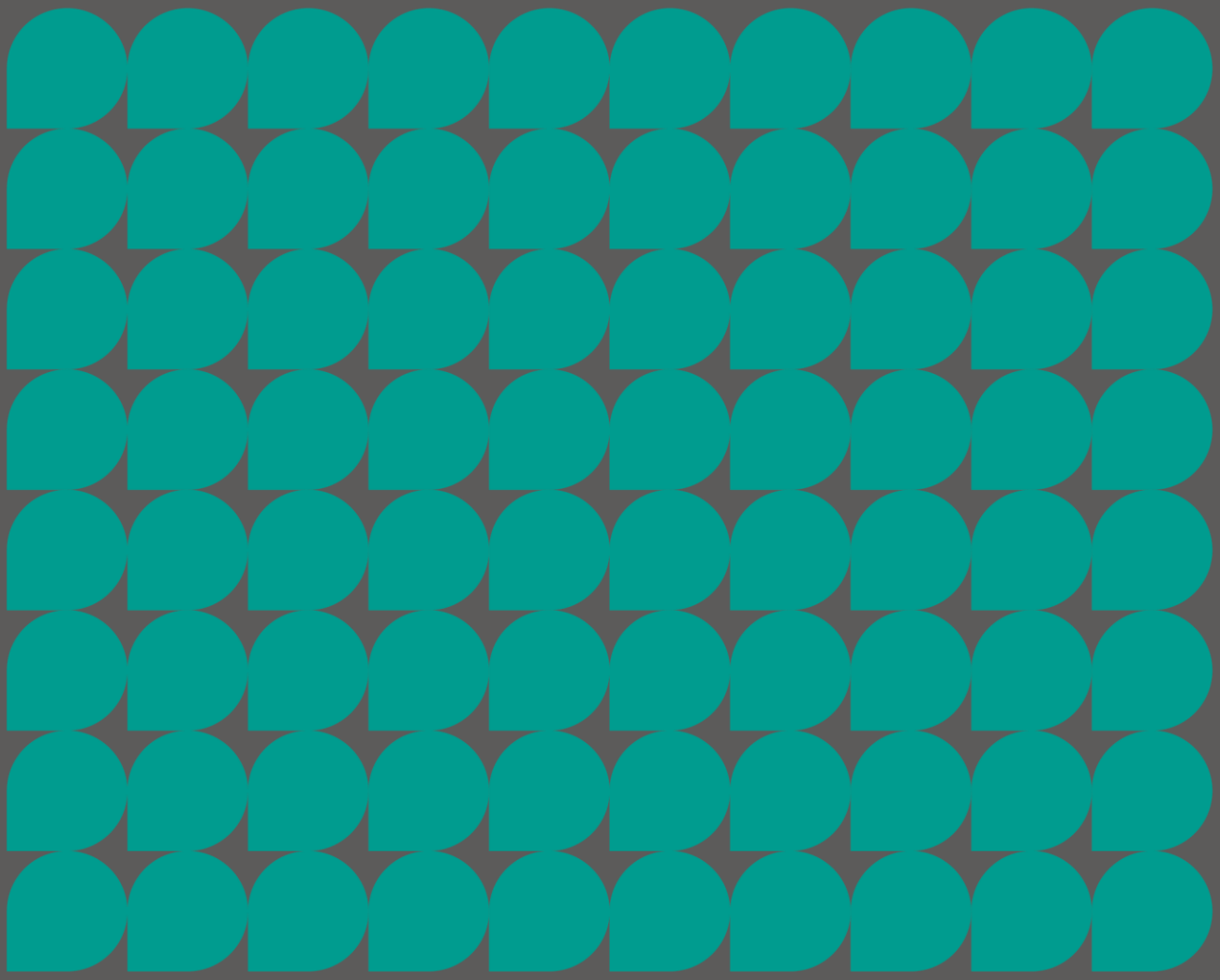
GREATER MANCHESTER
DOING THINGS DIFFERENTLY

Our Progress Monitoring – Greater Manchester Strategy Performance Framework



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Introduction – understanding and targeting inequality

- The choice of indicators to sit within the Greater Manchester Strategy performance framework has been informed by the principles set out later in this annex. The principles draw on learning from the approach to performance management under the 2017 Strategy, and reflect the impact of the pandemic in highlighting inequalities across the city-region. The Independent Inequalities Commission and the Marmot City Region *Build Back Fairer* reports have been central to informing our approach, particularly through incorporation of indicators and targets that have a central wellbeing and inequality focus, and inclusion of a number of the Marmot Beacon Indicators.

Spatial variation and inequality

- Our adoption of 'neighbourhood floor targets' for a sub-set of indicators responds to Recommendation 1 of the Inequalities Commission. These will focus on spatial inequalities across the 66 defined neighbourhood geographies across the city region, setting a baseline level below which no area or resident group in Greater Manchester should fall, alongside a commitment to prioritising our collective response where this should occur. Floor targets have been chosen where it is meaningful and important to understand performance at the neighbourhood level, and differential performance is anticipated; where fine-grained data are available to support neighbourhood analysis; and where we have leverage to influence inequalities when identified in certain neighbourhoods. The large majority of indicators do not satisfy all of these conditions, but we propose initially to pilot neighbourhood floor targets for the three measures set out below, which relate to the following shared commitments: enabling the delivery of world-class smart digital infrastructure; and ensuring all our children and young people leave education and training ready to succeed in the labour market with a balance of academic, technical and 'life ready' skills.

    1) **% of premises unable to access download speeds of at least 30Mbps**: there is a clear rationale for Greater Manchester programmes such as the Local Full Fibre Network (LFFN) to target neighbourhoods (or specific areas within them) where the proportion of properties unable to access faster download speeds falls below a baseline level, both from a digital inclusion perspective (not withstanding that many other factors inform this) and in terms of the implications for growth and productivity (data are available for commercial properties as well as residential) and access to services. These neighbourhoods may well be those that do not form a focus for provision by the 'market' (which will prioritise urban areas with higher population density, particularly those that are more affluent) or

central government programmes (which tend to be targeted towards more peripheral, rural areas).

2) **% take-up of funded childcare and early education places for two-year-olds**: a neighbourhood floor target to reduce spatial inequalities in access. Two-year-olds are eligible to receive funded early education if their parents are in receipt of certain benefits, they are looked after or have left care, or they have an Education and Health Care Plan (EHCP). This measure is effectively a proxy for a number of key future outcomes along the life course, and focuses particularly on more disadvantaged children and their families. Early education benefits children's educational, cognitive and socio-emotional development, and supports parents to balance home and work life; the benefits will play out across a number of Greater Manchester Strategy shared commitments including school readiness, engagement and attainment in education, and economic contribution from both the children when they enter the labour market and their parents (more immediately, given the correlation between childcare availability and affordability and the ability to enter, regain or sustain employment). There is a clear 'logic flow' between this indicator and higher-level Greater Manchester Strategy shared outcome indicators such as child poverty, resident earnings, the employment rate and adult skill levels. In terms of the ability to respond where neighbourhoods fall below the baseline target level, Greater Manchester has the necessary leverage to ensure that those neighbourhoods benefit from targeted activity to engage local families to take advantage of the support on offer.

3) **% of young people (Year 10s) reporting good or higher wellbeing**: a floor target to reduce inequalities in wellbeing outcomes across Greater Manchester neighbourhoods, as measured through a school-based survey undertaken under the auspices of the new Greater Manchester *#BeeWell* programme. Young people will be asked a range of questions, aligned to the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (SWEMWBS), including: their optimism for the future; how well they are dealing with problems; and their sense of autonomy. Targeting at the

neighbourhood level will identify inequalities and inform a whole-system, place-based response.

- Piloting of the floor targets will enable emerging issues to be properly explored, such as:
    - while the neighbourhood lens is the most appropriate starting point, whether analysis at a more detailed geographical level (such as lower-layer super output area) is possible and would lead to different insights;
    - identification of the drivers of differential spatial performance, and the options to respond in areas where floor targets are not being met;
    - the interaction between available levers and the ability to influence change in the indicators – and the timescales over which that impact might be expected to be seen.
- It is hoped that learning from this pilot exercise will inform identification of further areas where the approach might be merited, including the potential to extend the concept to service-level data that relate to core areas of wellbeing such as health and transport provision.

Demographic variation and inequality

- In addition to spatial inequalities, the Inequalities Commission was clear that demographic inequality needed to be a key focus for our performance reporting, as defined by such characteristics as age, sex, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation and trans status, and religious affiliation. As with neighbourhood-level reporting, there are few standard sources that disaggregate data to report on such population groups, and in the main we will need to draw on intelligence from surveys of Greater Manchester residents. However, sample sizes are unlikely to be robust enough to report on certain sub-groups with confidence, particularly below Greater Manchester-level, and the extent to which we will be able to 'layer' our data to understand intersectionality will inevitably be limited – both intersectionality across multiple demographic characteristics, and when demographic and spatial inequalities are considered together. We will also need to be confident that movement in the data reflects genuine change, rather than statistical uncertainty; this is particularly challenging when sourcing 'new' survey-based data on which we have no historical trends, but even when such historical data are available, COVID's impact on people's lives and behaviours has turned previously stable trends upside down.
- For these reasons, we will need to 'test' the data with partners who understand their local areas and the people who live in them, to gather insight into the situation on the ground and the factors that might or might not underpin the quantitative reporting. We commit to working collectively and transparently to report demographic variance, adopting a creative approach in looking across our data sources to understand intersectionality, and responding to this intelligence in order to reduce inequalities across our communities. There would be value in doing so on a limited set of indicators that provide the most meaningful understanding of the issues facing specific communities of identity – similarly to the neighbourhood floor targets, we suggest piloting an initial approach, in which we work with equality representatives to explore areas of interest highlighted through the data, and

collectively articulate the ‘story’ that sits beneath the data to feed this into the decision-making process.

Underlying principles

- The principles set out below have guided the choice of indicators that we will use to track progress against Greater Manchester Strategy priorities – the shared outcomes and shared commitments. They explain the approach to targeting and the rationale for attaching targets to some measures but not to others, and describe how we intend to report on the progress we have made.

1) Our approach should be **driven by *what* we want to measure**, rather than *how* to measure it.

2) Indicators should be included if they are **directly relevant to the priorities set out in the Greater Manchester Strategy** (as articulated in the shared outcomes and shared commitments), and are important to track in order to understand progress against these priorities.

3) The Greater Manchester Strategy framework should be **aligned with wider performance reporting processes** relating to specific portfolio areas and organisations – we should avoid replicating what is best reported elsewhere, and signpost the wider picture so that people can access it if they wish to.

4) Indicators should only be included if there is a clear purpose in doing so – reporting against them needs to **be capable of influencing decision making**, by giving meaningful intelligence on conditions and progress for Greater Manchester places and residents.

5) Indicators must give us **a better understanding of inequality across the city region, both by place and across our diverse communities**, providing intelligence that informs our response to unacceptable variance in opportunity, experience, power and outcomes. We need to understand the detail that sits beneath Greater Manchester or locality-level averages, and where the data permit, report performance at the neighbourhood level or below, and for specific demographic groups.

6) Where meaningful and timely data on higher-level outcomes are not available, we should **identify 'proxy' indicators that demonstrate progress towards the shared commitments and headline shared outcomes** – these might be 'intermediate outcome' indicators (stepping stones to higher level ambitions), or potentially output or activity indicators.

7) We should **identify new sources of data that provide insight on areas where our standard data sets fall short**, and that enable us to understand resident perceptions and how these might vary across Greater Manchester and amongst different community groups. We can only do so effectively by using locally generated data, both by maximising the value derived from resident survey activity and drawing on data collated by our voluntary and community sector partners.

8) We need to **understand the extent to which the ways of working set out in the Strategy are being embedded**, to provide insight into the scale, pace and breadth of implementation. Whilst quantitative indicators might be useful, qualitative assessment is likely to be more meaningful.

9) Indicators at different levels should have a 'golden thread' linking them – a **theory of change that brings together the 'bottom-up' and 'top-down'**, and that enables us to articulate how performance against one measure contributes to other measures.

10) We should aim for indicators that **avoid ambiguity in interpretation**, so we can be clear what success looks like. For instance, it may be a good thing if more people are reporting problems or accessing support, as it could indicate success in engaging them and ensuring greater awareness; however, it could also be an indication of higher levels of need. Such indicators, which often draw on data sources held by our voluntary and community sector partners, have an important place in helping to contexualise and enrich performance reporting, but can be less suitable as a lead or targeted indicator.

11) **Indicators should only be targeted if there is the potential for Greater Manchester Strategy activity to influence change in the data** – the indicator needs to be responsive to our actions (or lack of actions), and have the ability to capture change within the three-year timescale for the Delivery Plan that will accompany the Strategy. If indicators are largely subject to wider factors, and the levers of change sit principally outside of Greater Manchester's control, they will not give insight into whether our activity has been successful or not, so should not be targeted. Similarly, if there is a long lag between data capture and

publication, the indicator will not provide timely intelligence on progress. We are proposing that the shared outcome indicators are not targeted; however, it will be important to track performance against them with contextual indicators, so that we have a clear understanding of progress against our longer-term ambitions. The shared commitments, by definition, are the key priorities that we are looking to progress under the Greater Manchester Strategy, and therefore are clear candidates for targeting. 'Ownership' of targets needs to sit across portfolio areas – we should avoid a siloed approach to performance assessment.

12) **Targets must reflect our wellbeing and equality goals**, including neighbourhood floor targets and a strong focus on identifying demographic inequalities across our population groups. Performance reporting needs to highlight variance across Greater Manchester, and provide insight that supports movement towards more equitable, fair and impartial distribution over time.

13) Reporting against the Greater Manchester Strategy indicators should ensure that **performance is properly contextualised, and intelligence is provided, not just information**; understanding what is driving change in the quantitative data will require accompanying qualitative evidence and community insight. Reporting needs to link our understanding of progress against the actions in the Greater Manchester Strategy Delivery Plan with the data story as understood through the performance framework, so that decision makers can consider the levers at work and the options for responding.

14) We will ensure the responsible use and sharing of information and data, so that information flows to where it is needed, and are committed to **open and accessible reporting** that makes data and intelligence available to all who want to use it. This acknowledges that the GMS needs to relate to multiple audiences, both internal to the city region and externally. We will gain and maintain the trust of GM citizens, so that they feel their personal information will be managed appropriately, recognising information as a valuable asset now and in the future.

Embedding the Greater Manchester Strategy ways of working and understanding their added value

- Delivering the shared outcomes and commitments that are set out in the new Greater Manchester Strategy will depend on how we work together, as much as what we work on. The Strategy includes a set of 'ways of working' that we will collectively commit to, thereby contributing to the achievement of Greater Manchester's key priorities. Alongside the performance framework, it is important that we put processes in place to capture the extent to which these ways of working are being embedded across the system, and the contribution they are making to our stated ambitions.
- We will pilot a self-assessment process that seeks to understand where the various parts of the Greater Manchester system are on the 'journey' towards using and embedding the ways of working. There may be some elements of that assessment that are quantifiable, but 'hard' process measures will at best be partial in capturing the nuances of the various ways of working that are promoted. A supportive and innovative self-assessment process that poses a set of reflective and qualitative questions relating to 'what good looks like' under each of the ways of working is likely to be more meaningful. The principal aim will be to identify best practice and celebrate success, enabling learning to be shared across portfolio areas, benefiting all partners and the city region as a whole.

Performance framework

- We have purposefully chosen not to title our performance management approach as an outcomes framework, in part because the most meaningful way to understand progress against our priorities might be through use of output, activity or process measures, but also due to the somewhat contested understanding of what an outcome is or is not. We want the performance framework to enable us to understand where we are being successful in bringing about positive change in relation to the ambitions set out in the Strategy – and equally, to understand where we are not being successful.
- The framework represents our best effort to reflect the radically changed context within which we are developing the new Greater Manchester Strategy, and as a result, looks quite different to its predecessor. We want it to be a flexible tool, to be piloted initially and subsequently improved, and to be able to respond to the availability of new and better sources of intelligence in the future.
- The table overleaf sets out the indicators we will track against the Greater Manchester Strategy shared outcomes and shared commitments. It also details which indicators will be targeted, and the extent to which the data provide insight into spatial and/or demographic inequalities.
- For ease of navigation, indicators are aligned to relevant shared outcomes and shared commitments. However, and reflecting the non-siloed nature of the shared outcomes and commitments, the indicators are cross-cutting, and some relate to a number of different priorities – for this reason, the shared outcome indicators (which are particularly cross-cutting) have not been aligned directly to a specific outcome; indicators may also appear more than once in the table, against different shared outcomes or commitments. In practice, the reporting process will enable users to select the type of indicator they are most interested in, and to navigate between a flexible set of dashboards, with links provided to aligned resources that might be useful.

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
Shared outcomes				
The Wellbeing of our People • A Greater Manchester where our people have good lives, with better health; better jobs; better homes; culture and leisure opportunities; and better transport • A Greater Manchester of vibrant and creative communities, a great place to grow up get on and grow old, with inequalities reduced in all aspects of life **Vibrant and Successful Enterprise** • A Greater Manchester where diverse businesses can thrive, and people from all our communities are supported to realise their potential	Healthy life expectancy at birth	The shared outcome indicators are high-level, to be tracked as contextual measures but not targeted – many wider factors inform performance, and GM leverage to influence change is therefore relatively limited. Change will also be a longer-term process, beyond the immediate 3-year timeline for the GMS Delivery Plan. It will nevertheless be important for GMS reporting to focus on these measures, given that they represent ultimate ambitions, and to consider variance by place and population	Spatial disaggregation by GM locality Demographic disaggregation: sex	Source: Public Health Profiles (Public Heath England), drawing on Office of National Statistics (ONS) death extracts, Annual Population Survey and ONS mid-year population estimates Headline measure, underpinned by progress against many of the key determinants that are tracked through the wider shared outcome and shared commitment indicators.
	Median resident earnings: hourly pay		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality Demographic disaggregation: sex	Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings Reporting for all-employees, but can also provide discrete data for full-time and part-time employees. Focus on the gap between higher and lower earners (ratio between the 80% and 20% deciles).
	% of energy performance certificates (EPC) / display energy certificates (DEC) for existing buildings (excluding new build) with a net movement in		Spatial disaggregation: postcode level (individual properties)	Source: Energy Performance of Buildings Data, England and Wales (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities) Expressed as a percentage of all EPCs / DECs for existing buildings (excluding new build) undertaken in the reporting year, and identifying positive direction of travel in

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
• A Greater Manchester where business growth and development are driven by an understanding that looking after people and planet is good for productivity and profitability **Greater Manchester as a leading city-region in the UK and globally** • Greater Manchester as a world-leading low carbon city-region • Greater Manchester as a world-leading digital city-region	the reporting year from a rating of D or below to C and above	group where the data allow. The narrative that accompanies reporting will look to set out what is driving change and the likely role of GM activity within this.		terms of improvements in energy efficiency over time. Separate reporting for domestic and non-domestic properties (EPCs), and public buildings (DECs). EPCs are undertaken when a property is sold or rented, so the data exclude those that do not change hands. Properties benefiting from publicly-funded retrofits are also captured in reported data. DECs are updated on an annual basis.
	Number of engagements by GM residents with cultural organisations supported by the GM Cultural Fund		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality Demographic disaggregation by key communities of identity	Source: Greater Manchester Cultural Fund monitoring data Partial, as does not capture wider engagement in culture that is not associated with Greater Manchester Cultural Fund beneficiary organisations.
	% of people responding 'easy' or 'very easy' to 'How easy or difficult do you find travelling to [selection of destinations / trip purposes] (by any form of transport)?'		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality Demographic disaggregation: age; sex; ethnicity; disability; employment	Source: National Highways & Transportation Survey (NHT), conducted on behalf of the ten GM local authorities Composite figure of eight basic destination types. Perception of ease takes account of the respondent's mobility, the characteristics of the transport network and the accessibility of the desired destinations.

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
			status; Acorn group (CACI); household car ownership	Potential to build on this measure under a GM residents' survey (tbc.) to focus on access to essential services that are important to people in their local neighbourhood / town centre – considering accessibility in a broader (system-wide) concept, and positioning transport as a means to an end, rather than an end in itself.
	% of children living in relative low income households		Spatial disaggregation: Middle Super Output Area (could be aggregated to neighbourhood level)	Source: Children in low income families: local area statistics (Department for Work and Pensions) Potential to expand the focus to include poverty for working-age and older people – local poverty rates may start to be published by the Department for Work and Pensions in 2022.
	% of people with a strong sense of belonging to their local area		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality Demographic disaggregation: age; sex; ethnicity; disability; sexual orientation;	• Source: Greater Manchester Policing and Community Safety Survey Data have been collected via this quarterly survey for some two years to date.

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
			religious affiliation	
	Number of business start-ups per 10,000 working-age residents		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: Business Demography, UK (Office for National Statistics), Mid-year population estimates (Office for National Statistics, NOMIS) An indicator of levels of enterprise across the city region.
	% of working-age population in employment		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality Demographic disaggregation: age; sex; ethnicity; disability	Source: Annual Population Survey (NOMIS) Gaps between the demographic groups can be reported, but note that confidence intervals at locality level can be wide for some of the sub-cuts of the data – gaps best reported for GM as a whole.
	% of working-age population with Level 4+ qualifications		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality Demographic disaggregation: age; sex	Source: Annual Population Survey (NOMIS)
	% of working-age population with sub-Level 2 qualifications		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	Source: Annual Population Survey (NOMIS)

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
			Demographic disaggregation: age; sex	
	Manchester's position on the Resonance World's Best Cities index			Source: Resonance Consultancy: World's Best Cities report Note that the index focuses on Manchester rather than GM. Manchester was ranked 94 in the 100 world best cities in the 2021 Resonance report – the ambition is for Manchester always to be ranked in the top 100 cities.
	Carbon emissions estimates p.a., $ktCO_2$		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	Source: UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics (BEIS) Emissions data will be reported under the 5-Year Environment Plan alongside the GM carbon budget trajectory, to assess progress towards 2038 net zero ambitions. Reporting will also set out emissions by broad sector (e.g. industry, commercial, public sector, domestic, transport), and net change in natural carbon renewal from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).
	Number of properties at risk of flooding		Spatial disaggregation: lower-layer	Source: National Receptor Dataset (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs)

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
			super output area (LSOA)	A key focus in the GM Resilience Strategy 2020-2040, due to both the high likelihood and high impact of flooding. The data focus on both river and surface water flooding – the GM Flood Risk Investment Programme is aiming to reduce the risk of both across the city region. The evidence suggests that properties in more deprived communities are less resilient: at greater risk from extreme weather events and most vulnerable to shocks and stresses. Does not capture flood risk to infrastructure, or risk from sewer flooding or reservoirs.
	No. people employed in digital industries		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: DataCity The digital sector will be defined using novel, machine learning approaches to the analysis of data scraped from company websites.
Shared commitments – place priorities				
• We will drive investment into our growth locations, and use that to create opportunities in adjacent town and local centres	• Employment space and housing growth		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: Places for Everyone monitoring framework • Data are not currently collected on employment space development, but processes will be put in place under Places for Everyone (and separately with Stockport), with an annual return from the

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
				GM local authorities piloted in 2022. Full data are unlikely to be available until 2023. • Housing growth will be tracked using data on net additional dwellings (see the shared commitment indicator on p.18 below).
	• % increase in residential development in main town centres		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: Places for Everyone monitoring framework • Data on residential development in town centres are not currently collected from the GM local authorities. An approach will be piloted in 2022 under Places for Everyone, with separate arrangements explored with Stockport.
• We will enable the delivery of resilient, safe and vibrant communities where everyone has access to essential services, local centres and high streets which are successful and reflective of their populations, and access to high quality culture and leisure spaces	• % of residents who feel 'very' or 'fairly safe' in their local area		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation: age; sex; ethnicity; disability; sexual orientation; religious affiliation	• Source: Greater Manchester Policing and Community Safety Survey • Data have been collected via this quarterly survey for some two years to date.
	• No. of neighbourhood crimes per 1,000 population		• Spatial disaggregation:	• Source: Greater Manchester Police (GMP) recorded crime data

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
			neighbourhood level	• Tracking will help to inform resourcing decisions made by GMP – e.g. allocation of more officers to areas in greater need.
	• % of victims who are satisfied with the overall service received from Greater Manchester Police (GMP)		• Spatial reporting: GM only • Demographic disaggregation: tbc., but a number of inequality cuts are likely (dependent on sample size); e.g. age; sex; ethnicity; disability; sexual orientation; repeat victim / not repeat victim	• Source: Greater Manchester Victims of Crime Survey • Respondents to the question, 'How satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the service that you received from the Greater Manchester Police as a result of reporting your most recent experience of crime?' • Also disaggregated by the type of crime that victims experienced. • Note that satisfaction relates to victim interaction with GMP, and not with the wider criminal justice system and/or other organisations.
	• % of people responding 'easy' or 'very easy' to 'How easy or difficult do you find travelling to [selection of destinations / trip		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation: age; sex; ethnicity;	Source: National Highways & Transportation Survey (NHT), conducted on behalf of the ten GM local authorities Composite figure of eight basic destination types. Perception of ease takes account of the respondent's mobility, the characteristics of the transport network and

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
	purposes] (by any form of transport)?'		disability; employment status; Acorn group (CACI); household car ownership	the accessibility of the desired destinations. • Potential to build on this measure under a GM residents' survey (tbc.) to focus on access to essential services that are important to people in their local neighbourhood / town centre – considering accessibility in a broader (system-wide) concept, and positioning transport as a means to an end, rather than an end in itself.
• We will ensure our local communities, neighbourhoods, villages, towns, cities and districts are protected and strengthened through the Places for Everyone Plan and Stockport Local Plan, with new homes delivered in line with our Zero Carbon commitments and Housing Strategy	• Net additional dwellings built p.a.	• GM target: deliver at least 25,000 new homes over the 2021-24 period (tbc.)	• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: Live tables on housing supply: net additional dwellings (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities) • The target equates to the three year total relating to an annual target to build approximately 8,700 new homes per annum to 2025 under Places for Everyone. Note that this figure excludes Stockport – the target will be revised to give a pan-GM number once the housing target for the Stockport Local Plan has been agreed.
	• Number of new build homes with an energy performance certificate (EPC) rating in the reporting year of A		• Spatial disaggregation: postcode level (individual properties)	• Source: Energy Performance of Buildings Data, England and Wales (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
				• Expressed as a percentage of all initial EPCs for new build homes undertaken in the reporting year.
Shared commitments – system priorities				
• We will create a carbon neutral Greater Manchester by 2038, with better air quality and natural environment	• Level of NO_2 emissions and exceedances	• GM target: achieve compliance with the legal Limit Value (40 µg/m^3) for NO_2, as identified with Government through the Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan (GMCAP)	• Spatial reporting by site and GM locality	• Source: GM NO_2 monitoring network (Transport for Greater Manchester) • Work undertaken for the GM Clean Air Plan has identified sites where NO_2 is above legal limits. An NO_2 monitoring network tracks levels at these sites, with data on the number that are compliant reported annually, along with the trend (the number of sites with exceedance growing or reducing).
	• Amount of renewable electricity installed capacity	• GM target: install a minimum additional 28MW in renewable electricity capacity by 2024, in line with the 5-Year Environment Plan target to deliver 45MW over the 2019-24 period	• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: BEIS Renewable Energy Planning Database / Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) • The BEIS database records installations over 150kW pa, and MCS those under 50kW per annum. Reporting will focus on the aggregate number across both sources, but will not capture the small number of installations between 50kW and 150kW per annum.

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
	• Number of trees planted per annum	• GM target: plant an additional 350,000 trees by 2024, in line with the 5-Year Environment Plan target to plant three million trees by 2035	• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: GM City of Trees • Captures trees planted under the City of Trees initiative, which will be responsive to GMS-related activity, but excludes wider (including private) planting. • Tracking wider outcomes relating to the natural environment (e.g. quality green space, blue infrastructure, natural carbon removal, biodiversity) is challenging due to the lack of robust and/or regular and timely data at the local level. Furthermore, our leverage over some of these measures can be relatively limited.
	• Municipal / household waste recycling rate	• GM target tbc.	• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: Defra Waste Data Flow (using WDF comparator NI192) • Aggregated pan-GM data will be reported, combining data for the 9 localities (excluding Wigan) under the Suez contract with that for Wigan. • A GM target will be developed once central government has responded to consultation on the national Resources and Waste Strategy, and the implications for GM have been considered. The focus of the indicator on municipal and/or household waste will be confirmed when there is more clarity from government on the underlying definitions.

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
• We will deliver a low carbon London-style fully integrated public transport system across bus, tram, train and bike	• % who find it easy to use different forms of transport in one journey		• Demographic disaggregation: age; sex; ethnicity; disability; employment status; Acorn group (CACI); household car ownership	Source: Multi-Modal Network Principles Survey (Transport for Greater Manchester) • Focuses on the integrated element of a 'London style' transport system.
	• % of people who say they can afford to travel by public transport as much as they like		• Demographic disaggregation: age; sex; ethnicity; disability; employment status; Acorn group (CACI); household car ownership	Source: Greater Manchester Fares Survey (Transport for Greater Manchester) • Focuses on the affordable element of a 'London style' transport system.
	• % and total annual trips made via public transport / active travel	• GM target tbc.		Source: Travel Diary Surveys data (Transport for Greater Manchester) As set out in recent strategic documentation, GM targets relating to public transport and active travel were based on pre-COVID conditions, and are no longer valid in light of the impact of the pandemic on transport usage. A new GM target will be developed by Transport for

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
				Greater Manchester during 2022 and subsequently adopted as a GMS target.
	• % of the GM bus fleet that is zero emission (at tailpipe)	• GM target tbc.		• Source: Transport for Greater Manchester • Intention to define a 2024 GM target when there is clarity over the outcome of the Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP).
• We will enable the delivery of world-class smart digital infrastructure	• % of premises unable to access download speeds of at least 30Mbit/s	• Neighbourhood floor target	• Spatial disaggregation: postcode level	• Source: Ofcom Connected Nations • Data are available for both residential and commercial properties. Postcode-level data will be aggregated to provide data to inform a neighbourhood floor target, informing how we respond to areas that fall below agreed baseline levels.
• We will realise the opportunities from our world-class growth and innovation assets, driven by our Places for Everyone Plan, Local Growth Plans and Industrial Strategy to open up opportunities in all parts of the city-region	• Number of employees / companies in GM's frontier sectors		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: DataCity • The sectors will be defined using novel, machine learning approaches to the analysis of data scraped from company websites.
	• Number of innovation-active businesses		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: DataCity • Businesses will be given an innovation score based on machine learning approaches to data scraped from their websites and compared to data from businesses known to be engaging in innovative activity.

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
• We will support our businesses to grow sustainably and be as prosperous as they can be	• Number of GM businesses engaged by the Growth Company		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation by characteristics of the business owner: sex and ethnicity	Source: Growth Company Performance Management Framework / Business Growth Hub Inclusive Growth Report The indicator focuses on businesses engaged by the following Growth Company services: Business Support; Business Finance; and MIDAS. Engagements include those in face to face, telephone, postal, interactive web-site or email contact. Ambition to maintain support at current levels: the Growth Company target for 2021-22 is 12,700 engagements per annum. Note however that targets for future years are funding dependent. From an inequalities perspective, data will be reported on the proportion of business owners who seek support from the Growth Company who state that they are female or from an ethnic background.
	• Number of GM businesses signed up to the *Race to Zero* campaign			Source: Global Climate Action / FAME database Race To Zero is a global campaign that acts as an 'umbrella' to bring together net zero commitments made under a range of initiatives by businesses and other actors. It is promoted by the UK government, and businesses can sign up via one of seven

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
				leading business network partner organisations. • Locations for UK businesses that have made commitments can be matched with the FAME database to identify whether they are registered in GM. An understanding of the sectoral mix of companies can also be drawn from the data.
• We will support the creation of better jobs and good employment that has a purpose beyond growing shareholder value, utilising the opportunity to positively impact on our communities	• % of employees paid above the Real Living Wage (RLW)	• 88% of employee jobs (18+ years) will be earning above the RLW by April 2024, an increase from 80.9% (provisional data) in 2021	• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation: sex	• Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (user-requested release by the Office for National Statistics) • Key mayoral commitment (ambition that 100% of GM employees will be earning above the RLW by 2030). • Ability to differentiate between full-time and part-time employees.
	• % of GM residents in 'good work'		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation: age; sex; ethnicity; disability; sexual orientation;	• Source: GM residents' survey (tbc.) • Methodology to be agreed, but questions could explore various dimensions of 'good work', such as: earnings; job security and contractual arrangements; work-life balance; opportunities for progression and development; level of stress. • Responses could be aggregated to give an overall 'good work' assessment.

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
			religious affiliation	
• We will ensure businesses are able to access the skills and talent they need, and people are able to realise their full potential – by provision of high quality learning and wrapping support around individuals – with access to good work for those who can, support for those who could, and care for those who can't	• Trends in Adult Education Budget (AEB) starts and achievements		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation: sex; ethnicity; disability	• Source: AEB data / Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) Datacube • Reporting total AEB take-up, supplemented by equalities breakdowns. • The feasibility of developing destination / transition measures for AEB-funded learning is currently being explored; this would enable progression to be tracked. Data are not yet available to do so, with further support required from the ESFA, along with work with providers – if/when progressed, this could replace the current indicator.
	• Trends in apprenticeship starts and achievements (focus on cohorts, sector subject area, level)		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation: age; sex; ethnicity; learning difficulty and/or disability	• Source: Education and Skills Funding Agency Datacube • Reporting on apprenticeship starts and achievements, but with less of a focus on the overall numbers / percentages (where many wider factors play in), and more on: (i) inequalities dimensions (age; sex; ethnicity; learning difficulty and/or disability); (ii) sector subject area and level, to assess fit with the needs of employers and the GM economy. A flexible approach, depending on the context at different points in time, to inform

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
				forward policy and targeted activity and campaigns.
• We will ensure all our children and young people leave education and training ready to succeed in the labour market with a balance of academic, technical and 'life ready' skills	• % take up of funded childcare and early education places for two-year-olds	• Neighbourhood floor target tbc.	Spatial disaggregation: bespoke work to derive neighbourhood-level monitoring Demographic disaggregation: ethnicity; special educational needs (SEN)	Source: Early Years Settings Census (Department for Education) Two-year-olds are eligible to receive funded early education if their parents are in receipt of certain benefits, they are looked after or have left care, or they have an Education Health and Care (EHC) Plan. This measure gauges whether more disadvantaged families are accessing support, benefitting children's educational, cognitive and socio-emotional outcomes, and supporting parents to balance home and work life. • A neighbourhoods' approach ensures an equalities focus, reflecting the importance of engaging all communities to take advantage of the support offer. It also promotes joint work to ensure high-quality provision across all parts of GM. • Data collection at the neighbourhood level is being progressed, and will be followed by baseline analysis to inform quantification of the floor target. GM performance (average take-up of 67.6%) outstrips the England average (61.8%), but with locality variance. Substantial neighbourhood-level variance is expected,

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
				with the scale of the challenge to be quantified through the baselining exercise.
	• % of children at or above the expected level of development at 2-2.5 years	• GM target tbc.	Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	Source: data collected by health visitors during the Healthy Child Programme 2 year review or integrated review. Uses the ASQ (Ages and Stages Questionnaire) tool, which captures overall child development based on five areas: communication; gross motor skills; fine motor skills; problem solving; and personal-social development. • Alongside development checks at 2-2.5 years, GM has the ambition to roll-out an 18-month check within its Early Years Delivery Model, with bespoke screening and assessment approaches. • Opportunities for supplementary reporting of child development progress through WellComm assessments will be explored. • ASQ data for 2020/21 will inform development of a GM target, which will focus on increasing the proportion of children at or above the expected level in all five areas of development, and narrowing the gap between GM and the England average (currently 10.5 percentage points, with GM at 72.4% and England 82.9%).

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
	• Attendance at school: rate of pupil unauthorised absence (all age, all settings)		Spatial disaggregation by GM locality; bespoke further analysis tbc. Demographic disaggregation: age; sex; ethnic background; free school meal (FSM) eligibility; special educational need (SEN)	Source: Pupil Absence in Schools in England (Department for Education) Focusing on attendance promotes a shared, multi-agency discussion on participation in education. Partners from all areas of public service have a deep investment in enabling good teaching and learning in schools, and in strengthening the wrap-around support children and young people need to achieve their potential. Reporting of trends in respect of unauthorised absence will draw on statistics published three times per year, with the ability to focus on vulnerable or marginalised young people and intervene early as a whole system (education; health; social care; criminal justice). • A GM target has not been defined, given pre-existing national lines of accountability for pupil absence, the broad range of influences on participation, and analytical challenges due to pandemic-related volatility in the data. Performance will be interpreted with contextual understanding of the complex set of interactions which influence the data, informing multi-agency approaches to support improved attendance rates.

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
	• % of young people reporting good or higher wellbeing (Year 10s)	• Neighbourhood floor target tbc.	Spatial disaggregation: neighbourhood-level findings Demographic disaggregation: ethnic group; gender identity; sexual orientation; free school meal (FSM) eligibility; special educational need (SEN); English as an additional language	Source: GM #BeeWell programme (survey responses from Year 10 pupils across GM). GM's new #BeeWell survey is set to be the biggest survey of its kind in the country, with potentially up to 65,000 respondents (93% of mainstream secondary schools are signed up, along with 72% of Pupil Referral Units and 56% of maintained special schools). This measure reflects the proportion of young people scoring in the higher wellbeing ranges on the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (SWEMWBS), and is based on a range of questions, e.g.: their optimism for the future; how well they are dealing with problems; their sense of autonomy. Analysis of baseline survey results will be undertaken from January 2021, and the neighbourhood floor target confirmed by March. The target will support an approach focused on tackling inequalities in wellbeing outcomes across different places, accounting for contextual factors, and will inform a whole-system, place-based response.
	• Trends in transitions for GM young people,		• Spatial and demographic	• Performance based on a range of metrics, with reporting highlighting the latest

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
	including priority cohorts, across childhood		insights will vary by indicator	performance and trends, to inform forward policy and targeted activity. Priority metrics will include: ○ % of school and college learners accessing and benefitting from the Greater Manchester Apprenticeship & Careers Service (Year 7 – Year 13) ○ % achieving GCSE Grade 4 or above in English and Maths (with option to report other key attainment benchmarks that support transition) ○ % of 16–17-year-olds within priority groups who are not in education, employment or training (special educational needs and disabilities; looked after children; care leavers) ○ Other key transition points, including primary-secondary; secondary-post 16 or further learning.
• We will ensure digital inclusion for all, including under 25s, over 75s and disabled people online	• % of residents not accessing the internet in the last 3 months		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: ONS Internet Users • Identifies non-users or infrequent users of the internet. Some shortcomings: the data do not distinguish between people who do not want to access the internet and those that do but face challenges in doing so;

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
				'internet users' can include those who cannot get online at home (hence are digitally excluded), but have accessed the internet in other places. • Only available at GM level, and no demographic disaggregation available (other than for the national level data).
	• Level of digital exclusion within priority groups (tbc.)		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation: age; sex; ethnicity; disability; sexual orientation; religious affiliation	• Source: GM residents' survey (tbc.) • Methodology to be agreed, but questions could explore various dimensions of digital exclusion, including access to technology and connectivity, digital skills, motivation, affordability, etc. Questions could be aggregated to give an overall assessment of levels of digital exclusion. • Opportunity to explore variance in digital exclusion across demographic groups, including GM's priority cohorts: under-25 year-olds; over-75 year olds; and disabled people.
	• Total number of learners taking digital skills courses funded under the GM Adult Education Budget (AEB)		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation: age; disability; NVQ level	• Source: Source: AEB data / Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) Datacube • Data on the proportion of the adult population who have all five basic skills are only available at regional-level, and not for GM. The proposed AEB measure is effectively a proxy for improved digital skills, but at all NVQ levels (disaggregation

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
				of the data will enable basic digital skills provision to be differentiated from higher level provision). • We can also disaggregate the data to understand take-up by disabled people, one of GM's priority cohorts for our digital exclusion work. With respect to the two other cohort groups, age cuts will only give us limited intelligence on the under-25s (AEB relates to people aged 19 and over) and over-75s (there may be few people in this age group who choose to improve their skills through AEB-funded provision).
• We will ensure the delivery of safe, decent and affordable housing, with no one sleeping rough in Greater Manchester	• % of energy performance certificates (EPC) / display energy certificates (DEC) for existing buildings (excluding new build) with a net movement in the reporting year from a rating of D or below to C and above		• Spatial disaggregation: postcode level (individual properties)	• Source: Energy Performance of Buildings Data, England and Wales (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities) Expressed as a percentage of all EPCs / DECs for existing buildings (excluding new build) undertaken in the reporting year, and identifying positive direction of travel in terms of improvements in energy efficiency over time. Separate reporting for domestic and non-domestic properties (EPCs), and public buildings (DECs). • EPCs are undertaken when a property is sold or rented, so the data exclude those that do not change hands. Properties benefiting from publicly-funded retrofits are

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
				also captured in reported data. DECs are updated on an annual basis.
	• Number of new affordable homes built per annum	• Build more than 1,500 affordable homes per annum through to 2024, exceeding average annual delivery over the 2015-2020 period	• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: Live tables on affordable housing supply (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities) • The data report on rented and affordable home ownership homes (central government definition). • The 2021 Comprehensive Spending Review confirmed Affordable Homes Programme funds for 2021-26, with bidding to Homes England open for new development. We will review the stated target once now-confirmed funding has been translated into a clearer forward pipeline of development in GM.
	• Number of people sleeping rough	• GM target tbc.	• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Rough Sleeper Snapshot in England (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities). • A single-night snapshot, reported annually, with ongoing process understood through bi-monthly local authority-organised counts.
• We will tackle food and fuel poverty experienced by Greater Manchester residents	• % of households that are food insecure		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation:	• Source: GM Residents' Survey, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (tbc.) • This indicator has been tracked in GM through a set of standardised questions

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
			age; sex; ethnicity; disability; sexual orientation; religious affiliation	that have been asked via the *Safely Managing Covid-19: Greater Manchester Population Survey*. • Preferred to data on usage of food banks and social assistance programmes, due to the challenges involved in obtaining comprehensive data from the range of organisations involved, and the difficulty in interpreting change (e.g. does an increase in food bank usage signal increased need, or success in identifying and engaging people in need who were previously not seeking support?). However, such data will provide useful insight to support reporting and interpretation.
	• Volume of unsecured personal loans		• Spatial disaggregation at postcode level	• Source: UK Finance, data on the value of personal loans outstanding • Data on loans are provided by a range of financial institutions (Barclays, CYBG, Lloyds Banking Group, HSBC, Nationwide Building Society, Royal Bank of Scotland and Santander UK; Bank of Ireland, Danske Bank, First Trust Bank, Nationwide Building Society). An extensive list, and particularly useful to understand direction of travel, but not fully comprehensive. • Preferred to data on debt advice, due to interpretation difficulties (e.g. does an

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
				increase in debt advice signify greater levels of financial insecurity, or success in identifying and engaging people in need who were previously not seeking support?). However, such data can provide useful insight to support reporting and interpretation, particularly to understand inequality issues for specific population groups. • Note that households in fuel poverty is not suggested as an indicator, as it is problematic: national definitions are contested and subject to change (e.g. according to the current definition, it is not possible to be in fuel poverty if you have an Energy Performance Certificate of C and above. The threshold for household income is £30,000 pa. or below; however, households with an income above this level may nevertheless not be able to afford to hear their homes properly). There is also a considerable lag between data production and publication.
• We will reduce health inequalities experienced by Greater Manchester residents, and drive improvements in physical and mental health	• % of adults reporting 'high' or 'very high' satisfaction with their life		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: Headline estimates of personal well-being from the Annual Population Survey (Office for National Statistics) • Question asked: 'Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays? Where 0 is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
[Note: detailed work is underway to develop a new GM Health and Care Strategic Plan, and to create the statutory Integrated Care System for GM. Consideration of performance reporting approaches is an important element of this work, including ensuring close alignment to the GMS performance indicators. The indicators and targets proposed against this shared commitment should therefore be treated flexibly, subject to potential development as the strategic context becomes more defined.]				satisfied' (high = rating of 7-8; very high = 9-10).' Population-level data, with no demographic disaggregation available. This might be available by asking the same question in a GM residents' survey, which would provide a larger sample size and enable reporting for a range of demographic groups (e.g. cuts by age, sex, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, religious affiliation). Initially, we aim to pilot capture of local data to provide further insights, and will consider comparability and caveats in relation to the national dataset that will be used for reporting against this indicator.
	• % of adults reporting high levels of anxiety		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: Headline estimates of personal well-being from the Annual Population Survey (Office for National Statistics) • Question asked: 'Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? Where 0 is 'not at all anxious' and 10 is 'completely anxious' (high = 6-10).' Population-level data, with no demographic disaggregation available. This might be available by asking the same question in a GM residents' survey, which would provide a larger sample size and enable reporting for a range of demographic groups (e.g. cuts by age, sex, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation,

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
				religious affiliation). Initially, we aim to pilot capture of local data to provide further insights, and will consider comparability and caveats in relation to the national dataset that will be used for reporting against this indicator.
	• % of people who are active or fairly active	• GM target: commitment to narrow inequality gaps across our communities, and in doing so contribute towards the *GM Moving in Action* ambition of 'active lives for all' by 2031	• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation: age; sex; disability; broad socio-economic classification	• Source: Active Lives survey (Sport England) • Inequality gaps will be monitored through data on engagement in physical activity cut by age, sex, disability and broad socio-economic classification (note that reliable and consistent data on ethnicity and other demographic characteristics are often not available at the local level, but will be monitored where possible). Evidence on trends will be central to reporting, in order to inform the targeting of activity and resources where gaps are widening rather than narrowing. • Engagement in physical activity underpins better health outcomes, improved mental health and wellbeing, and aligns to GM's active travel and low carbon ambitions. There is clear leverage through Greater Manchester Moving, in particular to address inequalities dimensions.

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
	• % of GM residents who are overweight or obese		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation: broad age group (children/ adults)	• Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NHS Digital); Active Lives survey (Sport England) • Focusing on childhood overweight / obesity at reception age and in Year 6 (aged 10-11), and in the adult population. Note that the adult data are self-reported, whereas data for children are based on observed weight and height.
	• % of adults (18+) who are current smokers	• GM target: 10% of GM adults will be smokers in 2024, compared to 16% in 2019 (tbc.) • Commitment to narrow inequality gaps across our communities by tackling the single largest behavioural contributor to the socio-economic gap in life expectancy, and to Make Smoking History for all communities by 2030	• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality • Demographic disaggregation: sex; broad socio-economic classification to include socio-economic gap (smoking amongst routine and manual occupations); smoking status in pregnant women at the time of delivery (SATOD)	• Source: PHE Public Health Profiles, drawing on Annual Population Survey (self-reported) data • Making Smoking History will transform healthy life expectancy by addressing the risk factor that accounts for half the difference in life expectancy between richest and poorest. • The GM target is based on matching the England target in the forthcoming new National Tobacco Control Plan, expected to be 9.1% by 2025 and 5% or less by 2030; 10% is the 2024 position on the trajectory from 2019 GM baseline to the 2025 national target. The GMS target and additional linked priority population targets will be confirmed when the national Plan is published, and associated targets and resources are confirmed.

Shared outcome / shared commitment	Indicator	Targeting approach	Equalities reporting	Source / comment
				• Limited local demographic breakdowns are available from the Annual Population Survey data. We will report on smoking rates cut by sex and socio-economic status – reducing smoking rates amongst routine and manual workers will be key to achieving the 2024 ambition. Beyond this, we will draw on locally generated survey data from the GM Smoking Toolkit, to provide further insight on reducing inequalities.
	• No. of emergency hospital admissions due to falls per 10,000 adults aged 65 and over		• Spatial disaggregation by GM locality	• Source: GM Secondary Uses Services (SUS+) data • A proxy for the extent to which older people are able to lead independent lives in their own homes. • Locally-derived data avoid the lag associated with the national dataset from Public Health England. No demographic breakdowns are available. • Caveats are required around the coding of admissions to include falls, and the inability to capture falls that do not result in emergency hospital admissions (either because treatment is sought elsewhere, or the person does not receive treatment). Reporting will need to contextualise the data, particularly in light of the impact of COVID.