

Mandatory Outcomes and Indicators – clarification for Government Offices prior to submission of round 3 draft LAAs

This note confirms details for the mandatory outcomes and indicators in round 3 and refreshed LAAs for GO LAA leads.

Mandatory Outcomes and Indicators in the LAA

1. Outcome

Improve Health and reduce health inequalities

Indicator

Spearhead Areas

- Reduce health inequalities between the local authority area and the England population by narrowing the gap in all-age, all-cause mortality.

All Other Areas (optional for Spearhead Areas)

- Reduce health inequalities within the local area, by narrowing the gap in all-age, all-cause mortality.

2. Outcome

Reduce crime

Indicator

- Reduction in overall British Crime Survey comparator recorded crime. Targets must be those as agreed between crime and drugs partnerships and GOs to support delivery of Home Office PSA1. A County level target will need to reflect the targets of the crime and drugs partnerships, and any aggregation will need to be agreed with the GO.
- Reduce the proportion of adult and young offenders and prolific and other priority offenders who re-offend.

3. Outcome

Reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime

Indicator

- Indicators to be agreed in negotiations

4. Outcome

Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs

Indicator

- Reduce public perceptions of local drug dealing and drug use as a problem

5. Outcome

Build respect in communities and reduce anti-social behaviour

Indicators *The following indicators should draw on the data in the Local Government User Satisfaction Survey*

- Increase the percentage of people who feel informed about what is being done to tackle anti-social behaviour in their local area
- Increased percentage of people who feel that parents in their local area take responsibility for the behaviour of their children
- Increased percentage of people who feel that people in their area treat them with respect and consideration
- Reduce people's perception of ASB (using the seven issues stated in the survey)

6. Outcome

Empower local people to have a greater voice and influence over local decision making and a greater role in public service delivery

Indicators

- Percentage of residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area
- Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together
- An 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

Mandatory Outcomes and Indicators linked to specific funding streams

Neighbourhood Renewal Fund

1. Education Outcome

Raise standards in English, maths and science in secondary education so that by 2008, in all schools located in the districts in receipt of NRF, at least 50% of pupils achieve level five or above in each of English, maths and science

Indicator

- By 2008 all schools located in Local Authority Districts in receipt of NRF to ensure that at least 50% of pupils achieve level five or above in each of English, maths and science

2. Crime Outcome

Reduce overall crime in line with local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership targets and narrow the gap between the worst performing wards / neighbourhoods and other areas across the district.

Indicator

- Reduction in overall British Crime Survey comparator recorded crime. Targets must be those as agreed between crime and drugs partnerships and GOs to support delivery of Home Office PSA1. A County level target will need to reflect the targets of the crime and drugs partnerships, and any aggregation will need to be agreed with the GO.

3. Housing Outcome

As part of an overall housing strategy for the district ensure that all social housing is made decent by 2010, unless a later deadline is agreed by DCLG as part of the Decent Homes programme.

Indicator

Non-decency targets to deliver Decent Homes by 2010 (or later deadline as approved by DCLG) which are agreed with Government Offices and monitored at District Level against trajectories reported in LA BPSAs and RSL RSRs.¹

¹ LSPs are encouraged where possible to seek to address the gap below district level, focussing on deprived wards, by establishing a sub indicator underneath the mandatory outcome. Examples of innovative ways of measuring such targets at neighbourhood level will be made available by the DCLG wherever possible.

4. Liveability Outcome

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 a particular focus on reducing levels of litter and detritus.

Indicator

- Reduction by 2008 in levels of litter and detritus using BV199 at district level

5. Health Outcome

Reduce premature mortality rates and reduce inequalities in premature mortality rates between wards / neighbourhoods with a particular focus on reducing the risk factors for heart disease, stroke and related diseases (CVD) (smoking, diet and physical activity).

Indicators

- Reduce directly standardised mortality rates from circulatory diseases in people under 75, so that the absolute gap between the national rate and the rate for the district is narrowed, at least in line with LDP trajectories by 2010.²
- Reduce health inequalities between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the district average, using indicators that are chosen in accordance with local health priorities and will contribute to a reduction in inequalities in premature mortality rates.

6. Worklessness Outcome

Within each NRF district, for those living in the wards identified by DWP as having the worst initial labour market position³ (as at February 2004), significantly improve their overall employment rate and reduce the difference between their employment rate and the overall employment rate for England,

Indicators

- Within that NRF district a reduction by 2007-8 of at least 1.6 percentage points in the overall benefits claim rate for those living in the local authority wards identified by DWP as having the worst initial labour market position.

² Targets are for 3 year average mortality and for men and women combined. As a minimum, they should deliver the trajectory for circulatory mortality improvement agreed by PCTs through the Local Delivery Plan process, as projected to 2009-2011. If non-Spearhead areas do not have relevant trajectories they should agree other appropriate means of addressing this.

³ The list of the 'worst wards' are available on FTI at <http://www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/document.asp?id=297> and will remain unchanged for the life of the target. Where NRF areas do not contain any of the wards identified as having the worst initial labour market position we would strongly urge those NRF districts to carefully consider the available data to identify their priority neighbourhoods and wards, and to adopt appropriate worklessness targets within their LAA. The targets should include appropriate convergence targets to narrow any disparities identified within the area and to improve the area's overall employment rate when compared to the national rate.

- Within that NRF district a reduction by 2007-08 of at least 1.6⁴ percentage points in the difference between the overall benefits claimant rate⁵ for England and the overall rate for the local authority wards with the worst initial labour market position.

SSCF
Neighbourhood Element and Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder
Element

1. Outcome

Improved quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods; service providers more responsive to neighbourhood needs; and improved service delivery

Indicator

- Percentage of residents (in areas receiving these SSCF funding elements) reporting an increase in satisfaction with their neighbourhoods

SSCF Cleaner, Safer, Greener Element

2. Outcome

Cleaner, greener and safer public spaces

Indicator

- Environmental quality, as measured by BVPI 199 and 89 in combination, which measure perceptions of cleanliness.
- Quality of surroundings – increase in number of green flag award parks and green space and public satisfaction (BV119e)
- An increase in the percentage of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours from the point where the local authority is legally entitled to remove the vehicle (BVPI 1218b).

⁴ According to the DWP 'Destination of Benefit Leavers Survey 2004', most people who stopped claiming benefits (JSA, IB and IS) between Feb and May 2004 did so because they gained 16 hours or more of employment (62%). In order to achieve the PSA target which aims to increase the employment rate by at least 1%, we can use this figure to estimate the ratio of benefit claimant leavers to new employees. 62% can be expressed as a ratio of 1.6. In other words for every 1.6 people ceasing to claim benefit we would expect 1 to gain employment. Or, a reduction in the existing benefit claim rate of 1.6% (from say 30% to 28.4%) would equal a 1% increase in the employment rate. A breakdown of the figure at a regional level is included on page 4 of this document.

⁵ Benefits claim rate will be calculated by using DWP Working Age Client Group (WACG) data as nominator and resident population data as denominator. Where resident population data is not available for a specific point in time, the most recent time point should be used.

Local Enterprise Growth Initiative

Outcomes

1. Increase total entrepreneurial activity amongst the population in deprived areas
2. Support the sustainable growth, and reduce the unnecessary failure, of locally owned business in deprived areas
3. Attract appropriate inward investment and franchising into deprived areas, making use of local labour resources

Indicators

- Indicators at neighbourhood and priority group level to be agreed in negotiation

Connexions

1. Outcome

Achieve Economic Well-being

Indicator

- Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training

Home Fire Risk Check and Fire Prevention Grant

1. Outcome

Increase domestic fire safety and reduce arson

Indicator

- Indicators at neighbourhood and priority group level to be agreed in negotiation

Waste Performance and Efficiency Grant

1. Outcome

Reduce waste to landfill and increase recycling

Indicators

- Reduction in the percentage of municipal waste landfilled
- Increase in the percentage of municipal waste recycled

School Travel Advisors

1. Outcome

Be Healthy

Indicator

- The percentage annual increase in the number of schools with an approved school travel plan (STP) required to achieve 100 percent STP coverage by March 2010. This should be profiled against the current number of schools with an approved STP in place and the appropriate delivery point on a trajectory which would achieve 100 percent coverage by 2010.

Teenage Pregnancy Grant**2. Outcome**

Be Healthy

Indicator

- Reduction in the under 18 conception rate

Details for Supporting People and New Growth Points funding will be subject to separate advice.