

LOF EFCCW Indicator Definitions

New Local Outcomes Framework (LOF) indicators supporting the Environment, Flooding, Climate Change and Waste (June 2026)

LOF Indicator	Definition
1. Publicly available electric vehicle (EV) charging devices at all speeds per 100,000 population	This shows the number of publicly available EV charging devices per 100,000 population. This figure is based on charging devices at all speeds. Rapid Charging Devices are those whose fastest connector is rated at 50 kilowatt (kW) or above. Previously, this was 25kW or above. A device can have a number of connectors of varying speeds. They are now: 3kW to less than 8kW: standard 8kW to less than 50kW: standard plus 50kW to less than 150kW: rapid 150kW and above: ultra-rapid Public location classifications are: Destination - EV chargers are located at the end of a journey or where a driver may stop for an extended period. This includes chargers in car parks and standard or standard plus chargers at hospitality premises. On street - EV chargers are typically located on residential streets and provide local public charging infrastructure. En route - EV chargers provide charging to continue journeys. This includes chargers at motorway service areas and rapid or above chargers at hospitality premises. Other - Charging devices which are semi-public with some level of access restrictions such as workplace car parks and dealership forecourts. Location data is sourced from the EV charging platform Zapmap. Charging devices not open to the public, such as private or domestic chargers, are excluded. It represents devices reported as operational at midnight on the first working day of the next quarter. Devices available in the previous quarters may have been decommissioned or become temporarily unavailable. Rates are sourced from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-year population estimates.

LOF Indicator	Definition
	Source name: Department for Transport Collection name: Electric vehicle charging infrastructure statistics, https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/electric-vehicle-charging-infrastructure-statistics EVCIO102 Rates are sourced from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-year population estimates. https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualmidyearpopulationestimates/mid2024 Polarity: High is good Frequency of reporting: Quarterly and Annually.
2. Air pollution: estimated fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter (PM2.5))	Fraction of annual all cause adult mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM_{2.5}*). * PM_{2.5} means the mass (in micrograms) per cubic metre of air of individual particles with an aerodynamic diameter generally less than 2.5 micrometers. PM_{2.5} is also known as fine particulate matter. Mortality burden associated with long term exposure to particulate air pollution at current levels, expressed as the percentage of annual deaths from all causes in those aged 30 and older. Caveats There is no accepted way of fully quantifying the uncertainty associated with modelled concentrations of PM_{2.5}. The modelling used in calculating the indicator meets the requirements of the Air Quality Standards Regulation 2010 on Ambient Air Quality that the uncertainty in modelled annual average PM_{2.5} concentrations should be no more than 50 percent in the region of the Limit Value (20 µg/m³). Caution is needed when considering apparent trends over time. Trend data should not be overinterpreted for a number of reasons: • Concentrations of PM_{2.5} vary from year to year due to the weather. This variation due to weather is generally greater than the year-to-year variation from changes in emissions. • The methods and data inputs for the pollution modelling are continually updated and improved.

LOF Indicator	Definition
	Source name: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and Department of Health and Social Care Collection name: Public Health Profiles - (Fingertips) https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/air%20quality#page/4/gid/1/pat/15/ati/502/are/E10000018/iid/93861/age/230/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1 Indicator ID 93861 https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/air%20pollution#page/6/gid/1000043/pat/159/par/K02000001/ati/15/are/E92000001/iid/93861/age/230/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1 Polarity: Low is good Frequency of reporting: Annual Measure type: Proportion
3. Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (annual) - This is the percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion. This was previously collected as BVPI 82a and 82b. The numerator is the total tonnage of household waste collected which is sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion. The denominator is the total tonnage of household waste collected. 'Household waste' means those types of waste which are to be treated as household waste for the purposes of Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 by reason of the provisions of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992. Source name: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, WasteDataFlow Collection name: Local authority collected waste management - https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-collected-waste-management-annual-results Polarity: High is good Frequency of reporting: Quarterly and Annually

LOF Indicator	Definition
4. Residual household waste per household (kg/per household)	This is the proportion of total household waste that is annually collected separately as food waste, submitted quarterly through WasteDataFlow. This metric is only reported for those local authorities who collect food waste separately from garden waste (Some authorities may collect food waste and garden waste together (comingled), these will be displayed as zero). Source name: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Collection name: WasteDataFlow, http://www.wastedataflow.org/htm/datasets.aspx#NI Percentage of total household waste that is collected separately as food waste https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/waste-and-recycling-statistics and https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=27771&mod-area=E10000018&mod-group=defaultGroup&mod-type=special Polarity: Low is good Frequency of reporting: Quarterly and Annually
5. Percentage of total household waste that is collected separately as food waste	This is the proportion of total household waste that is annually collected separately as food waste, submitted quarterly through WasteDataFlow. This metric is only reported for those local authorities who collect food waste separately from garden waste. (Some authorities may collect food waste and garden waste together (comingled), these will be displayed as zero.) Household waste includes the tonnes of material collected through kerbside schemes from household sources by a LA or its contractors, tonnes of material collected through kerbside schemes by non contracted voluntary/community sector from household sources, and tonnes of material collected for recycling/reuse at Civic Amenity (CA) sites operated by LA or its contractors. It excludes material collected from commercial, industrial or other non-household sources by LA or its contractors. Separate food waste collection is a key requirement under the Simpler Recycling policy, which aims to reduce contamination and improve recycling efficiency. Source name: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Collection name: <u>WasteDataFlow</u> , https://www.wastedataflow.org/ Polarity: High is good

LOF Indicator	Definition
	Frequency of reporting: Annual

GHT has been reporting on indicator 1 and 3 since 2020.

This page is intentionally left blank