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# Communities and Local Government Autumn Performance Report 2008





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# Introduction

Since the publication of our Departmental Report in May, Communities and Local Government has delivered excellent results. In July the white paper *Communities in control: real people, real power* set out an agenda to pass real power into the hands of local citizens and communities, giving real control and influence to more people. The Department also built on the successful negotiation of Local Area Agreements earlier in the year with the signing of the first Multi Area Agreements. Summer saw successful coordination of flood recovery efforts in the North East of England and over the past few months we have announced a series of measures designed to meet the challenges we currently face in the housing market and to achieve our longer-term housing supply ambitions.

This Autumn Performance Report sets out:

- an update of progress against our new Public Service Agreements (PSAs) and Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs) introduced in the 2008 Departmental Report
- an update of progress against our efficiency and value for money targets
- progress against outstanding Public Accounts Committee recommendations; and
- an update and where possible final assessment for PSAs relating to the 2004 Spending Review period which came to an end in March this year

The Department leads on two of the Government's PSAs over the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review period (CSR07). PSA 20: Increase long term housing supply and affordability and PSA 21: Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities.

Underpinning the PSAs, the Department's DSOs set out the entire range of the Department's business. They are the basis for all we do, defining our contribution to both the two cross cutting PSAs we lead on and those led by other government departments. They will form the means of measuring the Department's progress over CSR07.

Our six DSOs are:

- to support **local government** that empowers individuals and communities and delivers high quality services efficiently (DSO1)
- to improve the supply, environmental performance and quality of **housing** that is more responsive to the needs of individuals, communities and the economy (DSO2)

- to build prosperous communities by improving the **economic performance** of cities, sub-regions and local areas, promoting **regeneration** and **tackling deprivation** (DSO3)
- to develop communities that are **cohesive, active and resilient to extremism** (DSO4)
- to provide a more efficient, effective and transparent **planning** system that supports and facilitates sustainable development, including the Government's objectives in relation to housing growth, infrastructure delivery, economic development and climate change (DSO5)
- ensuring safer communities by providing the framework for the **Fire and Rescue Service** and other agencies to prevent and respond to emergencies (DSO6)

Both PSAs and DSOs are assessed according to HM Treasury reporting guidance with assessments made as follows:

- 'strong progress' (where more than 50 per cent of indicators have improved)
- 'some progress' (where 50 per cent or less indicators have improved)
- 'no progress' (where no indicators have improved); or
- 'not yet assessed' (where 50 per cent or more of the indicators are yet to have first time data produced on progress)

For indicators measured through sample based surveys, statistically significant<sup>1</sup> changes are needed for an assessment to be made. Full details about the measurement of the PSAs are set out on HM Treasury's website<sup>2</sup> with details about the DSOs set out on the Department's website<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> In relation to sample based surveys, a difference in two figures is statistically significant if it can be attributed to something other than chance. In most cases, the Department follows the generally accepted view that, for a difference to be regarded as statistically significant, it must have no more than a 5% probability of occurring by chance.

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr\\_csr07\\_public\\_service\\_agreements.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr07_public_service_agreements.htm)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/about/howwework/publicserviceagreements/>

# Chapter 1: Local government

**DSO1: to support local government that empowers individuals and communities and delivers high quality services efficiently.**

DSO1 provides a focus for the work of Communities and Local Government to support local government in empowering citizens and delivering high quality services efficiently.

Locally tailored solutions, achieved through a high level of devolution, within a national framework, offer the best opportunity for improving local public services, addressing complex, challenging problems, and empowering citizens and communities, revitalising local democracy.

## Overall assessment

Not yet assessed<sup>4</sup>. Progress made against three out of seven indicators<sup>5</sup>.

## Data statement

### Indicator 1.1 – Overall satisfaction with the local area.

The baseline financial year will be 2008-09, and will be set in mid-2009 using data from the Citizenship Survey. Success is defined as a statistically significant increase against the baseline in overall satisfaction. Progress will be monitored quarterly using the Citizenship Survey.

### Indicator 1.2 – Percentage of people who feel that they can influence decisions in their locality.

The 2007-08 Citizenship Survey provided a baseline of 38 per cent. The minimum measure of success will be no decrease from the baseline. The Citizenship Survey April-June 2008 shows no statistically significant movement from the baseline.

### Indicator 1.3 – Differential gaps in participation in civic society – the composite change in the gap between involvement rates of disadvantaged groups by comparison with non-disadvantaged groups.

This indicator is part of the Government's PSA 15 – Address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief. Success is defined as a reduction in the gap in civic participation between disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged groups. Performance will be measured using responses to questions in the Citizenship Survey and monitored on a quarterly basis. The baseline year is 2007-08, for

<sup>4</sup> As first time data on progress are not available for more than half of the indicators.

<sup>5</sup> Indicators 1.2, 1.6 and 1.7

which data was released in June 2008. We will set the baseline once we have completed work to develop a robust methodology for measuring the indicator. We will make an initial assessment of progress by April 2009.

**Indicator 1.4 – Measure of the Audit Commission Direction of Travel assessments (part of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment, CPA).**

The baseline is 2006-07 performance. In that year one single tier council (Doncaster) had a “not improving adequately score”, whereas 63 per cent were “improving well” and 16 per cent “improving strongly”<sup>6</sup>. The target is for no single or upper tier councils to have a “not improving adequately or not improving” score in subsequent annual assessments, and for an increase in the proportion of councils improving well or strongly.

**Indicator 1.5 – Measure of the Audit Commission Use of Resources assessments (part of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment, CPA).**

The baseline data is taken from the Audit Commission’s Use of Resources scores for 2006-07<sup>7</sup>. In that year one Council received the lowest score of 1 (inadequate) and 67 per cent and 18 per cent received scores of 3 or 4 respectively (performing well or strongly). The target is for no single or upper tier councils to receive a score of 1 and an increasing proportion to receiving 3 or 4. We will set new baselines and targets for councils’ organisational performance, to replace the existing definitions and measures for indicators 1.4 and 1.5, in the light of the first Comprehensive Area Assessments (CAA) reports which will be published in November 2009.

**Indicator 1.6 – Average percentage increase in Band D council tax.**

The average increase in 2008-09 is 3.9 per cent<sup>8</sup>. The Government announced in the 2007 CSR that it expected the overall increase to be substantially below five per cent in each of the following three years.

**Indicator 1.7 – Value for money – total net value of ongoing cash-releasing value for money gains that have impacted since the start of the 2008-09 financial year.**

This represents the level of direct financial savings achieved without deterioration in service quality. The target is three per cent per annum over the whole of the CSR07 period (equivalent to £4.9bn).

<sup>6</sup> Source: In the CPA scores published by The Audit Commission, February 2008, Doncaster’s Direction of Travel result was classified as ‘subject to review’. Following the review, Doncaster were classified as “not improving adequately”. Previous Communities and Local Government communications may have reflected the February 2008 position, when no single or upper tier council were classified as “not improving adequately”.

<sup>7</sup> Source: CPA scores published by The Audit Commission, February 2008

<sup>8</sup> The average Band D council tax set by local authorities in England for 2008-09 is £1,373 compared with £1,321 in 2007-08. This equates to an average increase between 2007-08 and 2008-09 of 3.9%.

Progress will be monitored using data submitted bi-annually by councils as National Indicator 179 (NI179): a forecast for position at the end of the financial year submitted in October, and an outturn for the financial year just ended submitted in July.

In October 2008, the Department received the first NI179 data from councils. In total, £1.595bn net ongoing cash-releasing value for money (vfm) gains are forecast to be achieved by the end of March 2009. This figure includes £0.564bn gains achieved during SR04, but carried forward by councils under the terms agreed with HM Treasury (and deleted from the amount recorded as achieved during SR04 to avoid double counting)<sup>9</sup>.

## Data quality

The Citizenship Survey provides national data for indicators 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. The Place Survey will provide local data for 1.1 and 1.2, to be compared with Citizenship Survey data.

## Audit Commission scores

For indicators 1.4 and 1.5, two parts of the Audit Commission Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) are used to assess performance: the Direction of Travel Assessments (1.4); and Use of Resources (1.5). Direction of Travel Assessments consider the track record of achievement of outcomes during the previous year and focus on local authority improvement plans and their delivery. Use of Resources judges how well councils manage and use their financial resources. For each of these councils are given one of four scoring labels: improving strongly; improving well; improving adequately; and not improving adequately.

From April 2009, CPA will be replaced by a new joint assessment regime, the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA), for which the detailed methodology is currently out for consultation. Part of the proposed CAA organisational assessment for councils will build on the current CPA Use of Resources judgement but the focus and methodology for assessment will provide a broader and more proportionate approach to reflect the overall approach of the new performance framework. CAA is now expected not to include a Direction of Travel judgement; the measure of how well a council is improving will be incorporated in the new CAA organisational and area assessments.

<sup>9</sup> For further information on the basis for this carry-forward of gains, see Annex A, PSA 4(f).

### Council Tax

The information for Indicator 1.6 is from data returned to Communities and Local Government by English local authorities on Budget Requirement (BR) forms. Authorities are required to return completed forms within seven days of council agreement of an authority's budget requirement for the coming year which ensures a 100 per cent response rate before the release is compiled. As the budget requirement and council tax requirement cannot, except in certain exceptional circumstances be varied during the year, local authorities have a very strong financial incentive to report accurate figures on the BR forms. Figures are subjected to rigorous pre-defined validation tests both while the form is being completed by the authority and also in Communities and Local Government as the data are received and stored.

### Value for money

Indicator 1.7 relates to councils' National Indicator 179 return. The assurance of data reported by councils through NI179 has both internal and external elements. The principal means of scrutinising the calculations for NI179 should be a council's own internal audit procedure. We also request that the Leader, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer for the council see, certify, and approve the NI179 calculation.

Our guidance recommends that councils should consider obtaining third party assurance and that the data trail should be auditable. In addition, under the arrangements for the Use of Resources assessment, auditors appointed by the Audit Commission will be looking for evidence that a council has *"a sound understanding of its costs and performance and achieve[s] efficiencies in its activities"* and that its financial reporting is *"timely, reliable and... meet[s] the needs of internal users, stakeholders and local people"*.

In judging performance against these key lines of enquiry, auditors will consider the adequacy of a council's arrangements to identify, measure, and report value for money (vfm) gains. Thus, the robustness of a council's understanding of what is required for NI179 will be considered.

# Chapter 2: Housing

**DSO2: to improve the supply, environmental performance and quality of housing that is more responsive to the needs of individuals, communities and the economy**

Our second Departmental Strategic Objective consists of 17 indicators broadly divided into three sub-sets. The first sub-set replicates five of the six PSA 20 indicators to support our work on increasing housing supply, affordability and environmental performance. The second sub-set underpins our work on ensuring that the condition of new and existing homes is improving to support the most vulnerable people, and includes indicators gauging tenant satisfaction with landlord services and the proportion of people aged 65 and over who are satisfied with their home and neighbourhood. The last sub-set underpins work on enabling the most vulnerable people to access or maintain settled accommodation, and includes four indicators (2.12-2.15) which feed into the cross-government PSA 16 – Increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education or training.

## Overall assessment

Not yet assessed<sup>10</sup>. Progress made against four out of seventeen indicators<sup>11</sup>.

## Data statement

### Indicator 2.1 – Number of net additional homes provided.

The 2005-06 baseline was 185,150 net additional dwellings with a target to increase the number of net additional homes provided per year to 240,000 by 2016. The latest published figures for 2006-07 show that housing supply reached 199,200 net additional dwellings; this is an increase of 8 per cent above the 2005-06 baseline.

More recent quarterly data are available for new house building completions; these are a leading indicator of net additional dwellings. New build completions were stable between 2006-07 and 2007-08 but have fallen in the quarter ending June 2008. These trends suggest that net additional supply will remain constant between 2006-07 and 2007-08, but is likely to fall in 2008-09, particularly if the recent downward trend in house building completions continues.

<sup>10</sup> As first time data on progress are not available for more than half of the indicators.

<sup>11</sup> Indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.7

**Indicator 2.2 – Trends in affordability: the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (housing affordability).**

The baseline figure was the housing affordability ratio of 7.25 for 2007<sup>12</sup>. There is no specific target associated with this indicator but we will consider it met if the ratio remains below, or no more than 10 per cent above, the baseline level.

Provisionally lower quartile house prices in Q1 2008 are 7.08 times lower quartile earnings. This is down from 7.37 in Q4 2007 and is within the 10 per cent threshold for the measure of success set out above (where the upper limit for the ratio is 8.01).

**Indicator 2.3 – Number of affordable homes delivered (gross).**

The 2005-06 baseline figure was 45,980 affordable homes (including 24,120 social homes) with a target to increase the number of gross affordable homes provided per year to 70,000 by 2010-11 (including 45,000 social homes). Latest published figures show that a total of 44,330 additional affordable homes were supplied in 2006-07; this is four per cent lower than the 2005-06 baseline. The supply of social rented homes increased by four per cent between 2005-06 and 2006-07 to 24,990 homes.

**Indicator 2.4 – Number of households living in temporary accommodation.**

The baseline was 101,000 households living in temporary accommodation at the end of December 2004, with the target to halve the figure to 50,500 by 2010. At the end of June 2008 there were 74,690 households living in temporary accommodation. This is a reduction of four per cent compared with the previous quarter, and 12 per cent compared with the same period last year. Temporary accommodation has now fallen for 11 consecutive quarters, and is 26 per cent lower than the peak during 2004.

**Indicator 2.5 – Average energy rating for new homes (SAP – Standard Assessment Procedure for the energy rating of dwellings).**

The first quarterly figures (for April to June 2008) were provided in late July 2008. In order to make an initial assessment of the baseline at least two quarters' worth of data are required. Figures for the July to September quarter will not be available before this report is published. An assessment of the likely measure of success will also be made once we have two quarters' worth of data.

<sup>12</sup> as published in Live Table 576 at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/152924.xls>

### **Indicator 2.6 – Average energy ratings for all homes (measured through SAP – the Standard Assessment Procedure for the energy rating of dwellings).**

The baseline average energy efficiency (SAP) rating for all homes in 2006 is 48.7<sup>13</sup> and success means an increase over the spending period. Progress to 2007 will be assessed when new data becomes available in January 2009.

### **Indicator 2.7 – Percentage of non-decent homes in the social sector.**

The baseline is the proportion of non decent homes reported by Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) and local authorities as at 1 April 2006, with success shown by a reduction in the percentage. The latest figures reported by landlords show that 22 per cent of their stock was non decent as at 1 April 2007, compared with 26 per cent in 2006. Landlord data for 2007-08 will be published by the end of the year.

### **Indicator 2.8 – Percentage of vulnerable households in decent homes in the private sector.**

The 2006 baseline estimate of the percentage of private sector vulnerable households living in decent homes is 59 per cent<sup>14</sup>. Progress to 2007 will be covered in the 2009 Annual Report with new data becoming available in January 2009<sup>15</sup>. Success means an increase in the percentage.

### **Indicator 2.9 – Number of children in poor housing (non-decent, overcrowded or temporary accommodation).**

The provisional baseline for April 2006 is two million children. Figures for 2007 (also provisional) will be updated in January 2009. Final confirmation of the baseline figure will be possible when the first English Housing Survey figures become available in January 2010. Success means a decrease in the total number of children in poor housing.

### **Indicator 2.10 – Percentage of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living<sup>16</sup>.**

A provisional 2007-08 baseline figure is available – 98.4 per cent. This is a weighted average of performance over the year as reported by authorities, whose figures are published quarterly on the Department's Supporting People website. Validation of this raw data and the provisional baseline is in progress, after which a revised and definitive baseline will be produced. This indicator seeks an increase in the percentage by the end of the spending period.

<sup>13</sup> As published at Table 5 of the English House Condition Survey 2006 Headline Report at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/headlinereport2006.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> The 2008 Annual Report quoted 57% for the 2006 baseline. This figure has been revised. A detailed explanation of the change is included in the 2006 EHCS Annual report (November 2008). A revised 2006 EHCS Headline Report has also been published (November 2008).

<sup>15</sup> Improvement in the housing conditions of private sector vulnerable households was previously driven by the SR04 PSA 7. Monitoring from 2006 (the DSO2.8 baseline) is based on an *updated* definition of decent homes and is *not* comparable with the PSA 7 2006 estimate. Data for the original definition will not be available after 2006. Monitoring of progress for DSO2.8 will therefore be based solely on the updated definition of decent homes.

<sup>16</sup> Independent living is defined as someone living in their home or in long stay accommodation. Indicator 2.10 measures the number of people receiving a Supporting People service who have established or are maintaining independent living. Indicator 2.11 measures the number of people receiving a Supporting People service who have moved on from supported accommodation in a planned way.

**Indicator 2.11 – Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living.**

A provisional 2007-08 baseline figure is available – 67.5 per cent. This is a weighted average of performance over the year as reported by authorities, whose figures are published quarterly on the Department's Supporting People website. Validation of this raw data and the provisional baseline is in progress, after which a revised and definitive baseline will be produced. This indicator seeks an increase in the percentage.

**Indicator 2.12 – Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence<sup>17</sup>.**

The 2006-07 baseline figure for offenders under probation supervision in settled and suitable accommodation was 77 per cent. Data for 2007-08 shows that this percentage has remained the same. We are seeking an increase in the percentage over the spending period and the first data will be available in February/March 2009. This will cover the period April to September 2008.

**Indicator 2.13 – Care leavers in suitable accommodation.**

The 2006-07 baseline was 87.3 per cent of care leavers living in suitable accommodation<sup>18</sup>. Data for 2007-08 shows no statistically significant change to this baseline. We are seeking an increase in the percentage over the spending period and we expect the first data report will be available in February/March 2009. This will cover the period April to December 2008 and will give an indication of the trajectory of this indicator although as this data will be provided directly by a sample of local authorities this may not have the analytical reliability of the annual data set.

**Indicator 2.14 – Adults receiving secondary mental health services in settled accommodation.**

This is a new indicator and the first financial year baseline will be established in 2008-09. We are seeking an increase in the percentage. The first data report for the spending period is expected to be available in January 2009. This will cover the period July to September 2008.

**Indicator 2.15 – Adults with learning disabilities in settled accommodation.**

This is a new indicator and the first financial year baseline will be established in 2008-09. We are seeking an increase in the percentage. We expect the first data report for the PSA period will be available in February/March 2009. This will cover the period October to December 2008.

<sup>17</sup> We are currently reviewing the methodology for the calculation of this indicator and the baseline may be subject to change.

<sup>18</sup> As published in the table for National Indicator 147 on the Cabinet Office website at [http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social\\_exclusion\\_task\\_force/psa/indicators\\_data.aspx](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/psa/indicators_data.aspx).

### Indicator 2.16 – Local authority tenants’ satisfaction with services.

The baseline is 68.3 per cent and is based on the proportion of local authority tenants who were satisfied with housing services provided by their landlord over the period 2004-05 to 2006-07. The indicator itself will be the annual satisfaction figure from the same source, the latest figure for 2006-07 being 69.4 per cent. We will be seeking an increase to 71 per cent by 2009-10. The annual figure for 2007-08 will be updated in January 2009.

### Indicator 2.17 – The proportion of people aged 65 and over who are satisfied with their home and their neighbourhood.

This new indicator is part of the Government’s PSA 17 – Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life. Success will mean maintaining the current high levels of satisfaction with home and neighbourhood, nationally; and, helping and encouraging poorer performing local authorities to improve their position relative to their regional average. The baseline will be the annual figure for 2007-08 and it will be available in January 2009.

### PSA 20 Increase long term housing supply and affordability

This PSA supports the Government’s aims to create prosperous, inclusive and sustainable communities. Everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home at a price they can afford, in a place where they want to live now and in the future, that promotes opportunity and a better quality of life in a secure and attractive environment.

However high demand for housing, combined with inadequate supply, has led to problems of affordability across the country, with particular pressures for first-time buyers. The Government aims to address these problems of affordability through increasing the supply of housing across all tenures, including increased provision of social rented and other affordable homes as well as market housing.

While this PSA is led by Communities and Local Government, a number of other government departments will contribute to its delivery<sup>19</sup>.

#### Assessment

Some progress. Progress made against three out of six indicators<sup>20</sup>.

#### Data statement

PSA 20 is measured by six indicators. The first five are indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 from DSO2. The sixth is indicator 5.2 from DSO5.

<sup>19</sup> Cabinet Office, Department for Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform, Department for Children, Schools & Families, Department for Culture Media and Sport, Department for Energy and Climate Change, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, Department of Health, Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills, Department for Transport, Department for Work and Pensions, HM Treasury, Home Office and the Ministry of Defence.

<sup>20</sup> Indicators 1 (overall supply), 2 (affordability) and 4 (temporary accommodation)

## Data quality

### Housing supply

Indicator 2.1 is measured through the Joint Communities and Local Government/ Regional Assembly annual housing supply return and annual Housing Flows Reconciliation (HFR) return. The net additional dwellings data are official statistics and come from regional assemblies and local authorities. Data that are collected from local authorities through the HFR form are validated by Communities and Local Government using external data sources; we also impute values for missing local authority returns to estimate regional and national totals.

Indicator 2.2 is measured through HM Land Registry market value house prices, the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) and the Average Earnings Index (UK). Land Registry data uses all residential sales that take place at market value. Data for Q4 2007 are provisional. Lower quartile house prices for each quarter are calculated on a half-yearly rolling basis. The Average Earnings Index (UK) is used to uprate the annual ASHE data. This assumes that earnings changed in the same way within England as in the UK.

Indicator 2.3 is measured through the Housing Corporation Investment Management System, local authority returns to Communities and Local Government (HSSA, P2), return from English Partnerships. The (gross) affordable supply figures are official statistics published on the Communities and Local Government website. They represent the most comprehensive set of data and our best estimates of affordable housing. The majority of data comes from the Housing Corporation's Investment Management System which contains information provided by RSLs that have applied to receive grant. Data received from local authorities include a small amount of imputation for missing returns.

Indicator 2.4 is measured through Communities and Local Government's quarterly P1E form, submitted by local authorities. All P1E returns undergo thorough validation, and late returns are pursued to ensure that overall response is as complete and accurate as possible. Over recent quarters, response has ranged between 98 and 100 per cent, and estimates are made for any missing data. Anomalous data are highlighted and verified by contacting the local authority. Local authorities also provide details of any data checks they undertake, and the majority reported their own validation of the temporary accommodation figure.

### Housing condition and environmental performance

Indicator 2.5 is measured through the Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) Register. The quality of the data from the EPC register being used in this indicator will be assessed when the second quarter's data are available. Initial indications are missing data items will limit the type of mix-adjustment that can be used in the indicator.

Indicators 2.6 and 2.8 are measured through the English House Condition Survey (EHCS) to 2008 and the English Housing Survey (EHS) from 2009. The quality of the data underpinning the indicator is high.

Indicator 2.7 is measured through local authority Business Plan Statistical Appendix returns and the Regulatory Statistical Returns from Registered Social Landlords.

Indicator 2.9 is measured through several surveys. For non-decent housing through the EHCS up to April 2008 and the EHS from April 2008. For overcrowded housing the Survey of English Housing (SEH) up to April 2008 and the EHS and Labour Force Survey from April 2008. For the temporary accommodation element Communities and Local Government's quarterly P1E forms, submitted by local authorities are used. The composite indicator will not equal the sum of the three components – because a number of households who are overcrowded may also be in non-decent homes and we have to avoid double (or triple) counting. The EHCS dataset will be used to determine the extent of overlap in order to derive an estimate of the total number of children in poor housing.

Indicators 2.16 and 2.17 are based on the SEH to 2007-08 and the EHS from 2008-09. The SEH was an authoritative government survey, with a nationally representative sample of around 19,000 private households in England interviewed each year – of whom the sample of local authority tenants was about 2,000 per annum. The baseline for 2.16 is based on the three-year average (from 2004-05 to 2006-07) to make it as robust as possible. But thereafter the indicator will be the annual figure. Social tenants are not always aware of which organisation is their landlord, especially where there has been a recent transfer of stock; so those who claim to be council tenants may include a number of housing association tenants.

### Supporting vulnerable people

Indicators 2.10 and 2.11 are measured through quarterly performance data reported by upper tier authorities on their Supporting People services. These are National Indicators so all authorities are now required to submit this data, which will inform assessment by the Audit Commission as part of the CAA. Collection of performance information includes a number of basic quality validations which generate warning reports to authorities if triggered. However more rigorous validation is being introduced and this is likely to lead to revisions to the baselines. Data coverage has already improved over the year – in Q1, 72 per cent of Supporting People services provided performance data; by Q4, this had increased to 85 per cent. The inclusion of the corresponding National Indicators in two thirds of authorities' Local Area Agreements (LAAs) is expected to improve coverage and quality further. Baseline figures do not include estimation for missing services.

Indicator 2.12 is measured through Offender Assessment System (OASys) assessment data. While OASys is in general use, it is not required for all offenders and is often reserved for higher-risk offenders or offenders with certain offence types or sentence lengths. The rate of completion of termination reviews is also low. As such, OASys should not be read as representative as the entire offender population and care should be taken in generalising the results from the analyses. Indicator 2.13 is measured through the SSDA 903 return to the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF). This data is published annually. The SSDA 903 is an annual statistical return completed by local authorities with social services responsibilities for looked after children in England and is therefore a robust administrative data set. Indicator 2.14 is measured through the annually reported Mental Health Minimum Data Set. Indicator 2.15 is measured through Annually Reported Key Statistics 1. Indicators 2.14 and 2.15 are new indicators, and quality will be assessed on receipt of the first data cut.

# Chapter 3: Economic performance and regeneration

**DSO3: to build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, sub-regions and local areas, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation**

This Departmental Strategic Objective (DSO) is designed to drive and monitor Communities and Local Government's work in economic development and regeneration, extending opportunity to all those living in our most deprived communities and so improving the quality of life for millions of people. A wide range of new and existing policy initiatives, agencies and funding streams will combine to deliver the objectives of the DSO.

The DSO indicators are closely aligned with regeneration indicators of the CSR07 PSAs and other government departments' DSOs to help ensure that strategies, policies and funding streams across government are rationalised and coordinated effectively, and that departments are working collaboratively to achieve shared objectives.

## Overall assessment

Not yet assessed<sup>21</sup>. Progress made against two out of nine indicators<sup>22</sup>.

## Data statement

**Indicator 3.1 – Plan for improving the physical, economic and social infrastructure of East London developed and agreed with key local authorities and regeneration agencies, and pre Games elements implemented by 2011.**

This indicator is part of the Government's PSA 22 – Deliver a successful Olympic Games and Paralympic Games with a sustainable legacy and get more children and young people taking part in high quality PE and sport. Success as set out in the PSA 22 Delivery Agreement means agreeing the Olympic Park management structure by December 2008; agreeing the Legacy Masterplan Framework (LMF) by 2009; ensuring the LMF plan and programme has identified, and is addressing, the key opportunities which the London 2012 Games present to East London; and that the LMF clearly incorporates measures to put in place the ingredients necessary to create a successful 'legacy place' in the Lower Lea Valley/East London after 2012.

<sup>21</sup> As first time data on progress are not available for more than half of the indicators.

<sup>22</sup> Indicators 3.1 and 3.3.

Milestones	Planned date	Status
A joint vision for the area to be regenerated is agreed (1st stage of the LMF)	Dec-07	Achieved
Draft LMF completed	Sept-08	Achieved
Post 2012 Olympic Park Management structure agreed	Dec-08	On track
LMF submitted	Apr-09	On track
LMF approved and Delivery Plan agreed	Sept-09	On track
Outline planning applications submitted	from 09	On track
Housing complete in Olympic Village mode	Sept-11	On track

### Indicator 3.2 – Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years (in deprived areas).

The indicator measures the proportion of developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than five years in Working Neighbourhood Fund (WNF)<sup>23</sup> areas that are also English Partnerships Local Brownfield Strategy areas (24 local authorities in total) and in the rest of England. The data source is the National Land Use Database of Previously Developed Land (NLUD-PDL). Success will have been achieved if the proportion of vacant and derelict land in the 24 areas is reduced by a greater rate than in England, between the 2008 baseline and 2011. The baseline has been changed to 2008 to better reflect the start of the CSR period. Data for 2008 are expected to be reported in October 2009.

### Indicator 3.3 – Ratio of 15th percentile house prices in each Pathfinder Region and their corresponding Government Office Region.

This indicator is the average of the ratios of the nine Pathfinder areas' 15th percentile house price for the Pathfinder region and the 15th percentile house price for the corresponding Government Office Region (GOR). The reporting period of the indicator is a rolling four quarter average. Success means closing the gap between house prices in the Pathfinder region and the GOR and will be shown by an increase in the ratio. In the Q1 2005 baseline the house prices in the pathfinder regions had a ratio of 0.63:1 of the prices in the corresponding Government Office Regions. Provisionally in Q1 2008 the pathfinder prices improved to have a ratio of 0.77:1 of the level of the corresponding Government Office Regions' prices.

<sup>23</sup> Working Neighbourhood Fund areas as agreed at end January 2008 available on <http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/workingneighbourhoodsfund>

**Indicator 3.4 – Overall general satisfaction with the local area (in deprived areas).**

Success against this indicator will be demonstrated by an increase in the overall satisfaction with the local area in WNF areas between 2008-09 and 2010-11. The baseline period is 2008-09, and analysis of data from the first run of the Place Survey data that will be available in spring 2009 will lead to a decision being made on whether the data are of a high enough quality to be used for measuring this indicator. If it is concluded that the data are of a high enough quality, progress against the indicator will be measured biennially, with reporting of the final data point in March 2011.

**Indicator 3.5 – Percentage change in average weekly earnings in Primary Urban Areas.**

Success against this indicator will be demonstrated by maintaining or increasing the number of Primary Urban Areas (PUAs)<sup>24</sup>, out of a total of 56, showing an increase above the average for England in the percentage change in mean average weekly earnings sourced from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provided by the ONS. Baseline data, for the period between 2007 and 2008 was not available for inclusion in this report.

**Indicator 3.6 – New business registration rate in deprived areas.**

Success against this indicator will be demonstrated by a narrowing of the gap between the new business registration rate in areas in receipt of WNF and/or Local Enterprise and Growth Initiative funding and the level in the rest of England between 2007 and 2010. Data for the 2007 baseline are expected to be reported in early 2009 and reporting of the final data point, for 2010, is expected in early 2012.

**Indicator 3.7 – Overall employment rate (working age) at neighbourhood level (in deprived areas).**

Success against this indicator will be demonstrated by a narrowing of the gap in the working age employment rate in the most deprived neighbourhoods<sup>25</sup> within WNF authorities compared to the rest of England. This will be measured between the baseline period of April 2007 to March 2008 and April 2010 to March 2011 as reported by the Annual Population Survey (APS). The baseline value is 19.7 per cent (+/-1.0 percentage point confidence interval) which is the gap between the working age employment rate in deprived neighbourhoods (56.7 per cent, +/-1.0 percentage points) and the working age employment rate in the rest of England (76.4 per cent, +/-0.3 percentage points). The final data point, for the period April 2010 to March 2011, is expected to be available in November 2011.

<sup>24</sup> A detailed description of Primary Urban Areas is available at <http://www.socd.communities.gov.uk/socd>

<sup>25</sup> Deprived neighbourhoods are the Lower Super Output Areas which rank within the 10% most deprived according to the overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 or the Indices of Deprivation Employment Domain 2007. <http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation>

### **Indicator 3.8 – Percentage change in the employment rate in Primary Urban Areas.**

Success against this indicator will be demonstrated by maintaining or increasing the number of Primary Urban Areas (PUAs), out of a total of 56, showing an increase above the average for England in the percentage change in the employment rate. Baseline data, for the period between 2006-07 and 2007-08 are not available for inclusion in this report.

### **Indicator 3.9 – Performance against key indicators to narrow the gap on crime, anti-social behaviour, health and education within deprived areas.**

Success against this indicator will be demonstrated by progress towards all four sub targets.

#### **(i) Serious acquisitive crime**

Success against this measure will be achieved if, for the 15 WNF areas with a level of serious acquisitive crime higher than a 2007-08 benchmark, either:

- (1) the level of crime has fallen to less than the 2007-08 baseline benchmark level (as defined through the Assessments of Policing and Community Safety) by the end of the CSR PSA period (2010-11) or
- (2) where the achievement of the benchmark is not likely to be possible within the CSR period, the area has met or exceeded an agreed target that is on a trajectory towards the benchmark at the end of the CSR period

All areas must show progress, from each area's individual baseline values (15 in total). Data supporting this indicator is expected to be available in July 2009.

#### **(ii) Life expectancy at birth (monitored using all-age all-cause mortality (AAACM) as a proxy at local level)**

Success in this area will be attained if, by 2011, there is a positive direction of travel in average life expectancy at birth across all WNF/Spearhead<sup>26</sup> cross-over areas for males and females, and that local all-age all-cause mortality targets are met in all of those cross-over Spearhead and WNF areas where such a target has been negotiated between local areas and Government Offices as part of the Local Area Agreement.

<sup>26</sup> The Spearhead group are the Department of Health's priority places, consisting of a fixed list of local authority districts in the bottom fifth nationally for three or more of the following five factors: male life expectancy at birth, female life expectancy at birth, cancer mortality rate in under 75s, cardio vascular disease mortality rate in under 75s, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (Local Authority Summary) average score.

The baseline is 1995-97, where Life Expectancy in WNF/Spearhead cross-over areas was: 73.6 years (Males) and 78.9 years (Females). In 2004-06, Life Expectancy in WNF/Spearhead cross-over areas was 76.2 (Males) and 80.8 (Females).

**(iii)** The number of schools where fewer than 50 per cent of pupils achieve level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3 (Floor).

We are reviewing measurement of educational attainment in deprived areas in light of DCSF's changes to Key Stage 3 assessment.

**(iv)** Perceptions of anti-social behaviour.

Success in this indicator will be attained if, by 2010-11, there is a positive direction of travel in perceptions of anti-social behaviour in the average performance of WNF areas also identified as having high levels of anti-social behaviour.

The baseline period is 2008-09, and analysis of data from the first run of the Place Survey data that will be available in spring 2009 will lead to a decision being made on whether the data are of a high enough quality to be used for measuring this sub-indicator. If it is concluded that the data are of a high enough quality, progress against the indicator will be measured biennially, with reporting of the final data point in March 2011.

## Data quality

A number of different data systems owned by several government departments are used to measure progress against these indicators. These include our own department, the Office for National Statistics (ONS), the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR), the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF), Home Office (HO) and the Department of Health (DH).

## Physical regeneration

Indicator 3.2 is based on data sourced from the National Land Use Database of Previously-Developed Land (NLUD-PDL) with English Partnerships as the data provider. The survey is voluntary so some local authorities may not respond in any given year (despite this, a 93 per cent response rate in 2007 was achieved). For those authorities that do not respond, the information from the previous return is used. The information underlying this indicator is subject to possible variation. In particular, local authorities are not expected to have knowledge of every suitable site in their area. Over time, sites become available and others are developed so move in and out of the database. This could possibly have a large effect on the indicator for an individual authority in a particular year.

Indicator 3.3 will be measured through housing transactions as provided by HM Land Registry. Land Registry data includes all residential sales that take place at market value. House price transactions are matched to pathfinder areas using postcode information. A small number of Land Registry transactions do not have postcode information so these records will not be matched. The 15th percentile house price of the pathfinder areas and regions are then calculated and the ratio between the pathfinder and corresponding region is produced for each pathfinder area. For the headline rates Communities and Local Government uses the four-quarterly moving average of the quarterly ratios for each pathfinder. The simple average of these ratios across all nine pathfinder areas is used to calculate the England ratio.

### Economic regeneration

Indicator 3.5 draws on data from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provided by the ONS. The individual PUA figures are available from the State of the Cities Database<sup>27</sup>. The statistics underlying the indicator are National Statistics. The sample size of the 2007 survey was reduced, with ASHE results for 2007 based on approximately 142,000 returns, down from 175,000 in 2006. Reductions were targeted on those industries that exhibit the least variation in their earnings patterns. The reduction in the sample has taken the ASHE sample size back to where it was in the 1980s, but the survey design and the process for weighting the results to population totals has been improved and we have introduced routine reporting of appropriate measures of statistical quality. ONS have no plans to reduce the size of the survey in the future.

Indicator 3.6 draws on data from the Inter-departmental Business Register and mid-year resident population 16yrs+ estimates supplied by the ONS used to assess the level of new business start-ups. This data covers new businesses registering for VAT or PAYE.

The statistics underlying indicators 3.7 and 3.8 are National Statistics collected by the ONS. Indicator 3.8 PUA figures are available from the State of the Cities Database or the underlying statistics can be accessed at ONS' NOMIS website<sup>28</sup>.

### Social regeneration

Indicators 3.4 and 3.9(iv) will be based on returns from local authorities to Communities and Local Government as part of the Place Survey if analysis shows that data from the first run of the survey, due in spring 2009, are of a high enough quality. The survey is due to report biennially in spring 2009 and spring 2011. More details about the Place Survey, which is intended to underpin a number of the Department's indicators, is set out in Annex C.

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.socd.communities.gov.uk/SOCD>

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/default.asp>

Indicators 3.9(i) to (iii) are sourced from other government departments. 3.9(i) is taken from monthly Police Recorded Crime which is published by the Home Office<sup>29</sup>. 3.9(ii) is collected by the ONS, and calculated by the National Centre of Health Outcomes Development (NCHOD). WNF/Spearhead aggregates are derived from the same data as published tables of Life expectancy at birth and all-age-all-cause mortality at local authority level. The underlying data are ONS mortality statistics from death registrations and mid-year population estimates. 3.9(iii) will be based on data published by the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF).

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0708.html>

# Chapter 4: Cohesive, active and empowered communities

**DSO4: to develop communities that are cohesive, active and resilient to extremism.**

The first three of our indicators under DSO4 match the national element of those in PSA 21 around getting on well with each other; building a sense of belonging; and promoting meaningful interaction. We aim to create strong, prosperous, and empowered communities that foster strong and positive relationships between people of different backgrounds.

A key part of this agenda is helping communities become resilient to violent extremists and their messages of division, so that people speak out against and reject violent extremism.

## Overall assessment

Strong progress. Progress made against three out of five indicators<sup>30</sup>.

## Data statement

### **Indicator 4.1 – The percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area.**

The baseline for this indicator at 2007-08 is 82 per cent. Success over the spending period means no overall decline in the baseline. Data from the Citizenship Survey April-June 2008 show no statistically significant movement from the baseline.

### **Indicator 4.2 – The percentage of people who have meaningful interactions<sup>31</sup> with people from different backgrounds.**

The baseline for this indicator at 2007-08 is 80 per cent. Success for the indicator means an increase over the spending period. The Citizenship Survey April-June 2008 shows an increase to 82 per cent.

<sup>30</sup> Indicators 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

<sup>31</sup> Respondents are asked how many times they have mixed socially with people from different ethnic and religious groups to themselves in different areas of their lives. Mixing socially is defined as "mixing with people on a personal level by having informal conversations with them at, for example, the shops, your work or a child's school, as well as meeting up with people to socialise". However, it excludes "situations where you've interacted with people solely for work or business, for example just to buy something".

### Indicator 4.3 – The percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood.

The baseline for this indicator at 2007-08 is 75 per cent. Success over the spending period means no overall decline in the baseline. Data from the Citizenship Survey April-June 2008 shows no statistically significant movement from the baseline.

### Indicator 4.4 – The percentage of Muslims who reject and condemn violent extremism.

We are currently exploring ways to measure whether we are achieving our intended outcomes. This could involve surveys and qualitative work. We expect to be able to set out the measurement details in more depth by the next Departmental Annual Report.

### Indicator 4.5 – The percentage of people who feel that racial or religious harassment is a problem in their local area.

The baseline for this indicator at 2007-08 is nine per cent. Success for the indicator means a decrease over the spending period. The Citizenship Survey April-June 2008 shows no statistically significant movement from the baseline.

## PSA 21: Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities

### PSA overview

Working with national and local partners and with the Third Sector, we are delivering a programme of support and guidance, funding and interventions to help build communities that people want to live in and raise their families in. The PSA brings together three associated and reinforcing agendas from across Government:

- helping people get along together in a way that maximises the benefits of diversity while respecting difference;
- where people are empowered to make a difference both to their lives and to the communities and wider environment in which they live; *and*
- where people are helped to live active and fulfilled lives.

Communities and Local Government is responsible for monitoring and reporting on overall progress, with two indicators led by the Office of the Third Sector in the Cabinet Office and Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In addition a number of other government departments contribute to its delivery<sup>32</sup>.

<sup>32</sup> Department for Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform, Department for Children, Schools and Families, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Department of Health, Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills, Government Equalities Office, Home Office and the Ministry of Justice.

## PSA 21: Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities (*continued*)

### Overall assessment

Not yet assessed<sup>33</sup>. Progress made against one of the six indicators<sup>34</sup>.

### Data statement

PSA 21 is measured by six indicators. The first three are DSO indicators 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 and the fourth is indicator 1.2. In addition to the national aim of no overall decline for indicators 4.1, 4.3 and 1.2 this PSA also aims for an improvement in the majority of local areas who adopt each of these indicators as part of their Local Area Agreement. The baseline for these elements will be available in spring 2009 when Place Survey data are available.

Progress made on indicators five and six is set out below.

### Indicator 5 – A thriving third sector (composite metric).

Success means an increase in the composite index of two components: regular formal volunteering and the number of full-time equivalent employees in the third sector (from 100 to around 104). The baseline for the composite (averaged) index – and its two component indices – is 100, by definition. The base level for the volunteering component is 27 per cent for 2007-08. Data from quarter one of the 2008-09 Citizenship Survey shows no statistically significant movement from the baseline. The base level of the full-time equivalent employees component will not be available in time for this publication.

### Indicator 6 – The percentage of people who participate in culture or sport.

Success against this indicator means an increase in the percentage of people who engage in culture or sport. The baseline will be set in summer 2009 when data from the Taking Part Survey is available.

## Data quality

A number of different data systems owned by several government departments are used to measure progress against these indicators. Indicators 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.5 are measured through the Citizenship Survey. The local element of 4.1, 4.3 and 1.2 for PSA 21, will be measured through the Place Survey.

<sup>33</sup> As first time data on progress are not available for more than half of the indicators. Although progress has been made at national level against four of the six indicators (Indicators 1 (getting on), 2 (meaningful interactions), 3 (belonging) and 4 (influencing decisions)), we cannot report progress on the local element for 1, 2 and 4 so are unable to make an overall assessment for these indicators.

<sup>34</sup> Indicator 3 (belonging).

More details about the Citizenship and Place Surveys which underpin a number of the Department's indicators are set out in Annex C.

PSA 21 Indicator 5 is based on the Citizenship Survey together with the Annual Population Survey (APS) (rolling annual estimates provided on a quarterly basis). The APS is a National Statistics survey which combines results from the Labour Force Survey and, in the case of England, the English Labour Force Survey boost. APS datasets are produced quarterly with each dataset containing 12 months of data. For England, there are approximately around 120,000 households and 250,000 people per dataset.

PSA 21 indicator 6 relies on the Taking Part Survey (updated every six months). Taking Part is a National Statistics survey providing quality assured data on engagement in culture, leisure and sport. The survey has run continuously since its launch in 2005. The survey has an adult sample of 14,000 in the baseline and final assessment year. In the middle tracking year the sample will be reduced to 2,500 to provide top-line data only. First progress on the baseline will be available in August 2010. Interim assessment in the final year will be available in January 2011 with final assessment data published in August 2011.

# Chapter 5: Planning

**DSO5: to provide a more efficient, effective and transparent planning system that supports and facilitates sustainable development, including the Government's objectives in relation to housing growth, infrastructure delivery, economic development, and climate change.**

Planning shapes the country we live in and the places where people live and work – we must get the right development in the right place at the right time. The planning system ensures that land is used for built development in a way which achieves the right balance of environmental, social and economic objectives.

The aim of this DSO is to act as a focus and drive to deliver improvements to the planning system. The first four of the DSO5 indicators reflects the Government's key priority to increase housing supply. The others will enable us to monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning system and the area of green belt.

## Overall assessment

Not yet assessed<sup>35</sup>. Progress made against three out of eight indicators<sup>36</sup>.

## Data statement

### **Indicator 5.1 Annual housing provision in Regional Spatial Strategies to reflect the target of 240,000 new homes a year by 2016.**

The initial measure of success is that seven out of eight Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) are in place by the end of 2008-09. At the January 2008 baseline, no full revisions of RSSs had been completed. As of end-September 2008, four full revisions of RSSs – those for the North East, Yorkshire & Humberside, East of England, and the North West – had taken place. Three more are on course to issue by early 2009. These revisions will result in a substantial increase in planned housing numbers. The Government is working with partners to determine a region by region approach to meet in full the target for 2016.

<sup>35</sup> As first time data on progress is not available for more than half of the indicators.

<sup>36</sup> Indicators 5.1, 5.4 and 5.6.

**Indicator 5.2: Local Planning Authorities to have adopted the necessary Development Plan Documents, in accordance with milestones set out in their Local Development Schemes to bring forward sufficient developable land for housing in line with PPS3.**

The target is that 80 per cent of all local planning authorities' (LPAs) necessary Development Plan Documents are adopted in accordance with their agreed Local Development Scheme by March 2011. The 1 March 2008 baseline trajectory forecasts 7.5 per cent of necessary Development Plan Documents (DPDs) to be adopted by 1 September 2008. The actual percentage of necessary DPDs adopted was 6.5 per cent. A substantial improvement will be needed in the number of DPDs adopted to achieve the target.

**Indicator 5.3: Supply of ready to develop housing sites.**

The target is for 90 per cent of local planning authorities to have identified a five year supply of deliverable sites for housing by 1 April 2010. Initial information provided by authorities indicates that 90 per cent of them had a five year supply of deliverable sites as at 1 April 2007. This information is unverified. We are currently carrying out a random check of 50 authorities to establish the robustness of the figure and to draw out best practice. The next update of the figure will be after Annual Monitoring Reports are submitted in December 2008, which will provide a five year figure as at 1 April 2008.

**Indicator 5.4: All LPAs to manage development effectively in accordance with the relevant Development Plan Document, and within acceptable timescales.**

The target is for 80 per cent of major applications<sup>37</sup> nationally to be processed within 13 weeks, by 2011. The baseline as at 2007-08 was 71 per cent. In the period April to June 2008, 72 per cent of major applications nationally were processed within 13 weeks.

**Indicator 5.5: Improving the appeals process in the planning system – Making it proportionate, customer focused, efficient and well resourced.**

Achievement of the targets will rely upon parliamentary agreement of measures in the Planning Bill which will give the Planning Inspectorate the legislative powers to streamline the planning appeals process. The Planning Inspectorate therefore retain all their ministerial targets from last year and are developing criteria to adapt to the new DSO targets from the next financial year. As part of the implementation plans for these Planning Bill changes, they are monitoring progress against these DSO targets using 'shadow targets' for Planning Casework and have provided the following update:

<sup>37</sup> For dwellings, a major development is one where the number of dwellings to be constructed is 10 or more. For all other uses, a major development is one where the floor space to be built is 1,000 square metres or more, or where the site area is 1 hectare or more.

*Indicator 5.5.1 – 80 per cent of fast tracked householder appeals to be determined within eight weeks*

A pilot exercise of fast tracked cases indicates, based on a small sample, that eight weeks will be possible subject to the Planning Bill receiving Royal Assent.

*Indicator 5.5.2 – Issue Decisions/Reports in accordance with bespoke timetable in all cases.*

We are currently defining the criteria for a bespoke case in 2009-10.

*Indicator 5.5.3 – 80 per cent of remaining s78 appeals to be processed end to end within 6 months.*

The Planning Inspectorate indicates that this is currently on target.

**Indicator 5.6: Reduction by the end of the CSR period in the overall percentage of planning applications that are subject to appeal.**

The year ending 31 March 2007 baseline figure was 3.6 per cent. In the year ending March 2008 the percentage had decreased to 3.4 per cent. This is an interim indicator designed to measure the propensity to appeal whilst developing an indicator to assess improvement in quality of developments (see 5.8 below) and in the future a further indicator which measures users' perception of the planning system.

**Indicator 5.7: Net change in the area of Green Belt.**

The measure of success is to sustain the level of Green Belt land nationally, measured by region, over the CSR period. The 31 December 2007 baseline figure for the total area of Green Belt was 1,635,670 hectares. The figure for 2008 will be available in spring 2009.

**Indicator 5.8: Quality of housing sites (or phases of sites).**

This new indicator aims to measure the quality of development coming through the planning system. The proposed target for this indicator is that 30 per cent of all completed housing sites (or phases of sites) to be classified as 'good'<sup>38</sup> or 'very good' and less than 15 per cent classified as poor by 2010/11. The baseline is 18 per cent rated 'good' or 'very good' and 29 per cent rated 'poor'. Updates to the baseline information will be available on an annual basis, drawing on annual reports produced each December by local authorities.

<sup>38</sup> As defined by the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment's Building for Life assessment.

## Data quality

Two data collecting systems are used to measure indicator 5.1. The RSS Programme Data Base which is an in-house database hosted by the Regional Planning Team and updated by Government Offices, tracks the progress of the delivery of full and partial reviews of RSSs. Communities and Local Government monitor the planned housing numbers set out in each stage of RSS as a complementary leading indicator on planned housing supply. The performance of the policies contained in the RSSs is tested through a monitoring regime called Annual Monitoring Reviews (AMRs). AMRs are a quality control tool and are carried out in partnership. Communities and Local Government, Government Offices, and Regional Planning Bodies gather information on a number of indicators which test whether or not planning policies contained in RSSs are effective. If policies contained in a RSS are not delivering the outcomes they were designed to do, the AMR will trigger a revision of the policies.

For indicator 5.2 a central database captures the information from Local Development Schemes (LDS) produced by local authorities on the milestones for the production of local development documents; this is closely monitored by Government Offices, the Planning Inspectorate, and Communities and Local Government.

For indicator 5.3, information is unverified. As set out above, we are currently carrying out a random check of 50 authorities to establish the robustness of the figure and to draw out best practice.

Development control statistics for indicator 5.4 are collated on a quarterly basis from local planning authorities in England using the PS1, PS2 and CPS1/2 General Development Control returns via the Department's housing and planning electronic data collection system. All PS1, PS2, and CPS1/2 returns submitted by local planning authorities undergo thorough validation and checks. Inconsistent data highlighted during validation and checks are verified by contacting the local authority. Late returns are pursued to ensure the overall response rate is as high as possible. Where a response rate of 100 per cent is not achieved, estimates are used in order to obtain national and regional figures. From April 2007, an indication on the level of quality assurance undertaken by the local authority is recorded as part of the final sign off for these returns.

For indicator 5.5, an update has been provided in relation to measures in place against this year's targets and not the DSO targets. Plans are in place however to make the necessary amendments to systems to record performance against the DSO targets when they come into effect.

The data used to underpin indicator 5.6 is taken from the local authority quarterly PS1 & PS2 General Development Control returns, details of which are set out above as for indicator 5.4.

For indicator 5.7, the Department originally captured its own Green Belt data from local authority paper records. In 2007, it was concluded that it would be more cost effective for the Department to build and maintain a new Green Belt dataset, thus also improving the quality of the data. Local authorities were invited to review their published 2006 Green Belt figures and provide reasons where changes had occurred via Interform – the Department’s housing and planning electronic data collection system. Where area measurement using digital mapping technology had replaced traditional methods there have been some revised estimates, although no changes in boundaries have occurred. The Department also checks that the Green Belt figure calculated from the local authority’s digital Green Belt boundary file (also submitted via Interform) is within 10 hectares of the reported Green Belt figure to be published for that local authority. Where this is not the case, authorities are approached to rectify the discrepancy.

Progress against indicator 5.8 will draw, for the first time, on information reported by local authorities, as yet unverified by Communities and Local Government. We will consider what action we need to take to ensure the robustness of the data in the light of initial annual reports.

# Chapter 6: Fire and Rescue Service

**DSO6: ensuring safer communities by providing the framework for the Fire and Rescue Service and other agencies to prevent and respond to emergencies.**

Communities and Local Government's vision for the Fire and Rescue Service is for it to become increasingly effective and efficient, with the capability to respond to evolving threats and to continue to reduce death, injury and economic damage from fire and other incidents.

DSO6 will focus and monitor Communities and Local Government's work to:

- help build the capability of the Fire and Rescue Service to deal with diverse incidents and challenges
- support improvement and modernisation of the Fire and Rescue Service and
- deliver an enhanced communications, control and response capability and the new equipment and training resources of the New Dimension Programme

## Overall assessment

Not yet assessed<sup>39</sup>. Progress made against one out of four indicators<sup>40</sup>.

## Data statement

**Indicator 6.1: Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties, excluding precautionary<sup>41</sup> checks** (equivalent to LAA National Indicator 49).

The indicator is in three parts:

- i. total number of primary fires per 100,000 of the population – 2006-07 baseline: 254.1
- ii. total number of fatalities due to primary fires per 100,000 of the population – 2006-07 baseline: 0.7
- iii. total number of non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks) per 100,000 of the population – 2006-07 baseline: 12.6

<sup>39</sup> As first time data on progress is not available for more than half of the indicators.

<sup>40</sup> Indicator 6.4.

<sup>41</sup> Those evacuating from a building fire are frequently recommended to have a precautionary medical check even though they show no signs of any injury.

**Indicator 6.2: Number of deliberate primary and secondary fires submitted through incident reports** (equivalent to LAA National Indicator 33).

The indicator is in two parts:

- i. number of deliberate primary fires per 10,000 of the population –2006-07  
baseline: 11.4
- ii. number of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 of the population – 2006-07  
baseline: 30.8

Success against indicators 6.1 and 6.2 will be shown by reductions in the numbers of primary fires, fatalities and injuries; and in the number of primary and secondary deliberate fires. The latest data available for both indicators are for 2006-07. Validated data for 2007-08 will be available in spring 2009. Once the Incident Recording System, which is due to be implemented by the end of March 2009, is fully operational, the current time lag between data being submitted and published will be substantially reduced.

**Indicator 6.3: Improvement in the national picture of Fire and Rescue Service performance reflected in Audit Commission assessment outcomes. This will be demonstrated by improved aggregate scores in published Use of Resources and Direction of Travel assessment for Fire and Rescue Authorities in England<sup>42</sup>.**

The Audit Commission reviews the performance of each Fire and Rescue Authority (FRA) using its performance assessment framework for the Fire and Rescue Service. The Commission's 2006-07 performance assessment judgements were published in January 2008. The 2007-08 performance assessment outcomes will be published early in 2009. Success will be evidenced by the Commission reporting continued improvement overall and a narrowing of the current gap between the best performers and others.

**Indicator 6.4: Delivery of a co-ordinated Fire and Resilience programme achieving planned milestones and deliverables for New Dimension, FiReControl and Firelink projects.**

Progress has been made against this indicator. With the exception of the Enhanced Command Support Vehicles, New Dimension equipment is now fully operational, enabling FRAs to deal with major national incidents, including natural disasters and acts of terrorism. The final step will be to transfer ownership of the assets from the Department to the authorities and this is planned for April 2009. Milestones for Firelink and FiReControl reflect the recent rebasing of the projects which are due to be completed in 2012.

<sup>42</sup> The components of the Audit Commission's FRS assessment framework have changed for 2007/08 and proposals for Comprehensive Area Assessment (April 2009) include a single combined assessment score. Comparisons will therefore be evidenced by the Commission reporting continued improvement overall and a narrowing of the gap between the best performers and the rest.

<b>FIRE AND RESILIENCE PROGRAMME – KEY PROGRAMME MILESTONES TO MARCH 2011</b>				
<b>Project:</b>	<b>Milestone Target: March 2009</b>	<b>Status:</b>	<b>Milestone Target: March 2010</b>	<b>Milestone Target: March 2011</b>
<b>1.0 New Dimension</b>	Award contract to prime contractor	Completed		
	Settle long term funding for New Dimension	Completed		
	Assurance function Established	Completed		
	Transfer of New Dimension assets to FRSs	Slippage to April 2009		
<b>2.0 Firelink</b>	Phase A – Network infrastructure completed in nine regions	On course		
	Phase B – Operational roll-out of radios in appliances in one region completed and eight in progress	On course	Phase B – Operational roll-out of radios in appliances in nine regions completed	
<b>3.0 FiReControl</b>	Completion of Regional Control Centre (RCC) buildings in eight regions (four this year)	On course	Completion of RCC buildings in nine regions	
	Hardware installation in three RCC buildings completed	Ahead		Hardware installation in nine RCC buildings completed
				RCCs fully operational in four regions

## Data quality

Until the end of September 2007, all data on fires and fire-related deaths were taken from fire incident report forms (FDR1 (94) and FDR3 (95)) completed by FRAs. These are recognised as official statistics on fires and fire deaths by the ONS. The NAO *Fourth Validation Compendium Report* on the quality of data systems underlying the SR04 PSAs concluded that the paper-based data system was fully relevant and suitable, though ageing.

A new electronic Incident Recording System (IRS) is being phased in. It commenced September 2007 and all FRAs should be using the new IRS by April 2009. IRS will improve the quality of data systems and reduce the data processing time, enabling statistics to be provided more quickly (at present it can take up to 13 months before a complete and fully finalised data set is available).

# Chapter 7: Efficiency and value for money

Communities and Local Government continues to work hard to improve its services and deliver increased efficiency and value for money. We aim to deliver better value for money through developing more efficient and effective ways of delivering the same or better outcomes, seeking out more competitive prices, and making best use of assets.

The Spending Review 2004 (SR04) efficiency programme has now come to a close and we have exceeded our expectation in delivering over and above our targets. Our success is set out in section 1 below. Our focus now is to build on this success and deliver even more value for money from the resources that are available over the next three years. Our value for money target set in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007 (CSR07) is set out in the second section below.

## SR04 Efficiency Targets

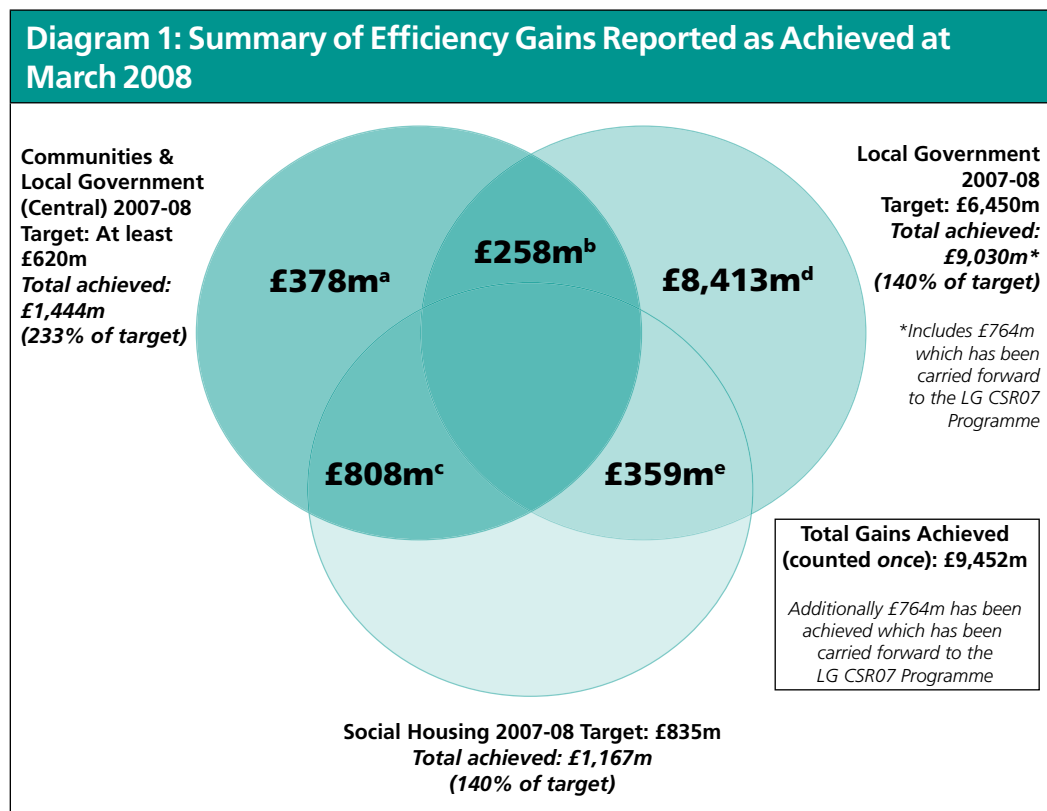
The Department agreed the following efficiency targets in SR04 as part of the Government's response to the recommendations made by Sir Peter Gershon in his review of public sector efficiency<sup>43</sup>:

- across the **central Department**, to achieve at least £620m in annual efficiency gains by March 2008. SR04 also set the central Department targets on workforce reduction and relocation of posts out of London and the South East of England by March 2010 (in response to the recommendations made by Sir Michael Lyons in his review of public sector relocation<sup>44</sup>). Our success in meeting the efficiency and workforce reduction targets and the progress we have made against the relocation target are detailed below
- across the whole of **local government**, including fire, police and schools as well as local authorities, leading and coordinating delivery of £6.45bn efficiency gains per annum by March 2008, and directly securing £1.38bn of that total (part of PSA 4). Details of the Department's success in achieving this target can be found in Annex A (alongside the other PSA 4 targets)
- across the **social housing** sector, to achieve at least £835m in annual efficiency gains by March 2008. Efficiency gains of £1,167m have been achieved against this target, £808m efficiency gains delivered by RSLs (which count towards the Department's central target) and the balance (£359m) achieved by local authorities (which contribute to the local government target)

<sup>43</sup> [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending\\_sr04\\_efficiency.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending_sr04_efficiency.htm)

<sup>44</sup> [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/the\\_lyons\\_review.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/the_lyons_review.htm)

As explained in our last Annual Report there is some overlap between these targets, but efficiency gains that contribute to more than one target are only counted once by HM Treasury (HMT) against the overall public sector target of efficiency gains totalling at least £21.5bn per annum by March 2008. The overlap is shown in diagram 1 below.



Notes to Diagram 1	Reference
<p><sup>a</sup> Gains from the central Department: administration, Regional Development Agencies.</p> <p><sup>b</sup> Gains from fire and rescue authorities, and councils in relation to homelessness only.</p> <p><sup>c</sup> Gains from Registered Social Landlords.</p>	<p><i>These gains are explained in more detail below</i></p>
<p><sup>d</sup> Gains from councils (except in relation to homelessness and social housing), police authorities and schools.</p> <p><sup>e</sup> Gains from councils in relation to social housing only.</p>	

**Central efficiency target**

**Target:** to achieve at least 2.5 per cent per annum efficiency gains for Communities and Local Government (Central), equating to at least £620m by March 2008. At least two thirds of these must be cashable.

**Outcome:** we have exceeded our target. We have reported achievement of a total of £1,444m gains at March 2008 across the workstreams within our programme. £829m (57 per cent) of this total was cashable.

<b>Table 1: Efficiency Gains delivered against Communities and Local Government Central Efficiency Workstreams at March 2008</b>			
<b>Efficiency Target: £620m by 2007-08, of which at least two thirds will be cashable Workstreams:</b>	<b>2007-08</b>		
	<b>Original Planned Delivery (£m)</b>	<b>FINAL Gains delivered – at end Mar 2008 (£m)</b>	<b>Gains achieved through:</b>
Regional Development Agencies	120.0	360.5	Activities such as business process improvement and leveraging in greater funding from the private sector.
Social Housing (SH): New Supply	160.0	392.0	Improved procurement of commodities, capital works, management and maintenance and new supply of social housing.
SH: RSL spend – capital works	60.0	190.7	
SH: RSL spend – management & maintenance	80.0	175.5	
SH: RSL spend – commodities	55.0	50.1	
Fire & Rescue Services	115.0	197.3	Modernisation measures in the Fire and Rescue Services.
Homelessness	125.0	60.6	Investment in homeless prevention, generating efficiencies by reducing the cost of expensive temporary accommodation.
Administration	25.0	17.2	'Back office' reform projects – including centralisation of the Department's procurement tendering (and support) and outsourcing of IT.
<b>Total (£m)</b>	<b>740.0</b>	<b>1443.9</b>	
<i>Of which Cashable</i>	<i>485.0</i>	<i>829.3</i>	

The efficiency figures shown in table 1 above represent the closing of our SR04 efficiency programme – no further gains will be reported. A full description of each efficiency work stream, including how each workstream measured gains and quality and tracked progress, is set out in our Efficiency Technical Note (ETN)<sup>45</sup>.

<sup>45</sup> [www.communities.gov.uk/documents/corporate/pdf/odpm-etn-0508.pdf](http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/corporate/pdf/odpm-etn-0508.pdf)

In our quarterly report to HMT we are required to classify efficiency savings as 'Preliminary', 'Interim' and 'Finalised' to indicate the level of assurance we have in our data and the probability of the data changing. In our final report we have classified all efficiency gains as 'Finalised' – high assurance, data will not change. Our internal audit team has reviewed all the gains listed above and we are confident that these represent real efficiencies and that service quality has been maintained.

### Workforce reductions

**Target:** to achieve, in the Department as a whole (including agencies and NDPBs), a reduction of 400 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) posts by the end of March 2008. At least 250 of these will be headquarters and Government Office civil service posts.

**Outcome:** we have exceeded our target. We have reported a total workforce reduction of 1 170 FTEs (against June 2004 baseline) across the Department as a whole at March 2008. 605 of these FTEs were headquarters and Government Offices.

Our workforce reduction has been achieved through natural wastage and the voluntary early/severance schemes that have been run by the central Department, Government Offices and the Fire Service College during the SR04 period.

### Relocation of posts out of London and the South East

**Target:** to relocate 240 posts out of London and the South East by 2010.

**Progress:** progress on this target is on course. We have reported to date relocation of 220 posts at June 2008.

We reported a total of 197 relocated posts at December 2007 in our last Annual Report. Since then a further 23 posts have been relocated within the departmental group. These consist of posts relocated by the Standards Board to Manchester and the Audit Commission to Bristol.

**Plans:** we expect to meet our target to relocate 240 posts outside of London and the South East by 2010.

### CSR07 value for money target

In CSR07 the Department agreed a target to achieve £887m value for money (vfm) gains by March 2011. We are not carrying forward any savings delivered in our SR04 programme and will seek to meet our target through the following initiatives:

- new Affordable Housing supply – vfm gains of at least £734m

- Fire and Rescue Service – vfm gains of £110m
- administration – a reduction in administration expenditure of minus five per cent in real terms per annum over the period, which is equivalent to vfm gains of £43m

All gains reported in the CSR07 period will be cash-releasing (allowing resources to be redeployed to meet other pressures); net of investment and ongoing costs; and sustainable (the result of a considered change embedded in departmental business processes). Further details of the Department's vfm target, including how we will measure our gains, are set out in the Department's *Value for Money Delivery Agreement*<sup>46</sup> published on our website.

Local government has been set a separate vfm target – to achieve £4.9bn annual gains by March 2011 (see DSO1.7). Schools, police and fire authorities will each have their own separate targets. The route map for delivering and monitoring councils' vfm gains is set out in *Delivering Value for Money in Local Government*<sup>47</sup>, which is also available on our website.

### Progress

We will be reviewing and reporting against vfm gains in arrears on an annual basis, so expect to report savings we have delivered in our next departmental report. Set out below is the position for each workstream at this stage in the programme.

Initiatives	Position
New Affordable Housing Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vfm savings are being achieved by the Housing Corporation refining its investment programme and continuing to drive best practice in supply chain management from delivery partners</li> <li>• the Housing Corporation delivered savings of £31m in the first six months of the year. Typically delivery of the programme, and therefore of efficiency gains, is heavily backloaded to the end of the financial year</li> <li>• the current downturn in the housing market presents a significant risk to the Department not meeting its target to achieve vfm savings of £734m by 2010-11. This risk and its impact on delivery will be monitored closely by the Department</li> </ul>

<sup>46</sup> [www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/valueformoney](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/valueformoney)

<sup>47</sup> [www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/deliveringvalueformoney](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/deliveringvalueformoney)

Initiatives	Position
Fire and Rescue Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vfm savings are being achieved by rolling forward the modernisation agenda in the Fire and Rescue Service including actions such as effective risk management and improved collaborative procurement methods</li> <li>• Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs) are required to achieve £110m cash-releasing efficiency gains by the end of the CSR07 period. FRAs continue to report efficiency gains throughout CSR07 via Annual Efficiency Statements (AES). Forward look AESs received July 2008 indicate that FRAs are forecasting efficiency gains of approximately £35m for 2008-09. In addition to individual authority reporting, the Department has provided a facility and guidance for authorities to report collectively on efficiency gains delivered through the Regional Management Board. This requirement is included in the 2008-11 Fire and Rescue Service National Framework published May 2008</li> </ul>
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the key measurement of admin vfm gains will be to compare actual spend against our baseline. The baseline is our 2007-08 outturn of £284m. We have set budgets which will ensure that we achieve our target and monitor that we are on track via a recently introduced reporting system</li> <li>• we have strengthened our Business Planning process which has moved from a budgeting process to a rigorous review of priorities which will ensure that resources are allocated to priorities with lower priority work being dropped</li> <li>• specific programmes to deliver vfm efficiencies are estates rationalisation and developing a strategy to share corporate services across the wider Communities family. We have already negotiated an early surrender of the lease on one of our London buildings which will deliver net savings of at least £4m over the CSR07 period. We expect to achieve further estates savings and procurement savings within the next year. Other options for shared services are at an early stage of development</li> </ul>

We expect to report the actual savings for the first year of the programme and our three year forecast in our next departmental report. The analysis that we are currently undertaking will provide us with a better understanding of the impact that the current downturn in the housing market will have on our vfm plans. We are undertaking a systems audit to ensure that our methodology for monitoring and calculating our vfm savings is sound. We will include a report on the findings of the systems audit in our next departmental report.

# Annex A: SR04 Public Service Agreements

We have assessed progress against our SR04 Public Service Agreements (PSAs) and underlying indicators and reported on them using the following standard terms as set out in HM Treasury guidance:

- **met early**: where there is no possibility of subsequent slippage during the lifetime of the target
- **ahead**: if progress is exceeding plans and expectations
- **on course**: progress in line with plans and expectations
- **slippage**: where progress is slower than expected, for example by reference to criteria set out in a target's Technical Note
- **not yet assessed**: for example, new target for which data is not yet available

Where we are reporting a final assessment against a target we have used the following standard terms from HM Treasury guidance:

- **met**: target achieved by the target date
- **met-ongoing**: for older open-ended targets where the target level has been met and little would be achieved by continuing to report the same information indefinitely (in using this term it should be made clear that a final assessment is being given)
- **partly met**: where a target has two or more distinct elements, and some – but not all – have been achieved by the target date
- **not met**: where a target was not met or met late
- **not known**: where it was not possible to assess progress against the target during its lifetime or subsequently.

In line with HMT guidance this will be the final report on PSAs which have an end date later than 2008 but which are subsumed in some way within our PSAs and Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs). Where SR04 PSAs end in 2008 we will continue reporting until we can make a final assessment.

Copies of the SR2004 Technical Notes for our PSAs, published in January 2005, can be found on the Communities and Local Government website<sup>48</sup>.

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/about/howwework/publicserviceagreements/>

## SR04 PSA Target 1: Neighbourhood Renewal: Slippage

### Definition

To tackle social exclusion and deliver neighbourhood renewal, working with departments to help them meet their PSA floor targets, in particular narrowing the gap in health, education, crime, worklessness, housing and liveability outcomes between the most deprived areas and the rest of England, with measurable improvement by 2010.

PSA 1 relies upon the delivery of floor targets by relevant government departments in six key outcome areas. These are summarised below with a headline indication of progress. The target will have been successfully met if the required progress is achieved against all the indicators.

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Health:</b> To substantially reduce cardiovascular disease related mortality rates for people under 75 in deprived areas so that the absolute gap between the national average and the average for deprived areas is reduced by 40 per cent between the baseline (1995-97) and target period (2009-11). This relates to the Department of Health's PSA 1 target to substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010 from heart disease, stroke and related illnesses.</p>	<p><b>On course.</b> The position remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report (May 2008) as no further data has become available.</p>	<p>The timeframe for this indicator goes beyond 2008. Cardiovascular disease rates will continue to be monitored and reported through the Department of Health led CSR07 PSA 18. Communities and Local Government will continue to monitor health outcomes in the most deprived areas through DSO3. This target will therefore not be reported again through Annual Reports and Autumn Performance Reports.</p>
<p><b>Education:</b> To raise standards in secondary education so that, by 2008, in all schools located in local authority districts in receipt of NRF, at least 50 per cent of pupils achieve level 5 or above in each of English, maths and science (referred to as Key Stage 3 target). This relates to the Department for Children, Schools and Families' PSA 7 target to raise standards in English, maths, ICT and science in secondary education.</p>	<p><b>Slippage.</b> The position remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report (May 2008) as no further data has become available.</p>	<p>Final figures for this target will be available in summer 2009 and Communities and Local Government will report the final position in the 2009 Autumn Performance Report. Communities and Local Government will continue to monitor education outcomes in the most deprived areas through DSO3.</p>

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Crime:</b> To increase the average rate of crime reduction in the local authority districts in receipt of NRF which are also high crime areas, by a greater percentage than the rate of crime reduction in the non-high crime areas, between the baseline year 2003-04 and 2007-08. This relates to the Home Office's PSA 1 target on crime reduction.</p>	<p><b>Met.</b> Good progress has continued to be made against our PSA 1 target on crime. Crime rates continue to be reduced more quickly in the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund areas that are also high crime areas compared with the remaining Crime &amp; Disorder Reduction Partnerships in England since the baseline year of 2003-04. Figures for 2007-08 show crime has been reduced by 24.6 per cent in the high crime areas that are also NRF areas and 18.1 per cent in the remaining areas.</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports. From 2007-08 onwards, Communities and Local Government will continue to report against crime and anti social behaviour as part of its commitment in DSO3.</p>
<p><b>Worklessness:</b> By 2007-08, a one percentage point improvement in the overall employment rate for 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, and a one percentage point reduction in the difference between their employment rate and the overall employment rate for Great Britain. This indicator relates to the Department for Work and Pensions' PSA 4 target on full employment.</p>	<p><b>Met.</b> Between April 2005 and April 2008, the end of the reporting period, there was a 1 per cent improvement in the employment rate of the 446 targeted local authority wards. Over the same period, the gap between the employment rate of these wards and the overall employment rate for England reduced by 1.2 percentage points, from 17 per cent to 15.8 per cent.</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports. Communities and Local Government will continue to cover this area through DSO3.</p>

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Housing:</b> By 2010, bring all social housing into decent condition, with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas that are in receipt of NRF and are also within the 112 most deprived local authority districts. This indicator relates to the Department's broader PSA 7 on Decent Homes.</p>	<p><b>On Course.</b> This target requires that a) the reduction in the number of non-decent social sector dwellings recorded in the 2006 English House Condition Survey (EHCS) is more than 50 per cent of the total reduction since 2001; and, b) the reduction in the number of non-decent social sector dwellings recorded in the 2008 EHCS is more than 50 per cent of the total reduction since 2001.</p> <p>The 2006 EHCS Headline Report estimated 67 per cent of the reduction in non-decent social housing took place in these deprived districts, and therefore the 2006 target was met.</p> <p>With the updating of the Decent Homes definition in 2006 (to include the statutory Health and Safety Rating System), estimates of non-decency for 2008 will not be comparable with those for the 2001 baseline. The 2008 assessment (published 2010) will therefore have a 2006 baseline, ie the reduction in the number of non-decent social sector dwellings recorded in the 2008 EHCS to be more than 50 per cent of the total reduction since 2006.</p>	<p>Although this indicator continues beyond 2008, it is not continued within the new DSOs. Therefore we will continue to report progress against this indicator in future Annual Reports and Autumn Performance Reports.</p>

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Liveability:</b> By 2008 reduce the percentage of local authority districts in receipt of NRF judged to have unacceptable levels of litter and detritus at a greater rate than the percentage rate reduction for all local authority districts nationally (baseline 2003-04 audited data reporting that 23 per cent of local authorities nationally and 33 per cent of local authorities in receipt of NRF have unacceptable levels of litter in excess of the national benchmark). This indicator relates to this Department's broader PSA 8 target on cleaner, safer and greener public space.</p>	<p><b>Ahead.</b> The position remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report (May 2008) as no further data has become available.</p>	<p>Data for 2007-08 should be available by the end of 2008 and we will report the final position for this indicator next spring in the Communities and Local Government Annual Report.</p>

## SR04 PSA Target 2: Regional Economic Performance

SR04 PSA 2 is now subsumed into CSR07 PSA 7 on which the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform will be reporting progress in their Autumn Performance Report.

## SR04 PSA Target 3: Fire and Rescue Service: Slippage

### **Definition**

By 2010, reduce the number of accidental fire-related deaths in the home by 20 per cent and the number of deliberate fires by 10 per cent.

The underlying indicators are numbers of accidental fire-related deaths and numbers of deliberate fires.

(The baseline data set and performance against the main target reported in the Department's 2008 Annual Report contained some errors, which are corrected below)

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Main target:</b> To reduce by 20 per cent the average number of accidental fire-related deaths in the home per year over the eleven year period to 31 March 2010, compared with an average of 350 per year over the five year period to 31 March 1999. This is equivalent to an average of no more than 280 accidental fire-related deaths in the home per year over the 11 year period.</p> <p><b>Sub-target 1:</b> To ensure that no local Fire and Rescue Authority has an average annual fatality rate from accidental fires in the home that is more than 1.25 times the national annual average over the five years from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2010.</p>	<p><b>On course.</b> This remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report (May 2008) as no further data has become available. However the Annual Report mistakenly reported the latest annual average to be 23 fewer than the 2010 target, when this should have been 16.</p>	<p>The timeframe for this indicator goes beyond 2008 and Communities and Local Government will continue to report information on fire related deaths through DSO indicator 6.1. This target will therefore not be reported again through Annual Reports and Autumn Performance Reports.</p>
<p><b>Sub-target 1:</b> To ensure that no local Fire and Rescue Authority has an average annual fatality rate from accidental fires in the home that is more than 1.25 times the national annual average over the five years from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2010.</p>	<p><b>Slippage.</b> There are five FRAs above sub-target 1 on the basis of the latest available data. In the 2008 Annual Report, this was wrongly calculated as eight. As noted in the report, however, this indicator is not a robust measure of performance. As the national average continues to decrease, one or two deaths in a small FRA could mean it exceeds sub-target 1.</p>	<p>The timeframe for this indicator goes beyond 2008 and Communities and Local Government will continue to publish information about the performance of Fire and Rescue Authorities through DSO indicator 6.3. This target will therefore not be reported again through Annual Reports and Autumn Performance Reports.</p>
<p><b>Sub-target 2:</b> By 31 March 2010, to reduce the number of deliberate primary fires by 10 per cent (equivalent to no more than 94,000 deliberate primary fires in England during 2009-10, compared with 104,500 during 2001-02).</p>	<p><b>Ahead.</b> The position remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report (May 2008) as no further data has become available.</p>	<p>The timeframe for this indicator goes beyond 2008 and Communities and Local Government will continue to report information on numbers of fires through DSO indicator 6.2. This target will therefore not be reported again through Annual Reports and Autumn Performance Reports.</p>

## SR04 PSA Target 4: Local Government: Partly Met.

### Definition

By 2008, to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of local government in leading and delivering services to all communities.

The three minimum indicators of success initially defined in the SR04 Technical Note are:

- no authorities, including districts rated poor in December 2004 to remain in the lowest category on 31 March 2008 (component target a)
- upward movement in improvement across each category of CPA rating (composite of component targets b and c)
- an annual improvement in aggregate Use of Resources scores for authorities (component target e)

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p>a) No authorities, including districts, rated poor in December 2004 to remain in the lowest CPA category on 31 March 2008.</p>	<p><b>Not Met.</b> In 2004 one upper-tier authority (Kingston-upon-Hull) and nine district authorities (Castle Point, Chester-le-street, Harlow, North Shropshire, Northampton, Rossendale, Teesdale, Torridge and Bromsgrove) were in the lowest performance categories.<sup>49</sup></p> <p>There has been substantial improvement in this area. Three district authorities, Northampton, Torridge and Bromsgrove, remain in the 'poor' category and we are satisfied that both Torridge and Bromsgrove are on track to move out of the category. No re-categorisation has been scheduled for Northampton although there has been extensive engagement and improvement support and a new management team has been put in place. As a result the indicator will not be met overall.</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports. Local authority performance will continue to be monitored through DSO1 over the 2007 CSR period.</p>

<sup>49</sup> Technically, Bromsgrove did not receive a rating. It was, however, known to be a very poor authority.

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p>b) By 31 March 2008, to achieve a 50 per cent decrease in the number of single tier and county councils in the lowest CPA categories (0* and 1*) and a 25 per cent increase in the number in the top CPA categories (3* and 4*) compared with performance in 2005. This is equivalent to no more than five single tier or county councils in the lowest CPA categories and at least 130 in the top categories.</p>	<p><b>On course.</b> Ten single tier or county councils were in the lowest CPA categories in 2005. In the latest assessment, published in February 2008, only two single tier or county authorities (Liverpool and Rutland) were assessed as 1* For the second consecutive year, no single tier or county councils achieved the lowest possible CPA rating (0*). 125<sup>50</sup> single tier and county councils are now in the highest CPA categories (3* and 4*) compared with 104 in 2005 when the new "Harder Test" CPA Framework was introduced. This represents a 20 per cent increase in the number of councils achieving the top scores (21 more councils) as compared with 2005 (104 councils). There has been an increase of two 3* or 4* authorities since the publication of the CPA results in February and the figures referred to in the Annual Report.</p>	<p>As set out in the Annual Report, the last round of CPA annual performance assessments will be published at the beginning of 2009 and will provide final data. Local authority performance will continue to be monitored through DSO1 over the 2007 CSR period.</p>

<sup>50</sup> The Isles of Scilly are exempt from a star rating in 2007. The Audit Commission agreed this with Communities and Local Government based on the applicability of the methodology to the island's circumstances.

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
c) Improvement in district council performance as measured by CPA. Not yet assessed	<b>Not known.</b> The information that is available under CPA about district council performance indicates positive progress in qualitative terms.	As set out in the 2008 Annual Report it is not possible to set a meaningful quantifiable target for this indicator as it was envisaged when the PSA was set, there are no plans to attempt to develop such a target since nothing in the CPA framework will change further that would make it any more possible to devise a meaningful quantifiable measure. This represents a final assessment for this indicator and as such there will be no further updates in future public reports. Local authority performance will continue to be monitored through DSO1 over the 2007 CSR period.
d) No single tier or county council to have a 'Not improving adequately/not improving' Direction of Travel Statement for two consecutive years.	<b>On course.</b> In the latest CPA results only Doncaster has received a 'not improving adequately' direction of travel statement. The target will be met, therefore, if Doncaster does not receive the same (or worse) statement in the results for 2008 (to be published in February 2009). Seventy six per cent <sup>51</sup> of councils received either an 'improving strongly' or 'improving well' statement. <sup>52</sup>	As set out in the Annual Report, the last round of CPA annual performance assessments will be published at the beginning of 2009 and will provide final data. Local authority performance will continue to be monitored through DSO1 over the 2007 CSR period.

<sup>51</sup> 2008 Annual Report (para 5.40) read "the results illustrate a continued high level of improvement with 97 per cent of councils either 'improving strongly' or 'improving well' ". The percentage should have read 79 not 97.

<sup>52</sup> At the time the results for 2007 were published in February 2008, 10 out of the 150 single tier/county councils' direction of travel results were subject to review. The post review results for these 10 single tier and county councils have since been confirmed, making the 2007 results for all 150 as follows:

- 26 (17.3%) received an 'improving strongly' direction of travel result;
- 88 (58.7%) received an 'improving well' direction of travel result;
- 35 (23.3%) received an 'improving adequately' direction of travel result;
- 1 (0.7%) received a 'not improving adequately' direction of travel result (Doncaster).

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p>e) Annual improvement in the aggregate Use of Resources score for authorities from 385 in 2005 (while the target relates solely to an absolute year-on-year improvement, our estimated trajectory was for an annual increase of 10 in the aggregate score – ie to 405 by 2008).</p>	<p><b>Ahead.</b> In 2007, Liverpool was the only upper tier authority to perform below minimum requirements – inadequate performance (scoring 1). Twenty two delivered only at minimum requirements – adequate performance (scoring 2), 100 scored consistently above minimum requirements – performing well (scoring 3) and 27 performed well above minimum requirements – performing strongly (scoring 4). The aggregate score for use of resources for 2006 was 429. For 2007 the aggregate was 453, which is well ahead of the trajectory estimate for 2008. The scores for 2008 will become available in early 2009.<sup>53</sup></p>	<p>The scores for 2008 will become available in early 2009.<sup>54</sup> Local authority performance will continue to be monitored through DSO1 over the 2007 CSR period.</p>

<sup>53</sup> 2008 Annual Report (para 5.42) was incorrect and National Audit Office questioned the score calculation. The Audit Commission have provided the data in this para and reflects the results for 2007.

<sup>54</sup> 2008 Annual Report (para 5.42) was incorrect and National Audit Office questioned the score calculation. The Audit Commission have provided the data in this para and reflects the results for 2007.

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p>f) Leading and co-ordinating delivery of £6.45bn efficiency gains by 2007-08 from local services as a whole, (including £3bn from councils) and directly securing £1.38bn of that total. The trajectory for this target is to achieve £2.15bn in 2005-06, £4.30bn in 2006-07 and £6.45bn in 2007-08.</p>	<p><b>Met.</b> By the end of March 2008, local government (councils, schools, police, and fire authorities) had reported as achieved (since 1 April 2004) efficiency gains totalling £9.03bn – considerably ahead of the £6.45bn target set. Of this sum, £4.345bn was achieved by councils, and £2.175bn in the Department's areas of responsibility; also both well in excess of the targets set (£3.012bn and £1.379bn respectively). Councils also had to ensure that at least half of their targeted efficiency gains were cashable, in other words they release cash resource for councils to reallocate according to their local priorities. This target has also been surpassed, with £3.447bn cashable gains reported – a sum greater than councils' target for total gains in SR04.</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports. Local authority value for money gains will be monitored through DSO indicator 1.7 over the 2007 CSR period.</p>

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
	<p>As part of the arrangements underpinning the transition to CSR07, councils are permitted to carry forward any ongoing cashable efficiency gains they achieved in SR04 in excess of their 7.5 per cent target for total gains. Based on the data reported by councils, the sum to be carried forward amounts to £0.564bn. In order to avoid double counting between spending review periods, this sum will not count towards SR04 delivery giving a final net total for councils of £3.781bn.</p> <p>Similarly, £200m of schools gains are being carried forward into CSR07, making a final net total of all local government efficiency gains in SR04 of £8.266bn.</p> <p>The table below sets out the value of ongoing efficiency gains achieved (since 1 April 2004) by the end of each financial year throughout the 2004 Spending Review period, alongside the targets for each year.</p>	

Local government efficiency gains (£bn)							SRO4 Net Total <sup>(d)</sup>		
	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07			2007-08	
		Actual <sup>(c)</sup>	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
<b>(1)</b> Whole of local government <sup>(a)</sup>	1.145	2.150	3.375	4.300	6.283	6.450	9.030	8.266	
<b>(2)</b> Element of (1) secured by councils	0.760	1.004	1.931	2.008	3.064	3.012	4.345	3.781	
<b>(3)</b> Element of (1) secured in Department's areas of responsibility <sup>(b)</sup>	0.416	0.198	1.009	0.714	1.572	1.379	2.175	N/A	
<b>Notes:</b>									
<b>(a)</b> Includes gains from councils, schools, police and fire authorities. Due to lags in reporting schools' gains, the figures in this row do not represent the full achievement of local government in each year.									
<b>(b)</b> Includes fire authorities' gains and those from councils in relation to social housing, Supporting People, homelessness, and cross-cutting activities in corporate services, procurement, productive time and transactions.									
<b>(c)</b> No targets were set for the value of efficiency gains to be achieved in 2004-05.									
<b>(d)</b> Total achieved by local government in SR04 less those gains to be carried forward and reported against CSR07 targets (no target has been set for item (3) in CSR07, hence this column is not applicable for that row).									

## SR04 PSA Target 5: Housing Supply: On course.

### **Definition**

To achieve a better balance between housing availability and the demand for housing, including improving affordability, in all English regions whilst protecting valuable countryside around our towns, cities and in the Green Belt, and the sustainability of towns and cities.

Although no overall measure of success for this PSA was set out in the SR04 Technical Note, we will consider the headline target to have been met if all three elements are met.

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Low Demand.</b> Reduction in the long-term rate of vacant dwellings to 1.65 per cent in the North West and North East regions and 1.35 per cent in the Yorkshire and Humber region by 2016</p>	<p><b>On course.</b> Since the baseline in 2003, the proportion of long term vacant properties has been coming down in the three low demand regions – from 2.03 per cent to 1.91 per cent in the North East, 2.52 per cent to 2.40 per cent in the North West and 2.08 per cent to 1.79 per cent in Yorkshire and the Humber between 2003 and 2007 respectively.</p>	<p>Although this indicator continues beyond 2008, it is not contained within the new DSOs. Therefore we will continue to report progress against this indicator in future Annual Reports and Autumn Performance Reports.</p>
<p><b>Low Demand.</b> Reduction in the number of local authorities with 15th percentile prices that are less than 70 per cent of the national level to 47 by 2008</p>	<p><b>On course.</b> Target already achieved (but performance needs to be sustained throughout 2008). In Q4 2007 19 local authorities had 15th percentile house prices that were less than 70 per cent of the England 15th percentile house price. This is down from 58 local authorities in Q4 2002.</p>	<p>Final data for 2008 will be available in September 2009 and we will report the final position for this indicator in the next Autumn Performance Report.</p>
<p><b>High Demand.</b> Annual levels of new housing in London and the East of England and South East regions to reach Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) levels plus additional growth by 2006-07 and shortfalls from previous years to be recouped by 2011-12</p>	<p><b>On course.</b> The position remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report (May 2008) as no further data have become available.</p>	<p>This indicator is being taken forward and subsumed into the new DSO indicator set within PSA 20 indicator 1 and we do not therefore intend to report progress against this indicator in future Annual Reports and Autumn Performance Reports.</p>

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>High Demand.</b> Long-term trends in the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings in all English regions.</p>	<p><b>Not Applicable.</b> There was no specific target for this indicator in SR04 though it has been our practice to consistently report on its trend. The latest position is set out in our reporting on DSO2.2.</p>	<p>This indicator has been carried forward into the new performance management regime as PSA 20 indicator 2/DSO indicator 2.2. This indicator will therefore not be reported again as an SR04 indicator in Annual Reports and Autumn Performance Reports.</p>
<p><b>Homelessness.</b> To reduce the number of statutory homeless households with children in temporary accommodation.</p>	<p><b>Ahead.</b> The latest statutory homelessness statistics show that the number of households in temporary accommodation has fallen further to 74,690 on 30 June 2008, and that 57,210 of these included dependent children and/or a pregnant woman.</p>	<p>The timeframe for this indicator goes beyond 2008. It is being taken forward into the new DSO indicator set as PSA 20 indicator 4 and DSO indicators 2.4 and 2.9. Indicator 2.9 goes further than the PSA 5 indicator in that it aims to measure the number of children in a wider range of poor housing, including non-decent or overcrowded housing, as well as temporary accommodation. This indicator will therefore not be reported again through Annual Reports and Autumn Performance Reports.</p>

## SR04 PSA Target 6: Planning: Partly Met.

### Definition

That the planning system should deliver sustainable development outcomes at national, regional and local levels through efficient and high-quality planning and development management processes, including through achievement of best value standards for planning by 2008.

The PSA 6 target is underpinned by a set of eight indicators covering a range of planning issues. Although no overall measure of success for this PSA was set out in the SR04 Technical Note, we will consider the headline target to have been met if all eight sub-targets are met.

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Percentage of housing development on previously-developed land or created through conversions:</b> that 60 per cent of new housing development is built on previously-developed ('brownfield') land, or created through the conversion of existing buildings.</p>	<p><b>On course.</b> The most recent estimate for 2007 indicates that 77 per cent of new dwellings were built on previously developed land, including conversions.</p>	<p>Provisional data for 2008 will become available in May 2009.</p>
<p><b>Average density of new housing development in each region:</b> that new housing development in each region should avoid developments of less than 30 dwellings per hectare and encourage those between 30-50 dwellings per hectare.</p>	<p><b>On course.</b> The most recent estimate for 2007 indicates that new dwellings were built on at an average density of 44 dwellings per hectare; all regions are exceeding the national indicative minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare.</p>	<p>Provisional data for 2008 will become available in May 2009.</p>
<p><b>Net change in area of Green Belt in each region:</b> that there should be an increase or no net change in the area of designated Green Belt land in each region over the period 2003-07.</p>	<p><b>Not met</b> as reported in the Communities and Local Government Departmental Annual Report (May 2008).</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports. This will continue to be monitored in the 2007 CSR period through DSO indicator 5.7.</p>

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Town Centre Regeneration:</b> that there should be a year-on-year increase in the proportion of retail development in town centres over the period 2004-08.</p>	<p><b>On course.</b> Analysis using data as at 1 April 2007 shows that the trend in the proportion of retail development in town centres and edge-of-centre locations since the mid-1990s remains upwards, despite some year on year fluctuations.</p>	<p>We will continue to report on this indicator in future public reports, however we will not be in a position to know whether we have achieved the target associated with this indicator until summer 2010, when the proportion of retail development in town centres during 2008 will become available, which will then be compared with developments during 2004.</p>
<p><b>Development Control:</b> that all local planning authorities achieve the relevant Best Value targets for handling planning applications.</p>	<p><b>Not met</b> as reported in the Communities and Local Government Departmental Annual Report (May 2008).</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports. Planning performance will continue to be monitored through DSO indicator 5.4.</p>
<p><b>Ministerial planning casework:</b> that 100 per cent of Ministerial planning casework are decided within their statutory timetables.</p>	<p><b>Not met</b> as reported in the Communities and Local Government Departmental Annual Report (May 2008).</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports. However, we will continue to provide the statutory Annual Reports to Parliament on performance.</p>

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Local Development Frameworks:</b> that local planning authorities achieve the milestones set out in their local development schemes for preparation of Local Development Documents.</p>	<p><b>Not met.</b> As of 31st March 2008, 116 Development Plan Documents (DPDs) were programmed to have been adopted according to "in effect" local development schemes. The actual number of DPD adoptions was 38.</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports. Monitoring continues through DSO indicator 5.2.</p>
<p><b>E-planning:</b> that 80 per cent of local authorities have 'good' or 'excellent' e-planning services in place by March 2006.</p>	<p><b>Met</b> as reported in the Communities and Local Government Departmental Annual Report (May 2008).</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports.</p>

## SR04 PSA Target 7: Housing: Slippage

### Definition

By 2010, bring all social housing into decent condition, with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas and, for vulnerable households in the private sector, including families with children, increase the proportion who live in homes that are in decent condition.

Although no overall measure of success for this PSA was set out in the SR04 Technical Note, we will consider the headline target to have been met if both the final social and private sector targets are met.

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Reduction in the number of non-decent social sector dwellings.</b></p> <p>From the baseline in 2001 the target is a reduction in the number of non-decent homes in the social sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>of between 45-50 per cent by 2006</li> <li>of between 65-70 per cent by 2008</li> <li>of 100 per cent by 2010</li> </ul> <p>In addition we are required to deliver by 2006 more than 50 per cent of progress in the 112 most deprived local authority areas since 2001. As reported in the 2008 Annual Report this has been <b>met</b>.</p>	<p><b>Slippage.</b> The baseline for the target is the 1.65m non-decent homes that existed in the social sector in 2001. Of these, 1.17m were owned by local authorities and 470,000 by Registered Social Landlords (RSLs).</p> <p>The baseline uses the original definition of decent homes incorporating the fitness standard as the statutory criterion. Using the original definition for consistency, the 2006 English House Condition Survey (EHCS) estimated there were 1.1m non-decent homes in the social sector (29 per cent).</p> <p>In 2006, the decent homes definition was updated to reflect the new statutory assessment tool for housing conditions, the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (the HHSRS, which replaced the fitness standard). We are unable to report change since 2001 on the updated definition of decent homes incorporating the HHSRS. We are unable to report change since 2001 on decent homes incorporating the HHSRS.</p>	<p>The timeframe for the 2010 element of this indicator goes beyond 2008 and Communities and Local Government will continue to publish information on non-decent homes in the social sector through DSO indicator 2.7. This target will therefore not be reported again as an SR04 target through Annual Reports and Autumn Performance Reports.</p> <p>This includes providing a final assessment against the 2008 element of the target. Due to the change in the definition of a decent home, with the introduction of the HHSRS, we cannot produce data beyond 2006 which is comparable with the 2001 baseline. We therefore cannot report progress against the 2008 milestone.</p> <p>As a final position has been reported for the deprived area element of this target in the 2008 Annual Report. There will be no further updates in future public reports.</p>

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
	<p>There are four reasons why slippage has occurred but only one will show improvement as we approach 2010. This is the impact of elemental works whereby works are carried out element by element across an estate but a home cannot be counted as decent until the last element is improved. We expect an increase in the rate of reduction on non decent homes as these programmes begin to complete. The remaining reasons however will always result in a level of slippage despite actions we have put actions in place to mitigate the impact. These reasons are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• longer than anticipated development time for ALMOs</li> <li>• decent homes delivery routes needing revision-primarily this has followed a failed tenant ballot</li> <li>• we have agreed to extend some completion timetables</li> </ul>	

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>The proportion of vulnerable groups living in decent private sector homes.</b>                      In the private sector the target is to ensure the proportion of vulnerable private sector households in decent homes is:                      more than 65 per cent by 2006                      more than 70 per cent by 2010                      more than 75 per cent by 2020</p>	<p>We have agreed with 84 local authorities and ALMOS and 14 RSLs that because they could produce better community benefits, particularly through bigger transformation projects, or better value for money by extending their timetable they will be allowed to deliver to an agreed deadline past 2010. However, the vast majority of social landlords are still expected to ensure all homes are decent by 2010, and we still expect 95 per cent of all social sector homes to be decent by this date.</p> <p><b>Ahead.</b> The position remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report (May 2008) as no further data has become available.</p>	
		<p>The timeframe for this indicator goes beyond 2008 and Communities and Local Government will continue to publish information about progress on non decent homes in the private sector through DSO indicator 2.8 using the updated definition of decent homes. This target will therefore not be reported again as an SR04 target through Annual Reports and Autumn Performance Reports.</p>

## SR04 PSA Target 8: Liveability: Slippage.

### Definition

To lead the delivery of cleaner, safer, greener public spaces and improvement of the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the country, with measurable improvement by 2008.

This PSA is measured by progress against the following seven performance indicators which include sub-targets for improvements at national level and in areas in receipt of Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF). This target will be deemed to be met if three of indicators a) – e) and one of either indicator f) and g) are achieved.

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Cleaner Places</b></p> <p>a. By 2008, to reduce the proportion of local authorities judged to have unacceptable levels of litter and detritus by 13 percentage points nationally and by 16 percentage points for local authorities in receipt of NRF.</p>	<p><b>Ahead.</b> The position remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report (May 2008) as no further data has become available.</p>	<p>We will continue to report progress on this 2008 target until a final assessment can be made. We expect to be able to report final progress in the 2009 Annual Report.</p>
<p><b>Safer Streets</b></p> <p>b. By 2008, to reduce the number of abandoned vehicles nationally by 25 per cent and within local authorities in receipt of NRF by 25 per cent.</p>	<p><b>Ahead.</b> The position remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report as no further data has become available. The 2008 Annual Report stated that the number of abandoned vehicles in NRF areas in 2006-7 was just over 39,000. A subsequent data correction has shown that the actual figure is 41,848 abandoned vehicles. This does not affect the overall assessment of progress and we remain ahead of target.</p>	<p>We will continue to report progress on this 2008 target until a final assessment can be made. We expect to be able to report final progress in the 2009 Annual Report.</p>
<p><b>Quality of Parks and Open Spaces</b></p> <p>c. By 2008, to increase to 60 per cent the proportion of local authorities nationally and to 60 per cent the proportion of local authority districts in receipt of NRF that have at least one park or green space that meets Green Flag Award standard.</p>	<p><b>Met.</b> By 2007-08, 239 local authorities (67 per cent) nationally and 81 local authorities (89 per cent) in areas which received NRF had at least one Green Flag Award park or green space. We have therefore met and exceeded the target of 60 per cent of local authorities receiving at least one Green Flag Award both nationally and in areas which received NRF.</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports.</p>

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Local Environmental Services</b></p> <p>d. By 2008, at least 90 per cent of local authorities nationally, and 90 per cent of local authorities in receipt of NRF, and who receive a Comprehensive Performance Assessment for their Environment Services Block to achieve a score of 2 or better.</p>	<p><b>On course.</b> The position remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report as no further data has become available.</p>	<p>We will continue to report progress on this 2008 target until a final assessment can be made. We expect to be able to report final progress in the 2009 Annual Report.</p>
<p><b>Improving the Quality of Neighbourhoods</b></p> <p>e. By 2008, to reduce the percentage of households living in poor quality environments by two percentage points nationally, and by three percentage points within group of local authority areas in receipt of NRF.</p>	<p><b>Slippage.</b> The position remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report as no further data has become available.</p>	<p>We will continue to report progress on this 2008 target until a final assessment can be made. We expect to be able to report final progress in the 2009 Annual Report.</p>
<p><b>Public Satisfaction with Parks and Open Spaces</b></p> <p>f. By 2008, to increase the percentage of residents satisfied with local parks and open spaces by four percentage points nationally and by six percentage points overall for residents in local authorities in receipt of NRF.</p>	<p><b>Not Met.</b> The position remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report as no further data has become available.</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports.</p>

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Household Satisfaction with quality of local area</b></p> <p>g. By 2008, to increase the percentage of households identifying no problem with six liveability factors (vandalism and hooliganism, graffiti, dog mess, litter and rubbish, noise, and traffic) where they live by three percentage points nationally and by five percentage points overall for households located within local authorities in receipt of NRF.</p>	<p><b>Slippage.</b> The position remains unchanged from the 2008 Annual Report as no further data has become available.</p>	<p>We will continue to report progress on this 2008 target until a final assessment can be made. We expect to be able to report final progress in the 2009 Annual Report.</p>

## SR04 PSA Target 10: Race equality and community cohesion: Partly Met.

### **Definition**

To reduce race inequalities and build community cohesion.

To meet this PSA, a statistically significant improvement is needed on all three indicators.

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Discrimination by organisations</b>                      A decrease between 2001 and 2007 in the percentage of people from black and minority ethnic communities who perceive that they would be treated worse than people of other races by one or more key public services.</p>	<p><b>Met.</b> We have met this element of the target. In 2001 38 per cent of black and minority ethnic people believed that one or more of the eight organisations measured<sup>55</sup> would treat them worse than people of other races. The target was to reduce this to 35 per cent as measured by the Citizenship Survey, 2007-08, which would be a statistically significant improvement. According to the full years results (April 2007 – March 2008), this now stands at 34 per cent.</p> <p>Significant improvement has been made for individual organisations as well; the proportions of people from minority ethnic groups thinking the police, the prison service, the courts and the Crown Prosecution service would treat them worse than other races have all decreased since 2001.</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports.</p>

<sup>55</sup> These organisations are: the police service, prison service, courts, Crown Prosecution Service, probation service, council housing departments/housing associations, local schools, local GPs.

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Discrimination in the labour market.</b> A decrease between 2003 and 2007 in the percentage of people from black and minority ethnic communities who perceive that they would be discriminated against in the labour market, on the basis of race.</p>	<p><b>Not Met.</b> The Citizenship Survey measures the two elements of discrimination in the labour market:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The proportion of black and minority ethnic people who were turned down for a job in the last five years, who thought that this was because of their race. The baseline for this was 24 per cent. The final figure (2007-08) is 21 per cent which represents no change since 2003.</li> <li>2. The proportion of black and minority ethnic employees who thought that they had been discriminated against at work in the last five years with regard to a promotion, who thought that this was because of their race. The baseline figure was 46 per cent and the final figure (2007-08) is 49 per cent which again represents no change since 2003.</li> </ol>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports.</p>

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p><b>Community cohesion.</b> An increase between 2005 and 2007 in the perception of community cohesion in the majority of 10 geographical areas where the risk of disturbance is high.</p>	<p>Neither part of this element of the target has been met. The sample for this indicator is very small (less than 850 people annually) as the question only applies to respondents who have been turned down for a promotion or a job, and therefore the figures are subject to wider fluctuation than other indicators.</p> <p>We are disappointed with this result, but the percentage of those mentioning race or colour may reflect the Government's success in tackling other forms of discrimination at work, such as age discrimination. The overall proportion of people who feel they have been discriminated against with regards to promotion or progression has fallen from 12 per cent in 2003 to 9 per cent in 2007-08.</p> <p><b>Not Met</b> as reported in the Communities and Local Government Departmental Annual Report (May 2008).</p>	<p>As a final position has been reported for this indicator there will be no further updates in future public reports.</p>

# Annex B: Public Accounts Committee Reports

## Housing Market Renewal: Pathfinders

**NAO Report, 9 November 2007 (HC 20 2007-08)**

**PAC Hearing, 19 November 2007**

**PAC 35th Report, 3 July 2008 (HC 106 2008-09)**

**Treasury Minute, 16 October 2008 (Cmnd 7453)**

The Housing Market Renewal programme aims to rebuild functioning housing markets in 12 areas of the North of England and West Midlands where markets had collapsed and there had been widespread abandonment. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) report, based on a study by the National Audit Office (NAO), considered how effective the programme has been since it was launched in 2002. A number of conclusions and recommendations emerged from the Committee's report:

- in transferring oversight of the programme to the new Homes and Communities Agency (HCA), Communities and Local Government should require that pathfinders' physical regeneration plans align with broader plans to address the sustainability of neighbourhoods
- the Department should provide greater certainty and clarity over future objectives, funding and governance of the programme, in order to foster confidence amongst local communities and developers
- the Department should clarify how Housing Market Renewal is expected to align with regional housing strategies
- the Department should enhance its performance management framework to draw on a wider range of socio-economic indicators already being developed by a number of individual pathfinders
- pathfinders' intervention proposals should take account of the views of existing residents of an area's problems. Proposed interventions should be clearly explained to local communities, and community support reappraised regularly as plans develop and change
- the Department should require pathfinders to monitor existing residents' housing options and demonstrate that those who wish to remain are offered appropriate options
- the Department should work with pathfinders, developers and private sector financial institutions to identify ways in which the affordability gap between the compensation received by existing residents under a Compulsory Purchase Order and the cost of a suitable alternative property might be bridged, for example through encouraging shared ownership and equity loan schemes

- the Department should explore with Treasury whether there is a case to utilise any scope within the European Union Value Added Tax Directive to apply a lower rate of Value Added Tax for the provision, construction, renovation and alteration of housing where part of a funded social policy
- the Department should not approve demolition proposals that are not part of a wider study of landscape and townscape

The Government's response was:

- the Government agrees with the Committee's conclusion that neighbourhood regeneration is more likely to be sustained if local communities are actively engaged in decision-making, and will continue to encourage the market renewal pathfinders to develop robust community engagement strategies, including through involvement in master planning and design
- the National Audit Office's findings clearly show that the areas chosen for intervention have outperformed other areas with problems of low demand on a lesser scale outside the programme. The Department therefore remains committed to supporting ongoing housing market renewal activity in contributing towards the regeneration and transformation of deprived areas. The recent announcement of a further £1bn of funding over the three years 2008-11 signifies this long-term commitment and is intended to help Pathfinders, developers and communities plan ahead with greater certainty
- the creation of the HCA, which will assume operational responsibility for the programme in December 2008 to support the Department's strategic role, will strengthen capacity to address housing market and wider social and economic conditions in the round. In taking forward the Sub-National Review's proposal for the development of new regional strategies and the proposals contained in the July 2008 consultation *Transforming Places; Changing Lives: A Framework for Regeneration*, the Department will expect the HCA to develop a range of integrated housing and regeneration programmes in partnership with local areas which support economic development and connect homes to job opportunities
- the Department has begun to consider a wider range of indicators as part of the assessment process informing annual funding allocations and agrees that it would now be appropriate to review the current set of performance measures to simplify these and reduce the overall number, yet also bring in some new measures to reflect the overall change in a place. The Department will work with pathfinders and the HCA set-up team over the coming months to agree, by March next year, a new, meaningful but streamlined set of measures to monitor future performance

- residents are increasingly involved in master planning and design work, and in helping to bring forward and lead proposals for the redevelopment of their neighbourhoods. Pathfinders have developed strategies to engage difficult to reach groups, as, for example, in Urban Living's (Birmingham/Sandwell) Housing Education initiative aimed at involving young people in plans for their area. The Department agrees that this work is essential if regeneration is to be successful and will continue to encourage pathfinders to look at ways of further developing these approaches
- pathfinders have worked hard to improve their strategies to support residents who may have to move because of redevelopment programmes. They provide a range of advice and support, including discussing options open to those who may have to move, which in some instances may include moving to new build within the redevelopment. A variety of financial assistance is also available, including a range of equity loan products and low cost home ownership initiatives to help people purchase a home who would otherwise be unable to purchase a property outright on the open market. The Department expects pathfinders to continue to take these responsibilities to their communities very seriously, and, with HCA, will continue to support pathfinders as they look at new approaches to address problems of affordability
- policy on Value Added Tax is a matter for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and there are currently no plans to make any amendments to the rules in this area
- the Department and the pathfinders fully recognise the importance of heritage assets within the housing market renewal areas, and are keen to use these to lead regeneration wherever possible. English Heritage's Model Brief provides guidance for pathfinders on the appropriate content of heritage appraisals. This ensures that the heritage, townscape and local distinctiveness of place is understood ahead of the drawing up of plans and proposals. The Department will expect pathfinders to continue to take this guidance fully into account in all appropriate situations

## Progress against previous Public Accounts Committee recommendations

The Department has recently undertaken a quality assurance project looking back at past recommendations arising from PAC reports. Based on analysis of a sample of reports and subsequent actions arising, the Department is content that past recommendations have been taken forward as appropriate.

## Annex C: Key Surveys

This annex provides information on the four surveys that are the most widely-used sources of data for the Department's DSO and PSA indicators:

- The Annual Population Survey
- The Citizenship Survey
- The English Housing Survey and
- The Place Survey

It should be read in conjunction with Annex D, which provides summary information on the data source for each of the Department's DSO and PSA indicators.

### Annual Population Survey

The Annual Population Survey (APS) combines results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the English, Welsh and Scottish Labour Force Survey boosts which are funded by the Department for Work and Pensions, Department for Education and Skills, the National Assembly for Wales and the Scottish Executive. The LFS itself is based on a systematic random sample design which makes it representative of the whole of Great Britain. Each quarter's LFS sample of 60,000 private households is made up of five 'waves', each of approximately 12,000 households.

APS datasets are produced quarterly with each dataset containing 12 months of data. There are approximately 170,000 households and 360,000 persons per dataset. More robust local area labour market estimates are available from the APS than from the main LFS.

### Citizenship Survey

The Citizenship Survey is a National Statistics survey with a representative core sample of 10,000, plus a minority ethnic boost of 5,000. This survey was designed to contribute to the evidence base for the cohesion, empowerment and volunteering policy areas. The survey has been carried out since 2001, and from April 2007 has adopted a continuous design, providing headline figures on a quarterly basis.

In their *Fourth Validation Compendium Report*, NAO described the data systems for Communities and Local Government's SR04 PSA 10, which were based on the Citizenship Survey, as fully robust, with strong controls over data collection and processing.

The survey currently measures Communities and Local Government DSOs on cohesion and race equality. The survey has been carried out since 2001, and from April 2007 has adopted a continuous design, providing headline figures on a quarterly basis.

## English Housing Survey

The English Housing Survey (EHS) was launched in April 2008. The EHS is a continuous national survey commissioned by Communities and Local Government that collects information about people's housing circumstances and the condition and energy efficiency of housing in England.

The survey covers all housing tenures and provides valuable information and evidence to inform the development and monitoring of the Department's housing policies. Results from the survey will also be used by a wide range of other users including other government departments; local authorities; housing associations; landlords; academics; construction industry professionals; consultants; and the general public.

The EHS has three component surveys: the interview survey; the physical survey; and the market value survey. The interview survey is conducted with all householders in the sample (around 17,000 households per year). The physical survey involves a physical inspection by qualified surveyors of a sub-sample of around 8,000 properties per year. For these properties a (desk based) market valuation is also undertaken. A periodic follow-up survey with private landlords is also undertaken to collect information on landlord experiences and attitudes, what type of landlord they are and why and how they became landlords.

Prior to the launch of the EHS, the Department previously conducted two housing surveys: the Survey of English Housing (SEH) and the English House Condition Survey (EHCS). The EHS brings these surveys together into a single fieldwork operation. The survey is currently being conducted by the Office for National Statistics as part of their wider Continuous Population Survey. The physical survey is conducted by Miller Mitchell Burley Lane.

Further details are available at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingsurveys/englishhousingsurvey>.

## Place Survey

The Place Survey is a new survey, adapted in part from the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey previously run in 2000, 2003 and 2006.

The new survey is being run for the first time in autumn 2008 and will be repeated every two years. The main purpose of the survey will be to provide data for the National Indicator Set for Local Government, although aggregated data will also be used to inform DSO indicators and PSA targets.

The survey has been designed by Communities and Local Government and the Audit Commission and will be administered by all individual local authorities, using the methodology that was successful for the Best Value Surveys. Each local authority will need to achieve a sample of 1,100, in order to ensure confidence intervals of no more than +/- 3 per cent.

To ensure data quality, a detailed manual has been published that local authorities should use to ensure the survey is administered in a consistent manner in order to derive reliable, unbiased data to measure progress at local and national levels.

From February 2009, data from the first run of the survey will be available, the analysis of which lead to a decision being made on whether the data are of a high enough quality to be used, and should identify any aspects of the survey that can be improved. We will continue to work with the Audit Commission and local authorities to ensure the quality of the data is robust.

# Annex D: Datasets and Sources

This annex should be read in conjunction with Annex C, which gives detailed information about some of the more widely used sources of DSO and PSA data. In addition, fuller details about the measurement of the PSAs are set out on HM Treasury's website at

[http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr\\_csr07\\_public\\_service\\_agreements.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr07_public_service_agreements.htm), and fuller details about the measurement of the DSOs can be found on the

Department's website at

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/about/howwework/publicserviceagreements>.

For each DSO and PSA indicator, information is given on the data source that is used, and a web-link is given to the most recent published data at the time of publication of this report, for indicators where data already exist.

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
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## a) DSO indicators

### **DSO1: To support local government that empowers individuals and communities and delivers high quality services efficiently.**

1.1 Overall satisfaction with the local area	Citizenship Survey	Figures (including baseline) not available until mid-2009.
1.2 Percentage of people who feel that they can influence decisions in their locality	Citizenship Survey	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq12008-09">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq12008-09</a> .
1.3 Differential gaps in participation in civic society – the composite change in the gap between involvement rates of disadvantaged groups by comparison with non-disadvantaged groups.	Citizenship Survey	Figures not yet available (indicator details not yet finalised)
1.4 Measure of the Audit Commission Direction of Travel assessments	Audit Commission Comprehensive Performance Assessments	Although this indicator is administrative in nature and not published as an official statistic, information is available at <a href="http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/cpa/stcc/stccscores.asp">http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/cpa/stcc/stccscores.asp</a>
1.5 Measure of the Audit Commission Use of Resources assessment	Audit Commission Comprehensive Performance Assessments	Although this indicator is administrative in nature and not published as an official statistic, information is available at <a href="http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/cpa/stcc/stccscores.asp">http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/cpa/stcc/stccscores.asp</a>
1.6 Average percentage increase in Band D Council tax	Budget requirement returns from local authorities	<a href="http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/ctax/ctax089.pdf">http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/ctax/ctax089.pdf</a>

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
1.7 Value for money – total net value of ongoing cash-releasing value for money gains that have impacted since the start of the 2008-09 financial year	NI 179 data from local authorities.	Although this indicator is administrative in nature and not published as an official statistic, information is available at: <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/efficiencybetter/deliveringefficiency/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/efficiencybetter/deliveringefficiency/</a>
<b>DSO2: To improve the supply, environmental performance and quality of housing that is more responsive to the needs of individuals, communities and the economy.</b>		
2.1 Number of net additional homes provided	Joint Communities and Local Government/ Regional assembly annual housing supply return; annual Housing Flows return	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/118.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/118.xls</a>
2.2 Trends in affordability: the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (housing affordability)	HM Land Registry market value house prices and Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/152924.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/152924.xls</a>
2.3 Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	Housing Corporation information management system; HSSA and P2 returns from local authorities; return from English Partnerships	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/1000.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/1000.xls</a>
2.4 Number of households living in temporary accommodation	P1E returns from local authorities	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatisticsby/homelessnessstatistics/publicationhomelessness/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatisticsby/homelessnessstatistics/publicationhomelessness/</a>
2.5 Average energy rating for new homes (SAP – Standard Assessment Procedure for the energy rating of dwellings)	Energy Performance Certificates Register	Figures (including baseline) not available until 2009
2.6 Average energy ratings for all homes (SAP – Standard Assessment Procedure for the energy rating of dwellings)	English Housing Survey (and English House Condition Survey before 2008)	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/headlinereport2006.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/headlinereport2006.pdf</a>
2.7 Percentage of non-decent homes in the social sector	Business Plan Statistical Annex (local authorities) and Regulatory Statistical Return (registered social landlords)	Housing live tables at <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/livetables/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/livetables/</a>

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
2.8 Percentage of vulnerable households in decent houses in the private sector	English Housing Survey (and English House Condition Survey before 2008)	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingsurveys/englishhousecondition/ehcsreports/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingsurveys/englishhousecondition/ehcsreports/</a>
2.9 Number of children in poor housing (Non-Decent, Overcrowded or Temporary Accommodation)	English Housing Survey and P1E returns from local authorities (and English House Condition Survey and Survey of English Housing before 2008)	Housing live tables at <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/livetable/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/livetable/</a>
2.10 Percentage of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living	Supporting People Local System	<a href="http://www.spkweb.org.uk/Subjects/Statistics/Analysis+of+KPI+Data.htm">http://www.spkweb.org.uk/Subjects/Statistics/Analysis+of+KPI+Data.htm</a>
2.11 Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living	Supporting People Local System	<a href="http://www.spkweb.org.uk/Subjects/Statistics/Analysis+of+KPI+Data.htm">http://www.spkweb.org.uk/Subjects/Statistics/Analysis+of+KPI+Data.htm</a>
2.12 Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence.	Ministry of Justice	Together with other data relating to PSA 16, details are on the Cabinet Office website at <a href="http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/psa/indicators_data.aspx">http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/psa/indicators_data.aspx</a>
2.13 Care leavers in suitable accommodation.	SSDA 903 returns from local authorities	As above, details at <a href="http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/psa/indicators_data.aspx">http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/psa/indicators_data.aspx</a>
2.14 Adults receiving secondary mental health services in settled accommodation.	Mental Health Minimum Data Set	Figures (including baseline) not yet available
2.15 Adults with learning disabilities in settled accommodation.	Key Statistics 1	Figures (including baseline) not available until autumn 2009
2.16 Local authority tenants' satisfaction with services.	English Housing Survey (and Survey of English Housing before 2008)	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/140522.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/140522.xls</a>
2.17 The proportion of people aged 65 and over who are satisfied with their home and their neighbourhood	English Housing Survey (and Survey of English Housing before 2008)	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingsurveys/surveyofenglishhousing/sehlivetables">http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingsurveys/surveyofenglishhousing/sehlivetables</a>

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
<b>DSO3: To build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, sub-regions and local areas, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation.</b>		
3.1 Plan for improving the physical, economic and social infrastructure of East London developed and agreed with key local authorities and regeneration agencies, and pre Games elements implemented by 2011	Progress on milestones	See Chapter 3. As this indicator is administrative in nature, figures are not published as official statistics
3.2 Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years (in deprived areas)	National Land Use Database of Previously-Developed Land	Figures (including baseline) not yet available
3.3 Ratio of 15th percentile house prices in each Pathfinder Region and their corresponding Government Office Region	HM Land Registry housing transactions data	Housing market and house prices live tables: <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/housingmarket/livatables">http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/housingmarket/livatables</a>
3.4 Overall general satisfaction with the local area (in deprived areas)	Place Survey	Figures (including baseline) available in spring 2009, subject to assessment of quality
3.5 Percentage change in average weekly earnings in Primary Urban Areas	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	Figures (including baseline) not yet available
3.6 New business registration rate in deprived areas	Inter-departmental Business Register and mid-year population estimates	Figures (including baseline) not available until early 2009
3.7 Overall employment rate (working age) at neighbourhood level (in deprived areas)	Annual Population Survey	Live table at <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/researchandstatistics/statistics/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/researchandstatistics/statistics/</a>
3.8 Percentage change in the employment rate in Primary Urban Areas	Annual Population Survey	Figures (including baseline) not yet available
3.9 Performance against key indicators to narrow the gap on crime, anti-social behaviour, health and education within deprived areas		

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
3.9 i) Serious acquisitive crime	Home Office – Police Recorded Crime	Figures supporting this indicator are expected to be available in July 2009. More generally, annual figures for recorded crime at LA level are published by the Home Office at <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0708.html">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0708.html</a>
3.9 ii) Life expectancy at birth	Calculated by ONS from mortality statistics and mid-year population estimates	Live table at <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/researchandstatistics/statistics/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/researchandstatistics/statistics/</a>
3.9 iii) Key Stage 3 attainment	Measurement of educational attainment in deprived areas is under review in the light of DCSF's changes to Key Stage 3 assessment	-
3.9 iv) Perception of anti-social Behaviour	Place Survey	Figures (including baseline) available in spring 2009, subject to assessment of quality

**DSO4: To develop communities that are cohesive, active and resilient to extremism.**

4.1 Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area	Citizenship Survey	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq12008-09">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq12008-09</a> .
4.2 Percentage of people who have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds	Citizenship Survey	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq12008-09">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq12008-09</a> .
4.3 Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	Citizenship Survey	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq12008-09">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq12008-09</a> .
4.4 The extent to which domestic communities, particularly domestic Muslim communities, reject and condemn violent extremism	Ways of measuring the indicator are currently being explored	Figures (including baseline) not yet available
4.5 Percentage of people who feel that racial or religious harassment is a problem in their local area	Citizenship Survey	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq12008-09">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq12008-09</a> .

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
<b>DSO5: To provide a more efficient, effective and transparent planning system that supports and facilitates sustainable development, including the Government's objectives in relation to housing growth, infrastructure delivery, economic development and climate change.</b>		
5.1 Annual housing provision in Regional Spatial Strategies to reflect the target of 240,000 new homes a year by 2016	Government Office database	As this indicator is administrative in nature, figures are not published as official statistics.
5.2 Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to have adopted the necessary Development Plan Documents, in accordance with milestones set out in their Local Development Schemes to bring forward sufficient developable land for housing in line with PPS3	Local Development Scheme data	As this indicator is administrative in nature, figures are not published as official statistics.
5.3 Supply of ready to develop housing sites	Ad-hoc survey in advance of Annual Monitoring Reports	As this indicator is administrative in nature, figures are not published as official statistics.
5.4 All LPAs to manage development effectively in accordance with the relevant Development Plan Document, and within acceptable timescales	PS1 and PS2 returns from local authorities	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/planningapplicationsQ12008">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/planningapplicationsQ12008</a>
5.5 Improving the appeals process in the planning system – Making it proportionate, customer focussed, efficient and well resourced	Planning Inspectorate data	Figures (including baseline) will be available from the next financial year
5.6 Reduction by the end of the CSR period in the overall percentage of planning applications that are subject to appeal	PS1 and PS2 returns from local authorities (planning applications) and Planning Inspectorate data (appeals)	Planning application figure from <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/planningapplicationsQ12008">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/planningapplicationsQ12008</a> and appeals figure from <a href="http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/reports/stats_2008/index_stats_08.htm">http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/reports/stats_2008/index_stats_08.htm</a>
5.7 Net change in the area of Green Belt	Local authority annual green belt return	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/679239.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/679239.pdf</a>

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
5.8 Quality of housing sites (or phases of sites)	Annual Monitoring Reports from local authorities	<a href="http://www.cabe.org.uk/default.aspx?contentitemid=1727">http://www.cabe.org.uk/default.aspx?contentitemid=1727</a> (where baseline figures are on page 14 of the report)
<b>DSO6: Ensuring safer communities by providing the framework for the Fire and Rescue Service and other agencies to prevent and respond to emergencies.</b>		
6.1 Numbers of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties, excluding precautionary checks	Data from fire and rescue services and incident reports	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/firestatisticsmonitors/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/firestatisticsmonitors/</a>
6.2 Numbers of deliberate primary and secondary fires submitted through incident reports.	Data from fire and rescue services and incident reports	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/firestatisticsmonitors/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/firestatisticsmonitors/</a>
6.3 Improvement in the national picture of Fire and Rescue Service performance reflected in Audit Commission assessment outcomes. This will be demonstrated by improved aggregate scores in published Use of Resources and Direction of Travel assessments for Fire and Rescue Authorities in England.	Audit Commission Use of resources and Direction of Travel Assessments	Although this indicator is administrative in nature and not published as an official statistic, information is available at <a href="http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/Products/NATIONAL-REPORT/65813F7C-C7DB-41f9-BAD6-3EA0EE82B6DE/fireandrescueperformanceassessment_scores2007_final%20proof_PF.pdf">http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/Products/NATIONAL-REPORT/65813F7C-C7DB-41f9-BAD6-3EA0EE82B6DE/fireandrescueperformanceassessment_scores2007_final%20proof_PF.pdf</a>
6.4 Delivery of a co-ordinated Fire and Resilience programme achieving planned milestones and deliverables for the New Dimension, FiReControl and Firelink projects.	Progress on achieving planned milestones and deliverables	See Chapter 6. As this indicator is administrative in nature, figures are not published as official statistics.

## b) PSA indicators (PSA 20 and PSA 21)

### PSA 20:

Indicator 1: Number of net additional homes provided	See DSO2.1
Indicator 2: Trends in affordability: the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (housing affordability)	See DSO2.2
Indicator 3: Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	See DSO2.3
Indicator 4: Number of households living in temporary accommodation	See DSO2.4

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
Indicator 5: Average energy rating for new homes (SAP – Standard Assessment Procedure for the energy rating of dwellings)	See DSO2.5	
Indicator 6: Local Planning Authorities to have adopted the necessary Development Plan Documents, in accordance with milestones set out in their Local Development Schemes to bring forward sufficient developable land for housing in line with PPS3	See DSO5.2	
<b>PSA 21:</b>		
Indicator 1: Percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area	See DSO4.1 for national element; local element from Place Survey	Place Survey figures available in spring 2009, subject to assessment of quality
Indicator 2: Percentage of people who have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds	See DSO4.2.	
Indicator 3: Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	See DSO4.3 for national element; local element from Place Survey	Place Survey figures available in spring 2009, subject to assessment of quality
Indicator 4: Percentage of people who feel that they can influence decisions in their locality	See DSO1.2 for national element; local element from Place Survey	Place Survey figures available in spring 2009, subject to assessment of quality
Indicator 5: A thriving third sector	Citizenship Survey and Annual Population Survey.	Citizenship Survey: <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq12008-09">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq12008-09</a> ; Annual Population Survey: figure for third sector employees not yet available
Indicator 6: the percentage of people who participate in culture or sport	Taking Part Survey	Figures not available until 2009.