

*things are changing in county durham*



**County Durham Partnership**

**Local Area  
Agreement**

**2008-2011**

**Third Submission**

**28<sup>th</sup> March 2008**

*working in partnership to deliver the local area agreement*

## Background

Work to develop a new Local Area Agreement (LAA) for County Durham started early in 2007. The open and inclusive method that we have taken drew heavily on the approach that had been successfully adopted by partners to develop the first LAA, which was signed by partners and Ministers in March 2006.

The first LAA was welcomed by partners as an opportunity to ensure a shared understanding of national priorities and develop a shared clarity of thinking around our local priorities. It was also seen as a catalyst for change - setting the scene for a new integrated approach to local service delivery with more power and influence given to local people.

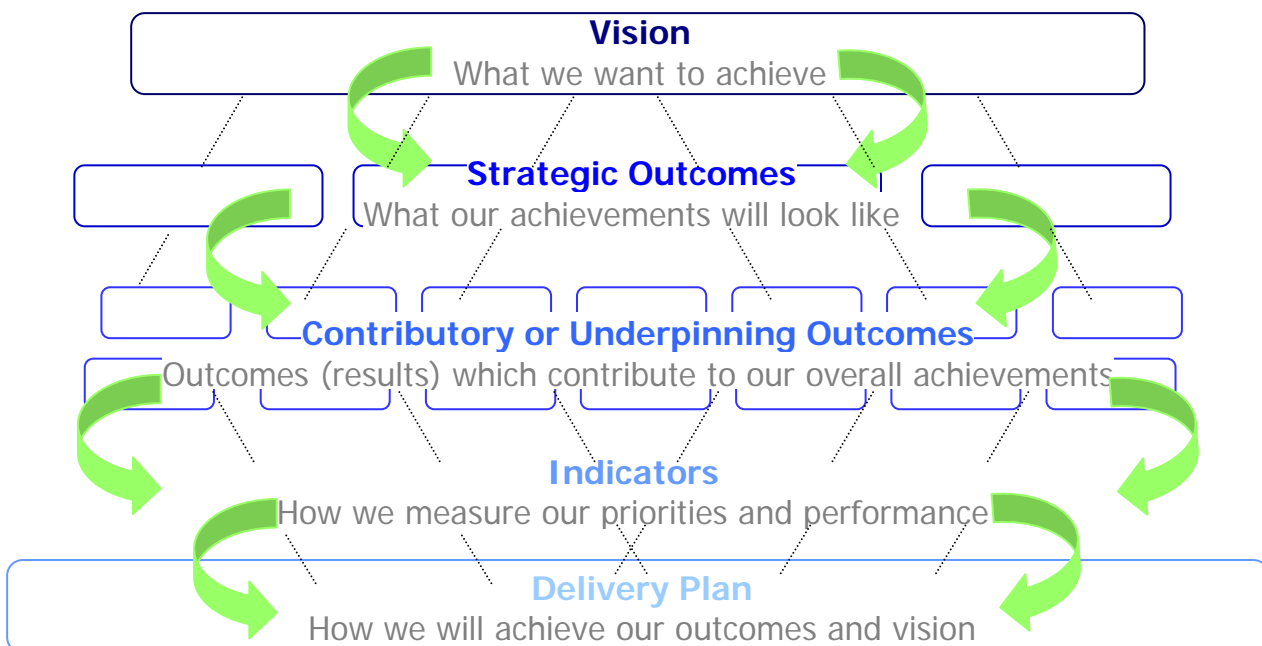
At the heart of our first LAA was a shared desire to make a real difference, particularly in the most deprived areas of the County, to establish sustainable improvements in services and to improve access to those services. Through a new approach we aimed to promote thriving and inclusive communities, ensure that local people have more say in how services are run and improve the public's satisfaction with their local area.

These key aspirations still hold strong today and have been carried forward in the development of our new LAA.

## Key Themes

Through the development process some important themes have emerged. We want County Durham to be a place where people are healthy and safe, able to enjoy and achieve, whilst making a positive contribution and enjoying economic well-being. We recognise that people's physical surroundings make an important contribution to their quality of life and feelings of safety and well-being, so the LAA priorities also focus on things like decent, affordable housing, a cleaner, greener environment and accessible transport.

## The Outcomes Framework for County Durham



The Outcomes Framework for County Durham sets out the structure for our Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS), LAA and Delivery Plan and demonstrates that there is a hierarchy of performance indicators which feature at all levels of the framework.

## Outcomes and Indicators

Across the themes we have developed a hierarchy of outcomes and indicators which demonstrates how our strategy hangs together and clearly maps out the interdependencies and relationships between themes, outcomes and indicators.

It is important to explain that we have indicators sitting at all levels within our outcomes framework, again demonstrating relationships between outcomes. Some indicators are about measuring long-term outcomes, some about short-term contributory outcomes and some about delivery of services.

For example, one of our key priority outcomes is 'Healthy Life Expectancy', the outcomes framework clearly shows that this is linked to the contributory outcomes around Reducing Death Rates, Increased Physical Well-being, Increased Mental Well-being and Vulnerable People being Supported and Protected. It was felt however that NI 137 'Healthy Life Expectancy at 65' is a long term indicator, which is our overall aim, and is measured in the SCS, but that the contributory outcomes and the associated indicators around mortality, substance and alcohol misuse were the key indicators to be included in our LAA. When we look towards delivery planning we will see indicators around delivery of services, such as smoking cessation, promotion of healthy eating and weight control being used to measure what we deliver in order to have an impact on both LAA and SCS outcomes and indicators.

## Principles

The new LAA is underpinned by a number of important principles, which have also guided our decision-making. These are:

- Place shaping – everything we do should contribute to our Vision of the kind of place we want County Durham to be, and what makes it different and unique from other places;
- Gap narrowing – we want to reduce inequalities between different parts of the county and different sections of the community; whilst ensuring that County Durham performs at least as well as the rest of the country
- Equal and inclusive – working to ensure that all individuals and communities are equally valued and treated fairly with services that are accessible and relevant to their needs;
- Sustainability – we want everything we do to have long lasting benefits for ourselves and future generations and to ensure that we don't improve some issues or areas at the expense of others; this includes looking at the particular needs, for example of rural areas, and the impact each of our actions may have on other areas of work or on particular geographic communities or communities of interest;
- Aspirations – we recognise that in achieving our Vision we should aim to excel in certain fields, setting challenging but realistic goals, so that County Durham is known for its outstanding successes.

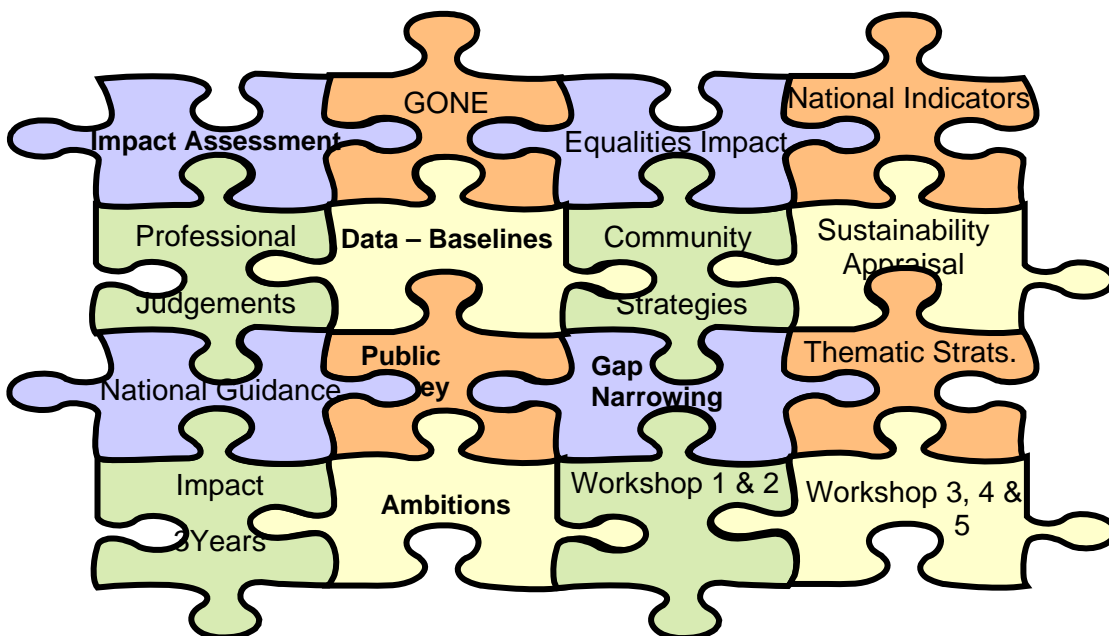
## Developing the Outcomes Framework

The Partnership has taken an inclusive and evidence based approach to agree the priorities and outcomes for SCS and the LAA, with the work being carried out through a single integrated process, involving a wide range of stakeholders from statutory, voluntary and business organisations and existing partnerships. This approach has particularly embraced the input of the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS). It has been acknowledged that “all partners are responsible for effective VCS involvement whether through governance, service delivery or social capital” and the Partnership Board has agreed that the Third Sector (VCS) Infrastructure bodies need to be funded to strengthen the VCS’ ability to fulfil their role in the LAA.

The overall aim of the process has been to present robust evidence from a wide variety of sources including statistical data, research findings, views from Government, professional judgement and survey results. Then through a continuous process of debate and discussion reach a consensus on a framework of outcomes which partners believe will bring about long term change.

Initially, a great number of outcomes were included and in order to further prioritise and refine the framework a number of methods were applied. This involved testing each suggested outcome in terms of its impact on other outcomes being considered, its impact on sustainability, its impact on equality and diversity and also the breadth of consensus emerging about the importance of the issue. By fitting together all of these pieces of information, partners were more easily able to recognise the best likely combination of outcomes which would create the right picture for the future of County Durham.

This information was used to build up a rich picture of priority needs and aspirations in County Durham.



To support the process a number of workshops were held:

- Block Leads and LSP representatives – 18 July 2007
- Partner’s Workshop 1 – 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2007
- Partner’s Workshop 2 – 1<sup>st</sup> November 2007
- Block Leads and LSP representatives – 21 November 2007
- Partner’s Workshop 3 – 11<sup>th</sup> December 2007
- Partner’s Workshop 4 – 29<sup>th</sup> January 2008
- Partner’s Workshop 5 – 11<sup>th</sup> March 2008

At the first workshop we brought together partner’s existing strategies and plans which were already in place for County Durham (such as the county and district Sustainable Community Strategies, Economic Strategy and Children & Young People’s Plan). During July we then identified all of the existing priorities from these strategies and plans.

On 18th July, at a meeting of the Lead Officers from each of the existing LAA Blocks (Block Leads) and representatives from each of the eight Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs), existing priorities were reviewed and the seven key themes of our Outcomes Framework were established to sit alongside our existing principles of: improving access to services, gap narrowing, supporting sustainable service improvements and improving satisfaction with the local area.

Work on the existing priorities was then added to the framework and it was agreed by the Partnership Board on 16th August 2007.

We continued to gather data during August and September before holding the first of four workshops on 2nd October 2007. Again the proposed Outcomes Framework was considered; groups were asked “Are the themes, outcomes and indicators right?” before trying to get a feel of the collective ambitions for the county by looking at trajectories with the question is our current performance good enough to achieve our vision?

The second workshop was held on 1st November 2007 with an agenda that included; reviewing strategic outcomes & indicators, focusing on contributory outcomes & indicators, discussing demographic & geographic differences and how we need to focus future work on addressing the causes not the symptoms.

On 21st November 2007 LSPs and Block Leads came together again to highlight any key omissions from the Outcomes Framework, identify and discuss emerging priorities for the new SCS and LAA and to capture the most pressing priorities for the county from 2008-2011.

Following this workshop a comprehensive Outcomes Framework was developed which mapped out all of the outcomes and indicators that we are trying to address in the county. Please see below:

Theme:				
Strategic Outcome	Strategic Indicator(s)	Contributory Outcome	Contributory Indicator(s)	Gap Narrowing Indicator(s)

Under each of the themes the Partnership has identified at least one high level outcome and the key things that need to be achieved to make a difference. These are supported by contributory outcomes, which are more short term in focus, and the specific actions, which will lead to the achievement of our goals. Detailed delivery plans will be developed by partners, based on evidence of the kind of interventions that will bring about the change that is needed, addressing causes rather than symptoms and including the views of service users and the wider community, in agreeing what needs to be done.

From the overarching Outcomes Framework we used the evidence gathered from the items below to identify emerging priority indicators:

- The 8 Community Strategies
- Professional judgments
- Data – baselines and trajectories
- National guidance
- A sustainability appraisal
- An impact Assessment
- An equalities impact assessment
- Public surveys
- The need for gap narrowing
- Thematic strategies
- Potential impact over 3 years
- Ambitions
- Advice from Government Office
- The National Indicators Set

At this stage there were 38 national Indicators, 16 mandatory indicators and 4 local indicators. We then used these emerging priorities as the basis of workshop 3 on 11th December 2007, where we aimed to get as much agreement as possible on the 'up to 35' priorities and local indicators to go into our LAA. Recommendations were received to add, change or remove indicators, as well as any gaps identified.

Through the strong evidence base used we developed a consensus of opinion on the most pressing priorities, and in addition it was agreed that the focus would be on 'thinking upstream' and being proactive to address the causes of problems, rather than the symptoms. It was also agreed that the new Sustainable Community Strategy would capture the long-term preventative measures we wish to establish, to make sure our LAA focuses on the areas where we need to make an immediate impact.

At workshop 3 partners looked at the emerging priorities and considered gaps and duplicates. A revised list of priorities (30 + 16 + 3 Local) was then considered by the County Durham Partnership on 17 December 2008. The Partnership agreed where additional work was needed to fill any outstanding gaps or overlaps and the final list of LAA indicators, for submission to government was agreed at the County Durham Partnership Board meeting on 17 January 2008.

At workshop 4 partner we asked to consider the vision and principles, and looked at identifying key partners and target setting.

At workshop 5 partners we asked to consider quality of life issues for inclusion in the SCS and asked target for inclusion in the LAA.

The process partners have been through to agree the LAA priorities is part of an ongoing debate on the future of County Durham to close the quality of life gap, align collaboration and build delivery chains as recommended in the 2007 Regeneration Inspection report by the Audit Commission.

## LAA Priority Indicators

<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	
NI 121 Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75	1
NI 122 Mortality from all cancers at ages under 75	2
NI119 Self reported measure of overall people's health and wellbeing	3
NI 40 Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment	4
Harm caused by alcohol	Local
NI 55 Obesity among primary school children in reception year	Local
NI 56 Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6	5
% / Number of residents participating in physical exercise	Local
NI 123 Stopping smoking	6
NI 112 Under 18 conception rate	7
Number of people with a mental health problem progressing from employment support into education, training, volunteering and employment	Local
NI 125 Achieving independence for older people through rehabilitation / intermediate care.	8
NI 141 Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living	9
<b>Safe</b>	
NI 20 Assault with injury crime rate	10
NI 32 Repeat Incidents of Domestic Violence	Local
NI 30 Re-offending rate of Prolific and priority offenders	11
NI 111 First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 - 17	Local
NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour	TBC
NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti social behaviour and crime by police and the local council	TBC
NI 47 People killed or seriously injured on road traffic accidents	Local
<b>Achieve</b>	
NI 79 Achievement of a level 2 qualification by the age of 19	12
NI 117 16-18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment	13
NI 164 Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 3 or higher	14
<b>Economic Wellbeing</b>	
NI 171 New business registration rate	15
NI 151 Overall Employment rate (working-age)	16
NI 166 Median earnings of employees in the area	17
NI 173 Flows on to incapacity benefits from employment	18
NI 152 Working age people on out of work benefits	19
<b>Positive Contribution</b>	
NI 23 Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity	20
NI 4 % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality	21
NI 6 Participation in regular volunteering	22
NI 110 Young Peoples participation in positive activities	23
<b>Physical Place</b>	
NI 195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting)	24
NI 196 Improved Levels of street and environmental cleanliness - fly tipping	Local
NI 158 % non-decent council homes	25
NI 155 Affordable homes delivered (gross)	26
NI 187 Tackling fuel poverty – % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating	27
NI 156 Number of Households living in Temporary Accommodation	28
NI 154 Net number of Additional Homes	29
NI175 Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling	30
NI 186 Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area	31
NI 192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	32
NI 191 Residual household waste per household	33
NI 188 Planning to Adapt to climate change	34

The 16 statutory education and early years indicators are listed over the page.

<b>Statutory Education and Early Years Indicators</b>	
<b>NI 93</b> Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	<b>1</b>
<b>NI 94</b> Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	<b>2</b>
<b>NI 95</b> Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3	<b>3</b>
<b>NI 96</b> Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3	<b>4</b>
<b>NI 97</b> Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4	<b>5</b>
<b>NI 98</b> Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4	<b>6</b>
<b>NI 73</b> Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 Threshold)	<b>7</b>
<b>NI 99</b> Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	<b>8</b>
<b>NI 100</b> Looked after children reaching level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2	<b>9</b>
<b>NI 74</b> Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3 (Threshold)	<b>10</b>
<b>NI 75</b> Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (Threshold)	<b>11</b>
<b>NI 101</b> Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths)	<b>12</b>
<b>NI 105</b> The Special Education Needs (SEN)/ Non SEN gap – achieving 5 A* - C GCSE inc. English and Maths threshold	<b>13</b>
<b>NI 83</b> Achievement at level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3	<b>14</b>
<b>NI 72</b> Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy	<b>15</b>
<b>NI 92</b> Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest	<b>16</b>

## Outcomes Framework

### Introduction

The following section provides the ‘story of place’ for County Durham; it provides general information about the county’s places and its people. For each theme of the Outcomes Framework it outlines; the strategic outcome/s to be included in the LAA and their importance in County Durham; the strategic indicator(s) to be included in the LAA; the contributory outcomes; and the contributory indicators to be included in the LAA; and the rationale for inclusion in the LAA.

### Diagram of Outcomes Framework (To follow)

This figure shows how the key themes, strategic and contributory outcomes link together and the impact that each element of the framework has on other elements, for example improvements to overall health and well-being will impact positively on individuals’ capacity to enjoy and achieve, and may lead to economic benefits for people whose health problems have been a barrier to opportunity.

### County Durham: Place and People

County Durham extends from the North Sea heritage coast in the east to the high moors of the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the west. It is a large geographic area covering 223,000 hectares (862 square miles) and is bordered by the major conurbations of Tyne and Wear to the north and Tees Valley to the south. Most of the county is rural in nature, with settlement patterns centred on 12 major towns and over 300 other small towns and villages, many of them former colliery villages. The City of Durham is the county’s most significant centre, with a population of 37,000, and its Cathedral and Castle are recognised as one of the country’s few World Heritage Sites. Recent research has shown that 79% of residents live in one of the 12 major towns.



The county has a population of just under 500,000 and there are 207,000 households. The population has been declining over the past 30 years (by around 5% over that period) but latest sub-national population projections forecast that the population will remain relatively stable over the next twenty years. However, the county's age profile, like most areas, is set to change dramatically. By 2010 a sharp fall in the number of young people is predicted along with a significant rise in older age groups. There is a projected 84% increase in the number of people aged over 85 years by 2021 and many will require social care support.

The economic history of the county, its agricultural heritage and the development of coal mining in particular, have shaped and defined the cultural tradition of the county and its many communities. The county's people have a strong sense of identity with the county and with their town/village, and there is a distinctive local culture and sense of community, particularly in the smaller settlements. Due to the settlement patterns in the county there are many communities that experience problems of remoteness and this highlights the importance of effective communication and transportation systems.

According to the 2001 census black and minority ethnic people represent around 1% of the population with the three largest groups being Irish, Indian and Chinese. This percentage has increased over recent years, particularly taking account of migrant workers from Eastern European countries, such as Poland, Lithuania and Latvia. Currently the total is estimated to be around 2% of the population. There is also a significant population of Gypsies and Travellers who are settled or migrant and, as with some of the newer migrant workers, mapping accurate numbers is an important task for many organisations in the county.

Many parts of the county have significant levels of deprivation. Around one third of the population live in areas, which are judged amongst the 30% most deprived nationally. The high levels of deprivation are mainly concentrated in East Durham, North West Durham and around the Bishop Auckland/ Crook & Willington area.

The overall health of the population is poor compared with the national picture and inequalities in health remain persistent and pervasive. Inequalities in opportunity, lifestyle choices and access to services all contribute to differences in health outcomes.

Crime in County Durham has been steadily decreasing and there is a strong track record of working in partnership to tackle and reduce crime and provide public reassurance. However, evidence shows that crime, and in particular anti-social behaviour, is a major concern for local people. Partners need to consolidate their efforts to address this as well as focusing on some specific issues which impact on personal and public safety, such as domestic abuse and persistent and prolific offenders. Misuse of alcohol and drugs also impacts negatively on the quality of life for County Durham communities and is a key issue for partners to tackle, because success would contribute to the achievement of many of our desired outcomes.

The gap in economic performance between County Durham and the regional/national economies is widening. The long-term decline of traditional industries has created an economic, social and environmental legacy in parts of the county and globalisation pressures have impacted on the sustainability of some of the inward investment which replaced those jobs. Our Gross Value Added per capita – an important measure of economic output – is amongst the lowest in the UK.

But though the challenge is a significant one, we are making good progress in a number of key areas, for example:

- educational attainment levels are improving;
- there are increasing numbers in the labour force qualified to Level 2 or above, able to compete for and obtain employment;
- business survival rates, at both one and three years, now exceed the national average.

And we have some world class economic assets upon which to build – including Durham City, the University of Durham and NetPark, a key science and technology development, which has further growth potential. In the field of tourism and culture there are outstanding resources which can be taken to a higher level, the World Heritage site in Durham City, Beamish Museum and the tourism potential represented by the North Pennines AONB. Support for heritage and culture is not only important from an economic aspect, but is also seen as key to the delivery of our Enjoy, Achieve and Physical Place themes, by raising aspirations and supporting learning, as well as enhancing the quality of the environment.

While attainment levels are improving, the county still faces problems of low aspirations and underachievement and there are significant gaps between the attainment levels achieved in different geographic areas of the county and between vulnerable groups and others. An all encompassing response is needed to tackle the wide range of factors, such as poverty, parental attitudes to learning, the quality of the learning environment and perceived lack of employment opportunities, that impact on this situation.

However there are many positives to build on. GCSE results for 2006 improved above the national average for the third year running and there have been impressive improvements in the results achieved by Looked after Children and Gypsy and Roma Travellers. School attendance continues to improve and Durham County Council has attained Beacon Status for school improvement. In addition partners have delivered a wide range of successful opportunities for young people to access cultural, sports and leisure opportunities to support learning, help them develop their talents and enjoy the benefits of participation. For instance:

- Cultural Hubs Durham pilot, linking young people into cultural ‘treasures’ of the region;
- Increased take up of extra curricular sport;
- Arts strategy for Looked After Children;
- High level of varied accreditation achieved through the Youth Service;
- Co-ordination of Social Inclusion Programme partnership engaged 6,500 young people in constructive activities in 2006/07.

Partners in County Durham have long recognised that the development of strong, sustainable communities cannot take place if residents are not given the opportunity to participate in decision-making and make a positive contribution to improving the place where they live. (County Durham Strategic Vision, February 2004). The voluntary and community sector has an essential role to play in bringing community voices into partnership and agency working, building social capital in communities and delivering accessible services. The Partnership has agreed to develop a VCS Infrastructure Investment Plan as a formal framework showing the sector’s role in outcomes delivery as well as its wider role and functions.

Community survey work has shown cleaner streets as a consistently high priority for local people. There are considerable gaps in performance across the County despite good progress in recent

years. The issue impacts on people's perception of their area as a good place to live and enhances feelings of safety and well-being. Improvements to the quality of the built environment bring similar benefits and the overall attractiveness of an area can be a factor in attracting business investment. During 2005/06 partnership working through the Urban and Rural Renaissance Initiative saw the completion of 27 improvement schemes in major centres, smaller towns and villages and neighbourhoods and the achievement of a Gold National Award for partnership in the Green Apple Awards.

A sufficient supply of good quality, affordable housing is a key element in the development of strong, sustainable communities. There are a number of housing market features in County Durham which demand an effective response from partners if housing needs are to be met.

These are:

- Population projections show a potential increase in Durham's population of around 20,000 over the next 20 years, mainly as a result of 'in-migration.' Demographic changes mean that the percentage of older person and single person households are likely to increase substantially.
- An emerging affordability crisis, with house prices rising dramatically between 2001 and 2006, while average income levels have not increased at the same rate as the North East as a whole.
- The type of housing available is concentrated around terraced and semi detached properties, with a shortage of flats and detached houses. A better balance of house types is needed to reflect people's aspirations and needs.
- The population is diverse in terms of its housing needs and there are specific groups in danger of discrimination and exclusion, such as disabled people, younger and older people and people from minority ethnic backgrounds.

Linked to poor quality housing, fuel poverty affects the most vulnerable people in County Durham, with consequent effects on mortality (cold related deaths), health of vulnerable groups, eg children with asthma, bronchial problems and economic well-being as people are forced to spend a higher proportion of their household income to maintain a level of warmth consistent with health and well-being.

Accessibility is at the forefront of transport issues in the county, reflecting its rural nature and the fact that there are many deprived areas with low levels of car ownership and high dependence on public transport. At the same time road transport impacts heavily on carbon dioxide emissions and increased car use impacts on the quality of the environment and the health of our communities. We need to build on achievements such as the development of Park and Ride facilities for Durham City and the expansion of community transport schemes to create a sustainable, integrated transport system and to promote changes in travel habits. The partnership acknowledge the congestion issues in Durham City, and that Durham County Council are currently preparing a business case.

Partners in County Durham recognise that there is more scientific evidence than ever before that human activity is changing the world's climate in a way which is seriously threatening the environment, societies and economies. There is a need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to contribute to UK and global targets. Measures which help to reduce emissions include improving energy efficiency, using renewable energy, reducing transport emissions, improving industrial processes and emissions control and reducing biodegradable waste going to landfill. However

even if greenhouse gas emissions are significantly reduced the balance of scientific evidence strongly suggests that the UK's climate is still likely to change over the next 100 years with trends towards hotter, drier summers, milder wetter winters and an increased frequency of extreme weather. Therefore we must take action to adapt and address the risks posed by a changing climate, while continuing to reduce the human contribution. It is recognised that measures to tackle greenhouse gas emissions will bring other direct environmental benefits, such as improved resource efficiency and reduced air pollution.

Two Multi Area Agreements (MAAs) will impact on County Durham: Tyne and Wear and Tees Valley. Whereas the LAA defines the priorities for a local area over three years, MAAs cover a wider geographical area and generally a longer time frame. MAAs should be more than an aggregation of LAA outcomes and the two are complementary not hierarchical, however negotiations should be aligned with those of relevant LAAs.

Key principles have been identified as informing the linkages between LAAs and MAAs:

- Economic activity delivered through LAAs and LSPs will ensure that the City Region outcomes and priorities are delivered
- The MAA will ensure local authorities and their partners rise to the new challenge of a statutory economic duty – and lever resources in accordingly.

Analysis has shown that potential shared indicators between the MAAs and County Durham's LAA are:

- NI 151 Overall Employment rate (working-age) (presently included in the County Durham LAA)
- NI 152 Working age people on out of work benefits (presently included in the County Durham LAA)
- NI 164 Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 3 or higher (presently included in the County Durham LAA)
- NI 175 Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling (presently included in the County Durham LAA)

It is against this background that County Durham Partnership wants to deliver its Vision and the outcomes which it believes will bring about improvements in the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of County Durham and its communities.

## Theme: Health and Wellbeing

The people of County Durham experience some of the worst health of any area in England. Life expectancy for women is 79.6 years and for men 75.7 years, compared with 81.1 and 76.9 for England as a whole. There are also inequalities across the county. The gap is closing for men, but not for women. The causes of this are complex, but include socio-economic and environmental factors as well as individual lifestyle factors – which can be connected. As well as outcomes specifically related to health and wellbeing, which are set out below, it is recognised that outcomes within other themes will also have a significant impact by tackling the economic, environmental, social and educational factors which contribute to health inequalities.

		LAA Indicators		
SCS Strategic Outcome & Indicator	SCS Contributory Outcomes	Indicators to be included in the LAA		
<p>All residents lead long and healthy lives</p> <p><u>Strategic Indicator:</u> Healthy Life expectancy at age 65 (NI 137)</p>	Reduce death rates	NI 121 Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75	<b>1</b>	
		NI 122 Mortality from all cancers at age under 75	<b>2</b>	
	Increased number of residents enjoy physical wellbeing		NI 119 Self reported measure of people's overall health and wellbeing	<b>3</b>
			NI 40 Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment	<b>4</b>
			Reducing harm caused by alcohol	<b>Local</b>
			Obesity among primary school children in reception year (NI 55)	<b>Local</b>
			NI 56 Obesity among primary school children in year 6	<b>5</b>
			%/Number of residents participating in physical exercise	<b>Local</b>
			NI 123 Stopping smoking	<b>6</b>
			NI 112 Under 18 conception rate	<b>7</b>
	Increased number of residents enjoy mental wellbeing		Number of people with a mental health problem progressing from employment support into education, training, volunteering and employment	<b>Local</b>
	Vulnerable people are supported and protected		NI 125 Achieving independence for older people through rehabilitation / intermediate care	<b>8</b>
			NI 141 Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living	<b>9</b>

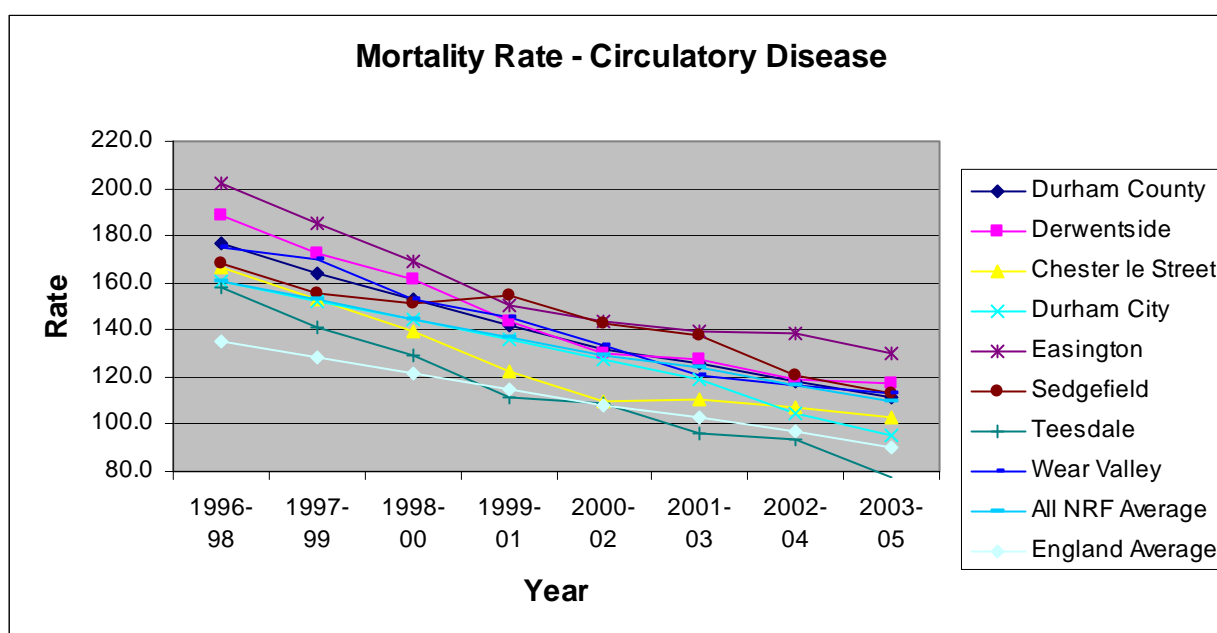
### LAA Indicator: NI 121 Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75

The mortality rate per 100,000 population from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75 is falling in County Durham, however this rate is still above that of England. This indicator is cross cutting and directly impacted upon by other indicators in this LAA such as obesity, alcohol misuse and physical exercise. This indicator was identified as a priority across our partners, and highlighted through the impact assessment and sustainability appraisal that was undertaken.

This indicator links to the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Better Health, Fairer Health.

## Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75, per 100,000 population

Authority	Year							
	1996-98	1997-99	1998-00	1999-01	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05
Durham County	177.1	164.3	153.1	141.8	131.6	125.8	117.8	111.1
Derwentside	188.2	172.2	161.3	143.5	129.8	127.3	119.3	117.4
Chester le Street	166.3	153.1	139.0	122.5	109.5	110.9	107.2	103.1
Durham City	160.2	152.3	144.9	136.0	127.8	119.4	104.6	95.5
Easington	202.1	184.8	169.5	150.8	143.8	139.4	138.7	130.3
Sedgefield	168.6	155.4	151.1	155.0	143.0	137.6	120.7	113.4
Teesdale	157.9	141.2	128.8	111.6	108.5	96.0	93.4	77.2
Wear Valley	175.2	170.1	152.7	145.1	133.7	120.5	116.8	113.0
All NRF Average	160.4	152.6	144.5	136.7	129.6	124.1	116.9	109.7
England Average	135.4	128.5	121.8	114.5	108.2	102.8	96.7	90.4



(Data source: [www.fti.communities.gov.uk](http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk) data collected 02.01.08)

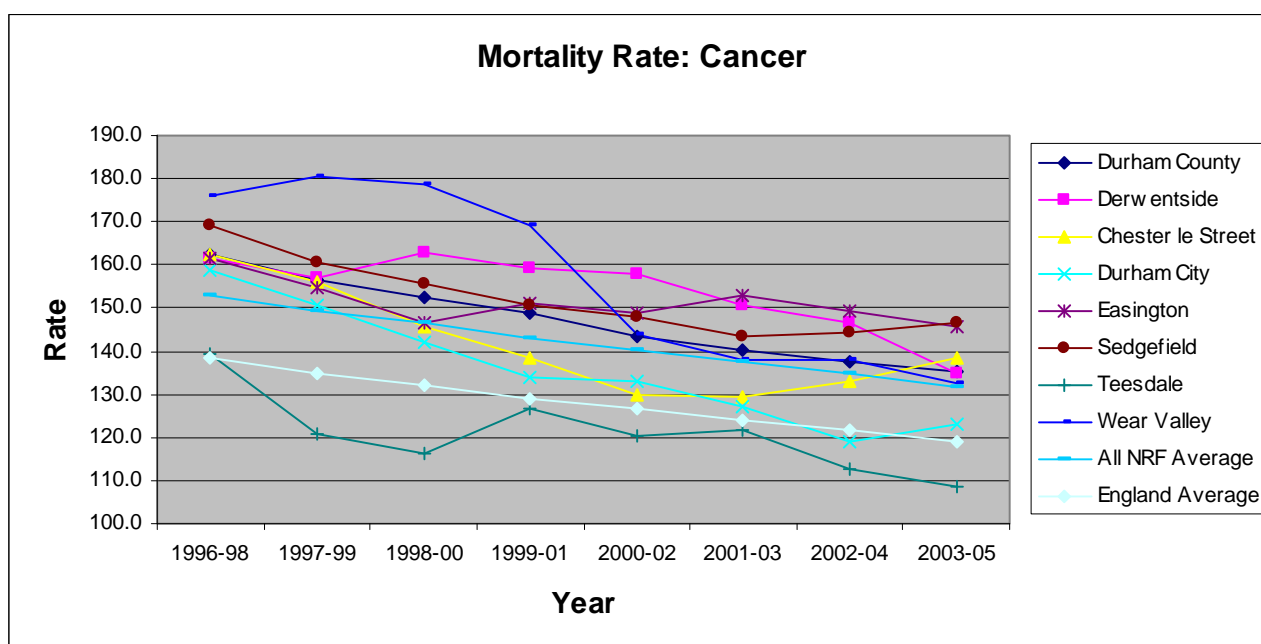
### LAA Indicator: NI 122 Mortality from all cancers at ages under 75

Mortality rates, per 100,000 population from all cancers at ages under 75 is slowly falling in County Durham, however from the table below you can see that the rate for County Durham is 16.3 per 100,000 higher by than England, this is a major concern for our partners, as they have identified this indicator as a priority, and it was highlighted through the sustainability appraisal that was undertaken.

This indicator links to the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Better Health, Fairer Health

## NI 122 Mortality from all cancers at ages under 75, per 100,000 population

Authority	Year							
	1996-98	1997-99	1998-00	1999-01	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05
Durham County	162.5	156.6	152.3	149.0	143.2	140.4	137.6	135.3
Derwentside	161.4	157.1	162.8	159.3	158.1	150.8	146.8	134.6
Chester le Street	162.4	155.9	145.9	138.5	129.8	129.3	133.1	138.5
Durham City	158.6	150.5	141.9	134.0	133.2	127.2	118.9	123.0
Easington	161.3	154.6	146.8	151.0	148.8	153.0	149.4	145.8
Sedgefield	169.0	160.6	155.7	150.6	148.0	143.5	144.1	146.4
Teesdale	139.5	120.8	116.3	126.6	120.4	121.7	112.8	108.8
Wear Valley	176.0	180.3	178.6	169.4	143.7	137.8	138.2	132.6
All NRF Average	152.8	149.4	146.4	142.8	140.3	137.4	134.6	131.5
England Average	138.4	134.9	132.0	128.8	126.5	124.0	121.6	119.0



(Data source: [www.fti.communities.gov.uk](http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk) data collected 02.01.08)

### LAA Indicator: NI119 Self reported measure of overall people's health and wellbeing

This indicator has been selected as it cuts across all of the other themes within the SCS, particularly around economic well being, achievement and safety. It also cuts across all the other health and wellbeing LAA priorities and will provide a good measure of how tackling specific health factors will make a difference to overall health and well being in the county.

### LAA Indicator: NI 40 Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment

### LAA Indicator: Harm caused by alcohol (Exact measure still being examined)

Alcohol and substance misuse are viewed as a major cross cutting indicators by the partnership, with direct correlations to issues surrounding all of themes within the framework. It is identified that these issues impact upon, offending rate, crime, domestic violence and anti-social behaviour. There are direct correlations to health issues and incidents of fire.

### Drugs

During 2005/06 the Home Office commissioned Glasgow University to undertake research to determine an estimate for problematic drug users (PDUs) in County Durham and the North East.

This information provided an estimate of 1,793 based on Opiates and/or Crack Cocaine users, stimulants and other drugs are regularly used by others within County Durham on top of this figure.

The targets set out within the LAA are based on a local refinement and more recent understanding of the issues as they pertain to Durham for opiate and crack cocaine users.

- Durham referrals are in line with national and regional averages for General Practice (GP) referral and 'Other' referrals yet are significantly higher for Self referral and significantly lower for Criminal Justice Service (CJS) referrals.
- Overall there is an under representation of females compared with that of males although Durham is in line with regional and national figures
- Against both regional and national comparators There is an over representation for the 18-24 year olds for both 'Other' and Criminal Justice referral routes.
- When looking at referral by main substance, cannabis has a higher representation of referral by GP and 'Other' than both regional and national comparators. This may be masking alcohol referral prior to the establishment of County Durham's Community Alcohol Service.
- Against regional and national figures on injecting status: of those PDUs coming into treatment, more are currently injecting and fewer have never injected, which may indicate that injecting is more common place in County Durham than elsewhere or that we have more success in attracting this group into treatment.
- The number of those accessing treatment from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities in Durham is in line with regional profiles, but significantly lower than national profiles.
- In terms of main drug of use, other than a slight under representation of crack, County Durham is in line with both regional and national distributions.
- Overall retention rates are higher in County Durham than both regional and national figures.
- The proportion of referrals from Drug Intervention Programmes (DIP) and CJS are lower than both the regional and national figures.

The target set out in the LAA is based upon this estimation of PDUs and getting them into effective treatment.

The Local Government User Satisfaction Survey (LGUSS) results in 2006/07 show that the % of people perceiving drug use/drug dealing as a problem is higher in Durham (41%) compared to the regional average (37%). We recognise that drug related offending is an issue for the county. The level of serious acquisitive crime is higher in Easington than other districts. Other theft, handling and shoplifting (drug-related offences) are particular issues in Wear Valley and fluctuate in other districts.

These indicators link directly to the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Better Health, Fairer Health, County Durham DAAT's Annual Treatment Plan submission to the NTA, the National Drugs Strategy 'Drugs protecting families and communities' and the National Community Safety Plan 2008-11.

## **Alcohol**

There is a great deal of evidence identifying harm caused by alcohol as an issue for County Durham:

- Alcohol specific admissions for the under 18s in Easington and Durham City, and for males and females in Sedgfield, Derwentside and Easington are significantly worse than the average for England;
- Estimates of harmful drinking and binge drinking are significantly worse than the average for England with hazardous drinking estimates significantly worse in Durham City;



- Alcohol specific female mortality is significantly worse in Derwentside than the average for England;
- 24% of adults are estimated to binge drink.

The % of respondents who perceived people being drunk or rowdy in public places as a problem is slightly lower (30%) than the regional average (32%), according to the LGUSS 06/07.

These indicators link directly to the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Better Health, Fairer Health, the National Drugs Strategy, the National Alcohol Harm Strategy, and the National Community Safety Plan 2008-11.

This indicator is currently being developed and a baseline established.

### **LAA Indicator: % / Number of residents participating in physical exercise**

People's health and wellbeing are heavily impacted by lifestyle choices, with particular issues around, smoking, diet, alcohol misuse and lack of exercise. The prevalence of obesity among the adult population is significantly higher than the national average and an estimated one in ten people in the county take no physical exercise.

There are seven Community Sport Networks (CSN) being developed in the county. Each CSN has developed an action plan and are being supported by the County Sport Partnership, Durham Sport. Increasing participation in physical activity is an integral part of the CSN's.

The inclusion of this indicator rather than the sports related indicators from the national indicator set, was taken as this is indicator aligns with the overall principles of the LAA, as it is inclusive than the measurement of adult participation in sport, or children's participation in high quality PE. This indicator is currently being developed and a baseline established.

Work has started to bring all partners together in County Durham from health, sport and other sectors to develop a new Physical Activity Strategy for the county.

### **LAA Indicator: NI 112 Under 18 Conception Rate**

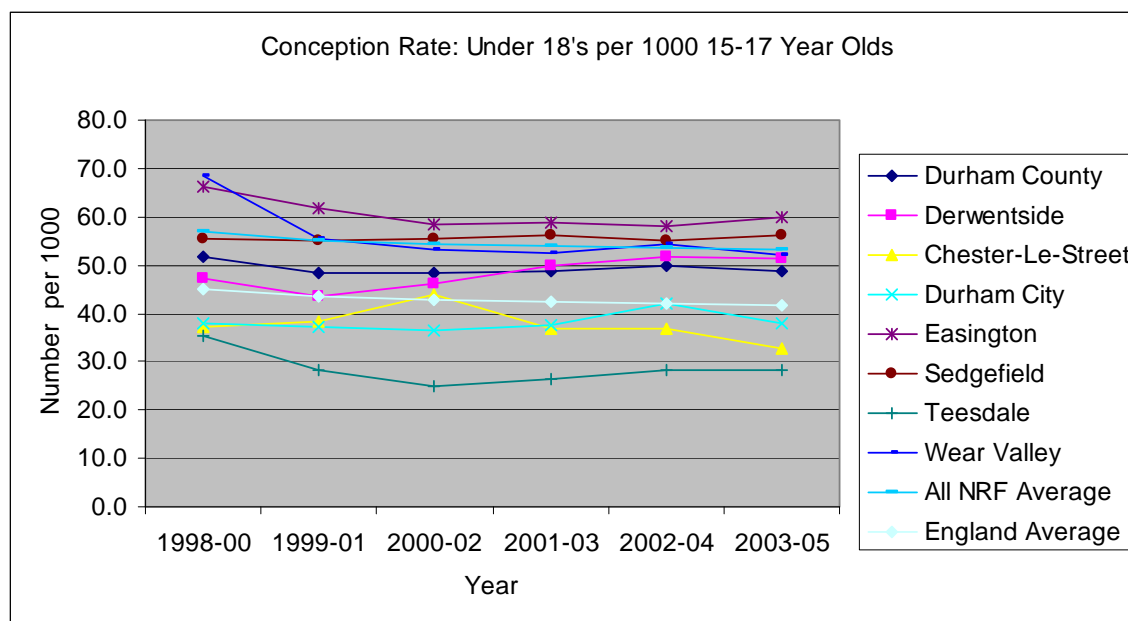
This indicator links to the National priority agenda of reducing the under 18 conception rate by 50% by 2010. This indicator was highlighted as a priority through the workshops and sustainability appraisal undertaken as part of the priority setting process, as well as being identified as a priority across our partners. This indicator is cross cutting as the under 18 conception rate is linked to broader issues surrounding educational attainment, NEETs, issues surrounding economic activity, worklessness and other health and wellbeing issues.

This indicator links to the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Better Health, Fairer Health.

**Conception Rate: under 18s per 1000 15-17 year olds**

Authority	Year					
	1998-00	1999-01	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05
Durham County	51.7	48.5	48.4	48.6	49.7	48.9

Derwentside	47.1	43.4	46.1	49.8	51.6	51.2
Chester-Le-Street	37.1	38.4	43.9	36.8	37.0	32.9
Durham City	37.9	37.3	36.5	37.5	42.2	38.1
Easington	66.1	61.8	58.6	58.8	58.1	59.9
Sedgefield	55.4	55.2	55.4	56.3	55.0	56.3
Teesdale	35.3	28.4	24.9	26.3	28.2	28.1
Wear Valley	68.5	55.6	53.2	52.3	54.3	52.1
All NRF Average	56.8	55.0	54.2	53.8	53.7	53.2
England Average	45.0	43.6	42.9	42.4	42.0	41.6



(Data source: [www.fti.communities.gov.uk](http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk) data collected 02.01.08)

### LAA Indicator: Obesity among primary school children in reception year

### LAA Indicator: NI 56 Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6

In order to bring about long-term change we need to focus our efforts on the health and wellbeing of young people by developing initiatives to tackle obesity in primary school children. Estimates suggest that across Durham there are around 3,000 obese 0-4 year olds and 12,000 obese 5-14 year olds. (LAA, 2006)

These indicators are closely linked to our existing stretch target 1 which will continue to be a priority in 2008/09:

#### Stretch Target 1 - More children eat and drink healthily and are regularly involved in physical activity inside and outside school.

- Increasing the number of primary schools that are working towards the Healthy Schools Standard.
- Further enhance the take-up of sporting opportunities for 7 – 14 year olds to increase the percentage of children in that age group who spend a minimum of two hours each week on high quality PE and sport within and beyond the curriculum.

This indicator links to the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Better Health, Fairer Health.

**LAA Indicator: NI 123 Stopping smoking**

Smoking remains the major cause of the lower life expectancy and higher cancer and heart disease rates in County Durham compared to the national average. Reducing smoking is the most important step in *narrowing the gap* between life expectancy in County Durham and England as a whole. Smoking prevalence is higher amongst routine and manual groups of workers. This indicator links to the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Better Health, Fairer Health.

Concerted and effective activity on all strands of tobacco control by a range of partners must be implemented. The six strands of tobacco control are:

- Tobacco regulation
- Reduced promotion and availability
- Smuggled and counterfeit tobacco
- Media and educational campaigns
- Effective stop smoking services
- Reduced exposure to secondhand smoke

All these strands must be delivered to ensure smoking is reduced. County Durham has local tobacco alliances working to deliver effective tobacco control activity to achieve national targets set for reducing smoking prevalence:-

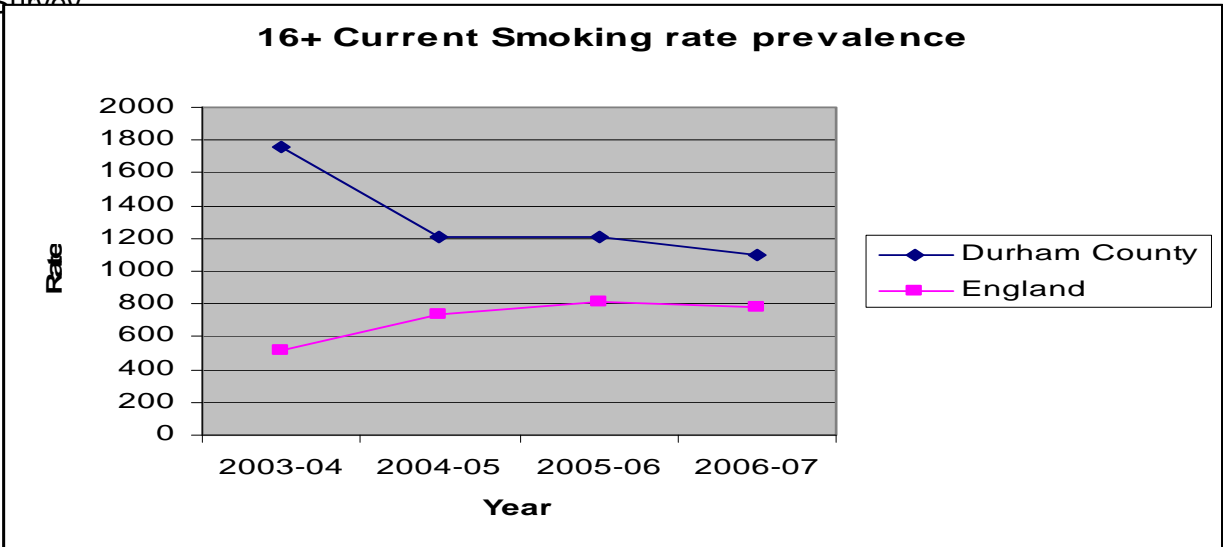
*Reduce smoking prevalence to 21% by 2010. (currently 22%, 2006)*  
*Reduce smoking prevalence in routine manual workers from 31% to 26% by 2010 (currently 29%, 2006)*

This indicator is closely linked to our existing stretch target 7 which will continue to be a priority in 2008/09:

**Stretch Target 7 - Improved health of the population by increasing life expectancy and substantially reducing premature mortality rates**

- Increase the number of 4 week smoking quitters who attend NHS Smoking Cessation service

The measure used will be the PCTs 4 week smoking quitters trajectories until 2009 when more accurate local smoking prevalence data will be available through the integrated Household Survey



(Data source: [www.fti.communities.gov.uk](http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk) data collected 02.01.08)

## **LAA Indicator: Number of people with a mental health problem progressing from employment support into education, training, volunteering and employment**

It is widely acknowledged that participation in work is one of the main routes to social inclusion and that it is good for positive physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Promoting Social Inclusion, Recovery and Positive Well Being are key principles for mental health services across County Durham and improving arrangements to help people with mental health needs into employment and training is a key priority of the County Council's Commissioning Strategy for Mental Health. The County Council Health Improvement Plan also identifies the need to address the poor levels of mental well-being in Durham the Council through the development of actions to tackle the underlying risk factors including worklessness, long-term illness and social inclusion, as does the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health.

Furthermore, the North East has amongst the lowest rates of employment in the working age population (70.0% compared to 75.1% for England) and has the lowest percentage of people with a mental health problem in employment. It also has the highest claimant rate for incapacity benefits for mental and behavioural disorders (396 per 100,000 compared to 263 per 100,000 for England). A recent report from the Social Exclusion Taskforce highlights the fact that in Durham, only 9% of adults in contact with secondary mental health services are in employment, this set against a national average of 20%

The aim of this indicator is to measure the impact of specialist support for people with mental health difficulties, in helping them access and maintain opportunities in employment, training/education and volunteering. Part of this work may be about ongoing work with service users and employers after employment has been taken up, to assist with job retention and to assist employers in understanding the impact of mental health difficulties.

This indicator links to the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Better Health, Fairer Health. Work is currently being carried out on the methods of measurement for this indicator.

This indicator links to the existing stretch targets 4 which will continue to be a priority in 2008 / 09

### **Stretch Target 4 – Supporting employers to successfully tackle worklessness**

- **Reducing the number of incapacity claimants Countywide**
- **Reduction in incapacity claimants in NRF Districts**

This indicator is still being developed and a baseline established.

## **LAA Indicator: NI 125: Achieving independence for older people through rehabilitation intermediate care**

In common with other areas, the age structure of County Durham's population is set to change with growing numbers of elderly people which will cause significant additional demand for services for this group.

This indicator links to the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Better Health, Fairer Health

## **LAA Indicator: NI 141 Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living**

The partnership recognises that achieving independence is key for vulnerable people in County Durham as it is a cross cutting issue directly linking to all other themes within this LAA. Communities and Local Government's vision is for prosperous and cohesive communities, offering a safe, healthy and sustainable environment for all, through the 'Supporting People Programme'. Achievement of independent living contributes to reducing re-offending, reducing homelessness

and rough sleeping and anti-social behaviour amongst many other issues. The Supporting People Programme helps those people who are most vulnerable and excluded, contribute to wider society.

This indicator links to the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Better Health, Fairer Health and is closely linked to our existing stretch targets 8 and 9 which will continue to be a priority in 2008/09:

**Stretch Target 8 - Improving the independence, choice and control of vulnerable people.**

- Percentage of older people within County Durham in receipt of Council Tax Benefit.

**Stretch Target 9 - Improving opportunities for older people to maintain a good quality of life.**

- Number of adults and older people receiving direct payments per 100,000 18+ population.

**Theme: Safe**

Although County Durham remains one of the safest places in the country, evidence from the strategic assessments (compiled from a broad range of indicators, including surveys and community consultation) consistently tells us that concern about crime, and in particular anti-social behaviour, impacts disproportionately upon people’s lives. Specific types of offending behaviour and underlying causes have also been identified through this comprehensive analysis and priority setting process. Focused activity by a wide range of partners will be required to tackle issues such as domestic violence and persistent and prolific offenders. Alcohol and drugs are routinely identified as key causes for a range of society’s problems (safety and health) and will require strong partnership activity to tackle this ongoing issue.

The partners have concentrated on local issues but were mindful of the national picture and the priorities have been chosen to ensure local efforts fully compliment national requirements. This process should consolidate even stronger partnership activity and better outcomes.

In addition, other thematic groups will contribute to community safety through their emerging priorities, e.g. community cohesion – this will help tackle radicalisation and compliment the national requirements regarding terrorism.

Continuing the mature dialogue will be essential to ensure that the links within and throughout the various thematic groups maintains understanding and collaborative activity in achieving our targets.

		LAA Indicators	
SCS Strategic Outcome & Indicator/s	SCS Contributory Outcomes	Indicators to be included in the LAA	
<p>People are safe and feel safe</p> <p><b>Strategic Indicators:</b> Overall crime rate</p>	Reduced incidents of crime.	NI20 Assault with injury crime rate	<b>10</b>
	Reduced incidents of domestic abuse	NI 32 Repeat Incidents of Domestic Violence	<b>Local</b>
	Reduction in rate of re-offending	NI 30 Re-offending rate of Prolific and Priority Offenders	<b>11</b>
	Reducing first time offenders	NI 111 First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 - 17	<b>Local</b>

		LAA Indicators	
SCS Strategic Outcome & Indicator/s	SCS Contributory Outcomes	Indicators to be included in the LAA	
Perceptions of anti-social behaviour (NI 17)	Reducing the number of people concerned about anti-social behaviour	NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour	<b>TBC</b>
		NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti social behaviour and crime by police and the local council	<b>TBC</b>
Increased public safety	Safe roads	NI 47 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	<b>Local</b>

**LAA Indicator: NI20 Assault with injury crime rate**

The Countywide Strategic Assessment and four of the six area-based Assessments identified violence as a priority and identified a key link with alcohol and relevant town centre night time economies.

Violent offences accounted for a fifth of all crime in the county, while wounding was the third highest category of recorded crime.

Young adults and older teenagers are most at risk of becoming a victim of violence within the county. More than 28 per cent (the highest offence type) of first time entrants to the criminal justice system involves violence against the person. The Children and Young People’s Survey (Every Child Matters Annual Review 2007) identifies that half of all children surveyed reported that they drink alcohol sometimes or often.

Across England there have been significant increases in the number of people that have had to be admitted as emergency cases to hospital as a direct result of their own or someone else’s drinking.

Domestic Violence is a priority within every area of the county and there are clear links between alcohol misuse and such violence.

This indicator will allow us to focus on our priority of violent crime in line with the National Violent Crime Action Plan, along with the emerging menace that is the influence of alcohol in line with the National Alcohol Strategy. It will provide an opportunity to develop cross-policy responses and accelerate information sharing between health and community safety. There will be close alignment with other priorities such as perceptions of anti-social behaviour, Domestic Violence, re-offending and first time entrants.

The baseline for this Indicator will be made available through APACS in July 2008 when an improvement target can be set.

**LAA Indicator: Repeat incidents of domestic abuse**

The Strategic Assessments carried out identified domestic abuse as a significant issue in County Durham. From April to October 2007 there were 4105 incidents reported to the police. 18% of reported domestic disturbances were subsequently reported as a crime, assault occasioning actual bodily harm (AOABH) being the most common offence. Between January and September 2006 there were 6 homicides, which were related to domestic abuse. Knife

crime is also a significant issue with 1 in 6 wounding offences in the county directly attributable to domestic abuse.

Initially NI 32 Repeat Incidents of Domestic Violence was identified as the measure for this indicator, however the release of the indicator definition identified the measure for this indicator was related to MARAC cases. Currently County Durham has only one MARAC, which is a pilot project in District of Easington. Upon completion of the roll out of the MARAC programme in County Durham the designation of this indicator will be reassessed. Therefore the measure for this LAA indicator will be the % of charges that result in a successful prosecution. The 2006 figure will initially provide the baseline for monitoring until the 2007 figure is available in May/June 2008 from the Crown prosecution Service.

This indicator directly relates to the National Community Safety Plan 2008-2011 and the "Saving Lives, Reducing Harm, Protecting the Public: tackling Violence action Plan 2008-11.

### **LAA Indicator: NI 30 Re-offending rate of Prolific and Priority Offenders**

There is a disproportionate amount of crime committed by persistent and prolific offenders, 10% are responsible for 50% of all crime and 0.5% are responsible for one in ten offences (County Strategic Assessment). By tackling these offenders in a co-ordinated way then there should be noticeable reductions in crime. In addition, many of these individuals lead very chaotic lifestyles, and misuse drugs and alcohol which are also contributory factors seen in many other instances of anti-social behaviour and criminality.

### **LAA Indicator: First time entrants to the Youth Justice System**

Based on the 2004-5 baseline of 1080, an 11.85% reduction was agreed – setting a target of no more than 952 First Time Entrants by March 2009. County Durham has a high throughput of offenders, and is presently well above its expected target showing a year end projection of 125%. The costs associated with re-offending are also of concern.

Reducing the number of First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the Youth Justice System (NI 111), PSA14 is a current LAA stretch target and a key improvement priority in the Children and Young People's Plan.

Nationally and locally the number of FTEs has risen, with nearly 70% of FTEs by way of Police reprimand. Currently a young person and their family receive no support at the reprimand stage to identify unmet needs to prevent further offending. County Durham Youth Engagement Service (CDYES) and Durham Constabulary, supported by the Children's Executive Board, Local Criminal Justice Board and CDYES Management Board, have developed an innovative pre reprimand disposal (PRD) to reduce the numbers of FTEs to the YJS. This three year pilot, which commences from 1 April 2008, will target young people aged 10-13, who commit their first offence and who would otherwise receive a Police reprimand.

The PRD will be the first project to use the Common Assessment Framework on every young person referred; ONSET (YJB) will identify criminogenic need. By using the emerging CAF structures at a local level, the PRD will bridge the gap between child welfare and criminal justice and identify common areas of unmet need for Local Children's Boards.

This indicator is cross cutting for County Durham as it links with other identified priorities across the themes of this LAA, these include NI 117- 16-18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment, under the Achieve theme, NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti social

behaviour and crime by police and the local council, under the safe theme and NI 110 Young Peoples participation in positive activities under the positive contribution theme and harm caused by alcohol under health and wellbeing, as well as a range of other strategies, including CAF, Family Support Strategy. It is anticipated that the PRD will remove 32% of first time entrants from the Youth Justice System.

This indicator directly relates to the National Community Safety Plan 2008-2011 and also closely links to our existing stretch target 11 which will continue to be a priority in 2008/09:

**Stretch Target 11 - To reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs, and to re-assure the public, reducing concern about crime and anti-social behaviour.**

- Reducing year on year the number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System.

#### **LAA Indicator: NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour - TBC**

The Strategic Assessments carried out across County Durham identified anti-social behaviour and public reassurance as local and county level priorities. Perceptions of anti-social behaviour can be influenced by a broad range of issues and can be responded to by a broad range of partnership organisations.

The eight Local Authorities within the county are in the process of implementing a consistent mechanism for recording anti-social behaviour in accordance with the , National Standards for Incident Recording. This will be a ground breaking achievement and will enable responsible authorities to align the reality of reported incidents against those perceptions held by our communities. In this way partners will be in a strong position to target reductions in recorded incidents while tackling those issues that contribute to heightened concerns.

This Indicator provides the opportunity to contribute to, and benefit from, the cross policy work involved in the Children and Young people Theme designed to '*Make a positive contribution*'.

This Indicator also contributes to the four 'Respect' Indicators covering anti-social behaviour, satisfaction Indicators and those involving young offenders.

The Place survey will provide a baseline for improvement in the spring of 2009.

This indicator is closely linked to our existing stretch target 12 which will continue to be a priority in 2008/09.

**Stretch Target 12 - To reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs, and to re-assure the public, reducing concern about crime and anti-social behaviour**

- Reducing the percentage of people reporting that their quality of life is affected by anti-social behaviour

#### **LAA Indicator: NI 21 Dealing with local concerns about anti social behaviour and crime by police and the local council - TBC**

This features on all strategic assessments and is the most common reason for members of our communities contacting the police (1 in 3 calls). It increases public concerns and can adversely affect satisfaction levels.



This LAA indicator allows the partners to monitor crime and anti-social behaviour according to current and emerging priorities ensuring that we continue to strive towards local and national requirements.

This indicator directly relates to the National Community Safety Plan 2008-2011 and closely links to our existing stretch targets 10 and 12 which will continue to be a priority in 2008/09:

**Stretch Target 10 - To reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs, and to re-assure the public, reducing concern about crime and anti-social behaviour.**

- Reducing the number of secondary/deliberate fires (BV 206 (iii)).

**Stretch Target 12 - To reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs, and to re-assure the public, reducing concern about crime and anti-social behaviour.**

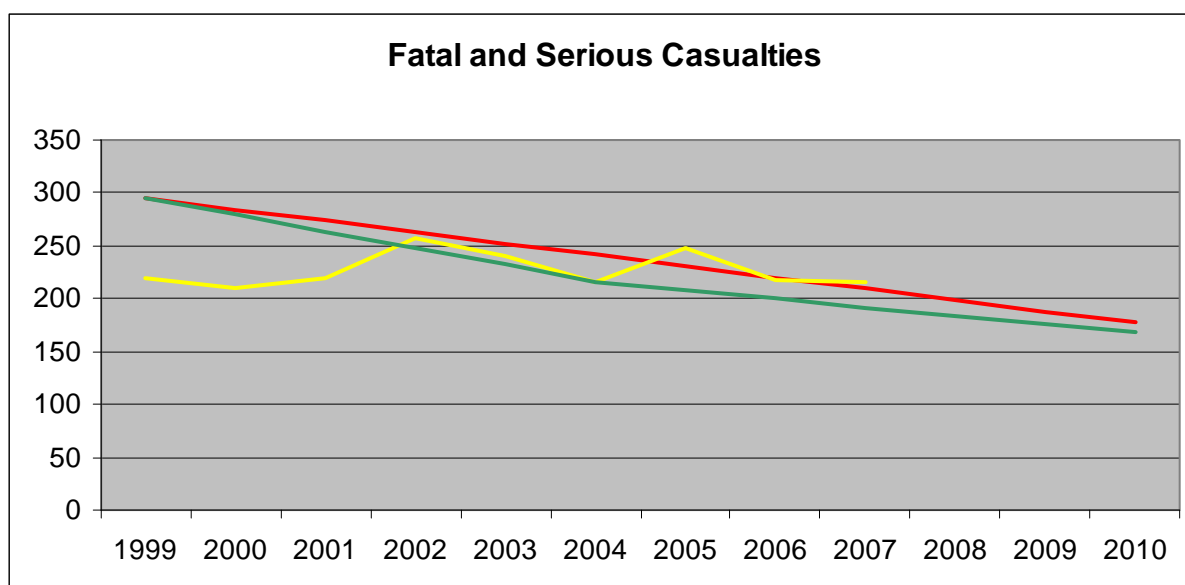
- Reducing the percentage of people reporting that their quality of life is affected by anti-social behaviour.

### LAA Indicators: People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

There is a national requirement to reduce the number of road casualties by 2010 based on average figures taken between 1994 and 1998. This target was to reduce the number of fatal and serious casualties by 40%. However, this target was stretched with the publication of Local Transport Plan (LTP) following national guidance from the Department for Transport.

In terms of priority County Durham still has a significant problem with fatal and serious injuries across the County, especially amongst young people. Reference is often made that County Durham is "on target" to achieve the agreed reduction by 2010 however this is not supported by available data. The graph below tracks our performance against the original 2010 target (shown red) and the current LTP2 target (shown green). Both targets are based on an original 1994 to 1998 average which set the starting point in 1999. However even a casual glance at the graph would indicate that we have made little progress since 1999.

It is also the case that within County Durham we were recently in the fourth quartile for the BVPI which reported on the 2005 figure.



## Theme: Enjoy

Although no LAA indicators have been identified for this Strategic Outcome, it will be a key element within County Durham's SCS, recognising the benefits that formal and informal cultural experiences bring to improving quality of life for communities. "Evidence and case studies indicate that the integration of cultural and leisure based activity within measures to promote access to employment and learning, can increase their effectiveness, reach and impact. "(Regional Economic Strategy) Therefore, in terms of the LAA it is anticipated that interventions based on access to culture, leisure and sport will feature strongly in the delivery of outcomes, right across the themes.

		LAA Indicators
SCS Strategic Outcome &	SCS Contributory Outcomes	Indicators to be included in the LAA
Culture, leisure and sporting opportunities meet the needs and aspirations of the community	<p>More residents engage in Leisure activities</p> <p>More residents engage in Culture</p> <p>More residents engage in Sporting opportunities</p> <p>Vibrant and attractive town centres</p>	

## Theme: Achieve

Considerable progress that has been made in terms of attainment and achievement levels of young people, with improvements in GCSE results and KS2 results, however this is still below the national level and county averages mask lower levels of attainment within certain geographic areas and for potentially vulnerable children and young people, such as those in public care.

Similarly while participation in education, employment and training for 16-18 year olds has improved the percentage of those not involved (NEETs) remains high.

Low skills levels in the working age population can prevent individuals from achieving their full potential in further learning or in terms of future career prospects.

All of the LAA indicators under the theme of achieve will contribute to the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Better Health, Fairer Health's objective of becoming the region with the greatest educational attainment, and the primary goal of assisting all children to achieve their personal, academic and skills potential.

The mandatory 16 Education and Early Years indicators to be included in the County Durham LAA are included within this theme.

SCS Strategic Outcome	SCS Contributory Outcomes	LAA Indicators	
		Indicators to be included in the LAA	
Increased attainment in learning and work	Increased educational attainment for all young people (up to 19 years.)	NI 79 Achievement of a level 2 qualification by the age of 19	13
	Reduced number of young people not engaged in education, training or employment.	NI 117 16-18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment	14
	Increased levels of adult education and skills	NI 164 Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 3 or higher	15

16 Statutory Education and Early Years Indicators			
Increased attainment in learning and work	Increased educational attainment for all young people (up to 19 years.)	NI 93 Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	1
		NI 94 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	2
		NI 95 Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3	3
		NI 96 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3	4
		NI 97 Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4	5
		NI 98 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4	6
		NI 73 Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 Threshold)	7
		NI 99 Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	8
		NI 100 Looked after children reaching level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2	9
		NI 74 Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3 (Threshold)	10
		NI 75 Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (Threshold)	11
		NI 101 Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths)	12
		NI 105 The Special Education Needs (SEN)/ Non SEN gap – achieving 5 A* - C GCSE inc. English and Maths threshold	13
		NI 83 Achievement at level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3	14
		NI 72 Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy	15
NI 92 Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest	16		

### LAA Indicator: NI 79 Achievement of a level 2 qualification by the age of 19

This indicator is closely related to the LAA indicator 16-18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET), as it strengthens our aspirations that not only do we want to reduce the number of 16-18 year olds who are NEET but to ensure that they reach the age of 19 with the achievement of a level 2 qualification. This indicator also links closely to the other selected LAA indicator of working age population qualified to at least level 3 or higher, as achievement of a level 2 qualification builds a foundation for the achievement of that indicator.

These indicators are closely linked to our existing stretch target 6 which will continue to be a priority in 2008/09:

**Stretch Target 6** - A population with the skills to meet current and future business needs

- Increasing achievement of adults qualified to NVQ Level 2 or equivalent Countywide.
- Increase in NVQ Level 2 or equivalent attainment in NRF Districts

This indicator is likely to link to the Tyne and Wear MAA.

### LAA Indicator: NI117 16-18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment

Despite continuing reduction in the percentage of young people who are known not to be in education, employment or training, over 1500 young people each month are NEET. Significant resources have been deployed to address factors in order to prevent young people becoming NEET at 16, and a wider range of provision is available 16-18 to attract young people into full-time learning. A detailed Action Plan has been produced, which is monitored quarterly. The DCSF has taken a keen interest in activities to reduce numbers of young people who are NEET, as County Durham remains one of the 20 'hotspot' areas nationally. Sustained reduction is required to achieve the Nov-Jan 2010 target of 8.8%. This will be achieved by a range of activities including preventative work with young people pre-16, support for transitions to post 16 learning, improved retention of young people on programmes for 16-18 year olds, and greater opportunities provided by employers to enable young people to continue their training in vocational areas.

16 - 18 NEET Group Performance December 2007

	No in Cohort	No in EET	% in Learning *	No in NEET	No Not Known	% Not Known	Local Authority % NEET
<b>COUNTY 16-18</b>	16191	13791	75.0	1507	886	5.5	10.3

Adjusted LA NEET (Average Nov-Jan) Target 2010 = 8.8% (Interim 2007/8 = 10.5%)

Achievement Nov-Jan 06/07 = 12.9%

Not Known Target < 10.0% each month

	Wear/Teesdale	2854	2469	75.6	273	112	3.9	10.3
	Sedgefield BC	2604	2177	71.9	279	148	5.7	12.2
<b>South West</b>		5458	4646	73.9	552	260	4.8	11.2
	Chester-le-Street	1641	1432	78.1	141	68	4.1	9.1
	Durham	3378	2956	81.6	219	203	6.0	7.5
<b>Durham &amp; C-L-S</b>		5019	4388	80.5	360	271	5.4	8.0
<b>Derwentside</b>		2518	2135	73.6	226	151	6.0	9.8
<b>Easington</b>		3194	2620	69.4	369	204	6.4	12.6

\* In Learning does not include clients in employment with no training, temporary employment, part-time employment or GAP Year.

**LAA Indicator: NI 164 Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 3 or higher**

County Durham has made good progress towards increasing the working age population qualified to at least level 2 or higher. It is expected that we will achieve our current “stretch target” for Level 2. It is appropriate to increase our aspiration in the new LAA to focus on higher level skills, particularly as we have achieved such a strong Level 2 base. There is however a substantial gap between Level 2 and higher levels and it is rare to jump directly from Level 2 to Level 4; professional judgements within the partnership agreed that increasing Level 3 attainment was needed to bridge the gap between level 2 and Level 4 and allow for appropriate and timely progression. Our overall long term aspirations for the future are to increase the achievement of level 4 or above. However, because of the relatively low historical performance of the County it is unlikely that we can achieve any substantial change to level 4 in the lifetime of this LAA – we will instead focus on progressing our successful Level 2 achievers onto Level 3 to create the demand for Level 4 in the next phase of LAA.

This indicator links directly to the County Durham Economic Strategy.

**Indicator: NI 93 Progression by 2 levels in English between KS 1 and KS 2**

There is a significant proportion of children who do not make two levels progress in Reading and Writing from KS1 to KS2. Poor progression is more likely in socially deprived areas. Success in improving conversions will complement the drive to reduce the attainment gap between poor and affluent areas. Furthermore, although County Durham achieves average results in English at KS2, it is relatively weak compared to its strong Maths performance. Boys’ writing is a particular target area.

**Indicator: NI 94 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between KS1 and KS2**

There is strong performance at KS2 Maths (79% Level 4+ in County Durham, 77% in England). The challenge will be to improve on what is already a strong area.

**Indicator: NI 95 Progression by 2 levels in English between KS2 and KS3**

Nationally students do not tend to make two levels progress between KS2 and KS3. In effect, we must all strive to improve on an existing low conversion rate. Nevertheless, we recognise that, although Durham has an average KS2 Level 4+ performance, it is a few percentage points below the norm at KS3 (69.5% Durham, 74% England). The social background of pupils accounts for much of this but, unless conversion rates are improved, we shall not succeed in narrowing the attainment gap.

**Indicator: NI 96 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between KS2 and KS3**

Nationally, progression rates are better in Maths than in English. Two levels progress for some students, for example those with low level 4s, is difficult. Progress to Level 6 or above makes a Maths C grade at KS4 far more likely. In the context of the new attainment measures this is important.

### **Indicator: NI 97 Progression by 2 levels in English between KS3 and KS4**

The 5+A-C including English and Maths requires a minimum Grade C in English. Even prior to this, job requirements or entry to academic courses were often dependent on the Grade C achievement. For many students the last two years progress during KS4 will be crucial.

### **Indicator: NI 98 Progression by 2 levels in Maths between KS3 and KS4**

The 5+A-C including English and Maths requires a minimum Grade C in Maths. Even prior to this, job requirements or entry to academic courses often were dependent on the Grade C achievement. For many students the last two years progress during KS4 will be crucial. The conversion of a Level 5 to a C is problematic.

### **Indicator: NI 73 Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths**

We would interpret this measure as defining a level from which pupils should progress towards a level 2 qualification at age 16. In other words pupils with Level 4s in both English and Maths should have the necessary Literacy and Numeracy skills to access and cope with a challenging secondary curriculum. The more pupils we have below the level, the more will struggle to achieve high standards at KS3 and KS4.

### **NI 99 Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2**

Reasonable progress is being made for this group in County Durham towards national targets for 2009/2010. It is essential that this continues to be a priority so that this group has the literacy skills necessary to achieve 5 A\* to C GCSEs at key Stage 4 (including English and Maths).

### **NI 100 Looked after children reaching level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2**

Reasonable progress is being made for this group in County Durham towards national targets for 2009/2010. It is essential that this continues to be a priority so that this group has the numeracy skills necessary to achieve 5 A\* to C GCSE at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths).

### **Indicator: NI74 Achievement at Level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3 (Threshold)**

In practice, most pupils with Level 5 in Maths at KS3 do not achieve a Grade C in GCSE Maths. A Level 5 in both English and Maths would afford a student a chance of progressing to a Level 2 qualification at 16. For this to include English and Maths GCSE is less likely.

### **Indicator: NI75 Achievement of 5 or more A\* - C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (Threshold)**

The county now achieves higher than the national figure for maintained schools of 5+A\*-C GCSE equivalent grades (60.2% County Durham, 59.9% England). Like other areas in the North East it does less well if we include only those students who have GCSE passes in English and Maths (42.2% County Durham., 45.7% England).

**NI 101 Looked after children achieving 5 A\*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths)**

Individual children in care at Key Stage 4 in County Durham achieve above, at or just below their potential, despite this group being amongst the most vulnerable and disadvantaged in society. They have very specific needs especially around emotional well-being. This target, which now includes English and Maths is difficult to achieve, owing to this being a small and changing cohort, some of whom have severe learning difficulties.

These indicators are closely linked to our existing stretch target 3 which will continue to be a priority in 2008/09:

**Stretch Target 3 - Attainment levels for all children and young people are improved with gaps between groups reduced.**

- Raise standards at Key Stage 4 - increase the average number of points students achieve.

**NI 105 The Special Education Needs (SEN)/ Non SEN gap – achieving 5 A\* - C GCSE inc. English and Maths threshold**

There are procedures in place to monitor the progress of pupils at the SEN stages of the code of practice. At present these monitor points scores, English and Maths grades and the 5+A\*-G measure. This has led to some success in reducing the number of schools that have negative significant differences using the Fischer Trust criteria. This procedure will be extended to measure the 5+A\*-C measure including English and Maths.

**Indicator: NI83 Achievement at Level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3**

The importance attached by Government to achievement in Science is reflected in the new style School Performance Tables that include the percentage of students gaining at least two Science subjects at KS4. A key stepping stone will be achievement at KS3 Science. It is important that as many students as possible gain at least Level 5 at KS3. Anything below this makes progression to C grades at KS4 unlikely.

**Indicator: NI72 Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal Social and Emotional Development and Communication Language and Literacy**

Currently performance at Foundation Stage is some way below national norms. Lack of consistency in assessments is only partly the cause, the progress of many young children entering school is adversely affected by poor educational and social skills. We are also committed to reducing the equality gap, as identified by new SALTs targets. Those pupils living in deprived areas are more likely to lack basic skills and knowledge, making it more difficult for them to access parts of the school curriculum.

**NI 92 Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest**

The percentage gap between the bottom 20% and the median has narrowed slightly from 42.5 in 2005 to 41.3 in 2007. Officers involved in monitoring results from the Foundation Stage Profile

are identifying those schools that have relatively low scores. These tend to be in disadvantaged areas. Work undertaken as part of Sure Start and in Children's Centres will endeavour to focus on those pupils from less affluent backgrounds whose academic, social and emotional skills are less developed.

## Theme: Economic Wellbeing

Globalisation and the rural nature of County Durham present significant opportunities and threats for the development of a modern, dynamic and diverse economy. Further improvements to communications are required to enable business and residents to develop the County's economy. We need to continue to build upon our successes such as Netpark and the proposals for Eastgate, whilst taking stock of the changing economic environment in which we operate. Our Gross Value Added per capita – an important measure of economic output – is amongst the lowest in England.

While there has been good progress in a number of key areas such as educational attainment and business survival rates, bridging the gap in economic performance will still require a step change in; the productivity of businesses, the development of new areas of economic activity, in entrepreneurship, in the attitudes and attainment of young people and adults, in the quality and attractiveness of our major centres and in the creation of sustainable communities where people want to live, work and bring up a family. In the journey to moving the county to a higher productivity and knowledge based economy, the initial stages centre around strengthening business performance, putting in place the infrastructure for growth and addressing the issues of skills and worklessness.

SCS Strategic Outcome & Indicator	SCS Contributory Outcomes	LAA Indicators	
		Indicators to be included in the LAA	
A modern, dynamic and diverse economy  <b>Strategic Indicator:</b> GVA	Strengthened competitiveness and productivity of our businesses.	NI 171 New business registration rate	<b>16</b>
		Improved employability and economic activity	NI 151 Overall Employment rate (working-age)
	NI 166 Median earnings of employees in the area		<b>18</b>
	NI 173 Flows on to incapacity benefits from employment		<b>19</b>
	NI 152 Working age people on out of work benefits	<b>20</b>	

### LAA Indicator: NI 171 New business registration rate

In 2006, the County Durham Economic Partnership (CDEP) published an Enterprise Strategy which sets out three core priorities for action: enterprise culture; widespread participation; and enterprising solutions. A number of themes link in to some of the cross cutting themes identified in the Economic Strategy. These include young people, rural areas, knowledge based businesses and enterprise in disadvantaged communities. The CDEP will undertake an early review of the Enterprise Strategy to ensure that it continues to guide the actions of Business Link North East, our local enterprise agencies and a range of other partners who all work closely to increase new business registrations.



The draft County Durham Economic Strategy 2008-13 has identified that in order to develop a competitive business base we need to build on our success in sustaining survival rates for new firms by achieving a step change in our business birth rate, and in the number of young people, women and other under-represented groups that are considering becoming self-employed or starting their own business.

County Durham suffers from a lack of business dynamism, with fewer firms and lower business start up rates than elsewhere. The number of businesses per head in County Durham is only 62% of the England and Wales average and closing the gap would require the creation of an additional 6,000 businesses. Although new business start - ups increased between 2000 and 2004, growth was still slower than the national and regional rate, demonstrating continued underperformance. The aim is to stimulate enterprise and growth through a partnership approach, which not only tackles underperformance, but is ambitious for the future.

This indicator links closely to our existing stretch target 5 which will continue to be a priority in 2008/09.

**Stretch Target 5 - Increasing entrepreneurial activity**

- Increasing new VAT registered businesses.

**LAA Indicator: NI 151 Overall Employment rate (working-age)**

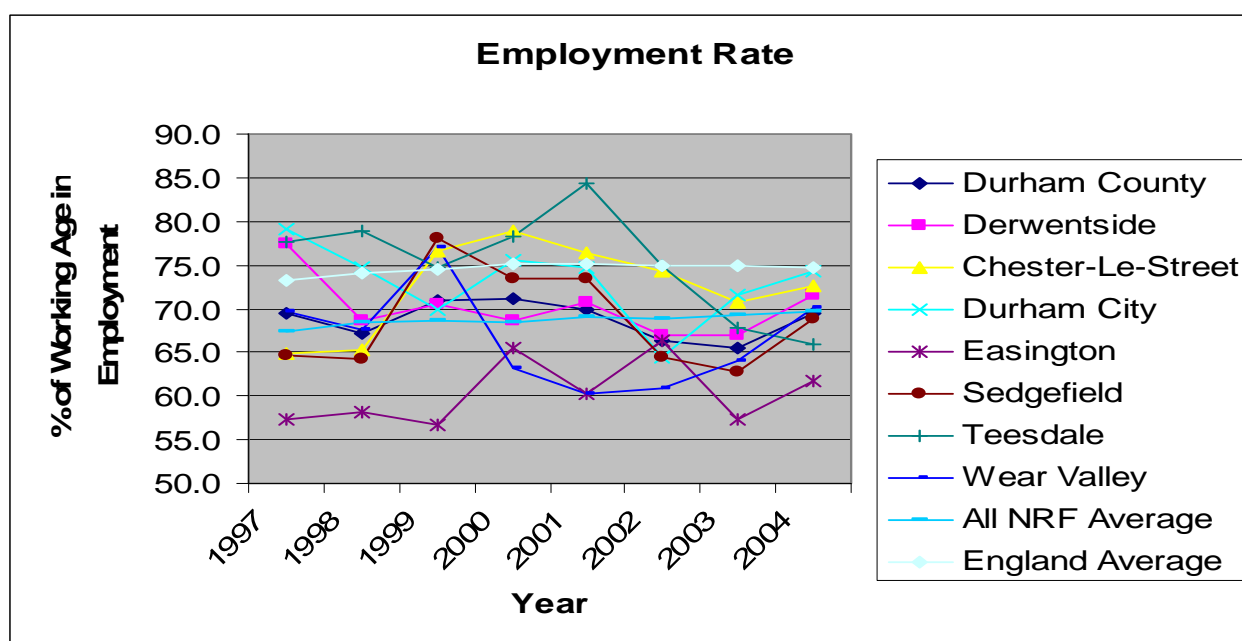
Lower than average participation in the labour market is one of the most significant factors contributing to the output gap between the County Durham economy and that of the national average. Increasing the employment rate towards the national floor target of 80% addresses both the economic needs of the county and individuals. High levels of incapacity benefit (IB) claimants and other forms of inactivity increase the difficulty of lowering worklessness and affect the achievement of this indicator.

The County Durham Economic Partnership will accelerate our efforts to increase participation in the labour market and help those individuals excluded from the labour market to regain and retain employment. Securing employment opportunities for some groups can be difficult, particularly for those needing a supportive environment in the early stages of employment. We will ensure that each part of the County has a holistic, structured pathway for individuals seeking to return to the labour market, from initial engagement through to in-work support, and provide streamlined access for employers, in accord with the Regional Employability Framework.

This indicator links directly to the County Durham Economic Strategy and is one of eight headline indicators identified to measure progress, it is also likely to link to the Tyne and Wear MAA.

## Overall employment rate

Authority	Year									
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Durham County	69.4	67.1	71.0	71.2	70.0	66.4	65.4	69.5	68.6	
Derwentside	77.5	68.7	70.5	68.7	70.8	66.9	66.9	71.6	70.0	
Chester-Le-Street	64.8	65.3	76.7	79.0	76.3	74.3	70.7	72.7	69.2	
Durham City	79.2	74.7	70.0	75.5	74.7	64.4	71.6	74.2	71.6	
Easington	57.4	58.2	56.7	65.6	60.3	66.3	57.3	61.8	66.9	
Sedgefield	64.6	64.2	78.0	73.4	73.4	64.5	62.8	68.8	64.1	
Teesdale	77.7	78.9	74.8	78.2	84.4	74.9	67.8	66.0	64.5	
Wear Valley	69.6	67.5	77.1	63.1	60.3	60.9	64.0	70.1	71.8	
All NRF Average	67.3	68.4	68.7	68.5	69.1	68.8	69.3	69.6	69.1	
England Average	73.3	74.1	74.4	75.2	75.1	75.0	75.0	74.8	74.4	



(Data source: [www.fti.communities.gov.uk](http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk) data collected 02.01.08)

### LAA Indicator: NI 166 Median earnings of employees in the area

The median earnings of employees in County Durham were £44.80 less per week than that of earnings of employees in England for the latest figures from 2007. This indicator is useful in interpreting the causes of deprivation. This indicator was identified as a priority by our partners and in the sustainability appraisal undertaken. Increased employee earnings will help to achieve some of the longer term objectives which appear in the SCS such as a reduction in child poverty.

Further success on this indicator will contribute to regional efforts to raise GVA per head to 90% of the UK average by 2016 and the County Durham Economic Strategy ambition of raising weekly earnings towards the GB average.

### LAA Indicator : NI 173 Flows on to incapacity benefits from employment

### LAA Indicator: NI152 Working age people on out of work benefits

County Durham has a particularly high proportion of people of working age who are economically inactive, with some parts of East Durham amongst the most 'employment deprived' in England. Reducing the number of people who are economically inactive and claiming benefit by enabling

them to return to and remain in the workforce is a key priority for the Government. It was strongly identified across the range of our partners and from the sustainability appraisal undertaken as a priority.

Worklessness in some parts of County Durham has become an inter-generational problem, and is no longer directly related to the decline of the traditional industries. This issue is cross cutting and has direct correlation to the other economic wellbeing indicators for this LAA and it is also strongly linked to issues facing our health sector partners, as worklessness amongst younger people is often associated with mental health issues such as depression and anxiety. Low aspirations and a lack of employment opportunities has meant that in some communities, not working has become the norm, with people 'settling' for a life on reduced income via benefits.

It is evident from the table below that County Durham is not currently performing well in relation to out of work benefits as 19.0% of resident working age people are claimants, where as only 14.2% of the resident working age people for Great Britain are claimants.

Within County Durham 11.7% of the resident working age population are claiming Incapacity benefits, which is 1.5% higher than that of the North East and 4.5% higher than Great Britain.

These indicators are closely linked to our existing stretch target 4 which will continue to be a priority in 2008/09:

**Stretch Target 4 - Supporting employers to successfully tackle worklessness.**

- Reducing the number of incapacity benefit claimants Countywide.
- Reduction in capacity benefit claimants in NRF Districts.

These indicators link directly to the County Durham Economic Strategy and the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Better Health, Fairer Health. They are also likely to link to the Tyne and Wear MAA.

**Working-age client group - key benefit claimants (May 2007)**

	Durham (County) (numbers)	Durham (County) (%)	North East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	59,140	19.0	18.9	14.2
Job seekers	6,830	2.2	3.1	2.3
Incapacity benefits	36,230	11.7	10.2	7.2
Lone parents	5,970	1.9	2.4	2.1
Carers	4,480	1.4	1.4	1.0
Others on income related benefits	1,360	0.4	0.6	0.5
Disabled	3,260	1.0	1.0	0.9
Bereaved	1,020	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group. Note: % is a proportion of resident working age people

**Theme: Positive Contribution**

A strong, diverse, vibrant and independent third sector is a vital component of a fair and enterprising society.

Partners have agreed through the County Durham LAA that the VCS has a key role to play in developing and delivering outcomes, and in empowering local people so that they can build their aspirations and increase their involvement in community life and decision-making. Partners

agree that “all partners are responsible for effective VCS involvement whether through effective governance, service delivery or social capital” (County Durham LAA 2006)

SCS Strategic Outcome & Indicator	SCS Contributory Outcomes	LAA Indicators	
		Indicators to be included in the LAA	
Strong cohesive communities  <u>Strategic Indicator:</u> N12 % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood.	Communities are diverse	NI 23 Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity	<b>21</b>
	Individuals make a positive contribution to their local community	NI 4 % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality	<b>22</b>
		NI 6 Participation in regular volunteering	<b>23</b>
		NI 110 Young Peoples participation in positive activities	<b>24</b>

**LAA Indicator: NI 23 Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with dignity and respect**

This indicator has been included in the LAA as a measure of community cohesion as it is felt that this better represents the issues faced by County Durham. 50% of people in their local area perceive that people do not treat each other with respect and consideration is a very or fairly big problem (County Durham BVPI 2006). Strong and cohesive communities with shared values are essential attributes of societies with positive relationships between differing individuals and groups.

This indicator has been selected rather than indicator NI 1 (People from different backgrounds get on well together), as it is felt that NI 1 is too limited to people from different backgrounds and does not reflect the wider respect issues related to generation gaps, tolerance and 'community spirit' although this data provides a reasonable proxy until a more robust picture is available (future Place Survey). The data behind NI 1 suggests that there is a particular issue with this in the districts of Derwentside, Easington and Sedgefield, however there are concerns regarding the way in which the BVPI data used to measure this indicator was analysed and therefore may not be representing a true picture.

This indicator links directly to the area of community cohesion and responding to the challenges of an increasingly diverse County Durham. Through gauging this perception the partners will be able to respond more effectively to any issues but also to be pro-active in their approach, thus enabling the foundations of a diverse and cohesive community to become embedded, therefore reducing the need for intervention.

Measurement of this will also enable partners to respond rapidly to any issues as and when they begin to materialise or negatively impact upon our communities.

This will also underpin the work around social responsibility and respect that many of the partners in the county have begun which will enable better targeting, measurement of effectiveness and evaluation of actions.

This indicator links to the National Community Safety Plan 2008 - 2011.

## **LAA Indicator: NI 4 % of people who feel they can influence decisions locally**

Only 19.6% of County Durham residents feel that they can influence decisions which affect their area (2007 LAA Baseline Survey). A major policy focus with a wide range of service providers is the inclusion of local people in their service planning and delivery. How effective these mechanisms are will be reflected in this key indicator of community empowerment.

The partners have identified the need to ensure that communities are as involved as possible in the decision making process relating to the services they receive. This indicator will provide a direct response to the ambitions and aims of the Strong & Prosperous White Paper and its call for responsive services and empowered communities, enabling the partners to gauge the success of their actions in involving and empowering the communities of County Durham as reinforced by the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act which extends the 'duty to involve' beyond community safety providers to local authorities and health services. This in turn directly informs and supports improved levels of targeting, service efficacy and accountability

This further builds upon the work done so far in relation to the findings of PAT4 and Neighbourhood Renewal within the county through our LSPs, Neighbourhood Management Pathfinders, CVS's, Democratic Services, Councillors and partners.

This indicator should also reinforce the ambition of effective, accountable and responsible local government and support councillors in acting as local leaders.

This indicator links to the National Community Safety Plan 2008 - 2011.

## **LAA Indicator: NI 6 Participation in regular volunteering**

The national Third Sector review linked to CSR07 identifies the need for strong infrastructure to "support the environment for a healthy third sector" (The future role of the third sector in social and economic regeneration, Cabinet Office, July 2007). This is the rationale for the development of NI7.

Partners in County Durham have identified a need to strengthen the sector and its support structures to increase their effectiveness, and have undertaken significant work to develop a proposal (linked to sector led work commissioned from Sheffield Hallam University) to take this forward through an investment plan approach during 2008/9. This was agreed by the Partnership Board in December 2007. Note that this work will put in place more specific outcomes relating to VCS infrastructure and therefore, the establishment of an environment for a thriving third sector will be addressed in the SCS.

As high levels of volunteering are one sign of strong, active communities. The partnership acknowledges that volunteers are vital in supporting the range of activity undertaken by third sector organisations and within the public services. Therefore it is recognised that the partnership has an important role to play in creating a culture in which individuals are able to contribute to their communities by volunteering.

Through volunteering activity people contribute to their communities, as well as enhancing their own social and emotional development, building communication skills and self-esteem, which makes this indicator a key cross cutting indicator for the LAA.

### **LAA Indicator: NI110 Young people’s participation in positive activities**

Through participation in positive activities, young people can contribute to their communities, as well as enhancing their own social and emotional development, building communication skills and self-esteem. This in turn increases resilience, helping them to avoid risks such as experimenting with drugs, having unprotected sex, or being involved in crime, as well as contributing to better attendance and higher attainment at school. A lack of places to go and things to do, especially for teenagers, was highlighted by young people in our Children and Young People's Survey (2007).

Partners recognise the need to be inclusive in their work and to enable communities to play an active and participative role in decision making that affects them, this is particularly important among our young people who the partners see as the future of County Durham.

In doing so it recognises the need to improve opportunities to young people to enable a consistent, high quality approach to young people’s provision and getting young people involved. This indicator will allow the partners to gauge the involvement of young people in positive activities where they are playing a role in the wellbeing of their neighbourhood; this may include sports, education, environmental or inter-generational work etc. Through measurement the partners will be able to identify any areas where lower levels of participation are taking place and work toward ensuring that adequate, quality provision is made.

This underpins the principles of Every Child Matters and directly links toward work in other themes within the LAA, including health and wellbeing, enjoy and achieve.

## **Theme: Physical Place**

Environmental factors are a major factor influencing people’s feelings of wellbeing. Environmental degradation reduces property values, discourages local investment in employment and encourages crime and anti-social behaviour.

Transport, energy consumption, loss of forests, waste and land use all contribute to climate change, making this a cross cutting issue.

The need for clean public spaces is consistently raised by communities, and is a consistent priority within local community strategies. In addition street cleanliness and residents’ satisfaction with these services are areas where performance generally needs to be enhanced to match standards elsewhere in the country.

		<b>LAA Indicators</b>	
<b>SCS Strategic Outcome</b>	<b>SCS Contributory Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators to be included in the LAA</b>	
A high quality, clean, green, attractive and	Improved public satisfaction with environmental and street	NI 195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting)	<b>25</b>

accessible environment.	cleanliness	NI 196 Improved Levels of street and environmental cleanliness - fly tipping	<b>Local</b>
Provision of sustainable residential accommodation across all tenures, meeting identified needs, in particular those of vulnerable groups	Decent homes	NI 158 % non-decent council homes	<b>26</b>
	Diversity and choice of housing	NI154 Net number of additional homes.	<b>27</b>
	Affordable homes	NI 155 Affordable homes delivered (gross)	<b>28</b>
		NI 187 Tackling fuel poverty – % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating	<b>29</b>
Reduced levels of homelessness and hidden homelessness	NI 156 Number of Households living in Temporary Accommodation	<b>30</b>	
Enhance choice and access to sustainable and integrated transport networks	Accessible transport	NI175 Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling	<b>31</b>
A balanced natural environment with a reduced impact on climate change	Conservation of natural resources	NI 186 Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area	<b>32</b>
		NI 191 Residual household waste per household	<b>33</b>
		NI 192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	<b>34</b>
	Reduced emissions	NI 188 Planning to Adapt to climate change	<b>35</b>

**LAA Indicator: NI195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti Litter detritus and fly posting)**

The recent LAA community survey (7229 respondents) confirmed that clean streets are in the top 3 issues in making somewhere a good place to live (49.2%), behind level of crime (55.9%) and level of anti-social behaviour (64%). Furthermore when asked about “what needs improving in your neighbourhood?”, cleaner streets came out the fourth most popular priority (33.2% - out of 20 presented options) below facilities for young people (35.8%), activities for young people (40.9%) and level of anti-social behaviour (50.2%). The desire for cleaner streets was even more marked in the 10% most deprived areas with 40.8% of respondents selecting this, and overall the third highest priority in these areas.

There is a considerable gap in performance across County Durham with one district achieving top quartile, but two districts in bottom quartile, and the rest in between. Whilst considerable progress has been evidenced in recent years, there is an opportunity through the LAA 2008-11 to reflect the public priority and maintain the momentum to close the performance gap towards that approaching the best performing areas.

This indicator has been also selected for its cross cutting effects. For example improvements to street cleanliness help to reduce fear of crime, contribute to wellbeing, and play a contributory role in providing an attractive environment for a thriving economy.

### **LAA Indicator: Improved street and environmental cleanliness (Fly Tipping)**

Illegal fly-tipping costs our partners large sums of money each year as well as being a blight on communities, and causing a number of environmental health problems. This indicator is directly linked to the above LAA indicator of improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti litter detritus and fly posting), however though these issues have similarities, the way they are measured is different, so for this reason the partners agreed that it was necessary to have these issues addressed under two separate indicators rather than combining them together.

### **LAA Indicator: NI 158 % non-decent council homes**

The government has made a commitment to ensure that all social housing stock achieves the decent homes standard by the end of 2010 or as soon as possible thereafter. There is a serious issue that within the dwelling stock owned by the local authorities there is still a substantial proportion of houses and flats that do not meet that standard.

Investment programmes are in place for the majority of the stock. Three authorities have transferred their stock to a new housing association (Teesdale, Derwentside and Chester-le-Street) and two more have retained their stock but have established Arms Length Management Organisations (Wear Valley and Easington). (NB Easington do not have an investment programme in place to deliver decency and are awaiting a satisfactory performance rating from the Audit Commission in order to release additional funds)

Two authorities retain direct management responsibilities – Sedgefield and Durham City, they have sufficient funds to deliver decent homes through their own resources.

### **LAA Indicator: NI154 Net number of additional homes**

There is recognition that housing growth is seen as the third highest national priority after terrorism and climate change. Not do we need to provide new housing in order to accommodate trends in population and household growth but we also need additional net units in order to address the increasing affordability problems in the county by redressing the imbalance between supply and demand.

Nationally house prices in the local housing market have risen sharply over the past few years and earnings have not kept pace. Although house prices within the county are significantly lower than the national average, the national trend has been followed, and home ownership has become increasingly unaffordable. Increased supply overall can contribute to improved affordability.

Housing growth is particularly important to County Durham in respect of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (where housing targets are no longer seen as ceilings), the County's Housing Growth Point Submission and the important role that County Durham plays in the neighbouring City Region agendas of the Tyne and Wear and Tees Valley and their respective housing markets.



The possible designation of South & East Durham as a Growth Point will enhance supply and its progress in delivering a mix of market and affordable housing will need to be monitored.

This indicator will be part addressed through the emerging Local Development Frameworks within County Durham. The partnership acknowledge that there are potential problems in relation to LDF development, due to the fragmented picture in the county and LGR, this will be addressed in part through our effective delivery planning. This indicator links to the Regional Spatial Strategy.

#### **LAA Indicator: NI155 Affordable homes delivered (gross)**

An increased supply of quality affordable housing is essential if our existing residents are to be able to exercise choice in the housing market and if skilled workers are to be attracted to and retained in County Durham and both of these in turn are key to economic regeneration.

Affordable housing is defined as including social rented and 'intermediate' housing provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

Social rented housing is rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords for which guideline rents are determined through the national rent regime. Intermediate affordable housing is housing at prices or rents above those of social rent but below market prices or rents and can include shared equity products and other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent.

It is recognised that a widening disparity between average income levels and average house prices has exacerbated affordability problems and has meant that it has become increasingly difficult for new households and first time buyers and existing households either in need or falling into need to be able to access market housing.

It is expected, through the Planning Policy Statement for Housing (PPS3), that the emerging Local Development Framework (LDF) within County Durham will play a key role in securing more affordable housing, as it is one of the main means of delivering more affordable housing in suitable locations, through an appropriate policy in the Core Strategy of the LDF. The core strategy will define the levels of affordable housing that should be secured. The partnership acknowledge that there are potential problems in relation to LDF development, due to the fragmented picture in the county and LGR, this will be addressed in part through our effective delivery planning. This indicator links to the Regional Spatial Strategy.

#### **LAA Indicator: NI 187 Tackling fuel poverty – % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating**

Fuel poverty is the requirement to spend 10% or more of household income to maintain an adequate level of warmth. The aim of the UK Government is to eradicate fuel poverty in by the end of 2016.

Fuel poverty is predominantly a problem experienced by low income households and in particular those on means tested benefits, as around 60% of all fuel poor households are on means tested benefits, this is despite only quarter of all households in England being on such benefits. The North East region has the highest proportion of households in fuel poverty at 22.8% which is well

above the national average of 14.3%. The National Energy Action estimate for households in fuel poverty in County Durham currently is 17.8% (2008 data).

Fuel poverty is damaging people's quality of life and imposes wider costs on the community. The most direct effects are in relation to the health of people living in cold homes. Although these risks apply to all people, the old, children, and those who are disabled or have long-term illness are especially vulnerable.

No single measure is sufficient to tackle fuel poverty and the range of measures that are available are, programmes to improve energy efficiency, working to reduce fuel bills, and increasing household incomes. This is a cross cutting indicator for County Durham as it is strongly linked to other priority indicators for this LAA, such as people falling out of work and onto incapacity benefits, working age people on out of work benefits, average earnings of employees in the area and the overall employment rate, from the Economic Wellbeing theme. In addition County Durham has an ageing population and the percentage of people in over retirement age will increase by over 25% by 2010.

This indicator was strongly identified as a priority across a full range of our partners, from LSPs to Thematic Partnerships, and was strongly identified through the sustainability appraisal undertaken.

This indicator links to the County Durham Climate Change Plan, the Energy white paper, and the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Better Health, Fairer Health.

#### **LAA Indicator: NI156 Number of households living in temporary accommodation**

Homelessness is a function of a limited supply of decent affordable accommodation. Addressing the issues around homelessness will also directly contribute to other outcomes including health and well being and community safety. The districts of Derwentside, Easington and City of Durham have significantly higher levels of homelessness than the national average.

"People who are homeless or living in temporary accommodation are more likely to suffer from poor physical, mental and emotional health than the general population, and ill health is often associated with poverty and homelessness. Children from families who have experienced homelessness have an increased risk of a low birth weight and a greater likelihood of illness, behavioural problems and delayed development. Homeless people are at greater risk of infection, musculo-skeletal disorders, poor diet and nutrition, stress and depression. Drug and alcohol misuse and mental health problems are also prevalent amongst the homeless population." (Sustainable Communities: Settled Homes: Changing Lives p24 – ODPM March 2005)

Homelessness and placement into temporary accommodation represents a significant financial cost to the local authority, to the individual; the local community and can perpetuate a cycle of social exclusion. Enabling people to remain in their homes promotes choice, community cohesion and the opportunity to engage with a range of services to assist in sustaining accommodation, accessing employment, training, or interventions to provide support regarding substance misuse, health or criminality. However, often those at risk of homelessness are unable to either exercise choice or have access to a range of opportunities to avoid homelessness. The reduction in the use of temporary accommodation is dependant therefore upon a range of proactive prevention interventions addressing the needs of all vulnerable groups, promoting choice, opportunity and support thereby reducing the need for temporary accommodation and the risk of further exclusion.

Although County Durham has made good progress towards meeting the 2010 target for halving the number of households in temporary accommodation, and, at end March 07, had surpassed the target, homelessness and the relative number of households potentially requiring temporary accommodation remains higher than the England and the North East averages, as the table overleaf shows:

	Number of households (000s)	Total decisions on homelessness applications 2006/07	
		Total number	Per 1000 households
ENGLAND	21,074	159,330	7.56
NORTH EAST	1,094	9,380	8.58
County Durham	210	1,986	9.45

This progress has been made due to developing a range of interventions to prevent homelessness and changing some policy at a district level so that people are housed permanently more quickly. The latter reason cut numbers relatively rapidly in some areas, so that once these policy changes had been implemented, the true extent of the need for temporary accommodation was clearer. Even after these changes, the figure continued to decrease, due to the preventative interventions the county has developed in the last 3 years, on a district and countywide level (via the Homelessness Action Partnership).

A target to maintain reductions and reduce numbers in temporary accommodation further is therefore vital to break the cycle of social exclusion and disadvantage faced by people in temporary accommodation and other vulnerable groups. To avoid the wider social and economic costs of homelessness and to promote social cohesion, opportunity and choice, the NI156 targets must not only be achieved but maintained and exceeded. This can be achieved by the continuation and development of homelessness prevention services and widening accommodation options for people in or at risk of having use temporary accommodation.

This indicator is closely linked to our existing stretch target 2 which will continue to be a priority in 2008/09.

**Stretch Target 2 - Children and young people are protected from homelessness.**

- Reduction in the number of homelessness presentations amongst 16 and 17 year olds.
- Making positive interventions through housing advice case work to achieve a reduction in homelessness.

**LAA Indicator: NI175 Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling**

The rurality of the county and its dispersed settlement pattern make access to transport a key priority for access to services, social inclusion and quality of life of many residents. County Durham is sparsely populated with only 2.2 persons per hectare compared to the national average of 3.5. Teesdale and Wear Valley are particularly sparsely populated. Dispersed, small, rural settlements, an increasing population, low car ownership and high levels of incapacity and health needs all create major challenges to accessing essential services, leading to poor quality of life and social exclusion for many local residents. Lack of affordable transport provision is also identified by children and young people as a significant barrier to accessing leisure, health and

education opportunities. Accessibility and sustainable transport have been identified by all the LSPs as a very high priority. In addition, lack of good, integrated public transport options leads to increased car use and adverse climate change impacts.

This indicator is likely to link to the Tyne and Wear MAA, and to the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Better Health, Fairer Health.

#### **LAA Indicator: NI 186 Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area**

Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are essential in the mitigation of climate change and also contribute to other sustainable development objectives such as improved resource efficiency, health benefits, air quality improvements, improved security of energy supply and a reduction in landfill problems.

In 2003 the Tees and Durham Energy Advice (TADEA) Company & National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) estimated County Durham's total emissions of CO2 to be nearly 3 million tonnes. However, according to Defra's latest figures (2005), the County's CO2 emissions by the end user is nearly 4.3 million tonnes. The main contributors were transport sources, which contributed over a third and domestic sources with nearly 38%. Industrial and commercial sources contributed just over one quarter between them and landfill accounted for approximately 2.5 %.

#### **LAA Indicator: NI 191 Residual household waste per household**

It is no longer acceptable to dispose of waste in landfill sites and indeed Central Government has introduced legislation to ensure local authorities divert more household waste from landfill. This, and the rising costs of landfilling waste, primarily driven by substantial increases in Landfill Tax, means that it is important to minimise waste and to reuse, recycle and compost as much household waste as possible and find environmentally acceptable ways of treating what remains. This indicator has a direct correlation to the below LAA indicator of household waste reused, recycled and composted, as an increase in reuse, recycling and composting will lead to a reduction in residual household waste per household, which in turn, depending upon the waste collection and processing regimes introduced, may help to combat climate change and to reduce CO2 emissions.

#### **LAA Indicator: NI 192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting**

This indicator is cross cutting and directly links to helping reduce climate change and CO2 reductions, and was identified as a priority across many of our partners and also emerged as a strong priority from the sustainability appraisal undertaken. This indicator has a direct correlation to the above LAA indicator of residual household waste per household as increased reuse, recycling and composting will lead to a reduction in residual household waste per household. Local Authorities in the County are working together to ensure improvements in this indicator through expanded kerbside recycling services which will be able to be integrated in the future with the provision of waste treatment technologies.

## **LAA Indicator: NI 188 Planning to Adapt to climate change**

Climate change will impact on all aspects of life over coming decades. Increased winter flooding and storm events, coupled with excess summer temperatures will impact on health and disease, delivery of services, food production and on the emergency services. There will be economic opportunities for the region but adverse economic impacts are also predicted from damage to building stock and infrastructure and impediments to business. Alterations in the climate may have implications such as changes to biodiversity and fragmentation of habitat wildlife networks. Many scientists now believe that we have less than 10 years in which to tackle climate change before the Earth passes a tipping point / a point of no return.

Even if emissions are successfully reduced, climate change may still pose a serious threat, therefore organisations must assess risks and develop adaptation strategies which may include structural, technological and institutional change, research to better understand the climate risk and education and awareness raising.

This indicator links to the County Durham Climate Change Plan, the Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Better Health, Fairer Health, and to the Energy white paper.

## Existing Stretch Targets

The present LAA indicators include 12 stretch targets which will continue to be priorities for the Partnership during 2008/09. All of these are linked to our proposed LAA targets. Two of the existing stretch targets (5 and 11) will be part of our new LAA targets. The existing stretch targets are as follows:

<b>Children &amp; Young People Block</b>	
1	More children eat and drink healthily and are regularly involved in physical activity inside and outside school <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing the number of primary schools that are working towards the Healthy Schools Standard</li> <li>Further enhance the take-up of sporting opportunities for 7 – 14 year olds to increase the percentage of children in that age group who spend a minimum of two hours each week on high quality PE and sport within and beyond the curriculum</li> </ul>
2	Children and young people are protected from homelessness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in the number of homelessness presentations amongst 16 and 17 year olds</li> <li>Making positive interventions through housing advice case work to achieve a reduction in homelessness</li> </ul>
3	Attainment levels for all children and young people are improved with gaps between groups reduced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise standards at Key Stage 4 - increase the average number of points students achieve</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Development &amp; Enterprise Block</b>	
4	Supporting employers to successfully tackle worklessness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing the number of incapacity benefit claimants Countywide</li> <li>Reduction in capacity benefit claimants in NRF Districts</li> </ul>
5	Increasing entrepreneurial activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing new VAT registered businesses</li> </ul>
6	A population with the skills to meet current and future business needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing achievement of adults qualified to NVQ Level 2 or equivalent Countywide.</li> <li>Increase in NVQ Level 2 or equivalent attainment in NRF Districts</li> </ul>
<b>Healthier Communities &amp; Older People</b>	
7	Improved health of the population by increasing life expectancy and substantially reducing premature mortality rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the number of 4 week smoking quitters who attend NHS Smoking Cessation service</li> </ul>
8	Improving the independence, choice and control of vulnerable people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of older people within County Durham in receipt of Council Tax Benefit</li> </ul>
9	Improving opportunities for older people to maintain a good quality of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of adults and older people receiving direct payments per 100,000 18+ population</li> </ul>
<b>Safer, Stronger Communities</b>	
10	To reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs, and to re-assure the public, reducing concern about crime and anti-social behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing the number of secondary/deliberate fires (BV 206 (iii))</li> </ul>
11	To reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs, and to re-assure the public, reducing concern about crime and anti-social behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing year on year the number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System</li> </ul>
12	To reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs, and to re-assure the public, reducing concern about crime and anti-social behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing the percentage of people reporting that their quality of life is affected by anti-social behaviour</li> </ul>