

# LONDON COUNCILS



# **Analysis of London performance for the first set of metrics published by the Office for Local Government (Oflog)**

London Councils' Improvement Team

18 July 2023

# Introduction

This slide pack displays London borough performance for the first set of Oflog metrics published in July 2023.

The charts cover 21 metrics across four themes: Adult Social Care; Waste Management; Adult Skills; and Finance. For each of the themes, a contextual summary for London has been provided.

The slides are designed to help boroughs understand the relative position of their borough on each metric using the data presented through the [Oflog Data Explorer](#).

All data for comparators are medians. For the finance measures 'All authorities' is the median of Unitary, Metropolitan and London Boroughs only. Some data was not available in published sources (e.g. ASC measures for Hackney and Lewisham).

On the notes section of the slide for each metric chart, the definition and source data for the metric has been provided.

The charts are not designed to make any judgements on good or performance.

# First set of Oflog metrics

New measures not in the draft list

## Adult Social Care

| No | Metric   |
|----|--|
| 1  | Quality of life of people who use LA services  |
| 2  | Quality of life of carers  |
| 3  | Proportion of people who received short-term services during the year – who previously were not receiving services – where no further request was made for ongoing support |
| 4  | Proportion of people who use services who have found it easy to find information about services and/or support   |
| 5  | Proportion of carers who use services who have found it easy to find information about services and/or support   |
| 6  | Proportion of requests for support to the LA which result in a service multiplied by the number of requests per 100,000 population.  |
| 7  | Staff turnover in the workforce  |

## Waste

| No | Metric  |
|----|---|
| 1  | Proportion of household waste sent for recycling.             |
| 2  | Residual (i.e., non-recycled) waste per household (KG per hh) |
| 3  | Contamination rate of recycling                               |

## Adult skills

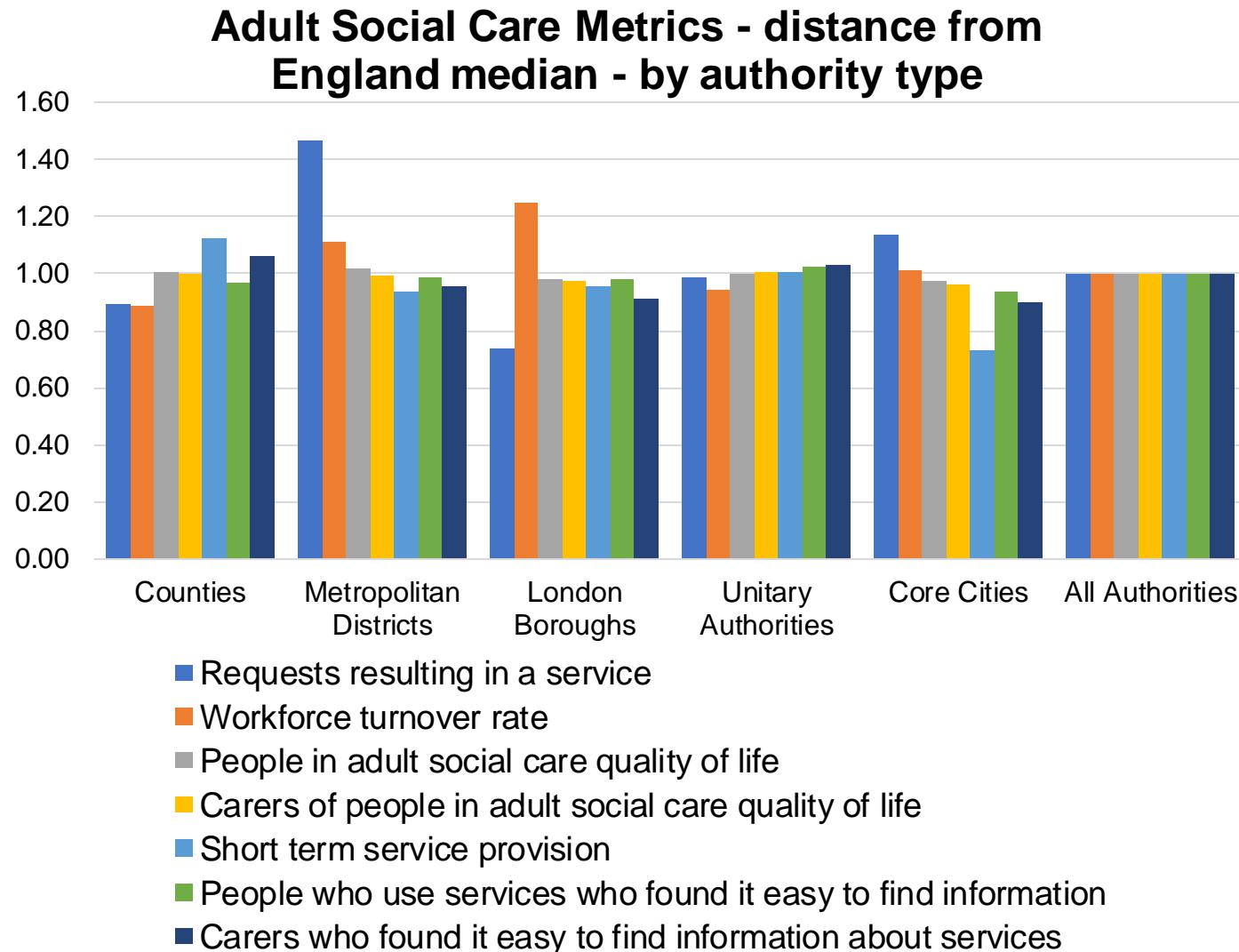
| No | Metric  |
|----|---|
| 1  | 19+ FE and Skills Achievements per 100,000 population – incl. apprenticeships |
| 2  | 19+ FE and Skills Achievements per 100,000 population – excl. apprenticeships |
| 3  | Proportion of the adult population aged 16-64 with level 3+ qualification     |

## Finance

| No | Metric  |
|----|---|
| 1  | Reserves as a percentage of Net Revenue Expenditure |
| 2  | Reserves as a percentage of service spend           |
| 3  | Total Core Spending Power per dwelling              |
| 4  | Level of Band D council tax rates                   |
| 5  | Council tax revenue per dwelling                    |
| 6  | Social care spend as % of Core Spending Power       |
| 7  | Debt servicing as % of Core Spending Power          |
| 8  | Total debt as % of Core Spending Power              |

# **Analysis of first set of Oflog metrics for London compared with other authority types, regions and Core Cities**

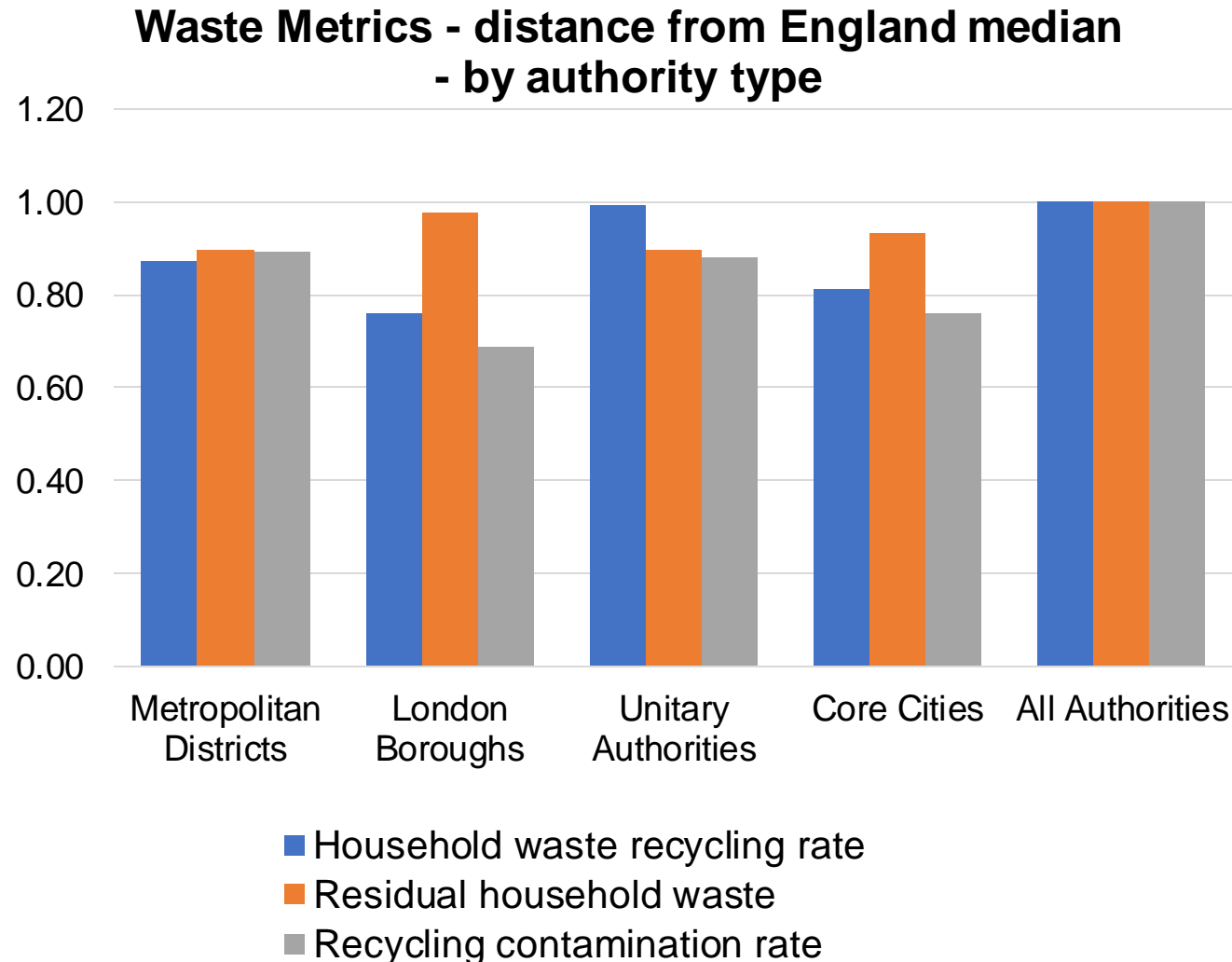
# Adult Social Care metrics



- London borough average (median) performance is worse than the England average on all measures except workforce turnover
- However, compared with Core Cities - London performs *better* on all bar one metric (Requests resulting in a service)
- Workforce turnover in London is the lowest in the country, but this masks some local contextual issues e.g. London has the highest *vacancy* rate of all regions and the lowest permanent starter rate

Note – all metrics have been standardised with regard to the England median and the same polarity i.e. the higher the number the better the performance

# Waste metrics

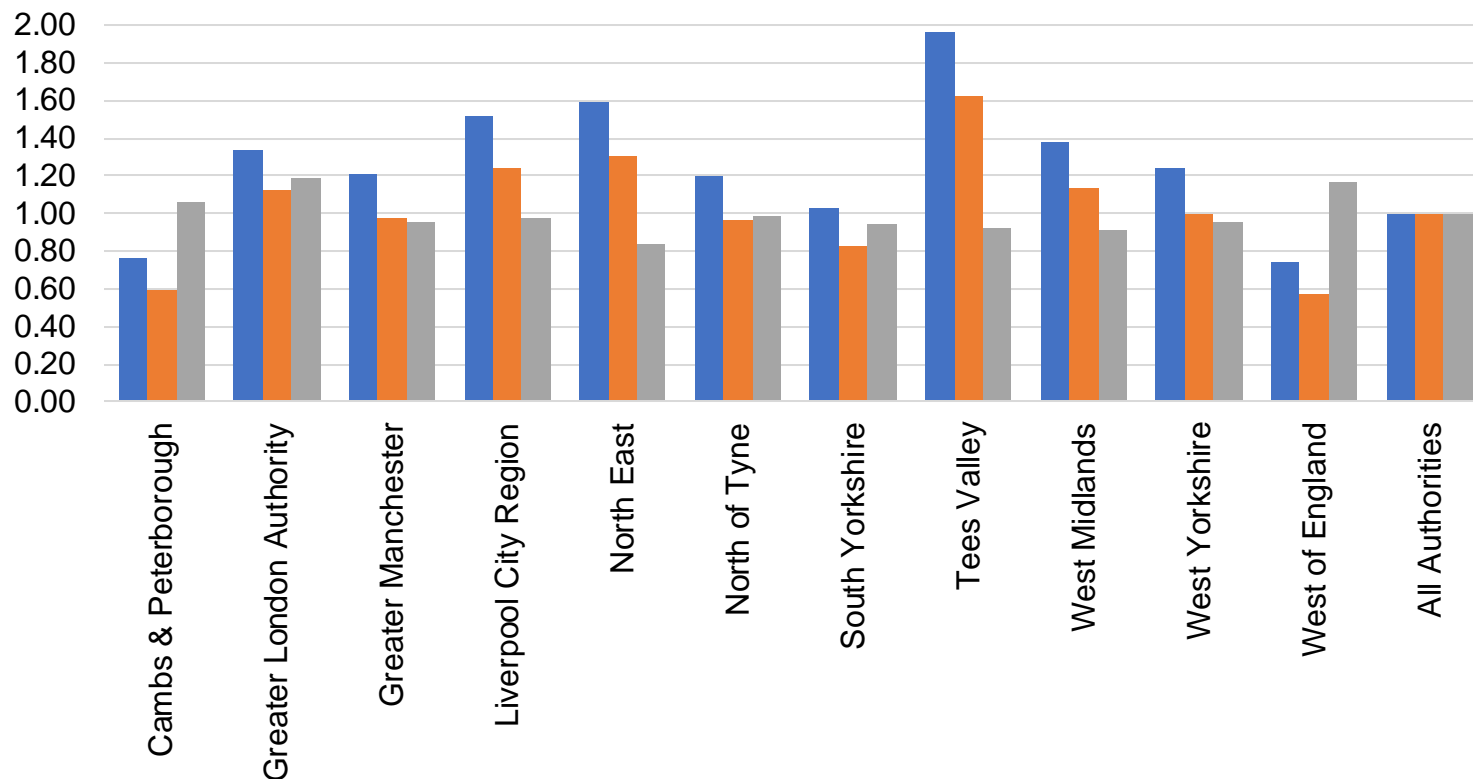


- London borough average (median) performance is worse than the England average on both recycling measures (HH recycling rate and recycling contamination rate), and worse than the average across the 9 Core Cities
- But Residual household waste (waste that was intended for recycling but could not be recycled) is closer to the England average and slightly lower on average in London than other authority types

Note – all metrics have been standardised with regard to the England median and the same polarity i.e. the higher the number the better the performance

# Adult Skills metrics

Adult Skills metrics - distance from England median  
- by authority type



■ 19+ FE & skills achievements per 100,000 popn

■ 19+ FE & skills achievements per 100,000 popn (Excl Apprenticeships)

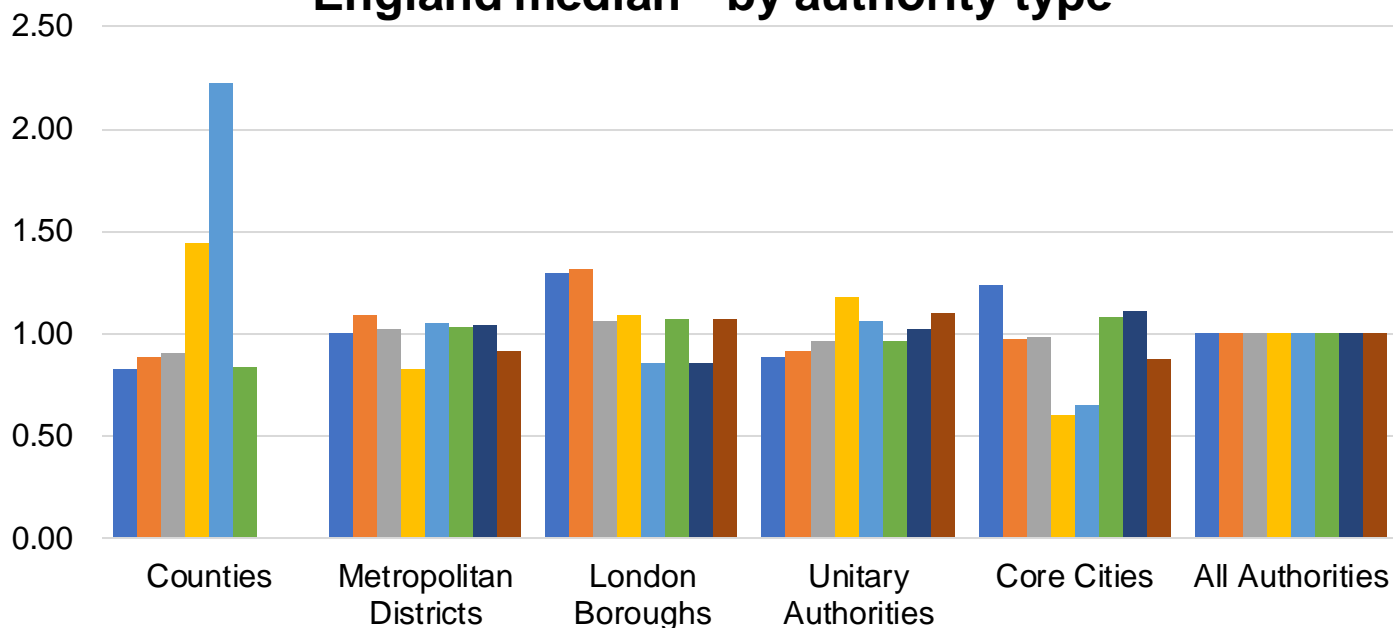
■ Adults with a Level 3 or above qualification, 2021

- London performs well on average compared with other MCA areas on adult skills metrics
- London has the highest rate of Adults with a Level 3+ qualification compared to other Mayoral Combined Authorities
- Further Education achievements are also higher than average, but three MCAs perform better than London across these two metrics

Note – all metrics have been standardised with regard to the England median and the same polarity i.e. the higher the number the better the performance

# Finance metrics

Finance metrics (selected) - distance from England median - by authority type



- Non-ringfenced reserves as percentage of net revenue expenditure
- Non-ringfenced reserves as percentage of service spend
- Social care spend as percentage of core spending power
- Debt servicing as percentage of core spending power
- Total debt as percentage of core spending power
- Total core spending power per dwelling
- Level of Band D council tax rates
- Council tax revenue per dwelling

- Reserve levels are higher on average in London (but NB these use Net rather than gross spending)
- London has the lowest level of social care spend as % of CSP compared to other authority types
- Debt servicing as % of CSP is better than average, but boroughs have higher levels of total debt on average
- London boroughs' average CSP per dwelling is the highest of all authority types, but lower than Core Cities
- London's Council tax band D rates are lower on average than across England
- But CT revenue per dwelling is higher than average

Note – the first 5 metrics have been standardised with regard to the England median and the same polarity i.e. the higher the number the better the performance. For the 3 financial context measures, figures above 1 simply mean a higher number for that metric.

# **Analysis of proposed Oflog metrics across London boroughs**

# Adult Social Care metrics

| No | Metric   |
|----|--|
| 1  | Quality of life of people who use LA services  |
| 2  | Quality of life of carers  |
| 3  | Proportion of people who received short-term services during the year – who previously were not receiving services – where no further request was made for ongoing support |
| 4  | Proportion of people who use services who have found it easy to find information about services and/or support   |
| 5  | Proportion of carers who use services who have found it easy to find information about services and/or support   |
| 6  | Proportion of requests for support to the LA which result in a service multiplied by the number of requests per 100,000 population.  |
| 7  | Staff turnover in the workforce  |

# Adult Social Care metrics - context

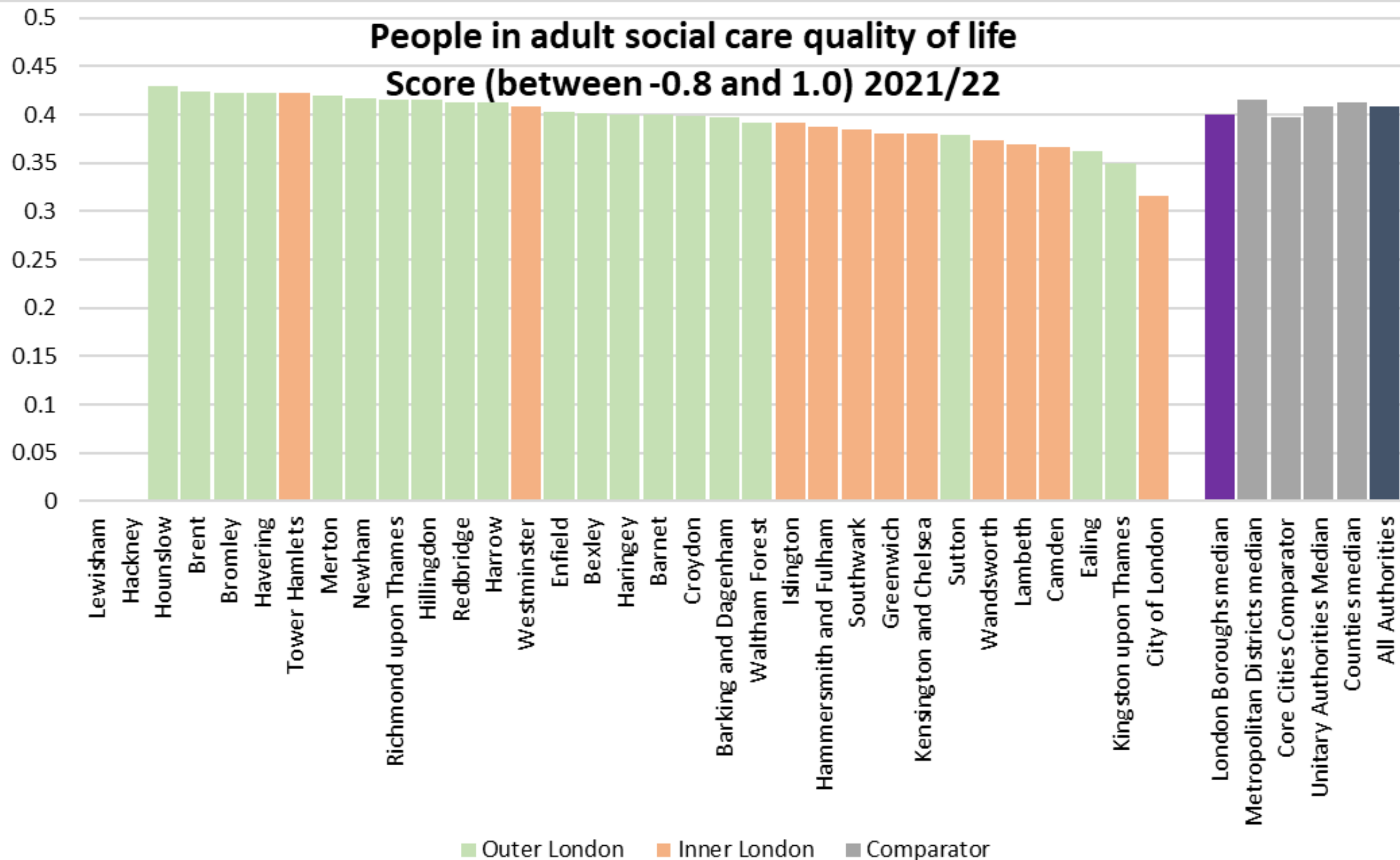
A new CQC led inspection regime for ASC will be launched this year. The framework involves the collection of evidence against six categories, including people's experiences, feedback from staff/leaders, processes and outcomes of care. It is unclear how the Oflog metrics will add to the depth of understanding about the experience of care in a LA area given CQC has explicitly named people's experience and outcomes of care as evidence to be considered. Without the wider contextual data that CQC will consider, the Oflog metrics might provide an overly simplistic and unhelpful view of provision between councils.

Hospital pressures and delayed discharges have been central in the government's agenda for NHS and ASC funding throughout last winter. It is unclear if Government is taking a new approach to its priorities for ASC through Oflog, and if so, how it intends to fund improvements in this area.

London remains a region with very significant inequalities in terms of income, health and life expectancy which will have an impact on a measure that reflects the experiences of people who may be receiving care services. Accessing good/secure employment and the affordability of accommodation is likely to be an issue for people who are caring for someone as well as holding down a job.

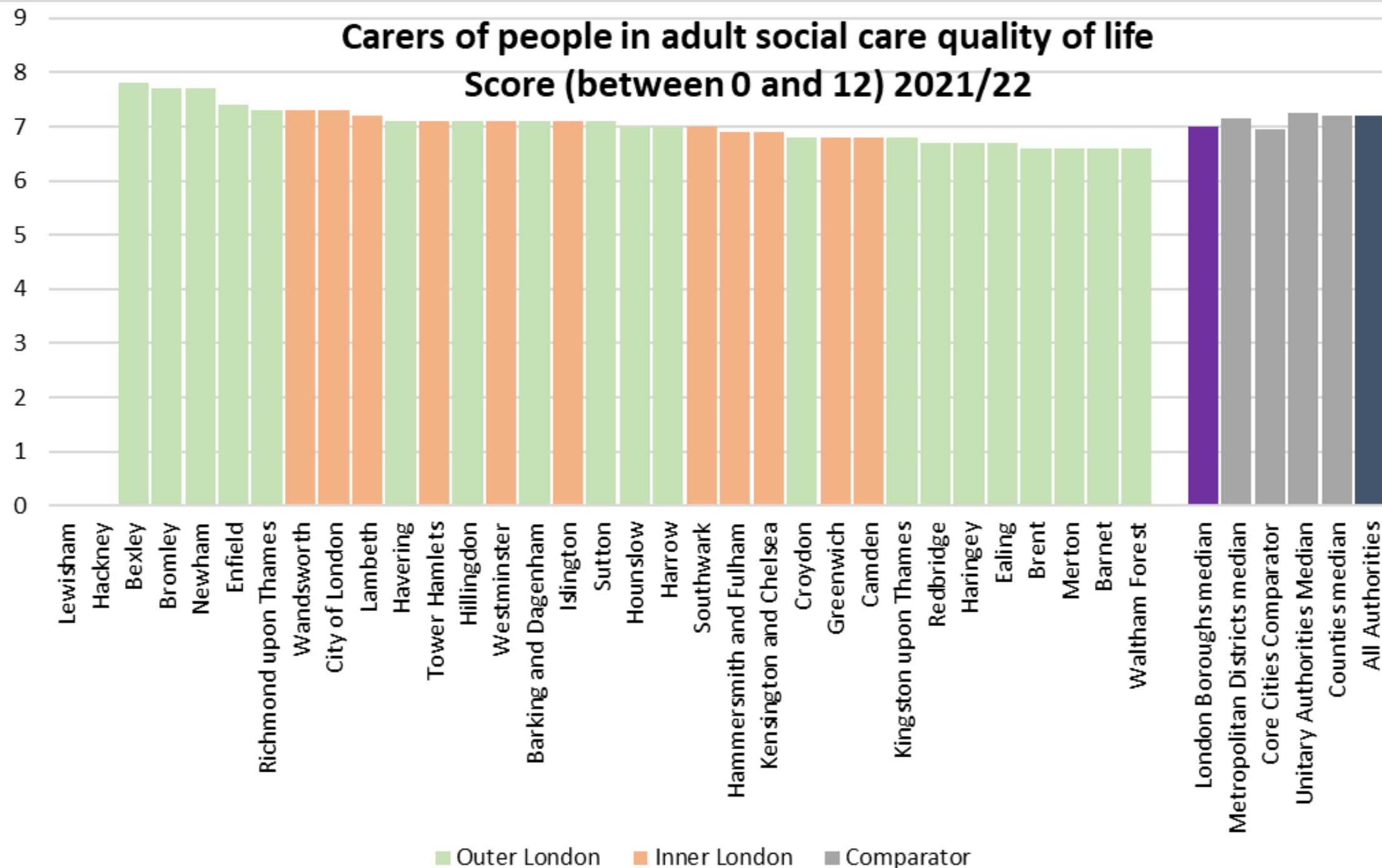
# People in adult social care quality of life

Score (between -0.8 and 1.0) 2021/22

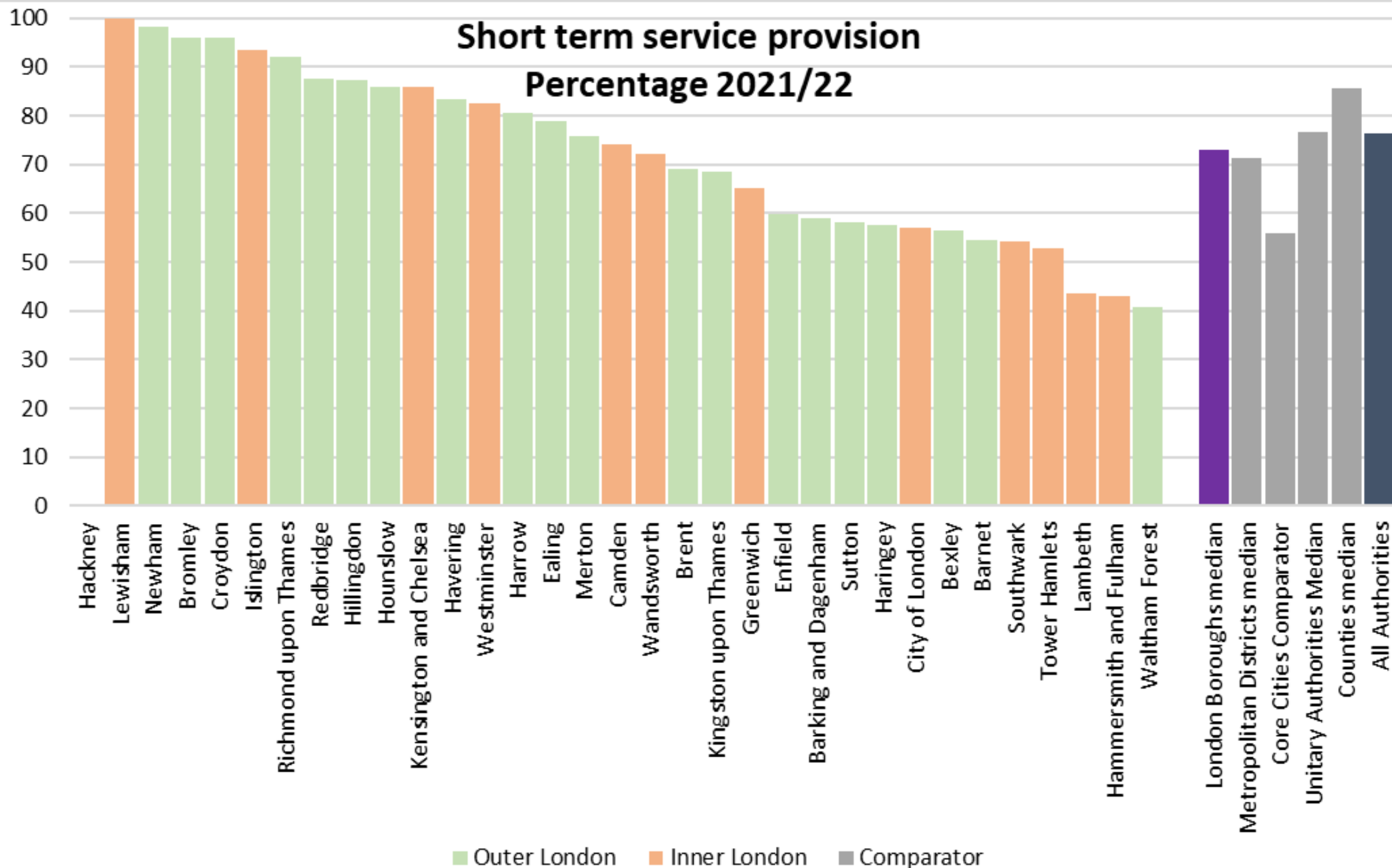


# Carers of people in adult social care quality of life

## Score (between 0 and 12) 2021/22

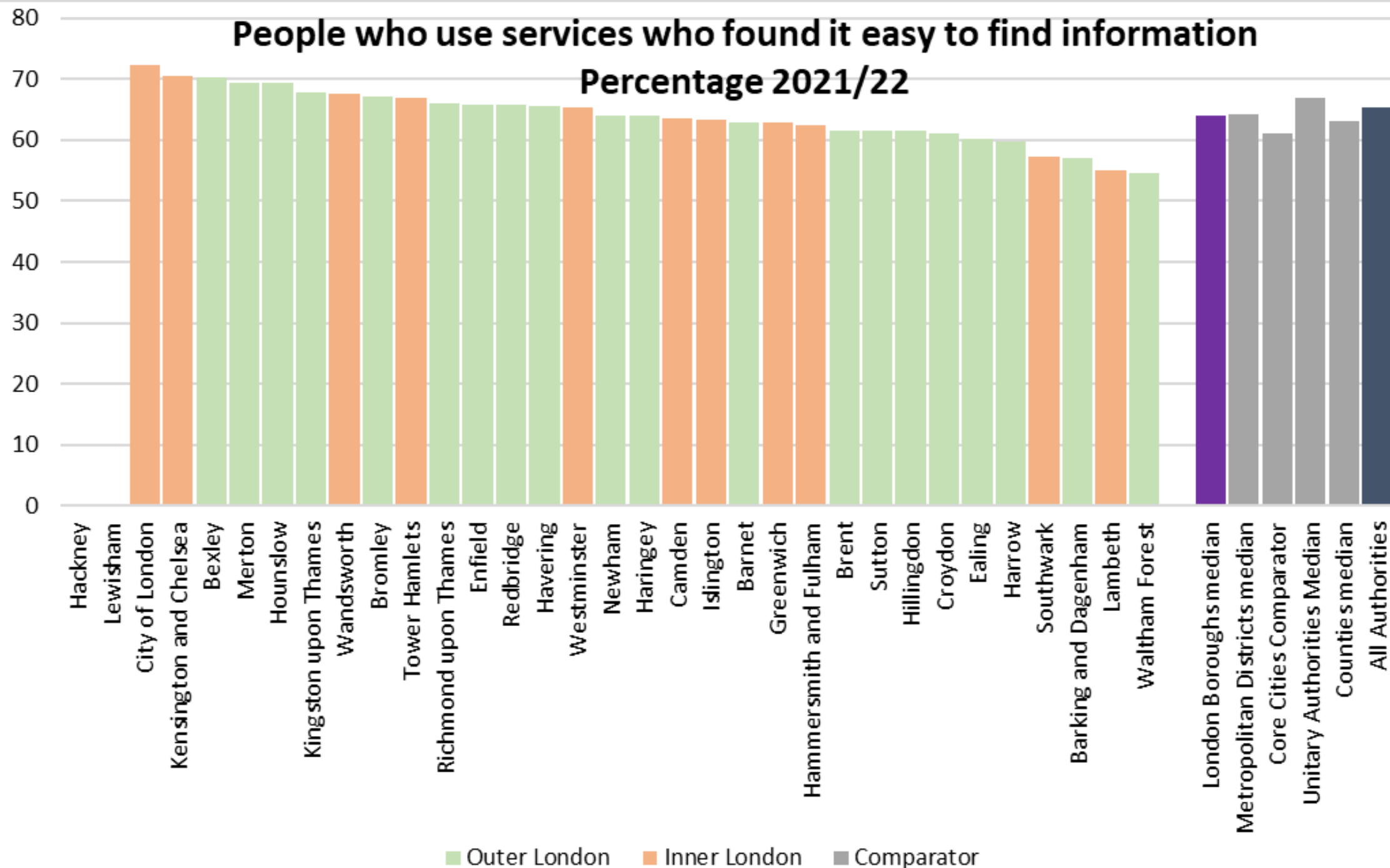


# Short term service provision Percentage 2021/22



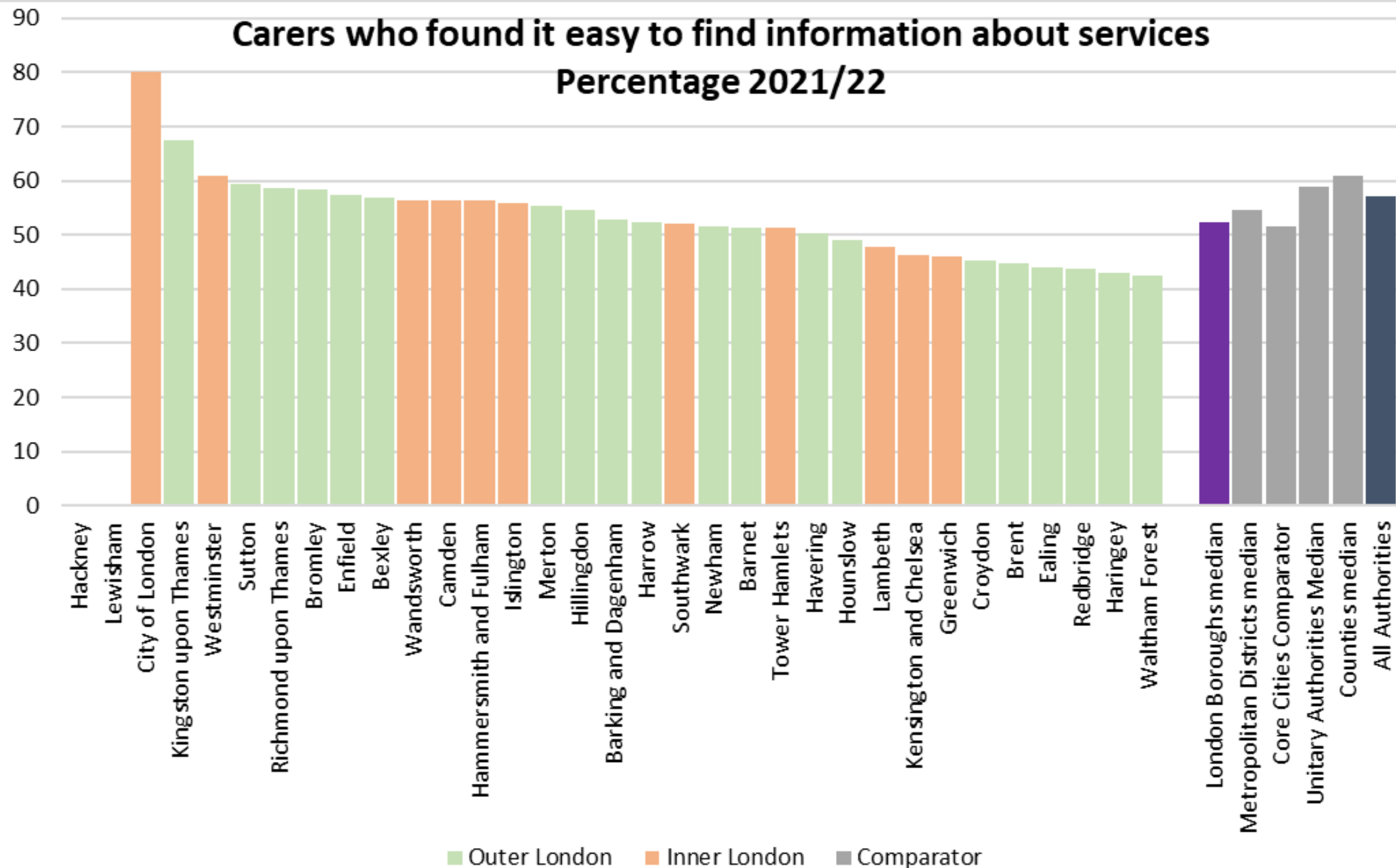
# People who use services who found it easy to find information

Percentage 2021/22

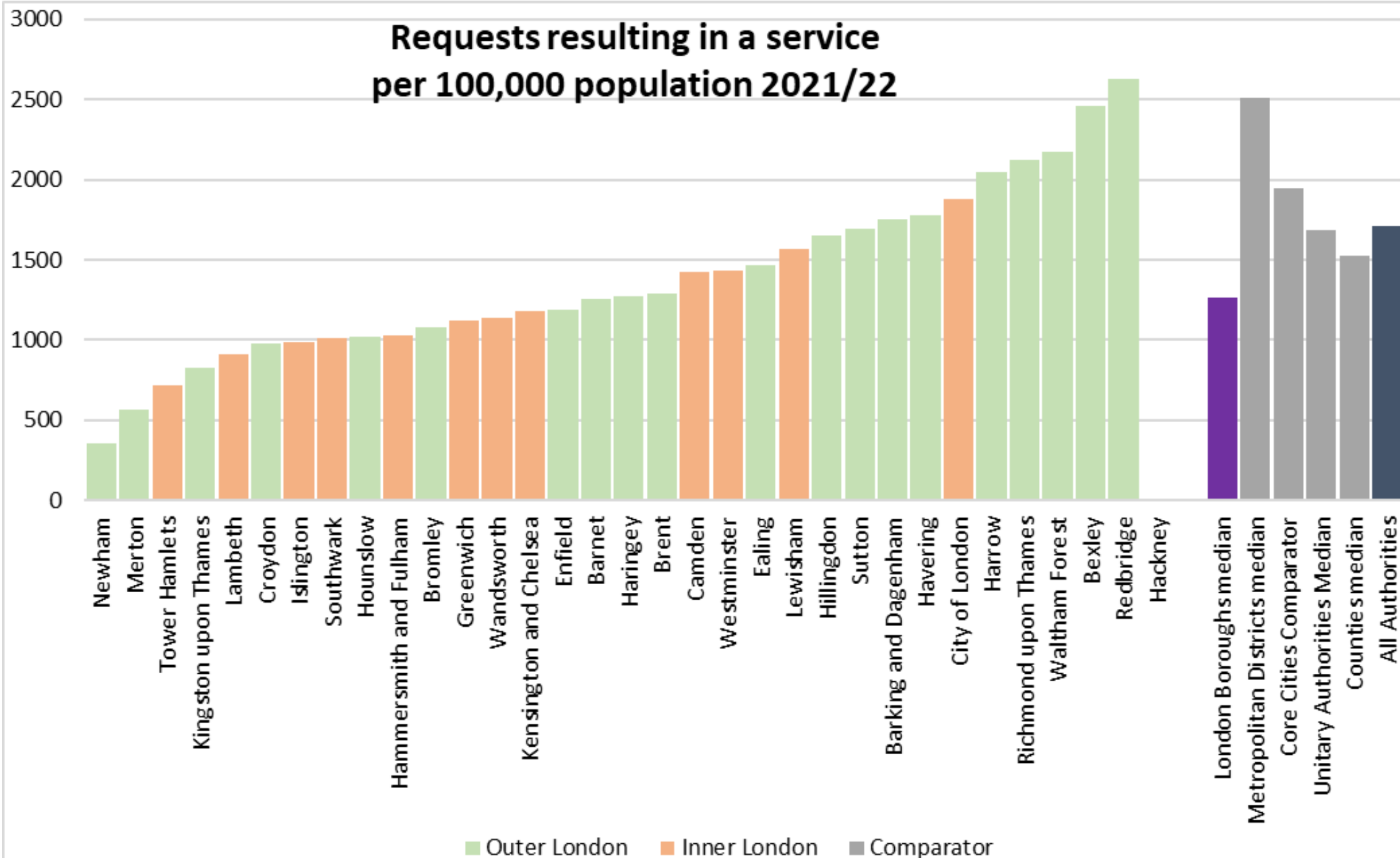


# Carers who found it easy to find information about services

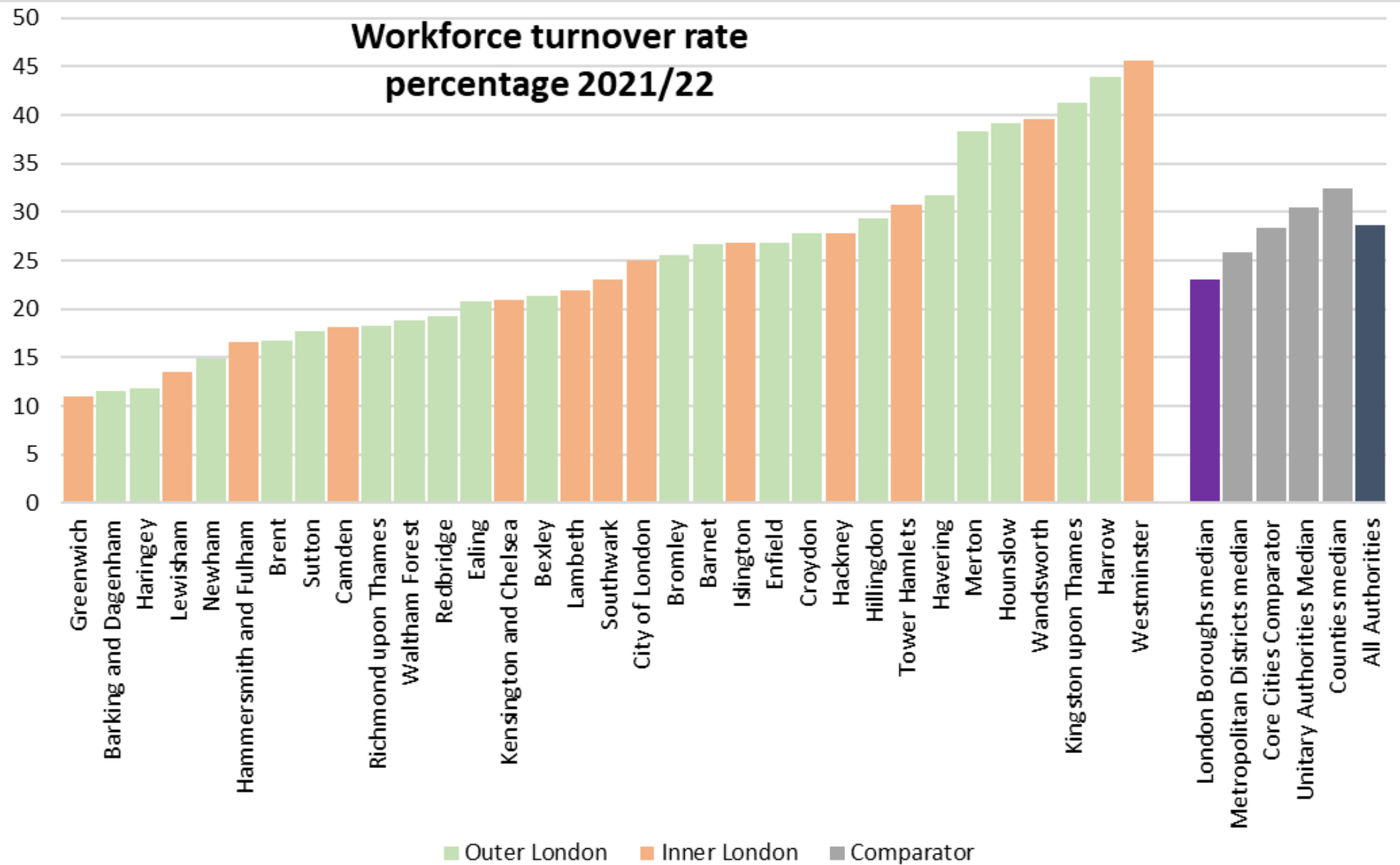
## Percentage 2021/22



# Requests resulting in a service per 100,000 population 2021/22



## Workforce turnover rate percentage 2021/22



# Waste metrics

| No | Metric  |
|----|---|
| 1  | Proportion of household waste sent for recycling.                           |
| 2  | Residual (i.e., non-recycled) waste per household (kilograms per household) |
| 3  | Contamination rate of recycling   |

# Waste metrics - context

Waste contextual information provided by  
[ReLondon](#)

London represents the second largest region in terms of household waste collected - producing 13% of all England's waste.

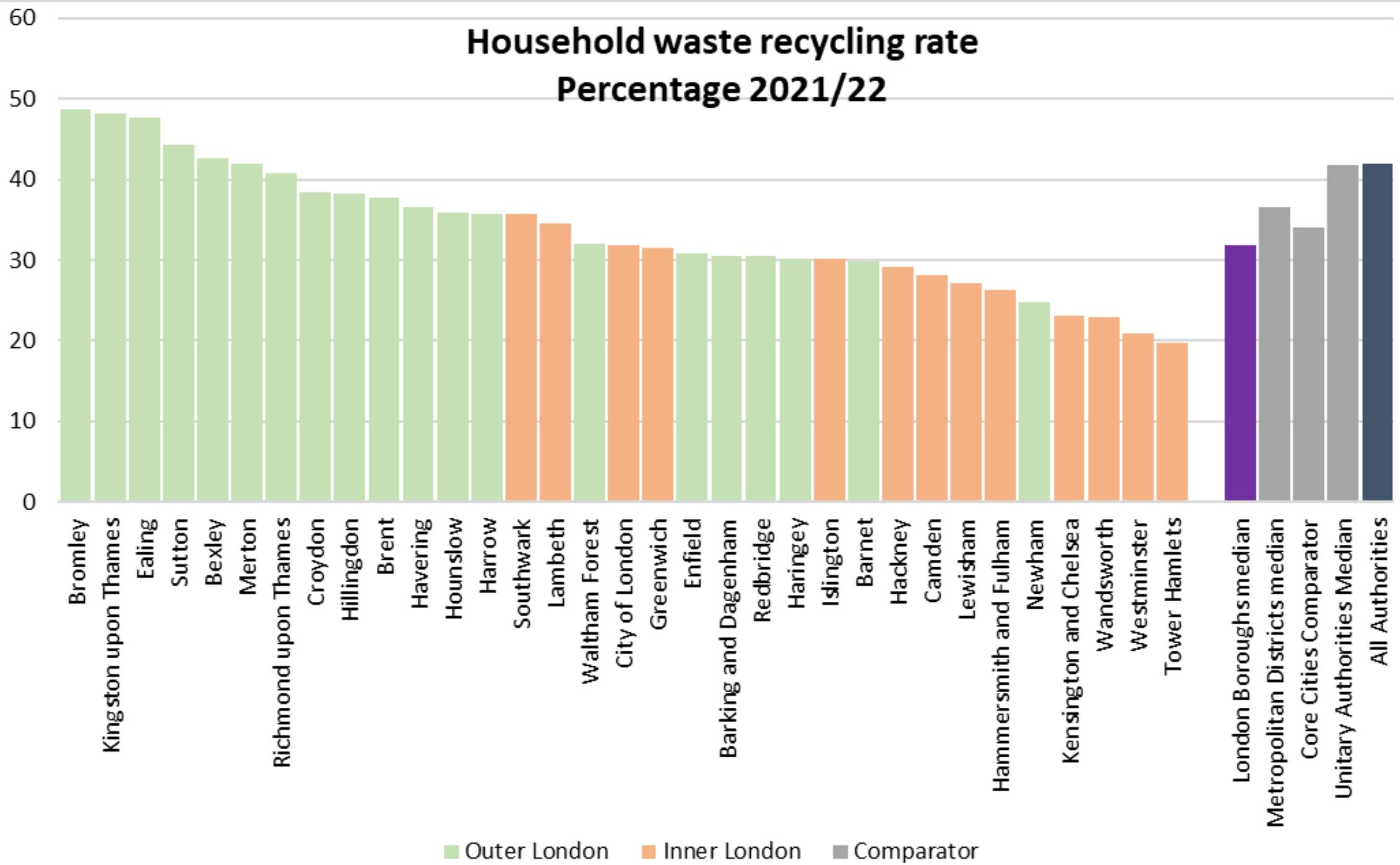
London and other dense urban areas face some specific challenges to increasing recycling rates. WRAP's recycling tracker survey shows places with the following characteristics are more likely to dispose of items wrongly:

- **Renting:** London has the highest % rented privately or in the social rented sector (55%), the England average is 39%
- Higher levels of **deprivation:** a quarter of all the most deprived households in England (those that are deprived on all four dimensions in the 2021 Census) are in London
- **Flats/apartments** (especially with shared bins): in London in 2021, 54% lived in a flat, maisonette or apartment compared to 17% across the rest of England
- **Young adults:** Those aged 18-34 year olds are less likely to/be persuaded to, recycle (this age group represents 27% of London's population compared with 21% outside of London)
- **Garden waste:** recycling is 6% of total waste in London compared to 17% for England. So, recycling rates for dense urban environments are unlikely to ever reach kerbside levels.

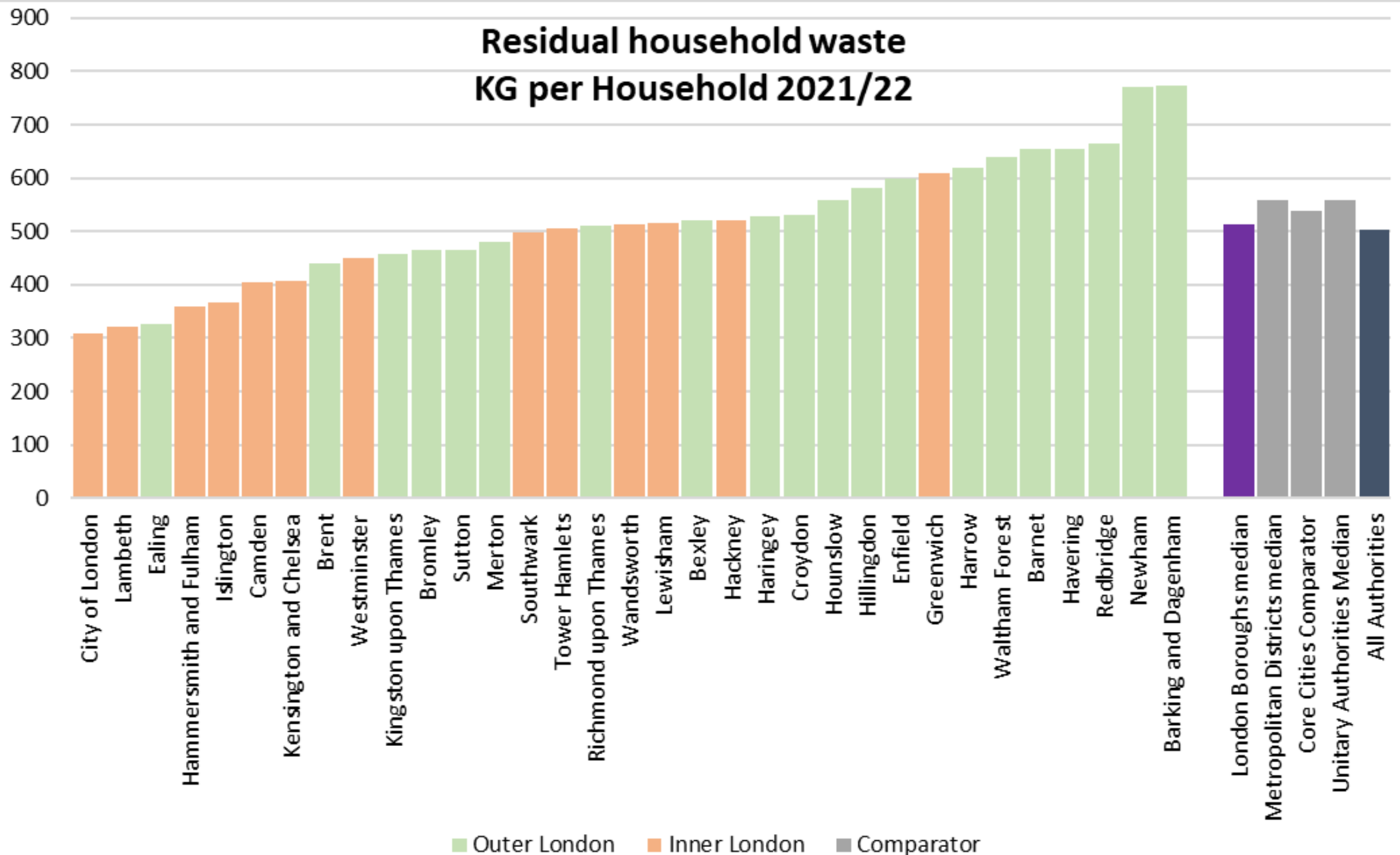
If current capture rates are maintained, and the proportion of properties with a communal waste collection increases to 50% (up from the current estimate of 30%), London's recycling rate is predicted to fall to 29%.

# Household waste recycling rate

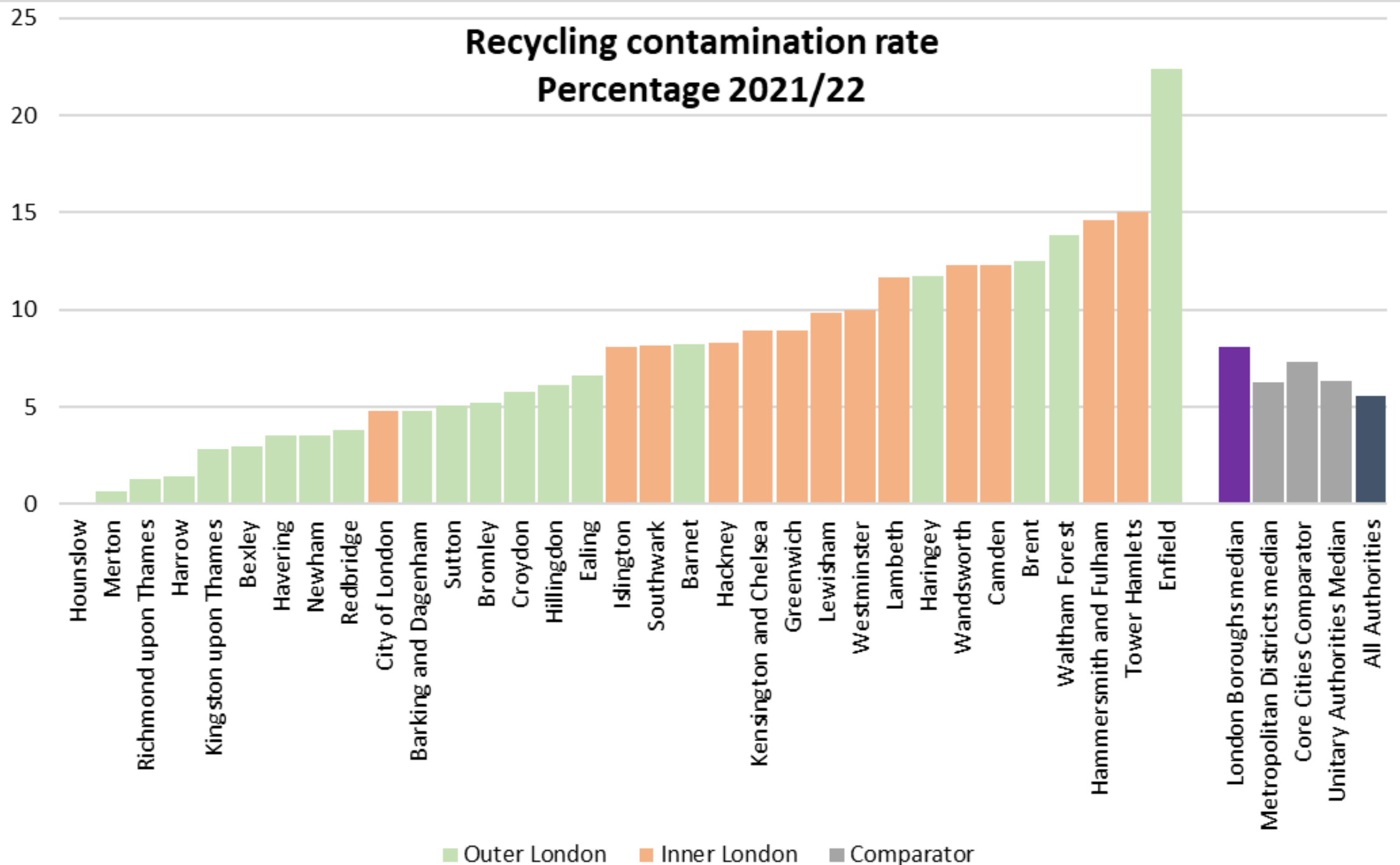
## Percentage 2021/22



# Residual household waste KG per Household 2021/22



# Recycling contamination rate Percentage 2021/22



# Adult Skills metrics

| No | Metric  |
|----|---|
| 1  | 19+ FE and Skills Achievements per 100,000 population – incl. apprenticeships |
| 2  | 19+ FE and Skills Achievements per 100,000 population – excl. apprenticeships |
| 3  | Proportion of the adult population aged 16-64 with level 3+ qualification     |

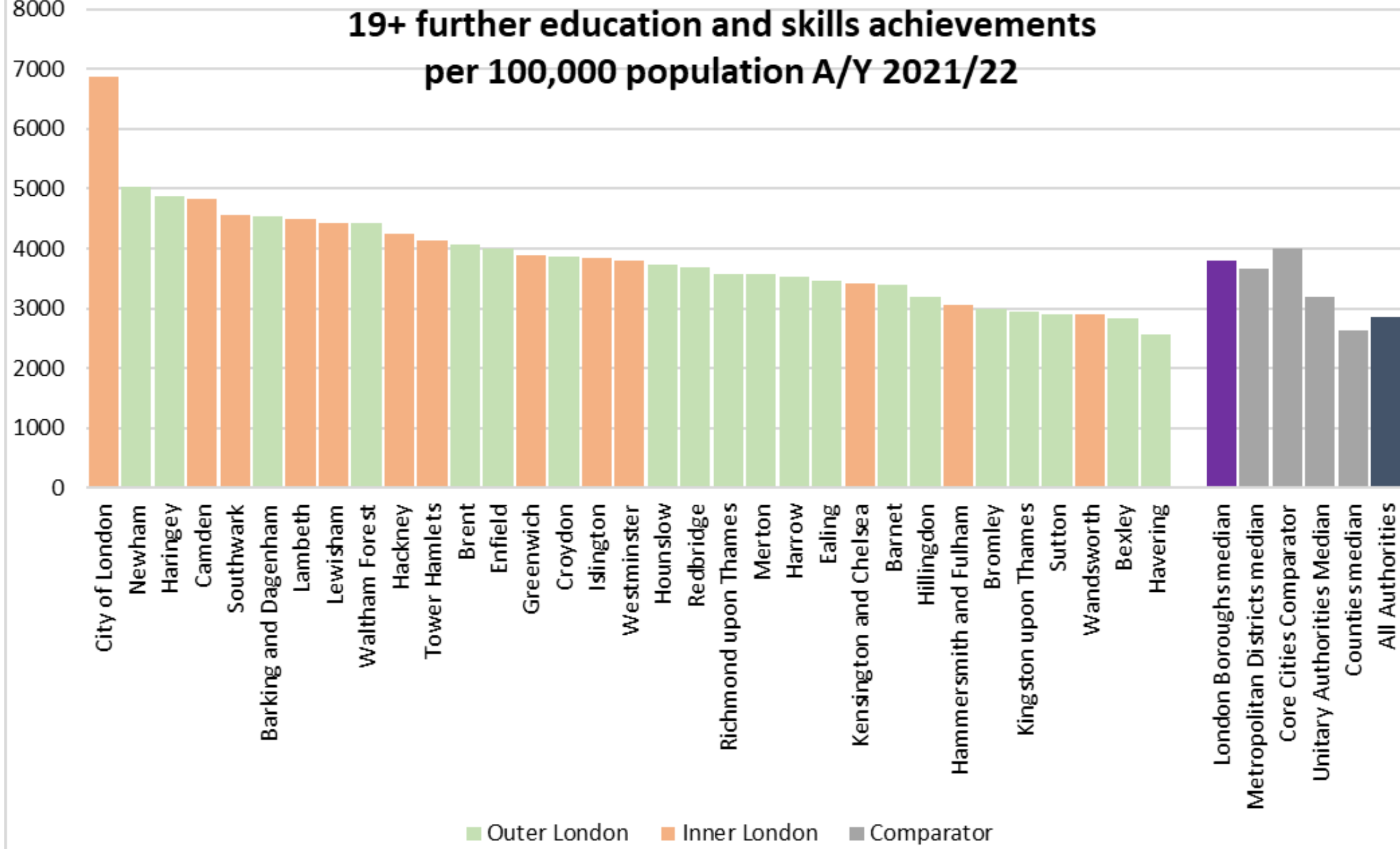
# Adult skills metrics - context

Individual local authorities lack the direct levers to influence these indicators – London boroughs receive funding as Adult Community Education providers from the GLA and then deliver adult community learning locally. But they are often one of many providers – the bulk of the Adult Education Budget (AEB) goes to colleges, as well as some going to Independent Training Providers.

Whilst the GLA and combined authorities have a few more levers to influence qualifications levels (as they commission and set ruling rules for the AEB); again they are responsible for only a small part of the post-16 skills system. They (and boroughs) have no control over apprenticeship funding and policy; 16-18 provision or careers advice and guidance. These are key parts of the system that are not controlled by local government.

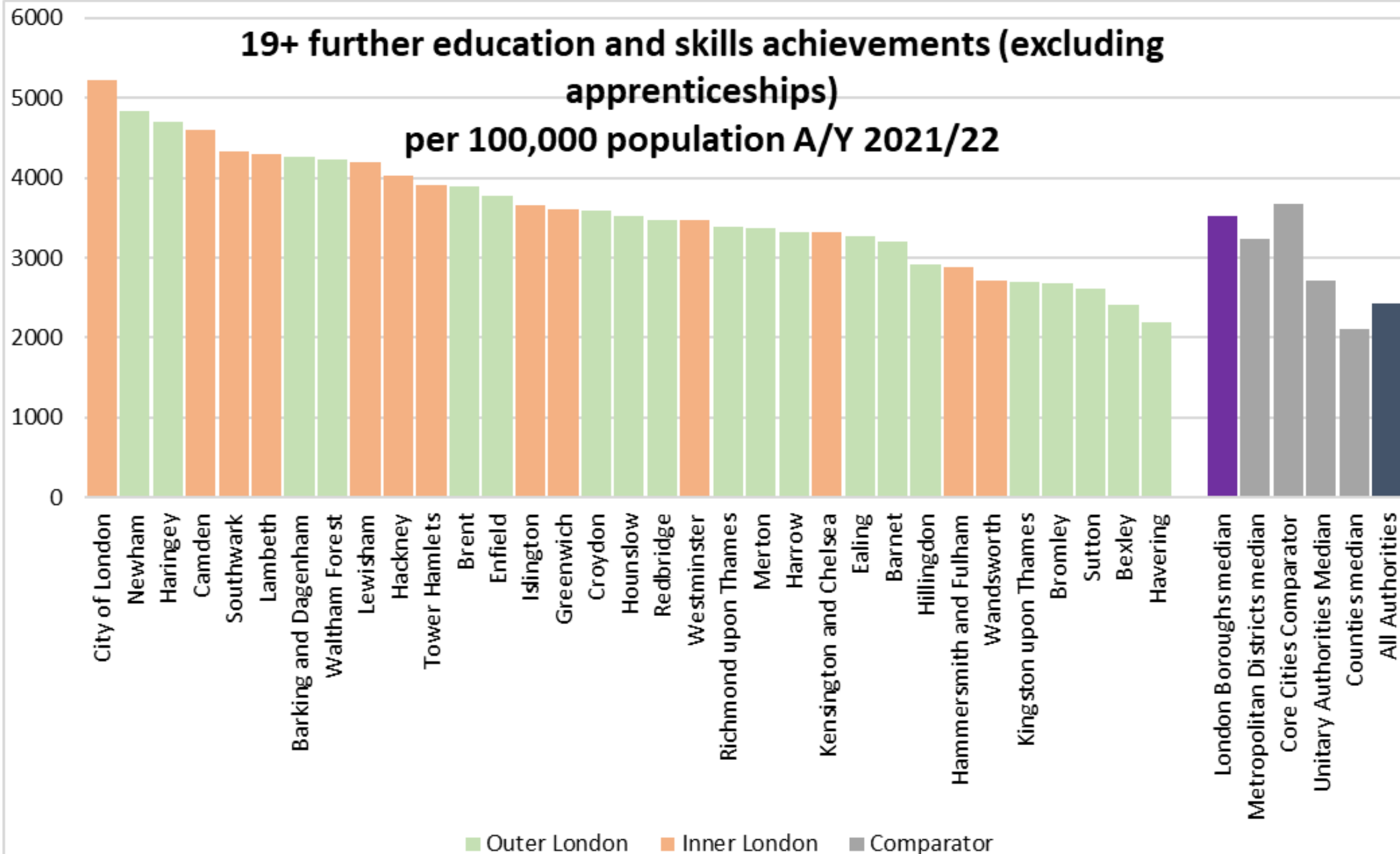
Likewise, measures such as the proportion of the population qualified to Level 3 and above is dependent on population change and demographics. London has consistently performed well on this measure because, as a global city, it attracts well qualified workers.

# 19+ further education and skills achievements per 100,000 population A/Y 2021/22

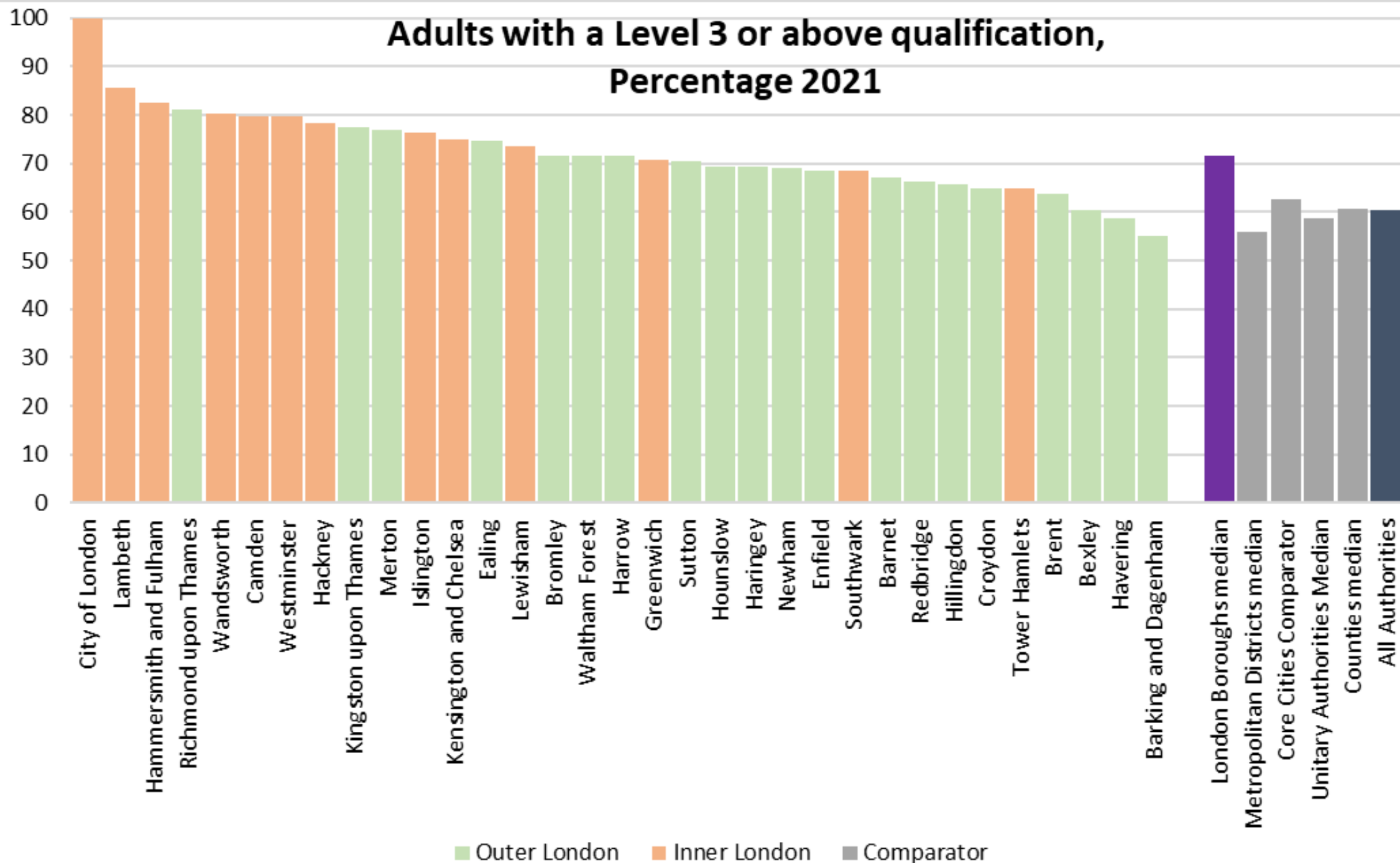


# 19+ further education and skills achievements (excluding apprenticeships)

per 100,000 population A/Y 2021/22



## Adults with a Level 3 or above qualification, Percentage 2021



# Finance metrics

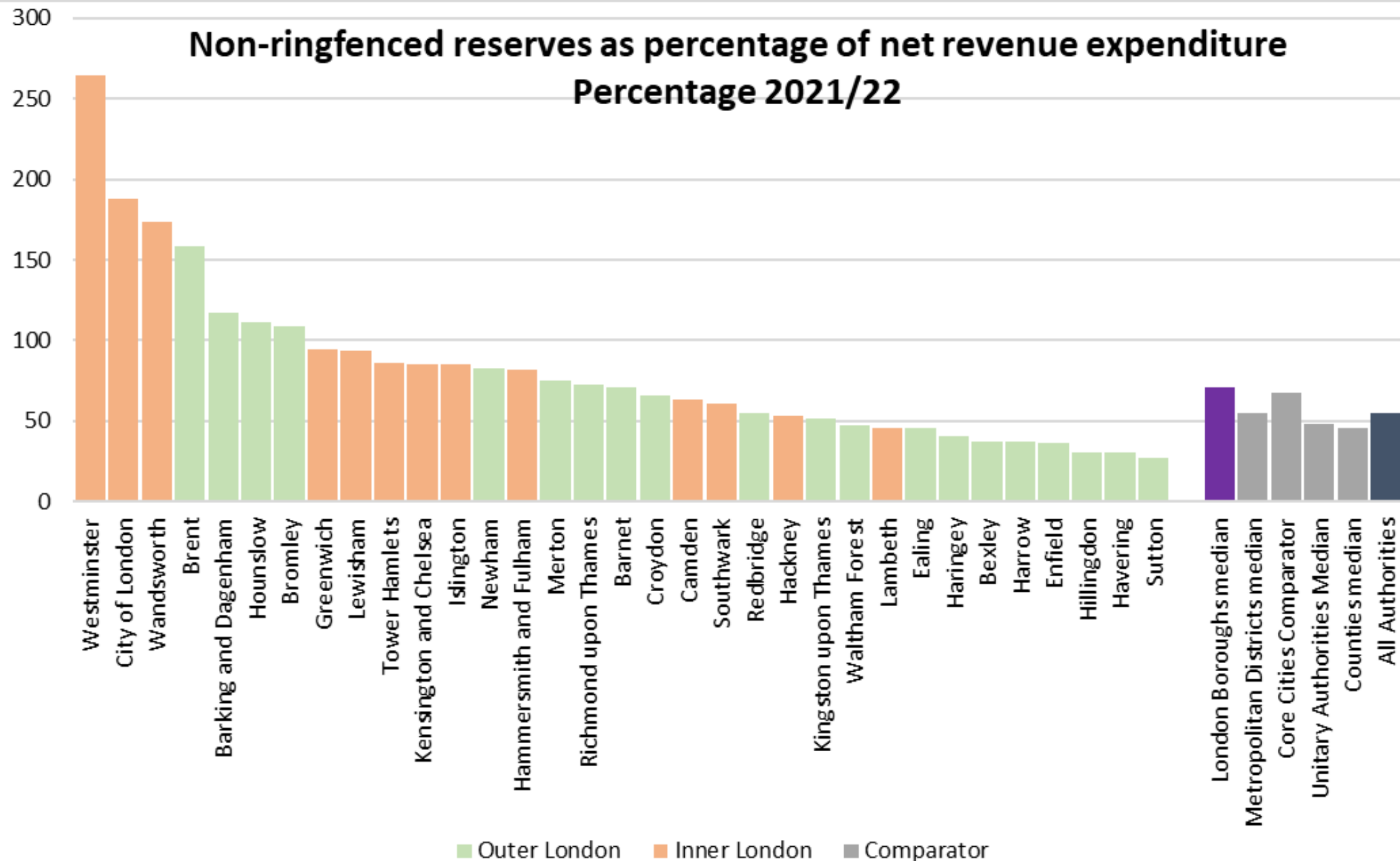
| No | Metric  |
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# Finance metrics analysis

- Financial reserve levels are a key measure of financial resilience. All councils are different and hold reserves for different reasons subject to their local context. For example, relating to capital programmes, regeneration projects and the different approaches to service delivery. They face different risks relating to their income profiles and the relative volatility of different funding streams.
- The two reserves measures use net current expenditure and an adjusted measure of service expenditure as the denominators to work out reserves as a % share of spending. Both are net of locally generated income including sales, fees & charges which London boroughs are more reliant on than other areas. Boroughs determine reserves levels based on the associated risks to their total (gross) budgets, which partly explain why reserves as a share of net spending appear higher for London boroughs compared with other areas. When compared as a share of gross spending, boroughs' reserves are around the England average.
- Debt levels, and councils' ability to finance debt, also have a relationship to financial resilience. London boroughs may have larger levels of total debt because of the high costs and scale and complexity of some regeneration projects in the capital.
- Social care has grown as a share of total spending for all authorities since 2010. As social care is a core statutory service driven to a large extent by local demographic demand, the greater the proportion of a council's budget goes towards social care the fewer levers it has to address other services. This measure, alongside others, may be an indicator of relative financial resilience.
- The other three measures are not related to financial resilience per se but are comparative funding measures. The level of Band D council tax rates in 2023-24 is, to a significant extent, dependent on historic decisions and circumstances which may have changed over the last 30 years since council tax was last revalued. Especially since 2011 when council tax was effectively capped by the introduction of referendum limits.
- Council tax revenue per dwelling shows the overall amount of council tax generated per chargeable dwelling. Rather than the band D charge, this measure takes some account of the number of dwellings in an area and their value.
- Core Spending Power does not represent all local government funding – for example it doesn't include public health or homelessness grants, and it also assumes all councils collect their target level of business rates (in reality most are above target but a few are below). The Core Spending Power per dwelling measure should therefore be viewed with a degree of caution as it doesn't show the full extent of resources available in each area.
- It is not obvious why measures of net revenue spending are used for the reserves measures, but Core Spending Power is used in the debt and social care measures.

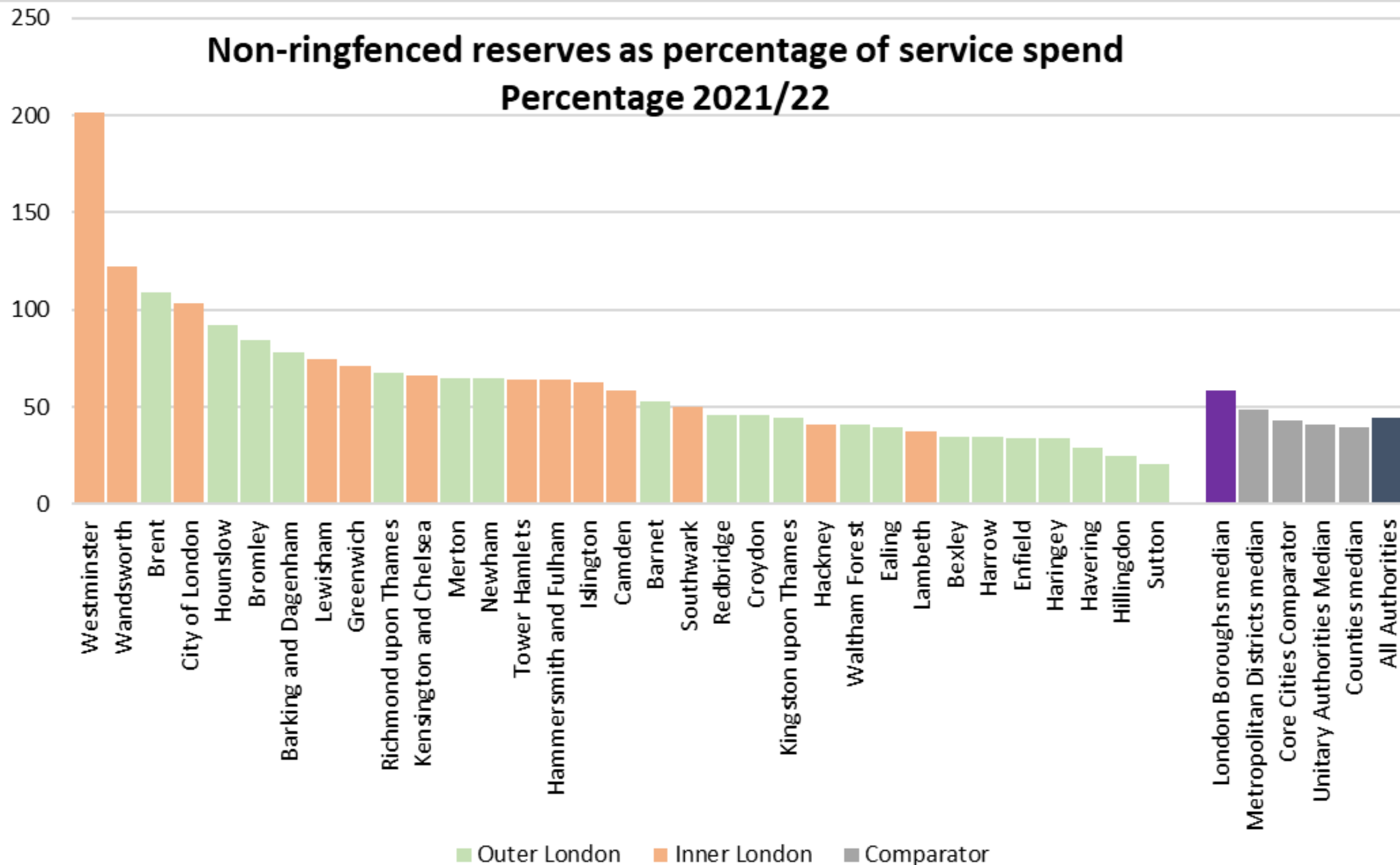
# Non-ringfenced reserves as percentage of net revenue expenditure

## Percentage 2021/22

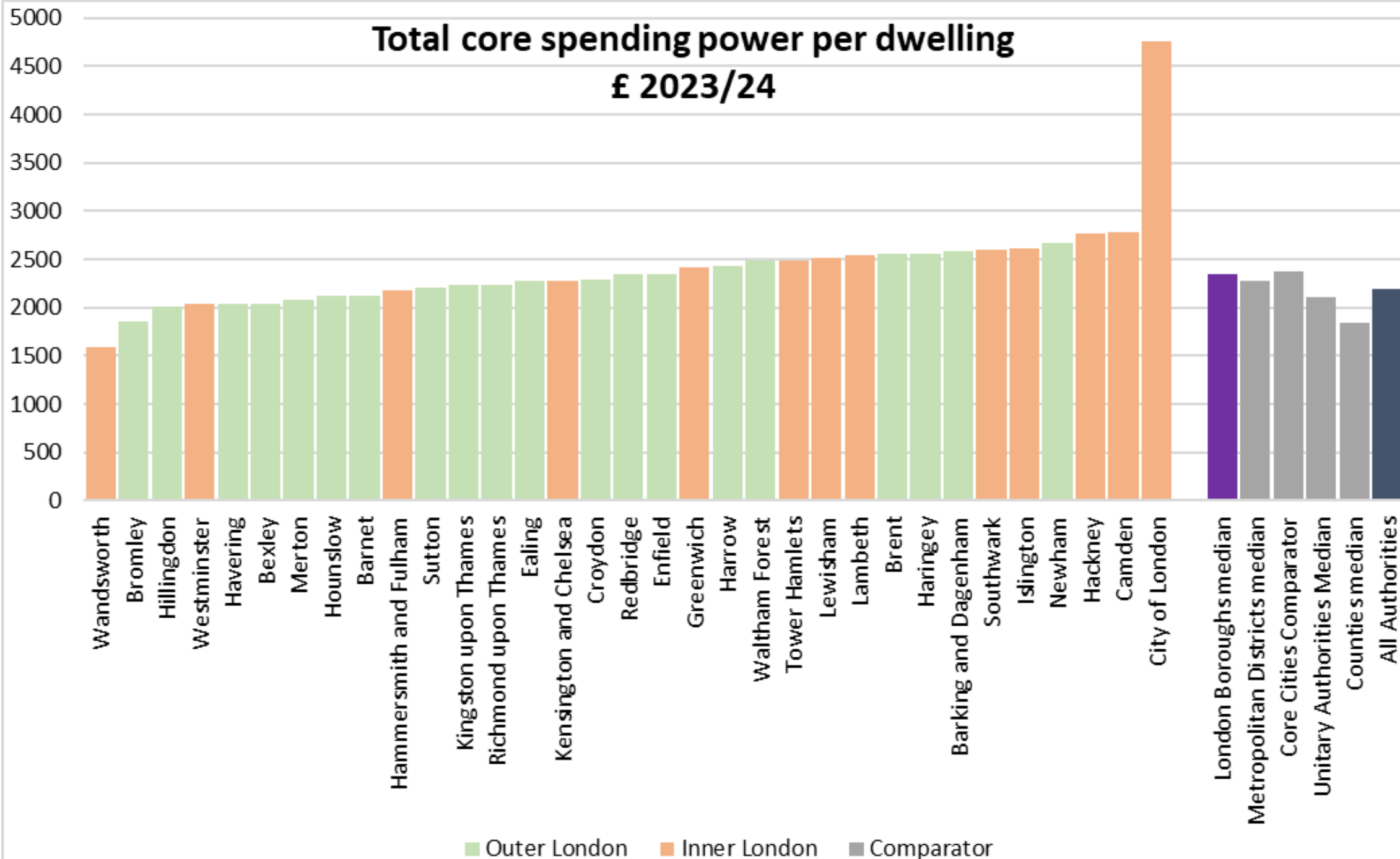


# Non-ringfenced reserves as percentage of service spend

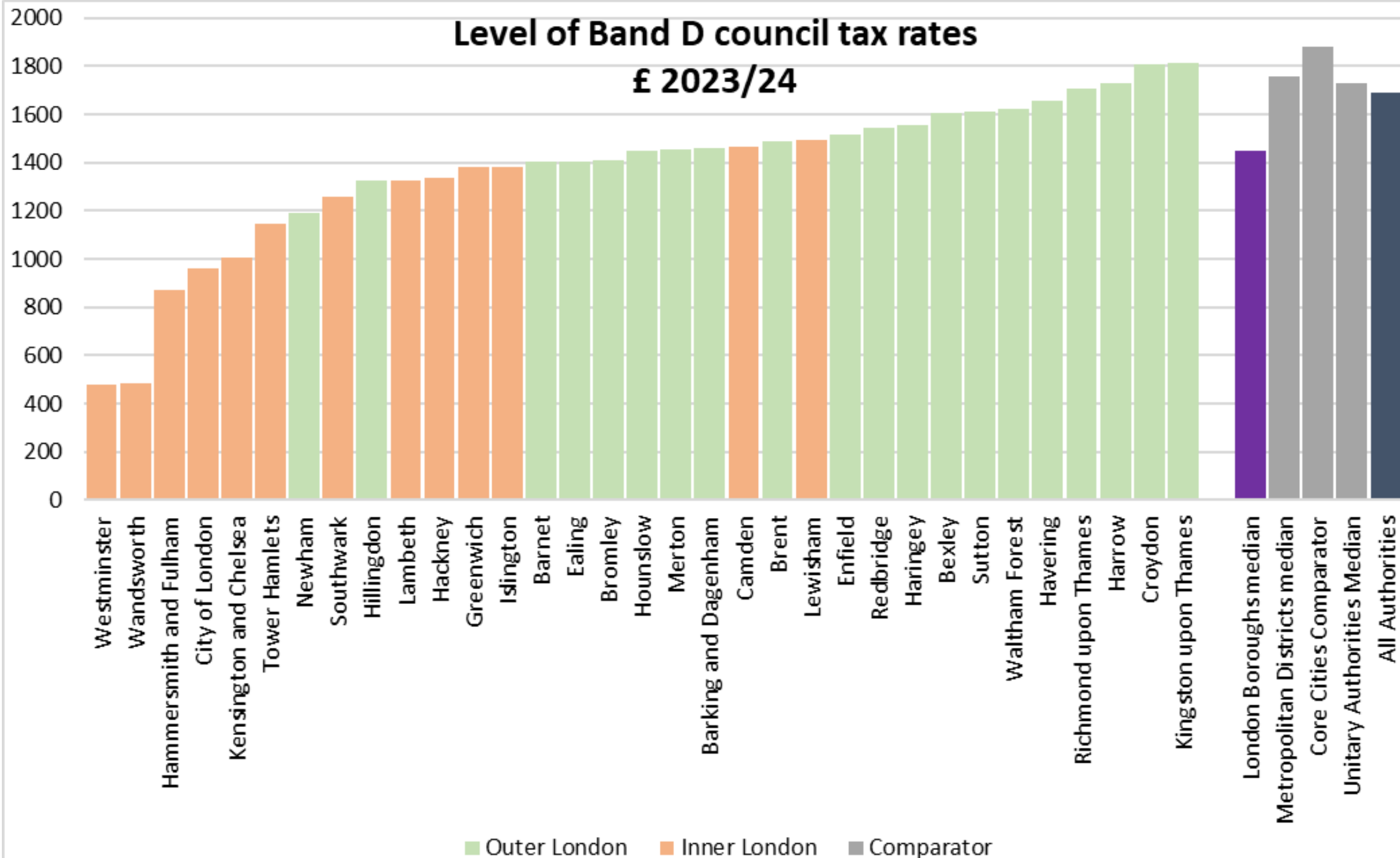
## Percentage 2021/22



# Total core spending power per dwelling £ 2023/24

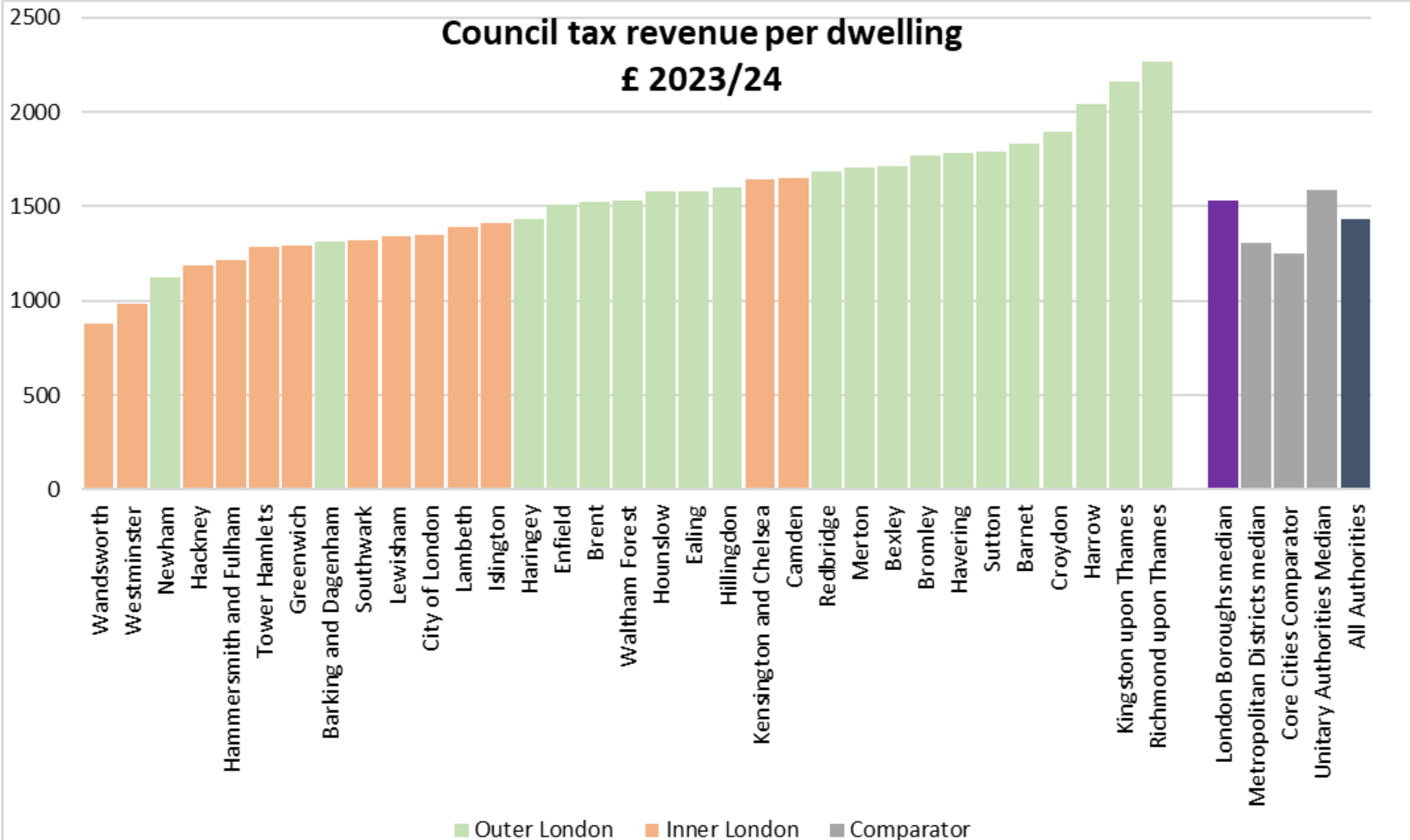


# Level of Band D council tax rates £ 2023/24



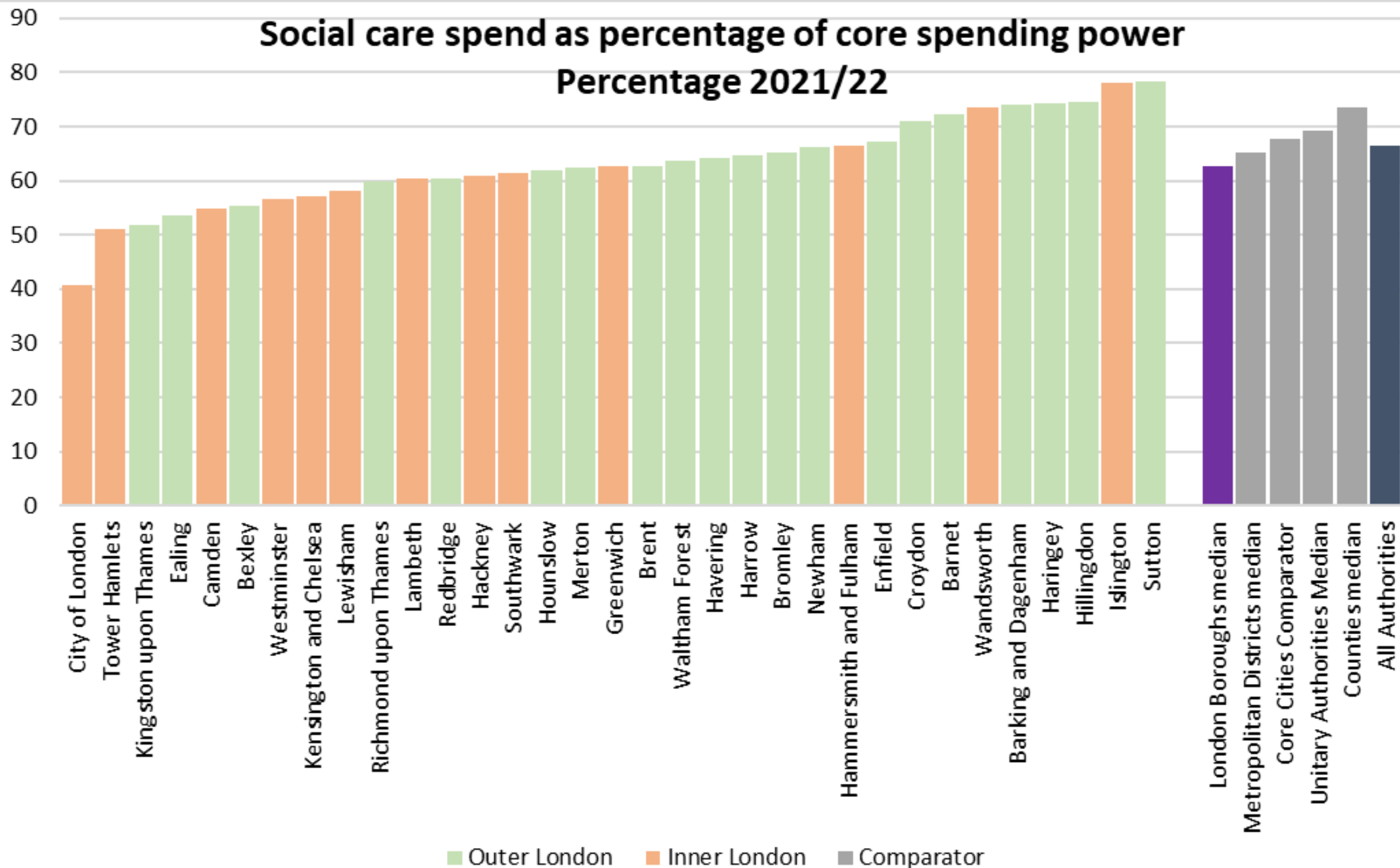
# Council tax revenue per dwelling

## £ 2023/24



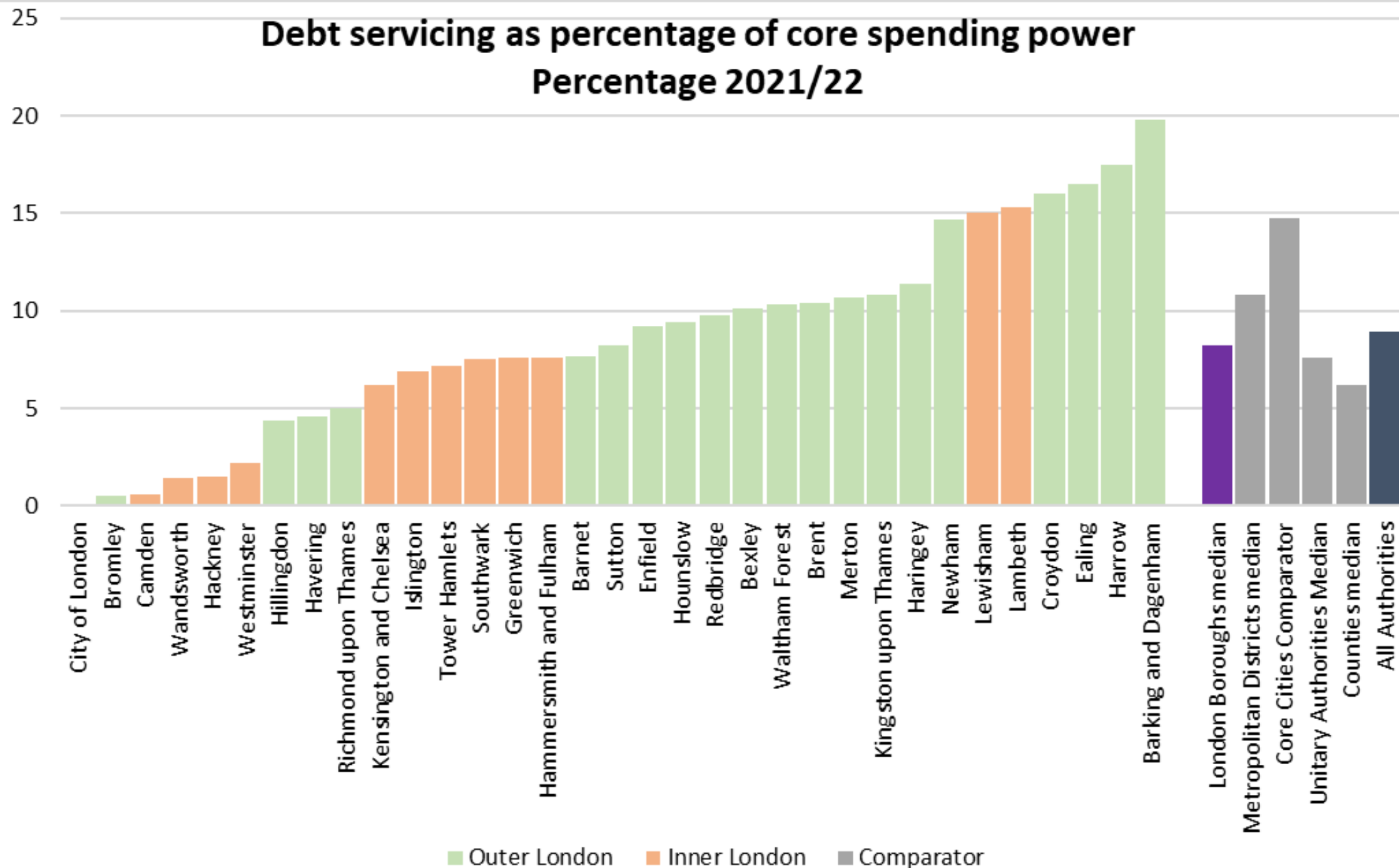
# Social care spend as percentage of core spending power

## Percentage 2021/22



# Debt servicing as percentage of core spending power

## Percentage 2021/22



# Total debt as percentage of core spending power

## Percentage 2021/22

