

Leicester's Local Area Agreement



Annual Review: April 2006 – March 2007
Self Assessment

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Self Assessment

Introduction

This self-assessment of the first year of Leicester's LAA is designed to highlight both our achievements and the challenges we face.

General Observations

The LAA has undoubtedly provided a much greater focus for partnership working in the city. Early indications are that the changes introduced to enable both the development and delivery of the LAA in Leicester will make a significant contribution to improved performance and meeting of outcomes.

Having said that, and as previously reported at the first six month review, there has still been no evidence of efficiency improvements as a consequence of introducing the LAA. On the contrary, it has necessitated a considerable amount of additional investment. While much of this investment is likely to be 'transitional' and efficiencies may well be generated when we are able to pool more funding streams, jointly commission more work and consolidate the Council's accountable body function, the pressures this additional workload have generated need to be recognised.

We would also like to register a concern in so far as the ODPM guidance for the LAA refresh published in March 2006 and the recently published DCLG white paper 'Strong & Prosperous Communities' appear to increase the level of centralised 'prescription' of LAA's, potentially diminishing the scope for local discretion and determination. This move does not sit well with the originally stated intentions of the LAA.

Driving Principles and Cross Cutting Themes: Our critical success factors

We identified seven key themes for the development and delivery of our LAA. While these themes are closely interrelated, they will each make a major contribution to the success of our LAA.

When we refer to these themes as cross-cutting, we mean that they will cut both vertically and horizontally through the LAA. Cutting vertically, in the sense that they are common themes throughout the 'hierarchy' of the LAA (vision, outcomes, design and delivery) and are mirrored in our governance arrangements. Cutting horizontally, in the sense that they cut across the four LAA blocks.

Community Cohesion: Learning to live together

- Continue to receive national recognition for our work on community cohesion (e.g. cited in Local Government White Paper – 'Strong and prosperous communities')
- New Arrivals Strategy for Leicester launched in June to achieve the smooth settlement and harmonious integration of new arrivals in Leicester
- Working to identify and adopt improved measures for community cohesion
- Working to develop appropriate tools to ensure that community cohesion is fully embedded in LAA design and delivery
- NRF resources allocated to support improved community cohesion in the city

Tackling deprivation: Narrowing our gaps

- 20 LSOA's in bottom 5% nationally identified as priority areas for NR
- Floor Target Action Plans for 7 struggling NR floor targets
- Introduced commissioning approach for 2006/8 NRF programme
- NRF programme for 2006/7 achieved spend within agreed carry forward level with high level of outputs delivered
- Introduced Neighbourhood Management pilots covering NR priority areas (except Braunstone, where we are looking to align NDC delivery plan and LAA)

Neighbourhood Working: Delivering where it matters

- Neighbourhood Management pilots funded through Neighbourhood Element operational in 5 areas of the city.
- Neighbourhood Management Boards established in all 5 areas, with good resident involvement facilitated by partnership working between VAL staff and the Neighbourhood Managers.
- Second drafts of neighbourhood delivery plans for each neighbourhood have been produced.
- Plans to develop neighbourhood strategy for the city by summer 2007

Sustainability: Thinking to the future

- Commissioned work to make recommendations on how sustainability is embedded in our LAA
- Recommendation to create post of 'Head of Sustainability' agreed
- Will look to drive recently adopted Climate Change Strategy through the LAA, with NRF funding agreed to support this
- Preliminary work on Leicester's Sustainable Community Strategy underway (refresh of Strategy for Leicester)

Equalities & Diversity: Breaking down barriers and building bridges

- Commissioned work in 2006/7 to ensure equality and diversity is embedded in our LAA, with further work commissioned for 2007/8 to consolidate this.
- Equality Impact Assessment screening reports undertaken on both LAA processes (e.g. floor target action plans & commissioning) and interventions (e.g. specifications for NRF delivery)
- Agreed to appoint Equality and Diversity Champions for each of the four delivery groups

Community Engagement: Clients, customers & citizens

- Five Area Committees operating in the city with meetings scheduled for a further three (post 31st March 2007)
- Multi agency police Joint Action Groups for each local policing unit operating to speedily address local community safety issues

- The Community Empowerment Network now has a contract.
- Progress is being made towards a better understanding of community and stakeholder engagement and some of this is now starting to be commissioned, notably within the Children and Young People's block. There are still concerns about organisational capacity as much needs to be done.
- The CEN Review of Neighbourhood Representatives has been completed with the new representatives taking up their places at the Leicester Partnership and, where appropriate, Area Committees.
- The Review of Communities of Interest / Identity has yet to be concluded. This is a cause of some concern within the VCS who would like to see this matter returned to the VCS for resolution since it leaves the VCS without a full quota of representatives.
- A single non emergency phone number (101) up and running across the city

Transforming Services: Improving the way we work

- Looking to roll out best practice from NRF and other areas (evidence based planning and outcome focussed strategic commissioning) throughout LAA and into mainstream service design and delivery
- Work underway to develop commissioning framework for the LAA
- Increased focus on public satisfaction and responsive neighbourhood based service delivery
- Shared Learning and Good Practice has been widely disseminated from the Final Evaluation of the NRF Programme 2004/06

Statement of Voluntary and Community Sector Engagement

- VCS representatives are engaged in decision making structures, processes and delivery of the LAA.
- The review of representatives as previously mentioned could potentially increase the range, spread and number of CEN reps, particularly in the blocks and through representation on the Area Committees.
- Commissioning and NRF priority targets - whilst the move towards commissioning and the meeting of priority NRF targets has been time and resource consuming the VCS has responded positively to the Invitation to Tender, although this has not necessarily translated into actual tenders and the winning of contracts. As yet an analysis has not been undertaken as to how well the VCS have fared compared with other sectors, partners and the previous

round of NRF funding. Of particular positive note is the reintroduction of NRF Small Grants for Cross Cutting and Health Improvement. In addition CYP under spend has been dispersed via Small Grants. The CYP Block Sums were also well received by smaller PQQ list VCS groups unable to tender for larger contracts. Whilst there are still concerns that the VCS have limited ability or opportunity to deliver on NRF priority targets small grants and block sums enable the VCS to make a contribution and allow opportunity for innovation.

- Compact - expected to be approved by Cabinet in February.

Governance and Performance Management Arrangements

- New Leicester Partnership Structure established and functioning well
- The four delivery groups have taken responsibility for agreeing priorities, designing interventions, commissioning services and driving performance in their respective blocks
- Sub groups of the Executive (e.g. Skills & Knowledge, Information and Performance) playing key role
- Continuing to improve infrastructural support for partnership working in the city (e.g. skills & knowledge programme, Community Empowerment Network, creation of Director of Partnerships and reconfiguration of officer support to the partnership completed)
- New Performance Management System (Performance Plus) operational (and used to generate LAA six month and annual performance report)
- Working with partners to improve data supply and quality, with a particular focus on small area geographies and demographic data

Progress Towards Outcomes

The following analysis of progress towards outcomes in the four blocks of the LAA is drawn from the full performance reports for the blocks (Appendix 1a,,b,c,&d). The emphasis of this analysis is on highlighting risk of failing to achieve outcomes by the end of the agreement. Positive achievements and issues concerning performance data are also reported.

Children and Young People Block

Capacity Issues

The LCYPSP, which is chaired by the Council's Director of Children and Young People's Services, meets regularly and has begun to strengthen accountability and decision-making through the development of an Every Child Matters themed partnership structure. This includes a Joint Commissioning Board, which is taking on more responsibility for delivery of the C&YP block.

There has been learning from the first year of commissioning with the NRF and these lessons have been used to improve performance this year. LCYPSP is developing a strategy for joint commissioning. This will focus on developing best practice for commissioning in children's services and consider how the capacity and skills are grown to ensure that performance management and management of performance is integral to the commissioning cycle. The strategy will have clear and shared principles that will recognise the contribution of all partner agencies and the quest to obtain high quality universal and targeted services that are value for money.

Partnership working between the LA and the PCT is secured through key relationships and posts. Service mapping work is already underway in both the statutory and voluntary sectors and this will support future discussions around, for example, using Health Act flexibilities to pool budgets.

The City has a massive transformation agenda for Children and Young People and is constantly balancing the requirements to hit targets whilst dealing with complex multi-faceted change.

Performance Issues

The most recent assessment of performance (2007 review of the CYPP) demonstrates that the well-being of many children and young people in Leicester is good and getting better. Partners have identified some real strengths in the city's provision for children, young people and families which are contributing to this. Accomplishments include:

- A shared vision of integrated services, and cross-agency support for initiatives to improve the health and wellbeing of children and young people and address their concerns;
- A shared commitment to equality and community cohesion;
- Excellent safeguarding practice and procedures;
- The development of practice to involve children and young people in influencing service provision;
- Improvements in provision for children in care, children with learning difficulties and/or disabilities, and children from BME communities;
- Encouraging trends in key outcome indicators including breastfeeding, educational attainment, and the percentage of young people who are NEET.

This reports the current position for the Children and Young People LAA. Although not all targets have been reached for 2006/07 the general trend is one of improvement. Where there are significant concerns extensive remedial action plans have been put in place.

<p>CYP.1 Reducing health inequalities of children (with a focus on the most deprived Super Output Areas in Leicester)</p>	<p>1.1 Breastfeeding <i>% of mothers in Sure Start areas initiating breastfeeding</i> <i>% of mothers in Sure Start areas sustaining breastfeeding (at 6 weeks)</i></p> <p>The initiating target was exceeded by 0.3%. No targets were set for the sustaining measure but results show no cause for concern in this area with figures for 06/07 indicating a promising trend.</p> <p>1.2 Healthy Schools <i>Number of schools accredited with the National Healthy School Standard (CP1)</i></p> <p>There were some concerns at 6 month review relating to the need for previously accredited schools to re-register under the new framework. However, this year's target was met.</p> <p>1.3 Participation in PE and sport <i>% of 5-16 year olds engaged in at least 2 hours a week high quality PE and school sport</i></p> <p>While performance has improved, the 06/07 target was not met and to meet the key target of 85%, remedial action is required</p> <p><u>Remedial Action</u> A strategic post is to be created to oversee the PSA target working across both CYPS and R&C. The officer will be funded and line-managed by Regeneration and Culture, Sports Services, with input to the work programme from CYPS A number of initiatives should assist eg NOF 3 projects including Evington Sport and Fitness Suite, Moat and Soar Valley artificial turf pitches, and sports development to increase participation in those area.</p>
<p>CYP.2 Promote sexual health and reduce teenage pregnancy, and support teenage parents</p>	<p>2.1 Teenage pregnancy <i>Under-18 conception rate (CP2)</i> <i>The gap in under-18 conception rates</i></p> <p>This 06/07 target was not met and the forward trajectory indicates that the LAA target represents a considerable challenge.</p> <p><u>Remedial Action</u> The city now has an improved teenage pregnancy strategy in place, which underpins a range of provision to promote young people's sexual health and supports teenage parents. Based on the 2004 data, the number of conceptions amongst 15-17 year olds per 1000 population has shown a significant decrease. The operation of the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy has drawn representatives of different agencies in Leicester, both managers and</p>

	<p>practitioners, closer together in a sense of shared common purpose, which has proved productive for partnership working. A local 'deep dive' evaluation has recently been completed using young people as peer researchers in relation to the TP prevention agenda. The most recent citywide figures indicate a reduction in the under-18 conception rate, although there is no clear trend and the 2010 target of a reduction to a rate of 29.1 represents a considerable challenge.</p>
<p>CYP.3 Children and young people are safe and protected from harm</p>	<p>3.1i) Re-registrations on CPR <i>% of children on CPR who have previously been registered (CP3)</i></p> <p>Target met. This year has seen a substantial reduction in re-registrations to 8.47%.</p> <p>3.1ii) Duration on CPR <i>% of children de-registered from CPR during the year</i></p> <p>Target met. Duration on the CPR remains low (4.57%) in line with ambition.</p> <p>3.1iii) Population of children in care <i>Number of LAC per 10,000 population aged under 18 (CP4)</i></p> <p>Since February 2007, numbers of Children In Care have declined to their lowest levels. Target was narrowly missed for 06/07 but current trajectory forecasts target will be met in 07/08</p> <p>3.2 Traffic accidents <i>Number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents</i></p> <p>Accident reduction rates are on target for both accidents in the home and road traffic accidents.</p> <p>The city's child accident prevention strategy includes child pedestrian training to 300 children per year, and cycling training for children in years 5 and 6, which has led to a 20 percent increase in cycling at the targeted schools. A "Warning Zone" facility for year 5 and 6 children to learn about aspects of safety including road and fire safety opened in November 2006 and it is anticipated that all schools will attend within 3 years. A third of schools have adopted school travel planning and traffic calming measures near schools have increased significantly; school group leaders receive training on planning safe trips and visits. The strategy has achieved a 20 percent reduction in child 'slights' and we remain on target for reducing serious child accidents</p>

<p>CYP.4 Improve achievement at primary /secondary school (with possible particular focus on the most deprived Super Output Areas Leicester)</p>	<p>4.1 Foundation Stage Profile</p> <p>4.1 a, <i>% of non-Sure Start children achieving good or better in communication, language and literacy</i></p> <p>Although not red flagged previously due to no targets being set, these measures are forecast to miss the key targets set for June 2008. By the close of 06/07, figures had exceeded June 2005 levels but were still 6.5% off the June 08 key target.</p> <p>4.1 b, d <i>The gap in communication, language and literacy rates</i> <i>The gap in personal, social and emotional development rates</i></p> <p>Although not red flagged previously due to no targets being set, these measures are likely to miss the key targets set for June 2008. By the close of 06/07, figures had worsened in comparison to June 05 results.</p> <p>4.1 c <i>% of non-Sure Start children achieving good or better in personal, social and emotional development</i></p> <p>By the close of 06/07, figures had exceeded June 2005 levels and were only 1.7% off the June 08 key target. The trajectory is satisfactory and the June 2008 target is achievable</p> <p>A through analysis of the potential reasons for the gap widening has been. There is no simple explanation. Evidence would suggest that the increase in the outcome gap is most likely due to improving the consistency of application of the assessment.</p> <p><u>Remedial Action</u> The measures of performance at the end of Foundation Stage I are now robustly monitored and moderated by the local authority. The quality assurance of the provision for learning for 0-5 year olds is being further developed.</p> <p>Officers from Learning Services and Access Inclusion and Participation have been working with regional advisors to develop a 'Closing the Outcome Gap' Strategy Draft. The Strategy intends to be multi-agency and multi-sector incorporating current work in the area and establishing new work streams to add gaps utilizing current resources.</p> <p>The proposed work streams are:</p>
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- Reviewing the impact and reach of Nursery Education across all sectors).
- Developing a Children’s Development Tracker for all children
- Reviewing the teaching provision (non school) to this age range 0-5
- Implementing the EYFS
- Parents as Partners Project
- Developing an enhanced Early Communication Strategy
- Improving Quality in Provision
- Data Management/Analysis
- External Evaluation to assess the current Children’s Centre contribution to learning,

The Closing the Outcome Gap Strategy will link closely with the Parenting Strategy acknowledging the impact parenting has on children’s learning

4.2 and 4.3 KS2 Standards

% of 11 year olds achieving level 4 or above in English (BV41/CP5)

% of 11 year olds achieving level 4 or above in Mathematics (BV40/CP6)

Number of schools not achieving national floor target for standards in English and Maths (KS2)

The pupil attainment targets were red flagged in the 6 month review as it was expected that these would be missed. This was the case by the close of 06/07. The target for reducing low attaining schools was met.

At Key Stage 2, the gap between the City and national average is closing in both English and Mathematics. However, standards at age 11 remain below the national average. This leaves room for improvement and makes improving educational attainment a key priority for the Leicester Strategic Partnership, the LCYPP and for the council.

4.4, 4.5, 4.8 KS3 Standards

% of 14 year olds achieving level 5 or above in ICT (BV 181d)

% of 14 year olds achieving level 5 or above in Science (BV 181c)

Number of schools not achieving national floor target for standards in English, Maths and Science (KS3)

The ICT and Science targets were red flagged in the 6 month review as it was expected that they would be missed. This was the case by the close of 06/07. The target for reducing low attaining schools was met. The number of schools achieving national floor targets for standards in English, Maths and Science has been met.

4.6 GCSE

Average points score - GCSE and equivalents (LCED 42/CP8)

This target was red flagged in the 6 month review as it was expected that this target would be missed. This target has been met for 06/07.

Recent attainment figures for Key Stage 4 (GCSE) are encouraging, strengthening the upward trend of recent years. This includes the improving performance at GCSE of children leaving care. However, standards at age 16 remain below the national average. This leaves room for improvement and makes improving educational attainment a key priority for the Leicester Strategic Partnership, the LCYPP and for the council.

Remedial Action

The City's response to these challenges is ambitious and far-reaching. The Council has over the past year consulted widely to produce a policy for school improvement. The policy sets out the council approach to the challenge and support to schools and educational settings in Leicester to be successful and effective places of learning. It is based upon relevant DfES policy and guidance including the Education and Inspections Act 2006, Schools Causing Concern (2007) and School Improvement Partner's Brief (2005). The policy clearly identifies the ways in which the Council will further strengthen its work, in partnership with schools and governing bodies, to raise standards and set out the ways in which it will support, challenge and act to improve schools where this might be necessary. This is all part of a rigorous and robust approach to performance monitoring.

The Policy builds upon, develops and extends the successful approaches that already exist, promoting collaborative working, shared use of expertise, use of executive headships and sharing good practice. It builds on the strong use of data, priority setting and improvement monitoring at individual pupil and whole school levels. It is a key element of a range of work that will impact upon learning across the City. Other key elements include the strategies for inclusion, admissions and school place planning, and for transforming learning and extending services in and around schools and children's centres.

Interventions for schools that are causing concern are smarter and based on rigorous analysis, enabling resources to be targeted more effectively and deployed in a more co-ordinated fashion. Aspirations for pupils who are vulnerable to underachievement, including children in care and those with learning difficulties and/or disabilities, new arrivals to the city and those children who appear 'stuck' are high and improvement to service delivery for these groups is being driven forward in a focussed way. This links to early identification, personalisation and the delivery of every child matter services in line with the preventative agenda. The work in New Parks has enabled schools to use the CAF process to clearly identify those pupils who would benefit from this approach and this is showing signs of real success. Alongside this the council with its partners is maximising the opportunities that new capital brings to transform the educational environment and improve the offer to pupils.

	<p>The Council also recognises that in the long-term, outcomes for children are improved by recruiting and retaining a competent workforce. The council's workforce strategy sets out a strategic approach to the supply, development and modernisation of the school workforce in line with the TDA.</p> <p>There are a range of successful initiatives underway to promote creative learning with strong partnerships with schools led through Creative Partnerships, giving children and young people the opportunity to develop their potential, ambition creativity and imagination. In 19 schools in the city the use of 'young consultants' to drive forward the whole school approach to improvement through creativity is demonstrating significant benefit to children and their families.</p> <p>4.7 Post-16 <i>Number of young people up to the age of 19 who achieve a full level 2 qualification (CP12)</i></p> <p>Target met.</p> <p>4.9 Curriculum enrichment <i>Number of play areas meeting EN standard</i> <i>% of schools using museums</i></p> <p>Targets met.</p>
<p>CYP.5 Improved attainment of LAC</p>	<p>5.1 Attendance at KS3 <i>Attendance level at KS3 including LAC (CP7)</i></p> <p>No targets were set for this measure but results indicate no cause for concern with figures for 06/07 showing improvement on 04/05 figures and with only a 0.39% increase needed to hit key targets by June 08. Forecast green for June 08</p> <p><i>% of LAC who missed at least 25 days schooling (CP9)</i></p> <p>Red flagged to miss target in 2008 without further remedial action</p> <p><u>Remedial action</u> Educational provision for Children in Care and Care Leavers has been strengthened in the Early Years, for children</p>

	<p>placed within and outside of the City, and at Year 11 to support progression to, and retention in FE. Supported by NRF funding, the RALAC team has extended its provision improve educational achievement. The multi-agency 'target 25' group has also been established to ensure that all secondary aged Children in Care are receiving and accessing a minimum of 25 hours appropriate educational provision across a continuum that includes academic, vocational and social and emotional curricula. There have been no permanent exclusions of Children in Care, and improved performance at GCSE.</p>
<p>CYP.6 Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour, prevent offending and re-offending</p>	<p>6.1 Young offenders <i>Number of young offenders in EET</i></p> <p>This target was flagged as red in the 6 month review as it was expected that it would be missed. This was the case by the close of 06/07.</p> <p><u>Remedial Action</u> The Youth Offending Service ETE figures have improved from 42 percent in 2005/06 to 62 percent in 2006/07. This remains a challenging area and the YOS intend to recruit an education coordinator in partnership with CYPs and with funding from the Learning and Skills Council to further reduce NEET numbers.</p> <p>The YOS ensures that education specialists attend Detention and Training Order planning boards to address the education needs of young people whilst in custody and is working in partnership with the Secure Estate and the Learning and Skills Council to enhance ETE provision for young people returning to the their local communities from custody. The nationally recognised Resettlement and After Care Programme provides additional support in resettling young people, following their release from custody.</p>
<p>CYP.7 Decrease the number not in education, employment or training (NEET)</p>	<p>7.1 Young people NEET <i>Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training</i></p> <p>This target was narrowly missed by 0.2%.</p> <p><u>Remedial Action</u> Sustain current activity:- The Council and its partners have strong focus on reducing the percentage of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) and there has been an ongoing, year-on-year decrease since November 2004. Levels of vulnerable young people in education, employment or training are improving but further progress is</p>

required.

The percentage of NEET young people aged 16-18 has fallen by 11.2 percent between November 2004 and November 2006 to 9.9 percent in November 2006. This compares to the national decrease of 4.2 percent over the same period. Ongoing reports indicate that the downward trend is set to continue. Local delivery plans are informed by Connexions NEET information, broken down by a number of characteristics, including ethnicity and geographical location. The analysis is shared between partners, including through the NEET Action Forum and the African Caribbean Working Group, showing, for example, higher NEET levels for white/black Caribbean young people (15.2 percent), white young people (13.4 percent) and those of other mixed ethnicity (11.3 percent) than for the general 16-18 population (9.8 percent) in March 2007. Previous research through the Towards Positive Progression project and use of the NEET data to target services has helped reduce levels for Black Caribbean young people throughout the year.

Pregnant young women and young parents are supported to remain in and re-enter EET by a number of agencies through the local Teenage Pregnancy and Parenthood Strategy. The Reintegration Team supports pregnant young women and young parents with the transition from school to other learning and employment opportunities. The Returning Young People to Education Employment and Training (RYPEET) project works to improve and increase EET opportunities for young parents by working with local agencies to remove barriers to learning. The Parenting Information and Pregnancy Support (PIPS) multi-agency team and Connexions lead on work, particularly in teenage pregnancy hotspots (e.g. Eyres Monsell, Thurnby Lodge, Northfields) and a data sharing agreement with midwifery services ensures that packages of support from the PIPS team and Connexions Personal Advisors are put in place earlier. March 2007 figures indicate that 23.3 percent of young parents known to Connexions are in EET (including Personal Development Opportunities) against the 2010 national target of 60 percent.

Young people with acute housing needs are supported to remain in and re-enter EET through the cross-agency homeless strategy accommodation forum and links to operational management. The PIPS multi-agency team provides appropriate housing-related support and the teenage pregnancy housing advisory group has improved the co-ordination and communication between housing providers and partner agencies.

Safer and Stronger Communities Block

Safer element

Although currently there are a number of indicators within the LAA under the "Safer" element of the Safer and Stronger Theme which appear to be under performing there are two main reasons for this. Firstly, financial resources such as the NRF and the Building Safer Communities funding were agreed and allocated to projects late in 2006/07 due to the need to ensure that monies were allocated to appropriate initiatives, which address under-performance. With this in mind, the Partnership's expectation is that we will achieve most of our targets by 2007/08 as projects develop and expand further. Examples include funding secured for the Safer Routes Project which will address a number of issues related to the night-time economy and help to reduce violent crime, also the Partnership continues to fund MAPPOM (work with prolific offenders) this funding will help reduce acquisitive crimes such as vehicle crime, domestic burglary and robbery by managing those prolific offenders who commit a high volume of crime in the city etc.

Secondly, whilst other theme groups have used a tolerance figure of 10%, the Safer Leicester Partnership has used a 0.5% tolerance, as the Partnership wants to accurately reflect areas where further work is needed. If we had used the 10% tolerance figure then, on the face of it, it would appear that we had met all our targets, this would not help the city in dealing with crime and the fear of crime or achieving our targets.

New processes such as Strategic Assessments are being developed in the city to produce detailed analytical data on crime and disorder. This is helping theme groups plan interventions throughout 2007/08 and allocate resources. 'Weeks of Actions' are also planned to coincide with peak times and locations for various offences with the focus on prevention and targeting those active offenders. Developments are also taking place in relation to the allocation of resources so that funding will reach projects earlier so that they can begin their work earlier.

We have a challenging year ahead in terms of some of our targets but we believe that these are achievable through the work that we have already started and will closely monitor our performance through out the year.

Stronger element

The stronger element of the LAA is a mixed bag of both achieving and failing targets. In total there are 38 separate indicators rated within the self assessment (excluding those in outcomes 12 & 13 which rely upon baskets of indicators)) and of them 16 are achieving, 11 are rated as having data collection or measurement issues and a further 11 are rated as failing or underachieving.

There are, however, some particularly strong areas of achievement. The outcome for access to culture and sport) has enjoyed particular success in all of the indicator areas. This has been due to some strong work by Libraries and the Outreach team who have managed to engage with a variety of target groups as well as setting up a project that has participated with disabled women in the development of a Social Enterprise.

Another strong area of success is the Decent Homes outcome Area that seeks to improve housing conditions in deprived areas which has benefited from a piece of work that enabled the Housing department to identify all repairs and renovations that had been carried out in the last 10 years.

There are no outcome areas that are predominantly failing, most contain a mixture of both failing and achieving indicators.

SSC 4, which seeks to address local communities and the voluntary sector, contains this mixed range of achievement. The indicators that deal with assessing how much residents feel they participate in decision making processes (these are based upon the BV indicators) all show up as failing targets. However this does not mean that local residents are not necessarily encouraged to participate within governance practices, or even that these processes are flawed, but rather it is more likely that the target is failing due to public dissatisfaction with general policy. Nevertheless, the data on each indicator shows some good improvements from the baseline, just not enough to warrant it as an achieving target.

Another target within the SSC 4 outcome area deals with people volunteering in sport for at least one hour per week. This is also a failing target. One of the main reasons for this target to fail was a flaw in the original thinking that resulted in setting the baseline. This is a unfortunate since there have been some good improvements in this area of work, but ultimately, due to this flaw, the target is unachievable.

The outcome area that deals with Parks and Open Spaces (SSC 5) contains 4 failing indicators out of a possible 6 and only 1 achieving. These are failing due to a variety of problems with the methodology of reporting data, particularly on indicators that are reliant upon the reporting timeframe of the parks Green Flag Inspectorate (due June 2007). This is unfortunate since significant improvements are expected once the Inspections are complete.

SSC 7 deals with pollution and biodiversity and has 2 out of 4 indicators that show up as failing. As before, the predominate issue is related to the reporting timeframe. For example, the service teams that deliver on the waste agenda have all received new equipment and facilities in 2006/07, however benefits of this are not expected to be recorded until 2007/08.

One of the recurring themes throughout the Stronger block is problems to do with the methodology of data gathering and reporting. There are 11 such indicators that have been rated as having reporting problems or missing data. The predominate issue around this is normally when targets are reliant upon either survey data or have since changed the methodology to which they report data since the inception of the LAA. Many of these issues will have been addressed in the refreshed version of the LAA, and hence they are not rated as 'failing' in this instance.

SSC 12 and 13, which rely upon 'baskets' of indicators follow a very similar pattern to the SSC block. Each one is a variety of Achieving, Failing indicators as well as some that have problems with the reporting of data. It is expected that both of these outcome areas are performing since early indications show that there are more achieving indicators than not.

SSC.1

To reduce overall crime in line with local CDRP targets and narrow the gap between the worst performing wards / neighbourhoods and other areas across the district.

SSC.1.1 To reduce BCS comparator crime with a particular emphasis on domestic burglary, robbery and violent crime.

TARGET FAILED

2007/8 is the final year of a 3 year reduction target. Since the baseline year, 2003/04, there has been a 11.2% reduction with one year to run to achieve a 22.5% reduction. 2006/07 was a particularly challenging year and where all BCS comparator crime had increased by 4.04% compared to the previous year 2005/06. During the last year wounding and robbery are the only offences that have decreased (although they have still not achieved their targets) all other BCS offences have increased. None of the PSA1 targets for the 10 BCS comparator crimes have been achieved in 2006/07. With regards to domestic burglary, despite a slight increase in offences this year it is worth noting that the 2007/08 target for a reduction of 24.2% has already been achieved in both 2005/06 and 2006/07. The stretch target for burglary set in early 2006/07 in light of the big reductions achieved in 2005/06 is now being revised.

- Wounding all – Down 5.07% - 2006/07 target is for a 12% reduction.
- Theft from Person – Up 0.92% - 2006/07 target is for a 14% reduction.
- Theft of Cycle – Up 3.74% - 2006/07 target is for a 6.5% reduction.
- Theft from motor vehicle - Up 5.83% - 2006/07 target is for a 7% reduction.
- Vehicle Interference – Up 24.17% - 2006/07 target is for a 10% reduction.
- Criminal Damage – Up 7.44% - 2006/07 target is for a 10% reduction.
- **All BCS - Up 4.04% - 2006/07 target is for a 8.5% reduction.**
- Common assault all - Up 5.76% - 2006/07 target is for a 3% reduction.
- Theft of motor vehicle - Up 18.70% - 2006/07 target is for a 3% reduction.
- Domestic Burglary – Up 0.39% - 2006/07 target is for a 5% reduction.
- Personal Robbery – Down 3.23% - 2006/07 target is for a 5% reduction.

Since the 2003/04 baseline we have achieved an 11.2% reduction in BCS crime at the end of 2006/07. In the next year we will have to reduce BCS crime by a further 12.7%, 3391 fewer offences. Although this will be challenging we believe this is achievable and are focusing our resources on producing detailed analytical work through our strategic assessments that will help us to develop and fund appropriate projects to meet our targets over the next year. Theme groups have already planned work across the year to coincide with peaks for different offences and are looking at projects regarded as best practice across the country.

	<p>SSC.1.2 Ward/Neighbourhood targets 'narrowing the gap' (Development Target).</p> <p><u>DEVELOPMENT TARGET ACHIEVED</u></p> <p>This was a development target in 2006/07 which meant that in this year we had to establish a baseline for BCS crime in the 20 priority SOA's and then set a target for reduction, to begin in 2007/08. This has been achieved. We have established a baseline and set targets for 2007/08 and 2008/09 that are to be included in the refresh of the LAA.</p>
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SSC.2
a)
To reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs, and to reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.
b)
To reduce the harm caused by alcohol misuse to communities, individuals and their families.

SSC.2.1 Reduce 'hate crime' (Development target)

DEVELOPMENT TARGET ACHIEVED

This was also a development target for 2006/07. We have established a baseline for reporting of racist hate crime and set a target for 2007/08.

SSC 2.2 Reduce Wounding (LPSA 2 Target 7.i)

TARGET FAILED

This is currently a failing target. We have reduced this by nearly 1.28% (44 fewer offences) this year compared to last year but to achieve an 11.7% reduction (403 fewer offences) at the end of 2006/07 we should have had 3038 offences or fewer, we have had 3397, 359 more than the target.

- Wounding excluding dv – down 1.28% - 2006/07 target is for an 11.7% reduction.

In 2007/08 we will need to reduce non-domestic wounding by 20.1%, 683 fewer offences compared to 2006/07 levels. Although this is a challenging target we believe that it can be achieved. Initiatives such as Safer Routes are now well established within the city and are expanding to other parts of the city. Prevention work with young people is also being delivered in schools, funding has been secured for improved street lighting and extensions to the CCTV network and analysis is being carried out to identify hotspot times and locations.

SSC.2.3 Reduce Domestic Violence (LPSA 2 Target 8)

PART 1 TARGET FAILED PART 2 TARGET ACHIEVED

This is currently a failing target in terms of incidents reported to the police. Domestic violence reporting has declined by 0.10% (6 fewer reports) this year compared to last year. To achieve a 15.5% increase in reporting at the end of 2006/07 we should have had 7170 reports or more, we have had 6202, 968 fewer than the target.

- Domestic violence reporting – down 0.10% - 2006/07 target is for a 15.5% increase.

To achieve the 2007/08 target we will need to increase reporting by 31.6%, 1958 more reports. This is one of our most challenging targets. NRF money has been secured to fund projects and campaigns aimed at increasing reporting to the police and analysis is being conducted to look at reasons for under reporting.

However, we are achieving our target in relation to reducing the percentage of incidents where the victim has experienced a previous dv incident in the last 12 months.

- Domestic violence repeat incidents – down to 22.6% - 2006/07 target is for a decrease to 29.5%

SSC.2.4 To reduce the frequency of offending by adult PPO's

ACHIEVING TARGET BASED ON INTERIM DATA

Target is to reduce the number of offences committed by adult PPO's. Comparison is made between the number of offences committed by PPO's in the 12 months before referral to MAPPOM (whilst at liberty) and the number of offences committed in the 12 months from their referral date with MAPPOM (at liberty and in custody).

This is based on two cohorts, Cohort 1 are those offenders supervised by MAPPOM between the 1st April 2006 - 30th September 2006. The recidivism rates for PPO's in cohort 1 will not be finalised until October 2007 at the earliest. Interim results for the 15 offenders in cohort 1 (those badged as a PPO between 01/04/06 and 30/09/06) shows that they committed a total of 134 offences in the previous 12 months at liberty and have committed a total of 4 offences since being badged as a PPO, whilst at liberty and in custody. This is a reduction of 95%, compared to a target of 5.7%. This target is achieving and is likely to be achieved by 2007/08.

SSC.2.5 To tackle Anti-Social Behaviour in Leicester as measured by public perception and recorded offences.

The current baseline for this has been established using the result from the MORI survey based on the seven strands of ASB identified in the BCS Survey. The guidance for the refresh of the LAA advises to use the results of the Local Government User Satisfaction Survey. This is the BVPI user satisfaction survey produced every 3 years as a statutory

responsibility under the Local Government Act. However, the BVPI survey and the MORI survey are not comparable so we would need to revise our baseline for the fear about the seven strands of ASB based on the results of the BVPI survey. This has been done and a new baseline of 27% has been submitted in the refresh of the LAA, based on the results of the BVPI survey.

The BVPI survey is carried out every three years, so funding has been secured from LCC, Leicester City PCT and Leicestershire Constabulary to carry out an annual survey replicating this question. There is no performance update for this target at present until the 2007/08 survey is carried out.

SSC.2.5 indicators b and c (criminal damage and secondary arson) have been removed from SSC.2.5 in the refresh as they are currently duplicated as indicators in other outcomes.

SSC.2.6 Tackling arson (LPSA 2 Target 9)

ALL THREE TARGETS ACHIEVED

All three targets for deliberate primary, secondary and vehicle fires are being achieved. The LPSA is likely to be achieved at the end of 2007/08 as it is based on average reduction over the three years.

SSC.2.7 To increase the number of seizures of 'Class A' drugs.

TARGET ACHIEVED

This target has been achieved. In 2006/07 there were 407 seizures of Class A drugs, the target for the year was 227.

However, in the refresh of the LAA the target for 2007/08 has been changed as the definition of a seizure has now been changed in the county and the city to adopt the Home Office definition of a seizure. The baseline will also need refreshing.

SSC.2.8 The percentage of problematic drug users in treatment

AWAITING DATA – FINALISED PUBLISHED FIGURE AVAILABLE END OF JUNE

LAA baseline for 2004/05 of 36% is incorrect. Baseline established since is 45% (1076) for 2004/05, LAA baseline has been updated in the refresh.

SSC.2.9 Perception of drug use and dealing as problem

The current baseline for this has been established using the result from the MORI survey based on the seven strands of ASB identified in the BCS Survey. In the refresh of the LAA the baseline has been revised using the results of the Local Government User Satisfaction Survey. A new baseline of 42% has been submitted in the refresh of the LAA. The MORI and the BVPI survey are not comparable.

The BVPI survey is carried out every three years, so funding has been secured from LCC, Leicester City PCT and Leicestershire Constabulary to carry out an annual survey replicating this question. There is no performance update for this target at present until the 2007/08 survey is carried out.

SSC.2.10 To reduce the percentage of people who have a high level of worry about becoming a victim of crime. (BCS indicators supported by a local survey based on BCS approach)

There are major problems with the current indicator. Although the scorecard is showing three green stars for fear of burglary, violent crime and vehicle crime, this is wrong. The LAA baseline has been set using 2002/03 BCS baseline data, a more up to date baseline would have been BCS 2004/05. The other issue is that the baseline has taken the fear of the three crime types based on England and Wales figures and not Leicestershire figures (BCS only measures fear by force, not CDRP). Therefore the baseline and targets are incorrect. The actuals are from the 2005/06 BCS for England and Wales. Between 2002/03 – 2005/06 nationally fear of crime has decreased, locally in Leicestershire it has remained static for violent crime and vehicle crime and decreased for burglary. If we compare the 2004/05 figures to the 2005/06 figures we can see that in Leicestershire fear of violence, vehicle crime and burglary have all increased. This is a failing target. Reported data in pplus relates to figures for England and Wales in 2005/06 from the BCS. Baseline and targets have been changed in the refresh of the LAA, using the results from the MORI survey for fear of burglary and vehicle crime (54% and 46% very or fairly worried). These provide us with a city baseline and not a national or county baseline.

	<p>SSC.2.11 Reduce alcohol harm (Development target)</p> <p><u>DEVELOPMENT TARGET ACHIEVED</u></p> <p>New targets submitted in the refresh following work on the Alcohol Audit. Two new targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the rate of non-domestic violent crime committed under the influence of alcohol. ▪ Reduce the percentage of people who feel that there is a problem with people being drunk or rowdy in public places in their local area.
<p>SSC.3 Assisting people to feel safe in their communities with improved confidence in the Criminal Justice System</p>	<p>SSC.3.1 The percentage of people who think that the police in their area are doing a good or excellent job is higher than in the baseline year.</p> <p>This target has been removed in the refresh of the LAA as data is only available by county level not city. Again current LAA baselines have been taken from the BCS and used England and Wales data, not Leicestershire. The reported pplus figure relates to England and Wales in 2005/06 from the BCS.</p>

SSC.4	<p>SSC.4.1a) Increase in local participation in governance as expressed by the % of residents who feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area - BV75a TARGET FAILING Baseline = 49% (2003/04) Target 2006/07 = 65% Actual 2006/07 = 59% Target 2007/08 = 70%</p> <p>SSC.4.1b) Increase in local participation in governance as expressed by the % of residents who feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area - BV75b TARGET FAILING Baseline = 51% (2003/04) Target 2006/07 = 65% Actual 2006/07 = 62% Target 2007/08 = 70%</p> <p>SSC.4.1c) Increase in local participation in governance as expressed by the % of residents who feel that they can influence decisions affecting their local area - BV75c TARGET FAILING Baseline = 49% (2003/04) Target 2006/07 = 65% Actual 2006/07 = 58% Target 2007/08 = 70%</p> <p>SSC.4.2 DATA UNAVAILABLE**</p> <p>a) i) Improving Community Cohesion through increased participation in cultural activity i) The percentage of adults who regularly meet and talk with people of different ethnic origin in their neighbourhood</p> <p>SSC.4.2 a) ii) Improving Community Cohesion through increased participation in cultural activity ii) The percentage of adults who regularly meet and talk with people of different social class in their neighbourhood</p> <p>SSC.4.2 b) The percentage of the population volunteering in sport and physical activity for at least one hour per week TARGET FAILING Baseline = 3.45% (2006) Actual 2006/07 = 3.45% Target 2007/08 = 11%</p>
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This target set was based on anecdotal commentary from regional sports boards which intimated that the Active People Survey would establish a baseline of 10%. Interim figures now available from the Active People Survey establishes a baseline of 3.4%. Our original target was 11%. We do anticipate a steady increase in the run up to Olympics 2012 but 11% is unachievable in the lifespan of this LAA. A programme of actions to encourage more people to volunteer has been agreed by LCC with the Local Sports Alliance and Voluntary Action Leicester including a training package and mentoring package for volunteers, a mentor package with a focus on disability, targeted marketing of volunteer opportunities, and a volunteering event celebrating and promoting volunteering, linked to volunteering through school.

SSC.4.3a) Increase in volunteering as expressed by the % of residents who affirm that they carried out voluntary work in an organisation once a month or more in the past year - Volunteer Centre Database

TARGET ACHIEVED

SSC.4.3b) Increase in volunteering as expressed by the % of residents who affirm that they carried out voluntary work in an organisation once a month or more in the past year - MORI

DATA UNAVAILABLE**

SSC.4.4a) Growth of the voluntary and community sector as expressed by the % of VCS groups and organisations: affirming growth in activity over the past year in terms of financial turnover

DATA UNAVAILABLE**

SSC.4.4b) Growth of the voluntary and community sector as expressed by the % of VCS groups and organisations: accessing capacity building help in the past year

TARGET ACHIEVED

SSC.4.5a) Increase in key public services delivered by the VCS: Leicester City Council Social Care & Health

DATA UNAVAILABLE**

SSC.4.5b) Increase in key public services delivered by the VCS: LCC Regeneration & Culture

TARGET ACHIEVED

SSC.4.5c) Increase in key public services delivered by the VCS: PCT (East & West)

DATA UNAVAILABLE**

****Organisational restructuring have caused problems in reporting comparable data upon these targets**

<p>SSC.5 Improve the quality of the local environment by reducing the gap in aspects of liveability between the worst wards / neighbourhoods and the district as a whole, with particular focus on reducing levels of litter and detritus.</p>	<p>SSC.5.1a) Cleaner Streets as expressed by resident dissatisfaction DATA UNAVAILABLE Comparable data will only be made available in the next comparable Residents Survey (MORI)</p> <p>SSC.5.1b) Cleaner Streets as expressed by measure (BV 199a) TARGET FAILED Baseline = 5 (2004/05) Target 2006/07 = 9 Actual 2006/07 = 12 Target 2007/08 = 8 The original baseline of this measure was calculated without the inclusion of parks and targets were set at that time using that baseline. Figures that are now reported include parks in the overall calculation and therefore the original LAA target is no longer appropriate. Performance in this area is currently being reviewed by the service team and any necessary amendments will be made at the next refresh.</p> <p>SSC.5.2 Reduce incidents of fly tipping TARGET FAILING Baseline = 4012 Target 2006/07 = 5500 Actual 2006/07 = 7236 Target 2007/08 = 4000</p> <p>SSC.5.3a) Improve Parks & open Spaces: % area of parks and green spaces covered by Green Flag scheme TARGET FAILING Baseline = 10.67 (2005) Target 2006/07 = 12.33 Actual 2006/07 = 10.67 Target 2007/08 = 14 Judging process for the Green Flag Scheme is between April and the 8th June 2007. 2006/07 data shows no improvements to the baseline. However, this year Watermead Country Park and Welford Rd Cemetary are expected to receive awards which would result in an achieved target of over 14% for 2007/08</p> <p>SSC.5.3b) Improve Parks & open Spaces: User satisfaction with parks, open spaces and play areas established by MORI survey TARGET ACHIEVING</p> <p>SSC.5.3c) Improve Parks & open Spaces: Use of parks, open spaces and play areas</p>
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	<p>TARGET FAILING Baseline = 3,170,000 users (2003/04) Target 2006/07 = 3,210,700 Actual 2006/07 = 2,370,440 Target 2007/08 = 3,233,400 The figures used for this measure are estimated. Perceptions are that there are issues related to the methodology of reporting the figures. Figures taken are subject to large variations in data due to issues such as events & festivals along with the time of year that data is recorded. These variations can cause the data to greatly fluctuate from one year to the next. The standards development team are now working towards a method of estimating data that could create a standard set of data that eliminates this large variance and hence gives data that is comparable from one year to the next.</p>
<p>SSC.6 Widen access and remove barriers to participation in culture and sport in order to improve liveability, health, well-being and community cohesion</p>	<p>SSC.6.1i) Access to cultural activity and institutions (Libraries, Museums, Sports and Arts) As expressed by access by BME groups TARGET ACHIEVED The excellent performance in culture includes a whole service strategy in libraries of removing barriers ie easy ways to join the library without the need to show identification, programmes of activities for children and young people, targeted informal learning sessions for skills for life, targeted projects for specific resident groups. (50% of active users in libraries in 2006/07 were BME against the city population of 36% BME)</p> <p>SSC.6.1ii) Access to cultural activity and institutions (Libraries, Museums, Sports and Arts) As expressed by access by Disability groups TARGET ACHIEVED The excellent performance in sports has included the introduction of free sports access to disabled children and their carers. In museums, the outreach team have worked with local groups, such as VISTA (visually impaired individuals), delivering activity sessions. The Creative Gardening project has worked with the Pukaar Group of disabled women to support the development of a social enterprise where garden related products have been created by the group and sold at local events.</p> <p>SSC.6.1iii) Access to cultural activity and institutions (Libraries, Museums, Sports and Arts) As expressed by access by Over 60's groups TARGET ACHIEVING</p> <p>SSC.6.1iv) Access to cultural activity and institutions (Libraries, Museums, Sports and Arts) As expressed by access by C2DE groups (Arts & Museums Only) TARGET ACHIEVED</p>

<p>SSC.7 To reduce pollution and waste, support biodiversity, achieve more efficient and sustainable use of resources, and increase environmental awareness to catalyse personal action.</p>	<p>SSC.7.1b) Reduce CO2 emissions DATA UNAVAILABLE**</p> <p>SSC.7.2 % Household Waste arisings landfilled TARGET FAILING Baseline = 73.32% (2004/05) Target 2006/07 = 39.3% Actual 2006/07 = 65.59% There has been an improvement of 7.73%. Even though this is a reduction, it is too small to constitute a significant improvement and therefore the target receives a Red rating. This means there is still a gap of 26.24%. Problems with this target were expected due to the recovery program of the treatment facilities at both the Bursom recycling centre and the anaerobic digesters at the Wanlip facility. Refurbishment and new equipment were installed in 2006/07 however effects will not be seen until the end of 2007/08 when it will be expected to be on target.</p> <p>SSC.7.4a) Reduced energy consumption as expressed by Energy efficiency of houses TARGET ACHIEVING</p> <p>SSC.7.4b) Reduced energy consumption as expressed by Energy efficiency of Council buildings TARGET FAILING Baseline = 164.3 GWH Target 2006/07 = 139.8 Actual 2006/07 = 186 Target 2007/08 = 137.2 One of the major aspects that contribute to this target are issues with new buildings such as the new leisure centre in Braunstone or the Dawn Centre in Spinney Hills. Another contributory factor that was not previously taken into account was possible changes fuel consumption where buildings change from electricity to gas (or vice verca) which would effect the amount of CO² produced. This suggests that the current method does not take into account new buildings or changes in fuel consumption and hence the method is flawed. A new method is being looked into by the energy team in LCC</p>
<p>SSC.8 Better Transport</p>	<p>SSC.8.1 Increase the numbers of people using public transport TARGET ACHIEVED</p> <p>SSC.8.2a) Increase the numbers of people using alternatives to private cars as expressed by Regular cycle usage (Cycling trips) TARGET FAILED Baseline = 4815 Trips (2003/04) Target 2006/07 = 5046 Actual 2006/07 =</p>

	<p>Target 2007/08 = 5123</p> <p>SSC.8.2b) Increase the numbers of people using alternatives to private cars as expressed by Changes in peak period (7-10am) traffic flows to Urban Transport Zone TARGET ACHIEVED</p> <p>SSC.8.3 a) Improve road quality as expressed by Percentage of principal roads meeting recognised standards DATA METHODOLOGY CHANGED**</p> <p>SSC.8.3 b) Improve road quality as expressed by Percentage of unclassified roads meeting recognised standards DATA METHODOLOGY CHANGED**</p> <p>SSC.8.4 Improve the quality of pavements as expressed by:a) Percentage of footway (Category 1,1a,2) meeting recognised standards DATA METHODOLOGY CHANGED**</p> <p>**Baseline and target data has been revised in the LAA Refresh due to a revised survey method. The actual reported is based upon this method however baselines and targets are not and therefore should not be compared. The target is achieving expected performance in the refresh. There was also a problem with the wording of the target - figures actually relate to the amount of roads that do not meet standards as opposed to the other way around. This is still an issue with the refreshed LAA.</p> <p>SSC.8.5 Improve the accessibility of employment from deprived neighbourhoods as expressed by Percentage of no car households within 30 minutes travel time of peripheral employment areas DATA UNAVAILABLE**</p>
<p>SSC.9 As part of an overall housing strategy for the district, improve housing conditions within the most deprived neighbourhoods/wards, with a particular focus on ensuring that all social</p>	<p>SSC.9.1 Ensure that all Council properties meet the Decent Homes Standard by 2010 TARGET ACHIEVING</p> <p>SSC.9.2 Increase the % of private sector homes meeting the Decent Homes Standard TARGET ACHIEVING</p> <p>SSC.9.3 Empty Homes brought back into use TARGET ACHIEVING</p>

<p>housing is made decent by 2010.</p>	<p>**nb 2006/07 Targets are based upon a 3 year cumulative program and hence a 2006/07 target cannot be reported</p>
<p>SSC.10 Address and tackle the causes of homelessness and demand for housing particularly through the development of affordable housing (1, 2, 4 and 5 bedded and wheelchair-accessible housing) across the city"</p>	<p>SSC.10.1 The % of all households attending Housing Options interviews where homelessness was prevented. TARGET FAILING Baseline = 74% Target 2006/07 = 85% Actual 2006/07 = 75.7% Target 2007/08 = 90% This is only the second year of reporting on this indicator so initial target setting was difficult. Despite missing the target for 2006/07, performance is likely to be in the top quartile when compared with other unitary authorities.</p> <p>SSC.10.2 The number of affordable homes developed for those people excluded from the private housing market TARGET ACHIEVED</p>
<p>SSC.11 To develop community cohesion, increase social interaction and increase social inclusion</p>	<p>All targets within SSC 11 are subject to data gained from the Leicester Residents survey which has not been repeated since 2005 (baseline). It is our intention to now repeat the survey on an annual basis.</p>
<p>SSC.12 To build respect in communities and to reduce Anti Social Behaviour</p>	<p>SSC.12 To build respect in communities and to reduce Anti Social Behaviour</p> <p>This is currently measured using a basket of indicators from across all four blocks. This has been replaced in the refreshed LAA by the 4 mandatory Respect indicators. Baselines have been established from the BVPI survey. These questions are to be replicated in the annual city council/police/PCT survey.</p> <p>Achieving 8 Failing 5 Issues with data or insufficient information 14</p> <p>The high number of indicators with problems around data have been resolved in the LAA refresh including the whole of the</p>

	<p>SSC 11 outcome area</p> <p>Aside from those indicators, the number of achieving targets (8) slightly outweigh the number of targets failing (5) which suggests that performance is reasonable. However, without the information relating to the missing data, it is difficult to make this kind of performance judgement .</p>
<p>SSC.13 To improve the quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and ensure service providers are more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improve their delivery.</p>	<p>SSC.13 To improve the quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and ensure service providers are more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improve their delivery.</p> <p>This is currently measured using a basket of indicators from across all four blocks. In the refresh of the LAA this is now a neighbourhood management target.</p> <p>Achieving 8 Failing 4 Issues with data or insufficient information 3</p> <p>Similar to SSC 12, the high number of indicators with problems around data have either been resolved in the LAA refresh or are indicators that belong to the Health which</p> <p>Aside from those indicators, the number of achieving targets (8) seems to far outweigh the number of targets failing (4) which suggests that performance is doing well. However, without the information relating to the missing data, it is difficult to make this kind of performance judgement .</p>

Healthier Communities and Older People Block

This brief report considers the outcomes of the HCOP LAA for 2006/7. It highlights achievements in year and provides brief background on targets that have underachieved and proposed remedial action. It also highlights targets where measures are not fully established or are viewed as ineffective indicators of the outcome sought.

Following the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment to be undertaken in 2007/8, the LAA for 2008/9 onwards will feature more robust indicators and measures.

There have been some issues around data quality and availability, as several data sets are no longer routinely collected. This has been reported and discussed in the refresh process. Several indicators have now been dropped. As such we were not able to measure some targets at the end of the full year as data no longer existed or it was clear there were no longer valid indicators.

There have also been some issues with data for the LPSA targets. Currently the LPSA indicators show that they are on track but further exploration will be made to reassure ourselves of the data content and quality.

<p>HCOP.1 Reducing premature mortality rates and reducing inequalities between wards/ neighbourhoods with a particular focus on reducing risk factors for heart disease, stroke and related diseases (CVD) [smoking, diet, physical activity], targeting Leicester's most deprived neighbourhoods which fall into the worst 5% nationally for multiple deprivation (IMD 2004)</p>	<p>HCOP1.1a and HCOP.1.1b Improve life expectancy at birth in the city for males and for females. Life expectancy for men and women is steadily increasing. Life expectancy for men is now less than 1% below target and life expectancy for women is less than 2% below target.</p>
	<p>HCOP1.2a and HCOP.1.2b Reduce life expectancy gap between priority neighbourhood and rest of Leicester for males and for females.</p> <p>1.2a. MLE is not increasing at the same rate in the priority areas as Leicester overall so the life expectancy gap for men is widening.</p> <p>1.2b The life expectancy gap for women has remained fairly steady, improving slightly from 2000-4.</p> <p>The National Support Team for Health Inequalities visit to Leicester in April 2007 has led to further action on improving life expectancy in the shorter term, particularly focusing upon clinical interventions to improve outcomes for CVD and cancer.</p> <p>The full effects of the Floor Target Action Plan have not yet been fully realised and further implementation work will take place in the summer and autumn of 2007.</p>
	<p>HCOP1.3 Reduce infant mortality rate (death under one year per 100,000 live births)</p> <p>Data is not yet available for 2006. However, the infant mortality rate is better than the target for 2005.</p>
	<p>HCOP1.4 Reducing smoking in pregnancy</p> <p>Rates in the west of Leicester are slightly higher than targets and show an increase from the previous period but are within 10% of the target</p> <p>The action plan for addressing smoking in pregnancy is being reviewed and a new implementation plan will be worked up.</p>
	<p>H.1.5a Reduce cardiovascular disease mortality rates in under 75s per 100,000 in Leicester</p> <p>Cardiovascular disease mortality rate performing better than target in Leicester.</p> <p>Published data will be available from NCHOD later in the year, and applies to Leicester only.</p>
	<p>HCOP1.5b As above but for the priority areas</p>

	Cardiovascular disease mortality rate performing better than target based on local calculations.
	HCOP1.6a and 1.6b Reduce cancer mortality 1.6a In Under 75's per 100,000 in Leicester. On target. Note this is based on local data. Published data will be available from NCHOD later in the year. 1.6b In priority areas. Locally calculated. Cancer mortality rate lower than target in Priority Areas, but within 95% confidence limits.
	HCOP1.7 Reduce mortality rates from suicide and injury undetermined Suicide and injury undetermined mortality rates higher than target but within 95% confidence limits, thus amber. Revised action plan for suicide and injury undetermined being developed within mental health strategy. New measure proposed in refresh for 08/09 as better indicator.
	HCOP1.8 Improving BME monitoring percentage of practices recording BME status The target of all practices recording BME status for new registrations has been achieved. Work now needs to focus on the quality or ethnic coding and the ethnic coding system in use to ensure transferability. 1.8b Dropped because no data available
	HCOP1.9 Reducing inequalities, improving access to health and social care 1.9a Dropped, as whole time equivalent data no longer kept by PCT 1.9b&c Number of co-located NHS and local authority facilities and H.1.9c number of integrated health and social care facilities 1.9b 3 new co-located facilities completed in year 1.9c No new integrated teams. TUPE situation has delayed progress on implementing learning disabilities teams during year, as intended
	HCOP1.9d Increase the overall number of people having carer assessment or reviews including those referred by primary health care teams. Performance is above target.

HCOP 2 People make healthier lifestyle choices, reducing harm to their own and others health	<p>HCOP2.1a Improve sexual health, implement Chlamydia screening for 16 – 24 age group Performance listed as red. Due to financial constraints acknowledged in GOEM refresh pilot programme delayed; performance in PCT local development plan is phased from 2007/8 although some activity began in last the quarter.</p>
	<p>HCOP2.1b Identified as a data issue. Gonorrhoea target dropped at refresh as poor indicator and will be replaced from 07/08 by percentage of patients attending GUM clinics who are seen within 48 hours.</p>
	<p>HCOP2.2a Smoking prevalence Although showing as under performance this target was addressed at the refresh. 2007/08 reporting will be based on smoking prevalence in the age group 40 – 69 years, living in the Leicester Partnership priority areas where 30% of the population are smokers.</p>
	<p>HCOP2.2b Increase numbers of smoking quitters 4 weeks Performance just below threshold target. The National Support Team for Health Inequalities visit to Leicester in April 2007 has led to further action on improving performance, which is currently being implemented.</p>
	<p>HCOP2.3a Reduce the year on year rise in obesity (development target) Target not set in 2006/7. Child height and weight measurement programme currently underway in Leicester schools.</p>
	<p>HCOP2.3b GP recording of BMI status Agreed at refresh that new measures would be introduced for 07/08 as BMI data not routinely available.</p>
	<p>HCOP2.4 Increasing exercise Performance is on track.</p>
	<p>HCOP2.5 Alcohol Alcohol target to be established in light of national guidance and local strategy 2007/8</p>

HCOP.3 Improved health, well being and independence of older people, 50 years and over, and vulnerable adults	HCOP3.1a Improved living conditions by ensuring improved housing options and extra care On target
	HCOP3.1b Vulnerable adults with learning difficulties increasing the number of housing units Within 10% of target
	HCOP3.2 Reducing avoidable use of hospital beds Steady progress has been made over the year and performance is good. Bed days reduced at faster rate than target anticipated.
	HCOP3.3a Helping older people live at home Increased proportion of older people being supported to live in own home. Performance above target.
	HCOP3.3b Increase the number of people 65+ with items of telecare equipment (non community alarms) The actual achievement in 2006/7 was 315 people with one or more items of telecare equipment. Revised targets for 2008/9 from Barbara Archer. No target for 2007 was set.
	HCOP3.3c i, ii, iii, iv Improved social interaction measured by increase in proportion of people over 60 years taking up leisure and recreational provision through sport, arts, libraries and museums. In the first three cases (sports, arts and libraries) performances above or to target. With regard to museums proportion of users is below target, and under performance is being investigated.
	HCOP3.3d Increase the number of people with a community alarm Adults and Housing, Leicester City Council report that it is not possible to identify a meaningful target or baseline for this and view this as an ineffective means of measuring an increase of independence for older people in Leicester and view 3.3b as a better measure.
	H.3.4 Increase awards of benefit to older people. Possible difficulties with data integrity. We believe Attendance Allowance and Pension Credits are on track but will be looking further into these.

Economic Development and Enterprise Block

Assessment of progress towards outcomes in the LAA

From the 20 indicators used in the block, the risk that end of agreement targets will not be met is classified as negligible or low in 12, significant in 1, and high in 4. Three indicators are inactive. The individual indicators where risks have been identified are set out below together with planned actions designed to address underperformance.

Identification of data problems

Six months ago data problems were reported in the Economic block related to the frequency of data publishing, and the lack of a methodology for regular reporting in the case of five indicators.

In February 2007 LEAP instigated a data development sub-group comprising key personnel from partner and supplier organisations to tackle these issues and fill the missing data gaps. This work was completed to the informal satisfaction of LEAP members and submitted as part of the Refresh Improvement report to GO-EM in April 2007.

Planned Actions

Employment rates in the City are generally rising against a backdrop of increased investment and economic activity, and increased supply side intervention. This has been reflected in a fall in the numbers of long-term JSA claimants and working age families in receipt of key benefits. However the number of Incapacity Benefit claimants remains high (in line with national trends) and more needs to be done to engage IB claimants and move them closer to the labour market. From April 2008, Leicester will participate in the DWP's Pathways to Work provision aimed at achieving this. Additional resources are being focused on this issue via the City Strategy.

Alongside the City Strategy, future actions are being undertaken as pilot projects across the 3-cities following on the recent LEGI submission. These pilot activities are largely being funded through LAGBA.

Comments on impact of LAA

The LAA has led to increase joint working with partners in the block and in improved relations with the Voluntary & Community Sector, especially in relation to the development of the NRF floor Target Action Plan, and the City Strategy Business Plan that has recently been accepted by the DWP.

<p>EDE.1 a) Increase the employment rates of disadvantaged groups (lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications and those living in the local authority wards with the poorest initial labour market position); and significantly reduce the difference between the employment rates of the disadvantaged groups and the overall rate. b) Reduce the numbers of workless households and long-term unemployed</p>	<p>EDE 1.1a The overall target is to increase the city's employment rate from the February 2005 baseline of 66.4% to 69.4% by March 2009. The March 2007 target of 67.4% was just exceeded with an actual recorded as 67.5%. In the twelve months to March 2007 performance improved by 4.9%, indicating that on current trends Leicester's overall employment rate target will be met and exceeded by 6% by March 2009. The establishment by the City Strategy project of multi-agency local outreach teams over the next twelve months and £800,000 investment of DAF will undoubtedly strengthen this trend.</p> <p>EDE 1.2 (a,b,c combined) Ex-offenders remain a hard to reach group requiring extra resources to obtain results, in addition to current provision to achieve outputs. 39.4% (13 people) of the target has been reached by March 2007. However, to reach the overall target of 99 people, the project is currently seeking to identify current 'LPSA Reward' funding of £75k, which would be used to significantly increase provision required to achieve output targets.</p> <p>EDE 1.3 The latest data as of November 2006 showed 52.2% of the target being met. Work is progressing on the City Strategy to support and assist this target.</p> <p>EDE 1.4 The indicator has outperformed the LAA March 2007 target – with actual performance of 18.9% compared to a target of 19.8% (low is good). Whilst the current overall trend from April 2006 to March 2007 indicates that performance has worsened, the last few months of the year showed stronger performance, reducing the % of long-term unemployed by 1.2%. If this performance continues to the end of the next period, the risk of failing to meet the March 2009 target will be greatly reduced.</p> <p>EDE 1.5 – (Good performance) - Reduce the number of working age families in Leicester claiming key benefits (Income Support, Job Seekers Allowance and Incapacity Benefit) from a February 2005 baseline of 11,800 to</p>
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	<p>11,206 by March 2009.</p> <p>The latest date of November 2006 showed 11,200 claiming benefits which has exceeded both the March 07 target (11,602) and the March 09 target (11,206) and based on trend forecast this predicts overall achievement by 202%.</p> <p><u>Planned Actions</u> Employment rates in the City are generally rising against a backdrop of increased investment and economic activity, and increased supply side intervention. This has been reflected in a fall in the numbers of long-term JSA claimants and working age families in receipt of key benefits. However the number of Incapacity Benefit claimants remains high (in line with national trends) and more needs to be done to engage IB claimants and move them closer to the labour market. From April 2008, Leicester will participate in the DWP's Pathways to Work provision aimed at achieving this. Additional resources are being focused on this issue via the City Strategy.</p>
<p>EDE.2 Increase total entrepreneurial activity in Leicester with a particular focus the population of deprived areas</p>	<p>EDE 2.1 The latest data as of October 2005 (39.6%) shows the indicator is processing well and has reached both the March 07 target of 37.8% and the March 09 target of 39.2%. Work will continue to exceed and maintain the target.</p> <p>EDE 2.2 This indicator is seeking an increase in % of enterprises starts in disadvantaged communities from 38% to 39%. As of December 2006 the increase had reached (43%) making an overall achievement of 110%.</p> <p>EDE 2.3 As of March 2007, 80% of the target has been reached and based on predicted forecast over the past 12 months the target is predicted to achieve the 2009 target.</p> <p><u>Planned Actions</u> Further developments with potential future LEGI proposals will help to support and assist the development of these targets.</p>
<p>EDE.3 To attract inward investment and franchising into deprived areas making use of local labour</p>	<p>The LAA targets for this indicator are derived from assumptions based on the findings of the Lyons relocation report that did not materialise & outcomes expected in the 2006 Comprehensive Spending Review that has been delayed until late Autumn 2007.</p>

<p>resources</p>	<p>The delivery timescales involved in the relocation process mean that 2009 is unrealistic with 2012 being proposed as achievable. This timescale is partly due to the speed at which things seem to happen within the civil service and also due to the reality that Leicester still does not have much in the way of suitable office accommodation available before 2012 in which to accommodate them. The Phase Two site of the New Business Quarter around the railway station (not likely before 2009/10 at earliest) goes some way to remedying this shortage.</p> <p>Further work is essential to bring a more focussed approach to promoting the area, in particular the image of the City and surrounding County. Stakeholders have found that the current image/perception of the area is largely negative or at best "no image" and this is acting in a detrimental way with regard to efforts to attract public sector organisations to the City and surrounding area. Stakeholders believe it is possible, with the right people, direction and approach, to turn this image/perception around as it has been found that when people actually visit the area their perception changes (to the positive).</p> <p>Options for consideration include: Renegotiating the LAA 07/08 & 08/09 targets. Enlisting the support of GOEM & EMDA to secure firm commitments from Government to deliver on their promise of relocating departments to the sub-regions. Additional work focussing on creating image awareness & promoting positive perceptions of the City and surrounding County. Continue to develop a targeted campaign to identify relevant gov departments based on the strengths of Leicester</p>
<p>EDE.4 To support the sustainable growth – and reduce the failure rate - of locally owned business in deprived areas</p>	<p>EDE 4.1 The previous data source was not located, therefore an alternative data source was identified, however this dataset is not measurable against the LAA baseline. This dataset records business site closures as opposed to VAT de-registrations concurrently over 3-years. If a company closes a site due to expansion / growth or relocation within 3 years, this will reduce the 3-year business survival rate depicted by the dataset. As such the dataset could equally be viewed as a measure of business “Churn” within the City. The dataset baseline of 67.5% at 2002 has not been reached with new data showing a target of 53.7% as of March 2004.</p> <p>Leicester had the highest business start-up & failure rate of any other Unitary Authority in the region (NOMIS - vat registrations/deregistrations 2005). Key barriers identified by Business Link as affecting the performance of this indicator include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of commitment from individuals to running own business; poor understanding of the financial implications of running a company; not identifying markets- lack of business plans; family or peer pressure.

	<p>Suggestions of areas where indicator performance can be improved include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the provision of guidance and support for those individuals wishing to start their own business to assist them to make an informed decision about self-employment, and to see self-employment as a viable career alternative. - Providing the best possible guidance and support for those businesses in the first 12 months of trading in order to progress their business. - Providing additional support to that already being provided through mainstream support. - Begin the process of building a long-standing client relationship with the local business support network - Seeking to influence the delivery of business link services in Leicester to ensure that the BME community are targeted for business support. - Running events, seminars, workshops, mentoring in easily accessible access centres. - On line business support programmes. <p>EDE 4.2 This indicator provides advice and support on procurement and supply chain development to 450 businesses based on a project currently being delivered. As of March 2007, 209 businesses has been assisted which has overachieved the March 07 target by 59 businesses.</p> <p>EDE 4.4 – (Good Performance) This indicator is progressing well and has achieved a total target of 500 businesses against the overall target of 180 businesses given advice and assistance in exercising good environmental management and procurement practises.</p> <p><u>Planned Actions</u> The Access to Procurement project is proceeding well and a pilot project is in development to evaluate and learn best practice from this project. This project is being developed as recognised by the LEGI submission for the 3 cities.</p>
<p>EDE.5 Improve the skills levels of residents, particularly those in deprived neighbourhoods and ethnic minorities.</p>	<p>EDE 5.1 The March 2007 target of 540 has been achieved through the increase of adults gaining NVQ / Skills for life qualifications. Based on forecast trend the overall target to set to be achieved.</p> <p>EDE 5.2 The latest data for the target shows the March 2007 target has been achieved. The target achieved at December 2005 (latest data) is 34.5% against a target of 33.2% that aims to increase the % of 'knowledge workers'.</p>

	<p>EDE 5.3 This indicator is targeted at reducing the percentage of city firms reporting skills shortages, reducing the baseline from 34.5 as of March 2005. As of September 2006, the target has been reduced to 33% against the overall 2009 target of 29.5%. Based on forecast predictions this target is due to be achieved.</p> <p><u>Planned Actions</u> Both the City Growth Strategy and Pilot Projects being developed as part of a potential future bidding round from LEGI will influence the performance of these targets.</p>
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