Greater Manchester Strategy: first performance report

April 2018

GMCA BOLTON BURY MANCHESTER OLDHAM ROCHDALE SALFORD STOCKPORT TAMESIDE TRAFFORD WIGAN

Performance report

- This version of the dashboard provides the first assessment of performance against headline GMS targets compared to the baseline position
  - where new data have been released, RAG ratings for the headline indicators report on progress towards the 2020 targets, assessing whether we are on track against projected trajectory
  - where the baseline data have not yet been updated, the RAG ratings for the headline indicators are based on comparison with the national average. A similar approach has been adopted for the RAG ratings for the secondary indicators, which do not have targets associated with them (see the key on slide 5)
  - the ‘Context and challenges’ narrative has been populated for the ten priorities, commenting on performance and drawing out insight and intelligence to inform ongoing decision-making and activity
- In light of significant consultation with GM governance, locality and partner agency representatives and policy leads, the following further changes have been made …
  - Priority 2: moving Key Stage 2 attainment from a ‘supporting indicator’ to a ‘headline indicator’, changing the approach to reporting GCSE attainment, and removing the previous anti-social behaviour supporting indicator
  - Priority 3 and 4: moving supporting indicators on unemployment and out-of-work benefits from Priority 4 to Priority 3, and incorporating new supporting indicators on employment rates for ethnic minority groups and people with disabilities under Priority 4
  - Priority 5: revising the air quality measures and targets
  - Priority 9: introducing a new supporting indicator on CQC ratings of GM adult social care locations
  - noting caveats in the priority slides where the indicator / data are less robust than we would like
  - providing details of the sources for the data in the annexed slides
- Next steps
  - develop the scope of the proposed ‘State of GM’ report, and work with the University of Manchester’s Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit to consider options for distributional analysis to underpin performance reporting
  - explore the potential to develop an online, public-facing version of the performance dashboard
  - continue to develop the dashboard as an iterative tool, incorporating new indicators and data if they become available and add value

Outcomes framework

Greater Manchester Strategy vision

Our vision is to make Greater Manchester one of the best places in the world to grow up, get on and grow old

- A place where all children are given the best start in life and young people grow up inspired to exceed expectations
- A place where people are proud to live, with a decent home, a fulfilling job, and stress-free journeys the norm. But if you need a helping hand you'll get it
- A place of ideas and invention, with a modern and productive economy that draws in investment, visitors and talent
- A place where people live healthy lives and older people are valued
- A place at the forefront of action on climate change, with clean air and a flourishing natural environment
- A place where all voices are heard and where, working together, we can shape our future

… underpinned by these enablers

- Communities in control
- People at the heart of everything we do
- An integrated approach to place-shaping
- Leadership and accountability
- Taking control of our future

… delivered through these priorities → **… leading to these shared outcomes**

Children starting school ready to learn	• All GM children starting school ready to learn
Young people equipped for life	• Reduced number of children in need of safeguarding • All young people in education, employment or training following compulsory education
Good jobs, with opportunities to progress and develop	• Increased number of GM residents in sustained, 'good' employment • Improved skills levels
A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester	• Improved economic growth and reduced inequality in economic outcomes across GM places and population groups • Increased business start-ups and inward investment, and improved business performance
World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving	• Improved transport networks and more sustainable GM neighbourhoods • Reduced congestion • Future-proofed digital infrastructure that fully supports commercial activity, social engagement and public service delivery in GM
Safe, decent and affordable housing	• High quality housing, with appropriate and affordable options for different groups • No one sleeping rough on GM's streets
A green city region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all	• Reduced carbon emissions and air pollution, more sustainable consumption and production, and an outstanding natural environment • Increased local, national and international awareness of, pride in, and engagement with GM's culture, leisure and visitor economy
Safe and strong communities	• People feeling safe and that they belong • Reduced crime, reoffending and antisocial behaviour, and increased support for victims • More sustainable GM neighbourhoods
Healthy lives, with quality care available for those that need it	• More people supported to stay well and live at home for as long as possible • Improved outcomes for people with mental health needs • Reduced obesity, smoking, alcohol and drug misuse
An age-friendly city region	• People live in age-friendly neighbourhoods • Inclusive growth and reduced inequality across GM places and population groups • Reduced social isolation and loneliness

… impacting on wider conditions (GMS targets). By 2020 …

- • Meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of children reaching a 'good level of development' by the end of reception
- • 1,000 fewer looked-after children
  • Meet or exceed the national average Attainment 8 score per pupil at the end of Key Stage 4
  • 16-17 year old NEETs below the national average
- • Median resident earnings will exceed £23,000
  • 70,000 more residents with Level 4+ qualifications
  • 50,000 fewer residents with sub-Level 2 qualifications
- • GVA per job will exceed £44,500
  • 60,000 more GM employees will be earning above the Real Living Wage
  • 21,500 more residents will be in employment
  • At least 5,000 more business start-ups pa
- • 32% of journeys to work will use modes other than the car
  • The average download speed across fibre, cable, mobile and wireless will exceed 60 Mbps
- • More than 10,000 net new homes will be built pa
  • End rough sleeping
- • Reduce CO_2 emissions to 11mt
  • Av. NO_2 concentrations below 30mg/m^3 and no monitoring sites exceeding 10mg/m^3 for PM2.5
  • Halve the gap with the national average for visits to the natural environment
  • 5% pa growth in participation at cultural events
- • Victimisation rates (household and personal crime) in line with or below the England & Wales average
  • Meet or exceed the national average for the % of service users who have enough social contact
- • Improving premature mortality will result in: (i) 160 fewer deaths due to cardiovascular disease pa; (ii) 350 fewer deaths from cancer pa; (iii) 150 fewer deaths from respiratory disease pa
  • 33,600 more people pa will be supported with evidence-based psychological therapies
- • 90% of people aged over 50 will identify their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly
  • 5,000 more 50-64 year olds will be in employment

Performance Dashboard

April 2018 performance report

All figures are accurate as of 30th March 2018

Key	
Performance	**Direction of Travel**
G Matching or exceeding ambition	⬆ Improving
A Below ambition (within 10%)	⬇ Declining
R Significantly below ambition (more than 10%)	⬄ Unchanged

Unless otherwise stated, RAG ratings for headline indicators are based on a comparison to the expected target position, whilst sub-indicators are based on a comparison to the England average.

WAP = working-age population (16-64)

Priority 1 - Children starting school ready to learn

GMS targets

By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of children reaching a '**good level of development**' by the end of reception

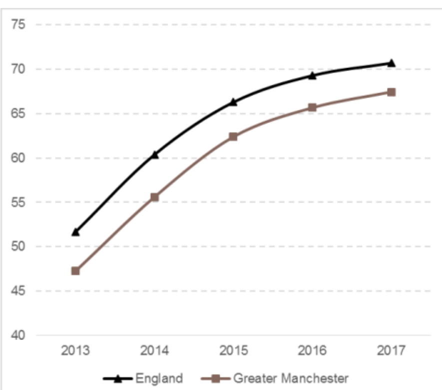
A

67.5%

of children in GM had reached a 'good level of development' by the the end of reception, as of 2017

2.1 percentage points
behind the expected target trajectory

1.8 percentage points
higher than 2016



Proportion of children who are school ready at aged 5 (2017) and percentage point change on the previous year

Bolton	66.1	1.5
Bury	68.7	-0.2
Manchester	66.2	2.5
Oldham	63.7	3.2
Rochdale	63.8	0.5
Salford	67.6	2.3
Stockport	71.6	2.0
Tameside	66.0	3.0
Trafford	73.0	-0.8
Wigan	69.3	2.3
GM	67.5	1.8
England	70.7	1.4

By 2020, 70 **fewer very small babies** will be born every year, narrowing the gap with the projected national average for the number of low birth weight, at-term births

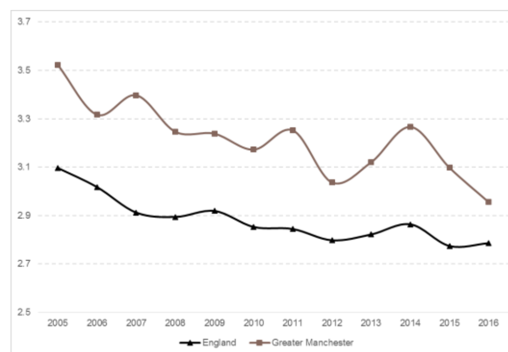
G

3.0% (973)

of live births at term were low birth weight (<2500g) in 2016

0.1 percentage points
behind the expected target trajectory

0.1 percentage points (16)
fewer than 2015



Proportion of at term births that were low birth weight (<2500g) in 2016

Bolton	2.9
Bury	2.4
Manchester	3.3
Oldham	3.7
Rochdale	3.3
Salford	2.8
Stockport	2.0
Tameside	3.2
Trafford	2.2
Wigan	2.9
GM	3.0
England	2.8

By 2020, all early years settings will be rated **'good' or 'outstanding' by OFSTED**, an increase from 90% in 2016

G

92.5%

of early years settings were rated as **'good' or 'outstanding**" as of August 2017

5.0 percentage points
higher than August 2016

0.1 percentage points
ahead of the expected target trajectory

Percentage of inspected providers rated as Good or Outstanding as of August 2017, and percentage point change since August 2016

Bolton	95.9%	2.1
Bury	92.9%	7.2
Manchester	85.0%	3.3
Oldham	91.4%	9.4
Rochdale	92.1%	2.0
Salford	91.5%	4.8
Stockport	96.9%	4.4
Tameside	93.5%	8.3
Trafford	96.1%	6.0
Wigan	90.5%	3.2
GM	92.5%	5.0
England	93.7%	2.7

Supporting indicators

As of Q3 2017/18, **12.3%** of GM mothers were known to be smokers at the time of delivery, down **1.0 percentage points** compared to the same quarter in the previous year

1.7 percentage points above the England average

R

The rate of dental extractions with decay as the primary diagnosis amongst GM 0-4 year olds was **33 per 10,000** in 2015-16, a reduction of **3 per 10,000** compared to the previous year

43% higher than the England average

R

Context and challenges

- Greater Manchester has seen an improvement in school readiness since 2012/13, from 47% to 67.5% in 2017. But the gap with the national average has persisted, closing only very marginally in recent years. Every GM district has improved, but at varying rates. Each district will need to continue to improve significantly if GM is collectively to ensure that every child is 'school ready' by age 5.
- GM has had an Early Years Delivery Model in place since 2012, but implementation has been patchy and under threat from continued austerity.
- GM lags significantly on some key early years indicators which predict poor future outcomes, with one of the highest smoking in pregnancy rates in the country and oral health that is significantly worse than the national average. However, other parts of the UK have demonstrated that significant improvements can be delivered, and these areas are being prioritised in the Greater Manchester Population Health Plan, including programmes to reduce smoking in pregnancy and improve infant oral health.
- Improved early years outcomes are a fundamental foundation for achieving each of the aims within the Greater Manchester Strategy. To do this, following the School Readiness Summit last year, we are developing a comprehensive school readiness plan for GM to deliver the investment and implementation of reforms required to drive improvements in school readiness in every part of GM.

Priority 2 – Young people equipped for life

GMS targets

A ↓ By 2020, there will be 1,000 fewer **looked after children** in GM, a reduction of more than 20% on 2016 levels

As of March 2017, there were **5,245 looked after children** in GM, **up by 135** compared to March 2016

8.5% behind the target trajectory

	Rate per 10,000 children <18		
	2016	**2017**	**Change**
Bolton	85	87	2.4%
Bury	72	82	13.9%
Manchester	107	97	-9.3%
Oldham	72	84	16.7%
Rochdale	95	89	-6.3%
Salford	103	95	-7.8%
Stockport	47	53	12.8%
Tameside	87	105	20.7%
Trafford	61	70	14.8%
Wigan	72	66	-8.3%
GM	**82**	**84**	**1.6%**
England	60	62	3.3%

G ↑ By 2020, the proportion of GM **Key Stage 2 pupils** achieving the expected level of achievement in reading, writing and maths (RWM) will continue to meet or exceed the England average

Note: new headline indicator and target

62% of GM Key Stage 2 pupils achieved the expected level of attainment (RWM) in 2017, **up from 55%** in 2016

Equal to the England average

	2016	2017	Change
Bolton	56	61	8.9%
Bury	55	63	14.5%
Manchester	52	60	15.4%
Oldham	47	57	21.3%
Rochdale	51	56	9.8%
Salford	57	61	7.0%
Stockport	58	64	10.3%
Tameside	55	60	9.1%
Trafford	66	72	9.1%
Wigan	57	66	15.8%
GM	**55**	**62**	**12.4%**
England (state schools)	54	62	14.8%

A By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average Attainment 8 score per pupil at the end of Key Stage 4, with all districts demonstrating significant progress in closing the attainment gap across their schools

Note: this indicator replaces the no longer reported 5+ A-C GCSEs measure. Comparator data cannot be quoted due to methodological changes*

The average Attainment 8 score for GM Key Stage 4 pupils in 2016/17* was **45.5**

0.9 below the average score for the state-funded sector in England

Significant attainment gap within districts, with high proportions of schools below the national average score

	Attainment 8 (A8) score	% of mainstream schools below A8 England average
Bolton	43.7	61%
Bury	46.0	38%
Manchester	43.4	60%
Oldham	43.6	75%
Rochdale	42.5	67%
Salford	41.7	73%
Stockport	48.2	23%
Tameside	44.8	50%
Trafford	55.6	37%
Wigan	46.2	61%
GM	**45.5**	**55%**
England (state schools)	46.4	

** Note: revised data, not yet finalised. Excludes new schools not yet reporting A8 data*

R ↑ By 2020, the number of 16-17 year olds who are **NEET (not in education, employment or training)** will be below the national average in all GM districts, as will the number whose activity is not known to the local authority

3.3% of 16-17 year olds in GM were NEET (not in education, employment or training) as of December 2016

0.5 percentage points above the England average

The activity of a further **3.6%** of 16-17 year olds was unknown, **0.4 percentage points** above the England average

	% of 16-17 year olds		
	NEET	**Not known**	**Total**
Bolton	2.6%	4.3%	6.8%
Bury	3.7%	0.2%	3.9%
Manchester	2.9%	6.5%	9.4%
Oldham	4.9%	2.3%	7.1%
Rochdale	3.8%	2.9%	6.7%
Salford	5.9%	1.3%	7.3%
Stockport	2.1%	0.7%	2.8%
Tameside	4.2%	3.7%	7.9%
Trafford	2.2%	3.9%	6.1%
Wigan	2.5%	5.8%	8.3%
GM	**3.3%**	**3.6%**	**6.9%**
England	2.8%	3.2%	6.0%

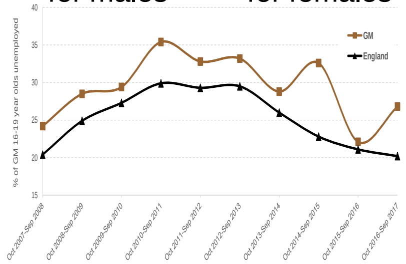
R ↓ By 2020, the number of **unemployed 16-19 year olds** will have fallen from 13,300 in 2016 to 12,000, a reduction of 10% over the period

26.8% (15,300) of 16-19 year olds in GM were unemployed in the year to September 2017**, up from 22.1%** (11,700) for the previous year

4.0 percentage points behind the target trajectory

29.5% for males

23.5% for females



Supporting indicators

G **15,859** bed days for children and young people aged under 18 in CAMHS tier 4 wards in the year to March 2017. This equates to 252 per 10,000 children <18, below the England average of 334

Note: comparable 2015/16 data are not available

R The average Progress 8 score for GM Key Stage 4 pupils in 2016/17 was **-0.11**, indicating that pupils made 0.11 of a grade less progress than the national all schools average

Note: revised data, not yet finalised. Comparator data cannot be quoted due to methodological changes

A ↓ **36.3%** of 10-11 year old children in GM were overweight or obese as of 2016/17, above the England average of 34.2%

An increase **of 0.5 percentage points** since 2015/16

Context and challenges

- The above indicators will be reviewed in light of the developing GM life readiness workstream, to ensure they enable progress to be tracked across all relevant areas. This may also have implications for measures under the other priorities, particularly Priority 3. We are developing 'life readiness' indicators (by autumn), which should help to identify the number of young people in GM not life ready and therefore more likely to be at risk of becoming NEET. A life readiness programme of work is being developed to support young people to succeed.
- The number of looked after children (LAC) has increased after two consecutive years of reductions, although the increase was below that for England as a whole. Nearly half of the GM increase was accounted for by LAC who were unaccompanied asylum-seeking children. The GMS Implementation Plan will include a consistent GM Edge of Care offer to improve risk management and reduce demand, although it will take time before the impact of such initiatives becomes felt.
- Educational performance is varied and has fluctuated over recent years, with relatively strong performance at Key Stage 2, but Key Stage 4 outcomes more reflective of underperformance in early years' outcomes. Therefore, focus is required on the transition from primary into secondary education achievement.
- Youth unemployment has risen and will be a challenging target to meet by 2020. The Life Readiness work and the youth specific elements of the Work & Health programme will help support young people and reduce youth unemployment in future.
- Significant mental health investment will support achievement of GM's ambition that no child who needs mental health support will be turned away.

Priority 3 – Good jobs, with opportunities for people to progress and develop

GMS targets

By 2020, **median resident earnings** (all employees) will exceed £23,000, up from £21,585 in 2016

G ↑

Median earnings of GM residents (all employees) were

£22,030

per annum in 2017

0.5% ahead of the target trajectory

£1,713 below the England median of £23,743

£445 higher than in 2016 (at current prices)

	2017 median wage	% change from 2016
Bolton	£20,445	0.5%
Bury	£23,770	0.1%
Manchester	£20,554	2.2%
Oldham	£20,400	2.0%
Rochdale	£20,355	-1.3%
Salford	£21,791	1.5%
Stockport	£24,192	4.4%
Tameside	£20,495	2.3%
Trafford	£26,154	-1.8%
Wigan	£22,207	2.0%
GM	**£22,030**	**2.1%**
England	£23,743	1.7%

By 2020, there will be 70,000 more GM working-age residents with **Level 4+ (degree level or equivalent) qualifications**, an increase from 34.6% of the working-age population in 2016 to 38.3%

A ↑

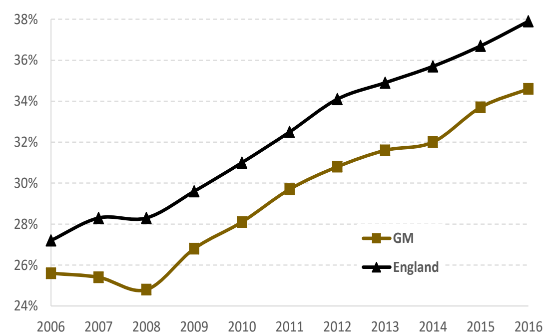
34.6%

of GM working-age residents (610,000) had a Level 4+ qualification in 2016

0.9 percentage points (19,000) above 2015

3.3 percentage points below the England average

Bolton	33.6%
Bury	39.1%
Manchester	39.0%
Oldham	25.8%
Rochdale	25.7%
Salford	30.3%
Stockport	41.1%
Tameside	26.7%
Trafford	51.9%
Wigan	27.1%
GM	**34.6%**
England	37.9%



By 2020, there will be at least 50,000 fewer GM working-age residents with **qualifications below Level 2**, a reduction from 27.7% of the working-age population in 2016 to 24.6%

A ↑

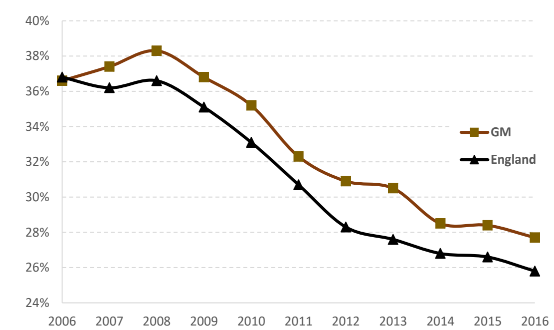
27.7%

of GM working-age residents (490,000) had qualifications below Level 2 in 2016

A decrease of **0.7 percentage points** (10,000) since 2015

1.9 percentage points below the England average

Bolton	27.7%
Bury	24.3%
Manchester	26.3%
Oldham	35.7%
Rochdale	35.6%
Salford	28.5%
Stockport	22.2%
Tameside	30.7%
Trafford	16.7%
Wigan	32.0%
GM	**27.7%**
England	25.8%



By 2020, more than 40,000 GM residents per annum will **start an apprenticeship**, and the **achievement rate** for apprenticeship programmes will reach 75%. This compares to 30,379 apprenticeship starts in 2015/16, and an achievement rate of 66.4%

A ↑↓

There were

30,379

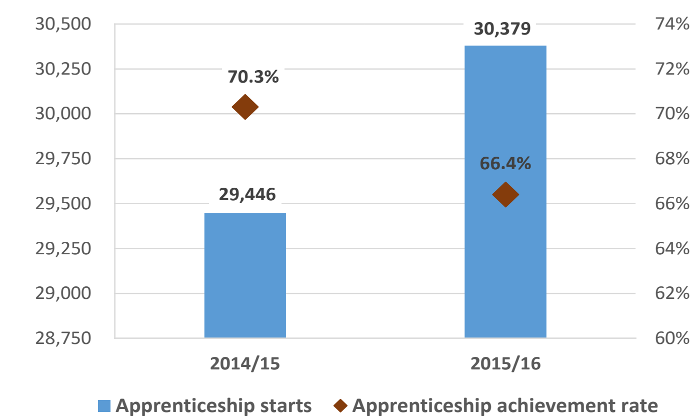
apprenticeship starts in 2015/16

up from **29,446 in 2014/15**.

The apprenticeship achievement rate in 2015/16 was

66.4%

Down **3.9 percentage points** compared to the 2014/15 rate



Supporting indicators

18.0% of working age residents in GM had a Level 3 qualification as their highest level of qualification in December 2016, above the England average of 17.4%

G ↑

5.9% of GM working-age residents were unemployed in September 2017, **above the England average of 4.7%**, down from **7.4%** in June 2016

R ↑

2.8% of GM working-age residents were claiming unemployment benefits* in February 2018, **above the England average of 2.0%** and slightly above the November 2016 rate of 2.6%

** Job Seekers Allowance and unemployed Universal Credit claimants*

R ↓

Context and challenges

- Whilst GM skills levels have been improving since 2004, relative performance remains poor. There are skills gaps and shortages across our key sectors, particularly at higher technical and technician levels, where there is a mismatch between skills supply and demand. The publicly funded post-16 skills system is characterised by a high volume of lower level skills and a low volume of higher level skills, the reverse of what is needed. Provision of information, advice and guidance (IAG) is fragmented, and vocational pathways for 16-19 year olds / young adults need improvement.
- The foundations for poor educational attainment are set early, with a lack of ‘school readiness’ and poor GCSE performance. The implications are that the further education system, and in particular the Adult Education Budget, is substantially absorbed with ‘second-chance’ provision. In response, we are reviewing adult skills investment and delivery, and targeting specific labour market outcomes for learners. We are also working closely with providers to encourage more Level 4 provision and dynamic careers education and IAG in schools. Apprenticeship activity includes the GM public sector apprenticeship and apprenticeship strategy, and preparing and piloting the introduction of new T levels.
- Unemployment remains a challenge. Policies such as Working Well have been successful and are being developed through the new Working Well Early Help and Work & Health programmes. Further devolved powers and flexibilities could give GM more potential to reduce unemployment in the future.
- The future GM Industrial Strategy will set out GM’s plans and future devolution opportunities.

Priority 4 – A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester

GMS targets

R ↑

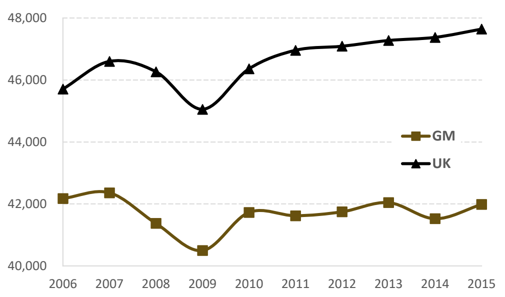
By 2020, **GVA per job** will exceed £44,500, up from £41,984 in 2015

GVA per job was

£41,984

in 2015

(GMFM-2017)



Up from **£41,524** in 2014

But more than **£5,000 per job below** the 2015 UK average of £47,639

G ↑

By 2020, 60,000 more GM employees will be **earning above the Real Living Wage**, an increase from 75.6% of employee jobs in 2016 to 80%

78.2%

of employee jobs (>18) working in GM (880,000) were earning above the Real Living Wage* in 2017

5.7% (50,000) ahead of the target trajectory

2.6 percentage points (60,000) higher than in 2016

	2016	2017
Bolton	76.5%	75.5%
Bury	71.0%	74.1%
Manchester	82.0%	84.8%
Oldham	68.5%	70.7%
Rochdale	68.1%	71.3%
Salford	78.5%	84.1%
Stockport	75.1%	74.3%
Tameside	71.0%	74.3%
Trafford	72.7%	74.7%
Wigan	67.9%	71.1%
GM	**75.6%**	**78.2%**
England	76.80%	78.0%

** As defined by the Living Wage Foundation*

G ↑

By 2020, 21,500 more **GM residents will be in employment**, relative to a 2016 baseline of 1,273,000

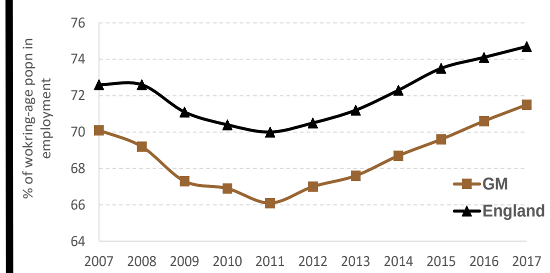
1,303,000

GM residents were in employment in September 2017

1.5 percentage points (20,000) ahead of the target trajectory

0.9 percentage points (30,000) higher than in September 2016

Bolton	71.5
Bury	71.8
Manchester	66.0
Oldham	68.8
Rochdale	67.4
Salford	74.2
Stockport	77.7
Tameside	70.8
Trafford	77.8
Wigan	74.8
GM	**71.5**
England	74.7



G ↑

By 2020, there will be at least 5,000 more **business start-ups** pa compared to 2015 levels, an increase from 90 start-ups per 10,000 GM working-age residents to 117 or more

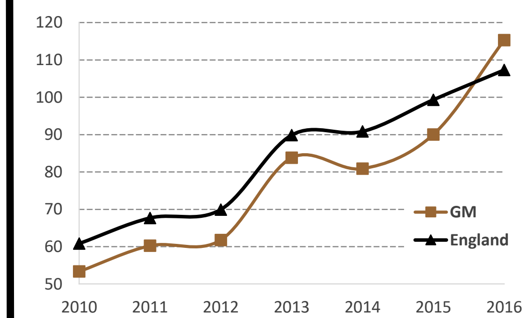
The business start-up rate was

115

per 10,000 WAP in 2016 (20,500 business births pa)

16.5% (3,500 births) ahead of the target trajectory

An increase from **90** in 2015 (4,600 additional births)



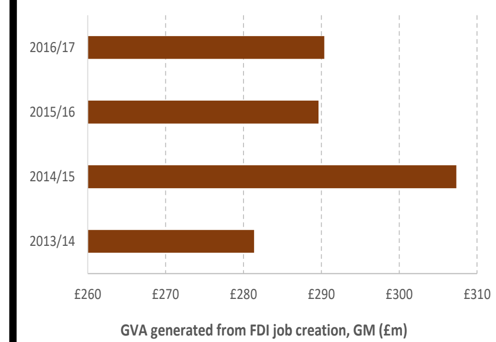
A ↔

By 2020, **GVA generated from foreign direct investment (FDI) job creation** will be £310m, up from £290m in 2016/17

£290m

in GVA was generated from FDI job creation in GM in 2016/17

Largely unchanged from GVA generated in 2015/16



Supporting indicators

A ↓

The employment rate for working age residents in GM from ethnic minority groups was **58.4%** in the year to September 2017, **below the England average of 64.5%**, down from **59.8%** in the previous year

R ↑

The employment rate for working age residents in GM with a disability* was **47.0%** in the year to June 2017, **below the England average of 52.9%**, up from **44.8%** in the previous year

** Equality Act core or work-limiting disabled*

R ↑

There were **631** enterprises per 10,000 working age residents in GM in 2016, **below the England average of 717**, up from **578** in 2015

Context and challenges

- Despite increasing in absolute terms, GM's GVA per head of the resident population (a measure of the productivity of a place) has consistently been below 90% of the UK average over the last decade. GM's total 'output' gap with the national average currently stands at £10bn. That is, if GVA per head in GM were the same as the national average, GM's economy would be a fifth larger.
- GM is on track to meet Real Living Wage targets, but distribution, particularly at the lower pay end, is key. We recognise the need to reduce the number of people on less than the real living wage as well as increasing the overall number above it.
- Positive recent progress is evident on business start-ups, with the challenge of maintaining that and supporting increasingly high value start-ups. GM will focus its business support activities on supporting and growing our high-value sectors, and driving productivity in our high employment sectors.
- There are considerable differences in performance across GM and distributional analysis will examine the impact of this on communities and population in terms of driving a thriving economy in all parts of GM. We need to address the low employment rate for people from ethnic minority groups or with disabilities if we are to achieve our inclusive economy ambitions; on both measures we lag the national average. Whilst the overall employment rate and that for people with a disability increased over the last year, it decreased for people from ethnic minority groups.
- The Town Centre Challenge is part of our response and driving growth across GM will be central to our local industrial strategy.

Priority 5 – World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving

GMS targets

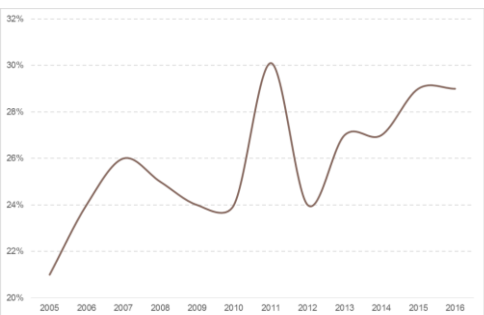
By 2020, the proportion of journeys to work by **modes other than the car** will have reached 32%, up from 29% in 2015

A

29% of people used modes of transport other than the **car to travel to work** in 2016

0.6 percentage points behind the target position

Unchanged from 2015



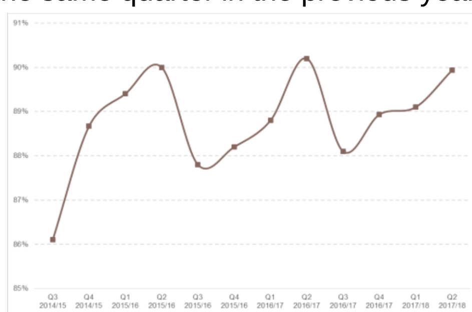
By 2020, 90% of journeys by road during the morning peak period **will be completed within the typical journey time**, up from 88.5% in March 2017

G

89.9% of GM **highway network journeys** were completed within the "typical journey time" in Q2 2017/18

1.2 percentage points ahead of the target position

A decrease of **0.3 percentage points** on the same quarter in the previous year



By 2020, **annual average roadside NO_2 concentrations** across the GM monitoring network will be below 30mg per m³, down from 39mg per m³ in 2016

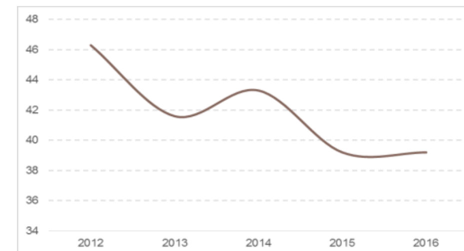
A

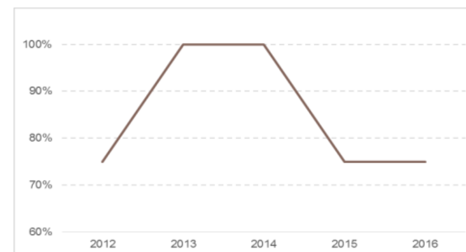
By 2020, no GM monitoring sites will exceed 10mg per m³ for **PM2.5**, down from 3 out of 4 sites exceeding in 2016

A

39.2 mg per m³ annual average roadside NO_2 concentrations across the GM monitoring network in 2016

Unchanged from 2015





75% of GM monitoring sites exceeded 10mg per m³ for PM2.5 in 2016

Unchanged from 2015

Note: the original GMS indicators and targets have been replaced with these new measures, due to issues with the methodology / baseline data. The current RAG ratings are based on comparison with the previous year, as the latest reported position is the target baseline

By 2020, the **average download speed** across fibre, cable, mobile and wireless will exceed 60 Mbps, compared to a Q4 2017 baseline of 32 Mbps

G

31.9 Mbps average download speed as of Q4 2017

2.5 Mbps above the England average

4.5 Mbps higher than in Q4 2016

Average download speed by local authority (Mbps) as of Q4 2017 and Mbps change from Q4 2016

Bolton	34.2	3.4
Bury	27.6	3.6
Manchester	31.4	5.8
Oldham	31.7	4.9
Rochdale	25.7	1.9
Salford	32.9	2.2
Stockport	34.3	3.2
Tameside	26.8	3.3
Trafford	33.6	5.2
Wigan	36.5	8.4
GM	31.9	4.5
England	29.4	4.8

[RAG ratings for the transport indicators below are based on a comparison to the previous year's performance]

Supporting indicators

39.2% of all GM journeys were made by walking, cycling or public transport between 2014-16

1.3 percentage points higher than 2013-15

G

84.7% of GM residents had Level 4 or above accessibility to the public transport network at peak times, as of February 2017

An increase of 1.3 percentage points on the previous year

G

56.3% of **short journeys (under 2km)** in GM were completed by walking or by cycling in 2014-16

An increase of **0.1 percentage points** since 2013-15

G

77.9% of GM residents had all five basic digital skills in November 2016

An increase of **2 percentage points** since November 2014

1 percentage point below the UK average

A

Context and challenges

- GMCA and local authority investment in transport services and infrastructure, including cycling and walking, has supported modest performance gains. Further investment and bus service reform should deliver a more integrated network, further improving connectivity.
- Tackling poor air quality is a key GM priority, requiring significant national as well as local intervention. Measures agreed in the GM Low Emission Strategy and the Air Quality Action Plan, published in December 2016, are now being delivered. GM local authorities, working with TfGM, are also undertaking a detailed feasibility study as part of development of the GM Clean Air Plan, which seeks to address any exceedances anticipated beyond 2020.
- The Digital Strategy sets out that GM, like the rest of the UK, is well behind its international competitor cities in terms of full fibre to the premises (FTTP) connectivity – this is critical to establishing the kind of data-intensive activities that are necessary for a truly world-leading digital city-region. In terms of mobile internet, Wi-Fi provision remains patchy in public places. With regard to digital inclusion, nearly a quarter of GM residents do not possess the five basic digital skills, and we need to focus on getting people online and ensuring they have the digital skills they need for life and work. The Digital Strategy prioritises both areas, including a successful bid to the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) for a £24.8m contribution to a full fibre programme for GM, and a focus on digital skills development across all age groups.

Priority 6 – Safe, decent and affordable housing

GMS targets

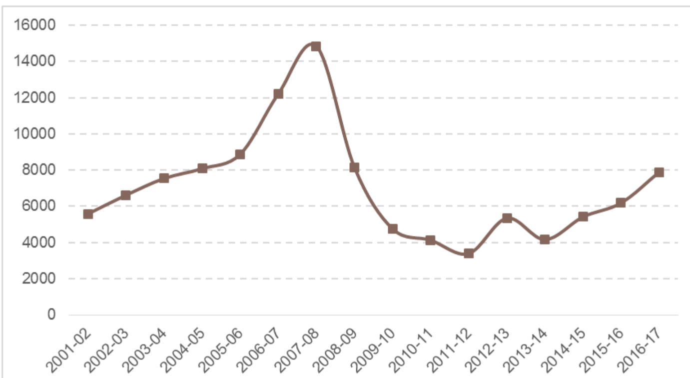
By 2020, more than 10,000 **net additional dwellings** will be built per annum, up from 6,190 in 2015/16

G

7,892 net new additional dwellings in GM in 2016/17

940 dwellings ahead of the target trajectory

A further 1,706 **new dwellings** compared to 2015-16



Number of net additional dwellings, 2016/17, and change compared to 2015/16

Bolton	437	-75
Bury	368	33
Manchester	1,792	35
Oldham	326	66
Rochdale	315	7
Salford	2,482	1,384
Stockport	660	337
Tameside	365	-228
Trafford	330	-31
Wigan	817	178
GM	7,892	1,706
England	217,345	27,700

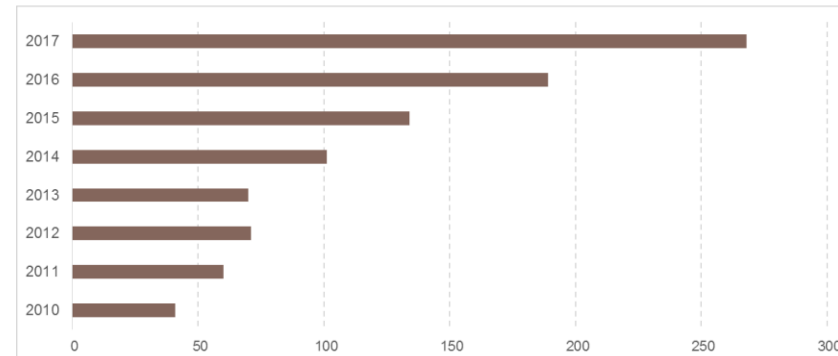
End **rough sleeping** by 2020, from an estimated 189 rough sleepers in 2016

R

An estimated **268** rough sleepers in GM in 2017, or 0.23 per 1,000 households

Above the England average of **0.20** per 1,000 households, with individual districts (particularly Manchester and Salford) significantly above

Up from **189** in 2016



Rate per 1,000 households

Bolton	0.14
Bury	0.12
Manchester	0.42
Oldham	0.02
Rochdale	0.09
Salford	0.44
Stockport	0.08
Tameside	0.44
Trafford	0.05
Wigan	0.21
GM	0.23
England	0.20

Supporting indicators

In 2017, the ratio of lower quartile house prices to median incomes in GM was **4.2**, compared to the England average of **5.0**

Affordability in GM declined slightly compared to 2016, when the ratio was **4.0**

G

In 2015/16, **0.9%** of GM housing stock (11,150 properties) had been empty for over 6 months, compared to **0.8%** for England as a whole

A **decrease of 723 properties** since 2014/15

A

In Q3 2017, positive action was successful in preventing or relieving homelessness in **4,685** cases, a rate of **3.9** per 1,000 households, compared to **2.2** for England as a whole

Up on the previous year by **483 cases**

G

In November 2017, there were **240,300** people in receipt of housing benefit or households in receipt of the housing element of Universal Credit, a rate of **86** per 1,000 of the population, compared to **71.6** nationally.

The gap between GM and the national average closed by 6% when compared to November 2016

R

In 2016, **93.5%** of GM residents stated that they "liked the neighbourhood" they live in, compared to **94.9%** nationally, an increase of **1.0 percentage point** from 2013

[This indicator is drawn from responses to Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Survey. Scoping is underway surrounding the possibility of gathering more timely data using responses to a bespoke GM survey, which would incorporate recognised language from the LGA in relation to resident's opinions of their local area]

A

Context and challenges

- The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) is looking to accommodate land for 100,000 new jobs and provide around 200,000 new homes in GM over the next 18 years, or around 11,000 new homes a year. A significant increase in house building will be required.
- Significant public and private investment is required. We have agreed a housing deal with Government, with the aim of refocusing housing investment and increasing our collective capacity to enable development of brownfield land and areas with lower land values, in order to provide the right housing in the right places at costs GM residents can afford.
- Homelessness and rough sleeping is a significant and growing problem, increasing by 42% in the last year, and exacerbated by changes in the benefits system, more insecure employment and housing provision. GM has launched a new strategy to tackle the problem, developed by the GM Homelessness Network, focusing on reduction, respite, recovery and reconnection. Nearly £9m of additional funding has been secured to provide housing and support to rough sleepers, with a further £3.8m anticipated to support homelessness reduction. The amount of winter accommodation for rough sleepers increased significantly this year, but not all of this provision is permanent.
- Data on rough sleeping and homelessness are not particularly robust, with real rough sleeping figures hard to identify and homelessness a much wider problem. Work is being undertaken to improve methodologies, and to develop an approach to track the amount of available accommodation and understand how this relates to the number of rough sleepers at a particular point in time.

Priority 7 – A green city region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all

GMS targets

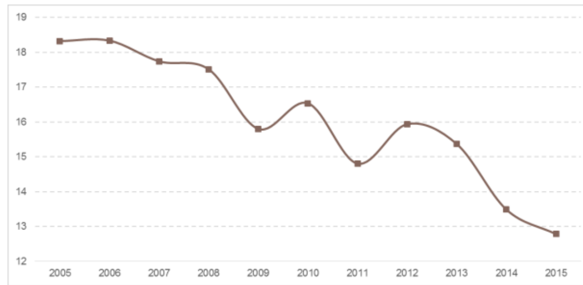
By 2020, GM will have reduced CO_2 emissions to 11mt, down from 13.6mt in 2014 — G

12.8mt

of CO_2 emissions in 2015, or 4.64t per capita

A reduction of **0.7mt** since 2014

0.4mt ahead of the target trajectory of 13.2mt

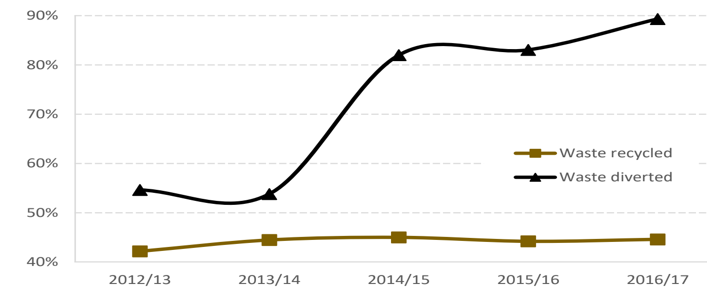


By 2020, 50% of waste in GM will be recycled and 90% diverted, up from 46.7% and 88% respectively in 2016/17 — G

46.7%

of waste recycled in 2016/17

An increase of **2.5 percentage points** on the previous year



88%

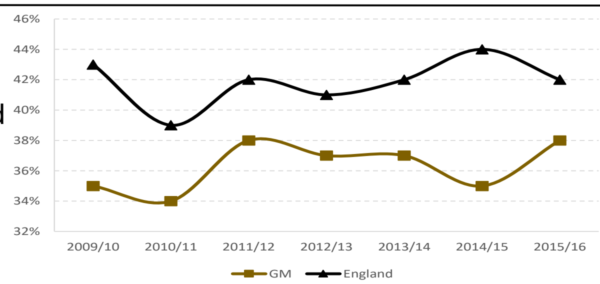
of waste diverted in 2016/17

An increase of **5 percentage points** on the previous year

By 2020, we will have halved the gap with the national average for the proportion of GM residents reporting that they visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days — A

38%

of GM residents reported that they had visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days in 2015-16*



An **increase of 3 percentage points** compared to 2014-15, but **below the 2015-16 England average of 42%**

** Looking to replace this with a more robust measure, potentially sourced from a new GM residents' survey*

By 2020, participation at cultural events and venues will be growing by at least 5% pa — G

3.1m

engagements by GM residents with cultural organisations supported by AGMA in 2016/17*

6.6% increase on 2015/16 levels

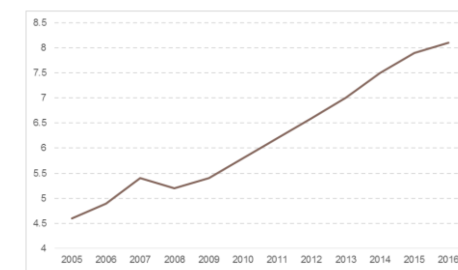
** This measure only covers participation in cultural provision by AGMA-funded organisations, and counts frequent attenders multiple times. It is likely to be replaced by a new measure developed under the Great Place initiative or through a new GM residents' survey*

By 2020, the GM visitor economy will be valued at £8.8bn, up from £7.9bn in 2015 — G

£8.1bn

generated by the visitor economy in 2016

An increase of **£0.2bn since 2015**



Supporting indicators

79.4% of GM residents reported that they had high or very high life satisfaction in 2016/17 — A

2.3 percentage points below the England average, **0.6 percentage points** above the GM 2016 position

94,000 FTE jobs supported by Greater Manchester's tourism industry in 2016 — A

100 more FTEs than in 2015

£810m generated by the conference and business events sector in 2015 — G

Down 2% compared to 2013

GM was ranked **24th** in the Anholt Brand Index in 2017 — G

Up from 27th in 2015

88.8% of GM lodgements had an energy efficiency rating of D or above (EPC/DEC) in Q4 2017 — G

5.2 percentage point above the England average
11.3 percentage points higher than Q4 2016

29,880 renewable electricity generation installations in GM in December 2017, with a combined capacity of 126,152 kW. **21,299 kW** higher than in June 2017, **47.7%** lower per household than the England average. — R

920 accredited renewable heat incentives in December 2017 with a combined capacity (non-domestic only) of 51.5 MW. Largely unchanged from September 2017, **62.3%** lower per household than the England average — R

Context and challenges

- Performance is on track for both CO_2 and recycling targets. Much of the carbon reduction reported is due to national measures, decarbonisation of the grid, and warmer weather, which reduces the need for heating. We are now looking at the longer term ambitions, including through the March 2018 Green Summit.
- GM still falls significantly behind the national average for local renewable energy production. The reduced level of Feed-in Tariff has reduced uptake of photovoltaic nationally – greater local stimulus and promotion is required.
- Although reported life satisfaction in GM has increased, it is significantly below the UK position, and there is considerable variance across GM districts.
- The key challenge for the visitor economy is to maintain growth in day and staying visits. Business visits in particular have seen little recent growth. We need to remain competitive, increase our profile and introduce new product. Recruitment and retention of staff is an issue, and will be further exacerbated by Brexit.
- We are developing a new approach to assessing the value of engagement with culture through the *Great Place* initiative. There is significant variance in levels of engagement across the conurbation, and better understanding this and targeting of resource to achieve greater parity and a more inclusive GM will be a future focus.

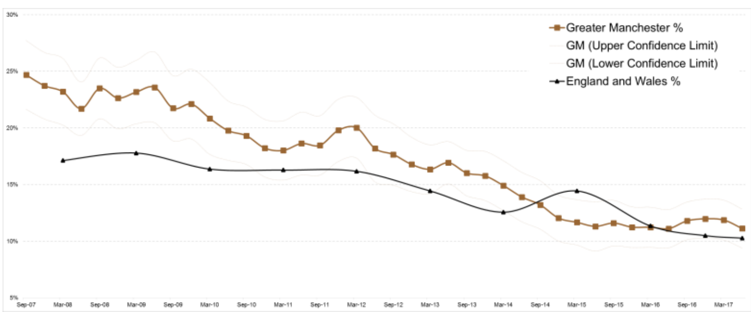
Priority 8 – Safer and Stronger Communities

GMS targets

In 2016, 11.8% of GM households said they had been a victim of household crime in the past 12 months. 3.9% of GM residents had experienced personal crime. Over the period to 2020, victimisation rates will be in line with or below the England & Wales average

11.1% of GM respondents said they had experienced household crime in the year to June 2017, **0.8 percentage points** higher than the most recent national figure

Largely unchanged from June 2016



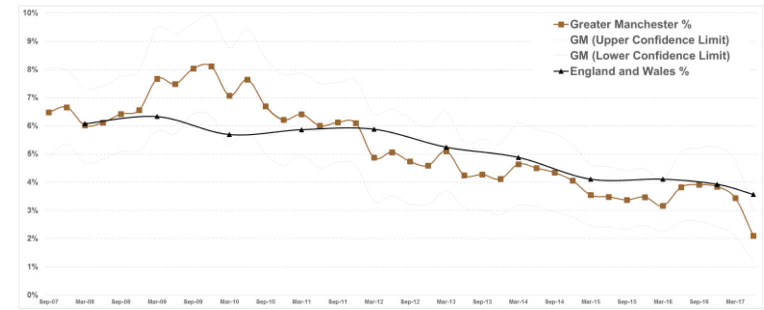
A

Household

Household Crime: vandalism; domestic burglary; vehicle-related theft; bicycle theft and other household theft. Respondents are asked whether anyone currently residing in the household has experienced any incidents within the last 12 months.

2.1% of GM respondents said they had experienced personal crime in the year to June 2017, **1.5 percentage points** lower than the most recent national figure

1.7 percentage points lower than June 2016



G

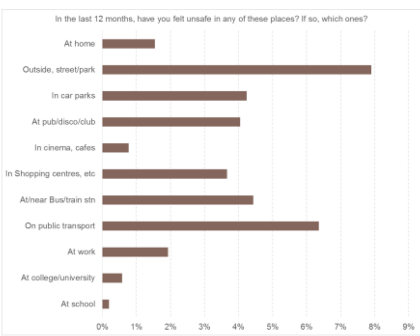
Personal

Personal Crime: theft from the person; snatch theft; stealth theft; other theft of personal property; all Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) violence; wounding; assault with minor injury; assault with no injury and robbery. Personal crimes only relate to the respondent's own personal experience, not that of other people in their household.

G

19% of GM respondents reported feeling 'unsafe' in a public location sometime in the past 12 months as of 2015-16

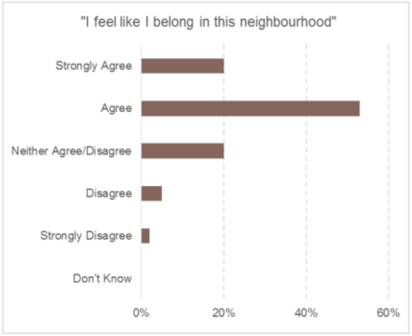
4 percentage points below the national average



G

73% of GM respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that *'I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood'* in 2014-15

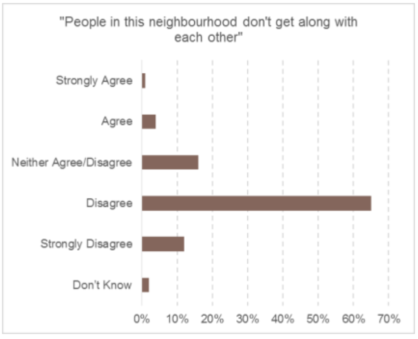
3 percentage points above the national average



G

5% of GM respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that *'people in this neighbourhood don't get along with each other'* in 2014-15

0.9 percentage points below the national average



[The above headline indicators will be reviewed as part of a wider process to develop the GM Police and Crime Plan (PCP) outcomes framework, to ensure the final suite of measures is balanced and reflective of the breadth of the 'Safe and Strong' business area. The three final measures above – sourced from Understanding Society, the UK Household Longitudinal Survey – are indicative of potential indicators which could be derived from a recurring, pan-GM residents' survey. Targets for these three indicators will be considered as part of the PCP outcomes framework development process; currently, their RAG ratings are based on a comparison with the national average]

Supporting indicators

[The suite of sub-indicators will be finalised in order to ensure consistency with the latest version of the PCP and its underlying outcomes framework (under development). The PCP outcomes framework is likely to include both qualitative & quantitative measures of success and its fit with GMS will be considered in due course]

Context and challenges

- The available indicators suggest that GM is broadly on track to meet our targets. The PCP outcomes framework will have a sharper focus not just on victims but on repeat victimisation and vulnerability, which will be reflected in the final indicator suite for this priority. The finalised indicators will also reflect work requested by the Deputy Mayor for Police and Crime to implement a new survey to gauge resident experiences of safer and stronger communities.
- Local interventions to reduce reoffending are producing positive results; for example, women offenders and intensive community orders for 18-25 year olds.
- The refresh of the Justice Devolution Memorandum of Understanding is under discussion, with an initial focus on women, youth justice, and victims.

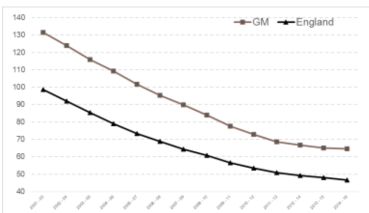
Priority 9 – Healthy lives, with quality care available for those that need it

GMS targets

By 2020, improving premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease will result in 160 fewer deaths per annum

R ↑

64.7 premature deaths per 100,000 in 2014-16



18.0 per 100,000 above the England average

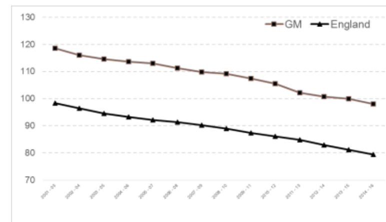
0.5 per 100,000 fewer than in 2013-15

Bolton	61.0
Bury	60.6
Manchester	94.9
Oldham	77.3
Rochdale	71.4
Salford	69.7
Stockport	39.9
Tameside	71.8
Trafford	41.5
Wigan	60.5
GM	64.7
England	46.7

By 2020, improving premature mortality from cancer will result in 350 fewer deaths per annum

R ↑

98.0 premature deaths per 100,000 in 2014-16



18.6 per 100,000 above the England average

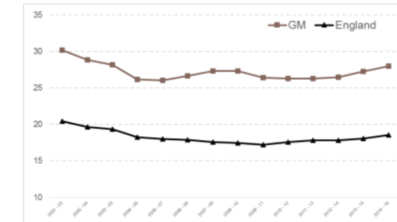
2 per 100,000 fewer than in 2013-15

Bolton	93.5
Bury	87.3
Manchester	128.6
Oldham	102.7
Rochdale	102.5
Salford	109.4
Stockport	82.5
Tameside	97.9
Trafford	81.9
Wigan	92.4
GM	98.0
England	79.4

By 2020, improving premature mortality from respiratory disease will result in 150 fewer deaths per annum

R ↓

28.0 premature deaths per 100,000 in 2014-16



9.4 per 100,000 above the England average

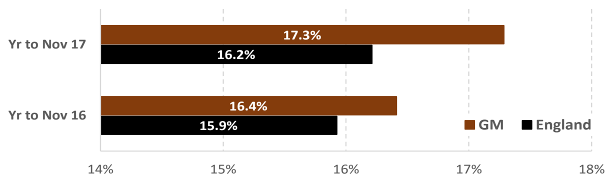
0.75 per 100,000 more than in 2013-15

Bolton	26.7
Bury	21.6
Manchester	46.7
Oldham	26.7
Rochdale	30.1
Salford	37.4
Stockport	18.6
Tameside	27.7
Trafford	21.0
Wigan	23.3
GM	28.0
England	18.6

By 2020, access to evidence-based psychological therapies will reach 25% of the population in need, helping a further 33,600 people each year compared to current levels of provision

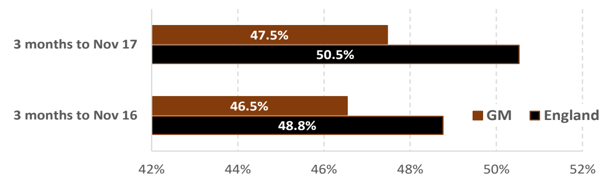
G ↑

17.3% of people in GM who had depression and/or anxiety disorders entered treatment for IAPT in the year to November 2017, **0.5 percentage points** ahead of the 2017/18 target trajectory of 16.8%, and **up from 16.4% in the previous year**



47.5% of people in GM completing IAPT treatment moved to recovery in the three months to November 2017, **below the England average of 50.5%**, but **up from 46.5% in the three months to November 2016**

A ↑



By 2020, 72.5% of GM residents will be active or fairly active, compared to 71% in 2016. This equates to more than 75,000 more people 'moving' by 2020

A ↑

72.3% of GM adults (16+) were 'active' or 'fairly active' as of November 2017

An **increase of 0.8 percentage points** from November 2016

2.1 percentage points lower than the England average

[Note: unlike the target, these baseline data refer solely to over-16 activity levels. Physical activity levels for <16 year olds will be incorporated on publication of the 'Children's Active Lives' survey in April 2019]

	Active	Fairly Active	Inactive
Bolton	56.7%	14.2%	29.1%
Bury	62.2%	11.4%	26.4%
Manchester	60.6%	13.1%	26.3%
Oldham	61.6%	11.9%	26.5%
Rochdale	53.9%	11.7%	34.5%
Salford	57.5%	11.4%	31.1%
Stockport	64.8%	12.1%	23.1%
Tameside	57.8%	11.8%	30.5%
Trafford	60.2%	12.6%	27.2%
Wigan	57.2%	10.2%	32.6%
GM	61.4%	10.9%	27.7%
England	62.1%	12.4%	25.6%

Supporting indicators

As of 2014-16, **female healthy life expectancy** was **60.6**, **3.3** years below the national average

A ↑

Male healthy life expectancy was **59.4**, **3.9** years below the national average

A ↓

In 2016, **18.4%** of GM adult residents were **smokers**

2.9 percentage points above the England average

1.6 percentage points lower than 2015

R ↑

The rate of hospital admissions with **alcohol-related conditions** was 679 per 100,000 of the population in 2016/17

6.8% higher than the England average

3.9% below 2015/16 levels

A ↑

72.4% of adult social care locations in GM were rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' in March 2018

8.5 percentage points below the England average

Note: comparable trend data are not available

R

24.9% of adults in GM were **obese** (BMI >30) in 2016

0.5 percentage points above the England average

0.5 percentage points higher than 2015

A ↓

In 2015, one year **cancer survival** rates in GM were **71.2%**

1.1 percentage points below the England average

0.9 percentage points higher than 2014

A ↑

21.8% of GM residents reported high levels of **anxiety** in 2016/17

2.0 percentage points above the England average

1.8 percentage points higher than the 2015/16 position

A ↓

Context and challenges

- GM Health and Social Care Partnership is entering Year 3 of delivery of the five-year strategic plan, *Taking Charge*. The Partnership has recently undertaken a major review of the entire health and social care transformation programme, in order to prioritise delivery activity from April 2018 onwards.
- We will continue delivery of major transformation programmes, including on Population Health, Mental Health, Cancer, Urgent and Emergency Care, Tobacco Control, Adult Social Care, Primary Care and Dementia – which will all impact on improving the performance of individual areas highlighted in this report.
- The major structural changes in respect of the advent of ten Local Care Organisations (LCOs) and Single Commissioning Functions will accelerate the pace of this change – and are being backed by investment from the Transformation Fund.
- A key part of our plans is to ensure financial sustainability across the GM health and social care system. We have performed strongly on this since the devolution settlement, but it will remain a significant challenge for the duration of *Taking Charge*.

Priority 10 – An age-friendly Greater Manchester

GMS indicators

By 2020, 90% of people aged over 50 in GM will identify their neighbourhood as **'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly**, compared to 80% in 2017

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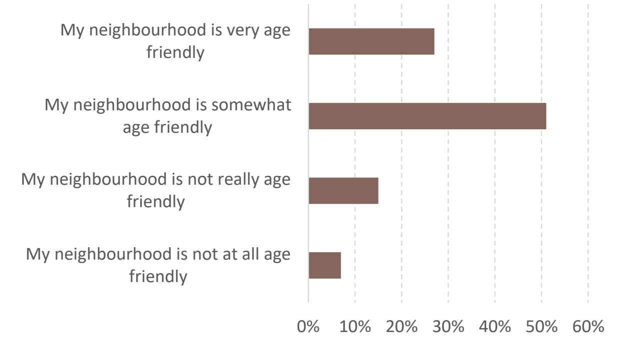
78% **of people aged over 50** in eight GM localities identified their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly, as reported by the Ambition for Ageing programme in December 2017

4 percentage points behind the target trajectory, and slightly lower than in July 2017 (80%)



** All data are cumulative. Looking to modify this measure to capture data for all 10 localities through a potential new GM residents' survey*

By 2020, 5,000 more 50-64 year olds will be in **employment**, relative to a June 2016 baseline of 316,000

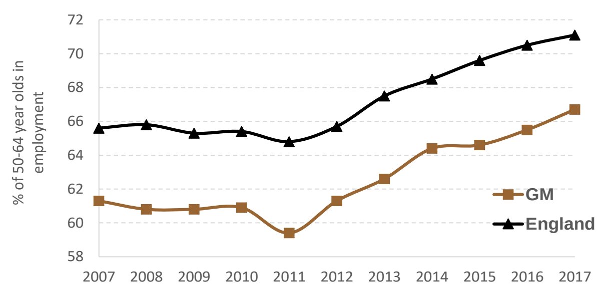
G

66.7% of 50-64 year old GM residents (327,000) were in employment in September 2017

2.4% (8,000) ahead of the target trajectory at September 2017

Up from **65.5%** (315,000) for the year to September 2016

September 2017	
Bolton	65.2
Bury	65.5
Manchester	59.0
Oldham	68.4
Rochdale	60.7
Salford	67.1
Stockport	75.5
Tameside	66.5
Trafford	71.2
Wigan	69.3
GM	**66.7**
England	71.1



In 2015/16, there were 10,426 **hospital admissions due to falls** amongst GM residents aged over 65. By 2020, we will have reduced this to fewer than 9,700 falls pa

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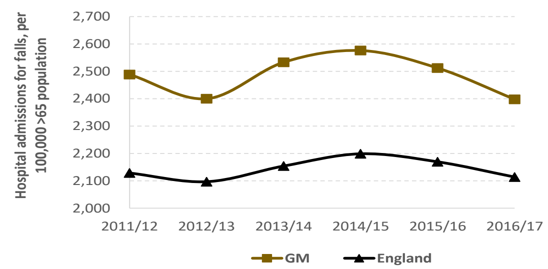
2,398 hospital admissions for falls per 10,000 GM residents aged >65 in 2016/17 (10,096 in total)

3.1% behind the target trajectory

Down from **2,512** in 2015/16

Admissions per 10,000 >65 year olds, 2016/17	
Bolton	1,904
Bury	1,784
Manchester	2,540
Oldham	2,478
Rochdale	2,126
Salford	2,942
Stockport	2,546
Tameside	2,143
Trafford	2,421
Wigan	2,820
GM	**2,398**
England	2,114



By 2020, we will meet or exceed the national average for the proportion of adult social care users who have as much **social contact** as they would like

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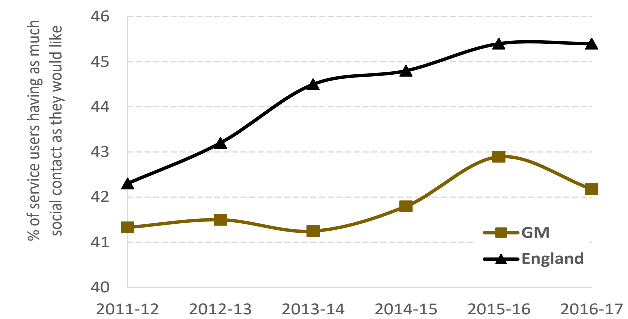
42.2% of adult social care service users had as much social contact as they would like in 2016/17*

4.0 percentage points behind the target trajectory

Down from **42.9%** in 2015/16



** Looking to replace this with a measure that is representative of older people more broadly and the extent to which they feel socially isolated, potentially sourced from a new GM residents' survey*

Supporting indicators

In 2016/17, there were **820** admissions to residential and nursing care per 100,000 GM residents aged >65, up from 735 in 2015/16, and significantly above the 2016/17 England average (611 per 100,000)

R

42.3% of deaths in GM during the year to September 2017 occurred at the person's usual place of residence, very slightly above the figure for the previous year (42.0%), and below the England average for the year to September 2017 (46.4%)

Note that quoted data are provisional

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Context and challenges

- Current performance across the range of age-friendly indicators demonstrates significant challenges in a number of areas. Perceptions of the extent to which GM neighbourhoods are age-friendly lag our target expectations, and despite recent improvement, employment rates for 50-64 year olds are significantly below the national average.
- Health and social care outcomes are also relatively poor compared to the national position, with a higher proportion of older people being admitted to hospital due to falls, and a higher rate of admissions to residential and nursing care. Activities such as Working Well (Early Help) and health and social care transformation will go some way to addressing these trends.
- GM is seeking to address the challenges of an ageing population with a positive vision of ageing, embracing longer life and the opportunities it brings both socially and individually. A GM Age Friendly Strategy has been developed, which will deliver the strategic vision of GM becoming the first age-friendly city region in the UK. GM will be a global centre of excellence for ageing, pioneering new research, technology and solutions across the whole range of ageing issues, and increasing economic participation amongst the over-50s. A set of outcome measures will be developed in order to assess progress against Age Friendly Strategy ambitions, and the above indicators will then be reviewed to ensure alignment.

Annex: data sources

Priority	Indicator	Source
Priority 1 - Children starting school ready to learn	**1.1** Proportion of Children Achieving a "Good Level of Development" (EYFS Profile)	Early years foundation stage profile results: 2016 to 2017, ONS
	1.2 Low Birth Weight (<2500g) Live Births at Term	PHE Fingertips, 2.01
	1.3 Early Years Settings Rated "Good" or "Outstanding" by OFSTED at most recent inspection	Childcare providers and inspections as at 31 August 2017, Table 7, DfE
	1.0.1 Mothers Smoking at the Time of Delivery	Statistics on Women's Smoking Status at Time of Delivery, England, NHS Digital
	1.0.2 0-4 Year Old Dental Extractions with Decay as the Primary Diagnosis	PHE dental health, extractions data
Priority 2 - Young people equipped for life	**2.1** Looked after Children (number, and rate per 10,000 children <18)	Children looked after in England including adoption: 2016 to 2017 (SFR 50/2017)
	2.2 Attainment at the end of Key Stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics	National curriculum assessments at key stage 2, 2017 (revised) (SFR69/2017)
	2.3 Average Attainment 8 score per pupil, at the end of Key Stage 4	GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016/17 (revised) (SFR01/2018)
	2.4 16-17 year olds who are NEET (not in education, employment or training)	Proportion of 16-17 year olds recorded as NEET or whose activity is not known, end 2016
	2.5 Proportion of 16-19 year olds in employment	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	2.0.1 Bed days for children and young people aged under 18 in CAMHS tier 4 wards	Mental Health Five Year Forward View Dashboard Q4 2016/17
	2.0.2 Average Progress 8 score per pupil, at the end of Key Stage 4	GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016/17 (revised) (SFR01/2018)
	2.0.3 Proportion of 10-11 year old children who are overweight or obese	PHE Fingertips - Overview of Child Health
Priority 3 - Good jobs, with opportunities for people to progress and develop	**3.1** Median resident earnings, all employees	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, NOMIS
	3.2 Proportion of working-age residents with Level 4 qualifications	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	3.3 Proportion of working-age residents with qualifications below Level 2	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	3.4 Apprenticeship starts and achievement rate	SFA datacube (not publicly available)
	3.0.1 Proportion of working-age residents with Level 3 qualifications	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	3.0.2 Proportion of the working-age population who are unemployed	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	3.0.3 Claimant rate, unemployment benefits	Claimant Count, NOMIS

Priority	Indicator	Source
Priority 4 - A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester	**4.1** GVA per job	GM Accelerated Growth Scenario (AGS) 2017
	4.2 Proportion of employee jobs earning above the Real Living Wage	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - ONS user-requested data
	4.3 Proportion of working-age population in employment	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	4.4 Number of business start-ups per 10,000 working-age population	Business Demography 2016 (and NOMIS mid-year population estimates)
	4.5 GVA generated from foreign direct investment (FDI) job creation	Data sourced directly from MIDAS
	4.0.1 Proportion of working-age population from ethnic minority groups in employment	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	4.0.2 Proportion of working-age population with a disability in employment	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	4.0.3 Number of enterprises per 10,000 working-age population	Business Demography 2016 (and NOMIS mid-year population estimates)
Priority 5 - World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving	**5.1** Journeys to Work	Data sourced directly from Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM).
	5.2 Journey Time Reliability	
	5.3 Air Quality	
	5.4 Digital Infrastructure	Local broadband information, Think Broadband
	5.0.1 All Journeys by Non-Car Modes	Data sourced directly from Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM).
	5.0.2 Public Transport Accessibility	
	5.0.3 Short Journeys by Cycling or Walking	
	5.0.4 Digital Inclusion	Get Digital Heatmap, Tech Partnership
Priority 6 - Safe, decent and affordable housing	**6.1** Net additional dwellings	Live tables on housing supply: net additional dwellings, Table 122, MHCLG
	6.2 Street count and rough sleeping estimates	Rough sleeping in England, MHCLG
	6.0.1a Lower quartile house prices to average incomes - Prices	Lower quartile price paid for administrative geographies - HPSSA Dataset 15, Table 1a & 4a, ONS
	6.0.1b Lower quartile house prices to average incomes - Median Income	Annual Survey Hours & Earnings, NOMIS - Resident Median Earnings
	6.0.2a Empty housing stock - Empty Dwellings	Live tables on dwelling stock, Table 615, MHCLG
	6.0.2b Empty housing stock - All Stock	Live tables on dwelling stock, Table 100, MHCLG
	6.0.3 Positive action to prevent or relieve homelessness	Live tables on homelessness, Table 792 & 792a, MHCLG
	6.0.4 Housing benefit and universal credit housing component	Stat Xplore
	6.0.5 Resident satisfaction with local community	Understanding Society - The UK Longitudinal Household Study

Priority	Indicator	Source
Priority 7 - A green city region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all	**7.1** CO2 Emissions	UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2015
	7.2 Waste Recycled and Diverted	Data sourced from Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority (GMWDA)
	7.3 Residents Visiting Natural Environment	Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE), Natural England
	7.4 Participation in Cultural Events	Data sourced from Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA)
	7.5 Visitor Economy	Greater Manchester's Tourism Economic Activity Monitor, STEAM, 2016
	7.0.1 Life Satisfaction	Personal well-being estimates, ONS
	7.0.2 FTE Jobs Supported by the Tourisms Industry	Greater Manchester's Tourism Economic Activity Monitor, STEAM, 2016
	7.0.3 Conference & Business Events	Conference Value & Volume 2016, Marketing Manchester
	7.0.4 Anholt Brand Index	Anholt Brand Index
	7.0.5 Energy Efficiency	Live tables on Energy Performance of Buildings Certificates, Tables LA1 & DEC1, BEIS
	7.0.6a Renewable Energy Generation - Electricity	Sub-regional Feed-in Tariffs statistics, BEIS
	7.0.6b Renewable Energy Generation - Heat	Renewable Heat Incentive statistics
Priority 8 - Safer and stronger communities	**8.1** Household crime	Data sourced from the Crime Survey for England & Wales at force level
	8.2 Personal crime	
	8.0.1 Unsafe in a public location	Understanding Society - The UK Longitudinal Household Study
	8.0.2 Neighbourhood belonging	
	8.0.3 People in this neighbourhood don't get along	
Priority 9 - Healthy lives, with quality care for those who need it	**9.1** Premature mortality due to cardiovascular disease	PHE Fingertips - 4.04ii
	9.2 Premature mortality due to cancer	PHE Fingertips - 4.05ii
	9.3 Premature mortality due to respiratory disease	PHE Fingertips - 4.07ii
	9.4 Access to evidence-based psychological therapies	Five year forward view dashboard, NHS England
	9.5 Physical activity	Active Lives Survey, Sport England
	9.0.1 Healthy life expectancy	PHE Fingertips - 0.1i & 01ii
	9.0.2 Smoking prevalence	PHE Fingertips - Smoking prevalence in adults (APS)
	9.0.3 Alcohol-related hospital admissions	PHE Fingertips - 10.01
	9.0.4 Adult social care locations rated "Good" or "Outstanding" by the CQC	Care Quality Commission, Care Directory
	9.0.5 Levels of obesity (BMI >30)	Active Lives Survey, Sport England
	9.0.6 One year cancer survival rates	Index of cancer survival for Clinical Commissioning Groups in England, ONS
	9.0.7 High levels of anxiety	Personal well-being estimates, ONS

Priority	Indicator	Source
Priority 10 - An age-friendly Greater Manchester	**10.1** Proportion of people >50 identifying their neighbourhood as 'very' or 'somewhat' age-friendly	Ambition for Ageing programme data
	10.2 Proportion of 50-64 year olds in employment	Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
	10.3 Number of falls per 10,000 residents >65	PHE Fingertips - Public Health Profiles
	10.4 Proportion of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like	NHS Digital, Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF), England 2016-17
	10.0.1 Number of admissions to residential and nursing care per 100,000 people >65	NHS Digital, Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF), England 2016-17
	10.0.2 Proportion of deaths in usual place of residence	Rolling Annual death registrations by place of occurrence, England,