

Indicator	How measured	How defined
NI 1 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area PSA 21	Place Survey	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
NI 2 % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood PSA 21	Place Survey	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
NI 3 Civic participation in the local area PSA 15	Place Survey	<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</p> <p>terms of an equalities group(s)<sup>1</sup> 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><sup>1</sup>Equalities areas: gender, ethnicity, disability, age, religion and belief, and sexual orientation</p>

<b>NI 4 % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality</b> PSA 21	Place Survey	<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>
<b>NI 6 Participation in regular volunteering</b> CO DSO	Place Survey	<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>
<b>NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour</b> PSA 23	Place Survey	<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>
<b>NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police</b> PSA 23	Place Survey	<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>

<b>NI 23 Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity</b> HO DSO	Place Survey	<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>
<b>NI 27 Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police</b> HO DSO	Place Survey	<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.</p> <p>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>
<b>NI 35 Building resilience to violent extremism</b> PSA 26	District	<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.</p> <p>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><b>NI 37 Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area</b> 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.</p> <p>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>
<p><b>NI 41 Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem</b> 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</p>

<p><b>NI 42 Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem</b> 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><b>NI 185 CO2 reduction from Local Authority operations</b> 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>
<p><b>NI 187 Tackling fuel poverty – people receiving income based benefits living</b></p>	<p>District</p>	

<b>in homes with a low energy efficiency rating</b> Defra DSO		To measure progress in tackling fuel poverty through the improved energy efficiency of households inhabited by people claiming income based benefits.
<b>NI 188 Adapting to climate change</b> PSA 27	District	<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>
<b>NI 189 Flood and coastal erosion risk management</b> Defra DSO	District	To record the progress of local authorities in delivering agreed actions to implement long term flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM) plans.
<b>NI 191 Residual household waste per household</b> Defra DSO	District/WCA/WDA	<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>
<b>NI 192 Household waste recycled and composted</b> Defra DSO	District/WCA/WDA	<p>The indicator measures percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion.</p> <p>This is a key measure of local authorities' progress in moving management of</p>
<b>NI 193 Municipal waste land filled</b> Defra DSO	District/WCA/WDA	To measure the proportion of municipal waste landfilled. The Government's strategy on waste is to move waste management up the waste hierarchy and

<p><b>NI 194 Level of air quality – reduction in NOx and primary PM10 emissions</b></p> <p><b>through local authority's estate and operations. PSA 28</b></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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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: <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/local/indicator.htm">www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/local/indicator.htm</a></p>
<p><b>NI 195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting) Defra DSO</b></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.</p> <p>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>

<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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• making existing legislation more usable and effective;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• improving the data and knowledge base so that existing resources can be better targeted; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>NI 197 Improved local biodiversity – active management of local sites</b> 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>
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Other Indicator's	How Measured	How Defined
<p><b>NI 7 Environment for a thriving third sector</b> 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. 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>

<p><b>NI 13 Migrants English language skills and knowledge</b> 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>
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<b>NI 15 Serious violent crime rate</b> PSA 23	CDRP	<p>Serious violent crime is defined as the following:</p> <p>HOCRs code Offence</p> <p>1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 Homicide and Child Destruction</p> <p>Note new offence of corporate manslaughter is NOT included</p> <p>2 Attempted Murder</p> <p>5A, 5B, 5C, 8F</p> <p>8H</p> <p>Wounding or other act endangering life, and Grievous Bodily Harm without intent, ( Including racially and religiously aggravated)</p>
<b>NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate</b> PSA 23	CDRP	<p>Serious acquisitive crime is defined as the following:</p> <p>HOCRs code Offence</p> <p>28 Burglary in a dwelling</p> <p>29 Aggravated burglary in a dwelling</p> <p>34A Robbery of Business Property</p> <p>34B Robbery of Personal Property</p> <p>48 Theft or Unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle</p> <p>37/2 Aggravated Vehicle Taking</p> <p>45 Theft from a Vehicle</p>
<b>NI 18 Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision</b> PSA 23	County	<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"> <li>• Actual rate of re-offending: Number of offenders in probation caseload that re-offend/number of offenders in probation caseload</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Percentage difference between actual and predicted rates: (Actual rate – predicted rate)/predicted rate))*100. A negative answer therefore relates to a reduction in re-offending</li> <li>• This percentage difference between actual and predicted rates of reoffending is then tested for statistical significance.</li> </ul>

<p><b>NI 19 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders</b> 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 a good proxy for the national picture against this PSA.</p>
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<p><b>NI 24 Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with antisocial behaviour</b> 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><b>NI 25 Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour</b> 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>

<b>NI 26 Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence</b> PSA 23	County	<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.</p> <p>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>
<b>NI 28 Serious knife crime rate</b> HO DSO	Police Force area	<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"> <li>• Shotguns;</li> <li>• Handguns;</li> <li>• Rifles;</li> <li>• Imitation firearms;</li> <li>• Unidentified firearms;</li> <li>• Others: Other firearms include, air weapons, disguised firearms, machine guns, stun guns, BB guns, other specified weapons (notably paintball guns).</li> </ul> <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>
<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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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/</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 cohort would be if they either died or left the jurisdiction of England and Wales.</li> </ul>

<b>NI 31 Re-offending rate of registered sex offenders</b> PSA 23	Police Force area/BCU	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
<b>NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence</b> PSA 23	CDRP	<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>
<b>NI 33 Arson incidents</b> HO DSO	Fire & Rescue Authority	<p>Deliberate fire is any primary fire where the cause of fire is suspected nonaccidental.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary fire is any fire involving casualties, rescue or escape OR any fire</li> </ul>
<b>NI 34 Domestic violence – murder</b> PSA 23	CDRP?	<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"> <li>• Spouse (inc. civil partner)</li> <li>• Common law spouse or cohabiting partner</li> <li>• Ex-spouse, ex-common law spouse or ex-cohabiting partner</li> <li>• Boyfriend/girlfriend</li> <li>• Ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend</li> <li>• Adulterous relationship</li> </ul>

<b>NI 36 Protection against terrorist attack</b> PSA 26	CDRP	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.
<b>NI 38 Drug-related (Class A) offending rate</b> PSA 25	County	<p>Drug misuse, particularly of the Class A drugs heroin and cocaine/crack is strongly associated with crime and offending.</p> <p>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’.</p> <p>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>
<b>NI 48 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents</b> DfT DSO	County	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.
<b>NI 49 Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties, excluding precautionary checks</b> CLG DSO	Fire & Rescue Authority	<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”.</p> <p>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>
<b>NI 143 Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence</b> PSA 16	County	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.
<b>NI 144 Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of</b>	County	The indicator is intended to help improve employment outcomes for exoffenders,

their order or licence PSA 16		a key group at risk of social exclusion. It will also contribute to the wider reducing reoffending objective.
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 158 % decent council homes CLG DSO	District	To measure progress in ensuring all council homes meet the decent homes standard.
NI 167 Congestion – average journey time per mile during the morning peak PSA 5	County	<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>

<b>NI 168 Principal roads where maintenance should be considered</b> DfT DSO	County	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.
<b>NI 169 Non-principal roads where maintenance should be considered</b> DfT DSO	County	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.
<b>NI 175 Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling</b> DfT DSO	County	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.
<b>NI 176 Working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes)</b> DfT DSO	County	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.
<b>NI 177 Local bus passenger journeys originating in the authority area</b> DfT DSO	County	<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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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><b>NI 186 Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area PSA</b></p> <p>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"> <li>• Business and Public Sector,</li> <li>• Domestic housing, and</li> <li>• Road transport</li> </ul> <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>
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<p><b>NI 198 Children travelling to school – mode of travel usually used</b> 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>
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