Local Government Outcomes Framework feedback document: July – September 2025

Contents

<u>**Introduction**</u>

1. Government is seeking feedback from local authorities on the plan to move towards an outcome focussed model of accountability for councils in England through publication of a new Local Government Outcomes Framework (LGOF or "the Framework") as announced by the Deputy Prime Minister at the Local Government Association conference on 3 July. Interested local partners are also welcome to provide feedback. Every local authority chief executive and leader has received a copy of this document, and a copy is also available online on gov.uk. There will be opportunities to provide written and verbal feedback and to ask questions about the LGOF.

Context: Local government reform

2. Local government is the backbone of our communities. It provides essential services, supporting residents, including the most vulnerable in our communities, to live decent lives. However, demand for local services and the complexity of need is increasing. In many parts of the country there is a stark gap between what local residents expect from local government and the funding available to deliver. Councils are grappling with numerous spending ringfences and reporting requirements that hamper their ability to take strategic decisions about how best to improve the living standards and economic prospects for their residents. This is not a recipe for strong or sustainable local government.

3. Government is committed to resetting the relationship with local government, working as equal partners, by giving the sector greater control over how to prioritise services and programmes that best support their local communities. Planned reforms intend to empower local government to deliver on its core purpose of improving residents' lives by radically simplifying the funding and reporting regime and establishing shared goals across public services within coterminous boundaries insofar as possible.

4. These reforms will also mean central government spends less time on micromanaging local decisions and more time on strategic national priorities, marshalling an empowered local government as a key delivery partner, ready to take on the emerging challenges and opportunities.

5. The Fair Funding Review 2.0 consultation provided an update on the Government's progress to deliver the biggest programme of funding simplification to date. The LGOF will support the simplification of grant funding by clarifying the key outcomes central government wants to work with local government to deliver with their more flexible funding. Rather than a multitude of rigid programmes with ringfenced funding pots, which restrict innovation and prioritise short-term outputs, Government will use the Framework to set out the outcomes it wants to work with local government to deliver, while preserving and strengthening the

autonomy, flexibility and financial certainty local leaders need to deliver them in the most effective way for their places.

6. Partnership working across the different tiers of local government and across different public services will be essential for delivering better outcomes for local people in line with the LGOF. The LGOF will not apply to Strategic Authorities at launch in April 2026, but it has been designed to support partnership working across tiers of government. MHCLG is exploring how in future subnational accountability can be better joined up.

7. This is in line with the government's ambition to rewire how England is governed, where recasting the relationship between local and central government is fundamental. It is not an easy or quick fix as it requires a fundamental cultural shift across Whitehall – from siloed initiatives to strategic thinking; from micromanagement to local autonomy; from short-term pots for crisis-fighting to investment in prevention, from preventing failure to supporting long-term solutions.

8. Central government will still take firm action where there is failure, however the Framework is explicitly focused on outcomes to help free up local delivery and focus central attention on what really matters. MHCLG will work with other government departments to make sure that support and challenge to local authorities aligns with the Framework and is improvement focused.

9. MHCLG is also progressing further work to reduce burdens, so local authorities have greater flexibility over how to deliver in line with local needs and in support of Mission delivery. While statutory duties will continue to apply as set out in legislation, the Single Data List process will be reviewed and we will continue our work to reduce unnecessary burden caused by existing duties.

Purpose of this document

10. This document :

- Provides more detail on Government's plans for the LGOF;

- Explains how local authorities and other interested parties can provide feedback;

- Sets out how metrics were selected and seeks technical feedback on these.

11. All feedback received will be reviewed, with final decisions about the design and use of the Framework taken by ministers.

Engagement process

12. Feedback is being sought on:

- The proposed use of the Framework (page 6)

- The metrics under each priority outcome (pages 12 – 25)

13. There are two ways to provide feedback: in writing via our online form or via email, and verbally through webinars.

- Written feedback: Please provide feedback via our online form by midnight 12th September 2025. If you would prefer to email, please address your email to; LocalGovOutcomesFramework@communities.gov.uk.

- Verbal feedback through webinars in July, August and September 2025 (see page 29)

Indicative timing	Milestone
July to mid-September 2025	Engagement with local government
Mid-September to November 2025	Refine LGOF based on feedback
November 2025	Final Framework published ahead of the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement to inform business planning
Early 2026	Online tool available
April 2026	LGOF 'live' and in use

Framework purpose and use

Framework purpose

14. As Government delivers more flexible funding for local government, the Framework will clarify the key outcomes that Government expects to work with local authorities to achieve nationally for local people and communities. Over this parliament, Government intends to move away from tightly controlled ringfenced grants with burdensome reporting requirements, and towards outcomes-based performance measurement against key national outcomes. This aims to give local authorities greater autonomy over how they choose to achieve outcomes and reduce the centrally-imposed reporting burden, but retain a focus on the overall results achieved for local citizens. Combined with the broader reforms to local government, this will help create the right conditions for local authorities to make the decisions that best deliver for their communities and contribute to the Missions and Plan for Change.

15. Alongside the move to multi-year Settlements, shifting to focus on outcomes also aims to give local authorities the freedom and long-term certainty to drive innovation and preventative activity, make more strategic decisions on value for money, and support the better integration of front-line services around the needs of local residents.

Framework use

16. The Framework will be operational from April 2026. There will then be a phased process to move towards outcomes-based accountability, where central and local government will need to work together to ensure the Framework offers central assurance and local flexibility. This is the start of a shared journey and all tiers of government will need to work together to further refine the approach over time.

17. From the outset, the Framework will give central and local government a better understanding of overall progress against key national outcomes at a local level. In practical terms, local authorities can use the Framework to:

- review disparate data against key central delivery priorities in one place – helping to inform strategic decision-making and local prioritisation.

- gain delivery insights to help guide self-improvement activity, peer learning, and the sharing of best practice across local government, supported by comparisons to similar councils.

- gain a shared understanding of delivery progress and expectations against cross-cutting outcomes, to inform engagement with local delivery partners and central government – including on barriers to delivery.

18. Central government will respond where there are concerns against outcome delivery, however the Framework is not envisaged as a mechanism to set

targets. Central government departments will continue to respond to outcome performance for their policy areas, and existing assurance and inspection regimes for service areas included in the Framework, such as the Care Quality Commission and Ofsted inspections, will remain. Framework data will also feed into Government's assessment of whether the Best Value Duty is being met, which can in turn lead to intervention. MHCLG will work with other government departments to make sure that support and challenge to local authorities in response to the Framework is helpful and improvement-focused, including by developing a menu of actions for departments to draw from. Government will also consider how the Framework can be used to facilitate better join-up across central government to support local delivery, and to help jointly identify and address systemic barriers to delivery.

19. MHCLG is exploring how the use of the Framework as set out above could be supported through the provision of data-led digital products. These could help users:

- See the metrics all in one place and to understand progress towards outcomes across England.

- Spot opportunities for local prioritisation and/or self-improvement within an area, through presentation of the data in comparison to similar councils.

20. The data used in the Framework is already publicly available online. Government is exploring the best approach to presenting it publicly as part of the Framework in a digital tool.

21. This approach to the use of the Framework combines freedom and flexibility with accountability and continued assurance that value for money is being delivered for taxpayers. MHCLG has worked across government to articulate a shared vision for all departments to collaborate with local government to achieve, moving away from a disjointed and fragmented system in support of Mission delivery.

Framework design

Approach to priority outcomes

22. The overarching shared ambitions for central and local government to work together on are set out through the 15 priority outcomes below (more detail is provided on pages 12 – 25).

LGOF priority outcomes	
1	Homelessness and rough sleeping
2	Housing
3	Multiple disadvantage
4	Best start in life
5	Every child achieving and thriving
6	Keeping children safe and family security (children's social care)
7	Health and wellbeing
8	Adult social care - quality
9	Adult social care - independence
10	Adult social care - neighbourhood health / integration
11	Neighbourhoods
12	Environment, circular economy and climate change
13	Transport and local infrastructure
LGOF contextual outcomes	
14	Economic prosperity and regeneration
15	Child poverty

23. The priority outcomes represent areas of significant activity and expenditure - although there will be other contributing factors. Some represent individual service areas while others are cross-cutting priorities. They reflect Government's Missions and Plan for Change, showing the important role local authorities play towards national priorities. Where appropriate, the priority outcomes have been aligned with the key competencies in the English Devolution White Paper to help join up conversations between different tiers of government about shared priorities. Each priority outcome is underpinned by metrics drawn from existing data sources so as not to create new data collection requirements. There are a limited number of placeholders for metrics already announced for development or where it was not obvious which metrics would be most suitable.

24. The Framework includes two contextual outcomes: 'Economic Prosperity and Regeneration' and 'Child Poverty'. Their inclusion signals the important role local government plays in contributing to these key national priorities but they are classified as contextual in acknowledgement that it is much more difficult to draw a direct causal link between local authority activity and outcome trajectory.

Approach to metrics

25. The ambition for the LGOF is to focus on monitoring outcomes using outcome metrics. An example of an area where there is appropriate data to directly measure the outcomes is Homelessness and Rough Sleeping. A limited number of outputs and enablers have been included under other priority outcomes to isolate local authority contributions towards outcome delivery where they are hard to distinguish from the outcome metric alone, or to act as a proxy where a headline outcome is difficult to measure (e.g. through a lack of suitable outcome data).

26. As an example of how and why output metrics and enablers have been included, under the Health and Wellbeing priority outcome, healthy life expectancy is significantly impacted by factors outside of direct local authority control (e.g. access to secure employment, education, decent housing, and individual's behaviour). However, local authorities can help to shape these wider determinants of health through local policy, partnerships, and service delivery, for example by using planning powers to improve access to green infrastructure and active travel routes. This influence is also reflected in a number of output measures in the Health and Wellbeing priority outcome e.g. provision of child health programmes, provision of physical activity, or drug treatment and smoking cessation services.

27. Metrics have been selected to meet the following standards:

- Data already exists and is publicly available (or has already been announced as in development).

- Data is reported down to the local authority area level.

- Data is from official statistics where possible, or of comparable quality.

- Data is reported frequently enough to understand trends, ideally at least annually.

- Data is, or can be, standardised in some way (e.g. against population) to allow for meaningful comparisons.

28. Although the majority of proposed metrics meet these standards, there are a few exceptions. There are a small number of metrics that are reported less frequently than annually, for example 'Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) average score', which is included under the Economic Prosperity and Regeneration contextual outcome and is the accepted and well-established metric.

29. In a few instances placeholders have been included for metrics that do not currently exist but have already been announced as under development, or where it was not obvious which were the best metrics to use to capture a key

priority and views are being sought from local government and interested stakeholders. These are clearly indicated under each priority outcome.

30. The LGOF is not a mechanism to collect new data and there is no new reporting requirement or data collection for local authorities associated with the LGOF, in line with the ambition to reduce burdens.

Framework publication

31. Following engagement with local authorities and interested parties July – September 2025, a document that sets out the final priority outcomes and metrics and details of how Government will use the Framework, including timelines, will be published ahead of the provisional local government finance settlement for 2026/27.

32. A potential digital tool should be live from April 2026. The data will be kept updated to reflect the latest statistical release. Participants for user research to help explore the best approach to presenting the data as part of the Framework are being sought. If you are interested in taking part, you can get in touch at LocalGovOutcomesFramework@communities.gov.uk and as many volunteers will be accommodated as possible.

33. As the data included in the LGOF already exists, much of it will already be presented in more detailed thematically focused outcomes frameworks, for example the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework captures many of the metrics found in the Adult Social Care priority outcomes in the LGOF. The LGOF is intended to complement existing frameworks and help partners more easily join up across outcome areas, considering the range of services that local government delivers. The LGOF has been aligned to existing frameworks and MHCLG will work with departments to continue to align as much as possible with future data collections. The outcomes and metrics will be reviewed over time to reflect changes in government priority outcomes/metrics and/or the development of other outcome frameworks. This will be balanced with the need to provide a level of stability to local authorities in what is signalled as a priority in the Framework and what is used to measure progress against those priorities. Significant changes should be aligned to Spending Reviews as much of the work to develop the outcomes have been linked with efforts to simplify local government funding across central government.

The Framework and devolution

34. All tiers of local government contribute to the priority outcomes to different degrees and with different levels of formal responsibility. The Framework will be kept under review to reflect changes as local government structural reform takes place.
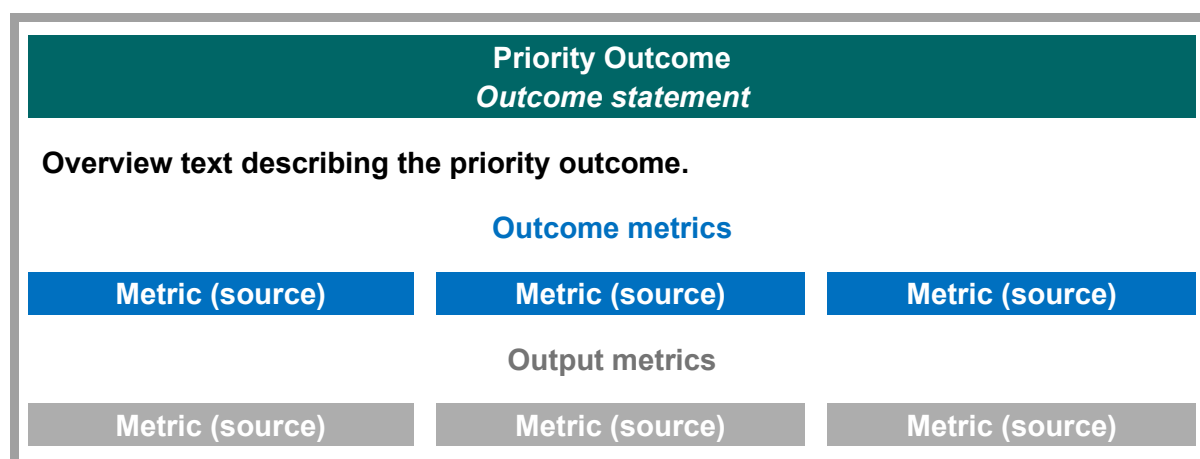
35. The LGOF supports the direction of travel of greater devolution to local areas through helping provide greater flexibility to local leaders in how to achieve shared priorities. The LGOF is focused on the responsibilities of local councils and does not apply to Strategic Authorities at this point in time. Local transport is a more unique case, where responsibilities are changing through devolution, and MHCLG will work closely with DfT to make sure that the LGOF clearly takes this into account when it is published at the end of the year.

36. MHCLG is exploring in future how subnational accountability can be better joined up. The LGOF seeks to clarify key national priorities and enable greater local decision making over how these are delivered, but formal responsibilities and accountability arrangements for Strategic Authorities won't change as a result. For now, priority outcomes have been aligned with the key competencies in the English Devolution White Paper.

LGOF priority outcomes and metrics

37. Definitions for the structure of the LGOF:

- **Priority outcome**: an overarching area of local authority responsibility and activity. A priority outcome can represent a significant specific service area or it can be a cross-cutting area that captures the intersection of multiple services and responsibilities. A causal link can be reasonably drawn between local authority activity and outcome trajectory.

- **Contextual outcome**: a nationally important priority that local authority activity contributes to and that local authorities might take a conscious decision to try and influence but where other institutions and tiers of government have significant formal responsibilities. It may be hard to draw a direct causal link between local authority activity and outcome trajectory.

- **Overview**: a rationale behind the priority outcome and what it is aiming to capture.

- **Metric**: a quantifiable measure to track progress over time.

- **Outcome metric**: a metric that measures real-world results and impact of local authority activity and progress towards the overarching outcome e.g. 'healthy life expectancy' for the Health and Wellbeing priority outcome.

- **Output metrics and 'enablers'**: a metric that directly measures local authority activity that contributes to achieving the overarching outcome e.g. 'planning applications decided on time' for the Housing priority outcome.

Figure 1: Outcome structure

Priority Outcome *Outcome statement*		
Overview text describing the priority outcome.		
Outcome metrics		
Metric (source)	Metric (source)	Metric (source)
Output metrics		
Metric (source)	Metric (source)	Metric (source)

List of priority outcomes

Homelessness and Rough Sleeping
Prevent and reduce homelessness and rough sleeping

Overview: This priority outcome captures the local authority role in HMG's aim to get us back on track to ending homelessness. This will encourage local authorities to change approaches and practice that will tackle homelessness, including improving the experiences of families and children in temporary accommodation, preventing homelessness and reducing long-term rough sleeping.

Outcome metrics

No. of households with children in temporary accommodation (MHCLG)	Number of families in B&B over 6 weeks (MHCLG)	% of duties owed where homelessness was prevented (MHCLG)
Number of people sleeping rough on a single night (MHCLG)	Number of people sleeping rough over the month who are long term (MHCLG)	

No output metrics proposed

Notes on metrics:
The % of duties owed where homelessness was prevented metric captures percentage of households that were prevented from being homeless due to local authority intervention following the threat being reported.

Housing
Everyone has access to a decent, safe, secure, and affordable home

Overview: This priority outcome reflects HMG's priorities on housing: a sustainable, long-term increase in housing supply including building 1.5 million new homes by 2029, and improving the decency of existing homes, both key areas of responsibility for local authorities. It captures the role of local authorities in delivering or facilitating these priorities, with the aim of ensuring a supply of safe and high-quality housing accessible and affordable to all.

Outcome metrics

Proportion of rental housing in LA area deemed decent (MHCLG)	**Net additional dwellings (MHCLG)**	**House price to workplace-based earnings ratio (ONS)**
Social housing demand [placeholder]	**Proportion of homes rated EPC C and above (MHCLG)**	

Output metrics

Completed remediation for unique buildings (MHCLG)	**Enforcement action taken by local authorities against 11m+ buildings under the Housing Act 2004 (MHCLG)**	**Total new homes delivered as a % of existing total area stock (MHCLG)**
Percentage of planning applications decided on time (dwellings) (MHCLG)	**Private Rented Sector enforcement [placeholder]**	**Proportion of LA-owned social housing deemed decent (MHCLG)**
	Year-on-year change in social rented dwellings held in LA HRA (MHCLG)	

Notes on metrics:
PRS enforcement: This metric will be captured as part of the new PRS enforcement data collection, which launched on a voluntary basis in June 2025. A metric on PRS enforcement activity is expected to be included from late 2026.

Social housing demand placeholder: Currently there is no suitable data available to allow us to capture council house building as an outcome metric. The metric on the year-on-year change in social rented housing is the most suitable output metric currently available. We are keen to seek views from local government on suggestions for how we could capture this as an outcome, which is likely to focus on social housing demand.

Net additional dwellings: To provide additional context, local housing need will be presented alongside the net additional dwellings metric.

Multiple Disadvantage
Improve the lives of adults experiencing multiple disadvantage

Overview: This priority outcome focuses on the role of local authorities in working with local delivery partners to improve the lives of adults experiencing multiple disadvantage (defined by adults experiencing three or more of the following five: homelessness, substance dependence, mental health issues, domestic abuse, and contact with the criminal justice system).

Outcome metrics

Proportion of people in substance use treatment also experiencing at least one other overlapping disadvantage, achieving significant progress in treatment [Placeholder] (OHID)	**Households with accommodation secured at end of prevention/relief duty for households also experiencing at least two areas of overlapping disadvantage [Placeholder] (MHCLG)**

Output metrics

Proportion of prison leavers with a substance misuse need engaged in treatment within three weeks of release (DHSC/OHID)	**Number of households unable to be supported at domestic abuse safe accommodations due to being unable to meet additional needs (MHCLG)**

Notes on metrics:

This priority outcome ideally aims to capture positive outcome measures related to the cross-cutting challenge of multiple disadvantage, however data on overlapping needs is sparse and it is challenging to identify and measure a cohort at national or local authority level. There are no routinely published figures on the size of this cohort and very few datasets specifically identify whether an individual is experiencing multiple disadvantage, making it difficult to identify the appropriate outcome datapoints that should be captured.

The metrics gathered here do not represent a final, definitive version of what we want to measure in multiple disadvantage. Instead, given the difficulties with data, these metrics represent our current best attempt at capturing outcomes in multiple disadvantage, with a view to using these to prompt conversations around improving data collection, data linking, and alternative metrics.

The approach we have taken is to identify outcomes measured in the five domains of multiple disadvantage (homelessness, contact with the criminal justice system, substance dependence, domestic abuse, mental health need) and filter the data for these outcomes by individuals that have overlapping disadvantages that are already captured in the data. For example, we've included a metric looking at the effective crossover between two different services: the timely engagement of prison leavers with a substance dependence need in substance misuse treatment.

Two of the proposed metrics are currently placeholders. Work is underway with the data owners to investigate the creation of new reports combining datasets to form these proposed metrics.

Best Start in Life
Improve early child health, family support and early education to give every child the best start in life

Overview: This priority outcome reflects the key role local authorities play in providing and commissioning services with partners to deliver joined up services for parents and children.

Outcome metrics

**Children with a good level of development up to 5 years old
(DfE)**

Output metrics

Access to early education – take-up rate for 15 hour offer for 2-year-olds receiving additional forms of support (DfE)	**Access to early education – take-up rate for 15 hour (universal) offer for 3 and 4-year-olds (DfE)**

Notes on metrics: Please note that a metric on children with a good level of development at the age 2-2.5 year review is included in the Health and wellbeing section. The output metrics on access to early education are for take-up of the 15-hour entitlements open to disadvantaged families at age 2-4. Alongside these metrics contextual information will be included on take-up by children with SEND and disadvantage, and working parent childcare eligibility code validation rates.

Every Child Achieving and Thriving
Support all children and young people to achieve and thrive in school, at home and in their communities

Overview: This priority outcome reflects local authorities' role as champions of educational excellence for all children and young people in their areas and their role in supporting young people outside of formal education.

Outcome metrics

KS2 attainment - % of pupils meeting expected standards of reading / writing / maths, LA maintained schools DfE	**KS4 attainment – Attainment 8, LA maintained schools DfE (in development)**	**% of young people (age 16-17) not in education, employment or training (DfE**
SEN attainment - % of SEN pupils meeting expected standards of reading / writing / maths at KS2 DfE	**Young people supported to move into education, employment or training – SEN post-16 destinations DfE**	**Overall absence rate for SEN pupils DfE**
Absence rates – persistent and severe absence DfE	**First time entrants to youth justice system MoJ**	**% of youth offenders reoffending MoJ**

Output metrics

% of SEND pupils supported in mainstream schools DfE	**Participation in sport and physical activity (age 5 - 16) Active Lives Survey**	**Ofsted report card - outcomes in LA maintained schools [placeholder]**
	Participation in youth services [Placeholder] (DCMS)	

Notes on metrics:

Attainment in local authority maintained schools – DfE are working to isolate the data for local authority maintained schools in the next data publication (September and October 2025 for KS2 and KS4 accordingly).

Ofsted report cards – Metrics are still in development, but will be in line with the introduction of new Ofsted report cards, which will provide greater granularity and transparency about each school's performance across a range of key areas. These report cards will be delivered in the Autumn this year, with further detail on their contents to be published in the upcoming response to feedback on the Ofsted consultation.

Participation in youth services – DCMS are exploring the addition of a question on youth services in the Active Lives Survey for 26/27. DCMS would welcome views from LAs on any other available metrics that could be used to measure participation by young people in youth services in an local authority area, or reflect the quality of youth services delivered by LAs.

Keeping Children Safe and Family Security (Children's Social Care)
Keep children safe in secure and loving homes and help more families to thrive together

Overview: This priority outcome captures a key service and area of responsibility for LAs. The proposed outcome metrics cover the four outcomes in the statutory Children's Social Care National Framework. Output metrics refer to enablers in the National Framework which are considered foundational to good practice with children, young people and families. All metrics are also reflected in the Children's Social Care Dashboard, which measure progress towards the National Framework.

Outcome metrics

Rate of looked after children per 10,000 children (for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and non- unaccompanied asylum-seeking children) (DfE)	**Persistent absence for Children in Need Only (CINO), Child Protection Plans Only (CPPO) and Children Looked After (CLA) (DfE)**	**Educational attainment at KS2 (expected standard in read / writing / maths) and KS4 (average attainment 8) for CINO, CPPO and CLA (DfE)**
% of children who cease being looked after due to moving into Special Guardianship Order (SGO) or Child Arrangements Order (CAO) (DfE)	**% of child protection plans which were a second or subsequent plan (DfE)**	**% of child protection plans which were longer than 2 years (DfE)**
% of looked after children with 3 or more placements during the year (DfE)	**% of children living in foster, residential care, or secure children's homes (DfE)**	**% of care leavers in education, employment or training (DfE)**
	% of care leavers in suitable accommodation (DfE)	

Output metrics

% of Children Services spend not on CLA (DfE)	**Workforce vacancy rate (DfE)**

Notes on metrics:

Children in Need Only (CINO) refers to children in need, excluding children on a child protection plan and children looked after.

Child Protection Plan Only (CPPO) refers to children on a child protection plan, excluding children looked after (CPPO).

Health and Wellbeing
People live healthier lives for longer and health inequalities are reduced

Overview: This priority outcome reflects the role of local authorities in driving improvements to the public's health and reducing health inequalities.

Outcome metrics

Healthy life expectancy at birth (Fingertips)	**Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth (Fingertips)**

Smoking: % of successful quitters (To be published on Fingertips)	**Drugs & Alcohol: Rate of alcohol specific mortality (directly standardised rate per 100,000) (Fingertips)**	**Sexual Health: Under 18 conception rate (Fingertips)**
Child health: % achieving a good level of development at 2-2.5 year review (Fingertips)	**Oral health: % of 5-year-olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay (Fingertips)**	**Obesity: year 6 obesity prevalence (Fingertips)**
	Physical Inactivity: % of adults who are physically inactive (Fingertips)	

Output metrics

Smoking: % of local population who smoke provided with support to quit (To be published on Fingertips)	**Drugs & Alcohol: Proportion of the opiate and/or crack prevalent population (15-64) and the alcohol dependent population (18 and over) that are not in treatment (unmet need) (NDTMS)**	**Sexual Health: HIV testing rate per 100,000 (Fingertips)**
	CVD prevention: Proportion of NHS health checks completed across the eligible population (Fingertips)	

19

Adult Social Care – Quality
Care users and carers experience high quality adult social care that is provided by a skilled workforce

Overview: This priority outcome captures the role of local authorities in driving high quality adult social care for care users and carers.

Outcome metrics

Care recipient quality of life (adjusted for LA impact) (1B, ASCOF)	**Carer quality of life (1C, ASCOF)**	**Overall satisfaction of carers with social services (for them and the person they care for) (1E, ASCOF)**
Overall satisfaction of care recipients with their care and support (1D, ASCOF)	**Proportion of section 42 safeguarding enquiries where a risk was identified, and the reported outcome was that the risk was reduced or removed (4B, ASCOF)**	

Output metrics

Workforce turnover: Proportion of staff in the formal care workforce leaving their role in the past 12 months (6A, Skills for care)

20

Adult Social Care – Independence
Care users are supported to stay independent in their homes where possible, and have choice and control over their support

Overview: The priority outcome focuses on the role local authorities play in supporting the independence of care users in their own homes, and providing them with control over their support.

Outcome metrics

Proportion of people who received reablement during the year, who previously were not receiving services, where no further request was made for ongoing support (2A, ASCOF)	**Proportion of people receiving long-term support living in their home or with family (2E, ASCOF)**	**Proportion of people who use services who report having control over their daily life (3A, ASCOF)**
Proportion of care users and carers who have found it easy to find information about services/support (3C, ASCOF)	**Proportion of carers who report that they have been involved in discussions about the person they care for (3B, ASCOF)**	**Proportion of people using social care who receive direct payments (3D, ASCOF)**

Output metrics

Access to LA arranged or funded care by age and setting (nursing, residential and community) per 100,000 adults in England (DHSC)

Adult Social Care – Neighbourhood health / integration
Care users are supported by joined up health and social care services at a neighbourhood level

Overview: This priority outcome focuses on the role of local authorities in working with local health and social care services at a neighbourhood level to deliver joined up support for care users.

Outcome metrics

Proportion of people 65 and over discharged into reablement and who remained in the community within 12 weeks of discharge (2D, ASCOF)	**Number of adults (18-64) whose long-term support needs are met by admission to residential and nursing care homes (2B, ASCOF)**	**Number of adults (65+) whose long-term support needs are met by admission to residential and nursing care homes (2C, ASCOF)**

No output metrics proposed

Neighbourhoods
People feel safe and included in their local community and are satisfied with their local area as a place to live

Overview: This priority outcome reflects a key priority for local authorities and captures the intersection of many services. In particular, Neighbourhoods covers metrics which feed into pride of place, building a sense of community local cohesion and integration. These fall under local authorities as part of government's drive towards "place-based leadership".

Outcome metrics

People agree adults in their communities can be trusted (DCMS)	Anti-social behaviour [placeholder] (HO)	People feel they can influence local decisions (DCMS)
People are satisfied with community / cultural facilities [placeholder] (DCMS)	People are satisfied with their local area as a place to live (DCMS)	

Output Metrics

Physical visits of people into library premises per population [placeholder] (ACE)	Fly tipping enforcement actions per incident (Defra)	Access to green spaces (DEFRA) [placeholder]

Notes on metrics:
Anti-Social Behaviour: We have included an anti-social behaviour metric placeholder as we are keen to seek views from local government on potential suitable metrics to capture local authority efforts towards tackling anti-social behaviour, which is a key aspect of neighbourhood safety.

People have local access to community / cultural facilities: Data is currently collected as part of the Community Life Survey on whether people have access to local facilities, but this data is not currently included in the CLS Annual Statistics release. DCMS plan to include this in the next CLS Annual Statistics release.

Access to green spaces placeholder: We have included an 'access to green spaces' metric placeholder as the data needs to be made suitable for publication. MHCLG will work with DEFRA to develop an LA level metric from the existing data ahead of launching the Framework.

Environment, Circular Economy and Climate Change
Support a healthier, more resilient natural and built environment, including responding to the risks and impacts of climate change to the benefit of communities

Overview: This priority outcome cover a key, cross-cutting area of responsibility for LAs.

For some responsibilities it has not been possible to identify suitable data; placeholders for areas where suitable metrics are not currently available but where development of potential metrics is underway and public knowledge are included below.

Outcome metrics

Deaths attributable to particulate air pollution (particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter [PM2.5]) (Fingertips)	**% of total household waste sent for recycling/ compost/ reuse (Defra)**	**% of total household waste that is collected separately as food waste (Defra)[1]**
Biodiversity [placeholder]	**Flood protection [placeholder] (Defra)**	

No output metrics proposed

Notes on metrics:

Flood Protection: Flood resilience was identified as an important outcome within this area, however further work is needed to identify or develop suitable local authority level data. On 3 June 2025, Defra published a consultation on flood funding. This consultation includes a call for evidence which explores how to unlock the potential for Mayors to bolster resilience to flood risk across England. Policy development by Defra in these areas will inform the potential for a metric on flood risk management that can be considered for inclusion in the LGOF.

% of total household waste that is collected separately as food waste: This metric is only reported for those local authorities who collect food waste separately from garden waste. Authorities who do not do this are flagged as "N/A" in the data; this does not mean the local authority is not delivering effective and compliant food waste collections per Simpler Recycling regulations. It means that the local authority collects food waste and garden waste together (comingled), which is allowed under Simpler Recycling. Data from comingled collections is not comparable with the data underpinning the "separate food waste" metric as garden waste inclusion would skew the tonnage.

Biodiversity placeholder: We have included a biodiversity metric placeholder as we are keen to seek views from local government on suitable metrics to capture local authority efforts around biodiversity.

Transport and local infrastructure
Communities are connected with improved, healthier and greener public transport, enabled by well maintained, enhanced and delivered transport infrastructure

Overview: This priority outcome captures several important responsibilities of local authorities, including buses, light rail, road safety, active travel, and electric vehicle charging devices. In areas with Strategic Authorities, the Strategic Authorities are the local transport authority for their area, meaning they take on responsibility for strategic transport functions. Local authorities still play a delivery role and retain responsibility for road safety as the highway authorities in areas with a Strategic Authority.

Outcome metrics

Passenger journeys on buses (DfT)	**Passenger journeys on light rail for LAs in scope (DfT)**	**Percentage of adults who walk or cycle for travel purposes at least once per week (DfT)**
Killed or seriously injured (KSI) per billion vehicle miles (DfT)	**% roads where maintenance should be considered (local A roads & motorway, B&C roads, and unclassified) (DfT)**	**Public transport connectivity score to key services (DfT)**

Output metrics

Public EV charging devices per 100,000 population (DfT)	**Vehicle kilometres on local bus services (DfT)**

Notes on metrics:
We have included existing metrics published by DfT as of financial year 2025/26. We will work with DfT to reflect any changes made as part of data refreshes noting the English Devolution White Paper set out the ambition that 'places will be held accountable through a transport-specific accountability framework with a proportionate outcomes framework and metrics'.
New data for the metric on public transport connectivity score will be released in July.

Contextual outcome

Economic Prosperity and Regeneration *Foster local economic growth and prosperity*

Overview: This priority outcome represents a key national ambition that all local authorities contribute to, including indirectly through positive impacts of achieving the other priority outcomes. Direct causality linked to local authority activity is hard to identify for this outcome and it wouldn't be fair to pass judgment on local authority performance based on poor trajectories. However, it is important to signal the key contribution local authorities make towards this outcome.

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Contextual metrics

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Gross value added per hour worked (ONS)	Gross median weekly pay (ONS)	Employment for 16-19 year olds (ONS)
Employment for 16-64 year olds (ONS)	Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) average score (MHCLG)	Number of high growth enterprises (ONS)
Births of new enterprises (ONS)	Deaths of enterprises (ONS)	Business survival rate (ONS)
Business density (ONS)	Employment support [placeholder]	Reducing poverty [placeholder]

Notes on metrics: Specific metrics have not been proposed for employment support and reducing poverty. Suitable outcome measures could not be identified, and conscious of trying to balance including output metrics without being too prescriptive on approach, placeholders have been included to seek the views of local government on potential existing national statistics level data to use. Crisis and resilience is an area where we would be particularly keen for views on how we could capture local authority activity.

Contextual outcome

Child Poverty *Reduce and alleviate child poverty to improve children's lives and life chances*

Overview: This priority outcome captures a key national ambition on child poverty that all local authorities contribute to, including indirectly through positive impacts of achieving the other priority outcomes (e.g. housing, homelessness and rough sleeping and the other children's focused outcomes).

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Contextual metrics

Children in low-income families (DWP)

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Notes on metrics: We would welcome views from LAs on other potential metrics that could help provide additional context on tackling child poverty.

Questions

The questions below replicate the questions in the online form. Please use our online feedback form to respond. Alternatively, you can email LocalGovOutcomesFramework@communities.gov.uk.

Questions about use of the Framework

38. This section details questions about the use of the Framework:

1) How would you like to see the framework used as a tool to support local authorities and local partners to deliver against key national outcomes?

   For example, undertaking quiet conversations with councils based on outcome trajectory, convening departments to coordinate support where there are concerns across multiple outcomes.

2) How would your organisation use the Framework either in its own work or when working with partners?

3) Do you have views on how the Framework can best support local innovation, partnership working and long-term planning?

General questions about the metrics

39. This section details specific questions it would be helpful to receive responses to about the metrics under each of the priority outcomes. The online form is the easiest way to provide the feedback below, and will capture the following:

1) To what extent do you agree that these are appropriate metrics to assess local progress against the priority outcome (given the standards set out in para 27)?

Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree

2) If you disagreed with any of the metrics in question 1) above, please explain why.

3) Do you think any other metrics should be added to indicate progress towards the priority outcome?

   If you suggest alternative metrics please provide specific examples including links to data sources. They must meet our data standards as detailed above (para 27).

4) Relevant contextual information will be presented alongside the metrics e.g. detail of influencing factors outside of local authority control such as population demographics or geography Is there specific contextual information

you think should be captured alongside any of the metrics? Please be as specific as possible.

Questions about metrics by priority outcome

40. This section details additional questions that relate to metrics under specific priority outcomes. If there are no additional questions alongside any priority outcome please still consider the general questions about each metric as at para 37 (questions 1 to 4) when providing feedback.

Priority outcome	Additional questions
Homelessness and rough sleeping	No additional questions
Housing	• The metric 'Proportion of rental housing in local authority area deemed decent' uses modelled data given the lack of suitable alternatives. To what extent do you think the use of modelled data is suitable? • The metric 'Percentage of planning applications decided on time (dwellings)' combines both major and non-major planning decisions, which operate on different legal timeframes. To what extent do you think this combined metric is suitable?

Multiple disadvantage (MD)	• The approach to capture multiple disadvantage (MD) outcomes has been to look at data covering elements of MD and proxy the MD cohort by looking at the existing overlaps with other support needs captured in the data. To what extent do you agree with this approach? Please expand.
	• Are there any suitable data sources that could be used to capture outcomes around:
	    ○ the role of local authorities in improving population mental health
	    ○ local efforts to support people leaving prison and/or serving sentences in the community to secure settled accommodation?
	• How can we best capture the holistic efforts to coordinate services across delivery partners to improve the lives of those experiencing MD?
	• Would more flexibility be required in the definition of MD to accurately capture the MD population in your area? Are there suitable data sources that capture this?
	• There are data gaps that make measuring this cohort difficult. Putting those data gaps to one side, what would an ideal priority outcome area for MD measure?
	• Is there work ongoing in your area to improve data collection/linking around identifying individuals experiencing MD?

Best start in life	• The duty on local authorities to secure sufficient childcare is currently proposed to be measured through take-up rates for early years entitlements. Are there any available metrics that can be used to measure local government's duty to secure childcare sufficiency more broadly (including early years, school-aged childcare and childcare for children with SEND)? • We intend to include an outcome measure in the LGOF for the Family Hubs and Start for Life programme. Family Hubs and

	their services support a wide range of parental and child health and development outcomes. What do you think is most important and practical for the LGOF to include?
Every child achieving and thriving	• Are there any available metrics that can measure participation by young people in youth services in an local authority area, or reflect the quality of youth services delivered by LAs? • Are there any available metrics to capture local authorities' contribution to delivering the aims of the youth justice service?
Keeping children safe and family security	No additional questions
Health and wellbeing	• The *Slope Index of Inequality (SII) in life expectancy* has been proposed as a metric to track changes in health inequality within LAs. To what extent do you think this is a suitable indicator to measure changes in health inequality at local authority level? • Is there an alternative metric available to measure health inequality at local authority level, which is better aligned to local authority delivery? • Are there any available metrics that could be used to capture outcomes around the role of local authorities in improving population mental health?
Adult social care	No additional questions
Neighbourhoods	• Are there any available metrics to capture local authority responsibility for reducing Anti-Social Behaviour?
Environment, circular economy and climate change	• Are there any available metrics to measure local government's contribution to flood resilience? • Are there any available metrics to measure local government's contribution to biodiversity?
Transport and local Infrastructure	• Do you have views on how the transport responsibilities at different tiers of government could be clearly reflected in the presentation of the metrics?
Economic prosperity and regeneration (contextual outcome)	• Are there any available metrics to capture local authorities' responsibilities for reducing poverty and delivering employment support? • Are there specific local authority activities you think should be highlighted in the contextual narrative when presenting this priority outcome?
Child poverty (contextual outcome)	• Reducing and mitigating the impacts of poverty and deprivation, particularly in children, is a key priority for many local authorities. We have captured relevant metrics in housing, homelessness and rough sleeping and the wider children's focused outcomes. Are there any other available metrics that could help provide additional context on the role of local authorities in tackling child poverty?

LGOF webinars

41. The list of webinars are provided in the table below. Councils, public organisations and interested parties are welcome to sign up to webinars, a link has been sent to all local authority chief executives. Priority will be given to local authority attendees but as many participants will be accommodated as possible. If you would like to attend on behalf of an organisation other than a council, please register by emailing LocalGovOutcomesFramework@communities.gov.uk at least **three working days before the webinar**.

Session date and time	Topic
23/07/25 15:00-16:30	LGOF overview and use
25/07/25 14:00-15:30	Keeping children safe
28/07/25 11:00-13:00	Adult social care
31/07/25 10:00-11:30	Housing
01/08/25 14:00-15:30	Multiple disadvantage
06/08/25 15:00-16:30	Best start in life
08/08/25 11:30-13:00	Every child achieving and thriving
11/08/25 11:30-13:00	Health and wellbeing
14/08/25 10:00-11:30	Homelessness and rough sleeping
20/08/25 15:00-16:30	Transport and local infrastructure
28/08/25 10:00-11:30	Child poverty (contextual outcome)
03/09/25 15:00-16:30	Environment, circular economy and climate change
05/09/25 10:00-11:30	Neighbourhoods
08/09/25 14:00-15:30	Economic prosperity and regeneration (contextual outcome)
11/09/25 10:00-11:30	LGOF overview and use recap, and wrap-up

Next steps

42. As outlined above, interested parties can feed back on the Framework, including the metrics and how it might be used, in writing through an online form or via email and through the series of webinars, up until mid-September. Responses will then be reviewed and taken into consideration with lead departments and priority outcomes, metrics and use, will be finalised, ahead of financial year 2026/27.

43. The Framework will be publicly available online by April 2026 and it is expected the Framework is likely to be ready to be used from that point onwards.

44. The Framework will be reviewed and updated after it has been published in April 2026. The exact way in which that is done is being determined. The data underpinning the metrics presented in the tool will be updated to reflect the latest statistical release. Changes may be made to metrics or presentation to correct technical errors or issues, and where new data has been developed by departments metrics may be considered for inclusion to fill gaps, but Government is conscious of the need to provide a level of stability to local authorities in what is signalled as a priority in the Framework and what is used to measure progress against those priorities. Significant changes will be aligned to Spending Reviews as much of the work to develop the outcomes have been linked with efforts to simplify local government funding across central government.