

Main differences between June 2005 and March 2006 Local Area Agreements Guidance for Round 3 and Refresh of Rounds 1 and 2 (March 2006)

The revised Local Area Agreements Guidance for Round 3 and Refresh of Rounds 1 and 2 (March 2006) gives the latest position on Local Area Agreement policy. The guidance will apply to Round 1 and 2 agreements from their next annual refresh.

The guidance includes some broad policy changes. For example, LAAs are now described as 'the cornerstone of the new relationship between central and local government'. This highlights the government's view of LAAs as a tool to define central local relations and help reform public service delivery. However, there still remains a gap in the realisation of this aspiration.

Future policy discussions on the role and function of Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) and City Regions are referred to, but these are not fully resolved in the guidance.

The guidance makes clear that the Government is not prepared to specify structures for LSPs. However the issue of accountability for the LAA is clarified. The upper tier local authority will be the accountable body for the financial management of the LAA and for ensuring that robust performance management arrangements are in place. It is also responsible for ensuring that there are clear leads for each of the LAA targets. Local partners retain their responsibility for the delivery of outcomes or targets that they deliver as part of the LAA. They are accountable for these to the LSP, and to the LAA Accountable Body for any funding provided to achieve those targets.

With regards to City Regions, the guidance notes that the Government is working on new enabling measures for towns and cities, which it hopes to make available during the 2006 / 07 negotiation period. The guidance also positively encourages more cross-boundary working in LAAs.

There are also a number of more detailed changes to LAA guidance, including the following key points:

- LAAS will be based on *Sustainable* Community Strategies as outlined in the LSP consultation document - http://www.odpm.gov.uk/pub/326/LocalStrategicPartnershipsShapingtheirfutureaconsultationpaperPDF469Kb_id1162326.pdf
- The Government will consider whether Housing and mixed communities investment might be achieved through this route.
- There is a greater focus on priority outcomes – more 'mandatory outcomes' – see Annex A of refreshed guidance.

Moreover, the guidance indicates that the Local Government white Paper and the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review will provide an opportunity to consider further the future of LAAs.

Other main changes are outlined in the annexes to the guidance:

Annex B sets out the roles and responsibilities of different partners in the LAA process. The annex provides some clarity concerning the roles and responsibilities of Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) and other partners, including information on the Government's expectations of accountability. Central Government departments are responsible for agreeing identified funding streams and agreeing enabling measures, agreeing to the outcomes, indicators and targets in the LAA. Where LAA issues affect several departments, ODPM will coordinate or lead on these issues.

Government Offices will represent Central Government in LAA discussions, both during the agreement of an LAA and in monitoring performance thereafter. The LSP will also be able to access support from the Government. Government Offices also have the responsibility to ensure that all appropriate partners are involved in negotiations, including local people and the Voluntary and Community Sector, and representative groups. Furthermore, where an area's performance is identified by Government Offices as being 'off course', Government Offices will be responsible for working with areas to manage their performance back up to agreed levels.

The guidance clarifies the issue of accountability to some extent stating that the 'upper tier local authority will be the accountable body for the financial management of the LAA and for ensuring that robust performance management arrangements are in place'. The upper-tier authority is also responsible for ensuring that there are clear leads for each of the LAA targets.

The guidance states clearly that the Government is not prepared to specify structures for Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs). However, responsibility for the overarching development and delivery of the LAA is given to the upper tier LSP or equivalent partnership with lead partners accountable for the delivery of individual targets. The LSP is expected to drive the delivery and implementation of LAAs. The guidance explains that a significant amount of support targeted at LSPs is available through the range of tailored support for LSPs receiving NRF, provided by the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit (NRU). This support is now being made more widely available to include non-NRF LSPs preparing LAAs.

Local partners retain responsibility for the delivery of outcomes and targets that they will deliver as part of the LAA. They are accountable for these to the LSP and to the LAA Accountable Body for any funding provided to achieve these outcomes and targets.

The guidance highlights the importance of community engagement and delivery by the voluntary sector stressing that the LAA must include a statement of the involvement of the VCS and local people in the design and delivery of the agreement. The guidance states that the LAA should include a 'commitment to ensure the active participation of children and young people in the design and delivery of services included in the agreement'. The guidance concedes that 'all the aspirations of different groups and individuals cannot be met under a single LAA, but everyone should have an opportunity to contribute to the debate'.

The refreshed guidance also sets out a role for the NHS. Primary Care Trusts are identified as key local partners with the ability to contribute mainstream funding to the LAA, subject to agreement by the Strategic Health Authority (SHA). Local Delivery Plans are to be aligned with LAAs and areas can stretch performance of these plans as part of the reward element of LAAs.

Annex C shows the progress made towards aligning performance frameworks. Significant improvements have been achieved including the alignment of LAA and NRF strategic partnership performance management and monitoring and measures to align the LAA performance management and Every Child Matters improvement cycle. The guidance highlights that certain national frameworks (such as policing BVPIs, NHS LDP lines and the Performance Assessment Framework) will continue to enable national comparisons and commitment is given to aligning reporting requirements to LAAs to avoid duplication as GOs will support local areas to ensure necessary performance information is shared in a co-ordinated way.

The guidance also indicates what measures may be taken to address under-performance. These include actions by the GO to:

- Engage external support from outside the partnership, for example, to build capacity.
- More regular monitoring of performance from the GO.
- Agreement of diagnoses and improvement plans with the GO.

If sustained underperformance is identified, which is defined as 'when actual performance against LAA planned milestones presents significant risks to the timetable for achievement of agreed LAA targets'. In consultation with the local partnership, the GO may undertake:

- A revised diagnosis and/or improvement plan led by central government or external experts;
- The re-imposition of ring-fencing of funding streams and potentially separate reporting arrangements;
- The dissolution of the LAA as a whole;
- Cessation of funding stream payments.

Annex D includes an expanded list of funding streams which will be subject to 'automatic' pooling in all LAAs that receive them. The guidance specifies

three types of funding that can be used to achieve the outcomes of an LAA: area-specific funding; mainstream funding; Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPB), such as Regional Development Agencies, Big Lottery, Sport England and Learning Skills Council, funding.

The guidance stipulates clearer financial rules and controls for pooled funding on page 45 and stipulates that from 2007/08 centrally pooled funding will be made in a single payment to upper-tier local authorities as the accountable body. In 2007/08 NRF will be paid to the county in two-tier areas.

There will be more automatic pooling of funding streams. All of the following will be automatically pooled centrally within LAAs:

Children and Young People	
Children's Services Grant Kerbcraft Key Stage 3 – Behaviour and Attendance Key Stage 3 – Central Coordination Neighbourhood Renewal Fund	Neighbourhood Road Safety Initiative Neighbourhood Support Fund Positive Activities for Young People Primary Strategy Central Coordination School Travel Advisers School Development Grant (Local Authority retained element only)
Healthier Communities and Older People	
Neighbourhood Renewal Fund	
Safer and Stronger Communities	
Safer and Stronger Communities Fund including: Anti-Social Behaviour Grant Building Safer Communities Drugs Strategy Partnership Support Grant Tackling Violent Crime Programme Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder Neighbourhood Element. Cleaner, Safer, Greener Element (liveability funding)	ASB Action Area (an element is retained centrally). Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund. Anti-Social Behaviour Trailblazer (an element is retained centrally). Home Fire Risk Check Initiative. Neighbourhood Renewal Fund. Rural Social and Community Programme. Waste Performance and Efficiency Grant.
Economic Development	
Local Enterprise Growth Initiative (LEGI). New Growth Points Funding.	Neighbourhood Renewal Fund.

The guidance also includes detailed explanations of each of the funding streams. The funding stream arrangements give greater flexibility to LAAs. However, they may also pose a challenge to localities that formerly agreed to initially align funding as a precursor to pooling when partnerships and governance arrangements have matured.

Annex E highlights the change from ‘freedoms and flexibilities to Enabling Measures. The change in name is intended to better reflect their purpose: to enable the achievement of better outcomes. There are a number of Enabling Measures inherent in LAAs but where there are specific barriers to the delivery of outcomes, additional Enabling Measures may be requested to help overcome these barriers. Requests for Enabling Measures need to be supported by a business case which the Government Office will help the local authority construct. Local areas are encouraged to approach their Government Office at an early stage of the LAA process and involve them in constructing the business case. The relevant Government Department will aim to respond to the business case within 14 days. Where a request is not agreed to, the Government Department will provide an explanation and explore alternative solutions with the local area. Requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis indicating that a request may be agreed for one area but not another.

The principles of Enabling Measures have remained largely unchanged. However, the core list of Enabling Measures inherent in LAAs no longer includes the ‘Flexibility to carry over a reasonable level of unspent resources from one financial year to another. Any rolled over still needs to be spent in support of outcomes included in the Agreement.’ A greater list of Enabling Measures that have and have not been agreed can be found at <http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163512>

A template for Enabling Measures requests can be found on page 62 of the guidance.

Annex F explains in more detail the reward element. Areas that have not already negotiated a separate Second Generation Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) can now consider the use of the reward element. There are more than 200 outcomes authorities can choose from, and there is greater flexibility on the number of reward targets they can set as it is no longer specified that you must have 12 targets. However, these targets must reflect value for money. Authorities are strongly advised to begin consideration of the reward element as soon as possible. This proved the most complex and time-consuming aspect of round two negotiations.

All the indicators in the outcomes framework (Annex A) can be negotiated as stretched targets attracting Pump Priming Grant (PPG), with the exception of the indicators measuring the number of re-registrations on the child protection register as this may attract perverse incentives.

The guidance clarifies that PPG will be paid in one lump sum with the first monthly payment of pooled LAA funding. The conditions of payment will be set out in the LAA Grant Determination.

Guidance on the Performance Reward Grant (PRG) supersedes Local Public Service Agreement second generation (LPSA2) guidance although PRG is still calculated as 2.5% of the net budget requirement and will still be paid on the achievement of at least 60% of the stretched target.

The guidance provides greater clarity on the combination of LPSAs and LAAs. All new LPSAs will be incorporated into LAAs as the reward element. With LPSAs already undergoing separate negotiations, after they are signed off, these should be included in the authority's LAA as the reward element at the next annual refresh. However, its stretched targets cannot be renegotiated.

Annex G deals with localities commitments in regard to equality and diversity legislation, and how this should be reflected in LAAs. The guidance stresses that local authorities should have regard to tackling and reducing race inequalities across all of the four LAA blocks as this is a cross-cutting issue.

Annex H gives an amended process of timing. April to June is specified as the period for creating a draft outcomes framework. June to September is specified as the time for developing the first draft of the LAA which should be given to the Government Office by the end of September. September to December will involve negotiation and updating of the LAA proposals in relation to emerging data. Government Offices will subsequently make recommendations to Ministers in February, alongside a statement about further work needed after sign-off to address any outstanding capacity and readiness issues.

The guidance stresses that LAAs are agreements and where disagreements arise these should be resolved locally through the local authority, LSP, other partners and the GO Regional Director.

Annex I includes a template for the LAA which is pre-set with all mandatory outcomes and indicators. Areas are advised to add this template to those outcomes and indicators they wish to select from the full Outcomes Framework at Annex A. This represents a greater degree of guidance when put alongside the templates for submitting a business case and planning the reward element.

The Outcomes Framework

The refreshed guidance includes an updated and expanded outcomes framework under Annex A. The definitions of some of the outcome indicators have changed, for example those around Healthy Communities. The Safer and Stronger Communities Block in particular is notable for the high number of mandatory outcomes, particularly for those areas in receipt of NRF.

The refreshed guidance includes an LAA Outcome Framework Summary (p.8), which reflects a broad set of outcomes reflecting PSAs and floor targets that central Government believes to be key priorities. These headings should largely represent the shared ground between Government and localities and should form the basis of the LAA. A section detailing cross-cutting outcomes does not exist in the refreshed guidance.

Outcomes Framework

The table below maps the outcomes and indicators in the June 2005 Outcomes Framework against those in the refreshed March 2006 Outcomes Framework. Some of the 2005 outcomes/indicators have been omitted from the refreshed guidance, some new ones have been added, and some have been re-worded.

Children and Young Peoples Block

2005 guidance		March 2006 guidance	
Outcomes	Indictors	Outcomes	Indicators
Stay safe	<p>Number of 0-15 year olds killed or injured in road traffic accidents.</p> <p>Number or re-registrations on child protection register.</p> <p>% of under 16s who have been looked after for 2.5 or more years living in the same placement for at least 2 years or are placed for adoption.</p> <p>% of care cases completed in the courts within 40 weeks.</p> <p>% of 11 to 15 year olds who state they have been bullied.</p> <p>Fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>	Stay safe	<p>Number of 0-15 year olds killed or injured in road traffic accidents.</p> <p>Number or re-registrations on child protection register.</p> <p>Number of children of families placed in temporary accommodation by local authorities under the homelessness legislation, who are on the child protection register.</p> <p>% of under 16s who have been looked after for 2.5 or more years living in the same placement for at least 2 years or are placed for adoption.</p> <p>% of care cases completed in the courts within 40 weeks.</p> <p>% of 11 to 15 year olds who state they have been bullied.</p>

<p>Be healthy</p>	<p>Under 18 conception rate.</p> <p>Incidence of obesity among children under 11.</p> <p>Death rate from suicide and undetermined injury.</p> <p>Access to CAMHS.</p> <p>Average alcohol consumption.</p> <p>% children who are regular smokers.</p> <p>Diagnostic rate of new episodes of STIs among U16 and 16-19 year olds.</p> <p>% children consuming 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day.</p> <p>Harm caused by illegal drugs.</p> <p>The % of 5-16 olds participating in a minimum of 2 hours each week on PE and school sport, within and outside of school, including developing the quality and quantity of sporting opportunities in school and strong links with sports clubs.</p> <p>Number of families with children placed in temporary accommodation under the homelessness legislation/aggregate number of days spent by families with children in temporary accommodation.</p>	<p>Be healthy</p>	<p>Mandatory where School Travel Advisors Grant is received: Modal share in travel to school.</p> <p>Mandatory where teenage pregnancy grant is received: Reduction in the under 18 conception rate. Other: % of schools achieving the National Healthy Schools Standard.</p> <p>Under 18 conception rate.</p> <p>Prevalence of obesity among primary school aged children.</p> <p>Low birth weight births.</p> <p>Smoking during pregnancy and after birth.</p> <p>Breastfeeding initiation rates and continuation.</p> <p>% of children who are regular smokers.</p> <p>% of young people drinking alcohol.</p> <p>% of children consuming 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day.</p> <p>% of young people taking illegal drugs in the last month.</p> <p>% of sexually active population aged 15-24 being screened for Chlamydia.</p> <p>Proportion of those in</p>
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	<p>The % of young people participating in at least 1 hour of moderate intensity sport and physical activity daily each week.</p> <p>Smoking during pregnancy.</p> <p>Breastfeeding initiation rates.</p> <p>Availability of safe play areas and opportunities.</p> <p>Access to health services for looked after children.</p> <p>NEET target for teenage parents.</p>		<p>drugs treatment under 18.</p> <p>Proportion of under 18 year olds in drug treatment with young people's services.</p> <p>The % of 5-16 year olds participating in a minimum of two hours each week of high quality PE and school sport, within and beyond the curriculum.</p> <p>Numbers of families with children placed in temporary accommodation under the homelessness legislation/aggregate number of days spent by families with children in temporary accommodation.</p> <p>The % of young people participating in at least one hour of moderate intensity sport and physical activity each week.</p> <p>Access to health services for looked after children.</p>
Enjoy and achieve.	Half days missed through absence.	Enjoy and achieve.	Mandatory for areas in receipt of NRF:

<p>All of these indicators can be applied to specific groups such as Looked After Children, BMEs etc.</p>	<p>Level of development reached at the end of the foundation stage, including narrowing the gap in the 20% most disadvantaged areas.</p> <p>% of 7 year olds achieving at least level 2 at Key Stage 1.</p> <p>% of 11 year olds achieving level 4 in English and Maths.</p> <p>Educational achievement of 11 year old looked after children compared to their peers.</p> <p>% of 14 year olds achieving at least level 5 in English, Maths, Science and ICT.</p> <p>% of 16 year olds achieving equivalent of 5 A*-C GCSE.</p> <p>Educational achievement of 16 year old looked after children compared to their peers.</p> <p>Take up of sporting opportunities by 5-16 year olds.</p> <p>Take up of cultural and sporting and sporting opportunities among over 16 year olds.</p> <p>% of young children attaining pre-school standards of</p>	<p>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 English, maths and science.</p> <p>(Mandatory for areas in receipt of NRF.)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Other: Accessibility of safe play areas and opportunities.</p> <p>Half days missed through absence.</p> <p>Level of school attendance among children of families living in temporary accommodation.</p> <p>Level of development reached at the end of the foundation stage, including narrowing the gap in the 20% most disadvantaged areas.</p> <p>% of seven year olds achieving at least level two at Key Stage One.</p> <p>% of 11 year olds achieving level four in English and Maths at Key Stage Two.</p> <p>Educational achievement of 11 year old looked after children compared to their peers.</p> <p>% of year 11 pupils achieving the equivalent of five GCSE</p>
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	<p>competence (Percentage of children achieving point 6 (good) levels of attainment in PSED at the end of the Foundation Stage, and % of children achieving point 6 (good) levels of attainment in CLL at the end of the Foundation Stage).</p> <p>Number and quality of educational opportunities for young people delivered by arts organisations, architecture and heritage bodies, sports organisations, museums and galleries particularly in deprived areas.</p> <p>Increased numbers of school visits to historic and cultural sites.</p> <p>Participation in a broad range of high quality activities, both in and out of school, particularly by priority groups.</p> <p>% of children benefiting from children's libraries facilities and activities including Bookstart, homework clubs and the Summer Reading Challenge.</p> <p>Participation and learning through Education for Sustainable</p>		<p>Grades A* to C including English and Maths.</p> <p>% of 14 year olds achieving at least level five in English, Maths, Science and ICT at Key Stage Three.</p> <p>Educational achievement of 14 year old looked after children compared to their peers.</p> <p>% of 16 year olds achieving equivalent of five A*-C GCSEs.</p> <p>Educational achievement of 16 year old looked after children compared to their peers.</p> <p>Number of 11-19 year olds using sports and leisure facilities.</p> <p>% of children attaining key stage two standard for swimming.</p> <p>Take up of cultural opportunities by five-16 year olds.</p> <p>Number of educational opportunities for young people delivered by arts organisations, architecture and heritage bodies, sports organisations, music services, museums and galleries.</p> <p>Participation in sporting and cultural activities, both in and out of school, particularly by</p>
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	<p>Development.</p> <p>% of a) pupils of compulsory school age and b) pupils of compulsory school age in receipt of free school meals within 15 and 30 minutes of a primary school and 20 and 40 minutes of a secondary school by public transport.</p> <p>% of 16-19 year olds within 30 and 60 minutes of a further education establishment by public transport.</p>		<p>priority groups.</p> <p>% of children benefiting from children's libraries facilities and activities including Bookstart, homework clubs, the Summer Reading Challenge and early years activities.</p> <p>% of a) pupils of compulsory school age and b) pupils of compulsory school age in receipt of free school meals within 15 and 30 minutes of a primary school and 20 and 40 minutes of a secondary school by public transport.</p> <p>% of 16-19 year olds within 30 and 60 minutes of a further education establishment by public transport.</p>
Achieve economic well-being	<p>% of 19 year olds achieving level 2+ in NVQ or equivalent.</p> <p>% of 18-30 year olds participating in higher education.</p> <p>% of social housing and vulnerable households in the private sector in a decent condition.</p> <p>Cleaner, safer, greener public spaces and quality of the built environment in deprived areas.</p> <p>Level of material deprivation and low income.</p> <p>% of children living in</p>	Achieve economic well-being	<p>Mandatory where Connexions funding is received:</p> <p>% of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training.</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>% of 19 year olds achieving level two or equivalent.</p> <p>Number of young offenders in education, training and employment.</p> <p>% of 18-30 year olds participating in higher education.</p> <p>Number of parents not</p>

	<p>low-income households (only measurable down to regional level).</p> <p>% of children in households with no one in work (only measurable down to regional level).</p> <p>% of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (mandatory target where Connexions is included).</p> <p>Stock and take up of childcare for all families.</p> <p>% of lone parents in sustainable employment.</p> <p>Number of children in households without a bank account of any kind.</p> <p>Number of low-income families able to borrow at affordable rates.</p> <p>Number of low-income families in over-indebtedness.</p> <p>Literacy attainment of pupils in lowest quartile of achievement.</p>		<p>in education, employment or training.</p> <p>Number of vulnerable people living in social housing and the private rented sector in homes in a decent condition ('vulnerable people' includes children).</p> <p>Level of material deprivation and low income of families with children.</p> <p>% of children living in low-income households.</p> <p>Number of low income families in fuel poverty.</p> <p>% of children in households with no one in work.</p> <p>Stock and take up of childcare for all families.</p> <p>% of lone parents in sustainable employment.</p> <p>Take up of correct benefit and tax credit entitlements.</p> <p>% of social housing and vulnerable households in the private sector in a decent condition.</p> <p>Number of children in households without a bank account of any kind.</p> <p>Number of low-income</p>
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			<p>families able to borrow at affordable rates.</p> <p>Number of low-income families in over-indebtedness.</p> <p>Literacy attainment of pupils in lowest quartile of achievement.</p>
<p>Make a positive contribution.</p>	<p>% of children on secondary schools participating in a) election of school council members, and b) mock general elections.</p> <p>Voluntary and community engagement by children.</p> <p>Reduce levels of offending.</p> <p>Crimes brought to justice.</p> <p>Permanent and fixed period exclusions from school.</p> <p>% of 10-19 year olds admitting to a) bullying another pupil, and b) attacking, threatening or being rude due to skin colour, race or religion.</p> <p>% of 18-24 year olds who are self-employed, manage own business or have thought seriously about starting their</p>	<p>Make a positive contribution.</p>	<p>% of children in secondary schools participating in a) election of school council members, and b) mock general elections.</p> <p>Voluntary and community engagement by children.</p> <p>Reduce the proportion of young offenders who re-offend.</p> <p>Permanent and fixed period exclusions from school.</p> <p>% of 10-19 year olds admitting to a) bullying another pupil, and b) attacking, threatening or being rude due to skin colour, race or religion.</p> <p>Developing self confidence and successfully dealing with significant life changes and challenges (measure to be</p>

	<p>own business.</p> <p>Develop self-confidence and successfully deal with significant life changes and challenges (measure to be identified from Children's Perception Survey).</p> <p>Number young people volunteering in culture and sport.</p> <p>Youth participation in sustainable development activities.</p>		<p>identified from Children's Perception Survey).</p>
<p>Neighbourhood Renewal Education Outcome (mandatory where areas receive NRF).</p>	<p>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 5 or above in each English, maths and science.</p>		

Safer and Stronger Communities Block

The outcomes framework for this block is broken down more in the new guidance. For example, the outcome to reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs, and to reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour has been broken down into three separate outcomes.

2005 guidance		March 2006 guidance	
Outcome	Indicators	Outcome	Indicators
<p>Mandatory: To reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs, and to reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>British Crime Survey comparator crime between 2003/04 and 2007/08.</p> <p>Proportion of offenders who re-offend within 12 months.</p> <p>People's perception of ASB.</p> <p>Drug related acquisitive crime.</p> <p>Proportion of adults saying that they are in fear of being a victim of crime.</p> <p>Number of young adults dependent on illegal dugs and legal substances, e.g. alcohol/tobacco.</p>	<p>Reduce Crime</p>	<p>Mandatory: 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.</p> <p>Reduce the proportion of adult and young offenders, and prolific and other priority offenders who re-offend.</p> <p>Other: Increase the proportion of prolific and other priority offenders judged as having sustainable and settled accommodation at the end of their contact with probation.</p> <p>Increase the number of prolific and other priority offenders who successfully achieve the Basic Skills Award.</p> <p>Reduce recorded convictions of identified prolific and other priority offenders by a minimum of 15% p.a.</p>

			<p>Reduce the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system.</p> <p>Reduction in violent crime, including alcohol related violence, domestic violence, sexual offences, hate crime and the use of weapons.</p> <p>Increase the proportion of violent offences which result in sanction detentions.</p> <p>Increase the proportion of offences which are brought to justice.</p> <p>Reduction in recorded criminal damage (inc. damage not included in BCS comparator crime, such as that to commercial and public property).</p>
		<p>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.</p>	<p>Mandatory for areas in receipt of NRF:</p> <p>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.</p>
		<p>Reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime.</p>	<p>Mandatory: To be agreed in negotiations.</p> <p>Other: Reduction in the proportion of adults saying that they are in fear of being a victim of crime.</p>
		<p>Reduce the harm caused by illegal</p>	<p>Mandatory: Reduce public perceptions</p>

		<p>drugs.</p>	<p>of local drug dealing and drug use as a problem.</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>Increase the number o drug misusing offenders directed into treatment through the Drugs Interventions Programme.</p> <p>Reduction in the proportion of illegal dug users remaining in treatment for 12+ weeks.</p> <p>Reduction in drug related crime.</p> <p>Increase in the proportion of drug misusing offenders accommodated within suitable accommodation.</p>
		<p>Build respect in communities and reduce anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>Mandatory: (should draw on data in the Local Government User Satisfaction Survey)</p> <p>Increase in % of people who feel informed about what is being done to tackle anti-social behaviour in their local area.</p> <p>Increased % of people who feel that parents in their local area are made to take responsibility for the behaviour of their children.</p> <p>Increased % of people who feel that people in their area treat them with respect and consideration.</p> <p>Reduce people's perceptions of ASB (using the 7 issues stated in the Survey).</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>Indicators measuring the use of particular initiatives (such as Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) coupled with a 'change in behaviour' such as improvements in school</p>

			<p>attendance.</p> <p>A reduction in the proportion of people who breach an anti-social behaviour intervention (inc. ASBOs, injunctions, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts).</p> <p>Measurements of other types of ASB – environment or other criminal activity which are recorded as a crime type (usually by the police) – e.g. criminal damage, incidents of graffiti, abandoned cars and fly-tipping.</p>
<p>Mandatory: To empower local people to have a greater voice and influence over local decision making and the delivery of services.</p>	<p>Proportion of adults who feel able to influence decisions of public bodies locally.</p> <p>Proportion of adults who say that people from different backgrounds get on well in their area.</p> <p>Number of adults undertaking more than the specified amount of formal volunteering.</p> <p>Perception measures inc, for example, community cohesion, numbers of neighbourhood bodies etc. This can be discussed during negotiations and additional guidance will be provided.</p>	<p>Empower local people to have a greater choice and influence over local decision making and a greater role in public service delivery.</p>	<p>Mandatory: % of residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.</p> <p>% 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 2 hours per week over the past year.</p> <p>Other: Increase in the % of residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their area.</p> <p>Increase in the % of residents who affirm that they carried out voluntary work in an organisation at least 3 times in the past year.</p> <p>Strengthen the</p>

			<p>engagement of rural residents through governance roles and by identifying local needs and actions to tackle them.</p> <p>Increase in the number of town and parish councils attaining Quality Status.</p>
<p>To have cleaner, greener and safer public spaces (mandatory where liveability funding and targeted neighbourhood funding is included)</p>	<p>Environmental quality (suggest BVPI 199 and 89).</p> <p>% of residents reporting an increase in satisfaction with their neighbourhoods and in disadvantaged areas showing a narrowing of the gap between these areas and the rest.</p> <p>Cleanliness of the neighbourhood – proportion of land falling short of a tolerable standard (suggest BVPI 199).</p> <p>Tonnes of waste disposed of in landfill.</p> <p>Increasing household recycling: the tonnage of household waste recycled and or composted as measured for BVPI 82a and 82b.</p> <p>Level of noise nuisance in residential neighbourhoods: the response time to all noise complaints; the total number of night time noise complaints; the number of repeat complaints about all noise; % of 'extent to which noisy neighbours or loud parties represent a problem in the local area'.</p>	<p>Cleaner, greener and safer public spaces.</p>	<p>Mandatory where SSCF cleaner, safer, greener element is received: Environmental quality, as measured by BVPI 199 and 89 in combination, which measure perceptions of cleanliness.</p> <p>Quality of surroundings – increase in number of green flag award parks and green space and public satisfaction (BV119e).</p> <p>An increase in the % of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours from the point where the local authority is legally entitled to remove the vehicle (BVPI 1218b).</p> <p>Other: % of residents reporting an increase in satisfaction with their neighbourhoods and in disadvantaged areas showing a narrowing of the gap between these areas and the rest.</p> <p>A reduction in the number of incidents of fly-tipping using data as recorded on the Flycapture database.</p> <p>Reducing levels of noise nuisance in residential neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Improvements in Air Quality – local concentrations of specific air pollutants: (where local</p>

	<p>Air quality – local concentrations of specific air pollutants (where local authorities have declared air quality management areas (AQMAs) in respect of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and in some cases PM10, mainly due to road transport). Definitions could include, for example, reducing concentrations of pollutants, reducing emissions from traffic/industry or other sources, where relevant – we cannot rule out any other suitable air quality targets/indicators that an authority might suggest. The authority should propose outcomes with the target, such as reduced pollution, fewer premature deaths or hospital admissions.</p> <p>Protect and enhance biodiversity – to conserve and enhance wildlife and the rural landscape and promote access and understanding by all.</p>		<p>authorities have declared air quality management areas (AQMAs) in respect of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and in some cases PM10, mainly due to road transport).</p>
		<p>Tackling climate change through reduced greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>Improving the energy efficiency/carbon performance of operational property and/or community organisations (VCS and private sector) and/or housing stock.</p> <p>Proportion of renewable electricity generated/electricity generation from renewable and non-renewable</p>

			sources. Emissions of carbon or carbon dioxide.
		Increased access to and enjoyment of green spaces and the countryside	To improve river water quality. Protect and enhance biodiversity – to conserve and enhance wildlife and the rural landscape and promote access and understanding by all. Public access to green spaces or condition of green spaces. Rights of way – access to the countryside: to increase visitor access to the countryside.
		Reduce waste to landfill and increase recycling.	Mandatory where Waste Performance and Efficiency Grant is received: Reduction in the % of municipal waste landfilled. Increase in the % of municipal waste recycled.
Neighbourhood Renewal Liveability Outcome (mandatory where areas receive NRF)	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.	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.	Mandatory where NRF is received: Reduction by 2008 in levels of litter and detritus using BVP 199 at district level. Other: Increase satisfaction with cleanliness of streets measured by BV89. Reduction in households experiencing poor quality environment measured by EHCS. Quality of surroundings – for example through increasing number of Green Flag Awards in most deprived wards. Increase satisfaction with

			<p>local parks and green spaces.</p> <p>Protect and enhance biodiversity – to conserve and enhance wildlife and the rural landscape and promote access and understanding by all.</p> <p>Transport – modal split and travel to work modal split.</p> <p>To improve river water quality.</p> <p>Ratio of area of local nature reserve to population.</p> <p>Public access to or condition of green spaces.</p> <p>Emissions of air pollutants</p> <p>Environmental quality, as measured by BVPI 199 and 89 in combination.</p> <p>An increase in the % of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours from the point where the local authority is legally entitled to remove the vehicle (BVPI 1218b).</p>
To improve the quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods and ensure service providers	% of residents satisfied with delivery of local services and believing service providers are more responsive to their needs.	Improved quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods; service providers more responsive to neighbourhood	Mandatory where SSCF neighbourhood element and neighbourhood management pathfinders funding are received: % of residents (in areas receiving this funding) reporting an increase in

are more responsive to neighbourhood needs and improve their delivery mandatory where targeted neighbourhood funding is inc.).		needs; and improved service delivery (mandatory where SSCF neighbourhood management pathfinders funding received).	satisfaction with their neighbourhoods. Other: % of residents satisfied with delivery of local services and believing service providers are more responsive to their needs. % of residents who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds can get on well together.
To increase domestic fire safety and to reduce arson (mandatory where Home Fire Risk Check or other specific funding is inc.).	Measures relating to, for example, accidental domestic fires, deliberate fires, fire injuries. These can be agreed during discussions.	To increase domestic fire safety and to reduce arson.	Mandatory indicator where Home Fire Risk Check and/or Fire Prevention Grant received. Indicators at neighbourhood and priority group level to be agreed in negotiation.
Neighbourhood Renewal Outcome on Housing (mandatory where areas receive NRF)	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 housing is made decent by 2010.	Reduce re-offending (through addressing the housing and support needs of offenders).	Number of prisoners with an address to go to on discharge (existing Reducing Re-offending Delivery Plan KPI). % of offenders into suitable accommodation at the end of an order/licence compared with the start (Reducing Re-offending Delivery Plan shadow measure 2006-2007) Number of prisoners who are registered with a general practice in the area to which they go on discharge. Number of offenders in settled and suitable accommodation at end of order/licence. Proportion of prolific and other priority offenders judged as having settled accommodation at the end

			<p>of the contact with probation.</p> <p>Number of offenders in receipt of housing-related support services funded by Supporting People.</p>
<p>Neighbourhood Renewal Outcome on Crime (mandatory where areas receive NRF)</p>	<p>Reduce overall crime in line with local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships targets and narrow the gap between the worst performing wards/neighbourhoods and other areas across the district.</p>	<p>Improved services for victims of domestic violence through targeted schemes.</p>	<p>Number of victims of domestic violence enabled to remain in their own accommodation through sanctuary schemes.</p> <p>Reduction in number of cases accepted as homeless due to domestic violence.</p> <p>Number of perpetrators of DV who are evicted as a result of contravening clauses in their tenancy agreement (BVPI 1225).</p>
<p>Cultural services, inc libraries, historic environment and sport, better meet the needs of their communities (especially in disadvantaged areas).</p>	<p>Libraries service standards and impact score, and cultural participation, satisfaction and access indicators.</p>	<p>Enrich individual lives, strengthen communities and improve places where people live through culture and sport, inc libraries and the historic environment.</p>	<p>Take up of cultural opportunities by people aged 16 and above, in particular from priority groups or new users.</p> <p>Visits by priority groups to historic environment sites, especially from ethnic minority, socially deprived groups and people with disabilities.</p> <p>Visits by new users to museums, especially from under-represented groups.</p> <p>Maintaining the character and distinctiveness of local communities by reducing the number of listed buildings at risk and effective management of conservation areas (BV219).</p>
<p>Better life</p>	<p>Income levels</p>	<p>Affordability of</p>	<p>Increase the availability of</p>

chances for adults of a working age.	(aggregate annual incomes of specified people). Level of homelessness (number of households accepted under the homelessness legislation/number of households placed in temporary accommodation/aggregate number of days spent in temporary accommodation). Attainment of qualifications relevant to employment. Increased take-up of adult learning opportunities through public libraries.	Rural Housing	affordable rural housing units.
A better quality of life for all age groups	People living in poor housing (number of people living in private housing that does not meet the 'decent homes' standard). Percentage of households (inc those without access to a car) within 15 and 30 minutes of a major centre by public transport.		
A reduced cost of conducting everyday life	Time needed to carry out a representative set of everyday activities.		

Healthier Communities and Older People

2005 guidance		March 2006 guidance	
Outcomes	Indicators	Outcomes	Indicators

		Improved Health and reduced health inequalities.	<p>Mandatory: Spearhead Areas: Reduce health inequalities between the local authority area and the England population by narrowing the gap in all-age, all-cause mortality.</p> <p>All other areas (optional for Spearhead Areas) – reduce health inequalities within the local area, by narrowing the gap in all-age, all-cause mortality.</p>
Neighbourhood Renewal Outcome on Health (mandatory where areas receive NRF).	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).	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).	<p>Mandatory for areas in receipt of NRF: Reduce premature mortality rates from heart disease and stroke and related diseases so that the absolute gap between the national rate and the rate for the district is reduced by x% by 2010 (x to be agreed as part of the contribution to the reduction in the gap between the Spearhead Group and the England average (national PSA target)).</p> <p>Reduce the gap in premature mortality rates between the most deprived 20% of wards/neighbourhoods and the least deprived 20% of wards/neighbourhoods with a particular focus on reducing the gap in smoking prevalence in those areas.</p> <p>Other: Mortality rates from heart disease and stroke in people aged under 75.</p> <p>Road safety: numbers killed and seriously injured.</p>

			<p>Number of four week smoking quitters.</p> <p>Number of test purchases of underage tobacco sales.</p> <p>Smoking prevalence.</p> <p>Number of recorded obese individuals losing weight through a personalised weight management programme.</p> <p>Numbers of individuals served by Community Mental Health Teams receiving crisis resolution, assertive outreach and early intervention.</p> <p>Number of schools achieving Healthy School Status.</p> <p>Improved access to employment, training and housing for those in drugs treatment or leaving drugs treatment.</p> <p>Number of drug treatment completions.</p> <p>% of individuals consuming 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day.</p> <p>Number of new diagnoses of gonorrhoea.</p> <p>Number of new diagnoses of syphilis.</p> <p>Alcohol-related hospital admissions, rate per 100,000 population per year.</p> <p>% uptake of routine childhood immunisations.</p> <p>Proportion of adults</p>
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		<p>achieving at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity through walking.</p> <p>Modal split and travel to work modal split (walking and cycling).</p> <p>% of children walking or cycling to school.</p> <p>Prevalence of obesity among primary school aged children.</p> <p>Low birth weight births.</p> <p>Smoking during pregnancy and after birth.</p> <p>Breastfeeding initiation and continuation rates.</p> <p>% of children who are regular smokers.</p> <p>% of young people drinking alcohol.</p> <p>% of children consuming 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day.</p> <p>% of sexually active population aged 15-24 being screened for Chlamydia.</p> <p>Numbers of individuals under 18 in treatment and successfully completing treatment for drug abuse.</p> <p>Air Quality – local concentrations of specific air pollutants (where local authorities have declared air quality management areas (AQMAs) in respect of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and in some cases PM10, mainly due to road transport).</p>
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<p>Improved health of the population: increased life expectancy and reduced health inequalities.</p>	<p>Mortality rates from cancer, heart disease and stroke and related diseases.</p> <p>Inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.</p> <p>Health inequalities, as measured by infant mortality, life expectancy at birth and babies born with a low birth rate.</p> <p>% of mothers who are breast feeding at child's 6-8 week check.</p> <p>Adult smoking rates.</p> <p>Incidence of obesity among children under 11 (as part of a strategy to tackle obesity in the population as a whole). (Also in CYP block).</p> <p>Under 18 conception rate (as part of a broad strategy to improve sexual health). (Also IN CYP block).</p> <p>Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.</p> <p>Access to i) crisis services and ii) child and adolescent mental health services.</p> <p>% of households (including those without access to a car) within 30 and 60 minutes of a hospital with an outpatients' facility by public transport.</p> <p>% of households (including those without access to a car) within 15 and 30 minutes of a GP by public</p>	<p>Improved quality of life.</p>	<p>Number of people aged 75 or over admitted to hospital as a result of falls.</p> <p>Improving the quality of life of people aged 65 and over using home services.</p> <p>% of households (inc those without access to a car) within 30 and 60 minutes of a hospital with an outpatients' facility by public transport</p> <p>% of households (inc those without access to a car) within 15 and 30 minutes of a GP by public transport.</p> <p>Local food procurement: % of all public sector organisations adhering to healthier nutritional standards.</p> <p>Transport planning and provision that takes account of needs of older people in availability and accessibility.</p> <p>Rights of way and improved access to the countryside.</p>
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	<p>transport.</p> <p>Proportion of older people supported to live in their own home.</p> <p>Evidence of improved wellbeing of older people (number of elderly people reporting a good quality of life).</p> <p>Number of schools achieving Healthy Schools Standard.</p> <p>Suicide rates.</p> <p>Alcohol and drug consumption.</p> <p>Income levels – annual average income of specified older people (suggested measures are take up of specified benefits e.g. attendance allowance, Council Tax benefits, Pension Credit, Housing benefit).</p> <p>Prevention services to proactively support older people before the point of crisis.</p> <p>Provision of low-level care and support.</p> <p>Transport planning and provision that takes account of needs of older people in availability and accessibility (DfT working on accessibility indicators; increase in public transport patronage as a proxy).</p> <p>Take up of Pension Credit.</p> <p>Levels of emergency hospital admissions of people aged 65+ (Innovations Forum target on unscheduled bed days</p>		
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	<p>75+).</p> <p>Number of falls of older people inside and outside the home.</p> <p>Level of physical activity and use of sports facilities (number of adults participating in at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity sport and physical activity on 5 or more days each week on average over a year; or number of adults participating in at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity sport on 3 or more days each week on average over a year – as agreed by DCMS/DH/DfES/ODPM/Sport England)</p>		
<p>Improved quality of life and independence of all older people.</p>	<p>Access to information for older people on what there is locally, how to access it, and how to get involved in planning and decision making, and in the community and community activities more widely.</p> <p>Evidence that older people's needs and aspirations are included in the Community Plan/Strategy and that services and amenities give particular consideration to older people.</p> <p>Numbers of older people in hard to reach groups are able to access and participate in community activity.</p> <p>Numbers of older people using local facilities such as libraries, educational courses, leisure facilities, volunteering and participating more in the community generally,</p>	<p>Making a positive contribution.</p>	<p>Numbers of older people using local facilities such as libraries, educational courses, leisure facilities, volunteering and participating more in the community generally, inc services for older people helped to live at home.</p> <p>Number of employees over 50.</p> <p>Number of job opportunities for people over 60/65, supported by appropriate training.</p>

	<p>including services for older people helped to live at home.</p> <p>Numbers of accidents (other than falls) for example, fires, inside and outside the home.</p> <p>Number of older people who express a fear of crime (including anti-social behaviour).</p> <p>Number of older people living in decent homes, whether social housing or privately owned.</p> <p>Number of employees over 50.</p> <p>Number of job opportunities for people over 60/65, supported by appropriate training.</p>		
<p>Increase the number of older people who are productively engaged (inc those who are hard to reach) in the process of development and design of services that meet their</p>	<p>Local food procurement: % of all public sector organisations adhering to healthier nutritional standards.</p> <p>Rights of Way – access to the countryside: to increase visitor access to the countryside (physical activity) and improve rural business competitiveness.</p> <p>Air Quality – local</p>	<p>Increase choice and control</p>	<p>Number of emergency unscheduled bed days occupied by a person aged 75 or over.</p> <p>Proportion of older people supported to live in their own home.</p> <p>% of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban areas by walking, rural areas by car) of three different types of</p>

<p>needs and aspirations.</p>	<p>concentrations of specific air pollutants: (where local authorities have declared air quality management areas (AQMAs) in respect of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and in some cases PM10, mainly due to road transport).</p>		<p>sports facilities, of which one has achieved a quality assured standard.</p> <p>Adults and older people receiving direct payments on an ongoing basis.</p>
<p>Achieve higher employment rates overall and greater flexibility for over 50s in continuing careers, managing any health conditions and combining work with family (and other) commitments. Improve information and advice to change attitudes amongst employees and employers.</p>		<p>Achieve Economic Well-being</p>	<p>Numbers of older people in work.</p> <p>Annual average income of specific groups of older people (suggested measures are take up of specified benefits e.g. attendance allowance, Council Tax Benefit, Pension Credit, Housing Benefit).</p> <p>Take up of Pension Credit.</p> <p>Level of energy efficiency of housing occupied by vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Number of vulnerable households in fuel poverty.</p> <p>Successful referrals to the Warm Front scheme (this could be acceptable as a stand-alone indicator but would be expected to be an intrinsic part of either of the two indicators above).</p>
		<p>Achieve freedom from discrimination</p>	<p>Services and amenities give particular consideration to older people.</p> <p>Numbers of older people in hard to reach groups able to access and participate in community activity.</p>
		<p>Increase personal dignity.</p>	<p>Number of older people living in decent homes, whether social housing or privately owned.</p>
		<p>Reduce injuries and improve</p>	<p>Incident rate of fatal and major injuries at work.</p>

		health at work.	Number of working days lost from work-related injuries and ill-health. Annual incidence rate of new cases of work related ill health.
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Economic Development Block (Economic Development and Enterprise Block)

2005 guidance		March 2006 guidance	
Outcomes	Indicators	Outcomes	Indicators
Increase employment and reduce unemployment and inactivity in locality.	<p>Employment rate (LFS).</p> <p>Inactivity Rate (LFS).</p> <p>Unemployment rate (LFS).</p>	<p>Increase employment.</p> <p>Mandatory for areas in receipt of NRF.</p> <p>For those living in the wards with the worst labour market position that are also located within the districts in receipt of NRF, significantly improve their overall employment rate and reduce the difference between their employment rate and the overall employment rate for England.</p>	<p>Mandatory for areas in receipt of NRF:</p> <p>An improvement by 2007/8 of at least 1% point in the overall employment rate for those living in the Local Authority wards with the worst labour market position that are also located within the Local Authority District in receipt of NRF.</p> <p>A reduction by 2007/8 of at least 1% point of the difference between the overall employment rate for Great Britain and the employment rate of those living in the local authority wards with the worst labour market position that are also located within Local Authority Districts in receipt of NRF.</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>Employment rates of lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications, people with disabilities, and disadvantaged areas.</p> <p>The number of unemployed offenders that find and keep employment or vocational training for four weeks (shadow probation measure for those being supervised).</p> <p>Reduce the incidence of child poverty, contributing to the national targets of halving child poverty by 2010.</p> <p>Number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance.</p> <p>Reductions in the number of</p>

			<p>young people not in Education, Employment or Training.</p> <p>Rate of economic activity.</p> <p>Number of people helped from disadvantaged groups and areas into sustained work of 16 hours a week or more for 13 consecutive weeks or more.</p> <p>The number of people moving off inactive benefits.</p> <p>The take-up of correct benefit and tax credit entitlements.</p> <p>% of a) people of working age and b) people in receipt of Jobseekers' allowance within 20 and 40 minutes of work by public transport.</p>
<p>Increase economic growth and productivity of locality.</p>	<p>GVA per capita (using earnings data as a proxy measure - LFS).</p> <p>Output (using earnings x employment as a proxy measure – LFS).</p> <p>Reduction in score on indices of multiple deprivation (ODPM).</p>		
<p>To increase total entrepreneurial activity amongst the local population (Mandatory where areas receive LEGI support).</p>	<p>Number of new businesses created and demonstrating growth after 1 month.</p> <p>Total Entrepreneurial Activity rate (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor).</p> <p>VAT registrations (ONS).</p>	<p>Increasing enterprise.</p> <p>Increase total entrepreneurial activity among the population in deprived areas.</p>	<p>Mandatory for areas in receipt of LEGI: Indicators at neighbourhood and priority group level to be agreed in negotiation. Other: Local SME business survival rate.</p> <p>Number of new businesses created and demonstrating growth after 12 months.</p> <p>Business satisfaction with business support provision.</p>

	Net change in business stock (registrations – de-registrations) (ONS).		<p>Number of people starting up in business or becoming self-employed, including those currently economically inactive.</p> <p>VAT registrations.</p> <p>Self-employment rate.</p> <p>New start-ups supported.</p> <p>New social enterprises.</p>
Promote growth and sustainability of enterprise and small business.	<p>Total Entrepreneurial Activity rate (GEM)</p> <p>VAT Registrations</p> <p>Net change in business stock (registrations – de-registrations) (ONS).</p> <p>Number of new businesses created and demonstrating growth after 12 months.</p> <p>Number of businesses attracted to the area.</p> <p>Number of businesses assisted to improve their performance.</p> <p>Level of reported crime against business.</p>	Increasing innovation.	<p>Mandatory for areas in receipt of LEGI:</p> <p>Increase total entrepreneurial activity among the population in deprived areas – Indicators at neighbourhood and priority group level to be agreed in negotiation.</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>% of sales accounted for by new or improved products.</p> <p>Number of patents granted.</p> <p>Knowledge transfer from HEIs – spinouts created.</p> <p>Facilitating Research and Development investment.</p> <p>Facilitating hi-tech businesses.</p>
To attract appropriate inward investors,	Number of businesses attracted to the area.	Increasing investment. Attract appropriate	<p>Mandatory for areas in receipt of LEGI:</p> <p>Indicators at neighbourhood and priority group level to be</p>

<p>making use of local labour resources (Mandatory where areas receive LEGI support).</p>	<p>Employment rate. Unemployment rate. Inactivity rate.</p>	<p>inward investment and franchising into deprived areas, making use of local labour resources.</p>	<p>agreed in negotiation.</p>
<p>Increase investment and competition.</p>	<p>Public and private infrastructure investment levered (£million/%private). To include: Such investment in reclaiming and redeveloping Brownfield land. Level of local transport congestion. Average travel to work times. Rate of planning applications processed to the nationally set standards.</p>	<p>Increasing competition. Support the sustainable growth and reduce the unnecessary failure, of locally owned businesses in deprived areas.</p>	<p>Mandatory for areas in receipt of LEGI: Indicators at neighbourhood and priority group level to be agreed in negotiation. Other: Employment by sector. Number of businesses assisted to improve their performance. Level of reported crime against business.</p>
<p>Increase skill levels of the local population with clear reference to local business need.</p>	<p>Number of people assisted in their skills development to inc: Number of adults gaining basic skills as part of the Skills for Life Strategy. Number of adults who are supported in achieving at least a full first time level 2 qualification or equivalent. Skills levels in particular business sectors.</p>	<p>Increasing skills.</p>	<p>Number of people assisted in their skills development to inc: Number of adults gaining basic skills as part of the Skills for Life Strategy. Number of adults who are supported in achieving at least a full first time level 2 qualification or equivalent. Skills levels in particular business sectors. Increased take-up of adult learning opportunities through public libraries.</p>
<p>Neighbourhood Renewal Outcome on Worklessness.</p>	<p>For those living in the wards with the worst labour market position that are also located within</p>		

(Mandatory where areas receive NRF)	the districts in receipt of NRF, significantly improve their overall employment rate and the overall employment rate for England.		
		Increase housing supply in a sustainable way.	<p>Mandatory for areas in receipt of New Growth Points Funding: Increase housing supply in a sustainable way by at least 20% above the Sustainable Communities Plan baseline (i.e. pre-2003 levels), with overall housing growth of at least 500 homes per year in the local authority area.</p> <p>Other: Increase housing supply in a sustainable way by at least 20% above the Sustainable Communities Plan baseline (i.e. pre-2003 levels), with overall housing growth of at least 500 homes per year in the local authority area.</p> <p>Completion of preparatory works for major development sites, including: site clearance/remediation works and provision of site infrastructure to allow development to proceed.</p> <p>Completion of stages of construction or key infrastructure projects (e.g. town centre improvements, transport projects, health/education/civic/cultural amenities, green infrastructure).</p> <p>Completion of construction phases of housing for sale.</p> <p>Number of homes delivered in the local authority area.</p> <p>Number of jobs created or safeguarded in the local</p>

			<p>authority area.</p> <p>Amount of private sector investment attracted to site/intervention.</p> <p>% of new housing within the growth point that meets level three in the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>Improved energy efficiency/carbon performance of new housing stock (measured under sustainable production and consumption targets).</p> <p>Investment in reclaiming and redeveloping Brownfield land.</p> <p>Level of local transport congestion.</p> <p>Average travel to work times.</p> <p>Rate of planning applications processed to the nationally set standards.</p> <p>Number of businesses attracted to the area.</p> <p>Reduction of vacancy rates of commercial premises.</p>
<p>To support the sustainable growth, and reduce the failure, of locally owned businesses.</p>	<p>Business failure rates.</p> <p>Insolvency levels.</p> <p>Labour productivity (output per worker).</p>	<p>Develop sustainable production and consumption.</p>	<p>Increasing the number of businesses participating in environmental management systems.</p> <p>Increasing the number of businesses participating in corporate social responsibility initiatives.</p> <p>Proportion of spend on sustainable procurement.</p> <p>% of food products used being locally produced and supplied.</p> <p>Recycling of non-biodegradable non-municipal</p>

			<p>commercial waste.</p> <p>Proportion of renewable electricity generated/electricity generation from renewable and non-renewable sources.</p> <p>Improving the energy efficiency/carbon performance of operational property and/or community organisations (VCS and private sector) and/or housing stock.</p>
<p>Support growth and productivity in specific local business sectors of importance (consistent with state aid rules) E.g. retail; business and financial services; manufacturing; tourism; leisure and creative industries.</p>	<p>Employment by sector.</p> <p>Earnings by sector.</p> <p>Output by sector.</p>		

The new guidance does not include a Cross-cutting block in its outcomes framework.