GOs.

2.7 London and single purpose authorities

- 2.7.1** A few of the indicators are reported by functional bodies (such as Transport for London) or single purpose authorities (such as passenger transport authorities), which operate in larger areas than individual local area agreements do. These indicators are relevant to local area agreements (or where applicable multi-area agreements).

2.8 Reducing data burdens

2.8.1 The reduction in the number of performance indicators to under 200 forms part of a wider Government commitment to reduce the data burdens on local government. In addition to the national indicators, as the 2006 White Paper made clear, there will be a need for local authorities to report limited additional financial, statistical and contextual data to Central Government for Government financial management or to inform policy. Coupled with the Government's commitment to reduce by 30% by 2010 the total data reporting burden that central departments and their agencies request from the front line (announced at CSR), this represents a public commitment by the Government to reduce the current burden of data collection on local authorities.

In line with this commitment, we are agreeing a process with departments for identifying candidates for burden reduction and we will be aiming to implement significant reductions by April 2009. Already as a result of reducing the number of performance indicators, departments should be in a position to identify some data items which can be discontinued in advance of this date. Our overall aim is to deliver a co-ordinated package of burden reduction for local authorities working alone or in partnership.

2.8.2 The rationalisation of reporting requirements to Government will give local authorities and their partners more space to focus on ensuring they have the right information for local management and accountability. Local information management systems will need to be robust and transparent, so that they can inform:

- the evidence base for developing Sustainable Communities Strategies and negotiating LAAs;
- the independent external challenge of the inspectorates through the Comprehensive Area Assessment; and
- engagement, support and intervention by Central Government, co-ordinated through Government Offices, where necessary.

2.8.3 As the indicator set was developed, Government sought to avoid imposing unnecessary burdens on local authorities and their partners. So, in many cases, national indicators are either existing indicators which are continuing, or draw on existing data sources, either as they are used at present or bringing them together in new ways. In addition, where data on performance against the indicators is provided from sources other than the local authority and partners, we will not be asking for collection to be duplicated at a local level. There will only be a relatively small proportion of indicators which will require new data collections by local authorities and their partners. For each indicator the data source is identified in the guidance.

Chapter 3: Reporting arrangements and information system

3.1.1 The Government is committed to reducing the public sector data reporting burden. As well as significantly reducing the number of national indicators it wants to streamline the processes for reporting these indicators. The aim is to implement a new system that adopts the COUNT (collect once, use numerous times) principal.

3.2 A new system for reporting data on the national indicators

3.2.1 The Government has developed the Data Interchange Hub (the Hub) in partnership with Government Departments, the Audit Commission, IDeA and the Local Government Association (LGA). the development of the Hub also involved working with four authorities in the North West of England, in conjunction with the Government Office for the North West, to assess the business process and technical requirements for the delivery of the new indicators.

3.2.2 The Hub will reduce the burden for local authorities by collecting data about performance against the indicators from many different sources and also ensure that they have all the information they need from one source to gauge their performance against the national indicator set through:

- Working with Government Departments and other providers to pull together the data that they are responsible for providing for reporting on the National Indicator Set. The 'Reporting Organisation' in the definition details which organisation will be responsible for providing the relevant information for each indicator to the Hub. The majority of the national indicators will be reported on in this way. **Local authorities will only need to report information for those indicators where the reporting organisation is shown as 'local authority'**;
- Simplifying as far as possible the actions needed for local authorities and their partners to report against the remaining indicators (i.e. those where the reporting organisation is the local authority) – ultimately we aim to enable the system to electronically collect the relevant data returns by direct system to system exchange of data between authorities (or government departments) and the Hub, where these partners wish to do this (using common data exchange standards);
- Ensuring as far as possible that any indicator only needs to be reported once by making the data in the central repository accessible to local authorities and their partners, GOs, Government Departments and inspectorates – and any others with a legitimate interest. In addition, the system will enable structuring of data returns so that information can be

aggregated up from the reporting level (as defined for each indicator) to higher levels where required;

- Capturing data as quickly as possible, ensuring there is a single source of the most up-to-date data on national indicators – this is a longer term aim which will need to balance the need for the most up to date information being available to LSP partners with the need to ensure data quality and security;
- Developing a system of linked data repositories to make available the widest range of data to LSP partners, inspectorates and government;
- Supporting the development of analysis tools to enable effective use of the data and drive more effective local performance management, national monitoring and inspectorates' judgements, including tracking cross-cutting themes measured through baskets of indicators, and enabling comparisons and benchmarking between different areas. These tools will be external to the Hub but driven by the data on it;
- Using these information sources to provide better information to citizens, driving the empowerment and community development agenda.

3.2.3 The Hub repository will be active from April 2008 and can be found at www.hub.info4local.gov.uk

3.2.4 The Hub Guide provides further information and is available from the Communities and Local Government web site at www.communities.gov.uk/hub. Visitors can register their interest and receive regular news updates on the Hub, national indicators, regional events, and join the Hub Forum.

3.3 Reporting against 2007/08 BVPIs.

3.3.1 With effect from 1 April 2008 the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 has removed the requirement for best value authorities to compile and publish an annual best value performance plan (BVPP). However, savings provisions which retain the requirement for best value authorities to compile a BVPP for a further year, ie by June 2008. The content of this BVPP is restricted to the reporting of outturn performance data on the 2007/08 BVPIs and a statement certifying compliance with the Code of Practice on Workforce Matters. The savings provisions also retain that part of the existing statutory guidance on best value covering the reporting of BVPI performance data and compliance with the Code of Practice on workforce matters. This will ensure that outturn data on the 2007/08 BVPIs is available to feed in to the final year of Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA).

- 3.3.2** It is left to the discretion of authorities how they actually publish or otherwise make available the information but they will need to ensure that it is available to relevant stakeholders. BVPI data should be submitted to the Audit Commission via their electronic data collection (EDC) system by 30 June 2008. Whilst we have not retained the specific requirement for this BVPP to be audited auditors will continue to consider data quality arrangements as part of their Code of Audit Practice responsibilities, and will review some of the BVPI data reported to the Commission for 2007/08.
- 3.3.3** This is a short term one off measure to enable the completion of the current 2007/08 BVPI process and the certification of 2007/08 contracts as well as the smooth transition from the old best value regime to that of the new local performance framework.
- 3.3.4** Data for some BVPIs has historically been drawn from other data returns to Government Departments, which have many uses other than performance management, and can be of interest to both local authorities and central departments. In the interim publication on the national indicators *Update on publication of the final definitions of the national indicators* we set out plans for a review, involving local authorities, which will consider whether it is useful to both central and local government for these data returns to continue now that there is a new set of national indicators, and balance these considerations against any burdens imposed by collection. This review aims to reduce the amount of additional data collected by central government, outside of the National Indicator Set, by at least 20% by April 2009 and at least 30% by May 2010.
- 3.3.5** BVPIs will **not** be set or reported to the Audit Commission after the last returns for 2007/08 are made. However, **until the review of data collections has taken place, it would be helpful if local authorities could continue to collect information for the current range of data returns to Government Departments**, otherwise there is a danger of losing important local and national statistical information. Any data returns that may continue will **not** be used for performance management of local government by central government.

Chapter 4: Data quality management and auditing

- 4.1.1** Traditionally, Government's performance monitoring and management and inspectorates' judgements have relied on data from the last full financial year. This can mean they are taking views that do not reflect the current position locally and can cause delays in responding to under-performance. The new performance framework aims to enable Government and inspectorates to base their activity on more up-to-date data. This will mean that, while post-hoc checking of data quality through audit may still be needed, on a proportionate basis, this will not be sufficient. The **quality of data needs to be improved at the point of collection and reporting**, to ensure it is fit for purpose.
- 4.1.2** Local authorities and their partners are responsible for having in place effective arrangements for managing data quality. The Audit Commission's appointed auditors will review data quality as part of their annual use of resources judgement, which will inform the Comprehensive Area Assessment. The data quality work will involve an assessment of audited bodies' arrangements for data quality, supported by spot checks of relevant data. The Audit Commission has published advice on improving data quality arrangements <http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/reports/NATIONAL-REPORT.asp?CategoryID=&ProdID=F4E13DD0-2808-4f3a-98FF-358AF9010155>.

Chapter 5: Help and advice on the national indicator definitions and reporting system

The Performance Information Team (PI Team) at the Audit Commission will continue to provide advice and guidance to local authorities and their partners on the interpretation of the definitions for the national indicators. Information about what support the team provides and how to contact them can be found at:

<http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/performance/>

Chapter 6: Detailed definitions for the national indicators

6.1 This chapter explains the detailed definitions for each of the national indicators (with the exception of those described at paras 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 below) which follow at Annexes 1 to 4. For each indicator a template is set out as shown below. Further information is given in the following paragraphs.

Indicator number and title			
Is data provided by the LA or a local partner?	Y/N	Is this an existing indicator	Y/N
Rationale	Explanation for the inclusion of indicator.		
Definition	<p>Explains how the indicator will be measured and what is being measured. It also includes the precise meaning of any specific terms.</p> <p>It includes information that is essential to the calculation included in the definition.</p> <p>If data from another source is used in the calculation, information on the data provider will be provided.</p>		
Formula	Explanation of the method of calculation		
Worked example	Will show how the definition and formula will work in practice.	Good performance	Will state whether good performance is represented by a higher or lower figure.
Collection interval	Will explain the frequency of collection	Data Source	Will give information on data series used, the form on which data will be collected and whether the collection is specifically for the national indicator set.
Return Format	Will explain what the data should look like	Decimal Places	Number of decimal places required
Reporting organisation	Will provide information on the organisation which will be providing the data, i.e. Office for National Statistics and Government Department to the Data Interchange Hub.		
Spatial level	Will provide information on the area for which data should be reported.		
Further Guidance	An explanation of where further information is available either to help with reporting against an indicator or to understand the data that will be provided by another organisation.		

6.2 Important notes on the definition templates

6.2.1 Data provided by the local authority or a local partner: Where this is marked 'Y' the data originates from the local authority or a local partner, but performance against the indicator is not necessarily reported by the local authority or local partner. For example, data on Looked After Children (NIs 58, 61, 62, 63, and 66) is provided by local authorities to DCSF as part of the SSDA903 data collection. DCSF will report (into the Data Interchange Hub) on performance of each local authority against these indicators, based on the information provided via SSDA903. Local authorities will not be expected to report this information again for the purposes of the national indicator set.

6.2.2 New or existing indicators: Where this field is marked 'Y' it signifies an indicator which is either an unchanged indicator (eg a continuation of an existing BVPI) or another unchanged existing data source without the need for new calculation. Where this field is marked 'N' it signifies a new indicator which either will require a new data source or uses an existing data source but requires a new calculation. The table at Annex A shows how the new indicators relate to existing data sources, including where these are, for example, former BVPIs.

6.2.3 Spatial level: Where the spatial level is defined as 'Single tier council' this includes London Boroughs, Metropolitan Authorities, Unitary Authorities, Council of The Isles of Scilly, Common Council of the City of London.

6.3 Place Survey Indicators

6.3.1 Where the data to support an indicator is collected through the Place Survey, a shortened definition is included. The methodology for the Place Survey will be common to all these indicators and will be published shortly in the Place Survey Manual.

6.4 Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS) indicators

6.4.1 Definitions for indicators which are also part of APACS are in a slightly different format, consistent with guidance on APACS issued to police forces and authorities. The exceptions are Place Survey indicators, which follow the format described in para 6.3 and NI 35 and NI 47 which follow the format as detailed in para 6.1.

6.5 Indicators to be introduced from 2009/10

6.5.1 Outline definitions for indicators to be introduced from 2009/10 are included, together with a short description of how each of these will be developed over the next year.

Annex A: National Indicators' relationship to existing data sources

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
1	% of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area	Y	The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey.
2	% of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	N	The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the Citizenship survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the Citizenship survey.
3	Civic participation in the local area	N	The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the Citizenship survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the Citizenship survey.
4	% of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality	Y	The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey.
5	Overall / general satisfaction with local area	N	
6	Participation in regular volunteering	N	The question that feeds this indicator is based on a question previously used in the Citizenship survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the Citizenship survey.
7	Environment for a thriving third sector	N	
8	Adult participation in sport and active recreation	Y	This indicator previously formed part of the Culture Service Assessment for Comprehensive Performance Assessment (ref. C17), although NI 8 also measures certain light intensity sports for those who are 65 and over. CPA will end in 2009.
9	Use of public libraries	N	
10	Visits to museums and galleries	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
11	Engagement in the arts	N	
12	Refused and deferred Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) license applications leading to immigration enforcement activity	N	This indicator has not been published yet and is still to be finalised.
13	Migrants' English language skills and knowledge	N	This is a new indicator.
14	Reducing avoidable contact: minimising the proportion of customer contact that is of low or no value to the customer	N	
15	Serious violent crime	Y	APACS INDICATOR. The counting rules will be publicly available from 1 April 2008 at: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/counrules.html
16	Serious acquisitive crime	Y	APACS INDICATOR.
17	Perceptions of anti-social behaviour	Y	APACS INDICATOR. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the BCS. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey but different to the BCS.
18	Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision	N	APACS INDICATOR. There is no baseline data available for re-offending at the local authority level. For this reason the probation area model for the financial year 07/08 will be used to predict re-offending at the local authority level from October 2008 onwards.
19	Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders	Y	APACS INDICATOR. See YJB counting rules 2007/08 for details of current YOT measure (pp 40-57). However, it should be noted that the cohort period and the methodology in the revised measure has changed to align with the new PSA, and to provide a good proxy for the national picture against this PSA. http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/MonitoringPerformance/CountingRules/

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
20	Assault with injury crime rate	N	APACS INDICATOR.
21	Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police	Y	APACS INDICATOR. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey.
22	Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area	Y	The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the British Crime Survey (BCS). Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the BCS but comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey.
23	Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and consideration	Y	The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and British Crime Survey (BCS). Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the BCS but comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey.
24	Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour	N	APACS INDICATOR
25	Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour	N	APACS INDICATOR
26	Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence	N	APACS INDICATOR
27	Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police	N	APACS INDICATOR
28	Serious knife crime rate	Y	APACS INDICATOR
29	Gun crime rate	N	APACS INDICATOR
30	Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders	N	APACS INDICATOR

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
31	Re-offending rate of registered sex offenders	DELETED	Following the consultation on the National Indicator Set which was carried out in November and December 2007, and the Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS) consultation which was carried out in January and February 2008, this indicator has been deleted from both sets.
32	Repeat incidents of domestic violence	N	APACS INDICATORS
33	Arson incidents	Y	APACS INDICATORS. Information on deliberate fires previously collected as BV 206.
34	Domestic violence – murder	Y	APACS INDICATORS
35	Building resilience to violent extremism	N	APACS INDICATORS
36	Protection against terrorist attack	N	APACS INDICATORS
37	Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area	N	APACS INDICATORS
38	Drug-related (Class A) offending rate	N	APACS INDICATORS
39	Rate of Hospital Admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol Related Harm	Y	Based on Hospital Episode Statistics and ONS mid-year population estimates. Data will be made available through the Local Alcohol Profiles web site: http://www.nwph.net/alcohol/ . Information on alcohol-related admissions have been published for a long time, but the indicator in its current form was recently created for PSA, VS and NIS purposes. Data are now available from 2002/03 to 2006/07.
40	Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
41	Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem	Y	The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the BCS. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey but different to the BCS.
42	Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem	Y	The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the BCS. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey but different to the BCS.
43	Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody	Y	This indicator is currently a Youth Justice Board set Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for Youth Offending Teams. No specific KPI reference.
44	Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals	Y	This indicator is currently a Youth Justice Board set Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for Youth Offending Teams. No specific KPI reference.
45	Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment	Y	This indicator is currently a Youth Justice Board set Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for Youth Offending Teams. No specific KPI reference.
46	Young Offenders' access to suitable accommodation	Y	This indicator is currently a Youth Justice Board set Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for Youth Offending Teams. No specific KPI reference.
47	People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	Y	This indicator is an updated version of BVPI 99a, last collected in 2007/08
48	Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	Y	This indicator is an updated version of BVPI 99b, last collected in 2007/08

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
49	Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks)	Y	All relevant data for the component parts of the indicator are available from each individual incident report. Population figures used in denominator are provided by the Office for National Statistics. All the information necessary for indicator is available to the local authority (Fire & Rescue Authorities have access to the data they supply to CLG; and CLG publish finalised figures; and population statistics are available to all local authorities).
50	Emotional health of children	N	
51	Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) services	N	
52	Take up of school lunches	N	
53	Prevalence of breast-feeding at 6-8 wks from birth	N	Data will be made available at www.dh.gov.uk/infantfeeding
54	Services for disabled children	N	
55	Obesity in primary school age children in Reception	Y	Data is now available for 2006/07 at http://www.ic.nhs.uk/our-services/improving-patient-care/national-child-measurement-programme
56	Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6	Y	Data is now available for 2006/07 at http://www.ic.nhs.uk/our-services/improving-patient-care/national-child-measurement-programme
57	Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport	N	The consultation responses generated some concerns about the ability to measure the indicator. Taking these concerns into account, the survey to provide the data and the basis of calculation for this indicator are currently being developed.
58	Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
59	Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral	Y	This is the same calculation as JAR/APA indicator 2020SC
60	Percentage of core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement.	Y	This indicator replaces current PI PAF CF/64 (2007/08)
61	Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption following an agency decision that the child should be placed for adoption	N	This indicator replaces Annual Performance Assessment indicator 2058SC
62	Stability of placements of looked after children: number of placements	Y	This indicator replaces PAF CF/A1, JAR/APA 2043SC, as was collected for 2007/08.
63	Stability of placements of looked after children: length of placement	Y	This indicator is based on PAF CF/D78, JAR/APA 2067SC as was collected in 2007/08, with an amendment to the numerator to take account of the total time spent in the previous placement and a placement for adoption.
64	Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more	Y	This indicator replaces current PI PAF CF/C21 and JAR/APA 2036SC (2007/08).
65	Percentage of children becoming the subject of Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time	Y	This indicator replaces PAF CF/A3, as was collected for 2007/08
66	Looked after children cases which were reviewed within required timescales	Y	This indicator replaces current PI PAF CF/C68 and JAR/APA 2064SC (2007/08).
67	Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales	Y	This indicator replaces current PI PAF CF/C20 and JAR/APA 2034SC (2007/08).
68	Percentage of referrals to children's social care going on to initial assessment	Y	This indicator replaces KIGS CH143 and JAR/APA 2017SC (2007/08).

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
69	Children who have experienced bullying	N	
70	Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people	N	
71	Children who have run away from home/care overnight	N	
72	Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy	N	
73	Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2	Y	DCSF Research and Statistics Gateway Generic link http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/index.shtml
74	Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3	Y	DCSF Research and Statistics Gateway Generic link http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/index.shtml
75	Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths	Y	DCSF Research and Statistics Gateway 2007 outturn figures are contained at http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000768/index.shtml
76	Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above in both English and Maths at KS2	Y	DCSF Research and Statistics Gateway Generic link http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/index.shtml
77	Reduction of schools where fewer than 50% of pupils achieve level 5 or above in both English and Maths at KS3	Y	DCSF Research and Statistics Gateway Generic link http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/index.shtml

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
78	Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*- C grades at GCSE and equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths	Y	DCSF Research and Statistics Gateway Generic link http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/index.shtml
79	Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	Y	DCSF Research and Statistics Gateway 2007 outturn figures are contained at http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000774/index.shtml
80	Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	Y	DCSF Research and Statistics Gateway 2007 outturn figures are contained at http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000774/index.shtml
81	Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	N	
82	Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	N	
83	Achievement at Level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3	Y	Statistical First releases http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/index.shtml DCSF: National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 3 in England, 2006/07 TABLE 10: Percentage of pupils achieving Level 5 or above in the Key Stage 3 tests by Local Authority (LA), Government Office Region and gender
84	Achievement of 2 or more A*- C grades in Science GCSEs or equivalent	N	
85	Post-16 participation in physical sciences (A Level Physics, Chemistry and Maths)	N	
86	Secondary schools judged as having good or outstanding standards of behaviour	Y	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
87	Secondary school persistent absence rate	N	
88	Percentage of schools providing access to extended services	N	
89	Reduction of number of schools judged as requiring special measures and improvement in time taken to come out of the category	N	
90	Take up of 14-19 learning diplomas	N	
91	Participation of 17 year-olds in education or training	N	
92	Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest	Y	Statistical First releases http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/index.shtml DCSF: Foundation Stage Profile Results in England, 2006/07; TABLE E: The standard score and percentage inequality gap in achievement across all 13 assessment scales by Local Authority Area
93	Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	N	
94	Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	N	
95	Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3	N	
96	Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3	N	
97	Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
98	Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4	N	
99	Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	N	
100	Looked after children reaching level 4 in mathematics at Key Stage 2	N	
101	Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and mathematics)	N	
102	Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stages 2 and 4	N	
103	Special Educational Needs – statements issued within 26 weeks	N	
104	The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving Key Stage 2 English and Maths threshold	Y	DCSF Research and Statistics Gateway 2007 outturn figures are contained at http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000759/index.shtml
105	The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving 5 A* - C GCSE including English and Maths	Y	DCSF Research and Statistics Gateway 2007 outturn figures are contained at http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000759/index.shtml
106	Young people from low income backgrounds progressing to higher education	N	
107	Key Stage 2 attainment for Black and minority ethnic groups	N	
108	Key Stage 4 attainment for Black and minority ethnic groups	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
109	Delivery of Sure Start Children's Centres	Y	
110	Young people's participation in positive activities	N	
111	First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17	Y	APACS INDICATOR. See YJB counting rules for 2007/08 as indication of current arrangements, http://www.yjb.gov.uk/en-gb/practitioners/MonitoringPerformance/CountingRules/
112	Under 18 conception rate	Y	Under-18 Conception Statistics 1998-2006 http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/resources-and-practice/IG00200/
113	Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 25 year olds	N	This will be collected in the 1st year as a screening indicator rather than prevalence. This is provided by the HPA and should be at PCT level
114	Rate of permanent exclusions from school	Y	Statistical First releases http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/index.shtml Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions from Schools and Exclusion Appeals in England 2005/06
115	Substance misuse by young people	N	
116	Proportion of children in poverty	N	
117	16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Y	
118	Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families	N	
119	Self-reported measure of people's overall health and wellbeing	N	
120	All-age all cause mortality rate	Y	Mortality from all causes http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
121	Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75	Y	Mortality from all circulatory diseases (under age 75) http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/
122	Mortality rate from all cancers at ages under 75	Y	Mortality from all cancers (under age 75) http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/
123	Stopping smoking	Y	Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services in England http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/nhs-stop-smoking-services
124	People with a long-term condition supported to be independent and in control of their condition	N	
125	Achieving independence for older people through rehabilitation / intermediate care	N	
126	Early Access for Women to Maternity Services	N	
127	Self reported experience of social care users	N	
128	User reported measure of respect and dignity in their treatment	N	
129	End of life care – access to appropriate care enabling people to be able to choose to die at home	N	This is an existing published indicator, but, only down to regional level. It is not an existing published indicator at local level but data is available (raw data on deaths, including those occurring at home from ONS, allowing DH to calculate proportion of deaths at home) at LA and PCT level. Source "ONS death registration data; DH analysis".

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
130	Social Care clients receiving Self Directed Support per 100,000 population	N	Much of this data is already collected for the RAP returns.
131	Delayed transfers of care	N	This information is already available via SitReps/ UNIFY2. Local authorities will need to work with their NHS partners to secure access to the relevant data.
132	Timeliness of social care assessment (all adults)	N	Already available for adults 65+ – this indicator was is similar to that previously collected as PSS PAF indicator D55 part (ii), but now extended to all ages.
133	Timeliness of social care packages following assessment	Y	This indicator was previously collected as PAF AO/D56 and BVPI 196 in 2007/08
134	The number of emergency bed days per head of weighted population	Y	This indicator is 2005-08 a Department of Health Public Service Agreement and a Healthcare Commission indicator. http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/08/69/19/04086919.pdf gives the current set of technical notes defining the PSA target on emergency bed days and reporting progress against it.
135	Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information	N	The underlying data for this indicator is already collected for the RAP returns.
136	People supported to live independently through social services (all adults)	N	
137	Healthy life expectancy at age 65	Y	The methodology for this indicator is well-established, with a baseline for local areas of 2001 from census data.
138	Satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood	Y	This is a well-established question used in the English Housing Survey, which can give national baseline data.
139	The extent to which older people receive the support they need to live independently at home	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
140	Fair treatment by local services	N	The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the Citizenship survey. However, please note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the Citizenship survey.
141	Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living	Y	This indicator is currently known as Key Performance Indicator (KPI) 2 for the Supporting People programme – service users who have moved on in a planned way. Guidance on how the data is collected and measured can be found at: http://www.spkweb.org.uk/Subjects/Quality_and_monitoring/Performance_framework/
142	Percentage of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living	Y	This indicator is currently known as Key Performance Indicator (KPI) 1 for the Supporting People programme – service users who are supported to establish and maintain independent living. Guidance on how the data is collected and measured can be found at: http://www.spkweb.org.uk/Subjects/Quality_and_monitoring/Performance_framework/
143	Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence	Y	The source for both NI 143 and NI 144 is the Offender Assessment System (OASys). The National Offender Management Service (NOMS), which is part of the Ministry of Justice, administer OASys and produce reports based on the data.
144	Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence	Y	The source for both NI 143 and NI 144 is the Offender Assessment System (OASys). The National Offender Management Service (NOMS), which is part of the Ministry of Justice, administer OASys and produce reports based on the data.
145	Adults with learning disabilities in settled accommodation	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
146	Adults with learning disabilities in employment	N	
147	Care leavers in suitable accommodation	Y	The percentage of care leavers at age 19 who are living in suitable accommodation (as judged by the council) JAR/APA 5037SC (2007/08)
148	Care leavers in education, employment or training	N	This indicator is based on PAF CF/A4 but is to be reported as a simple percentage and not as a ratio. That is, the calculation of this indicator is: the number of young people aged 19 who were looked after on 1 April in their 17th year, and who were in EET as a percentage of the total number of young people aged 19 who were looked after on 1 April in their 17th year.
149	Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in settled accommodation	N	
150	Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment	N	
151	Overall Employment rate (working-age)	Y	These are National Statistics collected via ONS' Annual Population Survey (essentially a version of Labour Force Survey with a boosted sample size for better accuracy at local area levels) and can be accessed via the NOMIS website: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/Default.asp
152	Working age people on out of work benefits	Y	Data are presented as a rolling average of 4 quarters to account for seasonal variation. These figures can be accessed at single tier and county council level via ONS' NOMIS website: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/Default.asp
153	Working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
154	Net additional homes provided	Y	Northern and Midlands local authorities report this data directly through the Housing Flows Return. Southern local authorities report to their regional assemblies through the "joint return", which is jointly badged by the regional assembly and CLG.
155	Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	Y	New build completions are as defined in the P2 new build return. Data also provided through the Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA).
156	Number of households living in temporary accommodation	Y	P1E data – total households in temporary accommodation provided under the homelessness legislation
157	Processing of planning applications	Y	Previously collected as BVPI 109a, b and c
158	% non-decent council homes	Y	This is similar to BVPI 184a, however a change has been made to the definition for the treatment of properties where a tenant does not want the work carried out. Landlords are not expected to make a home decent if this is against a tenant's wishes as work can be undertaken when the dwelling is next void (empty). For reporting purposes, these properties are now not counted as non-decent until they are void.
159	Supply of ready to develop housing sites	Y	Based on data provided through the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)
160	Local authority tenants' satisfaction with landlord services	Y	BVPI 74a -Tenant satisfaction with Landlord. Local authorities that are required to report the indicator must use the STATUS standard tenant satisfaction survey method. This was previously specified for the BVPI tenant satisfaction surveys so there will be continuity in methods and authorities, regulators and residents will be able to track results over time.
161	Learners achieving a Level 1 qualification in literacy	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
162	Learners achieving an Entry Level 3 qualification in numeracy	N	
163	Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 2 or higher	N	
164	Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 3 or higher	N	
165	Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 4 or higher	N	
166	Median earnings of employees in the area	N	
167	Congestion – average journey time per mile during the morning peak	Y	For London (TfL), metropolitan areas, Bristol, Nottingham and Leicester, this indicator is the same as that used for the urban congestion PSA
168	Principal roads where maintenance should be considered	Y	This indicator is an updated version of the former Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) 223. It includes the small number of principal motorways but is otherwise the same.
169	Non-principal classified roads where maintenance should be considered	Y	This indicator is the same as the former Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) 224a.
170	Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
171	New business registration rate	N	Current VAT registrations statistics: http://stats.berr.gov.uk/ed/vat/ This is a new series aimed obtaining the best estimates of new business formations. It will replace, by 2009, the current VAT registrations and de-registrations publication currently available on the BERR website. The first publication of the new series, due in October 2008 will contain preliminary estimates of the number of business registrations occurring in 2007, which may be revised in 2009.
172	Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth	N	
173	Flows on to incapacity benefits from employment	N	
174	Skills gaps in the current workforce reported by employers	Y	Details of the National Employer Skills Survey (NESS) can be found at http://research.lsc.gov.uk/LSC+Research/published/ness/
175	Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling	Y	For all areas (except in London and the Isles of Scilly), the indicator should follow the definition used for indicator number LTP1 in the areas final second local transport plan, unless (exceptionally) a revised definition is specifically agreed with the Department for Transport. LTP1 guidance can be found at: http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/ltp/guidance/fltp/fullguidanceonlocaltransport3657
176	Working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes)	Y	Core Accessibility Indicator. More information is available at http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/ltp/coreaccessindicators2005

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
177	Local bus and light rail passenger journeys originating in the authority area	Y	This indicator is an updated version of the former best value performance indicator 102: 'Total local bus passenger journeys originating in the authority area in a year'. There have been no methodological changes from last year, apart from the inclusion of light rail passengers.
178	Bus services running on time	Y	Local transport authorities have already been collecting and reporting this information for their Local Transport Plans (mandatory indicator LTP5). The information, required for LTP5, related to non-timing points for non-frequent services should not be returned or used.
179	Value for money – total net value of ongoing cash-releasing value for money gains that have impacted since the start of the 2008-09 financial year	Y	While councils will no longer be reporting the detail formerly required in the Annual Efficiency Statement (i.e. actions planned and undertaken, assuring maintenance of service quality, and breaking down gains achieved by service sector), they will still be expected to have their own processes in place to track value for money gains from the projects they undertake, ensuring there has been no deterioration in the overall effectiveness of service delivery.
180	The number of changes of circumstances which affect customers' HB/CTB benefit entitlement within the year.	N	
181	Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events	N	NI 181 is based on what is currently PM1 (New Claims) and PM5 (Changes of circumstances). PM1 is formally known as BVPI 78a and PM5 is formally known as BVPI 78b; together these will become NI 181.
182	Satisfaction of business with local authority regulatory services	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
183	Impact of local authority trading standards services on the fair trading environment	N	
184	Food establishments in the area which are broadly compliant with food hygiene law	Y	Based on LA data which is transferred electronically to the Food Standards Agency. The PI uses existing data on business compliance standards for structure, operation hygiene and management controls, and brings the data together within an overall 'broad compliance' score which is a new technical specification
185	CO2 reduction from local authority operations	N	
186	Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the LA area	N	
187	Tackling fuel poverty – % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating	N	
188	Planning to Adapt to Climate Change	N	
189	Flood and coastal erosion risk management	N	
190	Achievement in meeting standards for the control system for animal health	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
191	Residual household waste per household	N	This indicator is similar to the previous BV indicator on total household waste per head (BV 84). There are, however, two key differences: Firstly, NI 191 only measures household waste that is not re-used, recycled or composted. This waste is sometimes referred to as residual or black bag waste. Defra will still publish data on total household waste arisings in the annual Municipal Waste Data statistics. Secondly, NI 191 is measured against households and not population. Again, Defra will still publish both sets of figures in the annual Municipal Waste Management Data as well as data on overall waste arisings (per head and per household).
192	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	Y	This was previously collected as BVPI 82a and 82b for 2007/08. The only key difference is now the inclusion of reuse.
193	Percentage of municipal waste landfilled	N	
194	Air quality – % reduction in NOx and primary PM10 emissions through local authority's estate and operations	N	
195	Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting)	Y	This was previously collected as BVPI 199 in 2007/08 and has remained unchanged.
196	Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping	Y	This indicator is based on data already collected through the Flycapture database.
197	Improved Local Biodiversity – proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented	N	

NI	Title of national indicator	Is this an existing indicator or dataset?	Further information
198	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used	Y	County Councils, Single tier Authorities and Passenger Transport Authorities in England already calculate mode share of travel to school to enable them to set a target for Local Transport Plan Mandatory Indicator number LTP4 and detailed guidance on the methodology and definition of modes of travel is contained in DfT's Updated guidance on the LTP Mandatory Indicator on Mode Share of Journeys to School (LTP4) August 2006. The same methodology should be used to collect data, calculate mode share and set targets for the LAA Mode Share of Travel to School Indicator, although the headline indicator is different from LTP4
199	Children and young people's satisfaction with parks and play areas	N	This indicator has not been published yet and is still to be finalised.