Bath & North East Somerset Council

BE:
Better for Everyone
A Partnership working
for our community

Local Area Agreement – explanatory notes for indicators

Introduction

This document is provided alongside the Local Area Agreement Performance Report 2008/9 and contains explanations of the indicators in the Local Area Agreement 2008-2011. Much of the text comes from the Department for Communities and Local Government Handbook of Definitions for the National Indicators.

Refer to the Performance Report for further information and an explanation of the types of indicators (designated targets, stretch targets, local indicators etc.) A glossary is provided in the Performance Report.

1. Safer Communities

1.1 Designated Targets (2008/9-2010/11)

NI 16 - Serious acquisitive crime rate (per thousand population)
The number of recorded serious acquisitive crimes per thousand population.
This includes various categories of offences such as: burglary or aggravated burglary in a dwelling, robbery of personal or business property, theft from a motor vehicle, theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking.

NI 19 - Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders
Young people are those aged 10-17. Good performance is typified by lower numbers.

A cohort of young people is established which includes all those receiving a pre-court (reprimand or final warning) or court disposal or who are released from custody during the period January to March. The young people are tracked for 12 months from the date of the disposal or release, to determine the total number of offences they commit during the tracking period, that lead to a pre-court or court disposal within 3 months of the end of the tracking period. By knowing the total number of reoffences and the total number of young people in the cohort, the average rate of reoffending can be calculated. The initial offence which qualifies them for the cohort is not counted as we are only measuring reoffences. All offences will count even if two or more offences are grouped for sentencing purposes and result in only one pre-court disposal or court conviction.

NI 21 - % of people who agree that the police and local council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in their area
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 views about those issues which are important to their quality of life.

Collection is through the new Place Survey and through the British Crime Survey (BCS).

NI 30 - Re-offending – prolific offenders
The number of convictions for a cohort of all those identified as Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPOs) on the JTrack system on April 1st of the year concerned. The principal intention behind this indicator is to enable local areas to monitor performance of their PPO schemes in reducing re-offending amongst their PPOs. It is recognised that annual reductions in rates of offending vary with the length of time an offender has been on the scheme – in other words, it is reasonable to expect PPOs recently taken on to a scheme to show a more significant reduction in their offending over their first year on a scheme compared with an offender who has been on a scheme for 12 months, and who has already shown a steep reduction in his or her offending. The methodology for this indicator may be refined in future years following experience of using this measure over the first year.

NI 32 - Domestic violence – repeat incidents (Placeholder)
This indicator is being introduced nationally in 2009/10. The indicator is proposed as the percentage reduction in repeat victimisation for those domestic violence cases being managed by a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). Victims of domestic violence referred to a MARAC will be those who have been identified (often by the police) as high or very high risk (i.e. of serious injury or of being killed) based on a risk assessment.

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. **Domestic violence** is defined by ACPO as: 'any incidence of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults, aged 18 and over, who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality'. **Repeat victimisation** refers to a violent incident occurring within 12 months of the original incident coming to the MARAC.

NI 40 - Drug users treatment
This indicator is intended to drive a reduction in harm caused by the misuse of those drugs known to cause the highest harm to individuals, their families and the communities in which they live. It focuses attention on meeting both the demand for and the effectiveness of drug treatment and reinforces the gains made in the last drug strategy in improving the capacity and the quality of drug treatment. Progress on this indicator will have a wider impact on ill health, crime and social cohesion.

This indicator shows the change in the total number of drug users, using crack and/or opiates recorded as being in effective treatment, when compared with the number of drug users using crack and/or opiates recorded as being in effective treatment in the baseline year of 2007/8.

Effective treatment is defined as:

• discharged from the treatment system 12 weeks or more after triage
• or that remain in treatment 12 weeks after triage
• or that were discharged in less than 12 weeks in a care planned way

Use of crack and/or opiates is determined by use of either substance recorded in any of the client's presenting substances.

NI 111 – First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17
Defined as the number of young people (aged 10-17) who receive their first substantive outcome (relating to a reprimand, a final warning with or without an intervention, or a court

disposal for those who go directly to court without a reprimand or final warning). Reducing the number of young people in the criminal justice system is likely to significantly increase their life chances.

This indicator is listed in both the Safer Communities and Children & Young People theme sections.

1.2 Stretch targets (2007/8-2009/10)

S1 - Alcohol Misuse - No. completing successful treatment (cumulative figures)

S2 - Alcohol Misuse - No. in structured treatment (cumulative figures)

S3 - Alcohol Misuse - No. with improvement in Christo Points
Percentage of individuals with alcohol as a primary substance accessing treatment who have a three or more point decrease in their Christo inventory score between their initial and final Christo evaluation. Measured by the Bath Area Drugs Advisory Service.

S4 - Violent Crime - Common Assault offences linked to alcohol (rolling 12 month figures)
Number of common assault offences in Bath and North East Somerset, as recorded by police. Home Office codes 104, 105A (Common Assault inc. against a police officer).

S5 - Violent Crime - Wounding offences linked to alcohol (rolling 12 month figures)
Number of wounding offences. Home Office codes 5, 8A, 8D (Wounding).

2. Stronger Communities

2.1 Designated targets (2008/9-2010/11)

NI 7 - % of third sector organisations giving a high rating of the local environment for a thriving third sector
This indicator was adopted by the Local Strategic Partnership as a "designated" target in the refresh of the Local Area Agreement early in 2009.

The indicator is scored according to the proportion of third sector organisations who answer the following question as 'positive' or 'very positive' on a five point scale:
> "…how do the local statutory bodies in your local area influence your organisation's success?"

In answering the question, third sector organisations will be encouraged to take a wide view of the influence of local statutory bodies on the success of their organisations.

The indicator was measured in 2008 and will be again in 2010 by a new, bespoke, centrally-administered survey of registered and incorporated third sector organisations based in each local area.

2.2 Stretch targets (2007/8-2009/10)

S6 - % increase in no. formal volunteering
Percentage increase in the number of people recorded as or reporting that they have engaged in formal volunteering on an average of at least two hours per week over the past year. Baseline was taken from Voicebox 12 Survey Feb 2007.
This will next be measured in Voicebox 14, with results expected late in 2008.

S7 - % residents who feel they can influence decisions

S8 - No of Green Flag Parks
Number of Parks which are accredited with a Green Flag Park award.

S9 - % of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours (formerly BVPI 218b)
Percentage of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours from the point at which the Council is legally entitled to remove the vehicle. This was formerly a Best Value Performance Indicator.

S10 - Percentage of land with litter at unacceptable levels (formerly BVPI 199a)
Percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that fall below an acceptable level. This was formerly a Best Value Performance Indicator.

3. Children & Young People

3.1 Designated Targets (2008/9-2010/11)

NI 51 - Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHs) services
The goal is to have a measure of how effectively mental health services meet children's mental health needs for 2008-09.
DCSF are currently working to develop an outcome measure for CAMHS from 2009 onwards. However, until a robust outcome measure for CAMHS can be implemented, it is important to have in place a measure which will ensure services retain a focus on maintaining developments in CAMHS. DCSF is therefore proposing, as an interim measure, to use four proxy measures related to key aspects of service, which when taken together, will identify those PCTs and LAs which are together delivering comprehensive CAMHS.

NI 54 – Services for disabled children (Placeholder)
The Aiming High For Disabled Children (AHDC) report 2007 made a commitment to introduce an indicator on the provision of services for disabled children as part of the comprehensive spending review.
The new indicator will be a core part of performance management arrangements aimed at improving the quality of services for disabled children. This is a key priority of the Child Health and Well-Being Public Service Agreement.

NI 62 – Stability of placements of looked after children: number of moves
This indicator is an important measure of the stability of care that a child has experienced. On the whole stability is associated with better outcomes – placement instability was highlighted by the Social Exclusion Unit as a key barrier to improving educational outcomes. Proper assessment of a child's needs and an adequate choice of placements to meet the varied needs of different children are essential if appropriate stable placements are to be made. Inappropriate placements often break down and lead to frequent moves. The circumstances of some individual children will require 3 or more separate placements during a year if they and others are to be kept safe, but the variation between local authorities' performance in this area suggests that more can be done in many areas to reduce the number of moves.

NI 108 – Key Stage 4 attainment for Black and minority ethnic groups
Key Stage 4 achievement is an essential measure of pupil attainment at the end of statutory education. The relative attainment of some minority ethnic groups demonstrates a specific and persistent attainment gap. Although, for most groups, this gap has narrowed, far more

progress remains to be made before it closes. This indicator shows progress made in closing the gap between Key Stages 2 and 4.

NI 111 – First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17
Defined as the number of young people (aged 10-17) who receive their first substantive outcome (relating to a reprimand, a final warning with or without an intervention, or a court disposal for those who go directly to court without a reprimand or final warning). Reducing the number of young people in the criminal justice system is likely to significantly increase their life chances.

This indicator is listed in both the Safer Communities and Children & Young People theme sections.

NI 117 (also S11) - 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET)
Non-participation in education, employment or training between the ages of 16 and 18 is a major predictor of later unemployment, low income, depression, involvement in crime and poor mental health.

3.2 Stretch targets (2007/8-2009/10)

S11 - 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET)
See listing for NI 117 above.

S12 - % EYFS children scoring 6+ in all Communication, Language & Literacy Development (CLLD) Scales
The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile is an assessment of children's achievement at the end of the academic year in which they turn 5. The early years are crucial to a child's chances of later success. Children who achieve well in their early years are much more likely to be successful in future education and in later life.

S13 - % EYFS children scoring 6+ in all Personal, Social & Emotional Development (PSED) Scales
The early years are crucial to a child's chances of later success. Children who achieve well in their early years are much more likely to be successful in future education and in later life.

S14 - % Schools with Healthy Schools Status
Lead partners: Healthy Schools Management Group / PCT / Council.
Healthy Schools is an initiative aimed at equipping children and young people with the skills and knowledge to make informed health and life choices and to reach their full potential.
More than 98% of schools nationally are now involved in the programme and over 74% of schools have achieved National Healthy School Status.
Core themes include PSHE (Primary, Social, Health & Economic) education, healthy eating, physical activity and emotional wellbeing.

S15 - No. of children completing Summer Reading Challenge
The Summer Reading Challenge is a national scheme to encourage young people to read and to discover reading as an enjoyable activity.
"Research shows that the Summer Reading Challenge improves children's confidence and sends them back to school fired up and ready to learn. As experiments go, we'd call this one a success. It is now the UK's biggest promotion of children's reading and attracts major partners like the BBC. Ninety-seven percent of libraries in the UK are involved in the Summer Reading Challenge." (Reading Agency website)

3.3 Mandatory indicators (Government require us to report on these indicators)

NI 72 – Achievement of at least 78 points across Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in PSED and CLLD

The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile is an assessment of children's achievement at the end of the academic year in which they turn 5. This indicator is for the number of children achieving 78 points across all 13 EYFSP scales with at least 6 points or more in each of the PSED and CLLD scales, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children assessed against the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile.

The early years are crucial to a child's chances of later success. Children who achieve well in their early years are much more likely to be successful in future education and in later life.

NI 74 – Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3

It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The focus is therefore on ensuring that more children master the basics and a national threshold target has been set for 2011 for 74% to achieve Level 5 or above in both English and Maths at KS3. As well as improving the proportion of pupils achieving this standard, the Government also wants to see no schools where less than 50% of pupils achieve Level 5 in both English and Maths (floor target).

NI 75 – Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths

It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The focus is therefore on ensuring that more children master the basics by the end of the years of compulsory schooling and a national threshold target has been set for 2011 for 53% to achieve 5 A*-C GCSE grades and equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths by the end of Key Stage 4. As well as improving the proportion of pupils achieving this standard, the Government also wants to see no schools where less than 30% of pupils achieve 5 A*-C grades including GCSE English and Maths by 2012 (floor target).

NI 76 – Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above in both English and Maths at KS2

It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The focus is therefore on driving up standards and tackling underachievement by ensuring that more children master the basics. To support this goal the Government wants to see a continuing focus on the number of low attaining primary schools (defined as those achieving below 55% level 4+ in English and Maths combined) so that by 2011 there is a 50% reduction in the number of such schools compared with 2007.

NI 83 – Achievement at level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3

To improve the proportion of young people achieving at least level 5 in science at the end of Key Stage (KS) 3.

The Government's target is to raise standards in science in secondary education so that more young people achieve level 5 at the end of KS3. The underlying aim is to maximise the number of young people who achieve A*-C in two science GCSEs and to encourage more young people to study science post-16.

NI 87 - Secondary school persistent absence rate

To reduce the percentage of persistent absentee secondary pupils (those missing 20% or more of the school year). A 'persistent absentee' is a pupil who has accumulated 64 or more half-day sessions of absence from school on an annual basis or 52 or more half-day sessions of absence from school over the combined autumn and spring terms.

NI 92 - Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest
The early years are crucial to chances of later success – children who achieve well in the early years are much more likely to be successful in future education and in later life. A focus on narrowing the gaps between the lowest achieving and the rest is the best way to ensure that all children regardless of background are able to reach their potential and that those at risk of poor outcomes are given as much help and support as possible.

NI 93 - Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2
NI 94 - Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2
Performance at Key Stage (KS) 2 is a very strong indicator for expected performance at KS4 (5 A*-C including English and Maths). Without this indicator at age 11, the risks to performance at the end of compulsory schooling would be very substantial. English and Maths are core National Curriculum subjects and are building blocks for the curriculum generally. For pupils not achieving expected levels at the end of KS2 it is nevertheless important that they also make 2 levels progress where possible. This indicator not only ensures that schools and local authorities are concentrating on pupils capable of reaching level 4 or above but also enables recognition to be given where pupils do not reach level 4 but still make exceptional progress.

NI 95- Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3
NI 96 - Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3
Performance at Key Stage (KS) 3 is a strong indicator for expected performance at KS4 (5 A*-C including English and Maths). Without this indicator at age 14, the risks to performance at the end of compulsory schooling would be very substantial. English and Maths are core National Curriculum subjects and are building blocks for the curriculum generally. Although pupils are normally expected to have reached at least level 5 by the end of KS3, level 6 provides a more secure platform for achieving the expected outcome at the end of KS4. This indicator not only ensures that schools and Local Authorities are concentrating on pupils capable of reaching level 5 or above but also enables recognition to be given where pupils do not reach these levels but still make exceptional progress.

NI 97 - Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4
NI 98 - Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4
It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in this area. The focus is therefore on ensuring that more children master the basics and reach the end of the years of compulsory schooling with 5 A*-C GCSE and equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths.

NI 99 – Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2
NI 100 - Looked after children reaching level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2
The educational achievement of looked after children is generally poor compared to all children. In 2006, at Key Stage 2 (KS2), 42.8% of looked after children achieved at least level 4 in English compared to 79% for all children. For Maths the figure was 40.9% compared to 76% for all children. The aim of these indicators is to measure the progress towards narrowing the gap between looked after children and all children.

NI 101 - Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent)

The educational achievement of looked after children at GCSE level is significantly lower than all children (11.8% achieved 5A*-C in 2006). The aim of this indicator is to measure the progress towards narrowing the gap between looked after children and all children.

4. Health & Wellbeing

4.1 Designated Targets (2008/9-2010/11)

NI 121 - Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75
Circulatory disease is one of the main causes of premature death (under 75 years of age) in England, accounting for just over a quarter of all such deaths in this age group. Reducing mortality rates will therefore make a significant contribution to increasing life expectancy.

Single year rates are used to enable timely reporting. The rate for persons is monitored, i.e. males and females combined. Components of the calculation are the number of deaths from all circulatory diseases, classified by underlying cause of death and 2001 Census based mid-year population estimates (aged under 75) for the same calendar year.

NI 124 - People with a long-term condition supported to be independent and in control of their condition
(Placeholder)
This indicator focuses attention on patient experience against exact national policy aims for people with long-term conditions. Long-term conditions describe people who suffer from a health condition that remains with them for the rest of their life, such as diabetes, asthma or dementia. People with long-term conditions want greater control of their lives, to be treated sooner before their condition causes more serious problems and to enjoy a good quality of life. This means transforming the lives of people with long-term conditions to move away from the reactive care based in acute settings toward a more systematic patient-centred approach, where care is rooted in primary and community settings and underpinned by strong partnerships across the whole health and social care spectrum.

This will be sourced from the Healthcare Commission Primary Care Trusts patient survey. This is a random sample of adults registered with GP practices. Expectation is for an achieved sample of around 540 people in each Primary Care Trust. The maximum 95% confidence interval for a Primary Care Trust with a sample of this size is +/– 4%.

NI 130 - Social Care clients receiving Self Directed Support (Direct Payments and Individual Budgets) per 100,000 population
Self Directed Services, by which we mean direct payments and individual budgets, offer the individual client or carer greater flexibility in how their support is provided and ensure that their care and support package is directly responsive to their individual needs and wishes. The indicator applies to those aged 18 or over.

NI 139 - The extent to which older people (over 65) receive the support they need to live independently at home
The measure, based on a survey question to be asked of the whole local population in the Place Survey, seeks to assess how far older people in a locality are getting the support and services they need to live independently at home.

It is designed to reflect a wider view of 'support' than simply a narrow definition of services provided by or via Social Services; and to capture the views of those, including potential future users, who are not necessarily current direct clients of a particular service as well as those who are. It will thus take account of the views of the majority of older people who do not

receive 'formal' services but are provided with support that they value from local government, its partners and the local community.

NI 146 - Adults with learning disabilities in employment
The indicator is intended to improve the employment outcomes for adults with learning disabilities – a key group at risk of social exclusion.

This is calculated as the number of learning disabled clients aged 18-64 who are assessed or reviewed in the financial year and who have received a service, as well as those who are assessed and/or reviewed but who have not received a service, who are in paid employment at the time of their assessment or latest review.

NI 149 - Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in settled accommodation
The indicator is intended to improve settled accommodation outcomes for adults with mental health problems – a key group at-risk of social exclusion.

The percentage of adults (aged 18-69) receiving secondary mental health services in settled accommodation at the time of their most recent assessment, formal review or other multi-disciplinary care planning meeting.

Settled accommodation: Refers to accommodation arrangements where the occupier has security of tenure or appropriate stability of residence in their *usual* accommodation in the medium- to long-term, or is part of a household whose head holds such security of tenure/residence. The guidance for the indicator sets out which types of accommodation count as settled accommodation.

4.2 Stretch targets (2007/8-2009/10)

S16 - % of carers receiving a carers break or specific carers service during the year following an assessment or review
Percentage of carers receiving a carer's break or specific carer's service during the year following an assessment or review. This is based on the former Performance Assessment Framework indicator C62.

S17 - Emergency Admissions 65+ to RUH
Number of emergency admissions (aged 65 or over) into the Royal United Hospital. This is monitored via a service level agreement between PCT and RUH on a monthly basis. The stretch targets agreed for this were to restrict growth to 2% below national growth.

S18 - Learning by Older People
Number of people aged 60 and over completing certified courses as measured by the Recognising and Recording Progress and Achievement system.

S19 - No. completing Passport to Health GP referral scheme and still participating in physical activity (3 x 30 mins of moderate intensity) 3 months later
This target looks at the number of people who have been referred by their GP to the Passport for Health 12 week scheme and who are still participating in at least 3 times 30 minutes a week of moderate intensity physical activity 12 weeks after the scheme finishes.

S20 - People (16+) in targeted areas of high health need who: on entry to the Get Active scheme reported that they were previously not sufficiently physically active, and when

surveyed after at least 3 months reported that they were participating in at least the recommended level of physical activity

This target looks at the number of people aged over 16 who live in 3 specific high health need areas: Kingsway, Whiteway and Twerton, and who on entry to the Get Active scheme reported that they were not previously sufficiently physically active, and when surveyed after at least 3 months, reported that they were participating in at least 3 x 30 minutes a week of moderate intensity physical activity.

S21 - People (excluding those in selected high health need areas) who: on entry to the Get Active scheme reported that they were previously not sufficiently physically active, and when surveyed after at least 3 months reported that they were participating in at least the recommended level of physical activity

This target looks at the whole population, excluding those in selected high health needs areas.

S22 - The number of people in specified deprived areas who attend NHS Stop Smoking Services who had set a quit date and who are still not smoking at 4 weeks

Percentage of four week quitters from the 20% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas (including first time and return users) who attend HNS Stop Smoking Services who had set a quit date and who are still not smoking at 4 weeks, counted according to Department of Health protocol.

S23 - Residential Admissions per 10,000 population

Older people aged 65 or over admitted on a permanent basis in the year to residential or nursing care. This is the former Performance Assessment Framework indicator C72.

S24 - Ex-Offenders receiving housing related support services funded by Supporting People

Number of ex-offenders in receipt of housing related support services funded by Supporting People.

S25 - Number of households who have held a tenancy, facilitated by the Homefinders Scheme, for 6 months or more

S26 - Number of places available as supported lodgings placements for care leavers and homeless young people

S27 - Number of young people who have moved from a supported lodgings placement and successfully held either a private or social sector tenancy for greater than 6 months during the life of the LAA

S28 - Number of people with learning difficulties known to social services who have their own private or social sector tenancies

5. Economic Development & Enterprise

5.1 Designated Targets (2008/9-2010/11)

NI 154, M1 – Net additional homes provided

This indicator measures the net increase in dwelling stock over one year. The definition of a dwelling (in line with the 2001 Census) is a self-contained unit of accommodation. Self-containment is where all the rooms in a household are behind a door, which only that

household can use. Non-self contained household spaces at the same address should be counted together as a single dwelling.

The net increase in dwelling stock over one year is calculated as the sum of new build completions, minus demolitions, plus any gains or losses through change of use and conversions.

NI 155, M2 - Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)
Total supply of social rent housing and intermediate housing.
Affordable housing is as set out in PPS3 (Planning Policy Statement 3), "The Government defines affordable housing as including social-rented and intermediate housing". Note this can include pitches on Gypsy and Traveller sites owned and managed by local authorities or registered social landlords.

Intermediate housing is housing at prices or rents above those of social-rent but below market prices or rents. This can include shared equity products (for example HomeBuy) and intermediate rent (i.e. rents above social-rented level but below market rents).

Gross supply – Affordable housing is measured as the numbers of affordable dwellings provided in each year, through new build and acquisitions. This does not take account of losses through sales of affordable housing and demolitions. New build completions are counted when they become ready for occupation

NI 159, M3 - Supply of ready to develop housing sites
Planning Policy Statement 3 requires Local Planning Authorities to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable sites for housing through their Local Development Framework. To ensure there is a continuous 5 year supply, authorities should monitor the supply of deliverable sites on an annual basis, through their Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR).

This indicator supports PPS3, and links to the AMR requirement, as a means of ensuring that a 5 year supply of deliverable sites is being identified and maintained. Authorities should already have demonstrated a 5 year supply of deliverable sites, as required by PPS3.

To ensure that plans maintain a continuous approach to housing delivery; as well as regular monitoring through AMRs, authorities are also required to collect evidence of sites with potential for housing by undertaking Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments. The indicator assesses the degree to which authorities are maintaining a 5 year supply of deliverable sites as required by PPS3. Net additional dwellings are defined as future new build plus future gains and losses from conversions change of use and demolitions. The indicator provides a forward look in terms of there being enough deliverable sites to meet planned housing provision over a 5 year period.

5.2 Stretch targets (2007/8-2009/10)

S29 – No. businesses assisted – Creative/ICT sectors

S30 – No. businesses assisted – Norton Radstock
Number of businesses intensively assisted in Norton Radstock area (postcodes BA2 8, BA3 2, BA3 3, BS39 7).

5.3 Local targets

L26 - Working age people in out of work benefits in target areas (derived from NI 152)

This indicator relates to the Twerton Ward.

NI 152 measures the percentage of the working age population who are claiming out of work benefits. Working age benefits include the main out-of-work client group categories (unemployed people on Jobseekers Allowance, Lone Parents on Income Support, Incapacity Benefits customers, and others on income-related benefits) and exclude the carer, disabled and bereaved client groups. The working age population is defined as the sum of females aged 16-59 plus males aged 16-64.

Figures are presented as a rolling average of 4 quarters to account for seasonal variation.

NI 164, L28 - Working age population qualified to at least Level 3 or higher
Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least level 3 or higher. People are counted as being qualified to level 3 or above if they have achieved either at least 2 A-levels grades A-E, 4 A/S levels graded A-E, or any equivalent (or higher) qualification in the Qualifications and Credit Framework.

NI 171, L29 – VAT registration rates
This indicator measures the business start-up rate for each local area. There are clear benefits to local economies of having vibrant start-up markets. It creates competitive pressure and drives up business performances as well as the provision of variety of goods and services.

The indicator is defined as the proportion of business registrations per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above. Business registrations are a proxy measure for business start ups. The actual measure is new businesses registering for VAT and PAYE and some smaller businesses reaching the VAT threshold or running a PAYE scheme for the first time. These figures do not, however give the complete picture of start-up and closure activity in the economy.

NI 166, L30 – Median earnings of employees in the area (gross weekly pay)
This measure is available directly in the results of the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). Median earnings are based on the pay period containing a particular date in April each year. Data are published in October of the same year.

As estimates are based on survey data, they are subject to statistical margins of error. In many cases, these errors will be sizeable. Although the data are robust for large authorities, for smaller authorities apparent changes in earnings from one year to the next should be treated with caution.

While Gross Value Added per job can be used in many areas to measure productivity, the geographical scope does not allow it to be used for all local authorities. Earnings per job is a suitable proxy that can, i.e. measurement of earnings allows all local authorities to monitor a rough proxy for productivity. Used with the employment rate this indicator allows local areas to make a broad assessment of their economic output.

L31 – Proportion of labour locally sourced (on key sites)

L32 - Supply of ready to develop employment sites

NI 172, L33 - VAT registered businesses in the area showing growth (based on employment growth)
This indicator includes those businesses registered for VAT and/or PAYE with fewer than 50 employees (around 98% of all VAT registered enterprises). It measures the proportion of

those businesses showing year on year employment growth, where employment is measured as the number of employees (full and part-time) plus the number of self-employed people that run the business.

The indicator shows the strength of the small business sector by monitoring employment growth within existing small businesses. Existing indicators measure new business formation and survival rates of businesses, but there is no current measure of the performance within surviving businesses. This indicator looks at the proportion of small businesses that have achieved some employment growth within the year. It is a measure of dynamism within firms and not an indicator of the overall change in employment.

NI 174, L34 - Skills gaps in the current workforce reported by employers
This indicator helps understand whether employer skills needs are being met, and is directly related to economic development in which local authorities have an important role.
Skills gaps exist where employers report having employees who are not fully proficient at their job.

The source of the data is the National Employer Skills Survey (NESS) commissioned by the Learning and Skills Council (LSC), Department for Innovation, University and Skills (DIUS) and Sector Skills Development Agency (SSDA). NESS is a large-scale, robust and representative survey of 79,000 employers across England (in 2007). Surveys in the series were undertaken in 2003, 2004, and 2005 and are expected to continue every two years.

The LSC currently communicates findings to local authorities via a number of routes, including the Regional Director's strategic briefings and the Regional Strategic analysis document. There are plans for the LSC to share NESS data with each local authority directly through local and multi area agreements and through representation at local strategic partnership meetings.

6. Environmental Sustainability And Climate Change

6.1 Designated Targets (2008/9-2010/11)

NI 167, M4 - Congestion – average journey time per mile during the morning peak.
This is a potential West of England Multi Area Agreement indicator – mainly relates to greater Bristol although parts of Keynsham (A4) and Whitchurch (A37) are included. It is proposed to develop a local congestion indicator for Bath.

The 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.

Generally for this indicator, journey time data is provided to local authorities, calculated using anonymised data from vehicles equipped with global positioning system devices. Morning peak times vary between local authorities who may choose between 07.00-10.00, 07.30-09.30 and 08.00-09.00. Data excludes weekends and school holidays.

NI 175 - Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling for all households.
To be measured by access to major employment sites. Journey time by public transport 40mins.

This indicator monitors the fostering of social inclusion through access to "core services" and facilities via public transport which can also include demand responsive ("dial-a-ride") 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.

Core services are:
• Healthcare – hospitals and GP surgeries
• Education – primary, secondary and higher education sites
• Food shops
• Employment sites

The formula required for reporting this indicator will be different for each authority.

NI 177, M5 - Local bus and light rail journeys originating in the West of England area (potential West of England Multi Area Agreement indicator)
Passengers boarding buses or trams within the authority, regardless of whether they alight in the authority or a neighbouring authority.

Bus patronage is a key outcome of the partnerships between local authorities and bus operators, which together play an important role in delivering better local transport services and are supported by approximately £2.5bn of public funding per year.

Bus patronage can also be a key marker of the level of accessibility to services and congestion. Local authorities can make major contributions to improving bus patronage through tendered services, the management of their road networks and giving priority to bus passengers.

Local bus services are defined for the purposes of this indicator as those using one or more public service vehicles for the carriage of passengers by road at separate fares where the stopping places, or journey length, are less than 15 miles (24 kilometres) apart.

NI 185 - CO2 reduction from Local Authority operations
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. 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.

CO2 emissions: is the total amount of direct and indirect CO_2 emitted as a result of Local Authority operations. Direct emissions are emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the local authority e.g. emissions from the combustion in owned or controlled boilers and vehicles. Indirect emissions are emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the local authority, but occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity e.g. emissions from consumption of purchased electricity or heat, transport related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by the local authority and outsourced activities.

LA operations - defined as the delivery of the relevant functions of a Local Authority which result (either directly or indirectly) in the emissions of CO_2 into the atmosphere. Functions of an authority covers all their own operations and outsourced services. Even if the services are being provided by an external body (e.g. a private company) they remain the function of the authority. This is to include schools, but exclude social housing.

NI 187 - Tackling fuel poverty – people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating. See explanation of calculation below.
This indicator is designed to measure progress in tackling fuel poverty through the improved energy efficiency of households inhabited by people claiming income-based benefits. The indicator uses the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) to measure the energy efficiency of a house and low energy efficiency is defined as a SAP rating of less than 35. High energy efficiency is defined as a SAP rating of 65 or more.

Fuel poverty is defined as the requirement to spend more than 10% of household income to maintain an adequate level of warmth and includes non-heating fuel use.

The indicator is determined using an annual random sample SAP survey of households inhabited by people claiming income related benefits. The timetable for the first survey was that it should be between 31 October and 31 December 2008.

NI 191 - Residual household waste per head, i.e. waste collected not sent for recycling, reuse or composting
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).

This indicator monitors an authority's performance in reducing the amount of waste that is sent to landfill, incineration or energy recovery.

This indicator is the number of kilograms of residual household waste collected per household. The numerator for this indicator is total kilograms of household waste less any household waste arisings sent for reuse, sent for recycling, sent for composting, or sent for anaerobic digestion. The denominator is the number of households as given by the dwelling stock figures from the Council Tax base.

6.2 Stretch targets (2007/8-2009/10)

S31 - Number of passenger trips on community transport services

S32 - Number of journeys on local bus services
This is a stretch target that links to NI 177, see above.