

## Menu of Local Outcome Indicators Version 2 October 2008

Version 2 of the Menu of Local Outcome Indicators has been developed to assist Community Planning Partnerships with the review or development of their Single Outcome Agreements, which are to be presented to the Scottish Government by the end of February 2009. This Menu is grounded in the indicators deemed by Councils and CPPs to be most practically useful at present to measure local outcomes, based on the frequency with which indicators were used in the first phase SOAs.

It is important to recognise that minimal changes have been made from version 1 to version 2 of the Menu of Local Outcome Indicators – version 2 is basically a better structured and slightly updated menu based on evidence of the usage of indicators in the first phase SOAs. The scope and coverage of indicators included in this Menu will expand over time, to support the ongoing development of SOAs, and future versions of this Menu will be published.

A project is in hand to further develop SOA indicators. This is led by SOLACE and facilitated by the Improvement Service, working with Councils, ACPOS, CFOAS, NHS Chief Executives, the Office of the Chief Statistician and Analytical Services Divisions within the Scottish Government and Professional Associations to review and further develop the indicators, with an improved menu being provided in December.

Most of the indicators in this Menu featured in version 1 of the Menu of Local Outcome Indicators published in February 2008. Several new indicators have, however, been included in version 2 based on the extent of their usage in the first phase SOAs.

This menu consists of two sections:

- Section A outlines **the most frequently used** indicators, which were used in the majority of first phase SOAs.
- Section B outlines indicators which featured in a significant number of SOAs, and which may also be of practical use for the second phase SOAs.

As with version 1 of the Menu of Local Outcome Indicators, this **is not** a mandatory Menu – the use of indicators from the Menu remains a matter for local choice, as does the decision as to whether to use them in the SOA itself or ‘below the waterline’ in supporting plans and performance management frameworks. CPPs should only include indicators in the SOA where they are relevant and will help them measure progress against agreed outcomes. If CPPs have locally developed indicators available, they should equally include these in their SOA if they will demonstrate progress against agreed outcomes.

The number of indicators appearing in the SOA and thus ‘above the waterline’ should be **manageable** and **meaningful**. CPPs may therefore wish to focus on aggregated high level indicators. For example, rather than including a raft of indicators in the SOA on educational attainment which are broken down into different levels of achievement by different years, consideration should be given to including one indicator in the SOA on aggregate educational attainment in a particular year. The more detailed disaggregated information would, however, continue to be measured and monitored through existing performance management frameworks.

Hyperlinks are provided for each indicator to the relevant dataset, and indicators from the Scottish Government's 'National Indicator' set are highlighted in blue. As with version 1, comments are provided in relation to the calculation of the indicator or limitations in the current reliability of an indicator if deployed at a local level.

## **Section A: Most frequently used SOA indicators**

The indicators in section A of this Menu are the most frequently used SOA indicators, which were included in the majority of first phase SOAs

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Outcomes	Indicator	Data source	Comments
A1	Economy outcomes	Net number and rate of new businesses formed in a local authority area on an annual basis	Number of VAT registrations and de-registrations at local authority level is available on an annual basis from the Department of Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform <b><u>BERR statistics</u></b>
A2	Economy outcomes	% of working age population economically active	NOMIS/ONS Annual Population Survey <b><u>NOMIS</u></b> <b><u>Future Skills Scotland Indicators</u></b>
A3	Economy outcomes	Median earnings in £s for residents living in the local authority area who are employed  Median earnings in £s for workforce based in the local authority area	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) – data available at local authority level <b><u>ASHE</u></b> <b><u>Future Skills Scotland Indicators</u></b>  Relatively small sample size therefore data needs to be used with caution. The baseline should be 2007 as there was a discontinuity (a 20% cut in sample size) in 2007, which may affect comparisons before and after that date, especially at local authority level. This data can also be split by gender.
A4	Economy outcomes	Number of claimants in receipt of out of work benefits per 1,000 population. The benefits are defined as Jobseekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Income Support (carers, lone parents and others on income related benefits)	DWP Tabulation Tool <b><u>DWP Tabulation Tool</u></b> <b><u>Future Skills Scotland Indicators</u></b>
A5	Economy outcomes	% of school leavers in positive and sustained destinations (FE, HE, employment or training)	Scottish Government National Indicator  Scottish Government - information is collected twice a year to capture Christmas leavers and year-end leavers, with annual publication <b><u>School leaver destinations</u></b> <b><u>Future Skills Scotland Indicators</u></b>  Information is available by local authority and by school. It is available by pupil postcode by request to Careers Scotland. Data gathered by the Scottish Government, using the Careers Scotland sources, can be made available at an aggregated geographic level – i.e. it can be provided by data zone, subject to some disclosure control, or at a higher geographic level.

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Outcomes	Indicator	Data source	Comments
A6	Children's outcomes	<p>Proportion of pre-school centres receiving positive inspection reports</p>	<p>Scottish Government National Indicator</p> <p>The 'positive' criteria are the core subset of Quality Indicators (QI):            1.1 Improvements in performance            2.1 Children's experiences            5.3 Meeting learning needs</p> <p>Local authorities will need to compile proportions of QIs that meet the three levels of 'positive' criteria until data is published nationally. This information is available from HMIE inspection reports.</p>
A7	Children's outcomes	<p>Proportion of schools receiving positive inspection reports</p>	<p>Scottish Government National Indicator</p> <p>The 'positive' criteria are the core subset of Quality Indicators (QI):            1.1 Improvements in performance            2.1 Learners' experiences            5.3 Meeting learning needs</p> <p>Local authorities will need to compile proportions of QIs that meet the three levels of 'positive' criteria until data is published nationally. This information is available from HMIE inspection reports.</p>
A8	Children's outcomes	<p>Cumulative attainment of National Qualifications by all pupils in publicly funded secondary schools for S4</p>	<p>Scottish Government  <u><b>SQA Examination Results</b></u></p> <p>This data can be broken down by SIMD by the Office of the Chief Statistician, by request.</p>
A9	Children's outcomes	<p>Cumulative attainment of National Qualifications by all pupils in publicly funded secondary schools for S5 and S6</p>	<p>Scottish Government – available at school level  <u><b>SQA Examination Results</b></u></p> <p>This data can be broken down by SIMD by the Office of the Chief Statistician, by request.</p>

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Outcomes		Indicator	Data source	Comments
A10	Children's outcomes	Proportion of new born children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	Information Services Division Scottish Health Statistics <b><u>ISD Health - breastfeeding</u></b>	
A11	Children's outcomes	Proportion and number of obese children in primary 1	Child Health Surveillance School programme  Data is available in the new Health Profiles from June 2008, at Community Health Partnership level  <b><u>Community Health Profiles</u></b>	The national Scottish Health Survey will be taking place from 2008 onwards. It is a survey of 2000 children and is therefore unreliable at local authority level.
A12	Children's outcomes	Pregnancies among under 16 year olds per 1000 relevant population	Information Services Division Scottish Health Statistics  <b><u>ISD - pregnancies</u></b> (based on General Register Office for Scotland data)	The definition of the indicator changed from 13 – 15 year olds to under 16s in October 2007
A13	Children's outcomes Health outcomes	Life expectancy at birth  Life expectancy at age 65	General Register Office for Scotland  <b><u>Life Expectancy</u></b>	Data is not available below local authority area.
A14	Social care outcomes	% of community care users and carers satisfied with involvement in their health, social care and joint packages	Community Care Outcomes Framework  <b><u>Community Care Outcomes Framework</u></b>	
A15	Social care outcomes	Percentage of people aged 65 and over with intensive care needs receiving services at home	Scottish Government National Indicator  <b><u>Care Homes</u></b> <b><u>Home Care</u></b> <b><u>Hospital</u></b>	
A16	Social care outcomes	Number of people aged 65 and over admitted for any reason two or more times in a year as an emergency to acute specialities per 100,000 population	Scottish Government National Indicator  Information Services Division Scottish Health Statistics – Data will be available from June 2008 at local authority level and on request at small area level  <b><u>ISD Health</u></b>	

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Outcomes	Indicator	Data source	Comments
A17	Health outcomes	Percentage of adult population who smoke  <u>SHS</u>	
A18	Health outcomes	Rate of alcohol related hospital admissions per 100,000 population  Scottish Government National Indicator  Information Services Division Scottish Health Statistics provide information at health board level <u>Alcohol</u>  Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics provide information on hospital admissions for alcohol misuse (rate per 100,000 population) for the periods 1999 -2002 and 2001 – 2004 <u>Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics</u>	This indicator requires development, either locally by community planning partnerships or nationally, to ensure that all alcohol related incidents are captured, rather than simply alcohol related diseases – e.g. injury sustained whilst being drunk, injury sustained when attacked by someone who was drunk
A19	Health outcomes	Deaths from coronary heart disease among the under 75s in deprived areas  Scottish Government National Indicator  General Register Office for Scotland for deaths data <u>GROS</u>  Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation <u>SIMD</u>	
A20	Health outcomes	Number of suicides per 10,000 population  General Register Office for Scotland publish annual data on causes of death at local authority level <u>GROS - causes of death</u>  Data is available from Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics to ward level <u>Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics</u>  Community Health Profiles include suicides at all ages from June 2008. <u>Community Health Profiles</u>	There will be difficulties using the data from SNS, as it is raw data rather than standardised rates

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Outcomes		Indicator	Data source	Comments
A21	Health outcomes	% of delayed discharges within the six week delayed discharge planning period	Information Services Division Scottish Health Statistics  <u>Delayed discharge</u>	Delayed discharges are currently counted on a snapshot basis and are therefore not generally considered as a rate per hospital admission. The indicator is based on the HEAT target of no-one being delayed for more than the six-week delayed discharge planning period.
A22	Public protection/ community safety outcomes	% of adult residents stating their neighbourhood as a 'very good' or 'fairly good' place to live	Scottish Household Survey – results for all local authorities are available every two years and for the larger local authorities every year.  <u>SHS</u>	This survey has a limited sample size for the smallest local authorities (500 households over 2 years for the smallest). The data should be used with the associated standard errors borne in mind. Due to the small sample size at local authority area level, local authorities may wish to supplement this data with a local survey.
A23	Public protection/ community safety outcomes	% of adult residents stating they feel 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' when at home alone at night  % of adult residents stating they feel 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' when walking alone in the local neighbourhood after dark	Scottish Household Survey – results for all local authorities are available every two years and for the larger local authorities every year.  <u>SHS</u>	This survey has a limited sample size for the smallest local authorities (500 households over 2 years for the smallest). The data should be used with the associated standard errors borne in mind.  The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey collects data on fear of crime, but it isn't available below Police Force level.

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Outcomes	Indicator	Data source	Comments	
A24	Public protection/ community safety outcomes	<p>Volume and rate of recorded crimes and offences per 10,000 population Crimes and offences are categorised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group 1 – Crimes of violence which includes murder, attempted murder, serious assault, robbery and assault with intent to rob, cruelty to children and threats and extortion</li> <li>• Group 2 – crimes of indecency which includes rape, indecent assault, lewd and libidinous practices</li> <li>• Group 3 – Crimes of dishonesty which includes thefts (housebreaking or opening lockfast places), thefts of and from motor vehicles and fraud</li> <li>• Group 4 – Vandalism, fire-raising and malicious conduct which includes vandalism, malicious mischief, fire-raising and reckless conduct</li> <li>• Group 5 – other crimes which includes all drugs offences, bail offences and crimes against justice such as perjury</li> <li>• Group 6 – offences (miscellaneous) which includes relatively minor offences such as petty assault and breach of the peace, racially aggravated conduct or harassment</li> <li>• Group 7 – offences (road traffic) which includes road traffic offences such as speeding, seat belt offences, motor vehicle defects, conditional offers, tickets issued by camera safety partnerships (or force equivalent) and Vehicle Defect Rectification Scheme notices</li> </ul>	<p>Data will be extracted mostly from the Recorded Crime systems of individual police forces.</p> <p>Frequency of reporting is cumulative quarterly reporting i.e. April to June, April to Sept etc for the reporting periods ending June, September, December and March to the ACPOS Performance Management Business Area and annually to the Scottish Government.</p> <p><b><u>Recorded crime statistics</u></b></p>	<p>Not all crimes and offences will be recorded on force crime systems but will be made available via an auditable source.</p> <p>Crimes recorded by the British Transport Police in Scotland, Ministry of Defence Police and the Civil Nuclear Constabulary are specifically excluded.</p> <p>The level of crime reported to the police is less than the actual level of crime committed because of under-reporting.</p>

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Outcomes		Indicator	Data Source	Comments
A25	Public protection/ community safety outcomes	Number of persons killed or injured in road accidents per million vehicle kilometres  This covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of persons (including children) killed or seriously injured per million vehicle kilometres</li> <li>• The number of children killed or seriously injured per million vehicle kilometres</li> <li>• The number of persons slightly injured per million vehicle kilometres</li> </ul>	Scottish Government  <b><u>Road Accident tables</u></b>	
A26	Public protection/ community safety outcomes	Incidence of home fires resulting in death and injury	Scottish Government – information is only available at brigade level  <b><u>Fire Statistics</u></b>	
A27	Regeneration outcomes	Proportion of housing stock in social rented sector failing the Scottish Housing Quality Standard	Annual reporting by councils to the Scottish Government on progress against the council's Standard Delivery Plan.  For Housing Association Stock, progress against the standard is also recorded in Annual Performance Statistical Returns.	
A28	Environmental outcomes	Tonnage of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled	Scottish Environment Protection Agency <b><u>SEPA</u></b>	
A29	Environmental outcomes	Proportion of municipal waste recycled	Scottish Environment Protection Agency <b><u>SEPA</u></b>	
A30	Environmental outcomes	Council area's ecological footprint	Stockholm Environment Institute  <b><u>Footprint data</u></b>	

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**Section B: Other SOA indicators which may be of practical use**

These indicators featured in a significant number of SOAs, and may also be of practical use for the second phase SOAs.

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Outcomes		Indicator	Data Source	Comments
B1	Economy outcomes	VAT registered business stock per 10,000 population	Future Skills Scotland <b><u>Future Skills Scotland Indicators</u></b>	
B2	Economy outcomes	Business start up survival rates after 3 years	Department of Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform <b><u>BERR statistics</u></b> <b><u>Future Skills Scotland Indicators</u></b>	
B3	Economy outcomes	% of local businesses who are satisfied with the local authority area	Local data	This is an indicator to measure satisfaction with the wider local authority area.
B4	Economy outcomes	% vacant and derelict land	Local data	
B5	Economy outcomes	Number and % of economically active working age residents with no qualifications	NOMIS <b><u>NOMIS</u></b> <b><u>Future Skills Scotland Indicators</u></b>	
B6	Economy outcomes	Employment rate	NOMIS <b><u>NOMIS</u></b> <b><u>Future Skills Scotland Indicators</u></b>	
B7	Economy outcomes	% of each household type with a net annual income of less than £10,000 per annum	Scottish Household Survey – results for all local authorities are available every two years and for the larger local authorities every year.  <b><u>SHS</u></b>	This survey has a limited sample size for the smallest local authorities (500 households over 2 years for the smallest). The data should be used with the associated standard errors borne in mind. The survey under-records household income. The only income recorded in the survey is that of the principal income earner and spouse. Thus, in multiple adult occupant households income can be under-reported.  No adjustment is made for the number of people in a household for whom the gross income is shared amongst, so data needs to be considered by household type. Some level of decrease in the lowest band would be expected anyway due to inflation.

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Outcomes		Indicator	Data Source	Comments
B8	Children's outcomes	Number and percentage of children attending publicly funded schools and achieving appropriate levels for stages 5 – 14	Scottish Government – Scottish Survey of achievement <b><u>Information about SSA</u></b>  <b><u>SSA results 2007</u></b>	The survey takes place each year from late April to early June. Information is gathered through the SSA about teachers' judgement of attainment.
B9	Children's outcomes	Proportion of children living in households that are dependent on out of work benefits OR Child Tax Credit more than the family element (finalised awards)	HMRC publish the number of children living in households that meet the criteria at the following link: <b><u><a href="http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/cwtc-geog-stats.htm">http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/cwtc-geog-stats.htm</a></u></b>  To calculate the proportion of children, local authority population estimates for children aged 0-19 inclusive from GROS can be used.	The proportion of children in this category is more than the proportion in income poverty, but it is the best proxy measure available at the current time.  HMRC may change tax credit rules, eligibility and thresholds which will affect results.  An increase may indicate greater uptake rather than greater eligibility.  'Children' are aged 0-15 inclusive plus those aged 16-19 in full-time non-advanced education. Using a 0-19 year old denominator means that changes over time in the proportion of 16-19 in full-time non-advanced education may affect this indicator.
B10	Children's outcomes	Number and percentage of children with dental caries in primary 1	Children's Dental Health Survey  Data is available in the new Health Profiles from June 2008, at Community Health Partnership level  <b><u>Community Health Profiles</u></b>	Around 20% of the population of P1 children in local authority funded schools receive a detailed inspection every second year and the majority receive a basic inspection every year. The Scottish Government has advised that the information won't be available in all areas.
B11	Children's outcomes	Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight	Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics provide information for local authorities at ward and intermediate zone level <b><u>Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics</u></b>  Data is available in the new Health Profiles from June 2008, at Community Health Partnership level <b><u>Community Health Profiles</u></b>	

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Outcomes		Indicator	Data Source	Comments
B12	Children's outcomes	Numbers and percentage of children walking or cycling to school	<p>Scottish Household Survey – results for all local authorities are available every two years and for the larger local authorities every year.</p> <p><b><u>SHS</u></b></p>	<p>This survey has a limited sample size for the smallest local authorities (500 households over 2 years for the smallest). The data should be used with the associated standard errors borne in mind. Due to the small sample size at local authority area level, local authorities may wish to supplement this data with a local survey.</p> <p>Sustrans has been considering a national survey.</p>
B13	Children's outcomes	Proportion of local authority areas receiving positive child protection inspection reports	<p>Scottish Government National Indicator</p> <p>Local authorities will need to gather this information locally if deemed to be critical to their area, until data is published nationally</p>	<p>The baseline will be available once one full cycle of Local Authority area inspection reports are published by the end of August 2009.</p>
B14	Health outcomes	Deaths per 100,000 population from coronary heart disease and all cancers	<p>Information Services Division Scottish Health Statistics – Data will be available from June 2008 at local authority level and on request at small area level <b><u>ISD Health</u></b></p> <p>General Register Office for Scotland publish data on deaths from cancer (malignant neoplasms), coronary heart disease and other causes on an annual basis for local authority areas <b><u>GROS - causes of death</u></b></p> <p>Sub-local authority data is available from the community health and well being profiles. For example, average annual deaths due to heart disease expressed as number and directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population, is available for postcode sector areas. <b><u>Community Health Profiles</u></b></p>	<p>This data relies on complete and accurate information on the death certificate. Please note the low level of autopsy and the potential for coronary heart disease to be listed as a non-specific cause of death rather than the specific cause.</p> <p>Information is available from General Register Office for Scotland on deaths from other causes.</p>

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Outcomes		Indicator	Data Source	Comments
B15	Health outcomes	Deaths per 1000 population by smoking related diseases	General Register Office for Scotland publish annual data on causes of death at local authority level, which cover smoking related deaths such as diseases of the respiratory system <b><u>GROS - causes of death</u></b>	This data relies on complete and accurate information on the death certificate. Please note the low level of autopsy and the potential for relevant diseases to be listed as a non-specific cause of death rather than the specific cause.
B16	Health outcomes	Mental health admissions (as a rate per 1000 population)	Information Services Division Scottish Health Statistics have data on psychiatric admissions, residents and discharges by local council area for 2000 -2005 <b><u>Admissions and discharges to mental illness specialities in Scottish Hospitals 2000 - 05</u></b>	This data provides an incomplete picture of mental health in the community
B17	Health outcomes	Deaths per 1000 population by alcohol related diseases	General Register Office for Scotland publish information on deaths by mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol misuse, as well as conditions related to alcohol misuse (e.g. chronic liver disease, mouth cancer) <b><u>GROS - causes of death</u></b>	This data relies on complete and accurate information on the death certificate. Please note the low level of autopsy and the potential for relevant diseases to be listed as a non-specific cause of death rather than the specific cause.
B18	Health outcomes	Estimated number of people being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis	Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics <b><u>SNS prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression, psychosis</u></b>  Data is available in the new Health Profiles from June 2008, at Community Health Partnership level <b><u>Community Health Profiles</u></b>	This is a proxy indicator for the state of mental health in the community.
B19	Health outcomes	% of smoking population who quit through cessation services (at 1 month post quit)	National Smoking Cessation Database <b><u>smoking cessation</u></b>	
B20	Public protection/ community safety outcomes	Number of hate crimes	Police	

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Outcomes		Indicator	Data Source	Comments
B21	Public protection/ community safety outcomes	Number of persistent young offenders per 10,000 relevant population	Scottish Children/s Reporter Administration provides data on children referred on offence grounds and as persistent young offenders in each local authority area, in its annual reports <b><u>SCRA Annual Reports</u></b>	
B22	Public protection/ community safety outcomes	Rates of domestic abuse incidents per 10,000 population	Scottish Government publishes annual data by local authority on rates of domestic abuse incidents reported by the Police per 100,000 of the population. Data is readily available since 1999-2000. To calculate the rate per 10,000 population, move a decimal place using the published figures. <b><u>Rates of domestic abuse incidents</u></b>	This is a proxy measure for violence against women
B23	Public protection/ community safety outcomes	Percentage of criminal cases dealt with within 26 weeks	Scottish Government National Indicator  The Scottish Government, using data supplied from Crown Office and Procurators Fiscal Service (COPFS) case management system. Quarterly reporting for periods ending June, September, December and March to the ACPOS Performance Management Business Area for internal use. Annual reporting through force public performance reporting arrangements and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland Annual Report.	The indicator is defined as the percentage of Sheriff Summary and District Court cases disposed of within 26 weeks of date of earliest caution and charge for any accused in the case, by the month that the case is first closed. "Disposal" is defined as the latest date of verdict for any accused in the case
B24	Regeneration outcomes	% of those given a non-custodial sentence or discharged from custody in a given year who are reconvicted of at least one other offence within two years (reconviction rates)	Scottish Government National Indicator  <b><u>Reconviction rates</u></b>	
B25	Regeneration outcomes	Number of unintentionally homeless households in settled accommodation	Scottish Government National Indicator  HL1 homelessness returns by councils to the Scottish Government	

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Outcomes	Indicator	Data Source	Comments	
B26	Regeneration outcomes	Rate of new house building	Scottish Government National Indicator  <u>Housing Statistics for Scotland - New Builds</u>	
B27	Regeneration outcomes	Number of affordable homes	House completions data supplied by RSLs and local authorities to Housing Statistics Branch in Scottish Government and published in Housing Statistics for Scotland  <u>Housing Statistics</u>	
B28	Regeneration outcomes	Percentage of potentially homeless who do not go on to become homeless  Number of private rented and social rented tenants who become homeless	HL1 homelessness returns by councils to the Scottish Government	
B29	Regeneration outcomes	Number of people experiencing multiple deprivation	The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) <u>SIMD 2006</u> The SIMD data for Current Income for 2006 provides information for the proportion of people on low incomes <u>SIMD low incomes</u>  The SIMD provides local authorities with data on the movement of datazones within their areas that are moving into and out of the lowest 15% of deprivation in Scotland. <u>Movement of datazones</u>	The SIMD 2006 contains 37 indicators in seven domains. Whilst data can be provided at local authority level for each domain, the data from the seven domains cannot be aggregated to provide one measure of multiple deprivation at local authority level. This indicator requires further development.
B30	Regeneration outcomes	% of households where respondent or partner has a bank, building society or credit union account	Scottish Household Survey – results for all local authorities are available every two years and for the larger local authorities every year.  <u>SHS</u>	
B31	Environmental outcomes	Tonnage of municipal waste collected per 1000 population	Scottish Environment Protection Agency  <u>SEPA</u>	A potential development of this indicator would be to measure the waste generated by the local population

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<b>Outcomes</b>		<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Comments</b>
B32	Environmental outcomes	Tonnage of municipal waste incinerated	Scottish Environment Protection Agency <b><u>SEPA</u></b>	
B33	Environmental outcomes	% of journeys to work made by public or active transport	Scottish Government National indicator  Scottish Household Survey – results for all local authorities are available every two years and for the larger local authorities every year.  <b><u>SHS</u></b>	
B34	Environmental outcomes	% of road network that should be considered for maintenance treatment	Audit Scotland  <b><u>Audit Scotland</u></b>	