

KPI	Cheshire East Plan Outcomes	Tier	Indicator Type	Control Level	Polarity	Comments
% of working age residents in employment	1.1	Tier 1	Quantitative	Influence	Increase	Collected via ONS – quarterly. Good top-line indicator despite lower direct control.
% of small businesses surviving at 3 years	1.1	Tier 2	Quantitative	Influence	Increase	Only available annually (ONS Business Demography). Consider a more frequent proxy (e.g. new business registrations).
Employment rate gap between residents with and without a disability	1.2	Tier 1	Quantitative	Influence	Decrease	Available via ONS. Reviewed annually. Demonstrates equity focus.
% of apprenticeships started by care leavers or NEET young people	1.2	Tier 2	Quantitative	Control	Increase	Stat return data – Children's Services. Reported quarterly internally.
% of rural businesses reporting growth in the past 12 months	1.3	Tier 2	Quantitative	Influence	Increase	Would require survey or use of proxy (e.g. Rural Business Grant uptake). Definitions of rural can follow DEFRA / ONS mapping.
% of planning applications in rural areas approved within statutory timeframe	1.3	Tier 2	Quantitative	Control	Increase	Collected already. Use internal planning data. Rural to be defined using national rural-urban classification.
£ value of external investment secured for regeneration priorities	1.4	Tier 1	Quantitative	Influence	Increase	Captured via programme tracking (e.g. Levelling Up, SPF, etc). Quarterly update feasible.
% of residents who feel their local area is being improved through investment	1.4	Tier 2	Quantitative	Influence	Increase	To be captured via new resident survey. Annual with potential for quarterly pulse questions.
% of residents living within 400m of an active travel route	1.5	Tier 2	Quantitative	Control	Increase	GIS-based analysis possible using local transport datasets. Not survey-dependent.
% of journeys taken by sustainable modes (walking, cycling, public transport)	1.5	Tier 1	Quantitative	Influence	Increase	National Travel Survey or localised proxy via annual resident survey or modal split monitoring (DfT).
% reduction in council operational carbon emissions (year-on-year)	1.6	Tier 1	Quantitative	Control	Increase (reduction in Co2)	Already tracked via Carbon Action Plan reporting. Annual.
% of corporate fleet transitioned to electric or ultra-low emission vehicles	1.6	Tier 2	Quantitative	Control	Increase	Can likely be measured through fleet asset register data held by the Place directorate
Borough-wide per capita carbon emissions	1.6	Tier 2	Quantitative	Influence	Decrease	Nationally modelled data (BEIS), lag of 2 years. Helpful for trends.

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% of residents reporting good or very good health	2.1	Tier 1	Quantitative	Influence	Increase	ONS Annual Population Survey; useful equity and public health indicator. (and we can ask the same question in our resident survey so we aren't waiting a year)
Life expectancy gap between most and least deprived wards	2.1	Tier 2	Quantitative	Influence	Decrease	Calculated from PHOF data; demonstrates equity focus but updated annually.
% of people who feel able to manage their physical and mental health	2.2	Tier 1	Quantitative	Influence	Increase	Captured via resident survey. Useful prevention marker.
Non-elective admissions per 100,000 for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions	2.2	Tier 2	Quantitative	Influence	Decrease	NHS/ICS metric used nationally to track preventable admissions. Reviewed quarterly.
% of people who feel safe where they live	2.3	Tier 1	Quantitative	Influence	Increase	Qtly/Annual resident survey - can also support community safety discussions.
% of adult safeguarding enquiries resulting in risk reduction or removal	2.3	Tier 2	Quantitative	Control	Increase	Tracked via statutory returns (SAC). Clear measure of effectiveness.
% of EHCPs issued within statutory timescales (excluding exceptions)	2.4	Tier 1	Quantitative	Control	Increase	Statutory KPI - reported quarterly by Children's Services.
% of looked-after children in family-based placements	2.4	Tier 2	Quantitative	Control	Increase	Reported through placement sufficiency dashboard - internal quarterly tracking. I don't think this quite what the measure is called? But I may be wrong - doesn't matter really I think most folk will know what it means

% of residents who feel they can influence local decisions	2.5	Tier 1	Quantitative	Influence	Increase	Core democracy/civic participation metric - Qtly/Annual Resident Survey.
Number of VCFS organisations supported through council grant or partnership schemes	2.6	Tier 2	Quantitative	Control	Increase	Tracked via Enabling Communities- "useful partnership ecosystem proxy. Not sold on this one as essentially we are likely to be giving fewer grants away. So I think we need something different?

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% of FOI responses issued on time	3.1	Tier 1	Quantitative	Control	Increase	
% of complaints responded to within agreed timeframe	3.1	Tier 2	Quantitative	Control	Increase	
% of Membersâ€™ enquiries responded to within target timeframe	3.1	Tier 2	Quantitative	Control	Increase	
Resident satisfaction with how the council runs things	3.1	Tier 1	Quantitative	Influence	Increase	To be included in quarterly and annual resident surveys.
% of Ombudsman complaints upheld	3.1	Tier 2	Quantitative	Influence	Decrease	Reported annually by LGSCO.
% of MTFS savings delivered as planned	3.2	Tier 1	Quantitative	Control	Increase	
Net revenue budget variance at year end	3.2	Tier 2	Quantitative	Control	Decrease	Quarterly and year-end reporting.
% of internal audit recommendations implemented on time	3.4	Tier 1	Quantitative	Control	Increase	Tracked via Audit & Risk Committee reporting. Strong assurance metric.