

Overview & Scrutiny Board

Narrowing the Gap Inquiry

LEEDS REGENERATION PLAN 2005 -2008
Annual Report on Targets
September 2006

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Progress Report on Leeds Regeneration Plan Core Targets (September 2006)

The following information provides a progress report of achievement against the targets in the Leeds Regeneration Plan 2005 - 2008. The Leeds Regeneration Plan is the key policy document of the Narrowing Gap Executive (local strategic partnership) of the Leeds Initiative and will be considered by the Executive at its meeting on 26 September 2006.

In each section progress to date is reported against each of the targets along with the trajectory of performance required to meet the targets by the end of the plan period. Supporting information is provided on linked activities and targets and the actions contained in the plan which will support achievement along with the key issues that will need to be considered and actioned by the Narrowing the Gap Executive to ensure performance to meet the targets.

Core Target: T1 (Community Safety)

Current Situation:

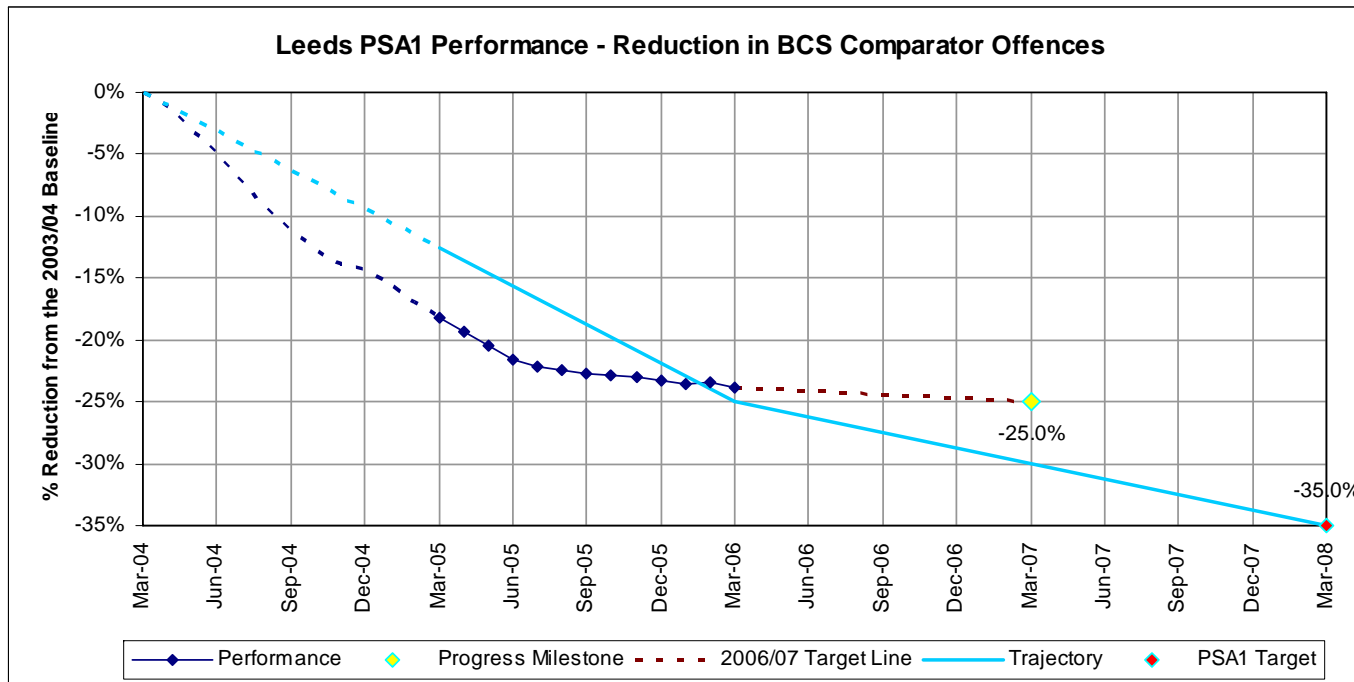
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2007/08	Current Position
To reduce levels of key recorded comparator crimes in Leeds as measured in the British Crime Survey, including: theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts); theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts); vehicle interference; domestic burglary (incl. attempts); theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle; theft from person; criminal damage; common assault (including on a PC); woundings (serious and other); and robbery of personal property.	78,573 comparator crimes were committed in 2003/04 in Leeds, which equates to a rate of 109.9 per 1000 population NB: this is a Home Office indicator. Data on the basket of comparator crimes is not currently analysed below city level, although officers are currently working on developing a Local Crime Index (LCI) for Leeds	Reduce levels of key recorded comparator crimes (as measured in the British Crime Survey) by 35% by 2008	59,801 comparator crimes committed in 2005/6 (89.9 per 1000 population) This is a reduction of 23.9% on the baseline figure from 2003/4.

Status: In 2003/04 crime in Leeds was almost 60% higher than in England and Wales as a whole. To improve this situation, West Yorkshire Police and Safer Leeds set a stretching PSA1 target of 35%, much higher than the 20% reduction required from high crime CDRPs. Assuming that by 2007/08, both Leeds and England and Wales meet their PSA1 target, then crime in Leeds will be much closer to the national average (although still around 20% higher).

Significant progress has been made in 05/06 towards achieving the challenging floor target of a 35% reduction in BCS comparator crime offences by 2007/08. Despite progress towards the floor target and the reduction in total number of recorded crimes, crime and disorder remains a primary concern for the citizens of Leeds.

Performance Trajectory Chart:

The following chart shows the progress that Leeds has made towards the reduction target in 2005/06. The progress milestone shown on the chart is the crime reduction target set by Safer Leeds and West Yorkshire Police for 2006/07. West Yorkshire Police set a force wide target of a 25% reduction for 2006/07. However, to achieve the PSA1, Safer Leeds will need to exceed this target during 2006/07 with performance following the trajectory shown on the chart.



Supporting Information:

Disaggregating the BCS comparator crimes shows the following attainment during 2005/06:

- Domestic burglary fell by 1,771 offences (19%) from 2004/05.
- Theft from motor vehicles fell by 1,235 offences (13%) from 2004/05.
- Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicles fell by 1,615 offences (30.0%) from 2004/05.
- Vehicle interference fell by 82 offences (9%) from 2004/05.

- Criminal damage (excluding S.59) fell by 1,378 offences (6%) from 2004/05.
- Theft from person fell by 189 offences (5%) from 2004/05.
- Theft or unauthorised taking of pedal cycles went up by 305 offences (30%) from 2004/05.
- Personal robbery went up by 118 offences (11%) from 2004/05.
- Wounding (serious and other) went up by 517 offences (6%) from 2004/05.
- Common assault (including on PC) went up by 815 offences (53%) from 2004/05.

West Yorkshire Police recorded crime figures for 2005/06 show a reduction of 5.2% in total recorded crime from 2004/05, equivalent to 5,390 fewer offences.

Actions which underpin the targets:

There are currently 5 actions which relate to this target in the citywide plan:

- **D1-** Establish a Harmonious Communities Strategy Group and develop an Action Plan
- **D3-** Increase victim's confidence in the reporting of hate crime incidents. This involves developing and delivering a 'Hate Crime' strategy, developing clear and consistent processes for reporting and dealing with hate crime incidents and improved access to reporting centres through the Leeds Racial Harassment Project.
- **D4-** Reduce the level of alcohol related violence and associated anti-social behaviour affecting the city centre and neighbourhoods in areas of multiple deprivation, which involves the Leeds alcohol crime reduction strategy, city centre drink related violence and nuisance plan and media campaigns to promote a culture of responsible alcohol consumption.
- **D5-** Reduce domestic burglary, particularly repeat victimisation affecting areas of multiple deprivation by reducing opportunities for offending, raising awareness and improving minimum standards of security.
- **D6-** Establish the 'Safer Leeds' partnership through the merger of the Crime and Disorder Partnership (Leeds Community Safety Partnership) with the Drug Action Team (DAT)

It has been suggested that these actions should now be refocused in line with the targets within the Local Area Agreement, Council Plan, Corporate Priority Board Plan and other key documents.

Key Issues for Narrowing the Gap Executive: To make the most significant impact on performance in terms of narrowing the gap, consideration should be given to addressing issues pertinent to criminal damage. The rationale behind this being that criminal damage equates to a quarter of the total PSA1 target. Therefore, the most impact can be made if this issue is addressed. The other key issues are the three elements outlined above:

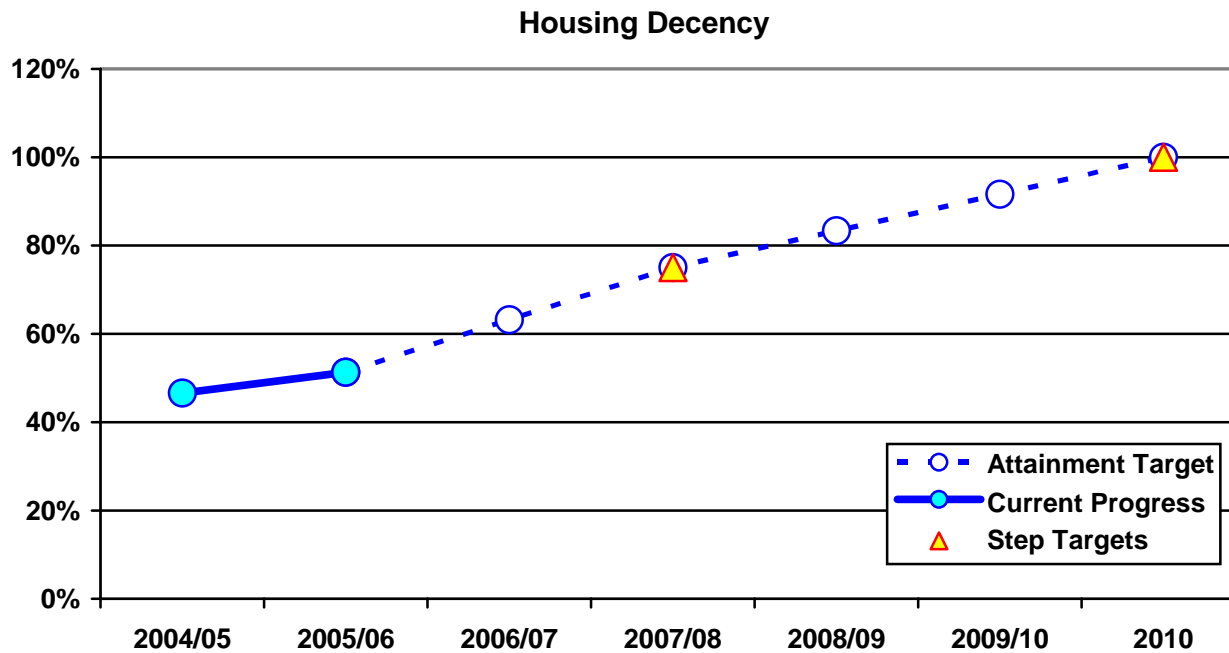
- Personal robbery went up by 118 offences (11%) from 2004/05;
- Wounding (serious and other) went up by 517 offences (6%) from 2004/05;
- Common assault (including on PC) went up by 815 offences (53%) from 2004/05

Core Target: T2 (Housing)

Current Situation:

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2007/08	Current Position
To bring all social housing into a decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas	46.6% of council housing meets decent homes standard (2005)	75% of Council Housing to meet Decent Homes Standard by end of 2007/08 and 100% by 2010	57.43% of Council Housing met Decent Homes Standard (July 2006)
	85.9% of RSL stock meets the Decent Homes Standard (2004)	100% of RSL housing to meet Decent Homes Standard by 2010	89% (31 March 2005)
To increase the percentage of vulnerable households in the private sector (including families with children) who live in decent homes.	57% of vulnerable households in the private sector live in decent accommodation (2005)	70% of vulnerable households in private sector to be living in decent homes by 2010 (60% of vulnerable households to be living in decent homes by 2008)	No information is currently available as a new stock condition survey needs to be carried out

Performance Trajectory Chart:



Status: The Council agreed a target to achieve 57% of council stock to meet the Decency Standard by the end of 2007. Performance is therefore ahead of target at this stage and the Council is confident that the 2008 target will be achieved. As at 31 March 2005 89% of RSL homes in Leeds had met the Decent Homes Standard. It should be noted that the Housing Corporation has reported that 81.7% (UK mean average) of RSLs are meeting decency nationally and therefore Leeds, at 89%, is well ahead in terms of progress. There is no information currently available on progress in terms of private sector homes as a new stock condition survey needs to be carried out.

Supporting Information: There are difficulties in assessing progress against the target on the number of vulnerable people living in decent homes in private sector housing due to variables of expenditure on making properties decent and patterns of unemployment. Work is currently being undertaken by officers to develop a more robust approach to reporting. The Leeds Landlord Accreditation Scheme seeks by 2010 to have increased the number of bed spaces offered by members from 11,000 to 20,000. Currently the number stands at 14,300 and officers remain confident that the overall target will be achieved. While this does not in itself guarantee decent homes, the two targets are clearly linked and membership of the LLAS does tend to indicate better managed and higher quality accommodation.

The Audit Commission's Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) thresholds on council housing decency are 79% decent (upper threshold) and 47% (lower threshold). Therefore Leeds is currently performing just above the lower threshold. Two ALMOs have been re-inspected and successfully retained their two star status. The Council is now undertaking an options appraisal on plans for the future delivery of the housing management function.

Actions which underpin the targets: There is only one specific action which relates to this target in the citywide plan:

- **G3-** Improve housing choices and conditions in deprived neighbourhoods to create places that please want to live in, which is around reducing the number of obsolete properties across the city and also increasing the number of homes meeting the decency standard.

Key Issues for Narrowing the Gap Executive: The Executive needs to ensure that resources are available in 2007/08 to carry out a stock condition survey to provide information on the condition of homes in the private sector.

The current focus under this target on reaching the Decent Homes Standard is too limited. It is suggested that there needs to be an indicator of stability included (eg. levels of housing turnover or the number of neighbourhoods assessed to be in decline using NOMAD). It is also suggested that an affordable housing target linked to the targets in the Leeds Housing Strategy be adopted. To ensure that any affordable housing target is achieved, the LRP will need to include an action to develop a range of affordable housing types for people who would traditionally not consider social housing as an entry route to the housing market. An Affordable Housing Plan and Action Plan are currently being developed to address these issues.

Core Target: T3 (Education)

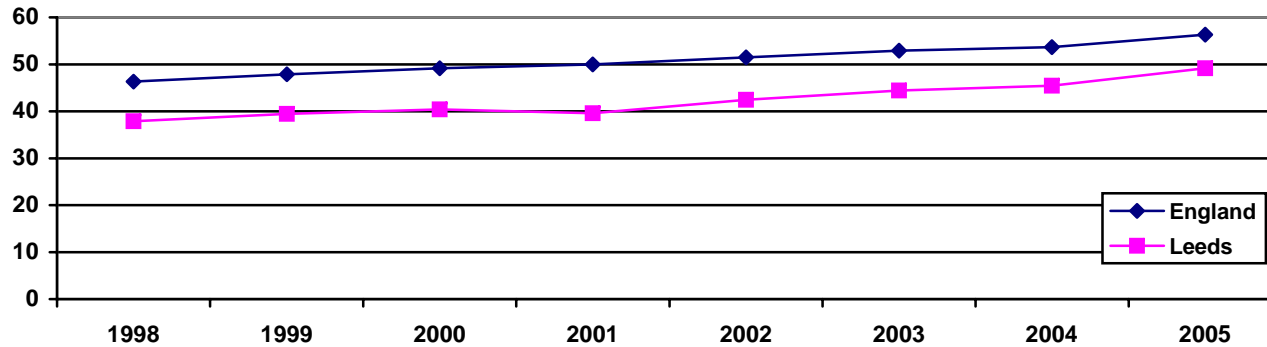
Current Situation:

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2007/08	Current Position
To improve achievement at Key Stage 4 (GCSE) in schools	In 2004 the percentage of students finishing Key Stage 4 achieving the equivalent of 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE was 45.3%. This is approximately 5% points below what should be expected, given achievement estimates based on previous pupil attainment determined using a value added methodology that considers the context of local schools and pupils	59% of students finishing Key Stage 4 in 2008 will achieve the equivalent of 5+ GCSEs at grades A*-C. (This is an estimate for the pupil cohort that will be taking GCSEs in 2008 and is subject to change).	49.7% of pupils achieved 5A* - C (July 2005)
	6 out of 40 schools were below 25% for the percentage of their pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent in 2004	By 2008, 30% of pupils to achieve 5 GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent in all in Leeds schools (Milestone: 25% by 2006)	In 2005 4 out off 40 schools (Agnes Stewart; John Smeaton CH; Primrose High School; South Leeds High School) were below 25% for the percentage of their pupils achieving 5+ GCSE's grades A* - C.

Status: Strong progress was made in 2005 with a significant improvement in the percentage of young people obtaining 5+A*-C GCSE's or equivalent. Improvements were even greater with key target schools within the priority wards. For example the DfES/Education Leeds 'Six Schools Project' led to marked improvements to a range of measures: increasing 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE by 8.4ppt between 2003 and 2005, double the local trend and more than double the national trend.

There was positive progress in reducing the number of schools performing below the floor targets closing the gap with national performance and those authorities in receipt of Neighbourhood Renewal Fund. Achievement of the national floor target is possible and is being addressed through LPSA2. The stretch target for this is 59%. In striving to achieve this there is the possibility to achieve the national average although it remains highly challenging.

Performance Chart: The line graph shows the performance of Leeds against the national averages. It shows that, while Leeds is consistently below the national average, the proportion of pupils in Leeds achieving the required standard has increased by almost 30% since 1998.



Supporting Information: As stated above, performance at 4 schools is currently below the 25% target (2006 milestone) for the percentage of pupils achieving 5+ GCSE's grades A* - C. All these schools draw their pupils from areas experiencing high levels of multiple deprivation and have long established patterns of educational underachievement.

Actions which underpin the targets: There are currently 5 actions under the Learning theme which underpin this target. All outcomes are set for 2008.

- **F3-** Targeted programmes involving public, private and voluntary sectors for groups where educational under achievement is greatest
- **F4-** Implement the 14-19 strategy to support and develop schools and other providers that address the needs of pupils and communities in deprived neighbourhoods
- **F5-** Develop schools and community facilities that address needs of pupils and communities in deprived neighbourhoods
- **F6-** Development of integrated children and young people's services through implementation of the national Every Child Matter: Change for Children programme
- **F7-** Undertake shared audits in each district to assess the needs and agree joint local improvement strategies to support underperforming schools and groups of pupils

Key Issues for Narrowing the Gap Executive: Although attainment at the end of Key Stage 4 has improved in Leeds, there are still significant variations in performance both between pupil groups and between affluent and deprived areas of the city. Championing the needs of vulnerable groups is an objective in the Children and Young People's Plan. Groups to be targeted are: Looked After Children; children and young people with special education needs and emotional and behavioural difficulties; children and young people from deprived communities (specifically underachieving boys); and children and young people from targeted black and minority ethnic communities.

Core Target: T4 (Employment and Worklessness)

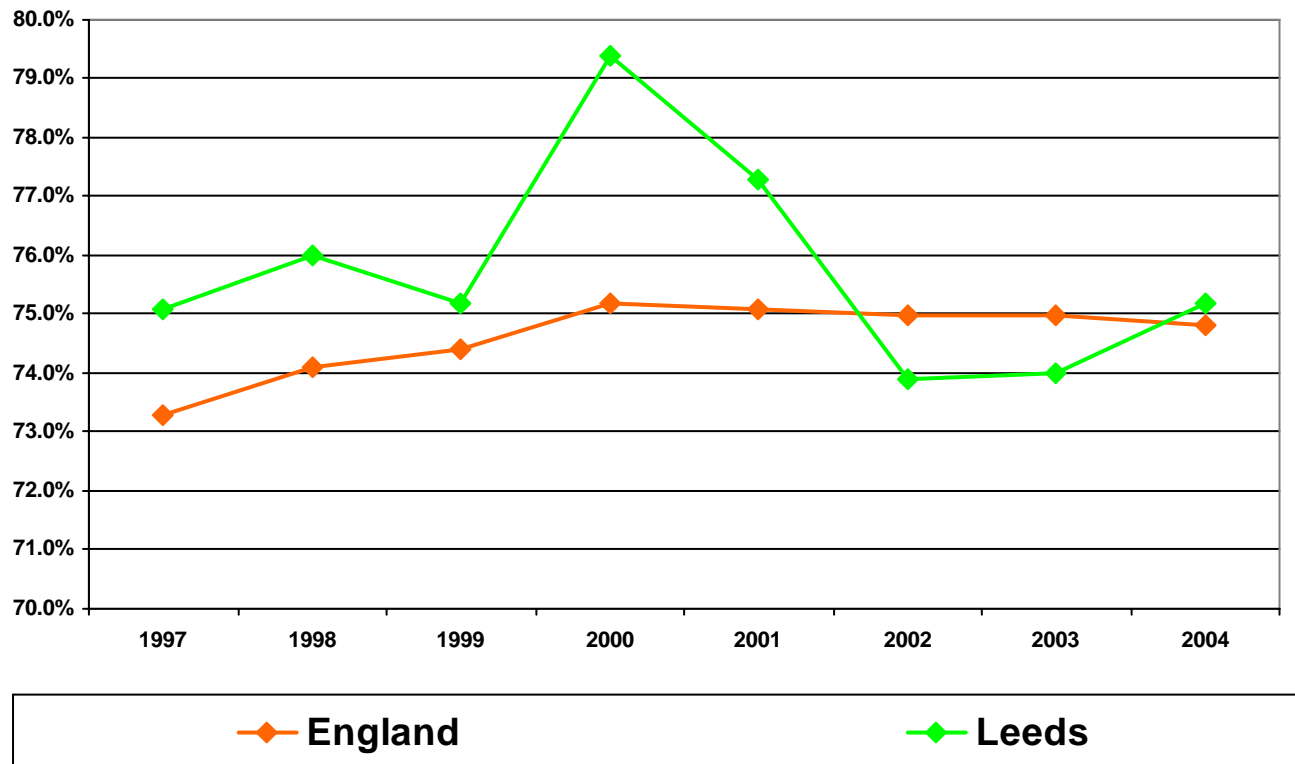
Current Situation:

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2007/08	Current Position
1. To increase the overall employment rate	2003/2004 employment rate of 74.4% (Local Area Labour Force Survey)	Increase the employment rate by 1 percentage point by 2007/08	The employment rate was 75.2% in 2004/05
2. To improve the Employment Deprivation rankings of SOAs in Leeds, as measured by the Government's Indices of Deprivation	The Index of Deprivation identifies 112 SOAs in Leeds that fall into the 20% most deprived in the country for Employment Deprivation, of which 32 are ranked in the most deprived 5% in the country	To reduce by 5 the number of SOAs in the 20% most deprived in the country for Employment Deprivation (ie. 112 SOAs in this category in 2004 to reduce to 107 by 2008).	Data not available until 2008
		To improve the rankings of those SOAs currently in the most deprived 5% in the country in terms of Employment Deprivation	Data not available until 2008
3. To narrow the gap, at a ward level, between those SOAs in the ward with the highest and lowest rates of:		No ward to have more than a:	
a) Income Support (IS);	a) 2004 position – 6 wards not meeting the target for 2008	a) 20 percentage point difference between the SOAs with the lowest and highest rates of IS claimants	a) 2005 position – 4 wards not meeting the target for 2008
b) Incapacity Benefit (IB); and	b) 2004 position – 16 wards not meeting the target for 2008	b) 12 percentage point difference between the SOAs with the lowest and highest rates of IB claimants	b) 2005 position – no change from baseline
c) Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)	c) 2004 position – 14 wards not meeting the target for 2008	c) 5 percentage point difference between the SOAs with the lowest and highest rates of JSA claimants	c) 2005 position – 17 wards not meeting the target for 2008

Status: Data from the Department of Communities and Local Government, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit's website shows that since 1997 the average employment rate in Leeds has been consistently higher than the average for all authorities in receipt of Neighbourhood Renewal Funding. Indeed from 1997 to 2001 the Leeds average was also better than the average for England. However while the rate for Leeds rose initially from 75.1% in 1997 to a high of 79.4% in 2000 it declined during 2002 and 2003 to

74% (just below the England average). It is now beginning to rise again and, at 75.2%, is slightly above the national average of 74.8%.

Performance Chart (Employment Rate):



Supporting Information: The above graph demonstrates the volatile nature of the indicator since 1997. Although the city's progress since 2002 has been positive there is little correlation with fairly static levels of worklessness. With only two years worth of worklessness related data it is still too early to judge whether there has in fact been sustainable reductions. However, the reducing levels of Income Support and Incapacity Benefit across the city begin to demonstrate that where resources are used creatively and are focused upon clearly identified needs and circumstances, then positive results are achievable. The position with regard to Jobseekers Allowance is less positive and indeed the increasing number of Jobseekers Allowance claimants has been identified as a national issue.

Worklessness – the assessment of worklessness is based on analysis of data relating to 3 individual benefit types: Income Support; Incapacity Benefit; Job Seekers Allowance.

Status: progress on Income Support is positive, as the number of wards meeting the target is reducing. Progress on Incapacity Benefit is fairly static, as there is no change in the number of wards meeting the target. The Job Seekers Allowance target is not being achieved. The increased number of customers claiming JSA has been identified as a national issue.

Performance Charts: the following tables summarise performance in relation to the 3 identified benefit types. Analysis of the data at the ward level provides a broad brush indication of progress. It is, however, possible to achieve a more sophisticated analysis by examining the data at the individual SOA level. This is particularly relevant when examining the issues relating to narrowing the gap. In this context priority neighbourhoods are defined as SOAs in the 20% most deprived in the IMD.

Income Support – priority neighbourhoods

Across the city the 2005 data identifies 25,260 claimants (5.8% of the working age population). The following table shows that while the claimant rate in Leeds is broadly in line with the national average, the rate in the priority neighbourhoods is more than double. The table shows that rates are falling and the rate of decrease both in the city and in the priority neighbourhoods is greater than the national average. The rate of reduction in the priority neighbourhoods is slightly less than the average for the city but nevertheless the gap between the priority neighbourhoods and the rest of the city is closing slightly.

	National average		Combined 20% SOAs	Leeds MD average	Difference
2004	6.3%		14%	6.2%	7.8
2005	6.1%		13.2%	5.8%	7.4
Reduction / Increase	-3.2%		-5.7%	-6.5%	

Income Support – high claimant areas

A separate analysis of the SOAs with a high claimant rate reveals a similar pattern. In 2004 93 SOAs had a claimant rate that was more than 12.3% (double the city average for 2004). In 2005 this had fallen slightly to 89 SOAs that had a claimant rate that was more than 11.8% (double the city average for 2005).

Incapacity Benefit – priority neighbourhoods

Across the city the 2005 data identifies 31,505 claimants (7.3% of the working age population). The following table shows a similar pattern to that of Income Support, although the rates for the city are slightly below the national averages. Again in line with the national picture the proportion of claimants are reducing both across the city and in the priority neighbourhoods with the rate of reduction in Leeds being greater than the national average. The rate of reduction in the priority neighbourhoods is slightly less than the average for the city but nevertheless the gap between the priority neighbourhoods and the rest of the city is closing slightly.

	National average		Combined 20% SOAs	Leeds MD average	Difference
2004	7.9%		13.4%	7.6%	6.4

2005	7.8%		13%	7.3%	5.7
Reduction / Increase	-1.3%		-3.2%	-3.9%	

Incapacity Benefit – high claimant areas

A separate analysis of the SOAs with a high claimant reveals a similar pattern. In 2004 52 SOAs had a claimant rate that was more than 15.1% (double the city average for 2004). In 2005 this had fallen slightly to 51 SOAs that had a claimant rate that was more than 14.7% (double the city average for 2005).

Job Seekers Allowance – priority neighbourhoods

Across the city the 2005 data identifies 11,530 claimants (2.7% of the working age population). The following table shows that the claimant rate in Leeds is slightly above the national average and the rate in the priority neighbourhoods is again almost double. It also shows that in Leeds the rate has increased slightly over the two years while nationally there has been no change. More worryingly the rate of increase in the priority neighbourhoods has been greater than the city average and the gap between the priority neighbourhoods and the rest of the city has also increased slightly.

	National average		Combined 20% SOAs	Leeds MD average	Difference
2004	2.3%		5.4%	2.6%	2.8
2005	2.3%		6%	2.7%	3.3
Reduction / Increase	No change		+11.1%	+3.8%	

Job Seekers Allowance – high claimant areas

A separate analysis of the SOAs with a high claimant reveals a similar pattern. In 2004 68 SOAs had a claimant rate that was more than 5.2% (double the city average for 2004). In 2005 this had risen to 76 SOAs that had a claimant rate that was more than 5.4% (double the city average for 2005).

Actions which underpin the targets:

Currently there are 6 actions which underpin this Target in the Plan:

- **B1-** Develop and implement an Employment Strategy for Leeds
- **B3-** Support enterprise in deprived communities, which involves agreeing a city-wide approach to Local Enterprise Growth Initiative (LEGI), identifying opportunities in the City growth Strategy and supporting social enterprise in deprived communities.
- **B4-** Develop skills, training and employment programmes for growth sectors, including an initiative around Construction and Health and Social Welfare.
- **F1-** Co-ordinate Lifelong Learning & Skills provision in line with the agreed Skills Strategy for Leeds and the proposed Employment Strategy

- **F2-** Develop 'Learning Clusters' to improve services for children and families in neighbourhoods through extended school and children's centres
- **F6–** Development of integrated children and young people's services through implementation of the national Every Child Matters: Change for Children programme

These actions range from the highly strategic action of developing an Employment Plan for the city (which will set out to maximise employment and training opportunities for deprived and minority communities and groups suffering worklessness) to the more specific action of the development of 'Learning Clusters' (which will improve services for children and families in neighbourhoods through extended school and children's centres).

Key Issues for Narrowing the Gap Executive: The current ward based targets relating to worklessness need to be more refined and the SOA analysis outlined above offers the potential to develop a more sophisticated set of indicators. A worklessness group has been established recently under the Economy and Enterprise block of the Local Area Agreement and is currently attempting to analyse the gaps and duplication in provision. It is suggested that this group could also begin to look at the establishment of a more sophisticated set of indicators while at the same time fostering a greater sense of ownership amongst the partner organisations working in this area. Strategically, the City still lacks an overview and coordination mechanism to more effectively commission and target resources to priority neighbourhoods and groups.

Core Target: T5 (Health)

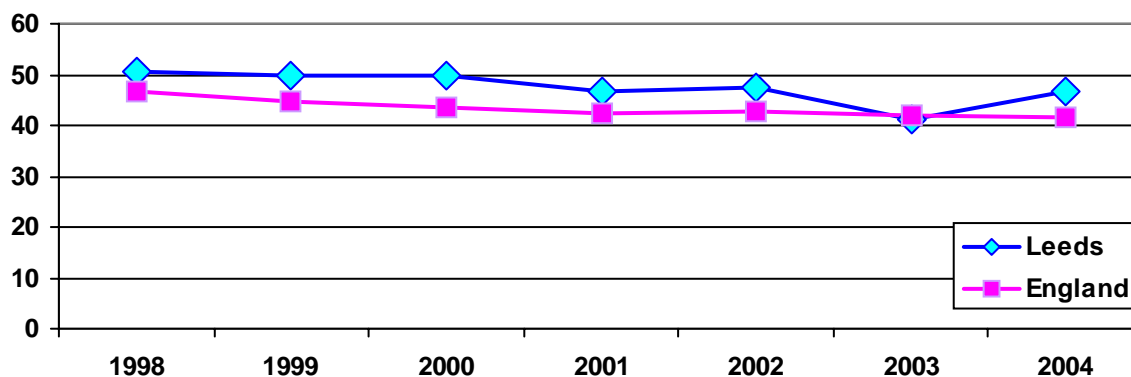
Current Situation:

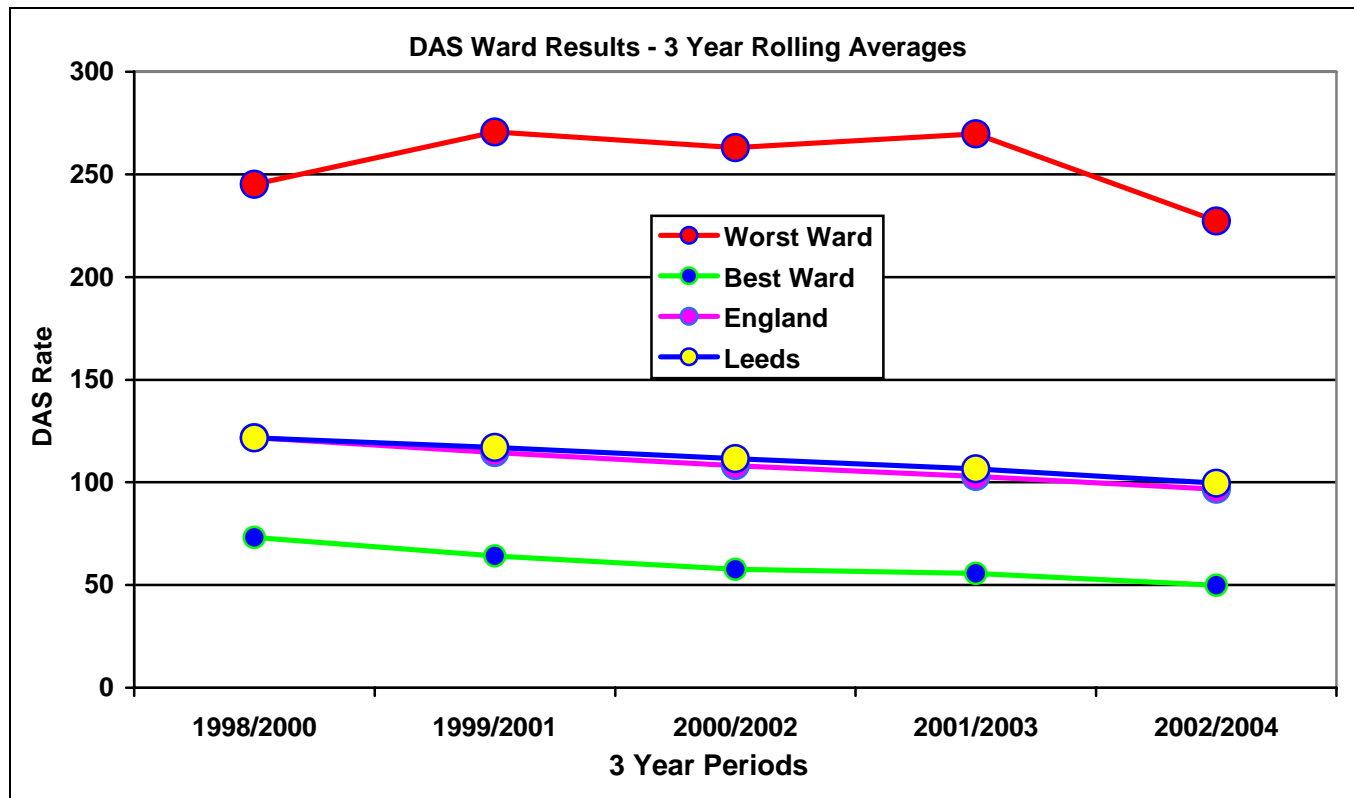
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Current Position
1. To reduce mortality rates from heart disease and stroke and related diseases.	2001-2003 the DAS rate was 102.29	By 2010 reduce mortality rates from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40%	2002-2004 the DAS rate was 95.61, a reduction of 6.53% from the baseline
2. To reduce the gap in mortality rates from heart disease and stroke and related diseases between the ward with the highest rate and the population of Leeds as a whole.	2001-2003 The highest ward DAS rate was 256.62; the Leeds rate was 102.29; a gap of 154.33	By 2008 reduce the gap by 40%	2002-2004 the highest ward DAS rate was 214.89; the Leeds rate was 95.61, a gap of 119.28 a reduction of 22.7% from the baseline.
3. To reduce the under-18 conception rate as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health.	1998, the conception rate was 50.4	By 2010 reduce the conception rate by 55%	2004, the conception rate was 46.5, a reduction of 7.9% from the baseline

Status: Both nationally and in Leeds premature mortality from CHD has continued to decline and the current target above is likely to be met. The conception rate in Leeds of young women aged 15-17 years saw a significant fall from 50.4 per 1000 in 1998 to just over 40% in 2003. However, there was a rise in the conception rate to 46.5 by 2004. A review has been undertaken to identify possible contributing factors and the partnership is targeting these areas.

Performance Charts:

Teenage pregnancy. In 1998 the conception rate in Leeds was 50.4 (conceptions to females under 18 per 1000 females aged 15-17); by 2004 the rate had fallen to 46.5, a 7.9% reduction from the baseline.





Supporting Information:

Data on teenage pregnancy has not previously been released below city level. Although this restriction has recently been lifted and it is now permissible to release rates for electoral wards the information that has been supplied by the Teenage Pregnancy Unit is for the pre 2004 electoral wards.

The mortality data shows that the position in Leeds broadly reflects the national average, and that the city is making positive progress in reducing the death rates from circulatory diseases particularly in regard to narrowing the gap between the worst performing ward and the city as a whole. The position relating to teenage pregnancy data is more concerning and it is acknowledged that significant change will need to be effected if the 2010 target is to be achieved.

Actions which underpin the targets: There are 5 actions in the action plan which relate to this target.

- **E1-** Promote the health and independence of people over 50, which includes producing regional and district strategies to promote the health of older people and increasing opportunities for older people to enjoy physical activity and mental well being
- **E2-** Launch the tobacco Action Strategy and create a smoke-free Leeds
- **E3-** Promote access for all to healthy and affordable food through producing a Food Strategy for Leeds, identifying and addressing areas of poor food access and increasing local procurement of healthy foods by public sector agencies.
- **E4-** Improve health and social care services through the 'Making Leeds Better' programme
- **E6-** Reduce teenage conceptions. This involves strategically linking the teenage pregnancy strategy with other key work programmes, developing sex and relationship education, and ensuring young people have access to young people friendly contraceptives and sexual health services

Key Issues for Narrowing the Gap Executive: The Leeds Teenage Pregnancy and Parenthood Partnership has completed the analysis to identify the causes of the recent rise in the conception rate and is targeting action at addressing these issues and fuller report is to be presented to the Narrowing The Gap Executive on this issue.

Core Target: T6 (Resident Satisfaction with Neighbourhood)

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2007/08	Current Position
Increase the percentage of local people who feel that they belong to their local area	Baseline 71% of residents felt that they totally belonged to their local area (via Annual Survey 2005)	Target to be confirmed	Next annual survey results due June 2007 (no annual survey in 2006)
Increase the percentage of local people who are satisfied with living in their neighbourhood	Baseline 71% of residents felt that they were satisfied with their local area (via Annual Survey 2005)	Target to be confirmed	Next annual survey results due June 2007 (no annual survey in 2006)

Core Target: T7 (Use of Public Transport)

Current Situation:

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2007/08	Current Position
In line with the West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan, increase bus patronage in Leeds	Baseline for 2004/05 is indexed to 100	Increase in bus patronage by 2% (102) by year end 2007/08 (rising to 5% (105) by 2010/11. This is a proxy for Leeds based on a West Yorkshire figure.	As baseline. Based on the West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan target, we would expect a 2% by 2008.

Status: This indicator is currently on schedule to meet the 2007/08 target.

Supporting Information: The introduction of changes to the concessionary fares system is expected to have the greatest impact on this target. In addition, new patronage on the Free City Bus should also contribute to meeting this target. An additional action could be included in discussion with Metro, such as a continuation of the Free City Bus service.

Actions which underpin the targets: The following actions will contribute to achieving this target.

- **H1-** Plan public transport provision to assist access to work and amenities for deprived communities and vulnerable groups
- **H3-** Implement sustainable travel initiatives such as promotion of the Yorkshire Bus
- **H4-** Improve access to services, facilities and employment opportunities for people living in deprived neighbourhoods

The introduction of the national scheme for free concessionary travel in April 2006 (a planned output under H1) is expected to have the greatest impact on this target. Other planned outputs to improve public transport should also help to meet this target, such as those within the West Yorkshire Transport Plan.

Key Issues for Narrowing the Gap Executive: None.

Core Target: T8 (Hate and Racially Motivated Crime)

Current Situation:

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2007/08	Current position
Increase the reporting of racial incidents recorded by the local authority per 100,000 population	167.9 per 100,000 of population in 2004/05	236.2 per 100,000 per population by 2007/08	The data will not be available until June 2006

It is proposed that the above target be deleted from the Regeneration Plan. The rationale behind this includes;

- The actual number of racial incidents reported across agencies in Leeds is not captured and therefore it is not an accurate picture of reported incidents.
- It is not a qualitative measure of how we respond to racial incidents. The significant factors are: promoting confidence amongst victims; and ensuring that appropriate civil and criminal action is taken to reduce the likelihood of repeat victimisation. .
- The work remit has now expanded to cover all hate crime incidents as part of the community cohesion agenda.
- Activity to improve service responses to hate crime will be captured in the progress reports.

If it is decided that an alternative PI was required, then it is suggested that consideration be given to using the one below, which is an LAA PI:

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2006/07	Current Position
Reduce repeat victimisation rate for race hate crime	22.5% (2004/05)	22%	2006/07 Q1 = 21.3%

Key Issues for Narrowing the Gap Executive: The Executive needs to decide whether to change this core target to reduce the repeat victimisation rate for race hate crimes.

Core Target: T9 (Active Population)

Current Situation:

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2007/08	Current Position
Percentage of children and young people aged 5-16 engaged in two or more hours per week of physical education or school-based sport	74% (2004/05) engaged in physical activity	85% of children and young people aged 5-16 engaged in two or more hours per week of physical education or school-based sport by 2007/2008	74% - no change (interim information available September 2006 -produced by Physical Education School and Sport Club Links (PESSCL) survey)
Increase in the number of adults participating in at least 30 minutes moderate intensity sport and active recreation (including walking) on 3 or more days a week	38% of adults participating in at least 30 minutes moderate intensity sport and active recreation (including walking) on 3 or more days a week in March 2005 (Sport England Participation Survey)	1% increase per year in the number of adults participating in at least 30 minutes moderate intensity sport and active recreation (including walking) on 3 or more days a week	38% - no change – update by November 2006 – (Sport England Participation Survey) The ‘Active People Survey’ has recently released its interim results. This illustrated that Leeds is currently within the worst 25% for participation. The methodology has significantly changed from the original Yorkshire and Humber pilot and the ‘Active People Survey’

Status: Both targets are currently on schedule to meet the 2007/08 target.

Supporting Information: The figures below show that the number of children and young people participating in physical education or school-based sport is higher than in Leeds than the national average and the other local authorities in West Yorkshire:

- National average: 69%
- West Yorkshire: 67%
- Bradford: 59%
- Calderdale: 68%
- Kirklees: 69%
- Leeds: 74%**
- Wakefield: 70%

Therefore, Leeds is both above the national average and also the best performing local authority in the region.

Below is the interim performance of Leeds from the 'Active People Survey' illustrating its quartile position for Comprehensive Performance Assessment for adult participation:



Participation Rates - Local Authorities

Interim survey results taken from Oct 2005 - April 2006



Please select a local authority: ↓

Local Authority:

Participation Rate:

Average Rate:

Highest Rate:

Lowest Rate:

75th Percentile:

50th Percentile:

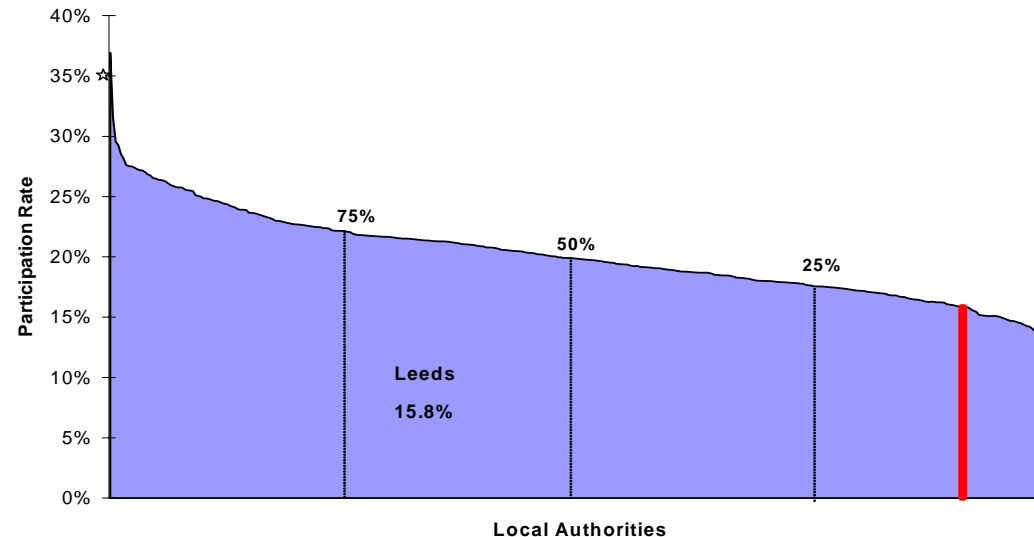
25th Percentile:

Participation Rate:

The percentage of adults participating in at least 30 minutes moderate intensity sport and active recreation (including recreational walking) on 3 or more days a week

For further information please visit :

http://www.sportengland.org/active_people_survey



Source: Ipsos MORI 'Active People Survey'

Note: Interim data was collected from the period October 2005 to April 2006 therefore participation rates are expected to be lower due to seasonality

The minimum survey sample size per LA is 385, the maximum survey sample size is 619

☆ small base size (111) for Isles of Scilly

Actions which underpin the targets: There is currently one action which underpins this target.

- **A4-Raise levels of physical activity through participation in cultural and leisure activities.**

This target is under the Culture theme (A4). The planned outputs which relate to this target are all on track.

Key Issues for Narrowing the Gap Executive: Despite current outputs (project activity) has been on track and the interim results (which may change) illustrate the need for a 'step change' in performance. Currently regeneration funding streams are difficult to access to deliver physical activity programmes despite the Regeneration Plans commitment to improving this 'Quality of Life' area. Current issues are:

- very few regeneration funding streams contain outputs for getting people involved in activity;

- European Regional Development Fund and European Social Fund have been classified as ineligible for sport and active recreation activities;
- the current Strategic Regional Investment Plan (SRIP) has very little focus on increasing activity levels amongst local people and contains few sport and active recreation projects.

Core Target: T10 (Local People Influencing Decision Making and Service Delivery)

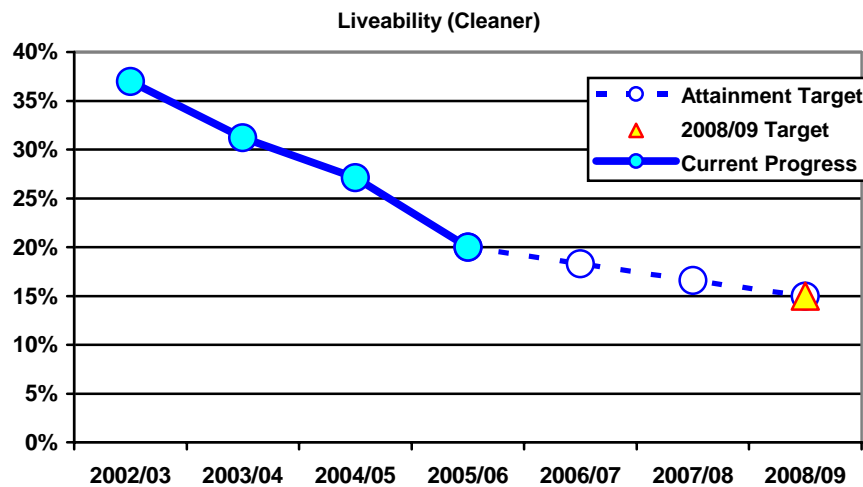
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2007/08	Current Position
Increase the number of local people who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local areas	New indicator - baselines and target to be established in June 2007 Annual Survey.	Increase by x% the number of local people who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local areas. Targets to be agreed after results of 2007 Annual Survey.	Baseline to be established in June 2007 Annual Survey

Core Target: T11 (Liveability/Cleaner)

Current Situation

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Current Position
To reduce the proportion of relevant land and streets with unacceptable levels of litter and detritus (cleaner)	27% of land and streets currently (2004/05) have unacceptable levels of litter and detritus	Reduce the proportion of relevant land and streets with unacceptable levels of litter and detritus to 15% by 2008/09. Aim to exceed target to 14% against stretch target and 17% without.	20% of land and streets (2005/06) had unacceptable levels of litter and detritus (unaudited figure but confirmed by Audit Commission in July 2006). This is equivalent to a reduction of 25% from the baseline figure

Performance Trajectory Chart:



Status: The Council is confident that it will reach the 2008/09 target.

Supporting Information: The Council has increased the throughput and success rate of prosecutions for environmental crime, resulting in an increase in prosecutions from 120 in 2004/05 to 289 in 2005/06, which represents a 140% increase.

In a recent survey 64% of respondents thought that the level of street cleanliness in Leeds had improved or stayed constant during the last year.

The Council also deals with graffiti and needles reports more effectively than ever with the average time taken to remove graffiti reducing from 5.8 days to 3.8 days between 2004/05 and 2005/06 and the average time to deal with needles reducing from 0.2 days to 0.1days in the same period. The number of incidents of flytipping has also reduced from 7,657 in 2004/05 to 4,993 in 2005/06, which represents a 35% reduction.

The Council has entered into an innovative, ground breaking partnership with Environmental Campaigns (ENCAMS) to introduce District Local Environmental Quality Assessments (DLEQS) to deliver its clean city agenda. Leeds is also the first authority in the country to use SOA surveys and the resulting data to manage the deployment of services in its disadvantaged communities.

Actions which underpin the targets:

- **C1-** Improve the environment in deprived communities
- **C3-** Promote and sustain the 'cleanest city' campaign within deprived neighbourhoods
- **C4-** Develop a stronger sense of community and business responsibility for the environment

There are 3 actions focused on improving the environment in deprived communities that underpin this target and all these actions are on track in terms of timescales and outputs. These actions are all contained under the Environment Theme and are all progressing well although under C1 the output to produce a framework for the Environment Partnership may need some refocusing with input from the 6 Leeds Environment City Partnership groups.

Key Issues for Narrowing the Gap Executive: None.

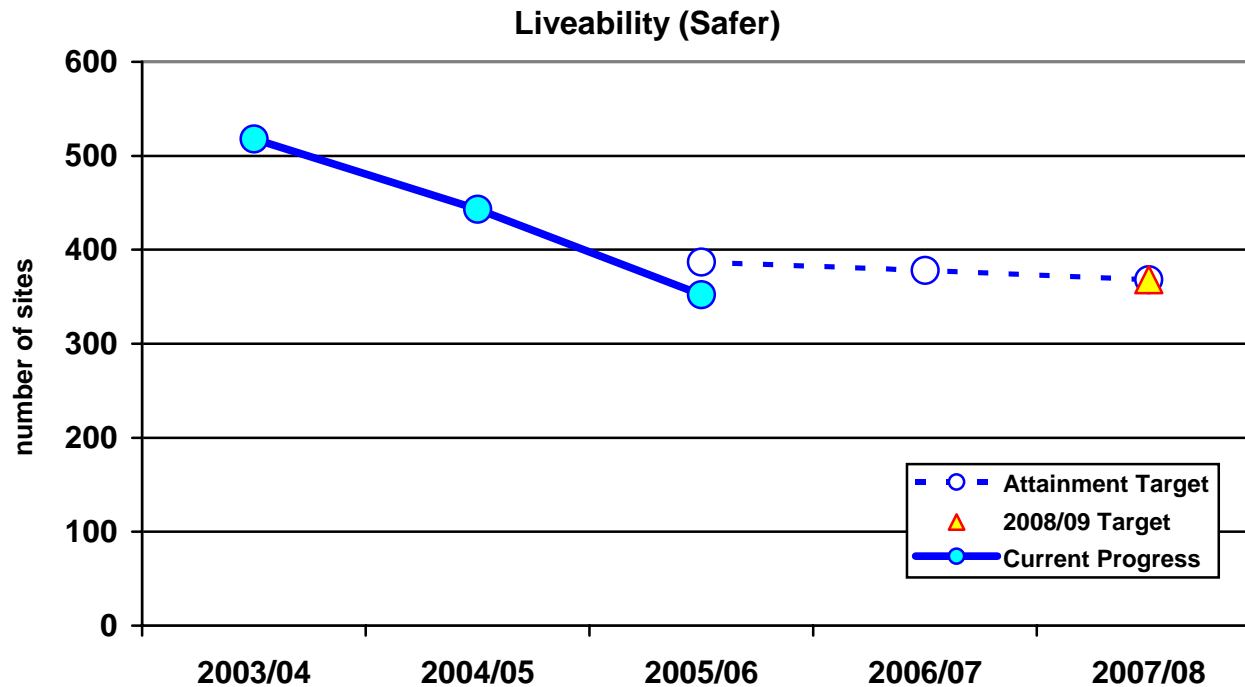
Core Target: T12 (Liveability/Safer)

Current Situation:

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Current Position
Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents	435 people killed or seriously injured in road accidents in 2004 (calendar year)	Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents to no more than 387 in 2005; no more than 376 in 2006; no more than 365 in 2007; and no more than 354 in 2008	352 in 2005 Achieved better than target
Reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured in road accidents	51 children killed or seriously injured in road accidents in 2004 (calendar year)	Reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured in road accidents to no more than 59 in 2005; no more than 56 in 2006; no more than 54 in 2007; and no more than 51 in 2008	39 in 2005 Achieved better than target for 2005

Status: This indicator is currently on schedule to meet the 2008 target.

Performance Trajectory Chart:



Supporting Information: There were 352 high severity casualties during the year, and this figure is a significant reduction on previous years. A total of 27 people were killed with a further 325 seriously injured, and both these figures are the lowest ever recorded in Leeds. The total for 2005 is a reduction of 36% on the 1994-98 average (40% reduction target), and this has brought the District back on track towards meeting its target to reduce the numbers of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) target. Fewer high severity pedestrian and car occupant casualties have contributed most to the drop in the total. Two children were killed and a further 37 seriously injured during the course of 2005. The total of 39 KSI is a significant reduction on the average, and is the lowest so far recorded in the District. The strong downward trend has brought the KSI total below the desired 2010 target for the first time. The number of child KSI casualties is now 57% below the 1994-98 average figure.

Actions which underpin the targets: There is one action (H2) under the Transport theme which relates to this target:

- **H2-** reduce the number of road casualties. This involves pedestrian skills training at schools which are closest to areas with most accidents, pedal cycle training, traffic calming schemes and safety cameras at locations where they will lead to a reduction in casualties.

Key Issues for Narrowing the Gap Executive: None.

Core Target: T13 (Liveability/Greener)

Current Situation:

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2007/08	Current Position
Increase the number of parks and countryside sites meeting the Green Flag standard	10.9% of parks and countryside sites met the standard in 2004/05	Increase the number of parks and countryside sites meeting the Green Flag standard by 70% by 2008	13% of Parks and Countryside sites met the standard in 2005/06 (19% increase from the 2004/5 baseline)
Improve resident satisfaction with parks and open spaces	Revised baseline to be set end November 2006 (72% in 2005/6). Different methodology new survey running.	Target to be established end 2006 when baseline is set and target will be set for 09/10.	No information until end 2006.

Status: The current status of the indicator to increase numbers of parks and sites to meet the Green Flag standard is that it is on schedule to meet the 2008 target. It should be noted that a revised baseline has been set with regard to improving resident satisfaction with parks and open spaces and therefore improvement progress will be reported in 2009 when the survey is conducted again. The methodology with regard to this target has been changed due to the adoption of the national Green Stat methodology which will allow greater comparisons with other local authorities nationally.

Supporting Information: The Council employs a number of methods to establish the quality of the parks and open spaces provided to the community, as well as obtaining independent assessment of the community's own perception of that provision:

In addition to the five Green Flag parks (Temple Newsam, Lotherton, Golden Acre, Pudsey and new for 2006 – Roundhay) the service employs its cohort of 46 judges to assess parks internally against the Green Flag criteria, on a rolling programme of 50 parks per year, and is seeking a year on year improvement in the number of parks achieving the required standard from a base of 10% in 2004/5 to 17% in 2007/8 (an increase of 70%). The service undertook its second series of residents' surveys in 2005, targeting 30,000 adults and 4,500 children and young people. The results enabled the service to evidence that our facilities attract almost 60million visits annually (from residents alone).

The information obtained through these activities allows the service to identify key issues, such as the disparity of quality between major city parks and community parks due, not only to resource levels, but also a limited presence of on-site staff. This information has been used for improvement planning, allowing us to identify where resources could best be directed to enhance local communities and stimulate regeneration. The use of this information was a key contributor to the successes of the funding bids outlined below:

- Town and District Regeneration Partnership – resulting in £3.3million Parks Renaissance Programme of improvements at more than 20 community parks, in addition to £470k PAYP funds for skateparks and BMX facilities
- Neighbourhood Renewal Fund – funding for enhancements in parks and improved dog waste management targeted at parks in the most deprived areas of the city (top 20% SOAs)

Site based gardeners

- funding for 7 site based gardeners through Area Committees who will build on the base of 25 parks with site based gardeners, and who will be responsible for the park and its users and contactable by users of the park when they are needed

This additional investment should help to increase both user satisfaction and the results of our internal assessments against the Green Flag standards.

Actions which underpin the targets: There are currently no specific actions which underpin this target.

Key Issues for Narrowing the Gap Executive: None

Core Target: T14 (Narrowing the Gap)

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2007/08	Current Position
Improve the quality of life of people living in the most disadvantaged areas of the city by 'narrowing the gap' between them and the rest of Leeds	Under discussion	Under discussion	LCC Performance Management Group to produce a 'mini IMD' by April 2007

The Performance Management Group will discuss a range of indicators to produce a 'mini IMD' which would score 108 SOAs individually and could be tracked regularly to monitor progress. This 'mini IMD' will be developed during 2007.

