Indicator Initiation Form

Basic Information	Details / Explanation
Indicator Name i.e. the name that you would use for the indicator when it is shown in reports	Voluntary organisations as a rate of population (per 100,000)
Reference – if required. If not leave blank	Measure ID – 116
Polarity – what is good performance: either a high result is good or a low result is good	High
Data Frequency - how frequently will the result be reported, i.e. every month/3 months/6-months/annually/every 2 years etc	Annual
Precision – how precisely do we need to report the result; either as a whole number, or to one or two decimal places	2 decimal places
Reporting period - If annual or less frequent will the result be over a financial year, school year or calendar year	Annual
Reporting delay – How quickly can the result be provided after the end of the reporting period?	Dependent on release of annual NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac Data
Unit of measure - the unit the result is measured in, i.e. a %, number or £	Rate
Result type - Whether the result will be cumulative, an average or a snapshot at a point in time	Snapshot

Comparative information	Details / Explanation
Comparative data – what benchmark data will available for the indicator (all England /Regional /Family Group - also known as statistical neighbours / West Yorkshire)	Statistical Neighbours
Family Group – if benchmark data from a family group is available, what is the name of the family group (CIPFA /iQuanta /DfE /etc)	CIPFA
Data source - what is the data source for benchmark data? (e.g. DCLG, LG Inform)	NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac Data https://www.ncvo.org.uk/

Indicator information	Details / Explanation
Rationale – why are we measuring this aspect of performance, i.e. the rationale for the indicator	The overall number of groups shows the extent and importance of the VCS in Calderdale. It allows for year on year comparisons so we can monitor the resilience and growth (or contraction) of the VCS. Expressed as a per capita figure it is possible to compare with other Authorities.
Definition – goes into more detail about how the indicator will be measured and what is being measured. It also includes the precise meaning of any specific terms. It includes information that is essential to the calculation included in the definition.	The National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) use the definition of voluntary organisations as general registered charities that meet certain criteria – currently Formality, Independence, Not-Profit Distributing, Self-Governance, Voluntarism, Public Benefit)
Calculation –what are the component parts of the indicator and the calculation that creates the result. Provide an example if that is helpful.	The number of voluntary organisations as estimated by the data source (see above) divided by the relevant year's ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates for relevant local authorities multiplied by

Indicator information	Details / Explanation
	100,000 to achieve a rate per population
Source of result – what are the data sources for the component parts of result (collection systems/other sources? Are the collection systems/sources internal or external to the council?	Number of voluntary organisations – using relevant year's data release from NCVO UK Civil Society Almanac Data https://www.ncvo.org.uk/ Population – using latest ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates