HM Treasury

Spending Review 2021:
Priority outcomes and metrics

October 2021

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OGL

Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1   The government is committed to ensuring spending decisions maximise value for taxpayers. Spending Review 2021 (SR21) places a strong emphasis on securing real-world, tangible outcomes for citizens.

1.2   Last year's spending review (SR20) published provisional priority outcomes and metrics for each government department alongside spending settlements, and set out plans to monitor and evaluate progress towards delivering these.

1.3   SR21 builds on that approach by tying spending and performance even more closely together. Ministers have focussed on outcomes throughout the SR, analysing the evidence linking spending bids to outcomes as a core part of SR decision-making.

1.4   This supplementary document publishes an updated list of priority outcomes and metrics, covering 2022-2025 and agreed alongside SR21. These priority outcomes also feature in the relevant lead department pages in Chapter 4 of 'The Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021'.[1]

Progress since SR20

1.5   Since SR20, HM Treasury and the Cabinet Office have been working closely with departments and the government functions to reform the government's planning and performance framework. Outcome Delivery Plans (ODPs) were established as part of this and were subsequently highlighted as a priority in the June 2021 'Declaration on Government Reform' (Action 15).[2] ODPs setting out how departments planned to deliver their priority outcomes in 2021-22 were published in July 2021. ODPs also enabled departments to plan together to achieve cross-cutting outcomes.

1.6   Where priority outcomes did not already have sufficiently robust or timely accompanying metrics, the government has been working to develop new ones to improve measurement of progress against those outcomes. Many of these new metrics are now published below, and those that remain in development will be incorporated – alongside any new metrics or updates to existing metrics reflecting policy developments – into subsequent, annual ODP rounds.

1.7   To assess progress in delivering their priority outcomes, departments share regular performance reports with HM Treasury and the Cabinet Office. This reporting data supports greater accountability for the delivery of the government's

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[1] The Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021

[2] Declaration on Government Reform

priorities and enables ministers to better assess where delivery risks going off-track. The Prime Minister will hold departments to account on delivery of his core missions, and the Chief Secretary to the Treasury will hold departments to account on outcomes as part of routine spending discussions. Departments will also report publicly on the delivery of their ODPs in their Annual Reports and Accounts.

Linking spending to outcomes at SR21

1.8   The government has continued to ensure its spending decisions are informed by the best available evidence and has taken important steps at SR21 to improve the quality of that evidence.

1.9   SR21 builds on the outcomes focus at SR20 and the recommendation of the 2020 Green Book Review to place a stronger focus on the strategic goals of proposals. Departments were asked to demonstrate how each of their bids would support their priority outcomes – including an estimate of the impact on their metrics – based on evidence of what works. This information was used to advise Ministers on the strength of the link between bids and outcomes and inform decisions on those bids. The Evaluation Taskforce has worked with departments to ensure proposals are underpinned by quality evaluation plans and has assessed returns to inform spending decisions.

1.10   This updated approach allowed the government to link spending decisions even more closely to real-world outcomes for citizens and will drive greater accountability and improved delivery across government.

Updated priority outcome and metrics

1.11   The provisional priority outcomes and metrics from SR20 have now been updated to reflect any changes or developments in priorities since last year.

1.12   In particular, that includes having made adjustments to reflect the five "missions" the Prime Minister (PM) has set for the government. These are themes for relentless focus – supported by the Delivery Unit he has established in No. 10 – to drive change throughout this SR period and beyond:

- **Levelling Up:** To fulfil the government's ambition to level up the UK;

- **Net Zero:** To get our country well on the way to net zero carbon, supporting green jobs and a better environment for the next generation;

- **Education, Jobs and Skills:** Reduce the lost learning from COVID-19, raise productivity through skills reform, and get people into jobs, particularly higher-paid and higher-skilled ones;

- **Health:** Recover the health system following COVID-19, and level up outcomes; and

- **Crime and Justice:** Reduce the volume and harm of crime, including drugs misuse; improve how the criminal justice system deals with the highest harm cases.

1.13   As set out in 'The Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021', the principle of levelling up is at the heart of commitments made at SR21. This commitment is reflected here not only in updated outcomes and metrics – for example, in the

commitments to raise productivity and empower places and to level up education standards – but runs through all aspects of government and the metrics set out in this document. Departments will also report on metrics on a sub-national basis where relevant, and additional metrics relating to levelling up may be added in due course.

1.14 Building on the government's commitment to encouraging cross-departmental collaboration, additional cross-cutting outcomes have been added to the 16 provisional cross-cutting outcomes agreed at SR20. This includes the Department for International Trade's commitment to 'secure world-class free trade agreements and reduce market access barriers, ensuring that consumers and businesses can benefit from both,' which is now contributed to by nine other supporting departments. This reinforces the progress made at SR21 on joint working between departments on the government's cross-cutting priorities. The £200 million announced at SR21 for the second round of the Shared Outcomes Fund, as well as all pilots being aligned to a cross-cutting outcome, supports this. Further details on pilots funded as part of this second round of the Shared Outcomes Fund can be found in 'Shared Outcomes Fund Round 2: Pilot Project Summaries'.[3]

How this information will be used after SR21

1.15 The updated priority outcomes and metrics published at SR21 will form the basis for updated ODPs, covering 2022-2025. Reporting on these updated plans will ensure the government has an ongoing picture of departmental performance for the rest of the Parliament. It will also provide an opportunity for departments to set out how they will evaluate their impact on priority outcomes.

1.16 This will allow Ministers and officials to identify where delivery against priority outcomes may be under pressure, as well as which programmes are not delivering expected results. The government will then be able to take prompt action to improve performance and make better-evidenced decisions on future spending. The newly established No. 10 Delivery Unit will also provide delivery support to departments in the PM's mission areas, by tracking performance and undertaking regular deep dives into complex policy areas.

1.17 To continue to strengthen the link between spending decisions and priority outcomes, departments are encouraged to use the Infrastructure and Projects Authority's Project/Programme Outcome Profile going forward.[4] This tool has been developed with input from departments and provides a framework for linking business cases for programmes and projects to the priority outcomes set out in this publication.

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3 Shared Outcomes Fund Round 2: Pilot Project Summaries

4 Project/Programme Outcome Profile

Chapter 2
Priority outcomes and metrics

Table 2.A: Department of Health and Social Care priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Improve healthcare outcomes by providing high-quality, integrated[1] and sustainable care at the right time in the right place, by tackling the electives backlog, and by improving infrastructure and transforming technology	Completed Referral to treatment (RTT) pathway activity as a percentage of 2019/20 levels
	Percentage of patients waiting more than 52 weeks for consultant-led treatment *(subject to change due to the ongoing Clinical Review of Standards)*
	Treatable mortality rate (age-standardised rate per 100,000 population)
	Number of appointments in general practice
	Percentage of cancer diagnoses at an early stage (stages 1 and 2)
	Cancer survival rate (one-year)
	Number of people accessing Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) services
	Number of children and young people accessing NHS-funded mental health services
	IAPT recovery rate
	Rates of births resulting in stillbirth or neonatal death
	Percentage of attendances admitted, discharged, or transferred within 4 hours *(subject to change due to the ongoing Clinical Review of Standards)*
	Financial performance against the NHS budget (£ million), underspends and (overspends)
	Difference between the best and worst performing CCGs for cancer survival (one year)
	Patient-reported experience of general practice
	NHS productivity growth rate
	Number of new hospitals under construction

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[1] Suitable metrics to measure progress with integration will need to be identified through the Integration White Paper and then added at a later date.

	Percentage of patients receiving a thrombectomy following a stroke
	Percentage of eligible patients accessing cardiac rehabilitation
	Difference in the stillbirth and neonatal mortality rate between that for ethnic minority women and the national average
	Number of people receiving digitally supported care at home
	Number of sustainability and transformation partnerships (STPs)/integrated care system (ICSs) with 50% or more of its partners connected (also expressed as approximate % of the population in England covered by those STPs/ICSs
	Number of authorised user views of Shared Care Records per 1,000 population connected (weighted)
Protect the public's health through the health and social care system's response to COVID-19[2]	Percentage of people in England aged 12 or over who have received 1st and 2nd dose vaccinations
	People who tested positive for COVID-19 at least once
	Percentage of close contacts who were identified, reached, and told to self-isolate
	Percentage of contacts that were reached and told to self-isolate within 3 days of the case that reported them taking a test (for cases not managed by local health protection teams)
	Personal protective equipment (PPE) inventory maintained at sufficient level to meet modelled demand requirements (initially 120 days' demand)
	UK-made capacity is in line with planned category strategies to ensure resilient supply to address future demands
Improve healthcare outcomes through a well-supported workforce	Sickness absence rate (per cent)
	Staff engagement rate
	Percentage of staff who say they have personally experienced harassment, bullying or abuse at work
	Number of registered nurses employed by the NHS (in all settings)
	Number of doctors in general practice

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[2] On vaccine uptake, DHSC continues to triangulate various sources of data and intelligence to inform the government's uptake strategy and plan insight-driven interventions to maximise uptake. These sources include attitudinal data on vaccine hesitancy from the ONS and YouGov, uptake data captured by NHS England and NHS Improvement, and various pieces of quantitative and qualitative research. The department will also continue to provide narrative reporting on vaccine uptake progress.

	Number of additional primary care professionals in general practice (excluding doctors and nurses)
Improve, protect and level up the nation's health, including reducing health disparities[3]	Disability-free life expectancy at birth – female and male
	Gap in disability free life expectancy at birth (slope index of inequality) – female and male
	Smoking prevalence in adults (per cent)
	Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (per 100,000 population)
	Obesity prevalence – childhood and adult (per cent)
	Percentage of children and adults who are physically active (defined by the Chief Medical Officer's recommendations for physical activity)
	Volume of Weight Management Services completed (by Local Authority)[4]
	Average weight loss for those using Weight Management Services (by Local Authority)[4]
	Deaths from drugs misuse
Improve social care outcomes through an affordable, high-quality and sustainable adult social care system[5]	Percentage of Care Quality Commission (CQC) locations with an overall rating of outstanding or good
	Social care related quality of life (score out of 24)
	Carer-reported quality of life (score out of 12)
	Percentage of people who use social care services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure
	Staff turnover rate for directly employed staff working in the adult social care sector
	Vacancy rate in adult social care sector (per cent)

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[3] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are DCMS, Defra, DfE, DfT, HO and MoJ.

[4] This metric is provisional and subject to change.

[5] This is a cross-cutting outcome. DLUHC is a contributing department.

Table 2.B: Department for Education priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Level up productivity and employment by improving the skills pipeline and supporting people to work[6]	Total number of starts on apprenticeships (standards and frameworks)
	Total number, and rate, of achievements on apprenticeships (standards and frameworks)
	Total number of Skills Bootcamps starts and completions[7]
	T levels participation and achievements[7]
	Free Courses for Jobs (Level 3 free qualifications for adults) starts and achievements[7]
	Number of level 4 and level 5 starts and achievements[7]
	Participation in further education and skills by adults aged 19+ and 25+
	Proportion of 19+ and 25+ further education and skills learners in the 20% most disadvantaged areas
	Percentage of recent higher education graduates entering work in high-skilled employment
	Further Education Skills index and average value add per further education learner
Level up education standards in every part of the country, and support children and young people to catch up on lost learning due to COVID-19	Percentage of schools, further education and skills providers rated good or outstanding by Ofsted, by region
	Postgraduate initial teacher training (ITT) applications
	Postgraduate ITT starts compared to the target set using the teacher workforce model - for total starts, for primary subjects only and for secondary subjects only
	Percentage of young people attaining level 3 by age 19, state-funded cohort (overall and for disadvantaged pupils)
	Disadvantage gap index (key stage 4)
	Disadvantage gap index (key stage 2)
	Percentage of young people achieving GCSEs in English and Maths by age 19 (overall and for disadvantaged pupils)
	Percentage of pupils entered for the EBacc suite of qualifications (overall and for disadvantaged pupils)
	Percentage of pupils meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths by end of primary school (overall and for disadvantaged pupils)

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[6] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are BEIS, DCMS, DLUHC, DWP and HO.

[7] Metric not yet published.

	Scores in reading, maths and science in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)
	Percentage of disadvantaged pupils meeting the expected standard in phonics in year 1 (in the phonics screening check)
	Percentage of Early Career Teachers (first and second year teachers) taking the Early Career Framework Full Induction Programme[7]
	Number of participants across the Reformed National Professional Qualification programmes[7]
	Number of school projects started on site per annum (contract award as proxy)
	Number of schools rebuilt per annum
Support the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children and young people through high quality education and local services so that no one is left behind[8]	Absence rates by group: children who receive free school meals (FSM), children who have an education, health and care (EHC) plan, and children who are 'in need,' and looked after children (LAC)
	Persistent absence rates by group: overall, children who receive FSM, children who have an EHC plan, children who are 'in need' and LAC
	The number of families participating in, and percentage achieving, successful outcomes through Supporting Families
	Number of children who wait over 18 months to be matched with a new adoptive family
	Percentage of all child and family social workers who are agency social workers
	Percentage of alternative provision schools rated good or outstanding by Ofsted
	Percentage of local authorities with a written statement of action (or equivalent) for SEND services issued by Ofsted
	Percentage of local authority SEND services with a written statement of action (or equivalent) that are revisited and have made sufficient progress (or equivalent judgement)
	Percentage of local authorities rated inadequate for children's social care services
Support families and provide the best start in life for all, through improved family services and high-quality early	Percentage of eligible children taking up the early education entitlements (15 hours for disadvantaged 2-year-olds; universal entitlement for 3- and 4-year-olds), including by region

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[8] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are DCMS, DHSC, DLUHC, DWP, HO and MoJ.

education and childcare to raise standards and help parents to work[9]	Percentage of registered early years settings rated as good or outstanding by Ofsted
	Percentage of 5-year-olds achieving 'expected' level on both literacy and communication and language early learning goals
	Percentage of 5-year-olds achieving 'expected' level on maths early learning goals
	Outcomes gap between children eligible for FSM and peers in early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP) assessment at age 5
	Percentage of parents who would be working fewer hours or not at all if not for the 30 hours offer (by family income)

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[9] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are DWP and HMRC.

Table 2.C: Home Office priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Reduce crime[10,11]	Police numbers, including progress in increasing to an additional 20,000 warranted officers in England and Wales
	Homicide – rolling 12-month total
	Serious violence – under-25s hospital admissions for 'sharp object assault', rolling 12-month total
	Number of drug-related homicides
	Neighbourhood crime - year to date total for robbery, theft from the person, burglary, and vehicle crime (as recorded by the Crime Survey for England and Wales)
	Prevalence of domestic abuse – number and percentage of those aged 16 and over who experienced domestic abuse in the previous year
	Prevalence of sexual assault – number and percentage of those aged 16 and over who experienced sexual assault in the previous year
	Prevalence of stalking – number and percentage of those aged 16 and over who experienced stalking in the previous year
Reduce the risk from terrorism to the UK and UK interests overseas[12]	UK threat level
	Number and percentage of arrests resulting in a charge under terrorism legislation
	Number and percentage of those prosecuted under terrorism legislation that are convicted
	Percentage of Prevent referrals discussed at a Channel (anti-radicalisation) Panel
Enable the legitimate movement of people and goods to support economic prosperity	Percentage of visa applications, for each route, processed within service standards
	Average time taken to process UK passport applications/renewals
	Border Force revenue protected (tax revenue that is protected through detecting goods where excise duty has not been declared)
	Percentage of passengers crossing the border within service standards

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[10] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are DCMS, DfE, DHSC, DLUHC, DWP, HMRC, FCDO, LODs, and MoJ.

[11] Further metrics will be developed for MoJ, HO, and the LODs, in response to the 2021 Rape Review. This will be revisited ahead of the publication of 2022/23 Outcome Delivery Plans.

[12] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are CO, FCDO and MOD.

	Number of entry clearance visas issued / refused / withdrawn, by visa type
	Ratings from applicants on the UKVI customer satisfaction survey: percentage satisfied with application service overall
	Average time taken to process sponsorship applications
	Number of sponsor licence applications (i) granted or (ii) not granted
Tackle illegal migration, remove those with no right to be here and protect the vulnerable[13]	Number of people within asylum intake, asylum work in progress, and on asylum support
	Number of asylum claims lodged either (i) in-country or at port, or (ii) as resettlement cases
	Total number of people resettled under the UK Resettlement Scheme
	Number of individuals leaving detention who are (i) returned or (ii) released
	Number of enforced and voluntary returns
	Number of Foreign National Offender returns
	Volume of irregular migration (small boats, in-country and border detections, and non-declared air arrivals) and numbers prevented
	Number of asylum appeals lodged
	Percentage of total asylum appeals where initial decision is overturned

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[13] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are CO, FCDO and MoJ.

Table 2.D: Ministry of Justice priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics[14]
Protect the public from serious offenders and improve the safety and security of our prisons	Number of useable prison places (useable operational capacity)
	Rate of assaults by prisoners on other prisoners and staff (per 1,000 prisoners)
	Rate of incidents of self-harm (per 1,000 prisoners)
	Percentage of random mandatory drug tests for illicit substances with positive results
	Percentage of the overall probation caseload that result in a Serious Further Offence (SFO) conviction
Reduce reoffending	Percentage of prisoners in work six months after their release
	Percentage of prisoners in settled accommodation three months after release
	Percentage of adults with a need for treatment for substance misuse who successfully engage in community-based structured treatment within three weeks of release from prison
	Percentage of prisoners who make at least one level of progress in English and/or maths during their time in custody
Deliver swift access to justice[15,16]	Disposal volumes – in the Crown Court
	Disposal volumes – in magistrates' courts
	Disposal volumes – in family courts (private and public law)
	Disposal volumes – in employment tribunals
	Victims' awareness of the Victims' Code

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[14] MoJ will consider adding further metrics in the coming months.

[15] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are BEIS, DfE, DWP, HO and LODs.

[16] Further metrics will be developed for MoJ, HO, and the LODs, in response to the 2021 Rape Review. This will be revisited ahead of the publication of 2022/23 Outcome Delivery Plans.

Table 2.E: Law Officers' Departments priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Improve public safety by delivering justice through independent and fair prosecutions[17]	Number and percentage of guilty pleas at first hearing
	Percentage of cases where appropriate legal decisions are made
Enhance the effectiveness of the criminal justice system through timely prosecutions and improved casework quality	Number and percentage of charging decisions that are completed on time
	Number and percentage of Magistrates' Court cases dropped at third or subsequent hearing
	Average (mean) number of hearings per case
Protect society through the independent investigation and prosecution of top tier crimes involving serious or complex fraud, bribery, and corruption	Percentage of cases that successfully progress past the 'no case to answer' stage in criminal trials
	Average (mean) and median length in days of the investigation phase for active cases
	Total value of financial contributions to the government through the continued use of Deferred Prosecution Agreements
	Percentage of victims and witnesses who are called to give evidence that are satisfied with the experience provided by the SFO
	Total value of financial orders secured on realisable assets and the percentage recovered against order amounts

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[17] Further metrics will be developed for MoJ, HO, and the LODs, in response to the 2021 Rape Review. This will be revisited ahead of the publication of 2022/23 Outcome Delivery Plans.

Table 2.F: Ministry of Defence priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Protect the UK and its Overseas Territories	Number of operations undertaken (including UK resilience e.g. Military Aid to Civil Authorities)
	Impact of operations
Enhance global security through persistent engagement and response to crises	Number of operations and exercises undertaken (including defence engagement e.g. short-term training teams and capacity building)
	Impact of operations and engagements
	Number of defence attaches/advisors
Understand and counter state and non-state threats	Number of operations undertaken
	Impact of operations
Contribute to NATO collective deterrence and defence	Number of operations and exercises undertaken
	Impact of operations and exercises
	Percentage fill rate of NATO posts
Modernise and integrate defence capabilities by taking a whole force approach to our people and increasing the use of technology and innovation	Defence projects in the Government Major Projects Portfolio that are on course for delivery, based on Infrastructure and Projects Authority assessment criteria (per cent)
	Number of military and civilian pinch points assessed as significant or above
	MOD expenditure on research and development

Table 2.G: Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office priority outcomes and metrics[18]

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Build economic diplomacy by seizing global opportunities which benefit the whole of the UK, and harness the mutual benefits of unlocking growth for our allies and partners, including through the Build Back Better World initiative	Value of investment into developing countries from (a) UK development finance (including CDC and other instruments in the Build Back Better World UK toolkit) and (b) private investment that is mobilised as a result of this finance
	UK's Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) preference utilisation rates
Strengthen the security and resilience of the UK and our allies by defending our interests around the world	Number of people from the highest priority populations fully vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccines supplied through the COVAX AMC
	Mortality rates of mothers, newborns and children in priority countries
Promote Global Britain by using our development leadership to empower and protect the freedom of women and girls, to provide reliable, honest infrastructure financing, and to support humanitarian needs	Number of additional girls in education (year-on-year change) in priority countries
	Number of additional girls reading by age 10 or the end of primary school (year-on-year change) in priority countries
	Number of people benefiting from Gender-Based Violence prevention or response services (including female genital mutilation) through FCDO support
	Percentage of surveyed adults with a favourable view of the UK
	Number of priority countries that are more free and democratic than in 2020 or where declines have stopped or reversed
	Number of people reached through humanitarian and social protection support (food, cash and voucher transfer)
	Number of people supported to better adapt to the effects of climate change as a result of ICF
Support British nationals overseas by providing modern, round-the-clock consular services and agile crisis support	Customer satisfaction rate with Consular Services
	Percentage of vulnerable British nationals contacted within 24 hours of notification

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[18] These outcomes and metrics will be reviewed as part of FCDO's 2022/23 Outcome Delivery Plan.

Table 2.H: Department for Transport priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Improve connectivity across the UK and grow and level up the economy by enhancing the transport network, on time and on budget	Transport infrastructure projects in the Government Major Projects Portfolio that are on track to delivery, as assessed by the Infrastructure and Projects Authority (per cent)
	Travel time to reach nearest large employment centre, by region
	Measure of the delivery of major projects on time and on budget
Build confidence in the transport network as the country recovers from COVID-19 and improve transport users' experience, ensuring that the network is safe, reliable, and inclusive	Percentage of users satisfied with their most recent journey, England (Strategic road network and bus)
	Percentage of non-frequent bus services running on time, England
	Percentage of users very or fairly satisfied with their local roads, England
	Average (mean) delay on strategic roads, England
	Percentage of users very or fairly satisfied with provision in their local area, England (cycling, walking)
	Average (mean) delay on local A roads, England
	Percentage of rail journeys rated satisfactory, Great Britain
	Percentage of trains running on time, Great Britain
	Number of people killed or seriously injured in reported road traffic collisions, by road user, Great Britain
	Percentage of local authority roads considered for maintenance, England
	Number of trips per person per year, by main mode and disability status
Tackle climate change and improve air quality, including by decarbonising transport	Greenhouse gas emissions from domestic transport, including HGVs (million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent), UK
	Total projected greenhouse gas emission savings from estimated DfT policies, inc. in Energy and Emissions Projections (million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent)
	New registrations of zero and ultra-low emission vehicles, proportion of new registrations, UK (per cent)
	Average (mean) number of cycling trips as proportion of total trips, England (per cent)
	Total number of cycling stages, England
	Average (mean) number of walking trips as proportion of total trips, England (per cent)

Average (mean) annual number of walking stages per person, England

Percentage of cars and vans that are (i) Zero Emission Vehicles (ii) Ultra Low Emission Vehicles in England

Carbon emissions per passenger and freight km (rail)

Percentage of local buses by emissions standards to which they adhere

Estimates of normalised passenger and freight carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) (emissions g/CO_2e per passenger km & g/CO_2e per net freight tonne km)

Measure of the number and distribution of charge points, including those that are publicly accessible

Public transport trips as a proportion of total trips per year

Table 2.I: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Help businesses to bounce back from the impacts of COVID-19 and support renewed investment in the economy	Stock of finance and number of SMEs supported by BBB programmes (excluding Covid loans)
	Stock of finance and number of SMEs supported by Recovery Loan Scheme
	Average estimated Covid impact on investment in the one year ahead (Bank of England)
	Average estimated Covid impact on employment in the one year ahead (Bank of England)
	Average estimated Covid impact on sales in the one year ahead (Bank of England)
Reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050, while supporting green jobs and mobilising investment to deliver a green industrial revolution across the UK[19]	Total UK greenhouse emissions (tonnes of CO2 equivalent) (for tracking progress against carbon budgets)
	UK greenhouse gas emissions by sector (tonnes of CO2 equivalent)
	Total projected greenhouse gas savings from BEIS policies included in the Energy and Emissions Projections (EEP)
	Low carbon share of electricity generation (percentage)
	Total low carbon and renewable energy economy (LCREE) jobs (ONS)
	Progress towards the target of installing at least 600,000 heat pumps per year by 2028[20]
	Progress to Net Zero and energy efficiency (sectoral indicators)[21]
	Policy gap to carbon budgets[22]
Unleash innovation and accelerate science and technology throughout the country, through increased private and public investment, to increase productivity and UK global influence	Gross expenditure research and development as % of GDP
	Business enterprise research and development as % of GDP
	Percentage of businesses that are innovation active, including by region
	Number of spinouts
	Count of published international patent families from UK applicants

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[19] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are Defra, DfT, DLUHC and HMT.

[20] This metric will be reported on annually, as the government committed to in the Net Zero Strategy.

[21] BEIS is currently developing these metrics to reflect the emission pathways published in the Net Zero Strategy.

[22] The policy gap metric is calculated using data published in the BEIS Energy Emission Projections. This metric will be updated for internal reporting when the projections are next updated.

	Field weighted citation impact
	Percentage of businesses introducing new goods/services already available in the market (New to firm)
	Share of World top 2500 R&D companies
Boost enterprise by making the UK the best place in the world to start, grow and invest in a business	Business investment as percentage of GDP
	Business birth rate, including by region (per cent)
	Output per worker growth
	Output per hour growth
	Rate of employment scale ups (from ONS data)
	Percentage of SMEs that are happy to use external finance to help business grow
	Percentage of SMEs giving an 8-10 impact score for access to finance as an obstacle to running their business as they would like in the next 12 months
	Number and value of seed, venture, and growth stage deals for calendar year
	Business survival rates at the 2-year interval and UA level

Table 2.J: Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Increase economic growth and productivity through improved digital connectivity[23]	Percentage of premises passed with gigabit-capable broadband (including premises with access to FTTP and/or DOCSIS3.1)
	Percentage of UK and nation/region geography with 4G coverage provided by at least one mobile network operator
Grow and evolve our sectors domestically and globally, in particular those sectors most affected by COVID-19, including culture, sport, civil society, and the creative industries	Gross Value Added of DCMS sectors, excluding digital (£)
	Domestic tourism visitor numbers
	DCMS sector skills gaps (per cent)
Increase growth through expanding the use of data and digital technology and increasing innovation, while minimising digital harms to the UK's economy, security and society	Gross Value Added of the digital sector (£)
	Percentage of UK firms and charities that have undertaken action on 5 or more of the ten steps outlined in the government's 10 steps to Cyber Security guidance
Enhance the cohesiveness of our communities across all parts of the UK including through major events and ceremonial occasions, and reduce inequalities of participation in society, particularly among young people	Percentage of individuals who have engaged in civic participation in the last 12 months
	Percentage of individuals who are active or fairly active on a weekly basis
	UK sport major events programme attendance, by event
	Percentage of adults in England who have engaged (attended or participated) with the arts at least once in the last 12 months
	Percentage of adults in England who have visited a museum or gallery at least once in the last 12 months
	Percentage of adults in England who have used public library services at least once in the last 12 months
	Percentage of adults in England who have visited a heritage site at least once in the last 12 months

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23 This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are DfT and DLUHC.

Table 2.K: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs priority outcomes and metrics[24]

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Improve the environment through cleaner air and water, minimised waste, and thriving plants and terrestrial and marine wildlife[25]	Annual ammonia (NH3) emissions
	Annual fine particulate matter (PM2.5) emissions
	Annual sulphur dioxide (SO2) emissions
	Annual nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions
	Annual non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) emissions
	Number of kilometres of enhanced and protected water
	Percentage of bathing waters reaching minimum standard
	Percentage of waters close to their natural state
	Municipal waste recycling rate (per cent)
	Packaging waste and recycling rate, split by material (metal, paper, plastic, glass and wood)
	Number of high-risk illegal waste sites
	Residual household waste per household (kg/household)
	Percentage of the population engaging with open and green spaces
	Number of hectares of priority habitat being created or restored
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon storage in the agricultural, waste, peat and tree planting sectors to help deliver net zero	Greenhouse gas emissions by Defra sector (tonnes of CO2 equivalent)
	Total projected greenhouse gas savings through Defra policies included in the Energy and Emissions Projections (EEP)
	Hectares of peatland brought under restoration
	Change in fluorinated greenhouse gases emissions
	Hectares of trees planted (England only)
Reduce the likelihood and impact of flooding and coastal erosion on people, businesses, communities and the environment	Number of properties better protected from flooding in England
	Percentage of flood defence assets at required condition
	Climate change adaptation progress score by sector
	Productivity of UK agricultural industry

[24] The Environment Bill, currently before Parliament, requires the government to bring forward new legally binding environmental targets by 31 October 2022, after which these metrics will be updated to reflect these new targets.

[25] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are DfT and DLUHC.

Increase the sustainability, productivity and resilience of the agriculture, fishing, food and drink sectors, enhance biosecurity at the border and raise animal welfare standards	Productivity of the UK food industry
	Value of UK food and drink exported (£)
	Percentage of cattle herds that are bovine tuberculosis free
	Number of high priority forest pests in the UK Plant Health Risk Register
	Number of dogs illegally landed (non-compliant) in GB
	Percentage of export health certificates and licences issued within agreed timescales
	Percentage of total allowable catches for quotas for fish stocks of UK interest that have been set consistent with maximum sustainable yield

Table 2.L: Department for International Trade priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Secure world-class free trade agreements and reduce market access barriers, ensuring that consumers and businesses can benefit from both[26]	UK trade with countries with which the UK has concluded a Free Trade Agreement (FTA), as a percentage of total UK trade
	Predicted GDP impact of each concluded FTA as per published impact assessment, including by UK nation and region
	Reduction in tariff barriers for each concluded FTA, as per published impact assessment (per cent)
	Cost reductions related to non-tariff measures (NTMs) for goods and services for each concluded FTA, as per published impact assessment (per cent)[27]
	Number of market access barriers reported and resolved on the Digital Market Access Service
Encourage economic growth and a green industrial revolution across all parts of the UK through attracting and retaining inward investment	UK inward FDI stock (£)
	Number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects, including by UK nation and region
	Number of FDI jobs supported, including by UK nation and region
	Gross Value Added of FDI projects (£)
	Value of capital investment (£)
Support UK business to take full advantage of trade opportunities, including those arising from delivering Free Trade Agreements, facilitating UK exports	Value of exports supported (£)
	Export client survey satisfaction rates and number of service deliveries
	Total value of UK exports, including by UK nation and region (£)
	UK Outward Foreign Direct Investment stock (£)
	Utilisation rate of trade preferences for tariff reductions (per cent)
	Survey estimates of the barriers faced by UK businesses to exporting, and the extent to which Government services alleviated these barriers
Champion the rules-based international trading system and operate the UK's new trading system, including	Estimate of the percentage of UK exports at risk due to harmful restrictive trade policies
	Estimate of the percentage of UK exports at risk due to harmful subsidies

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[26] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are BEIS, CO, DCMS, Defra, DfT, DHSC, FCDO, HMT and MoJ.

[27] This is not considered a performance measure and is included for context only.

protecting UK businesses from unfair trade practices	Average amount of time taken to complete investigations; the percentage of investigations completed within the WTO-stipulated timeframe

Table 2.M: Department for Work and Pensions priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics[28]
Maximise employment across the country to aid economic recovery following COVID-19[29]	Employment rate – UK and regional (16-64 year olds)
	Employment rate – UK and regional (16-24 year olds)
	Number of participants in Kickstart, including by region and nation
Improve opportunities for all through work, including groups that are currently under-represented in the workforce	Disability employment rate gap
Address poverty through enabling progression in the workforce and increasing financial resilience[30]	Absolute poverty before housing costs – child, adult and pensioner combined
	Number of children in workless households, including by nation
	Percentage of claims processed within planned timescales
Deliver a reliable, high-quality welfare and pensions system which customers have confidence in	Gross monetary value of fraud and error (by value and proportion)
	Percentage of claimants satisfied with DWP services overall
	Number of people automatically enrolled in workplace pensions

[28] DWP will consider adding further metrics in the coming months.

[29] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are BEIS, DfE, DLUHC and HMT.

[30] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are DfE, DLUHC and HMT.

Table 2.N: Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Collect the right tax and pay out the right financial support	Tax gap (per cent)
	Tax credits error and fraud (per cent)
	Debt balance (£)
	Compliance yield (£)
Make it easy to get tax right and hard to bend or break the rules	NetEasy score: exit survey measuring customers' ease of dealing with HMRC
	Annual customer survey results for (i) ease of dealing with tax issues, (ii) ease of overall experience of dealing with HMRC over the last 12 months, and (iii) ease of finding information from HMRC
	Once and Done: exit survey measuring the percentage of customers who were able to resolve their issue
	Percentage of telephony adviser attempts handled
	Percentage of webchat adviser attempts handled
	Percentage of customer correspondence responded to within 15 working days of receipt
Maintain taxpayers' consent through fair treatment and protect society from harm	Customer satisfaction: Exit survey measuring the percentage of customers that responded that they were either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service
	Value of recovered proceeds of crime
	Number and value of financial penalties issued for non-compliance with money laundering regulations
	Number of workers paid arrears via National Minimum Wage employer checks

Table 2.O: Her Majesty's Treasury priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Place the public finances on a sustainable footing by controlling public spending and designing sustainable taxes[31]	Public sector net debt (excluding the Bank of England) as a percentage of GDP
	Public sector current budget deficit as a percentage of GDP
	Public sector net investment as a percentage of GDP
Level up the economy, by ensuring strong employment and increasing productivity across all parts of the UK	Employment rate – UK and regional (16–64 year olds)
	Business investment as percentage of GDP
	UK output per hour growth (per cent)
	Economic performance of all functional economic areas relative to their trend growth rates
Ensure the stability of the macro-economic environment and financial system	CPI inflation (per cent)
	GDP growth (per cent)
	Aggregate capital ratio for the UK banking sector (using Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratios)

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[31] The metrics for this outcome are as set out in a draft updated Charter for Budget Responsibility published alongside Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021. The updated Charter will be laid before Parliament, and a debate and vote scheduled in due course. Alongside these metrics, the Treasury will also consider wider data, analysis and evidence on the affordability of public debt and the strength of the public sector balance sheet as set out in the draft Charter.

Table 2.P: Cabinet Office

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Seize the opportunities of Brexit, through creating the world's most effective border to increase UK prosperity and enhance security[32]	*The department will provide narrative reporting on progress for this outcome*
Secure a safe, prosperous and resilient UK by coordinating national security and crisis response, realising strategic advantage through science and technology, and the implementation of the Integrated Review[33]	*The department will provide narrative reporting on progress for this outcome*
Advance equality of opportunity across the UK	*The department will provide narrative reporting on progress for this outcome*
Increase the efficiency, effectiveness and accountability of government through modernising and reforming the work of the Government Functions	Percentage of government contracts published by departments in a timely fashion on GOV.UK
	Number and percentage of departments reaching the objective of paying 90 per cent of undisputed invoices from small and medium sized businesses within five working days
	Percentage of departments publishing regular and detailed Senior Civil Service organograms

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[32] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are Defra, HMRC and HO.

[33] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are BEIS, DCMS, Defra, DfE, DHSC, DIT, DfT, DLUHC, FCDO, HMT, HO and MoD.

Table 2.Q: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities priority outcomes and metrics[34]

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Raise productivity and empower places so that everyone across the country can benefit from levelling up[35]	Economic performance of all functional economic areas relative to their trend growth rates
More, better quality, safer, greener and more affordable homes	Net additions to housing stock
	Number and % of high-rise residential buildings with unsafe ACM cladding where remediation completed
	Total completions of affordable homes
	Number of Energy Performance Certificates created
	Number and % of planning applications considered within statutory deadlines
	Additional housing completions from government programmes
	Share of supported housing completions using Modern Methods of Construction
	% of local authorities with an up-to-date Local Plan
Maintain the Union, and ensure that its strength and benefits are clear, visible and recognised by all citizens[36]	*The department will provide narrative reporting on progress for this outcome*
End rough sleeping through more effective prevention and crisis intervention services, and reduce homelessness by enabling local authorities to fully meet their statutory duties[37]	Number of people sleeping rough in England in the annual rough sleeping snapshot
	Number of families in temporary accommodation in England
	Number of units delivered through the Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme
A sustainable and resilient local government sector that delivers priority services and helps build more empowered and integrated communities	*The department will provide narrative reporting on progress for this outcome*

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[34] These are the relevant priority outcomes and metrics for the department as published in their Outcome Delivery Plan in July and also reflect the department's new responsibilities on UK governance and devolution policy. They are subject to review.

[35] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are BEIS, DCMS, Defra, DfE, DfT, DIT and DWP.

[36] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are the Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland, Northern Ireland Office and Office of the Secretary of State for Wales.

[37] This is a cross-cutting outcome. Contributing departments are DfE, DHSC, DWP, HO and MoJ.

Table 2.R: Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland & Office of the Advocate General for Scotland priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Support economic growth in Scotland	GDP per capita in Scotland (£)
	Percentage of businesses that are innovation-active in Scotland
	Value of exports from Scotland
	Percentage of premises passed with a gigabit connection in Scotland
	Fiscal deficit per capita in Scotland (£)
Strengthen and sustain the Union and Scotland's role within it	Publicly available indicators for support for the Union - including opinion polls (per cent)
Increase the visibility of the UK government's commitment to Scotland	Edinburgh Hub: other UK government departments' staff numbers and type

Table 2.S: Northern Ireland Office priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Support the levelling up of Northern Ireland's economy with the rest of the UK	GDP per capita in Northern Ireland (£)
	Percentage of businesses that are innovation-active in Northern Ireland
	Value of exports from Northern Ireland
	Percentage of premises passed with a gigabit connection in Northern Ireland
	Fiscal deficit per capita in Northern Ireland (£)
Support greater inclusion, tolerance, and openness in Northern Ireland	Percentage of Northern Ireland citizens who are invested in Northern Ireland as a good place to live and work
	Percentage of Northern Ireland citizens who feel like they 'belong' in their neighbourhood and in Northern Ireland
	Percentage of Northern Ireland citizens who believe that Northern Ireland is a place where people respect one another
Contribute to a safer Northern Ireland, where terrorist and paramilitary groups are less able to cause harm to communities	Security related deaths
	Number of shooting and bombing incidents in Northern Ireland
	Number of paramilitary-style assaults and shootings in Northern Ireland
Ensure that governance in Northern Ireland is responsive, transparent and able to deliver effective public services	Percentage of Northern Ireland citizens who trust elected bodies, such as the Northern Ireland Assembly

Table 2.T: Office of the Secretary of State for Wales priority outcomes and metrics

Priority outcome	Performance metrics
Support economic growth in Wales	GDP per capita in Wales (£)
	Percentage of businesses that are innovation-active in Wales
	Value of exports from Wales
	Percentage of premises passed with a gigabit connection in Wales
	Fiscal deficit per capita in Wales (£)
Strengthen and sustain the Union and Wales's role within it	Publicly available indicators of support for the Union – opinion polling (per cent)
Increase the visibility of the UK government's commitment to Wales	Cardiff Hub: other UK government departments' staff numbers and type

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