

ITEM 2a

Meeting: 4 July 2008

Report Title: Camden's Local Area Agreement (LAA) – Annual review 2007/08

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Purpose: This report presents LSP members with the annual review of LAA performance for 2007/8 which represents the final year of the old LAA, with the exception of the Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) targets that remain until 31 March 2009.

Recommendations: That the LSP:

- Note the progress on the LAA in 2007/08
- Note the actions to address areas of underperformance

1 Introduction

This report provides the LSP with an assessment of performance for Camden's LAA in 2007/08. The report contains a series of sections, which are outlined below.

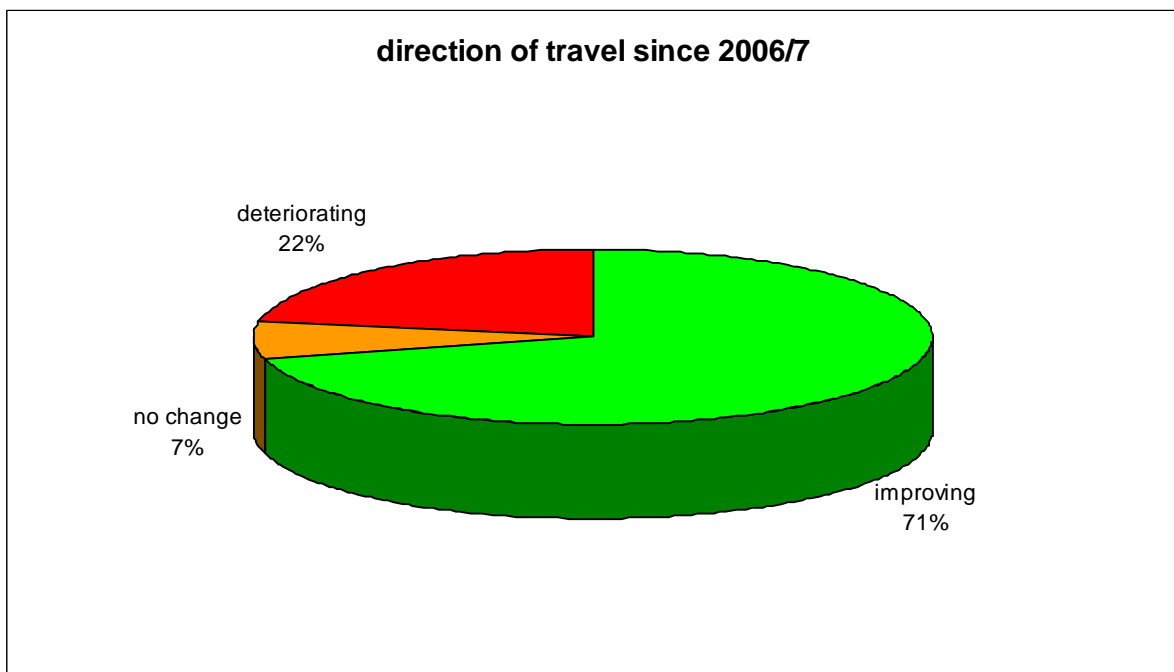
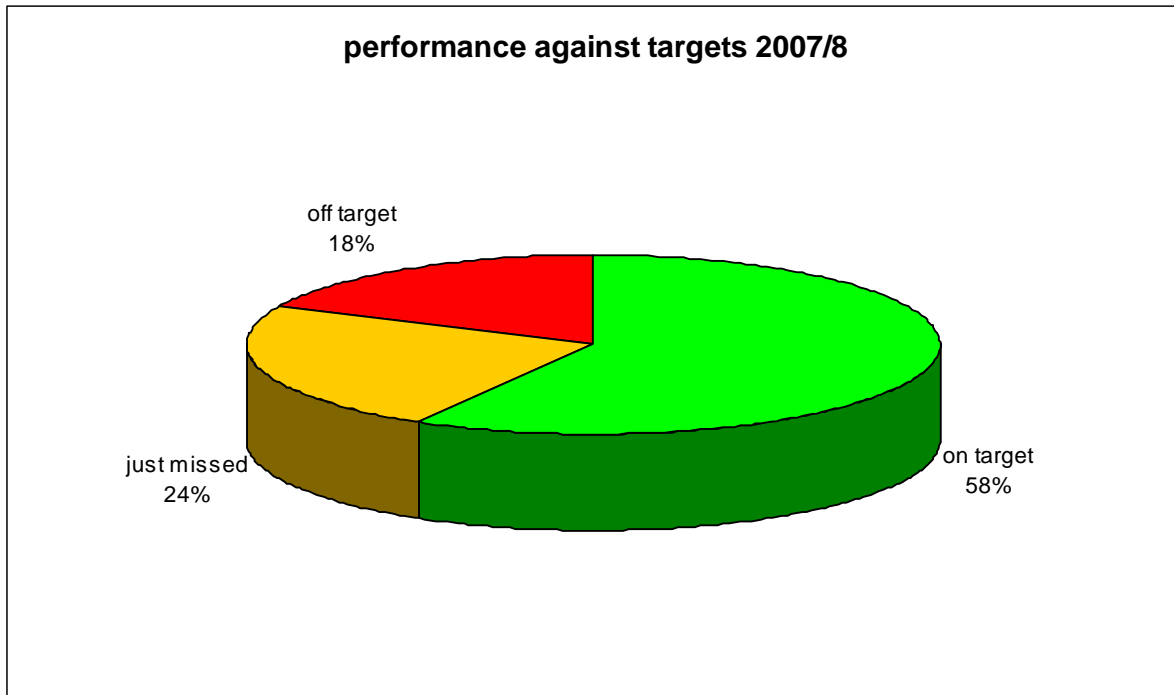
- **Section 2:** context and next steps
- **Section 3:** an assessment of progress for each theme and detail on those indicators where the targets were either not achieved or performance was particularly good.
- **Section 4:** the full data set and 'traffic light' ratings for performance against the targets and the direction of travel.

2 LAA 2007/08: context and next steps

- 2.1 Camden's LAA has been monitored and reported to the LSP on a six-month basis since it was introduced in April 2006. Following the first year of delivery, in June 2007 the LSP considered an annual review report. In that first year areas of concern outlined in the report included crime reduction and the lack of performance information for the Stronger Communities theme.
- 2.2 72 indicators out of the full set of 87 indicators are reported on in this report. In terms of the 15 indicators that are not reported this year, 8 were questions taken from triennial Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) surveys which were last conducted in 2006/7. Therefore no new data exists to report to the LSP.
- 2.3 Changes to the national performance management framework have included replacing the BVPI survey with a new Place Survey. Government guidance on the new survey will be published this summer including what questions will be asked. The first survey is due to be undertaken in autumn 2008.

2.4 In terms of the 72 indicators reported both performance and direction of travel is good. 58% of all targets were achieved or exceeded and a further 24% were just missed. 71% of indicators improved since last year; 78% improved or stayed the same.

2.5 There are 13 indicators overall where performance is significantly below target although 6 of these have improved on their 2006/7 figure. The charts below summarise current progress against LAA targets and our direction of travel against last year's performance.



3. Delivering the LAA – progress on delivering each theme within old LAA

a) Children and young people theme

3.1 Overall good progress has been made with more than two-thirds of indicators showing performance improvement since 2006/07 year end and 89% either above target or within 10% of target.

3.2 Summer 2007 examination results show good progress on the previous year with 63% of the attainment indicators in the LAA improving. Whilst performance does just fall short of target in these areas, Key Stage 3 English results exceed the national average by 3 percentage points and the percentage achieving 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE was the highest ever.

3.3 Indicators that excelled this year include the following:

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE				
<i>Indicators that excelled this year</i>				
Ref. No.	Indicator	Baseline	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Performance
3.1	Primary schools with healthy schools status	0%	55%	80.5%
As at the end of the spring term 2008, 80.5% of primary schools had achieved healthy school status which exceeds target and is well on track to achieve the 08/09 target of 90%. Performance with respect to all schools is also well above target, standing at 75% - a national target for 2009. We also have 100% participation in the healthy schools project, again a national target for 2009.				
6	Number of schools offering access to the core offer of extended services	11	28	36
The number of schools offering access to the core offer of extended services continues to increase well above target numbers. At the end of spring term 2008, 36 schools had the offer in place – well ahead of the target of 28 by July 2008. The figure of 36 is made up of 26 x primary, 6 x secondary, 3 x special schools and 1 children's centre.				
17.2	Increase the percentage of children looked after for six months or more who were adopted	9.4%	9.5%	12.8%
The proportion of looked after children who were adopted increased significantly during 2007/08. A total of 7 adoption orders and 22 Special Guardianship Orders were granted which equates to 12.8% of the cohort of children and young people looked after for 6 months or more.				
8.1	Reducing the number of young people who have received an Acceptable Behavioural Agreement (ABA) and go on to receive a substantive outcome	26	28	11
A total of 24 young people signed an ABA during the 07/08 year of which 11 (46%) went on to receive a substantive outcome. This is both a significant reduction on the baseline figure of 26 and well below the annual target of 21. Funding has been used to cover 2 ABA worker posts who engage with young people where there is an identified risk of offending prior to them receiving an ABA.				

3.4 Indicators that failed to meet the target by more than 10% include:

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE				
<i>Indicators that are 'off-target'</i>				
Ref. No.	Indicator	Baseline	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Performance
2	The percentage annual increase in the number of schools with an approved school travel plan (STP). Requirement to achieve 100% STP coverage by March 2010.	46.7%	76.7%	66.7%
<p>Improvements have been made over the course of 07/08 to increase the number of schools with an approved travel plan in place – increasing to 40 schools (26 primary, 4 secondary, 1 special and 1 pupil referral unit). This does however fall 6 short of the number required to hit the target of 76.7%</p> <p>Joint communication from Children, Schools and Families and Culture & Environment is ongoing with schools emphasising the benefits of having a plan in place and encouraging them to work with the School Travel Team to develop plans. One issue is that the TFL requirements stipulate the need for an annual update which places additional burden on schools once they have completed a plan. Progress in this area is monitored by the Being Healthy sub board, including work to cross reference school travel plan and obesity data to see if there are correlations between the two.</p>				
4	Reduce the number of conceptions to under 18 year olds per 1,000 females aged 15-17 calculated on a calendar year basis	44.4	30.4	37.6
<p>Camden's provisional conception rate for 07/08 (based on 2006 data) is the third lowest in Inner London and the 4th greatest reduction in percentage terms since 1998 baseline data.</p> <p>Despite these significant improvements performance falls short of the target set out in the LPSA which was 26.4 for 07/08 – this target being significantly lower than current performance in London as a whole. A range of targeted sexual health services and interventions are in place and there has been a LAA funded sexual health outreach worker in place providing sexual health advice and sign posting to services to 'at risk' groups such as care leavers and young people known to youth offending.</p> <p>Performance is in line with recent conception targets set by the PCT as part of their 'vital signs' target setting process for 2009 to 2011.</p>				

8.2	Reduce the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system, as recorded by police	196	180	224
<p>There has been an increase in first time entrant figures from last year and therefore the YJB 5% reduction target has not been met. A range of early intervention initiatives are in place and funding in this area is pooled with that for Acceptable Behaviour Agreements to cover 2 posts working with young people where there are clear identified risks of offending.</p> <p>The creation of Youth Crime Strategy group is assisting in galvanising broad support from partners for developing innovative ways of dealing with this issue. A diversionary scheme for low gravity offences is being considered and the Borough Commander has been invited to attend a meeting to discuss the need for a coordinated response.</p> <p>Reducing first time entrant numbers remains a key priority as reflected in the new LAA.</p>				
16	The number of lone parents who are not engaged in an alternative employment scheme that are helped into sustained employment as a direct result of local authority intervention	28	128 (cumulative)	86 (cumulative)
<p>The partnership helped secure 57 sustainable job outcomes for lone parents in 07/08, a significant increase on the figure of 29 for 06/07. This brings overall performance to 86 outcomes for the first 2 years of the project – a great achievement despite falling short of the stretching target of 128 set out in the LPSA.</p> <p>The project continues into 08/09 and despite the loss of LAA funding for 2 projects that have delivered a large proportion of the successful outcomes to date, it is anticipated that numbers will continue to rise during this year.</p>				
17.1	Reduce the percentage of children looked after who had three or more placements during the last year.	10.2%	9.6%	10.7%
<p>The 07/08 target of 9.6% was set when the number of looked after children was much higher – LAC numbers have reduced significantly over the period March 07 to March 08 from 344 to 278 and the actual number of children with 3 or more placements reduced by 2. The reduction in the overall cohort has pushed the ratio up however.</p> <p>It is more meaningful to consider the performance of this measure in the context of DCSF performance bandings which compare performance against that of other authorities and England as a whole. Our result of 10.8% falls within the highest performance banding of 'Very Good' and compares well to that of statistical neighbours.</p>				

b) Economic Development and Enterprise theme

- 3.5 Camden has made very significant progress in tackling worklessness, unemployment and labour market exclusion during 2007/08 as demonstrated by key labour market indicators. This will further provide the impetus for continuing the progress under the new LAA framework.
- 3.6 The target for the Camden Employment Rate (ER) was exceeded with actual performance of 66.6% (at Oct 06-Sept 07) against a target of 63.5%. Similarly, the target of reducing economic inactivity to 30% was achieved by an actual performance of 28.6%. These two key labour market indicators were further

collaborated by the reduction of out of work all benefit claimants rate. The target for Camden was 15% as against an actual performance of 13.7%.

- 3.7 There was also another significant achievement where the youth (aged 16-24) unemployment rate was reduced to 10.4% as against a target of 15.2%. The claimants' unemployment rate in Camden's most deprived wards was reduced to 5.14% at April 2008 as against a target of 6.5%.
- 3.8 The overall claimant rate target for wards in Camden with the worst labour market conditions (which are Kilburn, St Pancras and Somers Town) was 22.8% for 2007/08, achieving its target and showing steady improvement over the span of the LAA.
- 3.9 The overall progress in tackling worklessness and unemployment is further supported by data from actual number of people supported into jobs through LAA and other employment and training projects. During 2007/08 802 unemployed people were supported into jobs as against a target of 419.
- 3.10 Indicators that failed to meet the target by more than 10% include:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENTERPRISE

Indicators that are 'off-target'

Ref. No.	Indicator	Baseline	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Performance
19.1	Reduce the overall claimant gap between Camden's worst performing wards and England	11.3%	9.3%	11.45%
21.4	Reduce the percentage of residents without qualifications	8.9%	7.5%	14.6%
21.5	Increase the percentage of residents with NVQ2 and above qualifications	68.6%	69.5%	66.1%

The gap between the overall claimant rate of Camden's worst performing wards and England was not met. However, when the baseline was set, we significantly under estimated it. A recalculation of the baseline gave us a figure of 13.05%. This gives a better indication of how the indicator has improved over the duration of the LAA with actual performance of 12.05% in 2006/7 and 11.45% in 2007/08.

The data refers to January - December 2006. Qualification data is only available for calendar years - the next set of data for January-December 2007 will be published in June/July 2008.

Camden has one of the most highly qualified workforces in the country and yet one in six residents has no formal qualifications. This goes down to one in three residents in the St. Pancras and Somers Town ward.

This has been addressed through a number of initiatives including the commissioning of skills project under the LAA providing over 1000 training places and the launch by the LSC of the Skills for Jobs programme, which is delivered in Camden. Significant progress was made during 2007/08 where over 2,110 skills training opportunities were provided as against a target of 1,081.

Skills and qualification polarisation is a key issue for the borough and its performance is a concern. We have included 2 national indicators in our new LAA 2008-11 for qualifications in literacy and numeracy.

c) Healthier Communities theme

- 3.11 Overall, good progress has been made over the last year. In general, an overview of the outcomes in the Healthier Communities theme suggests that currently there are no real areas of concern.
- 3.12 The Healthier Communities block, overseen by the Camden Public Health Partnership (CPHP), aligned funding from PCT and the local authority around the PSA Health of the Population targets to reduce health inequalities. Whilst the PCT already performance manages these targets there was recognition locally that these measures cannot be delivered by the NHS alone and that the local authority, and voluntary and community sector have a huge contribution to make in tackling this agenda. They therefore formed the basis of the commissioning intentions for the LAA Healthier Communities block.
- 3.13 Reducing health inequalities and improving health more generally involves a broad set of complex factors, which can be difficult to influence in the short term, and need a longer term focus. All elements of the LAA contribute to this broad long-term agenda, through for example, increasing employment rates, reducing poverty, increasing educational attainment, reducing crime, promoting and sustaining social cohesion, and improving the quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged areas.
- 3.14 Indicators that failed to meet the target by more than 10% include:

HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES				
Indicators that are 'off-target'				
Ref. No.	Indicator	Baseline	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Performance
23.5	Cancer mortality rates	114	110	122.2
<p>On issues such as cancer mortality with long-term goals, we must be clear that investment through the LAA contributes towards, rather than delivers achievement of these targets. Projects like Smokefree Alliance, Community Food Work and the Community Nutrition Assistants funded through the LAA will have contributed towards efforts to improve performance.</p>				
24.3	Reduce the percentage of mothers smoking during pregnancy	6%	5%	6%
<p>Camden PCT Stop Smoking Service has had a dedicated advisor working with families and pregnant women for a number of years and in 2006/07 the specialist stop smoking service prioritised training for those staff working in midwifery and Sure Start services. As a result of this training a Sure Start stop smoking steering group was established with representation from PCT, Sure Start, midwives and health visitors.</p> <p>For 2008/09 there has been an increase in resources and flexibility of the service offered to families and pregnant women, as well as on going research into the barriers of accessing the services, for both midwives and pregnant women. The referral system is also going to change so that all pregnant women that smoke are referred to the stop smoking service, where a trained advisor will undertake the initial assessment with the women instead of midwifery.</p>				
25	Reduce the percentage of people aged 15 to 75 years on a GP register recorded as having a BMI of 30 or greater in the last 15 months	17%	15%	23%
<p>The figures reported for this indicator relates to GP registers and not obesity rates in the general population. The performance measured is a function of the accuracy and</p>				

completeness of those registers and currently there are gaps. Therefore, this indicator is an unreliable measure of the level of obesity in Camden's general population.

The prevalence of adult obesity in Camden is estimated to be from 11.7% to 21.4% in different wards (Camden Health Profile 2007), giving an average of 15.5%, which equates to about 10,646 obese adults. This figure is lower than the England average. Previously through the LAA some healthy eating projects have been delivered to targeted populations in the borough, however in 2008/09 the obesity pathway will be launched. The pathway will include significant new investment from the PCT into training primary care staff and delivering a range of services for obese children and adults in Camden through multi-component intervention. In addition to this Food in Schools and Community Food Work will be continued to be funded by the PCT targeting those at risk of obesity.

d) Older People theme

- 3.15 The number of older people receiving direct payments is not on target but the baseline and targets that were set 3 years ago were based on the PAF C51 indicator, which is for all adults, not specifically older people. The true baseline from 2005/6 for direct payments to older people is 76 and is a better reflection of how the indicator has improved over the span of the LAA. Also, Camden's performance for PAF C51 falls within the Commission for Social Care Inspection's (CSCI) optimum performance band of "Very Good" for 2007/08 and is one of the top performing boroughs in inner London.
- 3.16 Changes to the official population statistics used to calculate indicators had an impact to the supported admissions indicator. Due to the slight decrease in Camden's over 65 population, the value for this indicator increased. Still, Camden is again outperforming most of our London comparators and is solidly in the top 'Very Good' CSCI's banding.

e) Safer Communities theme

- 3.17 Following the report on Camden's action to tackle anti-social behaviour published in January 2007, 2007/8 was the first full year to see the benefits of the initiatives and investment set up to improve community safety.
- 3.18 In 2007/8 93% of Safer Communities indicators exceeded their target, compared to 50% last year. All indicators improved on last year's performance.
- 3.19 Camden has made dramatic reduction in its total notifiable offences in Camden Town, with a decrease of 17% in the last financial year alone. Unfortunately, over the span of the LAA the Camden Town total notifiable offences target was missed by 3%. This was due to an increase in drugs arrests as a result of police operational activity in March 2008. Drugs arrests are, of course, an indication of positive police activity. This specific measure, as previously defined, included these drug arrests within its overall crime classifications. We have since redefined this measure and removed this anomaly for future performance reporting.
- 3.20 There were 5 indicators in the Safer Communities set that come from the BVPI satisfaction survey. That survey has been replaced by the new Place Survey and it is likely that most of these BVPI questions will be picked up in that survey. The Place Survey is scheduled to happen in the autumn 2008.
- 3.21 Indicators that excelled this year include the following:

SAFER COMMUNITIES

Indicators that excelled this year

Ref. No.	Indicator	Baseline	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Performance
38.1	Reduce Crime/ including Camden Town hotspot	45,432	40,000	35,398
<p>After previously impressive performance, 2006/07 was particularly challenging with an overall rise in offences which raised a concern that a key LAA target of 24.8% reduction in priority crime was at risk of not being achieved. Following a considerable amount of joint effort by all Community Safety partners, the trend was reversed and the target was exceeded. Over the three years of the Safer Camden Strategy 2005-08, we achieved a 30% reduction in priority crime, which included violent crime and robbery. To make this real for residents we set a goal of reducing overall crime from 51,000 offences per year to 40,000. We also exceeded this target, reducing overall crime to just over 35,000 offences per year. In the past 12 months, Camden achieved the highest percentage reductions in London for priority crime, theft from a person, pick-pocketing and wounding. Crime in the hotspot area of Camden Town was reduced by 17%, just short of the three-year target of 20%. The injection of extra Council and Police resources last September established a visible and re-assuring presence on the high street.</p>				
31.2	Reduce the proportion of adult and young offenders and prolific and other priority offenders who re-offend	189	156	109
<p>Camden's Priority and Prolific Offenders Programme (PPO) is designed to reduce the number of key crimes committed in Camden (specifically burglary, robbery, and vehicle) through targeting those who repeatedly commit these crimes. The 55 PPOs in the scheme are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime in the borough. Over the three years that the scheme has been operating we have reduced re-offending amongst those originally identified as adult PPOs by almost 48%. Although final figures are not yet available, there has also been substantial reductions with those who joined the scheme in the interim years and mid-year numbers indicate an almost 54% reduction in re-offending amongst the new PPOs compared to the previous year. The multi-agency PPO team includes probation, Police and local authority staff and has received national recognition through an article in the Guardian newspaper following the visit from government minister Ed Miliband.</p>				
37.2	Reduce the fear and perception of crime and anti-social behaviour of the population feeling unsafe at night	54%	54%	46%
<p>We put a greater focus on local communities to ensure that residents knew what action was being taken to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour in their area. This includes the <i>QuickComms</i> initiative, which informs residents of positive news stories such as crack house closures, arrests of drug dealers or dispersal areas. To help residents keep themselves, their families and their property safe crime prevention information was sent to residents through Crime Prevention Officers and Safer Neighbourhoods Teams. Leaflets on vehicle crime prevention were also sent out with parking permit renewals through Parking Solutions and district housing offices.</p> <p>As a result, residents report that 54% feel safe in Camden at night and 89% feel safe during the day. According to the 2008 Annual Resident's Survey, overall resident concern over the level of crime is at the same level as 2007, following a steep fall since 2005 (from 52% to 45%). London generally has not seen the same trend and concern about crime in Camden is significantly lower than the London (54%) and inner London (62%) averages.</p>				

32.2	Reduce public perception of local drug dealing and drug use as a problem:	Drug dealing 54% Drug use 49%	Drug dealing 54% Drug use 49%	Drug dealing 54% Drug use 49%
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Our approach to tackling the drug and alcohol issues that fuels much of the crime in Camden is a multi-pronged approach that includes preventative measures, high quality and easily accessible drug and alcohol treatment services. We have a robust enforcement approach for those that refuse to accept the help they need to address their associated criminal and antisocial behaviour. We have linked the activity to ensure that services are delivered in a joined up way to deliver health benefits to those who use drugs and alcohol as well as reducing crime and antisocial behaviour. Our Drug Intervention Programme delivered some of the best results in London in getting people into treatment and through to successful completion. Figures on the number of users that were treated last year are not yet available. However, 82% of those treated successfully completed the programme. In conjunction with the family proceedings courts, we established a family drug and alcohol court that supports misusing parents into treatment and helps better protect children affected by parental substance misuse.

f) Stronger Communities theme

- 3.22 The stronger communities block is made up of eight indicators asked as questions in a variety of resident satisfaction surveys. Unfortunately the majority of these questions/surveys did not happen this year. Of the 2 indicators where the questions were asked both showed improvements on the previous year.
- 3.23 Three of the indicators were questions in the Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) user satisfaction General survey. The BVPI survey was triennial and the last time it was undertaken was 2006/7. The next survey was due in 2009/10 so no data was expected this year. However as part of the government's restructure of the national performance framework all BVPIs have been discontinued. The BVPI surveys have been replaced with the biennial Place Survey. This is due to be conducted for the first time in autumn 2008, following pilots this summer. Many of the old BVPI survey questions are included in the Place Survey – so performance can be mapped and benchmarked – including the three indicators in this stronger communities block.
- 3.24 Three of the other indicators come from the other resident's surveys. While they were chosen in 2006/7 as questions as part of the annual resident's survey, this year they are being asked as part of the social capital survey, and the results will not be available until August.
- 3.25 Despite significant Council investment in the voluntary and community sectors, measures of volunteering rates were disappointingly low in the annual resident survey of 2006/7 (14%). We suspected that there are significant informal activities that residents do not self-define as volunteering. A series of questions on volunteering were asked in a questionnaire sent to Camden talks panel members including what they considered volunteering and if they had taken part in a list of activities they did not consider volunteering. The results found that 47% of those asked had undertaken an activity for someone else in the last 12 months that the government defines as volunteering.
- 3.26 Even though the stronger communities block does not provide much performance information due to the reliance on survey based indicators, work has been going behind the scenes. In July 2007, the Leader of the Council chaired the first meeting of the Social Cohesion Forum (SCF), which brought together a diverse group of individuals with different experiences and perspectives. The forum includes representatives from the public, community and voluntary sectors as well as faith

groups and meets to discuss social cohesion issues in the borough to develop shared understanding and action.

3.27 Over the past year the SCF has considered a number of important topics, including English language, funding of community groups, measuring and understanding cohesion and the Government's preventing violent extremism agenda. The work of the group has been reported to each LSP business meeting. The SCF influenced the English for Speakers of Other Languages Action Plan, helped formulate the borough's line on the Communities and Local Government department's draft guidance on single group funding and engaged directly with central government on the preventing violent extremism work. The SCF also considered Camden's draft social capital survey and will use the results to plan its work for the coming year.

3.28 A borough-wide programme of meetings for councillor-led area forums started in September 2007, representing a significant boost to the decision-making opportunities for local residents. This complements the decision-making and self-help opportunities offered by neighbourhood partnerships for residents living in deprived neighbourhoods.

g) Other areas not covered under the 6 themes

3.29 This section picks up on any indicators that are not immediately caught under the umbrella of the major blocks – in particular decent homes, street cleanliness and recycling.

3.30 The indicator on street cleanliness is part of a wider PI that also includes graffiti, fly-posting and fly-tipping. All four parts of the indicator have improved greatly since 2005-6. Litter and detritus has been reduced from 19% to 13.1%; graffiti has come down from 15% to 9%; fly-posting from 2% to 1%; and fly-tipping from grade 4 (worst grade) to grade 1.

3.31 Recycling services showed increased tonnages for 2007/8 except for the garden waste, which suffered significantly as a result of the improvement works at Regis Road Recycling Centre. Less than half of last year's tonnage for garden waste at Regis Road was yielded this year. This was due to the garden waste facility being unavailable for approximately 6 months while the site was being refurbished. Once the work was completed, garden waste tonnages never regained the levels experienced before the work started, which lead to a lower recycling rate than anticipated.

3.32 Indicators that excelled this year include the following:

OTHER				
Indicators that excelled this year				
Ref. No.	Indicator	Baseline	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Performance
43	Reduction by 2008 in levels of litter and detritus	19%	17%	13.1%

The 2007/08 BV199 figures display a downward trend in all 3 indicators. The most significant reduction is shown in the BV199a indicator for litter and detritus, with litter reducing from 13% to 11% and detritus from 25% to 17% between 2006/07 to 2007/08. This reduced detritus score is the major contributing factor to the improvement in the 2007/08 BV199a score.

The re-allocation of resources to hot-spot areas was key to focusing work in problem areas. Land uses with identified high detritus levels were targeted by 2 new deep-cleansing teams. These teams added to the general street cleansing service of an area, resulting in an increased resource to dig out and wash out detritus accumulations from difficult to reach areas of the streetscape. This re-allocation of resource proved particularly successful in the 3 housing land uses, with detritus levels falling on average by 22%.

4. Full Data Set

4.1 The tables attached set out the detail of performance for the full data set using the assessments outlined below:

Performance	Performance Direction of Travel
Green – meeting or exceeding target	↑ Improving
Amber – within acceptable levels	↔ stable
Red – underperformance of 10% or more and/or at risk of delivery	↓ Decline
Unable to report	Unable to report

REPORT ENDS

WHAT ARE WE MEASURING?			WHERE DID WE START FROM?	HOW ARE WE DOING?			ARE WE IMPROVING?		
Outcome	Indicators		Baseline	2006/07 Annual Performance	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Annual Performance	Against Target	Direction of Travel	
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE									
1	Enjoy and achieve	By 2008 all schools located in the Local Authority districts in receipt of NRF to ensure that at least 50% of pupils achieve level five or above in each of English, maths and science	1.1 English	76.2%	69.4%	72.3%	73.6%	G	↑
			1.2 Maths	66.3%	70.6%	69.5%	69.7%	G	↓
			1.3 Science	62.6%	64%	67.8%	62.3%	A	↓
2	Be Healthy	The percentage annual increase in the number of schools with an approved school travel plan (STP) required to achieve 100 percent STP coverage by March 2010. This should be profiled against the current number of schools with an approved STP in place and the appropriate delivery point on a trajectory, which would achieve 100 percent coverage by 2010	2	46.7%	54.2%	76.7%	66.70%	R	↑
3	Promoting healthy behaviour including healthy eating and physical activity	Percentage of primary schools that achieve the national healthy schools standard (LSPA)	3.1	0%	61%	55%	80.50%	G	↑
		The percentage of 5-16 year olds participating in a minimum of 2 hours high quality PE and school sport within and beyond the curriculum during one complete school year (LSPA)	3.2	69%	72%	80% non stretch 87% stretch	82%	A	↑
4	Improving young people's sexual health and reducing the number of under 18 conceptions	Reduce the number of conceptions to under 18 year olds per 1,000 females aged 15-17 calculated on a calendar year basis	4	44.4	39.6	30.4	37.6	R	↑
5	Providing children and young people with access to activities they enjoy in school and in the community	Percentage of half days missed to all absence - secondary school (LPSA)	5	8.6%	7.7%	7.8%	8.4%	A	↑
6	Providing access to extended services, linked to children's centres and schools which meet the needs of communities	Number of schools offering access to the core offer of extended services	6	11	16	28	36	G	↑
7	Moving beyond consultation with children and young people to ensure that they are actively engaged and involved in decision making	Percentage of schools with a school's council	7	98%	98%	100%	100%	G	↔

WHAT ARE WE MEASURING?			WHERE DID WE START FROM?	HOW ARE WE DOING?			ARE WE IMPROVING?		
Outcome	Indicators		Baseline	2006/07 Annual Performance	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Annual Performance	Against Target	Direction of Travel	
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE									
8	Prevent children and young people from becoming involved in bullying, anti-social behaviour and crime and help those at risk achieve a positive outcome	8.1	The number of young people who have received an Acceptable Behavioural Agreement (ABA) and go on to receive a substantive outcome (Anti-Social Behaviour Order, Charge, Final Warning or reprimand) within a year of receipt of an ABA, as recorded by the police (LPSA)	26	10	28	11	G	↓
		8.2	Reduce the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system, as recorded by the police	196	205	180	224	R	↓
9	Ensure the 14-19 Strategy delivers for all, particularly vulnerable and locally underachieving groups	9.1	Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C including English and Maths	46%	45.7%	47.9%	45.4%	A	↓
		9.2	Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent	55%	54.7%	59%	55.9%	A	↑
10	Building social cohesion, promoting inclusion and tackling inequality	10	Percentage of young people aged 16-19 with learning difficulties / disabilities who are not in education, employment or training	22.4%	8.3%	18%	19.5%	A	↓
11	Develop a childcare strategy to support parents into employment and training	11	Phase 1 & 2 development of children's centres	2 phase 1 centres	1 phase 1 centre	6 phase 2 centres	5 phase 2 centres	A	↑
12	Prevention, earlier intervention and enforcement	12	Percentage of young people given a final warning by police and meeting a relevant risk criteria who are offered help to prevent them re-offending (YJB)	92.3%	100%	100%	100%	G	↔
13	Improve children's services in primary care	13	Percentage of children receiving MMR vaccination rate as measured by CHIA	63%	Data not available	73%	76%	G	↑
14	Improve the achievement of all children and young people	14.1	Percentage of pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving level 4 or above at key stage 2 Maths	72%	72%	78%	75.9%	A	↑
		14.2	Percentage of pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving level 4 or above at key stage 2 English	76%	75.5%	81%	78.2%	A	↑
		14.3	Percentage of 14 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving level 5 or above in English	75%	74.8%	79%	77.4%	A	↑
		14.4	Percentage of 14 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving level 5 or above in Maths	76%	75.7%	79%	74.2%	A	↓

WHAT ARE WE MEASURING?			WHERE DID WE START FROM?	HOW ARE WE DOING?			ARE WE IMPROVING?	
Outcome	Indicators		Baseline	2006/07 Annual Performance	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Annual Performance	Against Target	Direction of Travel
	14.5	Percentage of 14 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving level 5 or above in Science	70%	70.7%	76%	68.6%	A	↓
	14.6	Percentage of pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-G including English and maths	88%	87.5%	91%	87.9%	A	↑
15	15	The number of lone parents who are not engaged in an alternative employment scheme that are helped into sustained employment as a direct result of local authority intervention	28	29	128 (stretch target)	86	R	↑
16	16	The percentage of young people aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training	8.9%	7.1%	8.5%	6.50%	G	↑
17	17.1	Reduce the percentage of children looked after who had three or more placements during the last year	10.2%	9.3%	9.6%	10.80%	R	↓
	17.2	Increase the percentage of children looked after for six months or more who were adopted	9.4%	5.3%	9.5%	12.80%	G	↑

WHAT ARE WE MEASURING?			WHERE DID WE START FROM?	HOW ARE WE DOING?			ARE WE IMPROVING?		
Outcome	Indicators		Baseline	2006/07 Annual Performance	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Annual Performance	Against Target	Direction of Travel	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENTERPRISE									
18	Within each NRF district, for those living in the wards identified by DWP as having the worst initial labour market position (as of February 2004), significantly improve their overall employment rate and the overall employment rate for England	18.1	Within that NRF district a reduction by 2007/08 of at least 2 percentage points in the overall benefits claim rates for those living in the local authority wards identified by DWP as having the worst initial labour market position: Camden	16.3%	15.5%	15%	13.7% (May 2007)	G	↑
		18.2	Within that NRF district a reduction by 2007/08 of at least 2 percentage points in the overall benefits claim rates for those living in the local authority wards identified by DWP as having the worst initial labour market position: Kilburn and St. Pancras & Somers Town	25%	23.6%	22.8%	22.8%	G	↑
19		19.1	Within that NRF district a reduction by 2007/08 of at least 2 percentage points in the difference between the overall benefits claimant rate for England and the overall rate for the local authority wards with the worst initial labour market position: Kilburn and St. Pancras & Somers Town vs. England	11.3%	9.3%	9.3%	11.45%	R	↓
20	Reduce worklessness (identified priority groups)	20.1	Increase the number of unemployed people supported into employment	0		419	801	G	↑
		20.2	Increase the overall employment rate	62.8%	64.5%	63.5%	66.7% (Oct06-Sept07)	G	↑
		20.3	Reduce the overall economically inactive rate	31.6%	31.6%	30%	28.6% (Oct06-Sept07)	G	↑
21	Reduce worklessness inequality by targeting priority groups	21.1	Reduce the unemployment rate in the most deprived neighbourhoods (St.Pancras & Somerstown; Kilburn; Kings Cross; Regents Park; Kentish Town; Gospel Oak; Cantelowes; Camden with Primrose Hill; Haverstock)	8.1%	8.1%	6.5%	5.14% (April 2008)	G	↑
		21.2	Reduce the unemployment rate amongst young people (16-24)	17.2%	17.2%	15.2%	10.40% (April 2008)	G	↑
		21.3	Increase the BME employment rate	49.3%	49.3%	50.0%	49.3% (2004/05)	A	↔
		21.4	Reduce the percentage of residents without qualifications	8.9%	8.9%	7.5%	14.6%	R	↓
		21.5	Increase the percentage of residents with NVQ2 and above qualifications	68.6%	68.6%	69.5%	66.1%	R	↑

