

Department for Communities and Local Government

Autumn Performance Report 2009

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ERRATUM

On laying the title line on the front cover and title page of the document was corrected to read:

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Communities and Local Government
Autumn Performance Report 2009

Presented to Parliament by the
Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government
by Command of Her Majesty
December 2009



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Introduction

Since the publication of our Annual Report in July, Communities and Local Government has continued to drive an important agenda of reform to create effective, strong and accountable local government which can deliver high quality public services. We are taking forward the 'Total Place' approach focused on making the best use of public service spending in each local area by mapping spending and then asking hard questions about the best use of that money.

Our consultation *Strengthening Local Democracy* set out proposals to extend local authority scrutiny powers to ensure councils are fully equipped with the powers they need to act decisively and effectively on behalf of their citizens. While the Department will formally respond to the consultation feedback in due course, we are already making progress with some of the proposals, including introducing legislative powers for councils to engage in mutual insurance arrangements and considering whether further powers are necessary.

The Department is also delivering a wide range of activity to contribute to economic recovery and sustainable economic growth: we have been working hard to deliver a comprehensive package of support to homeowners under threat of repossession and to deliver the housing pledge made in Building Britain's Future¹, which will create new homes and jobs at this challenging time.

This autumn, we have also introduced targeted support to local areas through the Connecting Communities programme to help local authorities work more closely with specific places which face acute challenges to community cohesion. Following the Killian Pretty review, the Department is also making good progress on taking forward an ambitious programme to improve the planning application process from end to end. On 1 October, the Infrastructure Planning Commission was formally established and is now giving advice and guidance to prospective applicants.

This *Autumn Performance Report* sets out:

- an update of progress against our public service agreements (PSAs) and departmental strategic objectives (DSOs) introduced in the 2008 Departmental Annual Report
- an update of progress against our efficiency and value for money targets for 2008 to 2011; and
- an update and where possible final assessment for PSAs relating to the 2004 Spending Review period

¹ www.hmg.gov.uk/media/27749/full_document.pdf

The Department leads on two of the Government's PSAs over the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review period (CSR07). These are 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 form the means of measuring the Department's progress between 2008 and 2011.

Our six DSOs are:

- to support **local government** that empowers individuals and communities and delivers high quality services efficiently (DSO 1)
- to improve the supply, environmental performance and quality of **housing** that is more responsive to the needs of individuals, communities and the economy (DSO 2)
- to build prosperous communities by improving the **economic performance** of cities, sub-regions and local areas, promoting **regeneration** and **tackling deprivation** (DSO 3)
- to develop communities that are **cohesive, active and resilient to extremism** (DSO 4)
- 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 (DSO 5)
- ensuring safer communities by providing the framework for the **Fire and Rescue Service** and other agencies to prevent and respond to emergencies (DSO 6)

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 fewer 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 significant² changes are needed for an assessment to be made. Full details about the measurement of the PSAs are set out on HM Treasury's website³ with details about the DSOs set out on the Department's website⁴.

² 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 per cent probability of occurring by chance.

³ www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr07_public_service_agreements.htm

⁴ www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/about/howwework/publicserviceagreements

Chapter 1

Local government

DSO 1: to support local government that empowers individuals and communities and delivers high quality services efficiently.

DSO 1 is about better places, better services, stronger local democracy and more empowered citizens and communities. Our aim is for self-confident, innovative, high-performing and efficient local authorities. They will demonstrate strong local leadership and effective partnership working, to deliver high quality outcomes based on clear local priorities which are agreed by communities, partners and central government.

Overall assessment for DSO 1

Some progress: improvement made fully against three⁵ out of seven indicators.

The 2008 *Autumn Performance Report* reported no assessment yet overall, with progress against three out of seven indicators: 1.2, 1.6 and 1.7. Progress is now reported against 1.5 in 2007-08, 1.6 and 1.7 – but not for 1.2.

Data statement for DSO 1

1.1 Overall satisfaction with the local area

The 2008-09 Citizenship Survey has provided a baseline figure that 82 per cent of people are satisfied with their local area as a place to live. The measure of success is a statistically significant increase above the baseline over the Spending Review period. The latest figure is 80 per cent for April to June 2009, which is not significantly different from the 2008-09 baseline. This means that we are not on track on this indicator.

1.2 Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality

The baseline from the 2007-08 Citizenship Survey was 38 per cent. The measure of success is no statistically significant decrease nationally over the Spending Review period. Data for the most recent full year (2008-09) showed no decrease (39 per cent), but the latest figures – for April to June 2009 – showed a statistically significant decline (35 per cent). This indicator is therefore not on track. The next figure from the survey will be based on six months of data, April to September 2009.

⁵ Improvements on 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7.

1.3 Differential gaps in participation in civic society for three disadvantaged groups – black and minority ethnic groups, disabled people and young people (16-25 year olds) without reducing the mean level of participation

The baseline figures from the 2007-08 Citizenship Survey showed gaps in levels of participation in civic society as 8 percentage points for young people (aged 16-25); 5 percentage points for disabled people and 10 percentage points for ethnic minorities.

The measure of success is a statistically significant reduction in the participation gaps of all three groups by 2010-11. It will be partially met if there is a significant reduction in the gap in one or two of the groups – so long as there is no overall reduction in civic participation.

The latest annual data (2008-09) from the Citizenship Survey showed a statistically significant reduction in the gap for disabled people to one percentage point, but no statistically significant changes for the other two groups.

The latest data from the Citizenship Survey for April to June 2009 showed no statistically significant changes in the gaps for the three groups, with gaps in levels of participation in civic society of six percentage points for young people (aged 16-25); four percentage points for disabled people and ten percentage points for ethnic minorities. This indicator is not on track.

1.4 Measure of the Audit Commission Direction of Travel Assessments

The measure of success is for no unitary or top-tier council to have a “not improving adequately” score, and for an increase in the proportion of councils improving well or strongly. In 2006-07, one single tier council (Doncaster) had a “not improving adequately” score, whereas 63 per cent were “improving well” and 16 per cent “improving strongly”. In 2007-08, six councils received a “not improving adequately” Direction of Travel result, whereas 59 per cent were “improving well” and 24 per cent were “improving strongly.” This indicator is therefore not on track. In the future, this indicator will be measured against the new Comprehensive Area Assessment.

1.5 Measure of the Audit Commission Use of Resources Assessment

The measure of success is that no unitary or top-tier council should receive a score of 1 (out of 4) (“inadequate” performance) and that there should be an increase in the proportion of councils receiving 3 or 4 (“performing well” or “strongly”). In 2006-07, one council received the lowest score of 1 (inadequate) and 85 per cent received scores of 3 or 4 (performing well or strongly). For performance in 2007-08, no single or top-tier council received a score of 1 and 91 per cent received a score of 3 or 4. This indicator is therefore on track. In the future, this indicator will be measured against the new Comprehensive Area Assessment.

1.6 Average percentage increase in Band D council tax

The Government announced in November 2008 that it expected the average council tax increase in 2009-10 to be substantially below 5 per cent. Figures released in March 2009 showed an average increase in Band D council taxes for 2009-10 over 2008-09 of 3.0 per cent. This target was met.

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.

The measure of success is for councils to achieve at least 3 per cent per annum savings for the whole of the CSR07 period and a further 1 per cent in 2010-11, bringing the overall target to a cash equivalent of £5.5bn; without deterioration in service quality. In October 2008, £1.595bn net ongoing cash-releasing value for money gains were forecast to be achieved by the end of March 2009, including £0.564bn gains achieved during SR04 but carried forward by councils under the terms agreed with HM Treasury. The outturn efficiencies reported in July 2009 demonstrated for local authorities showed an increase of nearly £0.17bn in the level of efficiencies delivered by the end of March 2009, compared to the October 2008 forecast. The current forecast for 2009-10, announced on 8 December, is for gains of £3.112bn. This indicator is on track.

Data quality for DSO 1

The Citizenship Survey provides national data for **indicators 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3**. In addition, the Place Survey includes questions which provide comparable local data for indicators 1.1 and 1.2. The Department carried out a review of the data from the Place Survey to assess the extent to which they met the required quality standards. This work resulted in the publication of headline results from the 2008 survey on 23 June 2009.⁶ We will be publishing the findings of the review shortly.

The first year of measurement against **indicators 1.4 and 1.5** was from the Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) 2008 results, published on 5 March 2009 and relating to data for the year 2007-08, against the baseline of the CPA 2007 results drawn from 2006-07 data. After this, we will revise these indicators and set a new baseline and profile following the replacement of CPA by Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA) from 1 April 2009.

⁶ www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/placesurvey2008

There will be no direct read-across between what is measured under the two systems (for instance, although both contain a 'Use of Resources' judgement, the Key Lines of Enquiry for the CAA approach to this cover a much broader spectrum of resources in a more proportionate and outcome-focused way). Furthermore, CAA is, as the name implies, area-based which means that reporting will be organised around outcomes at an 'area' level – which is at the unitary or county council level.

Figures for **indicator 1.6** are taken from budget requirement returns which are required by law to be submitted by each local authority shortly after it has set its budget.

Progress on **indicator 1.7** is monitored using data submitted bi-annually by councils as National Indicator 179 (NI 179) – an end of year forecast submitted in October; and an outturn for position at the end of the financial year submitted in July.

The main way of scrutinising the calculations for NI 179 is a council's own internal audit procedure. The Department asks that the Leader, Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer for the council see, certify, and approve the NI 179 calculation.

Following its review of the data systems for the Department's PSA and DSO indicators in late 2008 and early 2009, the National Audit Office (NAO) recommended that the Department needed to put processes in place to ensure that the data submitted by local authorities for indicator 1.7 were accurate, suggesting that the Department introduce a sample review process of the data. The Department is of the view that this is covered by the work of the Audit Commission to provide assurance through the Use of Resources (UoR) work as part of the CAA. The Department also undertakes extensive checking of the figures that local authorities submit, to identify any potentially anomalous numbers, which it asks local authorities to check and resubmit if necessary. The NAO is currently reviewing the extent to which the new CAA reports, the first of which were published on 9 December 2009, address the accuracy of value for money figures reported by local authorities.

Chapter 2

Housing

DSO 2: 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 DSO consists of 17 indicators broadly covering three areas. The first replicates five of the six PSA 20 indicators to support our work on increasing housing supply, affordability and environmental performance. The second underpins our work on ensuring that the condition of new and existing homes is improving to support the most vulnerable people, and includes an indicator gauging tenant satisfaction with landlord services and one gauging the proportion of people aged 65 and over who are satisfied with their home and neighbourhood. Finally, there are indicators about enabling the most vulnerable people to access or maintain settled accommodation including four indicators (2.12 to 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 for DSO 2

Strong progress: improvement made against 12⁷ out of 17 indicators.

The 2008 *Autumn Performance Report* reported no assessment yet overall, with progress against four out of 17 indicators: 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 2.7. At this APR, progress is reported against 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13 and 2.16.

Data statement for DSO 2

2.1 Number of net additional homes provided.

The 2005-06 baseline was 185,150 net additional dwellings provided, with a target to increase the number of net additional homes provided per year to 240,000 by 2016. The latest published figures show that annual housing supply reached 207,500 net additional dwellings in 2007-08. This was a 4 per cent increase on the 199,000 net additional homes supplied in the previous year, meaning that the indicator is currently on track. However, global financial and economic conditions have had a significant impact upon the delivery of housing, as implied by the most recent quarterly housing statistics. Annual housing

⁷ 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13 and 2.16

completions in England totalled 126,500 in the 12 months to June 2009, down by 22 per cent compared with the 12 months to June 2008. This is likely to result in a severe drop in the 2008-09 net additions figures compared to 2007-08.

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 Q2 2007. There is no specific target associated with this indicator but we will consider it met if the ratio remains below 8.01, which is 10 per cent more than the quarterly ratio figure for Q1 2007. Provisionally, lower quartile house prices in Q2 2009 were 6.24 times lower quartile earnings. This is down from 6.95 recorded in the same quarter of the previous year and is well below the threshold set out above. It is therefore on track.

2.3 Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)

The DSO target is the delivery of 70,000 affordable homes per year by 2010-11, including 45,000 for social rent. In 2008-09, there were 55,770 affordable homes completed (of which 31,090 were for social rent) compared with 53,730 in 2007-08, 44,330 in 2006-07 and the baseline figure of 45,980 in 2005-06. This indicator is currently off track, in the light of the significant impact that the global financial and economic conditions are having upon the delivery of affordable housing. The Housing Pledge announcement in June committed the Department to a revised delivery target of over 55,000 and over 56,000 affordable homes in 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

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 a target to halve the figure to 50,500 by 2010. At the end of June 2009 there were 60,230 households living in temporary accommodation and we are on track to meet the target. This is a reduction of 19 per cent on the same period last year.

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

This indicator measures improvements in the energy rating of new homes against a baseline (September 2008 to March 2009 inclusive) using energy performance certificate data for new homes to measure progress. The baseline was 78.5 Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) points and there has been no significant change in the two quarters since the baseline (78.4 and 78.5). These are already at a higher level than the regulatory minimum, set by Part L 2006 Building Regulations, which is about 77 SAP points. The average rating is on track to reflect the minimum standards as set out in building regulations as they are implemented over the rest of the CSR 07 period.

2.6 Average energy ratings for all homes (measured through SAP the Standard Assessment Procedure for the energy rating of dwellings)

The latest findings show that the average energy efficiency rating (SAP) increased to 49.8 in 2007, an improvement from the baseline in 2006 when it was 48.7. We are therefore on track. Progress to 2008 will be assessed when new data become available in early 2010. The measure of success is an increase over the period to 2011.

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 2007, which was 21.8 per cent, with the aim being a reduction in the percentage over the Spending Review period. The latest figures reported by landlords show that 14.5 per cent of their stock was non-decent as at 1 April 2009, down from 18.0 per cent as at 1 April 2008. We are therefore on track.

2.8 Percentage of vulnerable households in decent homes in the private sector.

In 2007, 61 per cent of private sector vulnerable households lived in decent homes, an increase of two percentage points from the 2006 baseline (59 per cent). Progress to 2008 will be assessed when new data become available in early 2010. Success means an increase in the percentage over the period to 2011. We are therefore on track.

2.9 Number of children in poor housing (non-decent, overcrowded or temporary accommodation)

The provisional baseline (for April 2006) is two million children. Provisional figures for 2007 showed no overall change, with a slight decline in the number of children in temporary accommodation and in non-decent housing being offset by a rise in the number of children in overcrowded accommodation. Progress has not yet been assessed on the basis of confirmed figures. Provisional figures for 2008, confirmation of the 2007 figures (and final confirmation of the 2006 baseline figure) will be possible when the first results from the 2008-09 English Housing Survey become available in January/February 2010. The aim is for a reduction over the Spending Review period.

2.10 Percentage of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living

The 2007-08 baseline figure for the percentage of vulnerable people in long term housing-related support services who are successfully supported to maintain independent living was 98.24 per cent. This is a weighted average of performance over the year as reported by authorities. For 2008-09, the weighted average was 98.38 per cent. The measure of success is an increase in the percentage by the end of the Spending Review period. We are therefore on track, although the figure has remained broadly stable.

2.11 Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living

The 2007-08 baseline figure for the percentage of vulnerable people leaving short term housing related support services to achieve independent living was 65.3 per cent. This is a weighted average of performance over the year as reported by authorities. For 2008-09, the weighted average has now increased to 71.7 per cent. This indicator seeks an increase in the percentage by the end of the spending review period. We are therefore on track.

2.12 Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence

The 2006-07 baseline figure for offenders under probation supervision in settled and suitable accommodation was 76.5 per cent. Data for 2007-08 showed a statistically significant increase to 77.4 per cent. Data for 2008-09 also showed a statistically significant increase to 78.5 per cent.⁸ The measure of success is a statistically significant increase by 31 March 2011. We are therefore on track.

2.13 Care leavers in suitable accommodation

The 2006-07 baseline was 87.3 per cent of care leavers living in suitable accommodation. Data for 2007-08 show a non-significant increase on this figure to 88.4 per cent. Data for 2008-09 show a statistically significant increase to 89.6 per cent. We are seeking an increase of 1.1 percentage points over the Spending Review period and are therefore on track.

2.14 Adults receiving secondary mental health services in settled accommodation

This is a new indicator which has not yet been assessed. A provisional baseline for 2008-09 of 21.4 per cent was published in September 2009, although the data are incomplete (data about the person's main residence were only recorded for 18 per cent of those on the Care Programme Approach). We are seeking a statistically significant increase in the percentage over the spending review period.

2.15 Adults with learning disabilities in settled accommodation

This has not yet been assessed. A provisional baseline figure for 2008-09 of 65.2 per cent was published in August. We are seeking a statistically significant increase in the percentage over the Spending Review period.

2.16 Local authority tenants' satisfaction with services

The baseline is 68.3 per cent and is based on the period 2004-05 to 2006-07. The indicator itself is the annual satisfaction figure, with the latest figure being 70.6 per cent for 2007-08. The annual figure for 2008-09 will be published in January/ February 2010. We will be seeking an increase to 71 per cent by 2009-10 and so are on track.

⁸ Since the Annual Report 2009 was published, figures for indicator 2.12 have been recalculated following comparison with monthly National Offender Management System data.

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

This indicator has not yet been assessed. The baseline (87.4 per cent) was the figure for 2007-08. The next update (for 2008-09) will be available in January/ February 2010. Success will mean maintaining the current high levels of satisfaction with home and neighbourhood, nationally.

PSA 20 Increase long term housing supply and affordability

The aim of PSA 20 is to support the creation of prosperous, inclusive and sustainable communities. The Government is seeking to address 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.

The economic difficulties that emerged during the summer of 2008 resulted in significant and well publicised difficulties for the housing market. This has resulted in the recent focus on immediate measures to address the consequences of the downturn whilst preparing for market recovery and a sustained increase in housing supply. The 2009 Budget Report regrouped PSA 20 with a number of others under a new overarching objective to 'Help people and businesses come through the downturn sooner and stronger, supporting long-term economic growth and prosperity.'

Whilst PSA 20 is led by Communities and Local Government, a number of other Government departments contribute to its delivery, critically in relation to infrastructure issues.

Assessment

Strong progress. Improvement made against 4 of 6 indicators⁹.

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 DSO 2. The sixth is indicator 5.2 from DSO 5.

⁹ Indicators 1, 2, 4 and 5

Data quality

Data quality for DSO 2

For **indicator 2.1**, data on net housing supply in the North East, North West and Yorkshire and the Humber are submitted to us by individual local authorities via the Housing Flows Reconciliation (HFR) form. Data on net housing supply in the other six English regions are collected on joint Regional Planning Body and Communities and Local Government returns (also known as 'joint returns').

The aim of the 'joint returns' is to provide one set of consistent data on housing supply, to serve the needs of central, regional and local government, thus avoiding duplication and reducing burden on data suppliers.

Figures for data collected via the HFR include imputation for a small number of missing returns. In 2007-08, a 98 per cent local authority response rate was achieved. The 'joint return' net housing supply figures are as reported by the Regional Planning Bodies.

The HFR return requires local authorities to submit a full breakdown of housing flows by tenure over the previous year; this includes figures for new house building, conversions, demolitions, changes of use and transfers between tenures. The Regional Planning Body 'joint returns' do not contain the same depth of information on housing flows as collected directly from local authorities through the HFR form. As a minimum, 'joint returns' are required to contain information on opening stock as at 1 April and closing stock as at 31 March for each local authority in the region.

The NAO observed that there were no formal written procedures for some aspects of the process of calculating the indicator, such as the imputation of figures where a local authority has not provided housing flows return data to its regional assembly, and that the Department has not sought to verify the quality controls operated by regional assemblies. On the former point, returns to regional assemblies tend to have a 100 per cent response rate in practice, and instructions on validating and imputing data on the housing flows return are now in place. On the latter point, the Department is in discussions with the regional monitoring officers responsible for the 'joint returns' on the best way to verify quality control procedures and put in place a formal revisions policy.

Indicator 2.2 is measured through HM Land Registry data on house prices, earnings data from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) and the Average Earnings Index (UK). Land Registry data include all residential sales in England that are sold at market value. Land Registry transactions below £1,000 or greater than £20 million are excluded. Land Registry data for Q2 2009 are provisional. Lower quartile house prices for each quarter are calculated on a two-quarter rolling basis. The Average Earnings Index (UK) is used to up-rate the ASHE data (which is annual at April each year and not quarterly). This up-rating assumes that earnings change at the same rate within England as in the UK.

Most of the data for **indicator 2.3** are provided by the Homes and Communities Agency's Information Management System. Because this is linked to payment of grant under the National Affordable Housing Programme, it provides robust and accurate measurement of the delivery of affordable housing. Additional validated data are analysed to provide full capture of affordable supply whilst avoiding double counting. The Department has responded to comments made by the NAO by putting in place more formal written procedures for data validation and management.

The Department has arrangements to ensure robust reporting of **indicator 2.4**. It is measured through Communities and Local Government's quarterly P1E form, submitted by local authorities. All returns undergo thorough validation, and late returns are pursued to ensure that overall response is as complete and accurate as possible. Over recent quarters, the response has ranged between 98 per cent 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.

The data system supporting **indicator 2.5** is based on data collected in the energy performance certificates (EPC) register. An external provider collates the information and provides us with the aggregated averages so that we can assess progress against the indicator. EPCs have been required for all new homes since April 2008, and in September 2008 improvements were made to the EPC register and lodgement process to ensure that the data are robust and properly validated. Therefore the baseline for this indicator has been set using data from 1 September 2008 to 31 March 2009, and quarterly data are available on the indicator from 1 April 2009. The data systems are monitored on an ongoing basis.

Indicators 2.6 and **2.8** are measured through the English House Condition Survey (EHCS) to 2007 and the English Housing Survey (EHS) from 2008. The surveys (EHCS and EHS) are undertaken for the Department by the Office for National Statistics. More information is given in Annex B on key surveys.

Indicator 2.7 is formally measured through local authority Business Plan Statistical Appendix (BPSA) returns and the Regulatory Statistical Returns (RSR) from Registered Social Landlords (RSLs).

The BPSA is Communities and Local Government's annual return, submitted by local authorities. All BPSA returns are validated, and late returns are pursued to maximise the response. In 2007-08, the response rate for the BPSA was 99 per cent. BPSA data validation includes using external data sources, and anomalous data are highlighted and verified by contacting the local authority. National and regional total estimates for this indicator include a small number of imputations for missing values.

The RSR is the Tenant Services Authority's (TSA) annual return, submitted by RSLs. All RSLs registered with the TSA as at 31 March are asked to complete a return. Small RSLs (owning and/or managing fewer than 1,000 units/bedspaces) complete a shorter version. The questions on decent homes are asked in both versions of the form. In 2007-08, the response rate was 100 per cent for large RSLs and 98.8 per cent for small RSLs. RSLs complete their return online, and there are extensive validations within the system. Following submission, further checks are carried out and any apparent anomalies are followed up by contacting the RSL. Due to the high response rate, no imputations are made on the data.

Indicator 2.9 is measured through several surveys. For non-decent housing, the English House Condition Survey (EHCS) has been used up to April 2008 and the EHS is being used from April 2008. For overcrowded housing, the Survey of English Housing (SEH) has been used up to April 2008 and the EHS and Labour Force Survey are being used from April 2008. For the temporary accommodation element, the Department'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.

Indicator 2.10 and **indicator 2.11** are reported quarterly by upper tier authorities on their housing-related support services (currently funded through the Supporting People programme). Following initial publication of quarterly data for 2007-08 and 2008-09, the data used to inform the DSO indicators underwent more thorough validation checks, and fully validated national figures have now been published and are included in this report. This will continue in 2009-10 and future years. The inclusion of one or both of the corresponding National Indicators in two thirds of authorities' Local Area Agreements has helped to improve both coverage and the quality of reported data. Baseline figures do not include estimation of data for missing services.

Indicator 2.12 is measured through Offender Assessment System (OASys) assessment data. While OASys is in general use, it is currently not required for all offenders and is often reserved for higher-risk offenders or for offenders with certain offence types or sentence lengths. The rate of completion of termination reviews is also low.

Indicator 2.13 is measured through the SSDA 903 return to the Department for Children, Schools and Families. This is an annual statistical return completed by local authorities with social services responsibilities for looked-after children in England. It is a robust administrative data set.

Indicator 2.14 is measured through the annually reported Mental Health Minimum Data Set. This is a new indicator and the data collected are incomplete (data about the person's main residence were recorded for only 18 per cent of those on the Care Programme Approach).

Indicator 2.15 is measured through the annual Key Statistics 1 return from social service authorities to the NHS Information Centre. Data collection started in October 2008 and 2008-09 data are based on six months' returns, with figures having been doubled to produce an estimate for the whole year.

Indicators 2.16 and **2.17** are based on the SEH before April 2008 and the EHS from April 2008. 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 year. 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 is 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 up until 2007-08, those who claim to be council tenants may include a small proportion of housing association tenants. But from 2008-09 an appropriate adjustment factor will be applied to correct for this bias.

Chapter 3

Economic performance and regeneration

DSO 3: to build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, sub-regions and local areas, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation

Our regions, cities and sub-regions are essential parts of the national economy, but also contain some of our most deprived neighbourhoods and disadvantaged people. Our work on economic development and regeneration focuses on supporting the economic potential of our most deprived areas, stimulating growth, tackling worklessness and closing the gap between our most and least well-connected places.

The Department's work has a strong link to PSA 7 – the regional economic performance PSA – to which we are a contributory department. PSA 7, led by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), aims to improve the overall economic performance of each of the English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions, and carries forward the SR04 period PSA 2. We also contribute to PSA 8, led by the Department for Work and Pensions, which focuses on the overall employment rate of Great Britain.

Overall assessment for DSO 3

Not yet assessed: full improvement made against one out of nine indicators¹⁰

The 2008 *Autumn Performance Report* reported no assessment yet overall, with progress reported against two out of nine indicators: 3.1 and 3.3. At this APR, full progress is reported against 3.3, some progress is reported against 3.1, and progress is not on track for two indicators: 3.7 and 3.8. The remaining indicators have not yet been assessed.

¹⁰ Indicator 3.3.

Data statement for DSO 3

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

Success is defined as the achievement of key milestones for this work and the latest position is set out below. Good progress has been made overall, but there has been some slippage on three of the milestones, therefore we are not reporting this as on track:

- The five host boroughs' Strategic Regeneration Framework 1 (SRF 1), which was completed in November 2009, rather than summer 2009 as stated in the 2009 Annual Report. Ministers and the Mayor of London have agreed to sign up to its central principle of socio-economic convergence with the rest of London within 20 years. The boroughs are working on an SRF 2, containing an Action Plan which they aim to complete by spring 2010.
- The multi-area agreement (MAA) is now due to be formally signed off at the end of the year. The Department has supported the five host boroughs and their partners in reaching a number of agreements for the MAA, but to finalise it the five host boroughs hope to reach one further agreement on housing nominations with the Greater London Authority and the Homes and Communities Agency. Ministers stand by to sign it when it is ready.
- The new Olympic Park Legacy Company (OPLC), who have taken ownership of the Legacy Masterplan Framework (LMF), are reviewing it with a view to publication in early 2010, compared with the planned date of September 2009.

Milestones	Planned Date	Status
A joint vision for the areas to be regenerated is agreed (1st stage of the LMF)	December 2007	Achieved
Draft LMF completed	September 2008	Achieved – see below
Post 2012 Olympic Park Management – structure agreed	December 2008	Achieved
LMF submitted by London Development Agency (LDA) for public consultation	March 2008	Achieved
SRF first iteration by Five Host Boroughs	Summer 2009	Slipped to November 2009.
MAA: formal sign off by Ministers and Mayor	Summer 2009	Slipped to the end of 2009.
Publication of LMF by the LDA	October 2009	Now planned for early 2010 by OPLC.
OPLC (the Special Purpose Vehicle) full set up in place	September 2009	Establishment well underway. Chair appointed April 2009, CEO appointed August 2009 and London Development Agency staff expected to be transferred from November 2009.
Housing complete in Olympic Village ¹⁰	September 2011	On track

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

This indicator has not yet been assessed. Our aim is to reduce the proportion of vacant and derelict land in the 23 deprived areas¹² by a greater rate than in England, between the 2008 baseline and 2011. The baseline figure for 2008 will be available in late 2009.

¹¹ The construction of the Athletes' Village is due to be complete by this date, but it will not be converted into community housing until after the Games.

¹² The Annual Report 2009 referred to 24 deprived areas, but the number has now reduced to 23 as a result of Easington becoming part of the Durham Council area with effect from 1 April 2009.

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

Our aim is to narrow the gap between house prices in the Pathfinder region and the corresponding Government Office region. Success will be shown by an increase in the ratio from the baseline which was 0.63 in 2005. In Q2 2009 (provisional), 15th percentile house prices in the Pathfinders were on average 0.73 times the corresponding region's 15th percentile house price. This is greater than the baseline and so we are reporting this as on track. However it is down on the 0.74 times seen in the previous quarter and is the lowest since Q1 2007 when the ratio was also 0.73.

DSO 3.4 – Overall general satisfaction with the local area (in deprived areas)

This indicator has not yet been assessed. Our aim is to increase the overall satisfaction with the local area in Working Neighbourhood Fund (WNF) areas between 2008-09 and 2010-11. For the baseline (2008-09), the percentage of people either very or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live, in WNF areas, was 73.5 per cent. The intention is for the Place Survey to be repeated in autumn 2010, with results published in spring/summer 2011.

DSO 3.5 – Percentage change in average weekly earnings in Primary Urban Areas

This indicator has not yet been assessed. Our aim is to maintain or increase the number of Primary Urban Areas (PUAs), out of a total of 56, which show an increase above the average for England in the percentage change in mean weekly earnings compared to the baseline. The baseline was published in November 2008 and shows that 24 PUAs (out of 56) had an increase in average weekly earnings above the increase for England. We will assess progress following publication of data on average weekly earnings later in December 2009.

DSO 3.6 – New business registration rate in deprived areas

This indicator has not yet been assessed. Our aim is to narrow the gap between the new business registration rate in areas in receipt of WNF and/or Local Enterprise Growth Initiative funding and the level in the rest of England between 2007 and 2010. The baseline value for 2007 was published in February 2009 and showed a gap of 13.9 new business registrations (per 10,000 population aged 16 years+)¹³. The next data, for 2008, will be available in early 2010.

¹³ In 2007, new business registrations in WNF and/or LEGL areas were 54.6 (per 10,000 adult population), and 68.5 (per 10,000 adult population) in the rest of England. See: http://stats.berr.gov.uk/ed/national_indicators/index.htm

DSO 3.7 – Overall employment rate (working age) at neighbourhood level (in deprived areas)

The aim is to narrow the gap in the working age employment rate in the most deprived neighbourhoods within WNF authorities compared to the rest of England between the baseline period of April 2007 to March 2008 and the period April 2010 to March 2011. The baseline value for April 2007 to March 2008 was a gap of 19.7 percentage points. The latest value for April 2008 to March 2009 is 20.4 percentage points which is not a statistically significant difference. The indicator is therefore not on track.

DSO 3.8 – Percentage change in the employment rate in Primary Urban Areas

The aim is to maintain or increase the number of PUAs, out of a total of 56, showing an above-average increase. The baseline published in November 2008 showed that 24 PUAs (out of 56) had an increase in the employment rate above the average between 2006-07 and 2007-08. Between 2007-08 and 2008-09, 23 PUAs (out of 56) had an increase in the employment rate above the increase for England. This indicator is therefore not on track. The next update will be available in October 2010, when employment rates for 2009-10 are due to be published.

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

Progress on this indicator has not yet been assessed. Success against this indicator will be demonstrated by progress against all four sub-indicators.

(1) Serious Acquisitive Crime

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

- a. the level of crime has fallen to less than the 2007-08 baseline benchmark level, as defined through the Analysis of Policing and Community Safety (APACS), by the end of the CSR PSA period (2010-11); or,
- b. 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.

The latest data for 2008-09 indicate that 13 of the 15 areas reduced their level of crime compared to the baseline period. The next data measuring progress in 3.9 (i) will be available in July 2010.

(2) Life expectancy at birth (monitored using all-age all-cause mortality as a proxy at local level)

The aims are a positive direction of travel in average life expectancy at birth across all WNF/Spearhead cross-over areas for males and females by 2011, 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. The baseline is 1995-97, where life expectancy in WNF/Spearhead crossover areas was: 72.6 years (males) and 78.2 years (females). In 2005-07, life expectancy in WNF/Spearhead cross-over areas was 75.3 (males) and 80.1 (females). The next data, for 2006-08, are due to be available later in December 2009.

(3) Narrowing the gap in education outcomes across deprived areas

The aim is for in schools in Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF) areas to improve their attainment at KS4¹⁴ at a faster rate than similar schools located in the rest of England, between the baseline and 2010-11. The baseline figure will be available in time for the 2010 Annual Report.

(4) Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

The aim is for 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 (ASB), between 2008-09 and 2010-11. For the baseline (2008-09), the percentage of people who agreed that anti-social behaviour was a very big or fairly big problem in WNF/ASB areas was 28.7 per cent. The intention is for the Place Survey to next be repeated in autumn 2010, with results published in spring/summer 2011.

Data quality for DSO 3

The NAO concluded, in its review of the Department's DSO and PSA data systems, that the indicators selected for DSO 3 gave a reasonable view of progress, but that the Department should also develop robust mechanisms for monitoring performance in respect of its role in challenging and supporting other departments in the area of indicator 3.9.

A number of different data systems owned by several government departments are used to measure progress against the DSO 3 indicators. These include our own Department, the Office for National Statistics, the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, the Department for Children, Schools and Families, Home Office and the Department of Health.

¹⁴ Defined as the proportion of pupils in schools achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C, including Maths and English.

Physical regeneration

Indicator 3.1 is measured in relation to the milestones set out in the measurement annex¹⁵.

Indicator 3.2 is based on data from the National Land Use Database of Previously-Developed Land with the Homes and Communities Agency 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 was achieved in the 2007 survey). 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 is measured through housing transactions data as provided by HM Land Registry. Land Registry data include all residential sales that take place at market value. House price transactions are matched to Pathfinder areas using postcode information. A small number of transactions do not have postcode information so are not 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 the Department 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. NAO has expressed concern that the figures are not adjusted for regional wage inflation. The Department recognises that there are likely to be differences in the inflation of wages across the PUAs and England. However, as there are no deflators available, it includes this as a caveat when interpreting figures.

Indicator 3.6 draws on data from the Inter-departmental Business Register and mid-year resident population 16 years+ estimates supplied by the ONS are used to assess the level of new business start-ups. These data cover new businesses registering for VAT or PAYE. They do not therefore include some businesses, such as sole traders with a relatively low turnover that do not register for either. The statistics underlying **indicators 3.7 and 3.8** are collected by the ONS using the Annual Population Survey. Details of this are given in Annex B. Indicator 3.7 is based on lower-level super output areas, for which employment rates have been published as 'experimental' statistics, meaning that they do not currently meet all of ONS's quality standards.

Social regeneration

Indicator 3.9 (1) is based on police-recorded crime data from the Home Office.

¹⁵ www.communities.gov.uk/documents/corporate/pdf/9287481.pdf

Indicators 3.4 and 3.9 (4) are measured using data from the Place Survey. The Department reviewed the data from the survey to assess the extent to which they met the required quality standards. This work was used to inform the decision to publish headline figures on 23 June 2009. More details about the Place Survey are given in Annex B. Place Survey data at local authority level are published according to the administrative boundaries as at 1 April 2009. As a result, several former WNF (as well as non-WNF) local authority districts have now merged into new unitary authorities. For 3.4, which measures progress for all WNF areas, we are reporting according to the new administrative boundaries, and are therefore including several former non-WNF areas which have now merged. For 3.9 (iv) there is no impact by the change in administrative boundaries because this indicator measures a sub-set of WNF areas, none of which were affected by restructuring.

Health

Indicator 3.9 (2) is a measure of life expectancy at birth. It is monitored using all-age all-cause mortality as a proxy at local level, based on mortality statistics provided to ONS by the National Centre of Health Outcomes Development.

Education

Indicator 3.9 (3) is a measure of educational attainment at KS4 in deprived areas. It is monitored using school level key stage 4 achievement and attainment tables compiled by the Department for Children, Schools and Families.

Overall measurement of indicator 3.9

The NAO expressed concern about the Department's mechanism for assessing its progress on its commitment to challenge and support other government departments if gaps on any of the four sub-indicators are widening. The Department is actively measuring and monitoring the gap and is challenging and delivering the gap-narrowing element of this DSO by:

- working through existing cross-government boards including high level PSA and DSO boards to input into policy development and implementation
- working via the Government Office Network to influence local frontline delivery
- monitoring take up of indicators at the Local Area Agreement refresh along with progress against targets and ongoing CAA and providing early feedback to lead our discussions with other departments; and
- encouraging a holistic approach to regeneration, recognising links between crime, education, health and worklessness – supporting other departments in problem-solving through the Local Performance Framework by ensuring that Whitehall policy leads engage other government department leads with the issues holding up delivery and working with them to unlock them.

Chapter 4

Cohesive, active and empowered communities

DSO 4: to develop communities that are cohesive, active and resilient to extremism.

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 more resilient to violent extremism. Although the greatest threat remains that from al-Qaeda inspired violent extremism¹⁶, we also need to tackle other support for violent extremism, including that from racist, fascist, Islamophobic and anti-semitic groups. This means promoting cohesion and shared values more clearly and strongly across our society, and increasing the capacity of individual communities to tackle the philosophy or practice of violence in their own communities.

The first three of our indicators under DSO 4 match the national elements of those in PSA 21 for getting on well with each other; promoting meaningful interaction; and building a sense of belonging.

Overall assessment for DSO 4

Some progress: two out of five indicators have maintained their position where they are required to show no decrease on the baseline.¹⁷

The 2008 *Autumn Performance Report* reported strong progress, with progress against three out of five indicators: 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3. Although the first quarter of 2008-09 showed a statistically significant increase in meaningful interaction (DSO 4.2), this was not sustained throughout the year, nor in the first quarter of 2009-10.

¹⁶ Taken from the Contest Strategy at <http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/counter-terrorism-strategy/>

¹⁷ 4.1 and 4.3 meet the requirement of no statistically significant decline from the baseline.

Data statement for DSO 4

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

The baseline from the 2007-08 Citizenship Survey was 82 per cent. The aim is for there to be no overall decline from the baseline over the Spending Review period. Annual data for 2008-09 showed a statistically significant increase, to 84 per cent. However, latest data from the Citizenship Survey for April to June 2009 (83 per cent) showed no statistically significant movement from the baseline. This means that this indicator is on track.

Indicator 4.2 – The percentage of people who have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds

This indicator is aiming for a statistically significant increase on the baseline of 80 percent in 2007-08. Latest data from the Citizenship Survey for April to June 2009 (80 per cent) show no statistically significant movement from the baseline, which is in line with annual data from the Citizenship Survey for 2008-09. This means that this indicator is not on track.

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

Aiming for no overall decline from the baseline of 75 per cent in 2007-08, annual data from the Citizenship Survey 2008-09 showed a statistically significant increase on the 2007-08 baseline, at 77 per cent. Latest data from the Citizenship Survey for April to June 2009 (76 per cent), however, show no statistically significant movement from the baseline. This means that this indicator is on track

Indicator 4.4 – The extent to which domestic communities, particularly Muslim communities, reject and condemn violent extremism

We are continuing to explore ways to measure our intended outcomes and ensure data quality standards are met.

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

The aim is for this measure to decrease over the spending period from the 2007-08 baseline of 9 per cent. The most recent data from the Citizenship Survey (April-June 2009) show no statistically significant movement from the baseline (8 per cent), as was shown by the annual data for 2008-09 (9 per cent). This means that this indicator is not on track.

PSA 21: Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities

PSA overview

Working with national, regional and local partners, including 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

The Department 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 delivery.

Overall assessment

Not yet assessed – progress is not yet assessed on four of six indicators. Based on the latest data, at the national level, indicators 1 and 3 are on track (maintaining position as required) and indicator 4 is off track (showing a decline on the baseline), but we are not yet able to report on the local element for these indicators and are therefore not able to make an overall assessment. Indicators 2 and 5, which are measured at the national level only, have been assessed and show no progress. Indicator 6 is also measured at the national level only but has not yet been assessed.

Data statement

PSA 21 is measured by six indicators, four of which are led by this Department. At a national level, the first three are DSO indicators 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 and the fourth is DSO indicator 1.2, although three of these also have local PSA elements, as described below.

Indicators 1 (getting on well), 3 (belonging) and 4 (influencing decisions) also include local success measures. In addition to the national aim, this PSA also aims for an improvement in the majority of local areas which adopt the relevant National Indicators (NIs) as part of their Local Area Agreement (LAA). The local baselines for these elements were measured by the Place Survey and published in June 2009. They can be summarised as:

Indicator 1 has not yet been assessed. Local baselines given by the 2008 Place Survey for the 85 local authorities selecting NI 1 in their LAA vary between 49 per cent and 88 per cent. Success for the PSA means that at least 43 of these LAs will show a statistically significant increase.

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

Indicator 3 has not yet been assessed. Local baselines given by the 2008 Place Survey for the seven local authorities selecting NI 2 in their LAA range between 55 per cent and 64 per cent. Success for the PSA means that at least four of these LAs will show a statistically significant increase.

Indicator 4 has not yet been assessed. Local baselines given by the 2008 Place Survey for the 85 local authorities selecting NI 4 in their LAA range between 21 per cent and 40 per cent. Success for the PSA means that at least 43 of these local authorities will show a statistically significant increase.

Progress against local baselines is expected to be assessed by the 2010 Place Survey. The approximate movement required for a statistically significant increase in each of these local authorities has been indicated by the 2008 Place Survey.

Progress made on indicators 5 and 6, which are not included in any of the Department's DSOs, is set out below.

Indicator 5 – A thriving third sector (composite metric)

Success means a statistically significant increase in the composite index of two components¹⁷: regular formal volunteering, which is measured by the Citizenship Survey, and the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in the third sector, measured by the Annual Population Survey. The 2007-08 baseline for the composite index is 100, by definition. The composite index for 2008-09 was 102, which is not a statistically significant improvement on the baseline. The indicator is therefore not currently on track, although the latest figures for full-time equivalent employees suggest that the growth of the third sector is continuing.

The Citizenship Survey for April to June 2009 gives an update on the proportion of adults who take part in formal volunteering on a regular basis (28 per cent) but this is not a statistically significant increase on the 2007-08 base level of 26.9 per cent. The index itself will be updated in October 2010 when full annual data are available for both volunteering and FTE employees for 2009-10.

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

This indicator is not yet assessed. Participation is defined as taking part in two or more different cultural or sport sectors, at the frequency required for each sector. The target for indicator 6 is a statistically significant increase in participation.

The baseline for this indicator at 2008-09 is 66 per cent, from the Taking Part survey. The target includes a number of new activities previously not counted.

¹⁸ The index is calculated as the average annual growth (or decline) in the two components since 2007-08. For 2008-09 this is the average of a) the percentage change in volunteering (from 26.9 per cent in 2007-08 to 25.6 per cent in 2008-09) and b) the percentage change in full-time equivalents (FTEs), from approximately 464,000 FTEs in 2007-08 to approximately 501,000 FTEs in 2008-09.

Data quality for DSO 4 and PSA 21

The NAO concluded, in its review of the Department's DSO and PSA data systems, that the indicators selected for DSO 4 are consistent with the scope of the DSO and afford a reasonable view of progress. They came to the same conclusions for the indicators used for PSA 21.

Several different data systems owned by several Government departments are used to measure progress against these indicators. **Indicators 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5 and the volunteering component of PSA 21 indicator 5** are measured through the Citizenship Survey. For PSA 21, there is also a local element corresponding to each of DSOs 4.1, 4.3 and 1.2. These are National Indicators 1, 2 and 4 respectively which are measured through the Place Survey. More details about the Citizenship Survey and Place Survey, which underpin a number of the Department's indicators, are set out in Annex B.

PSA 21 Indicator 5 is based on the Citizenship Survey together with the Annual Population Survey. Details of the latter are also given in Annex B.

PSA 21 indicator 6 is measured using the Taking Part Survey. This provides quality assured data on engagement and non-engagement in culture, leisure and sport. The survey is a face to face household survey of adults aged 16+ and has run continuously since its launch in 2005.¹⁹ It has an adult sample of 14,000 in the baseline and final assessment year, 2008-09 and 2010-11 respectively. In 2009-10, the year between the baseline and final assessment, the sample will be reduced to 6,000 to provide top-line data only. Taking Part is a National Statistic and so has been produced to the standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Final baseline data were published in August 2009. First progress on the baseline will be available in summer 2010. Interim assessment in the final year will be available in spring 2011 with final assessment data published in summer 2011. The dataset is being developed to provide quarterly interim estimates based on a rolling 12-month dataset. These will first become available in late 2009.

¹⁹ Details are at www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/research_and_statistics/4828.aspx/.

Chapter 5

Planning

DSO 5: 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.

DSO 5 is focused on the working of the planning system, which contributes to a very wide range of outcomes including infrastructure, economic development and climate change. Other key areas include housing, landscape protection, biodiversity, energy capacity and design.

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 strategic objective is to focus and drive improvements to the planning system. The first three of the DSO 5 indicators reflect 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 for DSO 5

Some progress: improvement made against one out of eight indicators²⁰

The 2008 *Autumn Performance Report* reported no assessment yet overall, with progress against three out of eight indicators: 5.1, 5.4 and 5.6. Progress is now reported against only one indicator, 5.5. The difference is due to the failure to meet the target for 5.1, drops in performance on 5.4 and 5.6, and progress being made on 5.5 following the implementation of the Planning Act 2008.

²⁰ Indicator 5.5.

Data statement for DSO 5

DSO 5.1 – Annual housing provision in Regional Spatial Strategies to reflect the target of 240,000 new homes a year by 2016

The target was for seven out of eight Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) to be in place by the end of 2008-09. This was not met. By June 2009, six regions had completed a full revision of their RSSs and had an up to date RSS in place. Overall housing numbers contained in the RSSs have increased significantly through this full revision process, rising from 150,000 homes per year in all RSSs to 210,000 houses. Further reviews to the existing RSSs have been programmed and we are working towards increasing the housing figures contained in the RSSs to 240,000 per annum by 2016 through the revision process.

DSO 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 (DPDs) are adopted in accordance with their agreed Local Development Scheme by March 2011. The percentage of necessary DPDs adopted by 1 December 2009 was 12 per cent. This indicator is therefore not on track.

DSO 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, and an interim estimate showed 90 per cent of local authorities reporting a five year supply as at the baseline date of 1 April 2007. Figures for 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2014 show that 86 per cent of local planning authorities consider that they have a five year land supply. This is not on track.

DSO 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 applications²¹ to be processed within 13 weeks by 2011 against a 2007-08 baseline of 71 per cent. In the period April to June 2009, 70 per cent of major applications nationally were processed within 13 weeks. This indicator is therefore not on track.

²¹ Major applications include residential developments for 10 or more dwellings and other developments for which the floor space is one hectare (1,000 square metres) or more.

DSO 5.5: Improving the appeals process in the planning system – making it proportionate, customer focused, efficient and well resourced

The aim is for 80 per cent of fast tracked householder appeals to be determined within eight weeks (Indicator 5.5.1), decision/reports to be issued according to a bespoke timetable in all cases (Indicator 5.5.2), and 80 per cent of remaining s78 appeals to be processed end to end within 26 weeks (Indicator 5.5.3). The Planning Inspectorate's performance against the following indicators was dependent on the implementation in April 2009 of the Planning Act 2008.

Indicator 5.5.1 – 80 per cent of Householder Appeals Service cases determined within 8 weeks

Performance in the three months to June 2009 was 100 per cent within 8 weeks, although this relates to just one case which occurred in that period, following the implementation of the Act. Performance in the seven months to October 2009 was 100 per cent (536 cases) within 8 weeks – maintaining the level of the first three months.

Indicator 5.5.2 – The decision/report issued according to bespoke timetable in all cases

Performance against the new target in the three months to June 2009 was 100 per cent. Performance in the seven months to October 2009 was 100 per cent (50 cases) – maintaining the level of the first three months.

Indicator 5.5.3 – 80 per cent of remaining planning appeals processed end to end within 26 weeks

Performance in the three months to June 2009 for non-Householder Appeals Service, non-bespoke cases was 87 per cent within 26 weeks. Performance in the seven months to October 2009 was 90 per cent (8,937 out of 9,914 cases) – 3 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.

All three components of this indicator are therefore on track.

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

The aim is a reduction in the percentage by the end of the CSR period against a 2006-07 baseline figure of 3.6 per cent of applications subject to appeal. In the year ending June 2009, the percentage had increased to 4.6 per cent. This is not on track. The most recent figures are, however, likely to be raised temporarily by a lag in the indicator due to the appeal numbers not yet responding to the downturn in applications.

DSO 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 Spending Review period. The Government is fully committed to protecting the green belt. There is a presumption against inappropriate development in the green belt but the policy allows for some development within green belts, such as to support agriculture or forestry or to allow for limited development in existing villages. Development that is inappropriate should be permitted only where very special circumstances are demonstrated.

The latest estimate at 31 March 2009 of the area of green belt was 1,638,840 hectares. This represents a net increase of 3,170 hectares on the 31 December 2007 baseline estimate of 1,635,670 hectares. Most of this difference is, however, due to improved measurement through digital mapping by local authorities which resulted in a net increase of 3,340 hectares. This is offset by a net loss of 170 hectares resulting from reported green belt boundary changes in local plans. This indicator is therefore not on track.

DSO 5.8: Quality of housing sites (or phases of sites)

This indicator is not yet assessed. The target for this indicator is that 30 per cent of all completed housing sites (or phases of sites) be classified as 'good' or 'very good' and less than 15 per cent classified as poor by 2010-11. The baseline, based on the Housing Audit published by CABE in 2007, 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.

Data quality for DSO 5

The NAO review of the Department's DSO and PSA data systems concluded that DSO 5 indicators gave a reasonable view of progress, but involved no explicit consideration of the infrastructure delivery, economic development and climate change referred to in the DSO beyond the extent to which these may be addressed within individual authorities' planning activities. CLG does not have plans to increase the number of indicators in DSO 5 because the wider issues suggested by NAO are captured in other PSAs and DSOs across central government.

For **indicator 5.1**, the RSS Programme Database, hosted by the Department and updated by Government Offices, tracks the progress of the delivery of full and partial reviews of RSSs. The database informs the Department's RSS Risk Register and general project planning for regional plans. It is also used by the Planning Inspectorate.

For **indicator 5.2**, a CLG database captures progress on the production of Local Development Plan documents; this is closely monitored by Government Offices, the Planning Inspectorate, and the Department. The NAO review identified some discrepancies between the DSO indicator and the corresponding indicator in PSA 20 and recommended that a risk assessment be carried out and formal documentation produced on how the indicator is calculated. The Department has resolved the discrepancies with HM Treasury, produced some written procedures and carried out the risk assessment.

For **indicator 5.3**, the NAO expressed concern at inconsistencies within the 1 April 2007 baseline figure and that data were not available for 1 April 2008. The NAO was also concerned that there was no risk assessment of the data collection; that the Department had not communicated to local planning authorities what was expected in completing the indicator and that the indicator was not independently reviewed.

The Department regarded the figures for the five years from 1 April 2007 as an interim estimate in advance of the new measure being added to the set of Annual Monitoring Core Indicators. The data collection for April 2007 was followed by detailed checks with selected local authorities. The Department had not expected an update in 2008. An updated estimate for the five years from 1 April 2009 was collected in a 'data check' return for Housing and Planning Delivery Grant. This data collection was followed by a check of 55 local planning authorities to investigate the underlying evidence. In addition, as stated in the statistical release of 19 November 2009, figures for reported data were assessed, and implausible or unexpected values were checked with individual local planning authorities. The Department is continuing to work with regional and local authorities to seek better data reporting in future years through planning Annual Monitoring Reports.

Development control statistics for **indicator 5.4** are collected using quarterly returns from local planning authorities. These returns undergo thorough validation and inconsistent data are verified by contacting local planning authorities. Where a 100 per cent response rate is not achieved, estimates are used to obtain national and regional figures. From April 2007, an indication of the level of quality assurance undertaken by the local authority has been recorded as part of the final sign off for these returns. The NAO was concerned that the Department did not seek assurances if a local planning authority had not verified the data submitted. Another NAO comment was that the recent data quality review did not consider the appropriateness of these data for assessing planning performance. The Department considers that the data source, as a National Statistic, is subject to a sufficient level of verification, and that the appropriateness of the measure of planning performance was out of scope of the review on the quality of the data to produce the National Statistics.

Indicator 5.5 is based on data collected as an integral part of the processing of appeals on the Planning Casework Service database. Regular manual data quality checks are performed to identify missing or inaccurate data. Internal Audit quality assure performance against the Inspectorate's targets at the end of each year. The NAO expressed concern that the Planning Inspectorate, when transferring data from the Planning Casework Service to its Business Intelligence System, did not undertake control procedures to ensure that all appeal cases had transferred correctly. It also recommended that the Department consider whether the three separate aspects of appeals performance measured should be combined into a composite measure to determine overall performance, rather than being reported separately. The Planning Inspectorate will examine the feasibility of improving the control procedures when transferring data. The Department and the Planning Inspectorate have considered the possibility of combining the indicators but it was unclear how the three elements could be combined without jeopardising the transparent reporting of progress on each element.

The data underpinning **indicator 5.6** are the local authority quarterly PS1 and PS2 General Development Control returns (as used for indicator 5.4) and the Planning Inspectorate information on appeals (as used for indicator 5.5). The comments (above) relating to 5.5 and 5.6 therefore apply here.

For **indicator 5.7**, the Department previously captured its own data on green belt areas. In 2007, it was concluded that it would be more cost effective to build and maintain a new green belt dataset from local authorities' digital map data. Local authorities were asked to review their published green belt estimates for 2007 and provide updated estimates as at 31 March 2009. Local authorities were also asked to add an explanation where there was an increase (or decrease) of more than 10 hectares between the 2007 and 2009 estimates. Most reported changes were due to better estimates of area as a result of using digital mapping. The Department also makes further checks by comparing the area estimates submitted by local authorities with an independent calculation from the green belt 'digital boundary file'. Discrepancies of more than 10 hectares are queried with local authorities.

Progress on **indicator 5.8** has not yet been assessed by the Department. Due to the timing of initial Annual Monitoring Report guidance, no comprehensive data were available from the 2008 reports. The Department has set up a training programme for local authorities with the Commission for Architecture and the Build Environment to ensure the robustness of the data in the light of these initial annual reports. We expect that Annual Monitoring data from the December 2009 return will be more complete.

Chapter 6

Fire and Rescue Service

DSO 6: ensuring safer communities by providing the framework for the Fire and Rescue Service and other agencies to prevent and respond to emergencies.

The Department'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.

DSO 6 focuses and monitors the Department'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
- deliver the Fire and Resilience Programme to provide an enhanced communications, control and response capability through the Firelink, FiReControl and New Dimension projects.

Overall assessment for DSO 6

Strong progress: improvement made against three out of four indicators²².

The 2008 *Autumn Performance Report* reported no assessment yet overall, with progress against one out of four indicators: 6.4. Progress is now reported against 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3, but not against 6.4, because three of the eight milestones for March 2009 were not fully met. However, elements of progress are being made against this indicator.

²² 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3

Data statement for DSO 6

6.1: Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties, excluding precautionary checks

The indicator is in three parts and the aim is to reduce the numbers of primary fires, fatalities and injuries compared with the baseline figures for 2006-07:

- 1). number of primary fires per 100,000 of the population – the 2007-08 data are 225.5 primary fires per 100,000 population. This is 11 per cent lower than in 2006-07 (254.4).
- 2). number of fatalities due to primary fires per 100,000 of the population – the 2007-08 data are 0.70 fatalities due to fires per 100,000 population. This is 2 per cent lower than in 2006-07 (0.72).
- 3). number of non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks) per 100,000 of the population – the 2007-08 data are 11.3 non-fatal casualties due to fires per 100,000 population. This is 10 per cent lower than in 2006-07 (12.5).

This indicator is on track in all three components. The data in the Department's 2009 Annual Report, which showed a one per cent increase in the number of all fire deaths in 2007-08 compared with 2006-07, were provisional. Revised 2007-08 data, e.g. reflecting the outcome of coroner's court investigations, show that deaths were actually two per cent lower than in 2006-07.

6.2: Number of deliberate primary and secondary fires submitted through incident reports

The DSO indicator is in two parts and the aim is to reduce the number of primary and secondary fires compared with the baseline figures for 2006-07:

- 1). number of deliberate primary fires per 100,000 of the population – the 2007-08 data are 97.5 deliberate primary fires per 100,000 population. This is 14 per cent lower than in 2006-07 (113.7).
- 2). number of deliberate secondary fires per 100,000 of the population – the 2007-08 data are 267.4 deliberate secondary fires per 100,000 population. This is 14 per cent lower than in 2006-07 (312.3).

This indicator is on track in both components.

6.3: Improvement in the national picture of Fire and Rescue Service performance reflected in the Audit Commission's assessment of 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.

Success is evidenced by the Audit Commission reporting continued improvement overall and a narrowing of the current gap between the number of fire and rescue authorities (FRAs) receiving the top two and bottom two assessment scores. For Use of Resources

scores, the number remained static between the baseline year (2007) and 2008. However, the number of FRAs achieving the top two scores for Direction of Travel increased from 28 (2007) to 37 (2008), with only one FRA showing no improvement from 2007. Overall outcomes therefore show that this indicator is on track. In the future, this indicator will be measured against the new Comprehensive Area Assessment.

The Audit Commission reviews the performance of each FRA annually using its performance assessment framework for the Fire and Rescue Service. The Commission's 2008 performance assessment judgements were published in February 2009:

Direction of travel (rate of improvement)²³

- 5 FRAs (11 per cent) received the highest marking, the same number as in 2007.
- 32 FRAs (71 per cent) assessed as 'improving well' – up from 23 in 2007 assessments.
- 7 FRAs (15.5 per cent) were assessed as 'improving only adequately' compared with 18 in 2007 assessments.

Only one received a 'no improvement' since the 2007 assessment. No authority received the equivalent assessment in 2007.

Use of resources

- 6 FRAs (13 per cent) achieved the highest assessment – up from 4 in 2007.
- 33 FRAs (73 per cent) achieved the second highest assessment – down from 37 in 2007.
- 6 FRAs (13 per cent) received the same assessment as in 2007 of adequate performance.
- As in 2007, no FRA received an inadequate performance assessment.

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

Some elements of progress have been made on this indicator, but we are not on track due to the current position on FiReControl.

With the exception of the Enhanced Command Support Vehicles, New Dimension equipment is now fully operational. We are currently planning on the basis that FRAs will sign up to the transfer of New Dimension assets in December 2009, with the actual transfer of ownership to them taking place early in 2010.

²³ The number of authority assessments varies between 2007 and 2008 because Warwickshire FRA was not subject to a full assessment due to an ongoing incident investigation in 2008 and as a consequence of the merger of Devon and Somerset FRAs into a single authority.

Firelink Phase A was completed in England in June with installation of the new radio-communications equipment into control rooms and pilot vehicles, although this part of the contract will not be closed until Airwave has finished upgrading its network to improve resilience. At the end of October, operational roll-out of radios to all appliances had been completed in 43 out of 46 FRAs.

A rescheduling of the FiReControl project was announced by the Fire Minister on 15 July. This timetable extended current target delivery dates by ten months (in addition to the first rescheduling announced in November 2008 which extended delivery by nine months). Under current plans, the first FRAs will switch over to the new regional control centres (RCCs) in spring 2011 and the last will complete the change-over by the end of 2012. All eight local authority controlled companies have been set up to run the RCCs and have appointed chief executives. Eight of the nine buildings are complete and the ninth is on target for completion in February 2010. Four RCCs have been fitted out with furniture and IT hardware. A pilot roll-out of data terminals in fire appliances and the installation of FiReControl station-ends equipment in fire stations has also commenced.

Data quality for DSO 6

Indicators 6.1 and 6.2: Following the introduction of the Incident Recording System, which went live nationally from April 2009, the current time lag between data being submitted and published will be substantially reduced. Quality assurance of the new data is under way and a quality assurance best practice guide was provided to FRAs in October 2009.

Indicator 6.3: From 1 April 2009, Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA) replaced the Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA). CPA focused on services provided by individual authorities. CAA looks at the collective impact of public services in an area delivered by councils and their partners including the private and voluntary sectors. The first assessments under the new framework were published on 9 December 2009. These will provide the next update for assessment of DSO indicator 6.3. Although there will be no direct read-across between what is measured under the two systems, the Department is discussing with the Audit Commission how best to measure the indicator for the remainder of this Spending Review period.

Indicator 6.4 is measured using information reported to the Fire and Rescue and Resilience Programme Board.

FIRE AND RESILIENCE PROGRAMME – KEY PROGRAMME MILESTONES TO MARCH 2012						
Project:	Milestone Target: March 2009	Status:	Milestone Target: March 2010	Milestone Target: July 2011	Milestone Target: November 2012	
1. New Dimension	Award contract to prime contractor	Completed				
	Settle long term funding for New Dimension	Completed				
	Assurance function Established	Completed				
2. Firelink	Sign up of New Dimension assets to FRSS	Due to be completed by December 2009				
	Phase A – Network infrastructure completed in nine regions	Completed June 2009				
3. FireControl	Phase B – Operational roll-out of radios in appliances in one region completed and eight in progress	Completed in one region	Phase B – Operational roll-out of radios in appliances in nine regions completed			
	Completion of Regional Control Centre (RCC) buildings in eight regions (four this year)	Completed in eight regions	Completion of RCC buildings in nine regions			
	Hardware installation in four RCC buildings completed	Completed in three regions		Hardware installation in nine RCC buildings completed		
					RCCs fully operational in four regions	
					RCCs fully operational in remaining five regions	

Chapter 7

Efficiency and value for money

The Department is committed to delivering service improvements and efficiencies. It is our aim to deliver better value for money through developing more efficient, effective and innovative ways of delivering the same or better outcomes, such as working more collaboratively, seeking out more competitive prices, and making better use of assets.

A key focus for the Department over the next few years is to build on the success we achieved in our Spending Review 2004 Efficiency Programme to deliver even more value for money from the resources that are available. We are fully engaged with the Government's efficiency agenda, including the drive to achieve £35bn value for money savings by March 2011 across the public sector, as well as the Operational Efficiency Programme and Public Value Programme.

CSR07 value for money target

In Comprehensive Spending Review 2007 (CSR07), the Department agreed a target to achieve £887m vfm savings by March 2011 to be achieved through the following initiatives:

- new Affordable Housing supply – vfm savings of £734m
- Fire and Rescue Service – vfm savings 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 savings of £43m

CLG remains committed to maximising efficiencies across the Department in supporting this target. All vfm savings 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). We are not carrying forward any savings delivered in our SR04 programme. Further details of the Department's vfm target, including how we measure the vfm savings that contribute to our £887m target, are set out in the Department's *Value for Money Delivery Agreement*²⁴ published on our website.

²⁴ www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/valueformoney

At Budget 2009, Communities and Local Government identified further reforms, which will deliver a further £100m vfm savings by March 2011. Details of these savings have been published within the *2009 Value for Money Update* on the Cabinet Office website²⁵.

As well as our own vfm target, the Department is working with local government to help councils deliver £5.5bn of cash-releasing efficiencies by March 2011 (see DSO 1.7). 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*²⁶, which is also available on our website.

Progress

Due to the nature of our vfm initiatives, we review and report against vfm savings in arrears on an annual basis. As at March 2009, we had achieved approximately £40m value for money savings against our £887m March 2011 vfm target.

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"> • We planned to achieve £734m of vfm savings through the Homes and Communities Agency, maximising contributions from the private sector and improving the competitive process in its investment programme. • However, there is a risk that we will not achieve vfm savings at this level through this particular programme due to the downturn in the housing market and the reduction in contributions from private development. • We remain committed to maximising vfm in this programme and are carrying out analysis to estimate the level of vfm savings that may be possible.
Fire and Rescue Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs) are required to achieve £110m vfm savings by the end of the CSR07 period. We aim to achieve these by rolling forward the modernisation agenda in the Fire and Rescue Service, including actions such as effective risk management and improved collaborative procurement methods • FRAs report vfm savings via Annual Efficiency Statements (AES). The backward look AESs received in July 2009 indicates that the FRAs have successfully delivered approximately £40m value for money gains in 2008-09. • The forward look AESs received in July 2009 indicates that FRAs are likely to achieve approximately £46m in 2009-10.

²⁵ www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/203122/value_for_money.pdf

²⁶ www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/deliveringvalueformoney

Initiatives	Position
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The administration vfm initiative has delivered some savings over 2008-09. However, these savings have been offset against investment costs and therefore will not contribute to our vfm target. • However, we are still on track to meet our admin vfm savings ambition. We have set budgets which will ensure that we achieve these savings and will monitor that we are on track via our monthly performance reporting. • Specific programmes to deliver vfm efficiencies are estates rationalisation and developing a strategy to share corporate services across the wider Communities and Local Government Group. We have 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.

We are on course to deliver the additional £100m vfm savings that we agreed at Budget 2009 to deliver by March 2011.

Data assurance

During 2008-09, our Internal Audit team undertook a systems audit to ensure that our methodology for monitoring and calculating our vfm savings is sound. The findings of the report were positive. Over the duration of the CSR07 Value for Money Programme, we will continue to use our Internal Audit team to review the value for money savings we achieve.

The savings achieved within the programme will also be reviewed by the NAO, which will report on each Department's claim during the CSR07 spending period.

Relocation of posts out of London and the South East

The Department has a target to relocate 240 posts out of London and the South East by March 2010. Our progress on this target is on course. We have reported to date relocation of 220 posts at quarter 4 2008-09 (end March 2009). These posts have been relocated as a result of new policy work being devolved to the Government Offices and some NDPB posts being moved out of London HQs, including English Partnerships, the Housing Corporation (both now the Homes and Communities Agency), the Audit Commission and the Standards Board for England. Locations included Leeds, Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, Newcastle and Bristol. We are confident that we will meet our target to relocate 240 posts outside of London and the South East by 2010.

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 are 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 HM Treasury guidance, our 2008 *Autumn Performance Report*²⁷ was the final report on PSAs which have an end date later than 2008 but which were subsumed in some way within our CSR PSAs and departmental strategic objectives (DSOs)²⁸. Where SR04 PSAs ended in 2008, we continued reporting in our 2009 *Annual Report*²⁹. We will continue reporting in future Annual Reports and Autumn Performance Reports until we can make a final assessment. The tables below give updates for the three indicators (all within SR04 PSA Target 6) for which new figures have been published since our 2009 *Annual Report*. Updates of these and other indicators will be given in future reports as new figures become available.

Copies of the SR2004 Technical Notes for our PSAs, published in January 2005, can be found on the Communities and Local Government website³⁰.

SR04 PSA Target 6: Planning: partly met

Definition

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.

Progress

The 2008 *Autumn Performance Report*³¹ outlined our final position on five of these indicators – one ‘met’ and four as ‘not met’. The table below provides information on the progress being made in relation to the remaining three indicators. In each case, new figures have been published since the 2009 *Annual Report*. Based on both sets of information, our overall position for this indicator is ‘partly met’.

²⁷ www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/autumnperformance2008

²⁸ Five were subsumed into the Department’s CSR07 indicators. These are three within SR04 PSA Target 3 on fire (subsumed into CSR DSO 6) and two within SR04 PSA Target 7 on decent homes (subsumed into CSR DSO 2). In addition, the Department for Business Innovation and Skills is reporting on two within SR04 PSA Target 2 on regional economic performance, which have been subsumed into CSR PSA Target 7, and which it now leads.

²⁹ www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/annualreport09

³⁰ www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/about/howwework/publicserviceagreements/

³¹ www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/autumnperformance2008

Indicator	Progress	What happens next?
<p>Percentage of housing development on previously-developed land or created through conversions: 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>On course. The most recent estimate for 2008 indicates that 80 per cent of new dwellings were built on previously developed land, including conversions.</p>	<p>Provisional data for 2008 were published in October 2009. A final assessment against the indicator will be made in 2010.</p>
<p>Average density of new housing development in each region: 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>On course. The most recent England estimate for 2008 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 were published at the end of July 2009. A final assessment against the indicator will be made in 2010.</p>
<p>Town centre regeneration: 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>On course. The latest statistics on the extent of retail development in England, using data as at 1 April 2008, show that, of the 1.2 million m2 of retail floorspace built in 2007 in England, 33 per cent was built within town centres and 44 per cent was built within town centre and edge-of-centre locations. 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. This will then be compared with developments during 2004.</p>

Annex B

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 C, 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 *Fifth Data Systems Validation Compendium Report*³², NAO described the Citizenship Survey as being “well designed to capture the relevant information at a national level”. It cited this as the reason for the relevant PSA 21 indicators being rated ‘green – fit for purpose’.

English Housing Survey

The English Housing Survey (EHS) was launched in April 2008. It is a continuous national survey commissioned by the Department 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:

www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingsurveys/englishhousingsurvey.

³² Published in October 2009, and available at www.nao.org.uk/publications/0809/5th_validation_report.aspx

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.

It was run for the first time in autumn 2008 and is expected to be repeated every two years. The main purpose of the survey is to provide data for the National Indicator Set for local government, although aggregated data are also used to inform DSO indicators and PSA targets.

The survey was designed by the Department and the Audit Commission. It was administered by all individual local authorities, using the methodology that was successful for the Best Value Surveys. Each local authority was required to achieve a sample of 1,100, in order to ensure confidence intervals of no more than +/- 3 percentage points.

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

The Department conducted a review into the robustness of figures from the 2008 run of the survey earlier in 2009. As a result, headline figures were published in June 2009, with further results being published in September³³. We will be publishing the findings of the review shortly. We will continue to work with the Audit Commission and local authorities to ensure that the quality of the data from future runs of the survey is robust.

³³ www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/placesurvey2008 and www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/placesurvey2008update

Annex C

Datasets and sources

This annex should be read in conjunction with Annex B, which gives detailed information about some of the more widely used sources of DSO and PSA data. In addition, fuller details and about the measurement of the PSAs are set out on HM Treasury's website at 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 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
a) DSO indicators		
DSO 1: 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	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq1200910
1.2 Percentage of people who feel that they can influence decisions in their locality	Citizenship Survey	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq1200910
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	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq1200910

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
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 www.audit-commission.gov.uk/localgov/audit/cpa/cpa_stcc/pages/default.aspx
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 www.audit-commission.gov.uk/localgov/audit/cpa/cpa_stcc/pages/default.aspx
1.6 Average percentage increase in Band D Council tax	Budget requirement returns from local authorities	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/counciltax200910update
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: www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/efficiencybetter/deliveringefficiency/
DSO 2: To improve the supply, environmental performance and quality of housing that is more responsive to the needs of individuals, communities and the economy.		
2.1 Number of net additional homes provided	Joint Communities and Local Government/ Regional assembly annual housing supply return; annual Housing Flows return	www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/118.xls

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
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, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings and ONS Average Earnings Index	www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/table575.xls
2.3 Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	Homes and Communities Agency information management system; HSSA and P2 returns from local authorities; return from English Partnerships (Data provided by Housing Corporation and English Partnerships prior to 1 December 2008)	www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/1000.xls
2.4 Number of households living in temporary accommodation	P1E returns from local authorities	www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/xls/1330057.xls (table 6)
2.5 Average energy rating for new homes (SAP – Standard Assessment Procedure for the energy rating of dwellings)	Energy Performance Certificates Register	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/dso2-5
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)	www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingsurveys/englishhousecondition/ehtsreports/
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 www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/livetables/

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)	www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingsurveys/englishhousecondition/ehtsreports/
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 www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/livatables/
2.10 Percentage of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living	Supporting People Local System	www.spkweb.org.uk/Subjects/Statistics/Analysis+of+KPI+Data.htm
2.11 Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living	Supporting People Local System	www.spkweb.org.uk/Subjects/Statistics/Analysis+of+KPI+Data.htm
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 www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/psa/indicators_data.aspx
2.13 Care leavers in suitable accommodation.	SSDA 903 returns from local authorities	As above, details at www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/psa/indicators_data.aspx
2.14 Adults receiving secondary mental health services in settled accommodation.	Mental Health Minimum Data Set	As above, details at www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/psa/indicators_data.aspx
2.15 Adults with learning disabilities in settled accommodation.	Key Statistics 1	As above, details at www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/psa/indicators_data.aspx

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
2.16 Local authority tenants' satisfaction with services.	English Housing Survey (and Survey of English Housing before 2008)	www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/140522.xls
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)	www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingsurveys/surveyofenglishhousing/sehlivetables/
DSO 3: To build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, sub-regions and local areas, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation.		
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) are not yet available
3.3 Ratio of 15th percentile house prices in each Pathfinder Region and their corresponding Government Office Region	HM Land Registry market value house prices	Housing market and house prices live tables: www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/table580.xls
3.4 Overall general satisfaction with the local area (in deprived areas)	Place Survey	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/dso3-4200809
3.5 Percentage change in average weekly earnings in Primary Urban Areas	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	State of the Cities database: www.socd.communities.gov.uk/socd/
3.6 New business registration rate in deprived areas	Inter-departmental Business Register and mid-year population estimates	http://stats.berr.gov.uk/ed/national_indicators/index.htm

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
3.7 Overall employment rate (working age) at neighbourhood level (in deprived areas)	Annual Population Survey	Live table at www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/dso3-7
3.8 Percentage change in the employment rate in Primary Urban Areas	Annual Population Survey	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/dso3-8200809
3.9 Performance against key indicators to narrow the gap on crime, anti-social behaviour, health and education within deprived areas		
3.9 (1) Serious acquisitive crime	Home Office – Police Recorded Crime	Local authorities: recorded crime for seven key offences 2007-08 to 2008-09: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0809.html
3.9 (2) Life expectancy at birth	Calculated by ONS from mortality statistics and mid-year population estimates	Live table at www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/dso3-9ii
3.9 (3) Key Stage 3 attainment	DCSF Key Stage 4 assessments	Figures (including baseline) are not yet available
3.9 (4) Perception of anti-social Behaviour	Place Survey	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/dso3-9iv200809
DSO 4: 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	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq1200910

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
4.2 Percentage of people who have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds	Citizenship Survey	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq1200910
4.3 Percentage of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	Citizenship Survey	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq1200910
4.4 The extent to which domestic communities, particularly domestic Muslim communities, reject and condemn violent extremism	We are continuing to explore ways to measure our intended outcomes and ensure data quality standards are met.	Figures (including baseline) are not yet available
4.5 Percentage of people who feel that racial or religious harassment is a problem in their local area	Citizenship Survey	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq1200910
DSO 5: 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.		
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.

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
5.3 Supply of ready to develop housing sites	Ad-hoc survey in advance of Annual Monitoring Reports	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/landsupply2009
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	www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningbuilding/planningstatistics/statisticsplanning
5.5 Improving the appeals process in the planning system – Making it proportionate, customer focussed, efficient and well resourced	Planning Inspectorate data	www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/statistics/index.htm . DSO 5.5 could come into effect only after the changes required by the Planning Act 2008 came into force in April 2009.
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 www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningbuilding/planningstatistics/statisticsplanning/ and appeals figure from www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/statistics/index.htm
5.7 Net change in the area of Green Belt	Local authority annual green belt return	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/lagreenbelt2008
5.8 Quality of housing sites (or phases of sites)	Annual Monitoring Reports from local authorities	www.cabe.org.uk/default.aspx?contentitemid=1727 (where baseline figures are on page 14 of the report)

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
DSO 6: Ensuring safer communities by providing the framework for the Fire and Rescue Service and other agencies to prevent and respond to emergencies.		
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	www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/firestatisticsmonitors/
6.2 Numbers of deliberate primary and secondary fires submitted through incident reports.	Data from fire and rescue services and incident reports	www.communities.gov.uk/fire/researchandstatistics/firestatistics/firestatisticsmonitors/
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 www.audit-commission.gov.uk/localgov/audit/cpa/cpafirerescue/pages/default_copy.aspx
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	

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
Indicator 3: Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	See DSO2.3	
Indicator 4: Number of households living in temporary accommodation	See DSO2.4	
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	
PSA 21:		
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 are at: www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/placesurvey2008
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	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/placesurvey2008
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	www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/placesurvey2008

Name of indicator	Source	Link to latest data at the time of publication
Indicator 5: A thriving third sector	Citizenship Survey and Annual Population Survey.	Citizenship Survey: www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/citizenshipsurveyq1200910 ; Annual Population Survey: the number of third sector employees is calculated by ONS on behalf of the Office of the Third Sector, using published data from the Annual Population Survey: www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/user-guidance/lm-guide/sources/household/aps/index.html
Indicator 6: the percentage of people who participate in culture or sport	Taking Part Survey	www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6307.aspx



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