

Finding the statistics you need to measure outcomes

Marina Curran

Office of the Chief Statistician

marina.curran@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

0141-242-5986

Background

- The 2007 Spending Review introduced a new National Performance Framework with an overarching national purpose, strategic objectives, national outcomes, and national indicators.
- Single Outcome Agreements (SOAs) were introduced as part of the Concordat between central and local government.
- SOAs set out local priorities/outcomes, aligned to the national outcomes.
- The SOA sets out how the CPP intend to measure progress towards their local outcomes.
- The SG/GROS Statistician Group has been considering how we can best help CPPs to access the data and advice that they need to measure their local outcomes.

What do you already know?

Answers – Q1

(a) There are 15 National Outcomes in the NPF.



Answers – Q2

(c) There were 21 Local Outcomes in Renfrewshire's SOA 2008/09.

e.g.

9. Our residents have improved levels of health.

10. People are enabled to live independently at home through provision of care and support.

14. Sustainable reduction antisocial behaviour and violence in our communities is achieved.

15. Reduction in the number of injuries and deaths.

Answers – Q3

(a), (b), (c) and (d) – and more sources

- In developing SOAs a range of indicators were used from a range of sources:
 - the 45 indicators contained in the National Performance Framework
 - Menu of local outcome indicators provided in the SOA guidance to CPPs
 - Indicators taken from existing local Community Planning Partnership plans and local authority strategic documents
 - council developed local indicators to take account of local circumstances
 - Statutory Performance Indicators

Answers – Q4

(b) 45 Local Outcome Indicators in East Renfrewshire's SOA

E.g. Outcome is:

10. Create and maintain a safe attractive environment in neighbourhoods and town centres, with high quality and affordable housing opportunities for all

Indicators are:

43. Number of unintentionally homeless households in settled accommodation

An increase of 1% annually in the proportion of homeless households in priority need who secure permanent accommodation to 72% by 2010-2011

41. Number of affordable homes

Delivery, by March 2012, of 316 additional socially rented units and 30 low cost home ownerships units.

Answers – Q5

(c) Download the statistic from SNS

Standards Reports on:
National Outcome Indicators at LA
level
Local Outcome Indicators at LA level



	Local Authority: Inverclyde	Health Board: Greater Glasgow & Clyde	Scotland
Business			
VAT registrations per 10,000 adults: 2007	26		35
Community Well-being/Social Environment			
The percentage of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a good place to live.: 2005-2006	89		92
Percentage of adults who feel very/fairly safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark - Local Authority Level: 2005-2006	57.4		
Percentage of adults who feel very/fairly safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark - Scotland Level: 2007			71.8
Percentage of adults who feel very/fairly safe when home alone at night - Local Authority Level: 2005-2006	94.1		
Percentage of adults who feel very/fairly safe when home alone at night - Scotland Level: 2007			96.1
Crime and Justice			
Number of crimes and offences recorded by the police: 2005-2006	13,399		1,011,601
Number of crimes and offences recorded by the police per 10,000 population: 2005-2006	1,631		1,986
Economic Activity, Benefits and Tax Credits			
Percentage of economically active working aged people: 2005	75.6		79.2
Median gross weekly earnings of full time employees on adult rates: 2008	414.5		461.8
Percentage of Working Age Population Claiming Key Benefits: 2006Q04	23.6	21.7	17.0
Education, Skills and Training			
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S4 roll: 2006	175	171	171
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S5 roll: 2006	306	317	324
Average tariff score of all pupils on the S6 roll: 2006	476	515	526
Total number of leavers from publicly funded secondary schools: 2006/2007	1,017		57,364

<http://www.sns.gov.uk/Reports/ReportHome.aspx>

Answers – Q6

(d) Data Sources and Suitability

- Every topic on www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics will have a Data Sources and Suitability section that provides information about:
 - Data that are (and are not) available
 - STRENGTHS and weaknesses of the data – NOT just a list of things the data cannot be used for
 - Sub-national data or advice on proxy data
 - International comparisons

e.g: Income and Poverty

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Social-Welfare/IncomePoverty/income-data-sources>

Statistics

Browse Statistics

Social and Welfare

Income and Poverty

Publications

Main Analyses

Methodology

Related Areas and Links

Contacts

LA Poverty Data

Data Sources and Suitability

Contacts

For further information please contact the Scottish Government Income and Poverty Statistics team

email: social-justice-analysis@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

phone: 0131 244 0794

Data Sources and Suitability

Data sources and suitability - introduction

This page lists and describes some of the main official data sources available to statistical users interested in income and poverty in Scotland. The reliability, accuracy and suitability of each source is discussed. The sources are organised into three groups according to the smallest geographical area for which data are available: 'National and International', 'Sub Scotland (including local authority level data)' and 'datazone level'. Future developments in official income and poverty statistics are also discussed.

Data sources and suitability - contents

National and International data

- [DWP Family Resources Survey \(FRS\) and Households Below Average Income dataset \(HBAI\)](#)
- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

Sub Scotland level data

- [Scottish Household Survey \(SHS\)](#)

Datazone level data

- [Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation \(SIMD\) Income Domain](#)
- [Child tax credit and working tax credit data from HMRC](#)
- [Commercial datasets - Caci Paycheck and Experian](#)

DWP Family Resources Survey (FRS) and Households Below Average Income dataset (HBAI)

The Family Resources Survey (FRS) is the official source of UK and Scottish Government information about income and poverty. It is a face-to-face survey interviewing approximately 4,500 households in Scotland and 26,000 households across the UK as a whole. The FRS is run by DWP and aims to collect detailed information about respondents' incomes from employment and other sources. The Households Below Average Income dataset (HBAI) is derived from the FRS and is the source of UK and Scottish Government official income and poverty estimates.

Household responses are weighted and grossed up to be representative of all private households in Scotland. Incomes are equivalised (to take into account household composition) using the [OECD equivalisation scale](#). Once equivalised, weighted and grossed, the total income of every individual is summed to arrive at the total income figure.

At Scottish and UK level HBAI income and poverty figures are considered to be among the most robust available from any source. These estimates however, are not available at Local Authority level or smaller geographies.

- For more information about the FRS and accessing the FRS datasets please see the DWP website (here <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs/>).
- For more information about the HBAI and accessing the HBAI dataset please see the DWP website (here <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai.asp>).
- Official poverty estimates in Scotland are published in 'Scottish Households Below Average Income' (here <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Social-Welfare/IncomePoverty/Publications>).

Scottish Household Survey (SHS)

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is designed to provide accurate, up-to-date information about the characteristics, attitudes and behaviour of Scottish households and individuals on a range of issues. This includes information on household income, which is defined in the SHS as that of the households highest income householder and their spouse or partner.

Organised in two-year cycles, it interviews around 15,000 households per annum and can provide data disaggregated at local authority level at the end of each cycle. The SHS is designed to be nationally representative every quarter, representative for larger Local Authorities (LAs) every year, and all LAs (regardless of size) over a two-year period.

There are some definitional differences in the income questions asked in the SHS and FRS. Also, as the SHS asks questions about a variety of topics it inevitably asks less detailed income questions than the solely income-focussed FRS. Research looking at the differences between the two sources can be seen here: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/SHSIncPaper>

Data Sources and Suitability Index

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/scotstat/analystsnetwork/indexdata>

You are here: [Topics](#) > [Statistics](#) > [Consultation \(ScotStat\)](#) > [Analysts Network](#) > [Index of Data Sources and Suitability](#) > [National Outcomes](#)

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Statistics

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[Analysts Network](#)

[Index of Data Sources and Suitability](#)

[National Outcomes](#)

[Purpose Targets](#)

National Outcomes

We are still developing this webpage - more comprehensive coverage will be provided soon.

We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe

- [Scottish Corporate Sector Statistics](#)

We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities

We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation

Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens

Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

- [Childminders](#)
- [Child Protection](#)
- [Children Looked After](#)
- [Pre-school and Childcare](#)
- [Pre-school and Childcare Workforce](#)
- [Secure Accommodation](#)

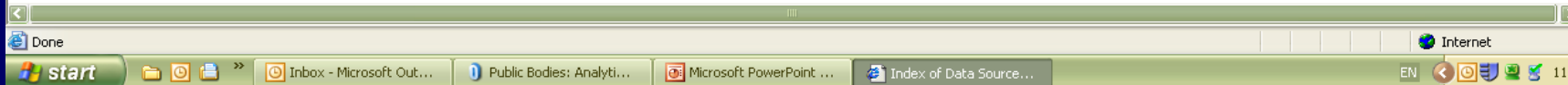
We live longer, healthier lives

- [Statistical Summaries produced for the Ministerial Taskforce on Health Inequalities](#)
- [Long-term monitoring of health inequalities](#)
- [Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation \(SIMD\) 2006 - Health Domain](#)

We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society

- [Statistical Summaries produced for the Ministerial Taskforce on Health Inequalities](#)
- [Long-term monitoring of health inequalities](#)
- [Income and poverty](#)
- [Index of Multiple Deprivation](#)

We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk



Answers – Q7

(a) ScotStat

- Register interest on ScotStat website
 - Alerts on the latest statistics being published and involvement in consultations.
- Join a ScotStat Committee



<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/scotstat>

Answers – Q8

(a), (b), (c) and (d) – and more planned

- Aim of the Network: Develop mutual understanding of statistical needs and opportunities particularly in relation to SOA.
- Achieved through demand-led local workshops and short-lived working groups (to be held wherever there is demand).
- More planned:

Designing and Analysing Surveys

Aberdeen City Council - 18 May

An Introduction to Understanding Data and Setting Targets

Edinburgh – 1 June

Contribution Analysis

Edinburgh – 26 June

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/scotstat/analystsnetwork>

Analysts.Network@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Answers – Q9

(b) A facility that enables researchers to access datasets in a secure setting

- VML is a facility within the Office for National Statistics (ONS), but now available in Glasgow, which enables access to restricted microdata for research purposes.
- Researchers from government and academia use the VML to carry out research on ONS surveys and other confidential datasets.
- Scope to include more datasets and to merge data.

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/about/who-we-are/our-services/vml/index.html>

Answers – Q10

(c) SOLACE – Society of Local Authority Chief Executives

- Initial focus is to improve the menu of local outcome indicators.
- Review and develop indicators on a theme basis.
- The Improvement Service have established a Community of Practice for the project, which can be accessed here:
<http://www.communities.idea.gov.uk/reg/register.do>

What was your score?

Want to know more?

Join the ScotStat group for local government and public bodies at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/scotstat/analystsnetwork>
Analysts.Network@scotland.gsi.gov.uk