

## Annex A

### Greater Manchester Strategy: Outcomes and Indicators Summary

<b>GMS Priority One - Children Starting School Ready to Learn</b>		
<b>Headline outcomes</b>	All headline outcomes under this priority are rated either green or amber	N/A
<b>Supporting Indicators</b>	In the 12 months to March 2019, 11.7% of mothers in Greater Manchester were known to be smokers at the time of delivery: 1.3 percentage points above the England average and 0.9 percentage points lower than the 12 months to March 2018	<span style="color: red; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">R</span> <span style="color: black; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">↑</span>
<b>Supporting Indicators</b>	The rate of dental extractions with decay as the primary diagnosis amongst 0-5 year olds in Greater Manchester was 60 per 10,000 in 2017-18: 92% higher than the England average (31 per 10,000) and an increase of 27 per 10,000 when compared to the previous year	<span style="color: red; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">R</span> <span style="color: black; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px 5px;">↓</span>
<b>Context and Challenges</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since the April 2019 Performance Report, new data has become available on Priority 1 measures including the proportion of mothers who were smokers at the time of delivery and the number of 0-5 year olds having dental extractions with decay as the primary diagnosis.</li> <li>• The proportion of GM mothers who were smokers at the time of delivery (SATOD) has reduced at a faster rate than any other NHS commissioning region in England, down by 0.9 percentage points in the current data compared to the previous year. The red RAG rating reflects the gap with the England average, although this has narrowed over the same period from 1.8 to 1.1 percentage points. The latest data provide the first full year of SATOD reporting with which to make an early assessment of the effectiveness of the GM <i>Smoking in Pregnancy</i> programme, implemented in three phases from March 2018, with full roll-out across all GM localities from summer 2019. It is plausible to claim some causality between programme activities and the significant improvement demonstrated in the data.</li> <li>• The rate of dental extractions with decay as the primary diagnosis amongst 0-5 year olds in GM increased significantly between 2016-17 and 2017-18, and now stands at nearly double the England average. There are a number of explanatory factors: more extractions were commissioned in 2017/18 to reduce waiting lists built up in the previous year where capacity could not meet demand; initiatives promoting child dental attendance may have contributed to more children being identified with decayed teeth and referred for extractions. The GM oral health programme commenced in 2017-18; whilst impact on the 2017-18 data would not be expected, the 2018-19 release will provide the opportunity to assess early impact.</li> </ul>		

GMS Priority Two - Young People Equipped for Life			
<b>Headline outcomes</b>	<b>Target</b>	By 2020, there will be 1,000 fewer looked after children in GM, a reduction of more than 20% on 2016 levels	 
	<b>Performance</b>	As of March 2018, there were 5,664 looked after children in GM, up by 426 compared to March 2017	
	<b>Target</b>	By 2020, the number of 16-17 year-olds who are NEET will be below the national average in all GM districts, as will the number whose activity is not known to the local authority	 
	<b>Performance</b>	3.3% of 16-17 year olds in GM were not in education, employment or training at the end of 2018: 0.6 percentage points above the England average. The activity of a further 2.8% was unknown, very slightly below the England average (2.9%)	
<b>Supporting Indicators</b>	In GM, 21.2% of secondary schools were performing below the national floor standard at Key Stage 4 (scoring a Progress 8 score below -0.5) for the academic year 2017/18.  This was above the national average of 11.6% and above the previous year's percentage of 18.6%		 
<b>Context and Challenges</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New data has become available on Priority 2 indicators since the April 2019 Performance Report, including the number of 16-17 year-olds who are NEET (not in education, employment or training) and 16-19 year old unemployment.</li> <li>Performance remains behind the anticipated target position on the proportion of 16-17 year olds who are NEET, (3,730 as of 2018 including “not known”), although the 2018 data show slight improvement compared to the previous year. GM has higher levels of NEET 16-17 year olds than England as a whole, but is comparable on the proportion of 16-17 year olds who are ‘not known’ to local authorities. There is considerable variance by locality, with NEET rates in Stockport, Trafford and Wigan that are comparable to or lower (i.e. better) than the England average, and seven localities with not known rates that are below the national position. The Implementation Plan update highlights a range of activity focused on reducing the NEET population, including a new ESF-funded contract and a forthcoming Prince’s Trust programme. Wider targeted work with vulnerable young people will target potential ‘pre-NEETs’, and should impact positively on future performance against this metric.</li> </ul>			

GMS Priority Three - Good Jobs, with Opportunities for People to Progress and Develop						
<b>Headline outcomes</b>	<b>Target</b>	By 2020, more than 40,000 GM residents per annum will start an apprenticeship, and the achievement rate for apprenticeship programmes will reach 75%. This compares to 30,380 apprenticeship starts in 2015/16, and an achievement rate of 66.4%	   			
	<b>Performance</b>	There were 22,591 apprenticeship starts in GM in 2017/18 academic year, 35.8% (12,599) behind the expected target trajectory and down from 28,426 in 2016/17.  The apprenticeship achievement rate in GM in 2017/18 academic year was 64.8%, 5.9 percentage points behind the expected target trajectory, down by 2.8 percentage points compared to 2016/17.				
<b>Supporting Indicators</b>	4.1% of GM working-age residents were claiming unemployment-related benefits* in May 2019. This was 1.0% above the England average and higher than the May 2018 rate of 3.9%		 			
<i>*Now sourced from DWP Alternative Claimant Count data, comprising Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit claimants with Searching for Work conditionality</i>						
<b>Context and Challenges</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data on the majority of the Priority 3 indicators are released annually, and most of the latest updates were reported in the April 2019 Performance Report. The only measure for which new data is available for this report is claimant rates for unemployment-related benefits.</li> <li>There was a further reduction in the GM unemployment rate, although it remains slightly above the England average. However, the proportion of the GM working-age population claiming unemployment-related benefits increased slightly, and is significantly above the national position.</li> <li>The Implementation Plan update highlights a range of activity that should have a positive impact across the set of measures reported. The GM Work and Health Programme will support 23,000 unemployed GM residents over the 2018-2024 period, building on the preceding Working Well Pilot and Expansion, which worked with 5,000 and 20,000 people respectively. To date, some 5,000 clients across these three programmes have been supported into work; based on comparable client groups, job outcome rates for the Working Well Pilot and Expansion were around double those achieved by the national Work Programme. The GM Work and Health Programme is also performing strongly compared to Work and Health Programme contract areas elsewhere in the country.</li> </ul>						

- The annual data on apprenticeship starts and achievement rates have not updated for this version of the performance report. However, quarterly data on the number of starts in GM for the year to April 2019 show an increase of 14% (to 22,661 starts) compared to the previous year, one percentage point higher than the increase for England as a whole. Although the number of achievements has declined over the same period, the reduction in GM (down by 19%) was significantly smaller than the reduction in the national average (down 34%). The data reflect uncertainty in the sector due to introduction of the levy and other reforms implemented since 2016, including challenges relating to new standards and end-point assessment. The Implementation Plan update outlines how GM is responding through a range of activity, including an SME apprenticeship programme, 'Levy Matchmaking Service' and support for apprenticeships in our priority sectors and occupations.

GMS Priority Four – A Thriving and Productive Economy in All Parts of Greater Manchester		
<i>Headline outcomes</i>	All headline outcomes under this priority are rated either green or amber	N/A
<i>Supporting Indicators</i>	The employment rate for working age residents in GM from ethnic minority groups was 59.0% in the year to March 2019, below the England average of 66.1%, but lower than the previous year (59.5%)	 
<i>Context and Challenges</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data for employment rate for ethnic minority groups and residents with a disability has been updated since the previous iteration of the Performance Report.</li> <li>On the employment rate for residents with a disability and those from ethnic minority groups, GM underperforms the England average by a considerable margin. The gap between employment for residents with a disability and the overall resident employment rate is significant (over ten percentage points), confirming the need to address labour market inequalities. As detailed under Priority 3, the suite of GM Working Well programmes will be making an important contribution to improvements against this metric.</li> <li>All actions and milestones under this priority are rated green</li> </ul>		

GMS Priority Five - World-Class Connectivity that Keeps Greater Manchester Moving		
<i>Headline outcomes</i>	<i>Target</i>	By 2020, no GM monitoring sites will exceed 10 ug per m <sup>3</sup> for PM2.5, down from 75% (3 out of 4 sites) exceeding in 2016

	<b>Performance</b>	80% of GM monitoring sites (4/5) exceeded 10ug per m <sup>3</sup> for PM2.5 in 2018: 43 percentage points behind the target trajectory – an increase of 40 percentage points from the previous year	 			
<b>Supporting Indicators</b>	All supporting indicators under this priority are rated either green or amber					
<b>Context and Challenges</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated data were not available for this Priority 5 indicator.</li> <li>Development of the GM Clean Air Plan continues; an informal ‘clean air conversation’ has taken place, to be followed by formal public consultation. As the monitoring network is extended, we will have better intelligence on progress towards our air quality ambitions: the most recent data suggest good progress in reducing average roadside NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations, but there has been a rise in the proportion of monitoring sites recording higher levels of PM2.5.</li> </ul>						

<b>GMS Priority Six - Safe, Decent and Affordable Housing</b>				
<b>Headline outcomes</b>	<b>Target</b>	End rough sleeping by 2020, from an estimated 189 rough sleepers in 2016	 	
	<b>Performance</b>	An estimated 241 rough sleepers in Greater Manchester in Autumn 2018: 146 behind the target trajectory  <i>The most recent national rough sleeper count indicates an estimated 151 people known to be rough sleeping in Greater Manchester on a single night in October / November 2019. Although this remains behind the trajectory towards the 2020 target, it represents a fall of 37% since the previous count in November 2018, and continues the downward trend in the rough sleeper count over the last two years across GM.</i>		
<b>Supporting Indicators</b>	In May 2019, there were 244,185 people in Greater Manchester in receipt of housing benefit or households in receipt of the housing element of universal credit - an increase of 1.8% from May 2018, and 330 per 10,000 higher than the England average			
<b>Context and Challenges</b>				

- Updated data was not available for this Priority 6 headline indicator. However, new data has been released for the supporting measure of housing benefit claimants.
- There has been a further increase in the number of GM residents claiming housing benefit (including the housing element of Universal Credit), with the claimant rate per 1,000 people in GM exceeding the national average by a significant margin.
- The Implementation Plan update highlights the wide range of activity being taken forward to end rough sleeping and reduce homelessness in GM, which should be reflected in a reduction in the 2019 rough sleeper count data when it is released (*see comment in the 'Performance' cell above*). This includes the *A Bed Every Night* (ABEN) programme, which is now being scaled up as it enters Phase 2 of delivery; to date, nearly 700 ABEN clients have 'moved on' to more positive accommodation options. Our rough sleeping social impact bond (SIB) has resettled more than 300 rough sleepers, far exceeding the original target of 200. Although in its early stages, the GM Housing First programme is demonstrating positive impacts, with 18 people currently moved into permanent accommodation; it is on track to support 140 people by the end of the year. However, despite the strong, multi-agency focus, a range of factors underpin the continued 'on-flow' of people onto the streets, and achieving our ambition to end the need for rough sleeping by 2020 remains a significant challenge.

GMS Priority Seven - A Green City Region and a High Quality Culture and Leisure Offer for All			
<b>Headline outcomes</b>	<b>Target</b>	By 2020, we will have halved the gap with the national average for the proportion of GM residents reporting that they visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days	
	<b>Performance</b>	37.9% of GM residents reported that they had visited the natural environment at least once during the previous seven days in 2017/18: 2.4 percentage points lower than 2016/17 and 24.1% percentage points below the England average of 62.0%	
<b>Supporting Indicators</b>	30,604 renewable electricity generation installations in GM in March 2019, with a combined capacity of 132,462 kW: 51% lower per household than the England average and 4,933 kW higher than in June 2018		
	986 accredited renewable heat incentives in July 2019 with a combined capacity (non-domestic only) of 80.7 MW: 54% lower per household than the England average and 27.9 MW higher than July 2018		
<i>Context and Challenges</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New data was available on the renewable heat incentives (RHI) measure. Neither the culture or visitor economy indicators have updated.</li> </ul>			

- Despite a 5% increase in RHIs, our combined capacity (non-domestic only, but expressed as installed capacity per household) is less than half the England average. However, this is an improvement compared to the April 2019 Performance Report, when GM combined capacity was only slightly more than a third of national levels.
- The GM visitor economy is set for a radical step change over the next five years, powered by major investment in new attractions, accommodation and visitor facilities. This growth in supply will bring with it the need to increase visitor numbers and grow demand at an exceptional rate; although none of the relevant Priority 7 indicators have updated for this version of the Performance Report, the next iteration should start to demonstrate this changing landscape. In particular, a number of challenges will need to be addressed, including global competition, and the potential impact of Brexit on both leisure and business visitor numbers and the workforce.

GMS Priority Eight - Safer & Stronger Communities				
<b>Headline outcomes</b>	<b>Target</b>	In 2016, 11.8% of GM households said they had been a victim of household crime in the past 12 months. 3.9% of GM residents had experienced personal crime. Over the period to 2020, victimisation rates will be in line with or below the England and Wales average	 	
	<b>Performance</b>	<p>In the year to March 2019, there were 52.5 personal crimes per 1,000 of the GM population: 13.7 per 1,000 higher than the average for England and Wales and roughly the same when compared to the previous 12 month period</p> <p>In the year to March 2019, there were 33.3 household crimes per 1,000 of the GM population: 8.8 per 1,000 higher than the average for England and Wales, representing a decrease of 6.9% compared to the previous 12 month period</p>		
<b>Context and Challenges</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GM Police and Crime Plan (PCP) Outcomes Framework is approaching finalisation, and will provide a basis for updating the GMS Priority 8 suite of indicators. In the interim, we continue to report on household and personal crime rates, both of which have new data available from the latest release of recorded crime statistics.</li> <li>The data for the year to March 2019 show that personal crime (expressed per 1,000 of the resident population) remained roughly unchanged compared to the previous year. In contrast, the average personal crime rate for England and Wales increased from 36.7 crimes per 1,000 population to 38.8.</li> </ul>				

However, the GM personal crime rate has remained consistently above the England and Wales average, with an enduring gap of some 13-15 crimes per 1,000 since September 2017.

- Household crime in GM is also significantly above the England and Wales average, although rates have decreased significantly when comparing the year to March 2019 data with that for the previous year. The gap between GM and England and Wales has also narrowed, now standing at 8.8 crimes per 1,000 of the population, as opposed to 10.7 crimes per 1,000 for the year to March 2018.
- It is important to consider the context underpinning the data, including significant funding cuts since 2010, which led to the loss of a significant number of front-line officers and support staff. Alongside, the severity of crime in GM has increased disproportionately compared to the national position. A further caveat concerns police crime recording practices, which as part of a national initiative, have become more inclusive – this has resulted in more crimes recorded by police forces, but changes to practice have been made at different times by different forces, making comparison of one area with another problematic.
- Under broader ambitions outlined in the Priority 8 Implementation Plan, a GM Resilience Strategy is in development, to be followed by an Action Plan for the 2019-24 period.

GMS Priority Nine - Healthy lives, With Quality Care Available For Those That Need It					
<b>Headline outcomes</b>	<b>Target</b>	By 2020, reducing premature mortality from cancer will result in 350 fewer deaths per year			
	<b>Performance</b>	In 2015-17, there were 96.7 deaths per 100,000 people from preventable cancer in Greater Manchester: 1.4 better than 2014-16 and 18.7 worse than the England average			
	<b>Target</b>	By 2020, reducing premature mortality from cardiovascular disease (CVD) will result in 160 fewer deaths per year			
	<b>Performance</b>	In 2015-17, there were 65.4 deaths per 100,000 people from preventable CVD in Greater Manchester: 0.7 worse than 2014-16 and 19.5 worse than the England average			
	<b>Target</b>	By 2020, reducing premature mortality from respiratory disease will result in 150 fewer deaths per year			
	<b>Performance</b>	In 2015-17, there were 28.0 deaths per 100,000 from preventable respiratory disease in Greater Manchester: roughly the same as 2014-16 and 9.1 worse than the England average			
<b>Supporting Indicators</b>	All supporting indicators under this priority are rated either green or amber		N/A		
<i>Context and Challenges</i>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated data was not available for these Priority 9 indicators</li> </ul>					

- Cancer survival rates at one year post-diagnosis have improved, increasing by nearly a percentage point between 2015 and 2016 (the dates represent the point of diagnosis, with the data collated a year later). Again, the 2017 data for GM show under-performance relative to the national average, but the gap has narrowed from 1.1 percentage points in the 2015 data to 0.7 in the current release.
- All of the updated data report positive progress, albeit they also highlight the relative scale of the challenge in terms of the poor health outcomes experienced by many of our residents compared to other areas of the country. There remains unacceptable variance in health outcomes across areas within GM, and this forms a core focus of the integrated neighbourhood working that is being implemented by Local Care Organisations (LCOs) in the ten localities. Inevitably, it will take time for the impact of much of this activity to be demonstrated in the data, and particularly so for the headline measures on premature mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer and respiratory disease, which may take a generation to reflect change fully. The Implementation Plan update highlights the role of the GM Population Health Programme in promoting healthy behaviours that will lead to longer-term health benefits and reduced health inequalities, alongside more immediate activity that includes a mental health investment programme, workforce development strategy, the reconfiguration of acute services, and primary care and adult social care transformation. The GM Health and Social Care Prospectus, published earlier this year, sets out our forthcoming plans for the next phase of health and social care transformation in the city region.

GMS Priority Ten - An Age-Friendly Greater Manchester					
<b>Headline outcomes</b>	<b>Target</b>	In 2015/16, there were 10,426 hospital admissions due to falls amongst GM residents aged over 65. By 2020, we will have reduced this to fewer than 9,700 falls pa	 		
	<b>Performance</b>	2,531 hospital admissions for falls per 10,000 GM residents aged >65 in 2017/18 (10,851 in total): 11% behind the target trajectory and 133 per 10,000 higher than the previous year			
<b>Supporting Indicators</b>	In 2017/18, there were 899 admissions to residential and nursing care per 100,000 GM residents aged >65: 79 per 100,000 higher than the previous year and above the 2017/18 England average of 569 per 100,000		 		
<b>Context and Challenges</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated data was not available for these Priority 10 indicators</li> <li>• As set out in the GM Age-Friendly Strategy, we are seeking to address the challenges of an ageing population with a positive vision of ageing. Recent developments include the launch of a <i>Pride in Ageing</i> programme with the LGBT Foundation, funding for a National Centre for Creative Ageing, and the second phase of the Mayoral Age-Friendly Neighbourhoods Challenge. The GM Reform Board has agreed to support the <i>Ageing in Place</i> programme</li> </ul>					

for age-friendly neighbourhoods, based on the approach outlined in the GM White Paper on Unified Public Services. In September 2019, GM was awarded 4-star reference site status as a European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing, the highest recognised level.

- All actions and milestones under this priority are rated green