

Indicator Set

| <u>Stronger communities</u> | <u>Spatial Level</u> | |
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| <p>NI 1 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area PSA 21</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>The Local Government White Paper sets out Government's aim of creating strong and cohesive communities – thriving places in which a fear of difference is replaced by a shared set of values and a shared sense of purpose and belonging. The aim in doing so is to ensure that the economic and cultural benefits of diversity are experienced by everyone in each community, recognising that this means promoting similar life opportunities for all. This particular measure is widely recognised as a key indicator of a cohesive society, shown to measure a number of strands of the community cohesion definition. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey</p> |
| <p>NI 2 % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood PSA 21</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>The Local Government White Paper sets out Government's aim of creating strong and cohesive communities - thriving places in which a fear of difference is replaced by a shared set of values and a shared sense of purpose and belonging. A sense of belonging to one's neighbourhood is therefore a key indicator of a cohesive society. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the Citizenship survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the Citizenship survey.</p> |

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| <p>NI 3 Civic participation in the local area PSA 15</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>To promote greater local participation in a range of civic activities. Civic participation is one of the principal means by which individuals exercise their empowerment for the benefit of the locality, often at the same time increasing their own level of empowerment. Contributing to a decision-making group requires a degree of personal confidence combined with a willingness to be a conduit for wishes and needs of other residents. An increase in the number of people who take on such roles, especially from equalities groups, helps to create fairer, more inclusive policies whilst spreading the perception that public decision making is accessible to the influence of all legitimate interests. Where appropriate local authorities are encouraged to consider this indicator in terms of an equalities group(s) in order to raise involvement of underrepresented sections of society. This helps to make civic institutions more representative of and accountable to the local population. It contributes to concentrating local decision making more effectively on the issues all members of society believe are important, as well as strengthening ties between such bodies and the people they serve, so building trust. For example there are disproportionately low numbers of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) women councillors, disabled school governors and ethnic minority magistrates. Targeting this indicator on a specific group(s) should be a way to make progress in addressing such inequalities. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the Citizenship survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the Citizenship survey.</p> <p>1Equalities areas: gender, ethnicity, disability, age, religion and belief, and sexual orientation</p> |
| <p>NI 4 % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality PSA 21</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>The Government aims to build communities where individuals are empowered to make a difference both to their own lives and to the area in which they live. A key indicator of community empowerment is the extent to which people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey.</p> |
| <p>NI 5 Overall/general satisfaction with local area CLG DSO</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>The Government recognises that the quality of place remains a priority to residents and drives how satisfied people are with their local area as a place to live. This indicator will provide authorities and service deliverers with a baseline of local satisfaction which will help them identify and address the sorts of issues affecting how residents feel about their local area</p> |

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| <p>NI 6 Participation in regular volunteering CO DSO</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>High levels of volunteering are one sign of strong, active communities. Volunteers are vital in supporting the range of activity undertaken by third sector organisations and within the public services. Local government has an important role to play in creating a culture in which individuals are able to contribute to their communities by volunteering.</p> <p>Regular volunteering is defined as taking part in formal volunteering at least once a month in the 12 months before the interview. Formal volunteering is defined as giving unpaid help through groups, clubs or organisations which support social, environmental, cultural or sporting objectives. The question that feeds this indicator is based on a question previously used in the Citizenship survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the Citizenship survey.</p> |
| <p>NI 7 Environment for a thriving third sector CO DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>A vibrant, diverse, and independent third sector is a vital component of a fair and enterprising society. It can help communities to be more cohesive and inclusive, and help individuals to have more say over issues that affect them. In addition, the third sector can help local statutory agencies to address a wide range of community concerns. These issues range from strengthening community cohesion, to increasing environmental sustainability, to tackling many of the causes and consequences of social and economic disadvantage.</p> <p>Local statutory agencies can be influential in shaping the environment in which independent third sector organisations operate. This could be, for example, through their approaches to partnership working, consultation, funding relationships, or in the way that they commission and procure services. Sometimes this influence will be direct and specific, other times diffuse and broad. Taking account of these influences, this indicator is designed to capture the overall contribution made by local statutory agencies to the environment in which third sector organisations operate.</p> |

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| <p>NI 8 Adult participation in sport DCMS DSO</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>To measure participation in sport and active recreation at the local level. Participation in sport and active recreation is an important part of a full and fulfilling life and provides unique personal and intrinsic benefits. They also have wide ranging impacts, so increased levels of participation will impact on other local priority outcomes such as community cohesion and improved health. The measure will focus on participation amongst the whole target population, including those whose opportunities are limited. Evidence shows that there are inequities in levels of participation amongst some groups – lower socioeconomic groups, women, older people, black and other ethnic minority populations, and people with a limiting longstanding illness or disability have particularly low levels of participation. This indicator relates to the DCMS’s broad Departmental Strategic Objectives to encourage both more widespread enjoyment of culture and sport and to support talent and excellence. This indicator previously formed part of the Culture Service Assessment for Comprehensive Performance Assessment (ref. C17, although NI 8 also measures certain light intensity sports for those who are 65 and over). CPA will end in 2009.</p> |
| <p>NI 9 Use of public libraries DCMS DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To measure use of public library services at the local level. Public libraries can make an important contribution to a full and fulfilling life and provide unique personal and intrinsic benefits. The services they provide are capable of giving positive outcomes for a wide variety of enquiries and purposes, including promoting community cohesion, education and well-being. The measure will focus on engagement by the whole adult resident population, including by those whose opportunities are limited. This indicator relates to the DCMS’s broad Departmental Strategic Objectives to encourage both more widespread enjoyment of culture and sport and to support talent and excellence.</p> |

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| <p>NI 10 Visits to museums or galleries DCMS DSO</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>To measure at the local level attendance at museums and galleries. Museums and galleries can make an important contribution to a full and fulfilling life and provide unique personal and intrinsic benefits. They also have a range of local impacts, including promoting education and well-being and a sense of identification with their locality.</p> <p>The measure will focus on attendance by the whole adult resident population, including by those whose opportunities are limited. Evidence shows that there are inequities in levels of participation amongst some groups – lower socioeconomic groups, older people, black and other ethnic minority populations, and people with a disability have particularly low levels of participation.</p> <p>This indicator relates to the DCMS's broad Departmental Strategic Objectives to encourage both more widespread enjoyment of culture and sport and to support talent and excellence.</p> |
| <p>NI 11 Engagement in the arts DCMS DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To measure attendance at, and/or participation in, the arts at the local level. Participation in the arts is an important part of a full and fulfilling life and provides unique personal and intrinsic benefits. It can also have a range of local impacts, including promoting health, education and well-being.</p> <p>The measure will focus on engagement by the whole adult resident population, including by those whose opportunities are limited. Evidence shows that there are inequities in levels of participation amongst some groups – lower socioeconomic groups, older people, black and other ethnic minority populations, and people with a disability have particularly low levels of participation.</p> <p>This indicator relates to the DCMS's broad Departmental Strategic Objectives to encourage both more widespread enjoyment of culture and sport and to support talent and excellence.</p> |
| <p>NI 12 Refused and deferred Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) license applications leading to immigration enforcement activity HO DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This indicator contributes to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Outcome Stream: Stronger Communities. • Home Office PSA 3: Ensure controlled, fair migration that protects the public and contributes to economic growth. • BIA Strategic Objective 3: To ensure and enforce compliance with our immigration laws, removing the most harmful people first and denying the privileges of the UK to those here illegally. |

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| <p>NI 13 Migrants English language skills and knowledge HO DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To ensure that all possible is being done – taking advantage of experience and good practice elsewhere – to ensure resettlement and integration of eligible migrants is achieved successfully, any negative impact minimised, and that migrants are actively contributing to society. Integration is by its nature a multifaceted phenomenon but acquisition of language skills is the foundation from which other indicators of successful integration can flow. We want migrants to integrate into UK society by learning to speak English, working, and making a positive contribution to communities. This benefits the local and national economy and improves community cohesion. This indicator will be of equal relevance to DIUS.</p> <p>Directly relates to Immigration Strategic Objective 2, where successful asylum applicants will be integrated (into local communities). Successful integration will support Strategic Objective 4 (Boosting Britain’s economy) by enabling migrants with skills that we need to contribute to local economies, communities and UK society.</p> <p>Migrants can be considered as having made positive steps towards resettlement or integration when they are empowered to gain employment, contribute to the local and national economy and to make other positive contributions to their communities.</p> <p>The indicator seeks to measure one key aspect of integration by identifying the proportion of non-English speaking third country nationals in a Local Authority area able to access and progress in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) courses.</p> <p>The overall aim is to facilitate a reduction in waiting lists, an increase in the availability of programmes and to have proof that migrants are finding appropriate language training with successful learning outcomes.</p> <p>Third country nationals are defined as non-UK citizens residing on the territory, and will therefore include EEA nationals as well as migrants from outside Europe.</p> |
| <p>NI 14 Avoidable contact: The average number, of customer contacts per received customer request</p> | <p>County/District</p> | <p>Local authorities are fundamental points of contact for the citizen when seeking access to public services. They provide key services for their local communities that greatly affect the quality of life for individual citizens and the overall community. In accord with the vision of the Local Government Delivery Council and the principles of the Service Transformation Agreement (www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/B/9/pbr_csr07_service.pdf), the customer experience for both citizens and businesses when contacting their local council should be one which is responsive,</p> |

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| | <p>timely and efficient. By identifying customer contact that is 'avoidable', the local authority and its partners are better placed to redesign the way services and information are made more accessible for their customers, so they do not have to make unnecessary, valueless contacts which are both frustrating for the customer and inefficient for the provider</p> |
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Safer communities

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| <p>NI 15 Serious violent crime rate PSA 23</p> | <p>CDRP</p> | <p>Serious violent crime is defined as the following: HOCRs code Offence 1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 Homicide and Child Destruction1 Note new offence of corporate manslaughter is NOT included 2 Attempted Murder 5A, 5B, 5C, 8F 8H Wounding or other act endangering life, and Grievous Bodily Harm without intent, (Including racially and religiously aggravated) 4.4, 4.6, 4.82 Causing Death by Dangerous Driving, Causing death by Careless Driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, and Causing Death by Careless or Inconsiderate Driving2 37.1 Causing Death by Aggravated Vehicle Taking</p> |
| <p>NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate PSA 23</p> | <p>CDRP</p> | <p>Serious acquisitive crime is defined as the following: HOCRs code Offence 28 Burglary in a dwelling 29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling 34A Robbery of Business Property 34B Robbery of Personal Property 48 Theft or Unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle 37/2 Aggravated Vehicle Taking 45 Theft from a Vehicle</p> |

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| <p>NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour PSA 23</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is a high profile national priority for Government. Local authorities are the key partner in tackling ASB and have statutory duties to enforce ASB legislation (this ASB indicator is mandatory in the 2006/07 LAAS). They are an applicant agency for Anti-social behaviour orders (ASBOs); they lead on housing-related ASB, tackling litter/graffiti, and are responsible for licensing of premises and in securing and designing environments to reduce likelihood of alcohol-fuelled disorder and ASB.</p> <p>The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the BCS. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey but different to the BCS.</p> |
| <p>NI 18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision PSA 23</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The proportion of adult offenders (aged 18 and over) on the Probation caseload who are proven to have re-offended within three months from the month the snapshot was taken, compared with the predicted proportion of proven re-offenders for that Probation Area and Local Authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual rate of re-offending: Number of offenders in probation caseload that re-offend/number of offenders in probation caseload • Predicted rate of re-offending: A predicted rate of re-offending by probation and local authority area. Derived from a statistical model (logistic regression) which uses offender characteristics to determine how likely they are to re-offend. • Percentage difference between actual and predicted rates: $(\text{Actual rate} - \text{predicted rate}) / \text{predicted rate} \times 100$. A negative answer therefore relates to a reduction in re-offending • This percentage difference between actual and predicted rates of reoffending is then tested for statistical significance. |

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| <p>NI 19 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders PSA 23</p> | <p>YOT County</p> | <p>Serious Young people are those aged 10-17. The young offenders cohort is established during the period January to March and includes all those receiving a pre-court disposal (reprimand or final warning) or a first-tier or community penalty or who are released from custody. This cohort is then tracked for 12 months to determine the total number of offences committed by those in the cohort. A re-offence is counted if it occurs within the 12 month tracking period and leads to a pre-court disposal or a court conviction within three months of the end of the 12-month tracking period. By knowing the total number of re-offences and the total number of young people in the cohort, the average rate of re-offending can be calculated. The initial offence which qualifies them for the cohort is not counted as we are only measuring re-offences. All offences will count even if two or more offences are grouped for sentencing purposes and result in only one precourt disposal or court conviction. See YJB counting rules 2007/08 for details of current YOT measure (pp 40-57). However, it should be noted that the cohort period and the methodology in the revised measure has changed to align with the new PSA, and to provide</p> |
| <p>NI 20 Assault with injury crime rate PSA 25</p> | <p>CDRP/BCU</p> | <p>'Assaults with less serious injury' (including racially and religiously aggravated) offences is defined as the following: HOCRs code Offence 8G Actual bodily harm and other injury 8J Racially or religiously aggravated actual bodily harm and other injury</p> |
| <p>NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police PSA 23</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>This is about partnership working with local agencies. This measure is also being employed as a proxy to measure confidence in local agencies to tackle the community safety issues that matter to local people (i.e. a measure of Neighbourhood Policing in the widest sense). It is an indicator of people's view about those issues which are important to their quality of life.</p> |
| <p>NI 22 Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area HO DSO</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>To focus local authorities and their partners on using the range of tools available to them to encourage and support effective parenting and to take action to ensure that parents are held responsible where their children behave in an unacceptable manner. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the British Crime Survey (BCS). Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the BCS but comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey.</p> |

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| <p>NI 23 Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity HO DSO</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>To encourage local authorities and their partners to take action to promote strong communities with shared values where community members treat one another with respect and consideration. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the British Crime Survey (BCS). Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the BCS but comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey.</p> |
| <p>NI 24 Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with antisocial behaviour HO DSO</p> | <p>Introduced 09/10</p> | <p>Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) is a high profile national priority for Government and is captured in PSA 23: Make Communities Safer. Police and other local partnerships are essential for effective delivery against all aspects of ASB. ASB is an issue that should be addressed in partnership.</p> |
| <p>NI 25 Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour HO DSO</p> | <p>Introduced 09/10</p> | <p>This indicator will provide an indicator of whether there are different satisfaction rates between white and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) victims of anti social behaviour (ASB). ASB is an issue that should be addressed in partnership. A convergence measure is important in 'diagnosing' any disproportional service delivery.</p> |
| <p>NI 26 Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence PSA 23</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The purpose of the indicator is to measure and drive performance of local areas in the reduction of harm resulting from serious sexual offences, through the provision of support services to victims. Addressing the support needs of victims who report to the police should also contribute to reducing victim withdrawal from the Criminal Justice System, currently a factor in the low level of serious sexual offences brought to justice. The provision of support services and referral processes requires a multi-agency response from a number of agencies. Local authorities, working with their partner agencies, have a role in commissioning specialist, professional services and raising awareness amongst the community about the support services available, and encouraging victims to come forward.</p> |
| <p>NI 27 Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police HO DSO</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>This is about partnership working with local agencies. It measures confidence in local agencies to seek views on anti-social behaviour and crime in your area. Its focus is on quality of life issues, specifically with an element of community engagement through asking about 'seeking people's views'. Understanding and agreeing what priorities are critical to this 'listening and responding' to deliver 'two way' engagement. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the BCS. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the BCS.</p> |

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| <p>NI 28 Serious knife crime rate HO DSO</p> | <p>Police Force area</p> | <p>Use includes threats and attempts in addition to actual stabbings. Where the victim is convinced of the presence of a knife, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect's intention to create this impression, then the incident counts.</p> <p>Knife or other sharp instrument. 1) Any instrument piercing the skin should be included. Examples include Knife, Dagger, Flick Knife, Kitchen Knife, Pen Knife, Craft Knife, Lock Knife, Stanley Knife, Machete, Axe, Crossbow, Dart, Hypodermic Needle/Syringe, Nail, Studded Club, Needle, Pin, Pen/Biro, Saw, Scissors, Sword, Bayonet, Broken bottle, Broken glass, Razor, Razor blade, but this list is not meant to be exhaustive. 2) For threats and attempts, instruments normally capable of piercing the skin are included, especially when they are made or adapted for this purpose.</p> |
| <p>NI 29 Gun crime rate PSA 23</p> | <p>CDRP?</p> | <p>Gun crime is crime (violence against the person, robbery, burglary and sexual offences) in which guns (excluding CS/pepper spray) are used. A gun is taken to be involved in an offence if it is fired, or used as a blunt instrument to cause injury to a person, or used as a threat. Simple possession, without intent or lawful authority, is excluded. Weapon types include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shotguns; • Handguns; • Rifles; • Imitation firearms; • Unidentified firearms; • Others: Other firearms include, air weapons, disguised firearms, machine guns, stun guns, BB guns, other specified weapons (notably paintball guns). <p>Where the victim is convinced of the presence of a firearm, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect's intention to create this impression, then the incident counts.</p> |

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| <p>NI 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders HO DSO</p> | <p>CDRP</p> | <p>PPO – Prolific and other Priority Offender, as identified by local areas based on local selection criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any convictions with outcomes recorded on the Police National Computer (PNC), for offences committed in the financial year concerned, will be counted. A period of three months after the end of each financial year will be allowed for convictions to be processed through the CJS and entered on to the PNC. • The average length of scheme membership for the members of the current cohort will be used as a proxy for their individual lengths of scheme membership/ • All PPOs on individual schemes should be included in the count. Their details should be entered onto JTrack by 1 April, to enable performance reports to be generated. • All PPOs included in a cohort will continue to be regarded as members of the cohort for a full 12 months after they are identified, even if they are removed from schemes or imprisoned during this period. The only circumstances in which they would be removed (retrospectively) from the |
| <p>NI 31 Re-offending rate of registered sex offenders PSA 23</p> | <p>Police Force area/BCU</p> | <p>The rationale for the indicator proposed was to protect the public and work across agencies to reduce the re-offending of registered sexual offenders (RSOs). Local authorities have a role to play in addressing issues which can reduce the re-offending rate and ensure the public (and particularly children) are protected from the re-offending of registered sexual offenders.</p> |

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| <p>NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence PSA 23</p> | <p>CDRP</p> | <p>Activity by police and local partners should be focused on protecting the most vulnerable victims from serious harm. Domestic violence (DV) victims currently have the highest level of repeat victimisation, often with the severity of incidents escalating over time.</p> <p>Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARACs) focus on high risk victims of DV as indicated through the use of risk assessment tools. By sharing information, agencies get a better picture of victims' situations and so develop responses that are tailored to the needs and goals of individual victims and their children. Safe information-sharing also allows agencies to manage the perpetrator in ways that reduce risk. The aim of the MARAC is to construct jointly and implement a risk management plan that provides professional support to all those at risk and that reduces the risk of harm and to reduce repeat victimisation. The responsibility to take appropriate actions rests with individual agencies; it is not transferred to the MARAC. Local authority services will need to ensure that they have in place a framework to identify those victims at risk and will need to carry out the appropriate risk assessments when presented with victims of domestic violence and their children. Jointly with the police, services commissioned by local authorities and health agencies will have a primary role to play to ensure that the MARAC is an effective process.</p> |
| <p>NI 33 Arson incidents HO DSO</p> | <p>Fire & Rescue Authority</p> | <p>Deliberate fire is any primary fire where the cause of fire is suspected nonaccidental.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary fire is any fire involving casualties, rescue or escape OR any fire involving property (including non-derelict vehicles) OR any fire where at least 5 fire appliances attend. • Secondary fires are reportable fires that were not involving property; were not chimney fires in buildings; did not involve casualties or rescues; were attended by four or fewer appliances. An appliance is counted if either the appliance, equipment from it or personnel riding in it, were used to fight the fire. Derelict building or derelict vehicle fires are secondary fires. |
| <p>NI 34 Domestic violence – murder PSA 23</p> | <p>CDRP?</p> | <p>Domestic homicides are HOCRs offence codes 1 (Murder) and 4.1 (Manslaughter) where the relationship between victim and suspect was either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spouse (inc. civil partner) • Common law spouse or cohabiting partner • Ex-spouse, ex-common law spouse or ex-cohabiting partner • Boyfriend/girlfriend • Ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend • Adulterous relationship |

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| <p>NI 35 Building resilience to violent extremism PSA 26</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>The aim of the 'Prevent' work stream of the CONTEST strategy is to stop people becoming or supporting violent extremists. The revised Prevent work stream has seven core objectives (see further guidance section below) which require action at local, national and international levels. Local partners have a key role to play in developing programmes in support of each of these objectives – notably objectives to enhance the resilience of communities to violent extremism and to identify and support individuals vulnerable to recruitment to the cause of violent extremism. The context for Prevent work will be subject to regional variations and an approach specific to local circumstances will be essential. The work needs to be done in close conjunction with the local community. The policing response will be guided by the emerging ACPO strategy. Given the issues concerned it is inherently difficult to directly measure outcomes. This indicator therefore assesses the standard of local areas' arrangements against a number of key factors</p> |
| <p>NI 36 Protection against terrorist attack PSA 26</p> | <p>CDRP</p> | <p>Serious Crime and Protection domain. This performance management system will enable – for the first time – police, local authorities and central government to measure progress in reducing the vulnerability of crowded places shown to be at highest risk of terrorism.</p> |
| <p>NI 37 Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area CO DSO</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>Local responders have been the forefront of work over the past few years to improve the UK's preparedness for emergencies. The delivery chain for civil protection comprises national, regional and local government; the public, private and voluntary sectors, together with citizens and their communities who work together to support public authorities. The building of frontline respondents capabilities to effectively plan for and respond to emergencies has become a crucial element of resilience activity. There are two other crucial components of an effective response that now need to be tackled. Citizens themselves being prepared, so that they can sustain their own safety and that of their families; and citizens being prepared to help neighbours and communities. An essential pre-condition to that will be citizens being made aware of risks in their areas (e.g. of flooding), and of relevant emergency plans (e.g. those of their local agencies). An informed public are better prepared to deal with the consequences of an emergency. The indicator is designed to measure the impact of local agencies' arrangements for communicating/educating citizens regarding civil protection matters, by measuring how informed they feel, by local agencies, about what they should do in the event of a large scale emergency in their local area.</p> |

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| <p>NI 38 Drug-related (Class A) offending rate PSA 25</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Drug misuse, particularly of the Class A drugs heroin and cocaine/crack is strongly associated with crime and offending. A key delivery strand of PSA 25 is to 'tackle crime and anti-social behaviour associated with drug misuse and reduce the harm caused by drugs to the community, and use the criminal justice system to help offenders engage with treatment'. This indicator intends to measure and drive partnership performance to tackle drug misuse as a key driver of crime and offending, and thereby contribute to an overall reduction in crime and re-offending. Local authorities are a key partner.</p> |
| <p>NI 39 Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates PSA 25</p> | <p>PCT/County</p> | <p>Annual healthcare costs related to alcohol misuse add up to £1.7 billion per year. The bulk of these costs are borne by the NHS. Alcohol-related illness or injury accounts for nearly a million hospital admissions per year and they are increasing. The rate of admission increases with age; and the largest increase in the rate of admission is among men and women aged 50 or more. The peak age for alcohol-related deaths is now around 55-59 for men and women, with between 15,000 and 22,000 premature deaths annually. In 2005, 4,160 people in England and Wales died from alcoholic liver disease – almost doubling in ten years. There are substantial differences in the health consequences of alcohol use between affluent and deprived communities. Deprived areas suffer higher levels of alcohol related mortality, hospital admission, crime, absence from work, school exclusions, teenage pregnancy and road traffic accidents linked to greater levels of alcohol consumption. Areas where young, highly qualified but not very well-off people live experience higher than expected levels of mortality, life lost and admission to hospital (indicating places where alcohol issues are likely to worsen in the future). Much of this harm is preventable – one in eight harmful drinkers will reduce their drinking to within sensible drinking levels if they receive brief advice – reaping economic and health benefits for individuals and communities.</p> |
| <p>NI 40 Drug users in effective treatment PSA 25</p> | <p>Local Drug Partnership/County</p> | <p>This indicator contributes to the Home Office PSA 25: Reduce the harm caused by Alcohol and Drugs. It will drive a reduction in harm caused by the misuse of those drugs known to cause the highest harm to individuals, their families and the communities in which they live. It focuses attention on meeting both the demand for and the effectiveness of drug treatment and reinforces the gains made in the last drug strategy in improving the capacity and the quality of drug treatment. Progress on this indicator will have a wider impact on ill health, crime and social cohesion.</p> |

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| <p>NI 41 Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem PSA 25</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>Activity by local authorities, the police and partner agencies to deliver local alcohol strategies will, in combination with public awareness campaigns, contribute to reducing the overall problem of drunk and rowdy behaviour in local communities.</p> <p>Local authorities are responsible for the licensing of premises and for securing and designing environments that reduce the likelihood of drunk and rowdy behaviour (e.g. in design and control of the night-time economy, in town-centre management, and by working with transport providers).</p> <p>The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the BCS. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey but different to the BCS.</p> |
| <p>NI 42 Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem PSA 25</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>This indicator has the capacity to bring together all aspects of the new drug strategy. Most obviously, enforcement action by the police in partnership with the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) and Drug Action Teams (DATs) can help to reduce the perceptions of drug use and drug dealing in local communities.</p> <p>However, increased treatment effectiveness and improved access to treatment and the new focus upon preventing harm to children, young people and families will also have an impact.</p> <p>Local authorities, working together with a wide range of partners including the Police, health partners and others, have an important role to play in these activities as drug use and drug dealing blight local communities. Success in these areas should be communicated to the general public through local media campaigns. Together these can have a positive impact upon this indicator and on public confidence more widely.</p> <p>The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the BCS. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey but different to the BCS.</p> |
| <p>NI 43 Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody MoJ DSO</p> | <p>YOT County</p> | <p>This indicator measures the percentage of custodial sentences issued to young people as a proportion of all young people's convictions (given in court only and so does not include pre-court disposals).</p> <p>Custodial sentence rates can vary from area to area, with the courts ultimately responsible for sentencing. However the effectiveness of work by local agencies in providing preventative interventions, and of local community alternatives to custody can be successful in reducing the likelihood of young people's behaviours escalating to a point where custody becomes inevitable.</p> <p>This indicator is currently a Youth Justice Board set Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for Youth Offending Teams.</p> |

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| <p>NI 44 Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals MoJ DSO</p> | <p>YOT County</p> | <p>This indicator aims to identify differences in representation within the youth justice system and in order to help in reducing disproportionate representation for Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups.</p> <p>It is recognised that, alongside the Youth Offending Team (YOT), other local agencies can play an important role in preventing and reducing disproportionate involvement in youth offending by different ethnic groups. The Home Affairs Select Committee recently recommended that the current YOT indicator is shared at local level with other local authorities to support achievement of the objective. Youth Justice Board (YJB) data currently indicates that in 90 YOT areas, black young people are overrepresented in the youth justice system and of those in 38 areas there is 5% points or more of over-representation.</p> <p>Data cannot be disaggregated from the other proposed indicators on youth justice, so this separate indicator is necessary.</p> <p>This focuses on the overall levels of BME groups of offenders on youth justice disposals, as opposed to first time entrants only, reoffending only or with access to specific services for young offenders.</p> <p>There is also currently a Youth Justice Board set Key Performance Indicator for Youth Offending Teams to reduce differences in representation.</p> <p>Disposal is defined as reprimands, final warnings, and all court disposals. The full list is as follows: sentence deferred, absolute or conditional discharge, fine, bind over, compensation order, referral order, reparation order, action plan order, attendance centre order, supervision order, community rehabilitation order, community punishment order, community punishment and rehabilitation order, drug treatment and testing order, curfew order, detention and training order, custody under section 90-91 & 226/228.</p> |
| <p>NI 45 Young offenders engagement in suitable education, employment or training MoJ DSO</p> | <p>YOT County</p> | <p>The indications are that young offenders' engagement in education, training and employment is a key protective factor against reoffending, and key outcome for young people by itself. It also provides a strong indication of the effectiveness of Youth Offending Teams (statutory local partnerships that include LAs) and their wider partnership arrangements with education authorities and providers</p> <p>This indicator is currently a YJB set Key Performance Indicator for Youth Offending Teams.</p> |

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| <p>NI 46 Young offenders access to suitable accommodation MoJ DSO</p> | <p>YOT County</p> | <p>This indicator measures a key factor associated with offending for young people in the youth justice system. It also provides a measure of the effectiveness of partnership arrangements between Youth Offending Teams (YOT) and housing authorities and providers. This indicator is currently a Youth Justice Board (YJB) set Key Performance Indicator for Youth Offending Teams.</p> |
| <p>NI 47 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents DfT DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To measure the total number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents. This contributes to the national casualty reduction target of reducing by 2010 the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents by 40%, compared with the average for 1994-1998.</p> |
| <p>NI 48 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents DfT DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To measure the number of children (aged under 16 years) killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents. This contributes to the national casualty reduction target of reducing by 2010 the number of children (under 16 years of age) killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents by 50%, compared with the average for 1994-1998.</p> |
| <p>NI 49 Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties, excluding precautionary checks CLG DSO</p> | <p>Fire & Rescue Authority</p> | <p>The rationale for the indicator is linked to DSO6: "Ensuring safer communities by providing the framework for the Fire and Rescue Service and other agencies to prevent and respond to emergencies". The indicator assists in this by measuring the incidence of fire and related casualties, and is therefore a means by which individuals and communities can assess the fire safety support provided by their local fire service as well as supporting performance assessment by the Audit Commission.</p> |

Children & Young

People

Be Healthy

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| <p>NI 50 Emotional health of children PSA 12</p> | <p>School/County</p> | <p>The Every Child Matters outcome framework has highlighted the importance of a rounded approach to, and measurement of, children’s health and well being. The aim of this indicator is to capture one of the key elements of children’s emotional health: the quality of their relationships with family and friends.</p> <p>The DCSF child well being expert group felt the indicator needed to focus in more depth on a particular aspect of well being, rather than trying to address a broad theme in an over simplified way. Parents are the single most important influence on young people’s development, with peers of increasing importance to older adolescents. The quality of relationships young people enjoy is a key risk factor for their emotional well-being.</p> <p>Four question items have been developed to capture the quality of children’s relationships. These will be included in the annual TellUs surveys. The question items have been cognitively tested and will be included in the 2008 TellUs survey for the first time.</p> |
| <p>NI 51 Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHs) services DCSF DSO</p> | <p>PCT/County</p> | <p>To have a measure of how effectively mental health services meet children’s mental health needs for 2008-09.</p> <p>DCSF are currently working to develop an outcome measure for CAMHS from 2009 onwards. However, until a robust outcome measure for CAMHS can be implemented, it is important to have in place a measure which will ensure services retain a focus on maintaining developments in CAMHS. We are therefore proposing, as an interim measure, to use four proxy measures related to key aspects of service, which when taken together, will continue to identify those PCTs and LAs which are together delivering comprehensive CAMHS.</p> |

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| <p>NI 52 Take up of school lunches PSA 12</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To assess the increase in healthy eating among children and young people by measuring school lunch take-up, particularly those children entitled to a Free School Meal. Nationally, 41% of primary and 38% of secondary pupils have a school lunch. 16% of primary and 13% of secondary pupils have known entitlement to FSM and 13% of primary and 9.5% of secondary pupils take up that entitlement. All school lunches are now required to meet tough nutritional standards that ensure that all the food provided by schools and local authorities in a school lunch is healthy and of good quality. Packed lunches provided by parents are not regulated and there are no mechanisms for establishing whether packed lunches meet the nutritional standards required for school lunches.</p> |
| <p>NI 53 Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6 – 8 weeks from birth PSA 12</p> | <p>Strategic HA/PCT/County</p> | <p>To provide an impetus to enhance health and children’s support services to mothers to sustain breastfeeding and thus give children a good start early in life.</p> |
| <p>NI 54 Services for disabled children PSA 12</p> | <p>PCT/County</p> | <p>The Aiming High For Disabled Children (AHDC) report (published by the then Department for Education and Skills and HM Treasury in May 2007) made a commitment to introduce an indicator on the provision of services for disabled children as part of the comprehensive spending review. The new indicator will be a core part of performance management arrangements aimed at improving the quality of services for disabled children. This is a key priority of the Child Health and Well-Being Public Service Agreement.</p> |

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| <p>NI 55 Obesity among primary school age children in Reception Year DCSF DSO</p> | <p>PCT</p> | <p>The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: to reverse the rising tide of obesity and overweight in the population, by ensuring that all individuals are able to maintain a healthy weight. Our initial focus is on children: by 2020, we will have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels. The Department of Health is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity.</p> <p>The Government has sent a clear signal that enabling individuals to maintain a healthy weight is important through the inclusion of obesity as a national priority within the NHS Operating Framework and the Children's Plan. The NHS Operating Framework requires all PCTs to develop plans to tackle child obesity, and to agree local plans with SHAs. It is the Government's expectation that PCTs will seek to work with local authorities to develop these plans, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that will become a requirement from April 2008. If the PCT and local authority agree that there is a sufficient local need to promote maintaining a healthy weight then they can seek to jointly develop a target within their Local Area Agreement that sets out what they will do to achieve this goal.</p> |
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| <p>NI 56 Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6 DCSF DSO</p> | <p>PCT</p> | <p>The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: to reverse the rising tide of obesity and overweight in the population, by ensuring that all individuals are able to maintain a healthy weight. Our initial focus is on children: by 2020, we will have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels. The Department of Health is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity.</p> <p>The Government has sent a clear signal that enabling individuals to maintain a healthy weight is important through the inclusion of obesity as a national priority within the NHS Operating Framework and the Children's Plan. The NHS Operating Framework requires all PCTs to develop plans to tackle child obesity, and to agree local plans with SHAs. It is the Government's expectation that PCTs will seek to work with local authorities to develop these plans, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that will become a requirement from April 2008. If the PCT and local authority agree that there is a sufficient local need to promote maintaining a healthy weight then they can seek to jointly develop a target within their Local Area Agreement that sets out what they will do to achieve this goal.</p> |
| <p>NI 57 Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>'Young people' are all those aged 5-19. All 5-16 year olds will have the chance to do 2 hours of high quality Physical Education (PE) and Sport within the school day and up to 3 additional hours of sport beyond the school day. In addition all 16-19 year olds will be offered more opportunities to participate in 3 hours of sport. For young people in schools 'sport' will include any activity that requires physical skilfulness and is part of a school's planned formal, semi-formal, supervised or led provision. It will also include PE lessons and activities based in community sport and dance clubs. For young people not in schools sporting activities will be based in community sport and sport clubs.</p> <p>Schools and School Sport Partnerships report school data through an annual School Sport Survey. Community provision for 16-19 year olds will be collected by a separate survey</p> |
| <p>NI 58 Emotional and behavioural health of children in care DCSF DSO <i>Stay Safe</i></p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Looked after children experience significantly worse mental health than all children. An estimated 45% of looked after children aged 5 to 17 have mental health problems, over 4 times higher than for all children. This measure will assess progress in improving the emotional and behavioural health of looked after children.</p> |

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| <p>NI 59 Initial assessments for children’s social care carried out within 7 working days of referral DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This process indicator is included as a proxy as robust data is not available for outcomes of improved child safety. Initial assessments are an important indicator of how quickly services can respond when a child is thought to be at risk of serious harm. As the assessments involve a range of local agencies, this indicator would also show how well multi-agency working arrangements are established in local authority areas.</p> |
| <p>NI 60 Core assessments for children’s social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The indicator measures the percentage of core assessments which were completed within 35 working days. Core assessments are in-depth assessments of a child, or children, and their family, as defined in the Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families. They are also the means by which section 47 (child protection) enquiries are undertaken following a strategy discussion.</p> <p>The Assessment Framework specifies that core assessments should be completed within 35 working days. It is important that local authorities should investigate and address concerns in a timely and efficient way, and that those in receipt of an assessment have a clear idea of how quickly this should be completed. Successful meeting of the timescales can also indicate effective joint working where multi-agency assessment is required.</p> |
| <p>NI 61 Stability of looked after children adopted following an agency decision that the child should be placed for adoption DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The safeguarding set should include an indicator on adoption, as this is one of the main options for permanence for children in care, who cannot return to live with their birth parents. One of the main aims of the Adoption and Children Act 2002, which came into force on 30 December 2005, is to improve the process of adoption. This indicator will provide an indication of how quickly children are placed with an approved prospective adopter(s) following the decision that they should be placed for adoption, but will exclude cases where a child was placed for adoption but then adopted in a different placement (i.e. disrupted placements) and so avoid the risk of rewarding poor decision making by a local authority.</p> |

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| <p>NI 62 Stability of placements of looked after children: number of moves DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This indicator is an important measure of the stability of care that a child has experienced. On the whole stability is associated with better outcomes – placement instability was highlighted by the Social Exclusion Unit as a key barrier to improving educational outcomes. Proper assessment of a child’s needs and an adequate choice of placements to meet the varied needs of different children are essential if appropriate stable placements are to be made. Inappropriate placements often break down and lead to frequent moves. The circumstances of some individual children will require 3 or more separate placements during a year if they and others are to be kept safe, but the variation between local authorities’ performance in this area suggests that more can be done in many areas to reduce the number of moves.</p> |
| <p>NI 63 Stability of placements of looked after children: length of placement DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To increase the long-term stability of children who remain in care for significant periods of time. Stability is associated with better outcomes. Placement instability was highlighted by the Social Exclusion Unit as a key barrier to improving educational outcomes. Some planned placement changes may be made in a child’s best interests, but placements break down because they are not sufficiently well-matched to children’s needs, or of sufficient quality, or because they are not well supported. Placement breakdown has a significant impact on children’s wellbeing and their friendships, as well as disrupting their education and the continuity of access to other key services.</p> |
| <p>NI 64 Child protection plans lasting 2 years or more DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This indicator should measure whether children and their families are receiving the services necessary to bring about the required changes in the family situation and to monitor performance in working towards the outcomes outlined in the child protection plan. This indicator reflects the underlying principle that professionals should be working towards specified outcomes which, if implemented effectively, should lead to all children not needing to be the subject of a Child Protection Plan within a maximum of two years.</p> |
| <p>NI 65 Children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This indicator is a proxy for the level and quality of service a child receives. Its purpose is to monitor whether children’s social care services devise and implement a Child Protection Plan which leads to lasting improvement in a child’s safety and overall well-being.</p> |

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| <p>NI 66 Looked after children cases which were reviewed within required timescales DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To improve compliance with local authorities' legal requirements under the Review of Children's Cases Regulations 1991. Performance currently varies widely, with several local authorities performing at 100%, but with some as poor as 17%.</p> <p>The review is one of the key components within the core processes of working with children and families. The purpose of the review is to consider the plan for the child's welfare, to monitor the progress of the plan and amend it as necessary in light of changed information and circumstances. The relevant regulations prescribe the intervals for formal reviews (in addition to ongoing consideration, monitoring and reassessment by the local authority).</p> |
| <p>NI 67 Child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales</p> <p>DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Reviews are a key element in delivering Child Protection Plans and effective reviews should ensure the provision of good quality interventions. This indicator is a proxy for the measurement of the effectiveness of the interventions provided to children with a Child Protection Plan. Working Together to Safeguard Children guidance requires that the first child protection review should have been held within three months of the initial child protection conference and thereafter at intervals of no more than six months.</p> |
| <p>NI 68 Referrals to children's social care going on to initial assessment</p> <p>DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>It is important that local authorities respond to and address concerns in a timely and efficient way and ensure that all referrals to children's social care be followed up where appropriate. This indicator is a proxy for several issues: the appropriateness of referrals coming into social care, which can show whether local agencies are working well together; and the thresholds which are being applied in children's social care at a local level.</p> |
| <p>NI 69 Children who have experienced bullying DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To measure progress in tackling bullying. Bullying is children's primary safety concern, and has remained the highest reason for calls to Childline over the past 6 years.</p> |
| <p>NI 70 Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people DCSF DSO</p> | <p>PCT</p> | <p>The aim of this indicator is to measure hospital admissions by injury type, which will include both unintentional and deliberate injury to children and young people. Given that some hospital admissions with an external cause of injury will be elective admissions, including some for follow-up treatment after an earlier emergency admission, the indicator is restricted to counting only emergency admissions. Some children and young people may have more than one emergency admission with an external cause of injury within a time period.</p> |

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| <p>NI 71 Children who have run away from home/care overnight DCSF DSO</p> | <p>Police/Local Authority</p> | <p>Young people who run away from home can be at increased risk of harm. It is important to record the number of children who run away from home, so that local authorities and the police can plan the scope for provision, such as counselling and mediation, with greater certainty.</p> |
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Enjoy and Achieve

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| <p>NI 72 Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy PSA 10</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The early years are crucial to a child's chances of later success. Children who achieve well in their early years are much more likely to be successful in future education and in later life.</p> |
| <p>NI 73 Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (Threshold) PSA 10</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The Government is therefore committed to ensuring that more children master the basics and has set a national threshold target for 2011 for 78% to achieve Level 4 or above in both English and Maths at KS2. As well as improving the proportion of pupils achieving this standard, the Government also wants to see no schools where less than 65% of pupils achieve Level 4 in both English and Maths (floor target).</p> |
| <p>NI 74 Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3 (Threshold) PSA 10</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The Government is therefore committed to ensuring that more children master the basics and has set a national threshold target for 2011 for 74% to achieve Level 5 or above in both English and Maths at KS3. As well as improving the proportion of pupils achieving this standard, the Government also wants to see no schools where less than 50% of pupils achieve Level 5 in both English and Maths (floor target).</p> |

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| <p>NI 75 Achievement of 5 or more A* C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (Threshold) PSA 10</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The Government is therefore committed to ensuring that more children master the basics by the end of the years of compulsory schooling and has set a national threshold target for 2011 for 53% to achieve 5 A*-C GCSE grades and equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths by the end of Key Stage 4. As well as improving the proportion of pupils achieving this standard, the Government also wants to see no schools where less than 30% of pupils achieve 5 A*-C grades including GCSE English and Maths by 2012 (floor target).</p> |
| <p>NI 76 Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at KS2 (Floor) DCSF DSO</p> | <p>School/County</p> | <p>It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The Government is therefore re-enforcing its commitment to driving up standards and tackling underachievement by ensuring that more children master the basics. To support this goal the Government wants to see a continuing focus on the number of low attaining primary schools (defined as those achieving below 65% level 4+ In English and Maths) so that by 2011 there is a 50% reduction in the number of such schools compared with 2007.</p> |
| <p>NI 77 Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at KS3 (Floor) DCSF DSO</p> | <p>School/County</p> | <p>It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The Government is therefore re-enforcing its commitment to driving up standards and tackling underachievement by ensuring that more children master the basics. To support this goal the Government wants to see no schools with less than 50% of pupils achieving level 5 or above in English and Maths by 2011.</p> |
| <p>NI 78 Achievement of 5 or more A* C grades at GCSE and equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths (Floor) PSA 10</p> | <p>School/County</p> | <p>It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The Government is therefore re-enforcing its commitment to driving up standards and tackling underachievement by ensuring that more children master the basics and reach the end of the year's compulsory schooling with 5 A*-C GCSEs and equivalent including English and Maths. The Government has pledged to ensure that there are no schools where less than 30% of pupils achieve 5 A*-C grades including GCSE English and Maths by 2012.</p> |

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| <p>NI 79 Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19 PSA 10</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This indicator reports the percentages of young people attaining Level 2 by age 19 in a Local Authority area. Achieving Level 2 by the age of 19 represents an important platform for employability, further learning and adulthood.</p> |
| <p>NI 80 Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19 PSA 10</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This indicator reports the percentages of young people attaining Level 3 by age 19 in a Local Authority Area. Achieving Level 3 by the age of 19 increases the skills levels of the economy and allows participation into Higher Education and higher skilled employment.</p> |
| <p>NI 81 Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19 DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This indicator reports the gap in attainment of level 3 at age 19 in each Local Authority between those young people who were in receipt of free school meals at academic age 15 and those who were not. At the moment significantly fewer young people in receipt of free school meals at the age of 15 achieve L3 qualifications by the age of 19 than their peers who were not in receipt of free school meals at age 15.</p> |
| <p>NI 82 Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19 DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This indicator reports the percentages of young people who were in receipt of free school meals at academic age 15 who attain level 2 qualifications by the age of 19. At the moment significantly fewer young people in receipt of free school meals at the academic age of 15 achieve L2 qualifications by the age of 19 than their peers who were not in receipt of free school meals at academic age 15.</p> |
| <p>NI 83 Achievement at level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3 DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To improve the proportion of young people achieving at least level 5 in science at the end of Key Stage (KS) 3. The Government's target is to raise standards in science in secondary education so that more young people achieve level 5 at the end of KS3. The underlying aim is to maximise the number of young people who achieve A*-C in two science GCSEs and to encourage more young people to study science post-16.</p> |
| <p>NI 84 Achievement of 2 or more A* C grades in Science GCSEs or equivalent DCSF DSO</p> | <p>School/County</p> | <p>To improve the proportion of young people gaining two or more science GCSEs at grades A*-C. The Government's target is to improve continually the number of pupils achieving A*-B and A*-C grades in two science GCSEs. From 2007 the Government will be publishing the percentage of pupils who gain two or more science GCSEs at grades A*-C in a new indicator in the achievement and attainment tables. The underlying aim is to maximise the number of young people who are able to go on to study science at A level and beyond.</p> |

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| <p>NI 85 Post-16 participation in physical sciences (A Level Physics, Chemistry and Maths) DCSF DSO</p> | <p>School/County</p> | <p>To improve the number of A level entries in physics, chemistry and mathematics while maintaining the number of young people taking biology A level. The Government's target is to achieve year on year increases in the numbers of young people taking A levels in physics, chemistry and mathematics so that by 2014 entries to A level physics are 35,000 (the number of entries was 23,932 in 2007); chemistry A level entries are 37,000 (35,145 in 2007); and mathematics A level entries are 56,000 (53,460 in 2007). It aims to achieve these targets without adversely affecting the number of young people taking biology A level.</p> |
| <p>NI 86 Secondary schools judged as having good or outstanding standards of behaviour DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To provide a general indicator of standards of behaviour in secondary schools.</p> |
| <p>NI 87 Secondary school persistent absence rate DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To reduce the percentage of persistent absentee secondary pupils (those missing 20% or more of the school year).</p> |
| <p>NI 88 Number of Extended Schools DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To measure progress and shape support for the development of extended schools.</p> |
| <p>NI 89 Number of schools in special measures DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To raise school standards by (a) reducing the number of failing schools and (b) the average time a school spends in failure.</p> |
| <p>NI 90 Take up of 14-19 learning diplomas DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The indicator will give an indication of the progress every area is making in offering and promoting Diplomas to young people. There should be incremental rises until a significant proportion of the country is offering Diplomas as part of the 14-19 learning offer leading towards national entitlement to the first 14 Diploma lines in 2013.</p> |

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| <p>NI 91 Participation of 17 year-olds in education or training DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This indicator reports the percentages of young people at academic age 17 who participate in education or Work Based Learning in each Local Authority. We have more young people dropping out of education and training before the age of 18 than in many other countries and our long term ambition is to transform participation so that by 2015 90% of 17 year olds are participating. This indicator will be essential to monitor and drive performance against that aspiration. It will also be an essential stepping stone to raising the participation age proposals for all young people to stay in some form of education or training post 16. This indicator is the only one focusing on young peoples' participation post 16.</p> |
| <p>NI 92 Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest PSA 11</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The early years are crucial to chances of later success – children who achieve well in the early years are much more likely to be successful in future education and in later life. A focus on narrowing the gaps between the lowest achieving and the rest is the best way to ensure that all children regardless of background are able to reach their potential and that those at risk of poor outcomes are given as much help and support as possible.</p> |
| <p>NI 93 Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 PSA 11</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Performance at Key Stage (KS) 2 is a very strong indicator for expected performance at KS4 (5 A*-C including English and maths). Without this indicator at age 11, the risks to performance at the end of compulsory schooling would be very substantial. English is a core National Curriculum subject and one of the building blocks for the curriculum generally. For pupils not achieving expected levels at the end of KS2 it is nevertheless important that they also make 2 levels progress where possible. This indicator not only ensures that schools and local authorities are concentrating on pupils capable of reaching level 4 or above but also enables recognition to be given where pupils do not reach level 4 but still make exceptional progress.</p> |
| <p>NI 94 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 PSA 11</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Performance at Key Stage (KS) 2 is a very strong indicator for expected performance at KS4 (5 A*-C including English and maths). Without this indicator at age 11, the risks to performance at the end of compulsory schooling would be very substantial. Maths is a core National Curriculum subject and one of the building blocks for the curriculum generally. For pupils not achieving expected levels at the end of KS2 it is nevertheless important that they also make 2 levels progress where possible. This indicator not only ensures that schools and LAs are concentrating on pupils capable of reaching level 4 but also enables recognition to be given where pupils do not reach level 4 but still make exceptional progress.</p> |

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| <p>NI 95 Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3</p> <p>PSA 11</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Performance at Key Stage (KS) 3 is a strong indicator for expected performance at KS4 (5 A*-C including English and maths). Without this indicator at age 14, the risks to performance at the end of compulsory schooling would be very substantial. English is a core National Curriculum subject and one of the building blocks for the curriculum generally. Although pupils are normally expected to have reached at least level 5 by the end of KS3, level 6 provides a more secure platform for achieving the expected outcome at the end of KS4. This indicator not only ensures that schools and LAs are concentrating on pupils capable of reaching level 5 or above but also enables recognition to be given where pupils do not reach these levels but still make exceptional progress.</p> |
| <p>NI 96 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3</p> <p>PSA 11</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Performance at Key Stage (KS) 3 is a strong indicator for expected performance at KS4 (5 A*-C including English and maths). Without this indicator at age 14, the risks to performance at the end of compulsory schooling would be very substantial. Maths is a core National Curriculum subject and one of the building blocks for the curriculum generally. Although pupils are normally expected to have reached at least level 5 by the end of KS3, level 6 provides a more secure platform for achieving the expected outcome at the end of KS4. This indicator not only ensures that schools and LAs are concentrating on pupils capable of reaching level 5 or above but also enables recognition to be given where pupils do not reach these levels but still make exceptional progress.</p> |
| <p>NI 97 Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4</p> <p>PSA 11</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>It is widely accepted that good literacy is key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in this area. The Government is therefore committed to ensuring that more children master the basics and reach the end of the years of compulsory schooling with 5 A*-C GCSE and equivalent including GCSE in English.</p> |
| <p>NI 98 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4</p> <p>PSA 11</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>It is widely accepted that good numeracy is key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in this area. The Government is therefore committed to ensuring that more children master the basics and reach the end of the years of compulsory schooling with 5 A*-C GCSE and equivalent including GCSE in Maths.</p> |

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| <p>NI 99 Children in care reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2 PSA 11</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The educational achievement of looked after children is generally poor compared to all children. In 2006, at Key Stage 2 (KS2), 42.8% of looked after children achieved at least level 4 in English compared to 79% for all children. The aim of this indicator is to measure the progress towards narrowing the gap between looked after children and all children.</p> |
| <p>NI 100 Children in care reaching level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2 PSA 11</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The educational achievement of looked after children is poor compared to all children. In 2006, at Key Stage 2 (KS2), 40.9% of looked after children achieved at least level 4 in mathematics compared to 76% for all children. The aim of this indicator is to measure the progress towards narrowing the gap between looked after children and all children.</p> |
| <p>NI 101 Children in care achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths) PSA 11</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The educational achievement of looked after children at GCSE level is significantly lower than all children (11.8% achieved 5A*-C in 2006). The aim of this indicator is to measure the progress towards narrowing the gap between looked after children and all children.</p> |
| <p>NI 102 Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stages 2 and 4 PSA 11</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To narrow the gap in achievement between children from disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers.</p> |
| <p>NI 103 Special Educational Needs – statements issued within 26 weeks DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To monitor and encourage the prompt completion of statements.</p> |
| <p>NI 104 The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving Key Stage 2 English and Maths threshold DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To encourage improvement in the attainment of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN).</p> |
| <p>NI 105 The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving 5 A*-C GCSE inc. English and Maths DCSF DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To encourage improvement in the attainment of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN).</p> |
| <p>NI 106 Young people from low income backgrounds progressing to higher education PSA 11</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To increase the proportion of young people from low income backgrounds progressing to Higher Education (HE). This fits with the overall aims of DCSF's PSAs 10 & 11, which seek both to raise standards for all and narrow attainment gaps.</p> |

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| <p>NI 107 Key Stage 2 attainment for Black and minority ethnic groups DCSF DSO</p> | County | <p>It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done both to improve general performance in these areas and to narrow attainment gaps for those groups of minority ethnic pupils for whom performance gaps are currently large. The Government is committed to ensuring that more children master the basics and, within that, attainment gaps close.</p> <p>This is an important indicator of progress in narrowing the gap between end of Early Years Foundation stage and end of primary education, as well as providing an indicator of likely attainment at GCSE.</p> |
| <p>NI 108 Key Stage 4 attainment for Black and minority ethnic groups DCSF DSO</p> | County | <p>Key Stage 4 achievement is an essential measure of pupil attainment at the end of statutory education. The relative attainment of some minority ethnic groups demonstrates a specific and persistent attainment gap. Although, for most groups, this gap has narrowed, far more progress remains to be made before it closes. This indicator shows progress made in closing the gap between Key Stages 2 and 4.</p> |
| <p>NI 109 Number of Sure Start Children Centres DCSF DSO</p> | County | <p>To measure progress against the national target to deliver 3,500 Sure Start Children's Centres – one for every community – by 2010.</p> |

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| <p>NI 110 Young people's participation in positive activities PSA 14</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To measure and drive improved performance around the participation of young people in positive activities.</p> <p>What young people do, or don't do, out-of-school matters. Research demonstrates that the activities young people participate in out-of-school have a significant bearing on their later life outcomes. Positive activities are a good use of young people's time because they provide opportunities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acquire, and practice, specific social, physical, emotional and intellectual skills • contribute to the community • belong to a socially recognised group • establish supportive social networks of peers and adults • experience and deal with challenges • enjoy themselves <p>UK and international evaluations of out-of-school activities find programme participation to be linked to improvements in academic, preventative and development outcomes. This includes outcomes such as: school performance; avoidance of drug and alcohol use; and increased self-confidence and self-esteem. In this way, positive activities can also help support other indicators for young people.</p> <p>Current research suggests participation tends to be higher among those from: higher social groups; living in less deprived areas; and with access to a car. Participation tends to be lower among: Pakistani and Bangladeshi young people; those living in council and housing association rented accommodation; and where household finances are described as 'getting into difficulties'.</p> <p>The indicator provides a local measure directly related to the national indicator on positive activities in the DCSF led PSA 14 to 'increase the number of children and young people on the path to success'.</p> |
| <p>NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17 PSA 14</p> | <p>YOT areas</p> | <p>The number of first-time entrants to the youth justice system, where firsttime entrants are defined as young people (aged 10-17) who receive their first substantive outcome (relating to a reprimand, a final warning with or without an intervention, or a court disposal for those who go directly to court without a reprimand or final warning).</p> |
| <p>NI 112 Under 18 conception rate PSA 14</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>There is a national target to reduce the under 18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 (compared to the 1998 baseline rate) as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health. (Target shared between the Department of Health and the Department for Children, Schools and Families.)</p> |

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| <p>NI 113 Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 20 year olds DCSF DSO</p> | <p>PCT/County</p> | <p>Sexual health is an important public health issue for young people. Sexually transmitted infections are increasing, particularly genital chlamydia trachomatis, the most common STI and particularly among young people. Chlamydia is the single most preventable cause of infertility in women. A reduction in the prevalence of Chlamydia would indicate young people’s improved management of their sexual health and reflect an increase in self-efficacy and resilience. A reduction in prevalence would also save public money spent on future infertility. A national screening programme for Chlamydia was included in the Department of Health’s National Strategy for Sexual Health and HIV. The programme focus is on offering screening to asymptomatic (i.e. those without obvious symptoms of chlamydia) men and women under the age of 25 in a variety of clinical and nonclinical settings where they would not ordinarily be offered Chlamydia screening. From April 2008 the Chlamydia screening programme will have national coverage.</p> |
| <p>NI 114 Rate of permanent exclusions from school DCSF DSO</p> | <p>School/County</p> | <p>General indicator for DSO6: increase the number of children & young people on the path to success.</p> |
| <p>NI 115 Substance misuse by young people PSA 14</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To measure progress in reducing the proportion of young people frequently misusing substances – including illegal drugs, alcohol and volatile substances such as glue, gas or solvents. Substance misuse by young people is strongly linked with involvement in crime or anti-social behaviour, increased risk of failing at school and damage to both mental and physical health. The indicator provides a local measure directly related to the national indicator on young people’s substance misuse in the DCSF led PSA to ‘increase the number of children and young people on the path to success’.</p> |

Economic Wellbeing

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| <p>NI 116 Proportion of children in poverty PSA 9</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The Government has set itself a challenging target to half the number of children in poverty by 2010-11, and end child poverty by the year 2020. Local Authorities have a key role to play in helping to achieve this ambition. This role includes the delivery of the key public services that are critical to improving poor children's life chances; coordination of activities by key players to reduce worklessness and poverty; the tailoring of solutions to meet needs of local people; and ensuring engagement of individuals and groups at risk of being marginalized.</p> |
| <p>NI 117 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) PSA 14</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Non-participation in education, employment or training between the ages of 16 and 18 is a major predictor of later unemployment, low income, depression, involvement in crime and poor mental health.</p> |

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| <p>NI 118 Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families DWP DSO</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>Driving take-up of formal childcare by low income families brings benefits to children’s learning and development. Formal childcare has positive benefits for children in terms of their social and emotional development as well as giving young children a head start in life and is a key indicator in closing the gap in attainment between children from low income families and their more affluent peers. Research from the Effective Provision of Pre-School Education (EPPE) project shows there is a strong body of evidence that indicates that good quality childcare and pre-school provision, especially from age 2 upwards, has positive benefits on children’s all round development and that these benefits last through primary school to age 10/11. For older children, research has shown that the benefits of participation in out of school hours activities are considerable, regardless of the activity undertaken. It shows that young people who participate in activities do better than would have been expected from baseline measures in academic attainment. In addition, participants often show an improvement in their behaviour and attendance in school, and increased confidence and self-esteem. This indicator is linked to PSA 11 (Narrow the gap in educational achievement between children from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers) but is also a key driver for PSA 9 (Halve the number of children in poverty by 2010-2011, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020).</p> <p>Provision for childcare is a key enabler to work and contributes to successful entry into the labour market and sustained employment opportunities.</p> |
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Adult health and wellbeing

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| <p>NI 119 Self-reported measure of people's overall health and wellbeing DH DSO</p> | | <p>Subjective measures of health and wellbeing are important indicators of the general health of the population. The Department of Health through its local commissioners, PCTs, is jointly responsible for delivering health and well-being for local populations with local government (and other agencies) through Local Area Agreements and Local Strategic Partnerships. A metric is therefore required to assess progress on improvements in health and wellbeing. The metric should be self-reported, since the local population is best placed to assess whether their health and wellbeing are improving.</p> |
| <p>NI 120 All-age all cause mortality rate PSA 18</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>All Age All Cause Mortality (AAACM) supports the following national PSA targets: By 2010, increase the average life expectancy at birth in England to 78.6 years for men and to 82.5 years for women. Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting with Local Authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap in life expectancy between the fifth of areas with the "worst health and deprivation indicators" ("the Spearhead Group") and the population as a whole • Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap in mortality between the "routine and manual" socioeconomic group and the population as a whole <p>Ultimate success against the national targets will be measured by the life expectancy at birth and infant mortality measures but AAACM is being used in NHS Operational Plans as a proxy to measure progress. AAACM is a more locally relevant measure, closely related to life expectancy and based on the same deaths data, and having the same risk factors and "drivers" for progress.</p> |

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| <p>NI 121 Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75 DH DSO</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>Circulatory disease is one of the main causes of premature death (under 75 years of age) in England, accounting for just over a quarter of all such deaths in this age group. Reducing mortality rates will therefore make a significant contribution to increasing life expectancy. This is a Department of Health PSA Target: Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010 from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75, with at least a 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.</p> |
| <p>NI 122 Mortality from all cancers at ages under 75 DH DSO</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>Cancer is one of the main causes of premature death (under 75 years of age) in England, accounting for nearly 4 in 10 of all such deaths in this age group. Reducing mortality rates will therefore make a significant contribution to increasing life expectancy. This is a Department of Health PSA Target: Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010 from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75, with a reduction in the inequalities gap of at least 6% between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.</p> |
| <p>NI 123 16+ current smoking rate prevalence PSA 18</p> | <p>PCT/County</p> | <p>Smoking is the principal avoidable cause of premature death and ill health in England today. It kills an estimated 86,500 people a year in England (one-fifth of all deaths) and leads to an extra 560 thousand admissions to hospital. Reducing prevalence is therefore a key priority in improving the health of the population. Stop Smoking Services are a key NHS intervention to reduce smoking in all groups, with particular focus on routine and manual groups. They are part of a programme of action needed to meet the national target to tackle the underlying determinants of ill health and health inequalities by reducing smoking rates to 21% or less by 2010, with a reduction in prevalence among routine and manual groups to 26% or less. They are currently monitored through assessment of 4-week smoking quitters.</p> |
| <p>NI 124 People with a long-term condition supported to be independent and</p> | <p>PCT/County</p> | <p>This indicator focuses attention on patient experience against exact national policy aims for people with long-term conditions. Long-term conditions describe people who suffer from a health condition that remains with them for the rest of their life, such as diabetes, asthma or dementia. People with long-term conditions want greater control of their lives, to be treated sooner before their condition causes more serious problems and to enjoy a good quality of life. This means transforming the lives of people with long-term conditions to move away from the reactive care based in acute settings toward a more systematic patientcentred approach, where care is rooted in primary and community settings and underpinned by strong partnerships across the whole health and social care</p> |

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| <p>in control of their condition DH DSO</p> | | <p>underpinned by strong partnerships across the whole health and social care spectrum.</p> |
| <p>NI 125 Achieving independence for older people through rehabilitation/ intermediate care PSA 18</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This indicator measures the benefit to individuals from intermediate care and rehabilitation following a hospital episode. It captures the joint work of social services and health staff and services commissioned by joint teams. The measure is designed to follow the individual and not differentiate between social care and NHS funding boundaries. The measure covers older people aged 65+ on discharge from hospital who:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Would otherwise face an unnecessarily prolonged stay in acute in-patient care, or be permanently admitted to long term residential or nursing home care, or potentially use continuing NHS in-patient care; 2. Have a planned outcome of maximising independence and enabling them to resume living at home; 3. Are provided with care services on the basis of a multi-disciplinary assessment resulting in an individual support plan that involves active therapy, treatment or opportunity for recovery (with contributions from both health and social care); 4. Are to receive short-term interventions, typically lasting no longer than 6 weeks, and frequently as little as 1-2 weeks or less. <p>This new indicator relies on new data which will require piloting and is not likely to be available for reporting until October 2008. Comments from the consultation process will be taken into consideration as part of the development and piloting process.</p> |
| <p>NI 126 Early access for women to maternity services PSA 19</p> | <p>PCT/County</p> | <p>All women should access maternity services for a full health and social care assessment of needs, risks and choices by 12 completed weeks of their pregnancy to give them the full benefit of personalised maternity care and improve outcomes and experience for mother and baby. Reducing the percentage of women who access maternity services late through targeted outreach work for vulnerable and socially excluded groups will provide a focus on reducing the health inequalities these groups face whilst also guaranteeing choice to all pregnant women.</p> <p>Completion of the assessment empowers women, supporting them in making well informed decisions about their care throughout pregnancy, birth and postnatally. The national choice guarantees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • choice of how to access maternity care; • choice of type of antenatal care; • choice of place of birth; • choice of place of postnatal care. |

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| NI 127 Self reported experience of social care users PSA 19 | County | Social Care users' perceptions of services they receive are an essential aspect of assessing whether the personal outcomes that people want from care and support services are being delivered. |
| NI 128 User reported measure of respect and dignity in their treatment DH DSO | | The dignity of service users is fundamental to the provision of good services in both health and social care settings. This measure seeks to provide a high level understanding of whether service users feel that they are receiving care that does not diminish their dignity, affect their modesty and respects their human rights. It is vital that dignity is measured both in health and social care settings and so the measure will be part of the monitoring framework for both Primary Care Trusts and Local Authorities. |
| NI 129 End of life access to palliative care enabling people to choose to die at home DH DSO | PCT/County | To improve end of life care allowing more patients the choice of dying at home. Building on the Best made the commitment to offer all patients nearing the end of life, regardless of diagnosis, the same access to high quality palliative care so that they can choose if they wish to die at home. This requires effective care pathways to meet health and social care needs and preferences at the end of life. |
| NI 130 Social Care clients receiving Self Directed Support (Direct Payments and Individual Budgets) DH DSO | County | Self Directed Services, by which we mean direct payments and individual budgets, offer the individual client or carer greater flexibility in how their support is provided and ensure that their care and support package is directly responsive to their individual needs and wishes. |
| NI 131 Delayed transfers of care from hospitals DH DSO | PCT/County | This indicator measures the impact of hospital services (acute and non-acute) and community-based care in facilitating timely and appropriate discharge from all hospitals for all adults. This measures the ability of the whole system to ensure appropriate discharge from hospital for the entire adult population, and is an indicator of the effectiveness of the interface between health and social care services. |
| NI 132 Timeliness of social care assessment DH DSO | County | Users and carers should expect practical help and other support to arrive in a timely fashion soon after their problems have been referred to social services. Timeliness of assessment is of importance in policy terms, recognised as crucial by Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities and significant for people who use services. |

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| <p>NI 133 Timeliness of social care packages DH DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Users should expect practical help and other support to arrive in a timely fashion soon after their problems have been referred to social services. Timeliness of the delivery of care packages following social care assessment is of importance in policy terms, recognised as crucial by Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities and significant for people who use services for whom long delays in delivering the help and support they need can be detrimental.</p> |
| <p>NI 134 The number of emergency bed days per head of weighted population DH DSO</p> | <p>PCT/County</p> | <p>This is a measure of improved pro-active care of patients, particularly those with chronic conditions. Reducing the number of emergency bed days requires input from a range of stakeholders to avoid admissions and to ensure appropriate time in hospital. There is a clear measure of success and it requires improvements in performance from a range of organisations in health and social care to achieve it.</p> |
| <p>NI 135 Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information DH DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Support for carers is a key part of support for vulnerable people. Support for carers also enables carers to continue with their lives, families, work and contribution to their community. This measure provides a measurement of engagement with, and support to, carers.</p> |
| <p>NI 136 People supported to live independently through social services (all ages) PSA 18</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This provides a high-level indicator that signals the importance of costeffective, evidence-based, innovative approaches to supporting people to live independently in the community. The indicator covers all adults receiving any amount of care/support to live independently, both through care packages provided directly by the local authority, and including that provided through organisations that are Grant Funded. It includes both intensive support in the community and lower levels of care/support and is consistent with the wider direction and development of Our health, our care, our say of providing treatment and support in community settings and preventing or postponing the need for more intensive care packages or residential care. While not in itself outcome focused, it can be seen as offering a proxy for quality of life, and to some extent choice and control in that it indicates the proportion of adults supported to live as independently as possible.</p> |

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| <p>NI 137 Healthy life expectancy at age 65 PSA 17</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>People are living longer but healthy life expectancy is not increasing at the same rate. It is clearly desirable for increased life expectancy to be spent in good health. The measure uses a self-reported health assessment, applied to life expectancy data. This is thus in part a subjective measure and the meanings attached by respondents to the categories may have changed over time due to medical advances or other factors. However, it captures the effects of the full range of interventions to improve objective health status on subjective states of health, and thus whether efforts are being appropriately targeted at conditions or behaviours that improve people's lives. The methodology is well-established, with a baseline for local areas of 2001 from census data</p> |
| <p>NI 138 Satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood</p> <p>PSA 17</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>To capture a measure of satisfaction of how older people live their lives at the local level, reflecting the effectiveness of policies on housing supply, adaptation and support; and those relating to the local area – environment, crime, transport, facilities etc. This is a well-established question used in the English Housing Survey, which can give national baseline data. This measure is preferred to 'objective' measures of housing or neighbourhood conditions because it reflects what is important to people, and captures a wide range of influences.</p> |
| <p>NI 139 People over 65 who say that they receive the information, assistance and support needed to exercise choice and control to live independently</p> <p>PSA 17</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>The measure, based on a survey question to be asked of the whole local population in the Place Survey, seeks to assess how far older people in a locality are getting the support and services they need to live independently at home. It is designed to reflect a wider view of 'support' than simply a narrow definition of services provided by or via Social Services; and to capture the views of those, including potential future users, who are not necessarily current direct clients of a particular service as well as those who are. It will thus take account the views of the majority of older people who do not receive 'formal' services but are provided with support that they value from local government, its partners and the local community.</p> <p>The use of a survey question, rather than administrative records of particular services provided, allows any kind of relevant support to be taken into account, and for the assessment of the need for support and whether it has been available to come from citizens and clients rather than service providers. This reflects</p> |

**Tackling exclusion
and promoting
equality**

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| <p>NI 140 Fair treatment by local services PSA 15</p> | <p>Place Survey</p> | <p>Dignity and respect are recognised as key determinants of an individual's wellbeing. Fair treatment by others is a critical component of removing inequalities of process, which create unjust barriers to involvement in society as well as in the economy. As a moral and ethical principal, fair and equal treatment is one to which we should aspire but in addition, the low self-esteem and sense of identity that unfair treatment can create impacts on all areas of daily life – including your economic and civic participation, your mental well-being, your social relationships etc.</p> <p>Where appropriate local authorities are encouraged to consider this indicator in terms of equalities group(s)1 since individuals from equalities groups are more likely feel they have not been treated with respect.</p> |
| <p>NI 141 Number of vulnerable people achieving independent living CLG DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The aim is to measure the extent to which housing related support (Supporting People) helps people move on in a planned way to more independent living.</p> |
| <p>NI 142 Number of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living PSA 17</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To measure the extent to which the housing related support prevents service users from moving into institutional care.</p> |
| <p>NI 143 Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence PSA 16</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The indicator is intended to help improve accommodation outcomes for exoffenders, a key group at risk of social exclusion. It will also contribute to the wider reducing reoffending objective.</p> |
| <p>NI 144 Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence PSA 16</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The indicator is intended to help improve employment outcomes for exoffenders, a key group at risk of social exclusion. It will also contribute to the wider reducing reoffending objective.</p> |

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| NI 145 Adults with learning disabilities in settled accommodation PSA 16 | County | The indicator is intended to improve settled accommodation outcomes for adults with learning disabilities – a key group at risk of social exclusion. |
| NI 146 Adults with learning disabilities in employment PSA 16 | County | The indicator is intended to improve the employment outcomes for adults with learning disabilities – a key group at risk of social exclusion. |
| NI 147 Care leavers in suitable accommodation PSA 16 | County | The indicator measures accommodation outcomes for young adults formerly in care – a key group at risk of social exclusion. The indicator is intended to increase the proportion of former care leavers who are in suitable accommodation. This will help minimise the risk of care leavers being in unsuitable housing or becoming homeless. |
| NI 148 Care leavers in employment, education or training PSA 16 | County | The indicator measures levels of participation in education, employment or training (EET) for young adults formerly in care – a key group at risk of social exclusion. The indicator is part of the Social Exclusion PSA and is intended to drive improvements in long-term outcomes for care leavers, by ensuring they receive the support they need to access EET. |
| NI 149 Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in settled accommodation PSA 16 | County | The indicator is intended to improve settled accommodation outcomes for adults with mental health problems – a key group at-risk of social exclusion. |
| NI 150 Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment PSA 16 | County | The indicator is intended to measure improved employment outcomes for adults with mental health problems – a key group at-risk of social exclusion. |

Local economy

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| NI 151 Overall employment rate PSA 8 | District | This indicator measures a local area’s contribution towards the aspiration to achieve full employment, and, in combination with the indicator measuring the numbers of people on out of work benefits (152), it will help measure progress on reducing worklessness. |
| NI 152 Working age people on out of work benefits PSA 8 | District | This indicator will measure progress on reducing worklessness and, in combination with the indicator on the overall employment rate (NI 151), assesses a local area’s contribution towards the Government’s aspiration to achieve full employment. |

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| <p>NI 153 Working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods DWP DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This indicator will measure progress on reducing concentrations of worklessness within each LAA. It will be particularly useful where local authorities are in receipt of the Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF), eligibility for which was partly determined by the levels of neighbourhood employment deprivation within them. Areas might also wish to consider whether NI 151 or 152 are more appropriate, for example, where the majority of the LAA is made up from worst performing neighbourhoods, or where the gap between the worst neighbourhoods and the rest is not very wide. Some LAAs will not have any areas which meet the 'worst performing neighbourhoods' criterion. This indicator will not be appropriate in those areas. The indicator supports: CLG's strategy for regeneration and renewal, which aims to unlock potential in the most deprived communities through a focus on enterprise and employment; and DWP's employment PSA targets – to improve the employment rate of disadvantaged groups and places. The majority of areas identified by this indicator fall within DWP 'worst wards' and improvements within these places will directly contribute towards the delivery of DWP's worst wards target.</p> |
| <p>NI 154 Net additional homes provided PSA 20</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>Encourage a greater supply of new homes in England to address the long term housing affordability issue.</p> |
| <p>NI 155 Number of affordable homes delivered (gross) PSA 20</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>To promote an increase in the supply of affordable housing.</p> |
| <p>NI 156 Number of households living in Temporary Accommodation PSA 20</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>To monitor progress towards halving the number of households in temporary accommodation provided under the homelessness legislation from 101,000 households in Q4 2004 to 50,500 households by 2010.</p> |
| <p>NI 157 Processing of planning applications as measured against targets for 'major', 'minor' and 'other' application types CLG DSO</p> | <p>District/County/ National Parks</p> | <p>To ensure local planning authorities determine planning applications in a timely manner. This indicator measures the percentage of planning applications dealt with in a timely manner. Averaging out performance across very different types of application would render any target as meaningless. Therefore we have broken them down into four broad categories: major, minor, other, and a measure for all county matter applications. The fourth category only applies to county councils and those authorities who determine predominantly county level minerals and waste applications.</p> |

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| NI 158 % decent council homes CLG DSO | District | To measure progress in ensuring all council homes meet the decent homes standard. |
| NI 159 Supply of ready to develop housing sites CLG DSO | District | <p>Planning Policy Statement 3 requires Local Planning Authorities to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable sites for housing through their Local Development Framework. To ensure there is a continuous 5 year supply, authorities should monitor the supply of deliverable sites on an annual basis, through their Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR).</p> <p>This indicator supports PPS3, and links to the AMR requirement, as a means of ensuring that a 5 year supply of deliverable sites is being identified and maintained.</p> <p>Authorities should already have demonstrated a 5 year supply of deliverable sites, as required by PPS3. An advice note, explaining how authorities can do this is available on the PINS website at http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/advice_for_insp/advice_produced_by_dclg.htm</p> <p>To ensure that plans maintain a continuous approach to housing delivery; as well as regular monitoring through AMRs, authorities are also required to collect evidence of sites with potential for housing by undertaking Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments.</p> |
| NI 160 Local Authority tenants' satisfaction with landlord services CLG DSO | County | To encourage delivery of good housing management services by local authorities where they retain ownership of council housing (covering management retention of LAs and those with ALMOs). This will help make sure authorities and management organisations focus on effective delivery of those core services which matter most to tenants (customer services, responsiveness, involvement opportunities and quality of service, including performance on lettings, repairs, rent collection and tenancy & estate management). |
| NI 161 Learners achieving a Level 1 qualification in literacy PSA 2 | | Improving basic literacy levels and other skills activities related directly to economic development in which local authorities have an important role. |
| NI 162 Learners achieving an Entry Level 3 qualification in numeracy PSA 2 | County | Improving basic numeracy levels and other skills activities related directly to economic development in which local authorities have an important role. |
| NI 163 Working age population qualified to at least Level 2 or higher PSA 2 | Regional LSC | This indicator is needed because of the important role local authorities have with regard to economic development and the key part which skills and qualifications play in supporting economic development. |

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| <p>NI 164 Working age population qualified to at least Level 3 or higher PSA 2</p> | <p>Regional LSC</p> | <p>This indicator is needed because of the important role local authorities have with regard to economic development and the key part which skills and qualifications play in supporting economic development.</p> |
| <p>NI 165 Working age population qualified to at least Level 4 or higher PSA 2</p> | <p>Regional LSC</p> | <p>This indicator is needed because of the important role local authorities have with regard to economic development and the key part which skills and qualifications play in supporting economic development.</p> |
| <p>NI 166 Average earnings of employees in the area BERR DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>While Gross Value Added per job can be used in many areas to measure productivity, the geographical scope does not allow it to be used for all local authorities. Earnings per job is a suitable proxy that can, ie measurement of earnings allows all local authorities to monitor a rough proxy for productivity. Used with the employment rate this indicator allows local areas to make a broad assessment of their economic output.</p> |
| <p>NI 167 Congestion – average journey time per mile during the morning peak PSA 5</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To monitor the level of congestion during morning peak times. Congestion is one of the four shared transport priorities. It impacts on people's quality of life, imposes significant and increasing economic costs as identified in the Eddington Report, and relates to other important priorities including air quality and climate change. The indicator contributes to the evidence about how well an authority is performing its network management duties. Congestion is a consequence of high volumes of traffic on particular roads at particular times of day, and is typically most acute going into towns during the morning peak. This means that congestion is a local phenomenon, experienced and perceived locally by a majority of people across the country. This indicator takes advantage of recent technological developments to obtain an unprecedented level of detail about traffic conditions. It is an outcome based indicator, since it directly measures journey times. It can be tracked over time to see how an authority is managing the road network, and how well it is managing the impact of changing demand for travel, and to assess the impact of its planned improvement. Consequently, the indicator enables an evidence-based, targeted approach to tackling congestion. However, the congestion indicators for different areas are not directly comparable. This is partly due to the methodology used, but partly because different areas have very different road networks and performance on them cannot easily be compared. The key use of the congestion indicator is to track an individual authority's performance. The indicator, as calculated by authorities in the largest urban areas, forms the national Public Service Agreement (PSA) target for urban congestion.</p> |

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| <p>NI 168 Principal roads where maintenance should be considered DfT DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Provides an indication of the proportion of principal road carriageway where maintenance should be considered. This is a significant indicator of the state of the highways asset.</p> |
| <p>NI 169 Non-principal roads where maintenance should be considered DfT DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Provides an indication of the proportion of B and C-class road carriageways where maintenance should be considered. This is a significant indicator of the state of the highways asset.</p> |
| <p>NI 170 Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years CLG DSO</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>To gauge the success of local authorities in facilitating the re-use of brown field land as a contribution to regeneration and economic growth.</p> |
| <p>NI 171 VAT registration rate BERR DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>To measure the business start-up rate for each local area. There are clear benefits to local economies of having vibrant start-up markets. It creates competitive pressure and drives up business performances as well as the provision of variety of goods and services.</p> |
| <p>NI 172 VAT registered businesses in the area showing growth BERR DSO</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>To show the strength of the small business sector by monitoring employment growth within existing small businesses. Existing indicators measure new business formation and survival rates of businesses, but there is no current measure of the performance within surviving businesses. This indicator looks at the proportion of small businesses that have achieved some employment growth within the year. It is a measure of dynamism within firms and not an indicator of the overall change in employment.</p> |

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| <p>NI 173 People falling out of work and on to incapacity benefits DWP DSO</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>The cross-government strategy on Health, Work and Well-being, led in England by DWP, DH and HSE, seeks to improve the health of working age people and ensure that people with health conditions or disabilities are able to enter, remain in or quickly return to work. The strategy is central to the Government's aspirations of full employment and improved health and well-being for all. We know that work is generally good for people's health and long-term well-being. The Strategy is a recognition that if we are to achieve our aspiration, we need to do more than simply support benefit recipients into employment – we need to help them stay in and succeed in work and to prevent people from losing their jobs and needing to claim benefits in the first place. With the challenges that an ageing population presents it will also be important that workers remain healthy to enable them to work to an older age.</p> <p>Although much work is happening at a national level, we are very conscious that the Strategy will not be successful without the involvement of key players at a local level.</p> <p>Key partners such as LAs, Jobcentre Plus, HSE, NHS trusts, employers and the Voluntary Sector working together locally have the potential to bring about marked improvement in this area. They can, for example, focus on ensuring that workplaces are healthier and safer; the implementation of better sickness absence management procedures; earlier/improved availability of appropriate health interventions; and improved availability of workplace adaptations and return to work support for workers.</p> <p>Local authorities can provide a stimulus for joint working on this agenda at a local level, bringing partners together and focusing their attention.</p> <p>This indicator helps monitor the impact of such activity to reduce the numbers of people leaving work and moving on to incapacity benefits as a result of health conditions and disabilities.</p> |
| <p>NI 174 Skills gaps in the current workforce reported by employers DIUS DSO</p> | <p>Regional LSC</p> | <p>This indicator helps understand whether employer skills needs are being met, and is directly related to economic development in which local authorities have an important role.</p> |

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| <p>NI 175 Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling DfT DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>This indicator monitors the fostering of social inclusion through access to core services and facilities via non-private modes of transport, which may include, but is not limited to: public transport; demand responsive transport; walking; and cycling. It is a key social inclusion and quality of life outcome. The indicator cuts across a number of service areas and can assist how they are planned and delivered.</p> |
| <p>NI 176 Working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes) DfT DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Information on the accessibility of sites of employment to population of working age by public transport, demand responsive transport, walking and cycling to enable local authorities to direct interventions (transport and planning measures related to both economic and residential sites) to encourage economic growth and reduce social exclusion.</p> |
| <p>NI 177 Local bus passenger journeys originating in the authority area DfT DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Bus patronage is a key outcome of the partnerships between local authorities and bus operators, which together play an important role in delivering better local transport services and are supported by approximately £2.5bn of public funding per year. Bus patronage can also be a key marker of the level of accessibility to services and congestion. Local authorities can make major contributions to improving bus patronage through tendered services, the management of their road networks and giving priority to bus passengers. The change to include light rail (but not heavy rail) will align this indicator with the national PSA target to increase bus and light rail patronage.</p> |
| <p>NI 178 Bus services running on time DfT DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Bus punctuality is a key outcome of the partnerships between local authorities and bus operators, which together, play an important role in delivering better local transport services and are supported by approximately £2.5bn of public funding per year. Bus punctuality is also a key marker of the level of congestion. Local authorities can make major contributions to improving bus punctuality by the management of their road networks and giving priority to bus passengers. Improved bus punctuality not only benefits bus passengers but also can help attract more travellers to buses and hence reduce road congestion.</p> |

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| <p>NI 179 Value for money – total net value of on-going cash-releasing value for money gains that have impacted since the start of the 2008-9 financial year</p> <p>CLG DSO</p> | <p>District/County</p> | <p>All parts of the public sector need to continue to seek and implement ways to deliver higher quality public services with the resources that are available. This means enhancing value for money and the whole public sector has been set a target of achieving at least 3% per annum value for money gains during the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review period, all of which should be cash-releasing, i.e. free up resources that can be redeployed elsewhere.</p> <p>The response to pressure on available resources should be to seek greater value for money, rather than to simply reduce the effectiveness of public services. Therefore, this indicator records the value of ongoing net cash-releasing value for money gains achieved by councils. This is same as the figure for total cumulative cashable efficiency gains that until now has been reported through the Annual Efficiency Statement (which is being rescinded).</p> |
| <p>NI 180 Changes in Housing Benefit/ Council Tax Benefit entitlements within the year DWP DSO</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>To ensure that customers receive the correct amount of Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit. This will contribute to reducing both child and pensioner poverty and will reduce fraud and error, thereby saving taxpayers' money. The total cost of HB/CTB is £19bn of which we estimate that 1.4% is underpaid and 5.5% is overpaid. The majority of both underpayment and overpayment is a result of customers undergoing changes in their circumstances during the life of the claim. In order to ensure that benefit remains correct, local authorities need to ensure they are informed of all these changes.</p> |

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| <p>NI 181 Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events DWP DSO</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>HB/CTB of £19bn is paid to over 5 million low income households. Delays in the administration of these benefits can impact on some of the most vulnerable people in our society by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading to rent arrears and evictions • Preventing access to housing because landlords are reluctant to rent to HB customers • Acting as a deterrent to people moving off benefits into work because of the disruption to their claim <p>If HB/CTB customers receive a prompt service from their local authority there are positive outcomes across a range of agendas specifically reducing the number of people living in poverty, reducing homelessness and supporting people into work. An indicator similar to this has helped to deliver significant improvements in recent years, but many customers still have to wait longer than five weeks for their claims to be decided.</p> <p>This indicator is designed to ensure that local authorities deal promptly with both new claims to HB and CTB and changes of circumstances reported by customers receiving those benefits. The indicator supports DWP's DSO 6 and is complemented by the Right Benefit indicator (165) which is designed to ensure that the benefit in payment is correct.</p> |
| <p>NI 182 Satisfaction of businesses with local authority regulation services BERR</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>The continuing success of the UK economy depends on having a genuinely business friendly environment. As markets become more competitive, more must be done to ensure the right conditions are in place to enable businesses and individuals to respond to new opportunities and incentives. Improving the quality of regulation is important including how it is enforced and administered. Local authorities carry out 80% of inspections on businesses and have direct, day-to-day relationships with them. This indicator measures the experience of businesses who have dealt with regulatory services.</p> |

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| <p>NI 183 Impact of local authority regulatory services on the fair trading environment BERR DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>The indicator measures outcomes of activities carried out by local authorities in order to create /maintain a fair trading environment for business and consumers. Activities include enforcement action to remedy unfair trading practices and education and awareness-raising through provision of advice and assistance to consumers and business, by local authorities (Trading Standards Services). This action by local authorities contributes to the national objectives of creating the right conditions for business to succeed. For example, targeting problem traders increases confidence in markets and provides a level playing field for business to compete fairly. Increasing consumer confidence and knowledge empowers consumers as citizens and encourages business to innovate. The measure underpins an intelligence-led approach, including through the implementation of the National Intelligence Model in Trading Standards Services. Measurement will allow a strategic assessment of how well markets are working for consumers and fair trading business and where more needs to be done.</p> |
| <p>NI 184 Food establishments in the area which are broadly compliant with food hygiene law</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>To protect public health by ensuring food is safe and fit to eat by monitoring local authorities' performance in increasing compliance in food establishments with food law. This is a proxy indicator which measures effectiveness of local authority food safety interventions on food safety compliance as opposed to measuring inputs such as inspections. Food hygiene was identified as a national regulatory priority in the recent Rogers Review recommendations which were accepted in full by the government.</p> |

Environmental sustainability

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| <p>NI 185 CO2 reduction from Local Authority operations PSA 27</p> | <p>District/County</p> | <p>Action by local authorities is likely to be critical to the achievement of Government's climate change objectives. The public sector is in a key position to lead on CO2 emissions reduction by setting a behavioural and strategic example to the private sector and the communities they serve. The manner in which the local authority delivers its functions can achieve CO2 emissions reductions. The aim of this indicator is to measure the progress of local authorities to reduce CO2 emissions from the relevant buildings and transport used to deliver its functions and to encourage them to demonstrate leadership on tackling climate change.</p> <p>Measurement against this indicator will require each LA to calculate their CO2 emissions from analysis of the energy and fuel use in their relevant buildings and transport, including where these services have been outsourced. The Carbon Trust currently provides support to LAs to guide them through the process of calculating carbon footprints and to help them develop carbon reduction plans.</p> |
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| <p>NI 186 Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area PSA 27</p> | <p>District/County</p> | <p>Action by local authorities is likely to be critical to the achievement of Government's climate change objectives. Local authorities are uniquely placed to provide vision and leadership to local communities by raising awareness and to influence behaviours. In addition, through their powers and responsibilities (housing, planning, local transport and powers to promote well-being) and by working with their Local Strategic Partnership they can have significant influence over emissions in their local areas.</p> <p>In the Climate Change Programme 2006, the Government stated its commitment to ensure the local Government framework will include an appropriate focus on action on climate change, sufficient to incentivise more authorities to reach the levels of the best. The Government also committed to give greater flexibility to deliver on national priorities in the most cost effective way for that locality.</p> <p>The proposed indicator will rely on centrally produced statistics to measure end user CO2 emissions in the Local Area from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business and Public Sector, • Domestic housing, and • Road transport <p>This data is already captured and analysed to produce area by area carbon emissions per capita. Analysis carried out by AEA Energy and Environment has confirmed that the data available for the construction of this local area Climate Change Indicator are sufficiently robust with relatively low levels of uncertainty. The percentage reduction in CO2 per capita in each LA will be reported annually. The statistics for 2005, the most recent data available, will be used as the baseline.</p> <p>UK Government statisticians currently classify the data as experimental statistics. However, Defra is developing a work programme to obtain classification of the data as a full National Statistic from November 2008. The National Statistics published in 2008 will comprise of the 2006 data which will be compared to the 2005 baseline year.</p> |
| <p>NI 187 Tackling fuel poverty – people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating Defra DSO</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>To measure progress in tackling fuel poverty through the improved energy efficiency of households inhabited by people claiming income based benefits.</p> |

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| <p>NI 188 Adapting to climate change PSA 27</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>To ensure local authority preparedness to manage risks to service delivery, the public, local communities, local infrastructure, businesses and the natural environment from a changing climate, and to make the most of new opportunities. The indicator measures progress on assessing and managing climate risks and opportunities, and incorporating appropriate action into local authority and partners' strategic planning.</p> <p>The impacts might include increases in flooding, temperature, drought and extreme weather events. These could create risks and opportunities such as: impacts to transport infrastructure from melting roads or buckling rails, increases in tourism, increased damage to buildings from storms, impacts on local ecosystems and biodiversity, scope to grow new crops, changing patterns of disease, impacts on planning and the local economy and public health.</p> <p>Examples of the processes, tools and evidence that could be used to reach the various levels have been included. However, this list is not exhaustive and any appropriate methodology can be used.</p> |
| <p>NI 189 Flood and coastal erosion risk management Defra DSO</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>To record the progress of local authorities in delivering agreed actions to implement long term flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM) plans.</p> |
| <p>NI 190 Achievement in meeting standards for the control system for animal health Defra DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>It is intended that an indicator measuring the degree to which a local authority is meeting the standards of performance agreed in the Animal Health and Welfare Framework Agreement will be introduced from 2009/10. The Framework Agreement is currently being reviewed and the proposed indicator will reflect the outcome of this review.</p> |
| <p>NI 191 Residual household waste per household Defra DSO</p> | <p>District/WCA/WDA</p> | <p>In line with the position of waste reduction at the top of the waste hierarchy, the Government wishes to see a year on year reduction in the amount of residual waste (through a combination of less overall waste and more reuse, recycling and composting of the waste that households produce). Local authorities have an important role to play in assisting their residents to reduce waste (as well as encouraging sorting of waste for recycling, re-use, home composting and other forms of home treatment of waste).</p> <p>This indicator monitors an authority's performance in reducing the amount of waste that is sent to landfill, incineration or energy recovery.</p> |

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| <p>NI 192 Household waste recycled and composted Defra DSO</p> | <p>District/WCA/WDA</p> | <p>The indicator measures percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion. This is a key measure of local authorities' progress in moving management of household waste up the hierarchy, consistent with the Government's national strategy for waste management. The Government expects local authorities to maximise the percentage of waste reused, recycled and composted.</p> |
| <p>NI 193 Municipal waste land filled Defra DSO</p> | <p>District/WCA/WDA</p> | <p>To measure the proportion of municipal waste landfilled. The Government's strategy on waste is to move waste management up the waste hierarchy and divert an increasing proportion of waste away from landfill.</p> |
| <p>NI 194 Level of air quality – reduction in NOx and primary PM10 emissions through local authority's estate and operations. PSA 28</p> | <p>District/County</p> | <p>The aim of this indicator is to identify authorities that are proactive in minimising air pollution emissions from their estate and operations. Local authorities have experience of managing air pollution under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 in particular areas where air quality objectives are being, or are likely to be, exceeded. However, PM10 and NOx are two of the more prevalent pollutants, and the Government needs to do more to tackle these. As with NI185, which targets CO2 emissions from local authority operations, NI194 will enable local authorities to lead by example. It will also encourage them to tackle PM10 and NOx at the point of emission in order to improve air quality across their entire area, not just in air quality hotspots (or air quality management areas). The manner in which a local authority delivers its powers and duties can achieve PM10 and NOx reductions. Co-benefits, as well as trade-offs, for both this indicator and NI185 can be realised by local authorities through the use of the associated emissions tool. Measurement against this indicator will require each local authority to calculate their PM10 and NOx emissions from analysis of the energy and fuel use in their relevant buildings and transport, including where these services have been outsourced. The tool to be used to calculate these emissions is available at: www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/local/indicator.htm</p> |
| <p>NI 195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting) Defra DSO</p> | <p>District</p> | <p>The percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting that fall below an acceptable level. Reducing unacceptable levels of litter, detritus, fly-posting and graffiti forms a key part of Government's 'Cleaner Safer Greener Communities'. Through the improved management information delivered to authorities by the indicator, they should aim to reduce the score year-on-year.</p> |

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| <p>NI 196 Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping Defra DSO</p> | <p>District/WCA's</p> | <p>Reducing the incidents of illegally dumped waste or 'fly-tipping' forms a key part of Government's Cleaner Safer Greener Communities work and its Waste Strategy for England which was published in May 2007.</p> <p>Through the management information collected through the Flycapture database, local authorities should aim to reduce the total number of flytipping incidents year on year. The data collected is also a key evidence base for formulation of national policy.</p> <p>There are direct links to Community and Local Government's priority 5 – transforming the environment, and to priority 4 – safer communities because of the links between local environmental quality and people's perceptions of personal safety.</p> <p>Defra has been developing a strategy to help deal with the problem of fly-tipping which has five strands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring better prevention, detection and enforcement of fly tipping and other forms of illegal waste dumping. The Government is of the firm belief that more effort spent on these aspects will mean less needs to be spent on clear-up and will result in cost savings; • making existing legislation more usable and effective; • extending the range of powers available in the toolkit so that the Agency and local authorities can be more flexible when dealing with fly tipping; • improving the data and knowledge base so that existing resources can be better targeted; and • ensuring the Environment Agency and local authorities can do their job as effectively as possible and ensuring that waste producers take responsibility for having their waste legally managed. |
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| <p>NI 197 Improved local biodiversity – active management of local sites PSA 28</p> | <p>District/County</p> | <p>To measure the performance of Local Authorities for biodiversity by assessing the implementation of positive conservation management of Local Sites. There are more than 36,000 Local Sites in England representing a significant proportion of the country's biodiversity. Local Site systems are operated by Local Sites Partnerships of which Local Authorities should be the lead partner. The implementation of positive conservation management serves as a widely accepted and cost effective proxy for assessing improvements in biodiversity. Monitoring by ecological survey would be burdensome and unlikely to identify improvements in biodiversity during the reporting period. The indicator will assess the performance of Local Authorities with regards to Local Sites and consequently their wider performance for biodiversity (in turn contributing to wider environmental quality). This indicator may also have the effect of providing secondary benefits such as by encouraging wider public access to Local Sites and promoting them for educational purposes.</p> |
| <p>NI 198 Children travelling to school – mode of travel usually used DfT DSO</p> | <p>County</p> | <p>Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.</p> |
| <p>NI 199 Children and Young People's satisfaction with parks and play areas</p> | | |