



**Brighton & Hove
City Council**

**OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY
COMMISSION
ADDENDUM**

4.00PM, TUESDAY, 7 JUNE 2011

COUNCIL CHAMBER, HOVE TOWN HALL

ADDENDUM

ITEM		Page
6.	SCRUTINY OF THE CITY'S KEY PLANS AND STRATEGIES	1 - 88

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMISSION

Agenda Items 6 - 9

Brighton & Hove City Council

Subject: Scrutiny of the City's Key Plans and Strategies
Date of Meeting: 7 June 2011
Report of: Strategic Director of Resources
Contact Officer: Name: Richard Tuset Tel: 29-1110
E-mail: richard.tuset@brighton-hove.gov.uk
Wards Affected: All

FOR GENERAL RELEASE/ EXEMPTIONS

1. SUMMARY AND POLICY CONTEXT:

1.1 The following four reports on this agenda at items 6,7,8 and 9 are draft strategic reports relating to the Council and for the City as a whole. They are the:

- State of the City report
- City Performance Plan
- Council Organisational Health
- City Commissioning Plan.

All four matters are linked and on the agendas for Cabinet on either 9 June or 14 July.

1.2 Please note the order of the reports presented here to OSC differ from the published agenda.

1.3 The linked reports now start with a slide presentation; Item 6 'Setting the Strategic Priorities of the City and Measuring our Performance as a City.' Item 7 is the 'State of the City Report and Summary.' The City Performance plan now appears at Item 8. Item 9 is the Organisational Health of BHCC and priorities for the City Commissioning Plan is included in the Slide Presentation.

1.4 The four agenda items give Overview and Scrutiny Members an opportunity to make early comment on the reports and proposals, to be taken into account by Cabinet prior to the Plans being formally adopted.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (1) That OSC Members comment on the following reports.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 Indicative Priorities for the City Commissioning Plan are now set out in the Slide Presentation at item 6 and not a separate report as denoted in the published OSC agenda.
- 3.2 The State of the City report , Item 7, provides an impartial and factual “snapshot” of the city, its characteristics and issues it faces. It does not include evaluative statements about whether an issue should be a city priority but does provide comparisons to other cities, the region (where available) and national statistics.
- 3.3 The City Performance Plan at Item 8 reports on the high level outcomes agreed in Brighton & Hove’s Sustainable Community Strategy, Creating the City of Opportunity. It provides a current reflection of what we are aiming to achieve across the city and how will do it, and will enable the Strategic Partnership and citizens to assess how well the outcomes in the SCS are being delivered.
- 3.4 Item 9, the City Council Organisational Health report sets out a suite of indicators that will support the Strategic Leadership Board in its management of the organisation. From the full suite of indicators a smaller priority set has been selected for regular monitoring by the council’s strategic leadership board in 2011/12. The full suite of indicators will be reported to Overview & scrutiny Commission and to Cabinet six monthly.

4. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

- 4.1 Financial Implications:
There are no financial implications arising from this report.
- 4.2 Legal Implications:
There are no legal implications arising from this report.
- 4.3 Equalities Implications:
There are no equality implications arising from this report.
- 4.4 Sustainability Implications:
There are no sustainability implications arising from this report.
- 4.5 Crime & Disorder Implications:

There are no crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

4.6 Risk & Opportunity Management Implications:

There are no risk and opportunity management implications arising from this report.

4.7 Corporate / Citywide Implications:

There are no implications arising from this report.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Agenda item 6 - Slide Presentation; 'Setting the Strategic Priorities of the City and Measuring our Performance as a City.' Including priorities for the City Commissioning Plan.

Agenda Item 7 - 'State of the City Report and Summary.'

Agenda Item 8 - 'The City Performance Plan'

Agenda Item 9 - 'Organisational Health of BHCC'

**Setting the Strategic
Commissioning Priorities
and
Measuring our
Performance as a City**

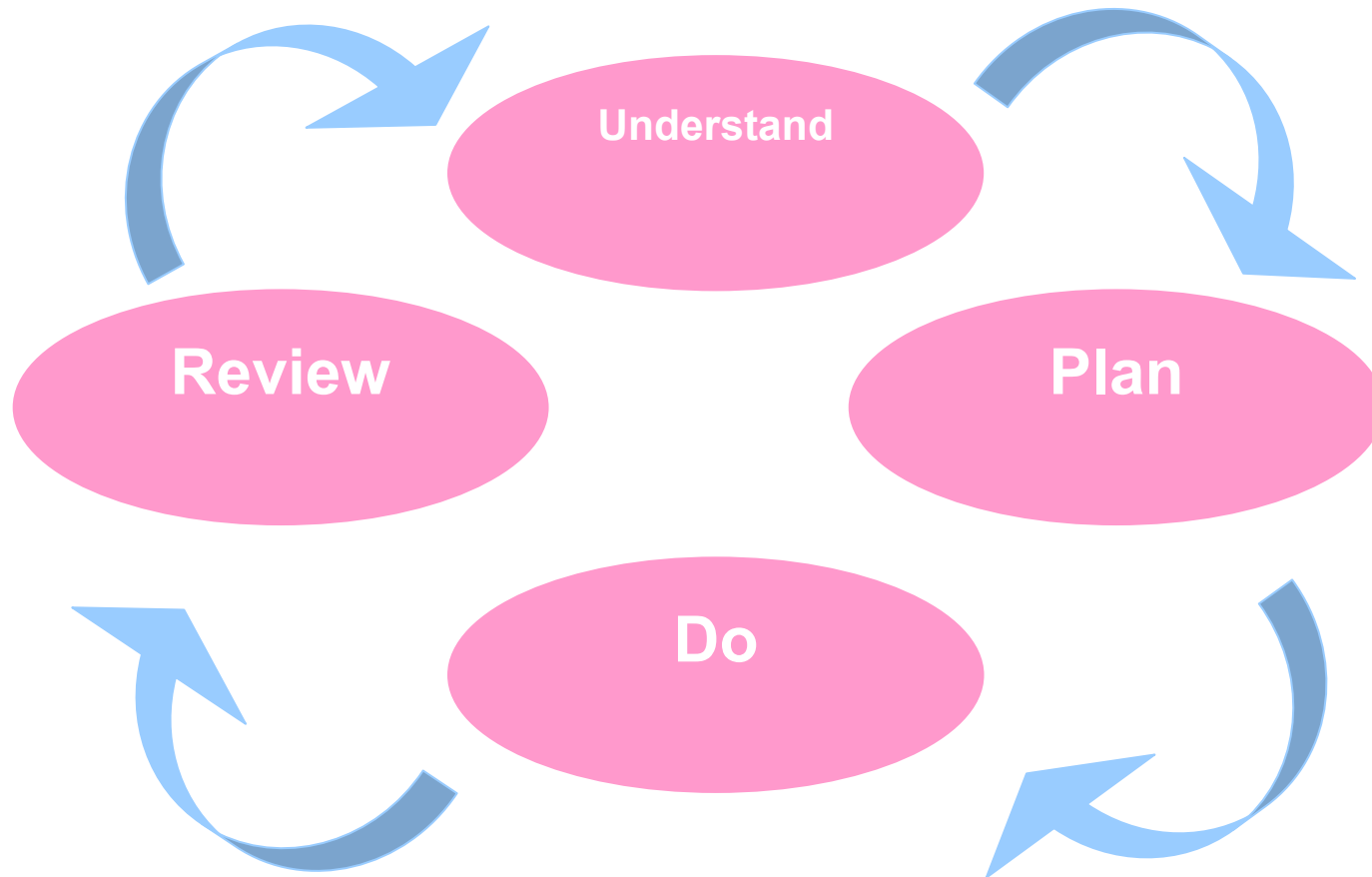
Aim of the Presentation

Present and discuss:

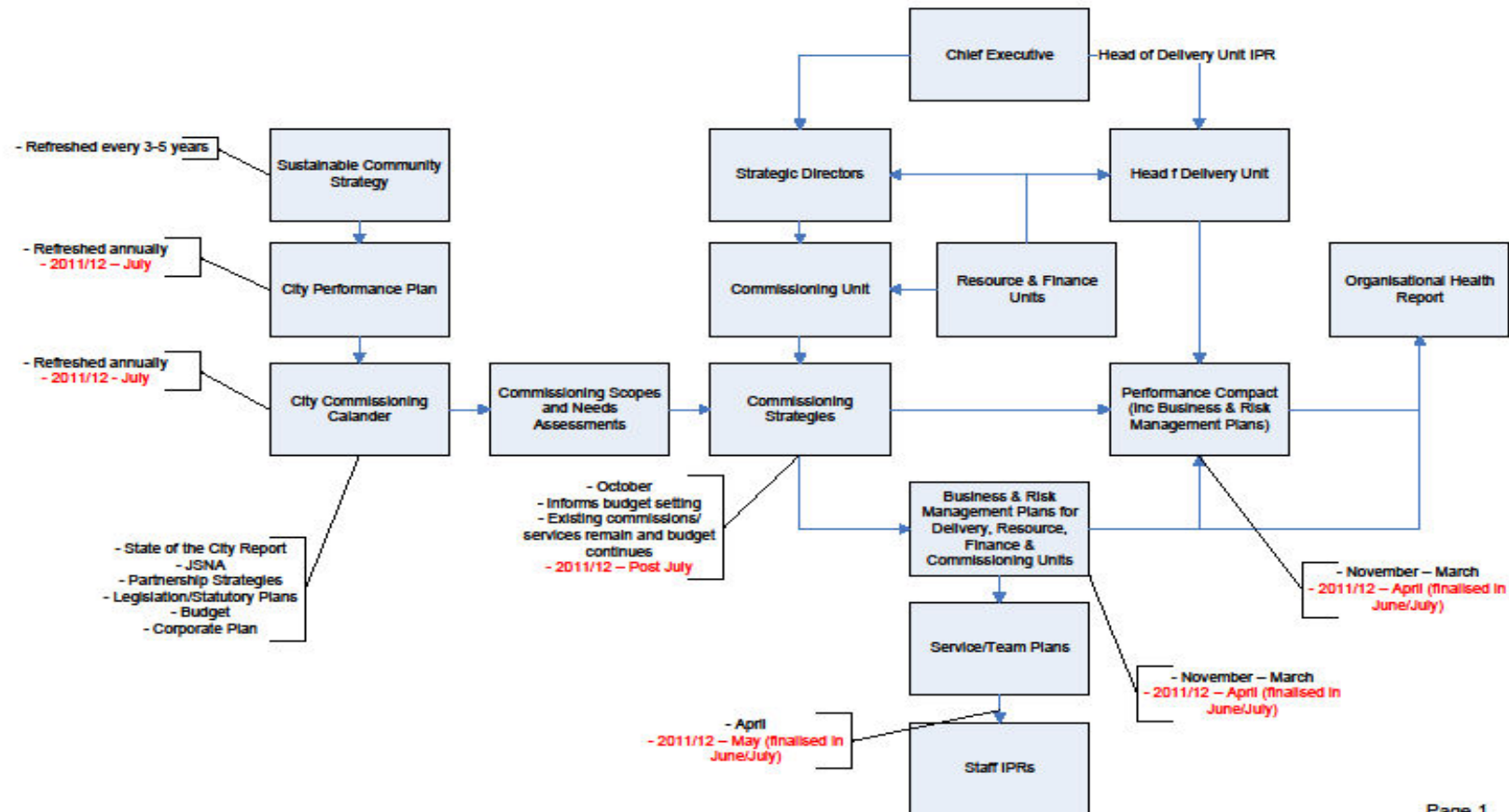
- State of City Report
- Strategic commissioning priorities
- Performance & Risk Management Framework and key components:
 - BHCC organisational report
 - City performance plan
- Relationship to OSC



The Commissioning Cycle

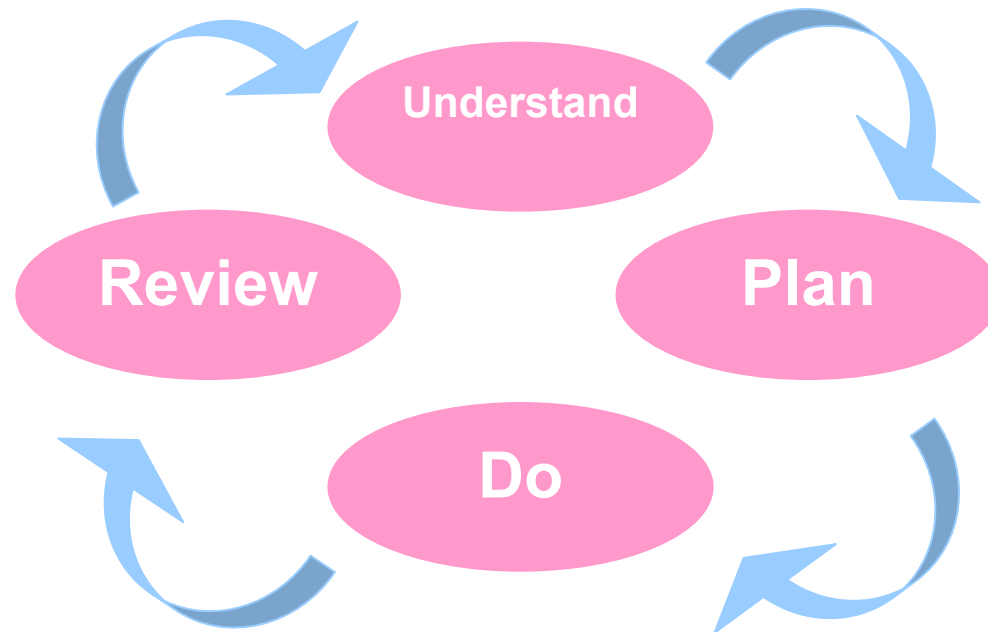


Framework



The Commissioning Cycle: 'Understand'

Understand



What is the State of the City report?

- The **big picture**...not the minutiae.
- **Benchmark** so can see change.
- An **objective** profile of Brighton and Hove; no evaluative statements or recommendations.
- A **snapshot of the city** in terms of its characteristics and key issues.
- Aim is to create a **shared sense of priorities**.
- It will form part of the evidence base to support decisions about future **commissioning priorities**.
- It will be useful for a variety of audiences including planners, strategists and commissioners, service providers in statutory, community and voluntary sectors and advocates working across the city.



Key Areas

About our city	Our population
Our diversity	Our older people
Our children & young people	Our neighbourhoods
Our involvement	Our environment
Our transport& infrastructure	Our homes
Our health	Our behaviours
Our culture & leisure	Our crime & disorder profile
Our business & enterprise	Our employment & skills
Our investment & development	Our resilience



Other information on the city

- Needs assessment programme
 - The first stage of each commission
 - Focus guided by commissioning scope
 - Pulls together all available evidence (stats; projections; customer info; profiling; financial; service mapping; evidence of what works; community voice; professional views)

- Needs assessments will drill down into areas outlined in the State of the City report and agreed as city priorities



State of the City report formats

- Plan to produce
 - an e-version of the full report, with supporting data
 - a public facing summary available in hard and electronic (pdf) formats
- The summary will be professionally designed and styled using place branding, including infographics, as per the recent Domestic Violence summary.

State of the City Report - May 2011

of Year 10 and 11 students report that they smoke on a regular basis. 24 per cent of Year 8 & 10 pupils report ever having taken drugs, compared to nine per cent nationally.

Our neighbourhoods

- **Over half of our residents, 55 per cent (139,600 people), live in some of the 40 per cent most deprived areas of England in 2010.** Our city is ranked the 66th most deprived authority out of 326 in England using the 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation
- **12 per cent of the city's areas (19 out of 164) are in the ten per cent most deprived in England.** These 19 local areas typically have a high proportion of social housing & a higher than average number of working age people on incapacity benefit. They are also likely to have a high proportion of one or more of the following: lone parents, carers or children aged less than 16 years.
- Two of our 164 areas are in the most deprived one per cent of areas in England; one in East Brighton & one in Queen's Park.
- Two of the city's areas, both in Hollingbury & Stanmer, are in the 20 per cent most deprived in England for all seven domains the Index of Deprivation consists of.



55%
(139,600 people)

Over half of our residents, 55 per cent (139,600 people), live in some of the 40 per cent most deprived areas of England in 2010.



12%
of the city's areas (19 out of 164) are in the ten per cent most deprived in England.

9

State of the City Report - May 2011

- **The voice of young people across Brighton & Hove is represented through the Brighton & Hove Youth Council and various other specialist groups.** The youth council comprises elected and nominated residents aged eight to 19 who represent the diversity of young people in the city, being drawn from youth groups, schools and colleges across the city. The 2010-12 campaign of the youth council is to address the following issues for the benefit of local communities:
 - access to services including transport and cost
 - community engagement and making a positive contribution by working together to address issues.

Our environment

- **Our city is bounded by the sea & the newly designated South Downs National Park,** constraining our ability to expand but providing a wealth of leisure opportunities.
- **If everyone lived & consumed resources like the average person in Brighton & Hove we would need 3.5 planets to support us.** The land required per resident to sustain their current lifestyles was 5.14 (2006) global hectares per person in 2006, a reduction from the 2004 footprint of 5.72.
- **City Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions from homes, industry & commerce & transport fell by 6.1 per cent over the last three years measured.** In the UK Carbon Dioxide (CO2) is responsible for 85 per cent of our contribution to global warming.
- **Poor air quality as measured by Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) levels exceeded target levels at nearly two thirds of sites monitored in the city.** Air quality is a key environmental factor that affects the health of the population. Road vehicles are the greatest contributing factor to poor air quality in Brighton & Hove.



If everyone lived & consumed resources like the average person in Brighton & Hove we would need 3.5 planets to support us.

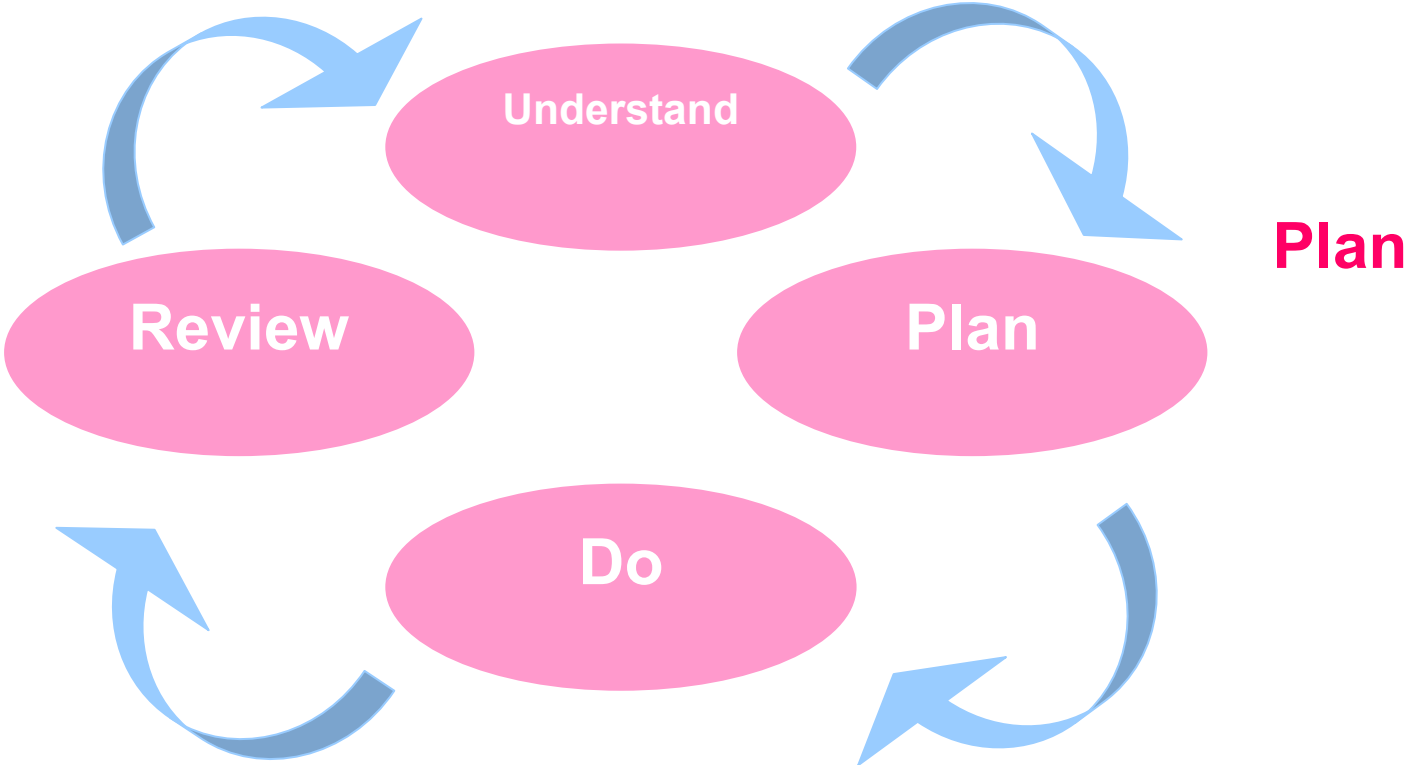
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Comments on State of City Report?



The Commissioning Cycle: 'Plan'



City Commissioning Priorities

- PSB ownership
- Indicative four year programme
- Developed by:
 - State of city report and city wide needs assessment programme
 - Sustainable Community Strategy
 - City performance plan
 - Existing partnership strategies
 - Key public sector organisational plans
 - CVSF position statements
 - Budget constraints and opportunities
 - Consultation with partnerships, third sector reps, elected member, BHCC CMT, individual key public partners
- Reviewed annually with involvement of OSC, Cabinet, PSB and LSP, family of Partnerships and Third Sector



Indicative City Commissioning Priorities

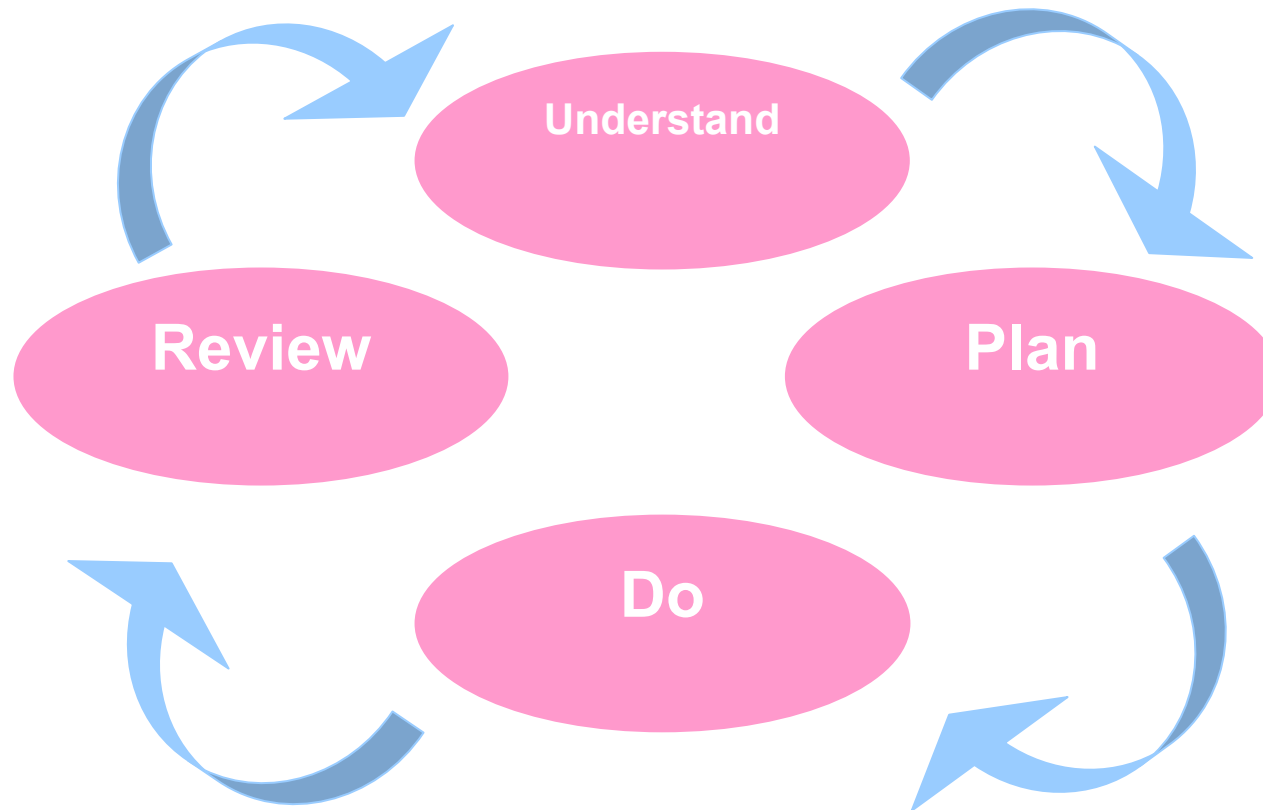
- One planet living / Low carbon city
- Sustainable economy
- Young adults (transitional years)
- Families with complex needs
- Health inequalities



Comments and Feedback on Commissioning Areas

The Commissioning Cycle: 'Review'

Review



Performance and Risk Framework

- **Consulted with OSC and Partners**
 - OSC February 2011
- **City Performance Plan**
 - how is the city doing?
- **Organisation Performance and Health**
 - how is the organisation doing?



Outcomes Based Approach



City Performance Plan

- Learn from the LAA, Nis, BVPIs
- Outcomes based approach
- Sustainable Community Strategy led
- Agreement between city partners
- Local accountability
- Risk and performance
- 2011/12 Interim Plan
- Built to be flexible and responsive
- Reported 6 monthly to: PSB, LSP, Cabinet, OSC, SLB, Residents
- Public facing version; available on-line
- Reviewed annually



City Performance Plan

Constructed from:

- Sustainable Community Strategy priorities & aims
- Outcome
- Sub-outcome
- Suite of indicators per outcome

Partnership Engagement:

- Content developed by and responsibility of relevant partnerships.
- Targets to be negotiated and lead officers/organisations to be confirmed



Comments on the City Performance Plan?

BHCC Organisational Health Report

- The council's organisational health performance will be measured through a suite of indicators.
- Full suite of indicators will be reported 6 monthly to SLB, Cabinet and Overview & Scrutiny
- A set of priority indicators will be reported monthly to SLB and CMT
- Reviewed annually
- Reports made available on-line



Key Areas

- Finance
- Workforce (including equality measures)
- Customer
- Process

Comments on the Organisational Health Report?

Next Steps

- State of city report – June Cabinet
- City performance plan – July Cabinet & PSB
- BHCC organisational health report – July Cabinet
- City commissioning priorities – July Cabinet & PSB



Thank you

Any further
questions?



OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMISSION

Agenda Item 7

Brighton & Hove City Council

Subject: State of the City report and summary
Date of Meeting: 7 June 2011
Report of: Strategic Director of Resources
Contact Officer: Name: **Paula Black** Tel: **29-1740**
E-mail: paula.black@brighton-hove.gov.uk
Wards Affected: All

FOR GENERAL RELEASE/ EXEMPTIONS

1. SUMMARY AND POLICY CONTEXT:

- 1.1 A request was made by the Public Service Board and the City Council's Strategic Leadership Board for a report profiling Brighton and Hove, providing a snapshot of the city in terms of its characteristics and key issues, with an ultimate aim of creating a shared sense of priorities.
- 1.2 The report is unprecedented in its breadth and provides for the first time a benchmark for where we currently stand on key issues in the city.
- 1.3 It will form an important source of information for deciding commissioning priorities and the scopes of the commissions. The report will also enable us to track progress as we re-assess evidence in future versions.
- 1.4 The issues highlighted in the report highlight the city's strengths, opportunities and challenges including those relating to inequality and sustainability. The report therefore provides a picture of the city and a clear context for the incoming administration.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (1) Note the contents of the State of the City report and summary. These will be published by July 2011.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2011 provides a profile of the city, focusing on health and well-being and the wider determinants of health in the city. The State of the City report draws heavily on the JSNA summary but has a wider scope, balancing the health and well-being focus with information on a broader range of issues, including:
- Employment and skills
 - Business and enterprise
 - Investment and development
 - Transport and infrastructure
 - Environment and sustainability
 - Crime and disorder
 - Citizen engagement and involvement
 - Culture and leisure.
- 3.2 The State of the City report provides an impartial and factual “snapshot” of the city, its characteristics and issues it faces. It does not include evaluative statements about whether an issue should be a city priority but does provide comparisons to other cities, the region (where available) and national statistics.
- 3.3 The report highlight’s the city’s strengths, opportunities and challenges including those relating to inequality and sustainability. The report therefore provides a picture of the city and a clear context helping to decide on and grade future commissioning and track changes.
- 3.4 The evidence in the report will foster a shared understanding of citywide needs and priorities. Established commissioning priorities will be supported with in-depth needs assessments. A needs assessment pulls together all available data and information on a particular area (statistics; financial information; projections of future need; customer insight; profiling; service mapping; evidence of what works; community voice; professional views). This information is then analysed and used to make recommendations for commissioning and service delivery options.
- 3.5 As the report will be updated on a regular basis, drawing on analysis presented via needs assessments, it will enable us to track progress as we re-assess evidence in future versions.
- 3.6 The report will be made available as an accessible and interactive electronic document, with supporting data profiles. A summary report has been produced in hard copy (and will also be made available as an electronic pdf.) and is attached, providing a concise picture of the main

themes and messages. All formats will be available on the Brighton and Hove Local Information Service (www.BHLIS.org), an open data source.

- 3.7 Any data sets which are available and which are not duplicated elsewhere will be made available through our open data source.

4. CONSULTATION

- 4.1 Managers and analysts in service areas and partnership organisations across the city have provided input to the report in terms of data, advising on priorities and comments.
- 4.2 Lead commissioners at the City Council, SLB and Brighton & Hove's Strategic Partnership's Managers Group have received the report during May for information and comment.
- 4.3 All political groups have been informed and consulted on the function and content of the report.

5. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

5.1 Financial Implications:

The information within the State of the City report and the Joint needs assessment will inform commissioning intentions and assumptions for the future budget strategies for the council and partner organisations. The costs of developing and compiling the report have been met through Local Public Service Agreement funding.

Finance Officer consulted: Anne Silley

Date: 27 May 2011

5.2 Legal Implications:

None

Legal officer consulted: Liz Culbert

Date: 27th May 2011

5.3 Equalities Implications:

There is a diversity section of the report and implications for equalities and identity groups have been noted in the report.

5.4 Sustainability Implications:

The report contains a section on our environment. In addition, sustainability issues are raised throughout the report where relevant.

5.5 Crime & Disorder Implications:

The report contains a section entitled 'our crime and disorder profile. In addition, crime and disorder issues are raised throughout the report where relevant.

5.6 Risk & Opportunity Management Implications:

None contained within the report itself. Information or strategies referred to have their own risk and opportunity management processes at point of source.

5.7 Corporate / Citywide Implications:

The report covers city-wide issues and was contributed to by partners across the city.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Summary of the State of the City report, designed for wide dissemination

Documents in Members' Rooms

1. Full text copies of the report, in Word format. Note the report will be professionally designed as an interactive e-document, arranged by theme.

Background Documents

None



Compiled by the Analysis Team at
Brighton & Hove City Council

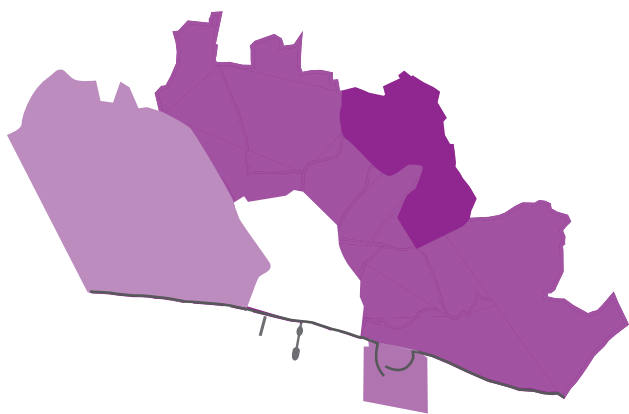
Brighton & Hove
State of the City Report
Summary

June 2011

About this summary report

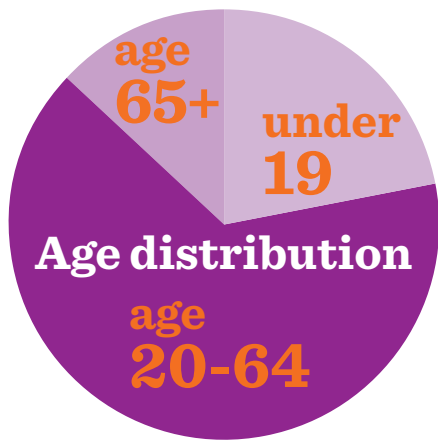
This summary report aims to provide an accessible overview of our city, its characteristics & key issues for our residents with an ultimate aim of creating a shared sense of priorities. It draws on a wealth of information from different sources. A full report is also available. This provides more detail about the issues and also references all the sources used so that readers can investigate topics in more depth if they wish to. This summary aims to provide a snapshot of the big picture.

About our city



Our city, Brighton & Hove, is nestled between the South Downs, with our newly designated national park, & the sea. Back in the eighteenth century Brighthelmstone, as Brighton was then known, was a small fishing village, with a population of 2,000. Now home to more than a quarter of a million people, our city is renowned for its vibrancy, culture of tolerance, its independent shops, historic lanes, vast array of pubs, restaurants & clubs, its festivals, stunning architecture & 11 kilometres of coastline.

Our population



With two universities we have a large student population

- **Our population is growing.** The resident population of Brighton & Hove is estimated to be 256,300. It's predicted to increase to 269,000 by 2020, a five per cent increase, compared to a national increase of 7.4 per cent.
- **Our city has an unusual age distribution** with a bulge of residents aged 20-44 years and relatively high numbers of residents aged 85 years or more. 22 per cent (55,000) are estimated to be aged 19 or under, 65 per cent (165,100) are estimated to be aged between 20 & 64, 14 per cent (35,900) are estimated to be aged 65 or over. The population aged 90 years or more is expected to increase from 2,400 to 3,400 people, an increase of 42 per cent, over the next decade.
- **With two universities we have a large student population.** Our student population was 33,340 in 2008/9, and is estimated to be close to 40,000 in 2011. We also have a large number of foreign language students, around 35,000 per year, although some may only be here for a very short period of time. The largest student populations are found in Hollingbury & Stanmer.
- **It's difficult to estimate the number of refugees and other migrants in the city,** but 3,890 economic migrants registered for national insurance numbers in the city in 2009/10 compared to 4,660 in 2008/09.
- **At the time of the census we had the smallest average household size in the South East.** 40 per cent of our households (44,990) had just one person, compared to the national average of 30 per cent.
- **Brighton & Hove's population profile differs considerably to the national profile:**
 - 48 per cent of our residents are described as young, well educated city dwellers.

- Eight per cent of our residents are described as middle income families living in moderate suburban semis
- 13 per cent of our residents are described as older families, living in suburbia
- Five per cent are young people renting flats in high density social housing

Our diversity



We have a relatively even gender balance. 51 per cent of the resident population are female, 49 per cent are male.



We have the largest proportion of same sex couples of any area in England



The proportion of our population who from Black and minority ethnic backgrounds is **increasing**

- **We have a relatively even gender balance.** 51 per cent of the resident population are female, 49 per cent are male.
- **We have the largest proportion of same sex couples of any area in England.** It's estimated that at least 14 per cent (35,000) of Brighton & Hove's adult residents are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender. Whilst the transgender population is thought to be small, transgender people face particularly acute issues.
- **The proportion of our population who are from Black and minority ethnic backgrounds is increasing.** In 2001, six per cent of our residents were recorded as being from non-white backgrounds; in 2007 nine per cent of our residents (23,300) were estimated to be from Black & minority ethnic groups.
- **It's difficult to gauge how many travellers and gypsies we have living in Brighton & Hove** but the 2011 census included questions which should help in the future. We don't have a permanent site for travellers but there is a temporary site where families can stay for up to three months.
- **Nine per cent of adult residents (15,600) are thought to have a physical disability of some kind.**
- **Two per cent (5,033) are estimated to have a learning disability.**
- **19 per cent of adults (28,000 people) aged 15-64 are estimated to have a common mental disorder such as anxiety or depression.**

- **Over a quarter of our residents said they had no religion in response to the 2001 census, the second highest proportion of any authority in England and Wales.** 59 per cent of our residents (146,466) were Christian, 1.5 per cent were Muslim (3,635), 1.4 per cent were Jewish (3,558), 0.7 per cent were Buddhist (1,747), 0.5 per cent were Hindu (1,300) & 0.1 per cent were Sikh (237).

Our older people



we have a relatively high proportion of people aged 85 years or more

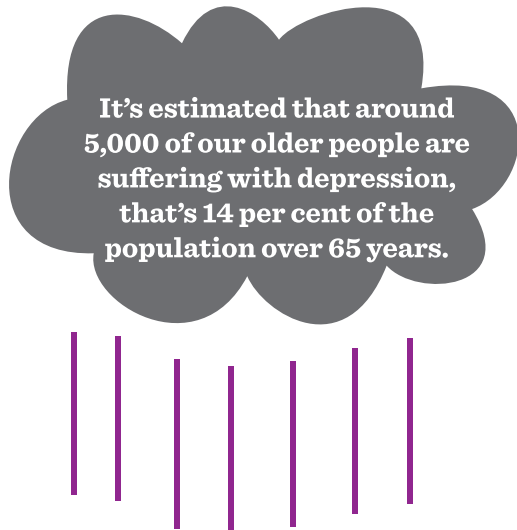


20% of our local areas in the worst 20% of England for income deprivation



It's estimated that we have around 3,000 older people living with dementia, representing over eight per cent of the population aged 65 or more.

- **Although there is a comparatively small proportion of older people aged 65 or more in the city, we have a relatively high proportion of people aged 85 years or more.** It's estimated 14 per cent of our population (35,900 residents) are aged 65 years or more, three per cent (6,500 residents) are aged 85 or more, and 2,400 are aged 90 or more. 25 per cent of Rottingdean Coastal ward's population are aged 65 years or more.
- **20 per cent of our local areas (33 out of 164) are in the worst 20 per cent of England for income deprivation affecting older people according to the 2010 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index.** This index measures the percentage of adults aged 60 years or over living in pension guarantee households. 22 per cent (9,300) of our residents aged 60 or more experience income deprivation.
- **Our older people report high levels of satisfaction with their homes and local areas.** 86 per cent of older people are satisfied with their home & area, slightly higher than the national average of 84 per cent.
- **Older people are more likely to report feeling unsafe in their neighbourhood after dark;** 45 per cent of those aged 75 or more, compared to 23 per cent of all residents.
- **It's estimated that we have around 3,000 older people living with dementia,** representing over eight per cent of the population aged 65 or more.



- **It's estimated that around 5,000 of our older people are suffering with depression, that's 14 per cent of the population over 65 years.**
- **In terms of supporting independence, a high proportion of our older people who are discharged from hospital go back to their own home or into rehabilitation or intermediate care.** In fact 87 per cent of our older people who are discharged from hospital are rehabilitated to live independently three months after discharge.

Our children & young people

- **Our city has relatively fewer children and young people compared to national and regional averages.** 22 per cent of our population (55,000) are children & young people, aged less than 19 years, compared to 24 per cent nationally. The number of our children aged up to 14 is predicted to increase over the next decade whilst the number of 15 to 19 year olds is predicted to decrease.
- **Our child poverty rate is in line with the national level but significantly higher than the regional level.** 22 per cent of our dependent children (10,555) aged up to 19 lived in poverty in 2008, compared to 21 per cent at the national level and 15 per cent in the South East. East Brighton had the highest proportion of dependent children & young people in poverty at 47 per cent in 2008; Moulsecoomb & Bevendean had 45 per cent.
- **Higher proportions of our children are eligible for free school meals compared with the region but levels are in line with national rates.** 16.8 per cent of our primary and nursery pupils (2,936) are eligible, compared to 11.5 per cent in the region and 17.3 per cent in England. 15.7 per cent (1,924) of our secondary pupils are eligible for free school meals, almost double the regional level of 8.7 per cent but not far out of line with the national rate of 14.2 per cent.

- The gaps in achievement between children eligible to claim free school meals and those not eligible have remained the same or decreased for all age groups and are more in line with national levels.

	Our gap	England gap
At Key stage 2	23%	22%
Level 4 in English and Maths		
At GCSE	26%	27%
5 GCSEs at A*-C with English and Maths		
At age 19	22%	21%
Level 2 qualification		



Overall educational attainment at nursery & primary school tends to be the same as, or above, national averages, but there is a significant decline by GCSE age when we drop below the national average

- Overall educational attainment at nursery & primary school tends to be the same as, or above, national averages, but there is a significant decline by GCSE age when we drop below the national average. 49 per cent of our children achieved five GCSEs graded A* to C, including English & Maths, compared to 55 per cent at the national level in 2010.
- At the start of 2011, 7.5 per cent of our young people aged 16 to 18 (between 400 & 500 young people) were not in education, employment or training (NEET), down from nine per cent in 2010. The highest numbers of NEET young people are found in Moulsecomb & Bevendean, Whitehawk & Queen’s Park & Cravendale.
- Eight per cent of local areas (13 of 164 areas) are in the ten per cent most education deprived of England according to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation. This measure looks at attainment, measures of absence, post 16 education & entry to higher education.
- Proportionally, we have a lot more children in need and in care than the national average. 621 per 10,000 children were identified as being “in need” in 2010, compared to 341 at the national level. A child in need is one who has been referred to children’s social care services, and who as been assessed, usually through an initial



Proportionally, we have a lot more children in care than the national average.

assessment, to be in need of social care services. 99 per 10,000 children were in care in 2010, compared to 58 per 10,000 at the national level in 2010.

- **Six per cent of children & young people in the city (3,400) are estimated to be disabled or have complex health needs.** 3.4 per cent of children under the age of 16 (1,440) received Disability Living Allowance, compared to 2.8 per cent nationally in 2009.
- **25 per cent of our children (7,665) have Special Educational Needs, compared to 21 per cent nationally.**
- **16 per cent of our Year six pupils are obese, below the national average of 19 per cent.** Local data confirms that there is a clear relationship between the prevalence of obesity & social deprivation.
- **There were 37 teenage conceptions per 1,000 teenage girls in 2010, lower than the national level of 38 per 1,000.** We know that nationally, there are higher rates of teenage conception in more deprived areas, a pattern which is borne out in Brighton.
- **There are at least 500 young carers in the city.** Young carers provide care, assistance or support to another family member. One in eight of those young carers provided care for at least 20 hours per week, & one in 20 provided care for at least 50 hours per week.
- **2,700 children & young people in the city are thought to have a significant mental health issue.** Children are more at risk of significant mental health issues if they live in poverty, have a history of abuse, or have had an adverse experience, such as the death of a loved one.
- **Our city was ranked 26 out of 150 local authorities, where one is worst, for substance abuse amongst young people in 2009.** Nine per cent of our 10-14 year olds reported having been drunk three or more times in the last four weeks, compared with five per cent nationally. 12 per cent



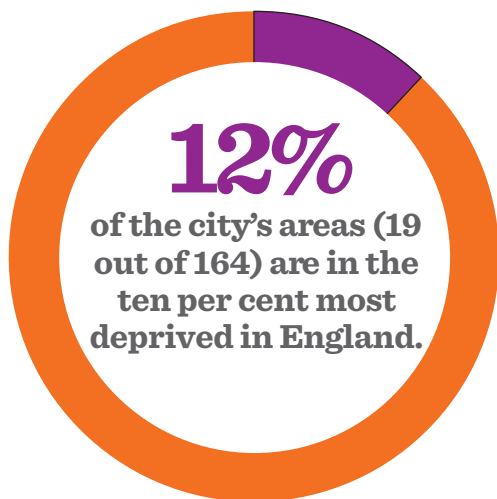
of Year 10 and 11 students report that they smoke on a regular basis. 24 per cent of Year 8 & 10 pupils report ever having taken drugs, compared to nine per cent nationally.

Our neighbourhoods



55%
(139,600 people)

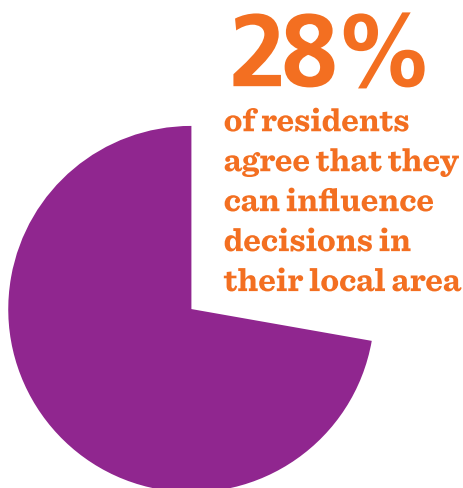
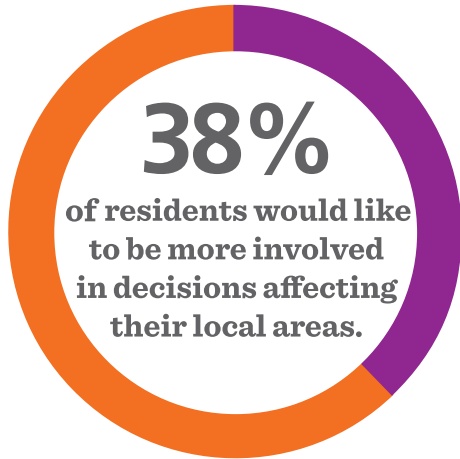
Over half of our residents live in some of the 40 per cent most deprived areas of England in 2010.



12%
of the city's areas (19 out of 164) are in the ten per cent most deprived in England.

- **Over half of our residents, 55 per cent (139,600 people), live in some of the 40 per cent most deprived areas of England in 2010.** Our city is ranked the 66th most deprived authority out of 326 in England using the 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation
- **12 per cent of the city's areas (19 out of 164) are in the ten per cent most deprived in England.** These 19 local areas typically have a high proportion of social housing & a higher than average number of working age people on Incapacity Benefit. They are also likely to have a high proportion of one or more of the following; lone parents, carers or children aged less than 16 years.
- Two of our 164 areas are in the most deprived one per cent of areas in England; one in East Brighton & one in Queen's Park.
- Two of the city's areas, both in Hollingbury & Stanmer, are in the 20 per cent most deprived in England for all seven domains the Index of Deprivation consists of.

Our involvement



14 per cent of our local residents say they have been involved in local decision making recently, in line with regional & national levels.

- **38 per cent of residents say they would like to be more involved in decisions affecting their local areas, higher than regional & national levels.** Residents in more affluent areas, such as Preston Park, are more likely to report a desire to get involved (44 per cent) than residents of more deprived areas, such as Moulsecoomb & Bevendean (28 per cent). Lesbian, gay, bisexual & transgender residents as well as Black & minority ethnic respondents are also more likely to report wanting involvement in local decisions (50 per cent and 48 per cent respectively, compared to the 38 per cent average).
- **We have a Community Engagement Framework & Community Consultation Portal both intended to improve engagement & involvement across the city.** The Framework sets out the aims & guiding principles for community engagement within our city & the priority actions that need to be taken to improve engagement activity. The Portal is open to anyone across the city to undertake & engage in consultation activities on a range of topics & in a wide range of formats.
- **28 per cent of residents agree that they can influence decisions in their local area, in line with regional & national levels.** Slightly fewer lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender respondents report that they feel able to influence decisions (24 per cent compared to 28 per cent), whilst more Black & Minority Ethnic respondents report that they can (41 per cent). The level of influence that residents report they have over decisions in their local area does not appear to be linked to deprivation.
- **14 per cent of our local residents say they have been involved in local decision making recently, in line with regional & national levels.** Respondents who rent their home from a housing association or trust, identify as being lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, or report having a limiting long-term illness are more likely to have been involved in local decision making (24, 21, & 20 per cent compared to 14 per cent).

- **The voice of young people across Brighton & Hove is represented through the Brighton & Hove Youth Council and various other specialist groups.** The youth council comprises elected and nominated residents aged eight to 19 who represent the diversity of young people in the city, being drawn from youth groups, schools and colleges across the city. The 2010-12 campaign of the youth council is to address the following issues for the benefit of local communities:
 - access to services including transport and cost
 - community engagement and making a positive contribution by working together to address issues.

Our environment



If everyone lived & consumed resources like the average person in Brighton & Hove we would need 3.5 planets to support us.

- **Our city is bounded by the sea & the newly designated South Downs National Park,** constraining our ability to expand but providing a wealth of leisure opportunities.
- **If everyone lived & consumed resources like the average person in Brighton & Hove we would need 3.5 planets to support us.** The land required per resident to sustain their current lifestyles was 5.14 (2006) global hectares per person in 2006, a reduction from the 2004 footprint of 5.72.
- **City Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions from homes, industry & commerce & transport fell by 6.1 per cent over the last three years measured.** In the UK Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is responsible for 85 per cent of our contribution to global warming.
- **Poor air quality as measured by Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) levels exceeded target levels at nearly two thirds of sites monitored in the city.** Air quality is a key environmental factor that affects the health of the population. Road vehicles are the greatest contributing factor to poor air quality in Brighton & Hove.



- **According to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation, 44 per cent of the city (72 of our 164 local areas) falls within the 20 per cent most deprived for the living environment.** This measure combines indicators focused on the indoors living environment, such as condition of housing & presence of central heating, combined with outdoors indicators, such as air quality. The three most deprived areas for living environment are all in the Regency ward.
- **There are at least 1,099 properties in the city at risk of flooding in the city.** It is projected that sea levels will continue to rise, increasing the risk of tidal flooding.
- **All of our drinking water comes from groundwater sources, the quality of which is classified as “poor”.** This is largely as a result of nitrate & pesticide contamination through farm practices, but also highway, municipal & domestic pesticide use & leaking sewers.
- **There has been a considerable improvement in the quality of bathing waters along our coast over the last 20 years.** In 2010 Saltdean beach was rated “excellent” & M & central Brighton & Hove were rated “good”. Central Brighton has lost its “excellent” rating for the first time in three years. We also have three “Quality Coast Awards” in recognition of highest quality & standards.
- **Household waste increased by three per cent between 2008/09 & 2009/10.** Household waste collected that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting per head of the population increased in 2009/10 to 629.3kg. This is contrary to the trends we have seen in the city over the last few years & is above the national average at 561.47kg. The recycling & composting rate fell from 29.5 per cent to 27.4 per cent between 2008/9 & 2009/10 compared to a national rate of 39.7 per cent.
- **We have two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the city which are in “favourable condition”.** Sites of Special Scientific Interest are the country’s very best wildlife & geological sites. Ours are located at Castle Hill & the Marina to Newhaven cliffs.



- **We have eight Local Nature Reserves spanning 7.4 per cent of the land within the city.** These are important areas for wildlife, geology, education & public enjoyment & provide access to the natural environment close to where people live. There are 62 key wildlife sites across the city. In total there are 1,279 hectares of open space in the city.
- **We have about half the number of recommended allotment plots.** The total number of allotment plots at the beginning of 2011 was 2,795, 10.9 per 1,000 population. The number of residents on the waiting list is 1,612.

Our transport & infrastructure



Our city is a regional transport hub with good road and rail links to London & adjoining cities and towns along the south coast, London Gatwick & London City airports, as well as the two ports of Shoreham and Newhaven.

- **Our city is a regional transport hub with good road and rail links to London & adjoining cities and towns along the south coast, London Gatwick & London City airports, as well as the two ports of Shoreham and Newhaven.**
- **11 per cent of our principle roads are described as in need of “consideration of maintenance work”** an increase on eight per cent the year before. The proportion of non-principle roads also classed as requiring maintenance is eight per cent.
- **Traffic congestion is the local issue residents think “most needs improving”.** Vehicle ownership was low at 0.9 per household, compared to 1.1 across England in 2001.
- **Transport makes up 25 per cent of our carbon emissions compared to 32 per cent regionally & 26 per cent nationally.** Road vehicles are the greatest contributing factor to poor air quality in Brighton & Hove with the main pollutants being Nitrogen Dioxide & particulates (PM10).





Most of our city has very good accessibility to services such as doctors, food shops, schools & the city centre.

- **4,100 residents are estimated to be affected by noise from traffic.** The Department of the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs published their “noise maps” in 2010. Over 2,000 of our dwellings are considered to be in “important areas” for monitoring & actions to minimise the effects of traffic noise pollution; 1,400 of these are “first priority”.
- **Our road safety record is improving.** Two people were killed on our roads in 2009 compared to 16 in 2005. 143 people were seriously injured in road accidents in 2009 compared to 145 in 2005.
- **We have three rail lines which terminate at Brighton station, & eight rail stations in the city.** 19,250,000 trips were made to & from our eight rail stations in 2009/10.
- **Bus patronage has increased from 30.2 million journeys in 2001 to 41.1 million in 2009/10.** 12 per cent of residents reported regularly using the bus for travel to work in 2009/10. In suburbs, where bus service provision & frequencies are lower, residents are more likely to use their cars to travel to work.
- **Three per cent of residents cycle to work,** in line with the national level.
- **Most of our city has very good accessibility to services such as doctors, food shops, schools & the city centre.** Fifty per cent of the city’s areas (83 of 164 areas) are in the 20 per cent least deprived in England according to this measure of the 2010 Indices of Deprivation. Ovingdean is the most deprived area of the city with regard to access to key services such as Post Offices, supermarkets, General Practitioners & schools.

Our homes



Our city was the fifth most densely populated area in the South East

- **Our city was the fifth most densely populated area in the South East in 2001**, with 30 people per hectare, almost ten times the national average in 2001. We had the smallest average household size in the South East at just 2.09 people per residency.
- **Most of our housing consisted of purpose built blocks of flats & houses which have been converted into smaller units** according to 2001 census data. In total, 47 per cent of our housing was classed as a flat, maisonette or apartment 2001.
- **Despite the current economic conditions the city delivered 380 additional dwellings in 2009/10.** 100 affordable units were also delivered. 97 per cent of new residential planning applications have been designed to be accessible or adaptable for wheelchair users & people with restricted mobility.
- **Our housing is unaffordable to the majority of residents.** Housing prices are 25 per cent above the national average. More than half of our working households are in the intermediate housing market. This means they can afford more than social housing rental costs but not to buy the cheapest ten per cent of family homes. In 2010 the average price of a home in Brighton increased by 4.8 per cent to £222,242. The average cost to rent a one bedroom flat was £737 per month.
- **Five per cent of our areas (8 of 164) are in the ten per cent most deprived areas of England in terms of barriers to housing and related services.** This measure uses a range of indicators such as overcrowding, housing affordability & distances to key services such as food shops, general practitioners & primary schools. One of our areas, in Moulsecoomb, was in the one per cent most deprived areas of the country for housing & related services.

National average



Brighton & Hove



Our housing is unaffordable to the majority of residents

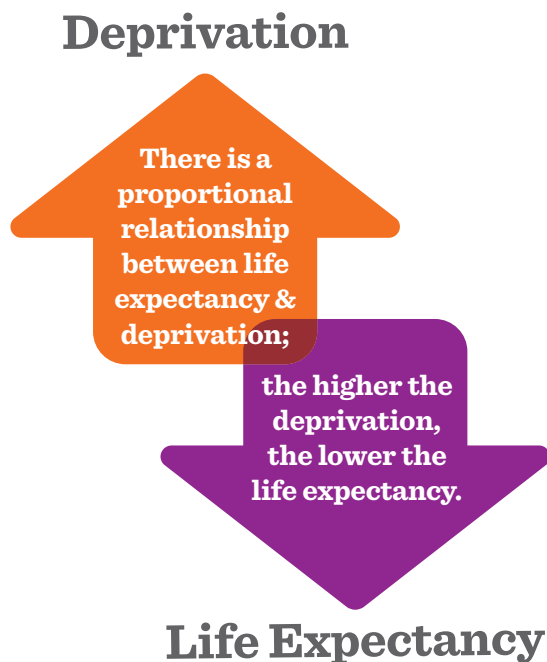
- **We had a notably small proportion of owner occupiers at the time of the 2001 census.** 62 per cent of households (70,633) owned their home compared to 74 per cent across England & Wales. 20 per cent of households (23,354 households) rented from a private landlord in 2001, compared to nine per cent across England & Wales. 10 per cent of households (11,791 households) rented from the local authority compared to 13 per cent across England & Wales.
- **The number of households living in fuel poverty has increased over the last three years.** This is largely a result of the price of domestic energy almost doubling. Fuel poverty occurs when a household has to spend more than ten per cent of income on heating. The measure of fuel poverty compares fuel costs with what they should be, not what they are. It is estimated that around 12 per cent of our households were living in fuel poverty in 2006, which was in line with the national level of 11.5 per cent.
- **The energy efficiency of our council housing has been improving steadily over the last decade & we are now in the top performing 25 per cent of local authorities in England.** Standard Assessment Procedures, also known as SAPs, are the way in which government assesses home energy ratings. Dwellings are rated from 0 to 100, with 0 being very inefficient & 100 highly efficient. In April 2002 the average SAP rating of our council stock was 66.5. In April 2011 it was 76.6.
- **We had a high proportion of homes that did not meet the Decent Homes Standard in 2008.** Overall, 36 per cent of our homes did not meet the Decent Homes standard when the House Condition Survey was undertaken in 2008. A dwelling is considered to be non-decent if it fails to meet a minimum standard, provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort, is in a reasonable state of repair, & has reasonably modern facilities. Over four-fifths of our non-decent housing is in the private sector.

We had a high proportion of homes that did not meet the Decent Homes Standard in 2008



- **Housing contributes 42 per cent of our total carbon emissions per capita, making it the single most significant source of carbon dioxide in the city.** The proportion in our city is higher than both the region, at 32 per cent, & the nation, at 29 per cent.
- **We have a comparatively high proportion of people who have housing needs.** Compared to the region, residents in Brighton & Hove were nearly twice as likely to be in a position where they needed to make a homeless application & more than twice as likely to be homeless & in priority need according to a report of 2008. 368 homes were accepted as homeless in 2009/10; around three in every 1,000 households, compared to two in every 1,000 nationally. 316 households were in temporary accommodation in 2009/10, compared to 587 in 2006/07.

Our health & wellbeing



- **Whilst female life expectancy is slightly higher than the national average, male life expectancy is slightly lower.** Female life expectancy in the city was 82 & a half years in 2007-09 compared to a national expectancy of 82 years & five weeks. Male life expectancy was 77 years & five weeks in 2007-09 compared to a national expectancy of 78 years.
- **There is a proportional relationship between life expectancy & deprivation; the higher the deprivation, the lower the life expectancy.** In Brighton & Hove this means that a male living in the most deprived ten per cent of areas can expect to live ten years & five weeks less than a male living in the least deprived ten per cent of areas. A female living in the most deprived ten per cent of areas can expect to live nearly six years less than a female living in the least deprived ten per cent of areas.

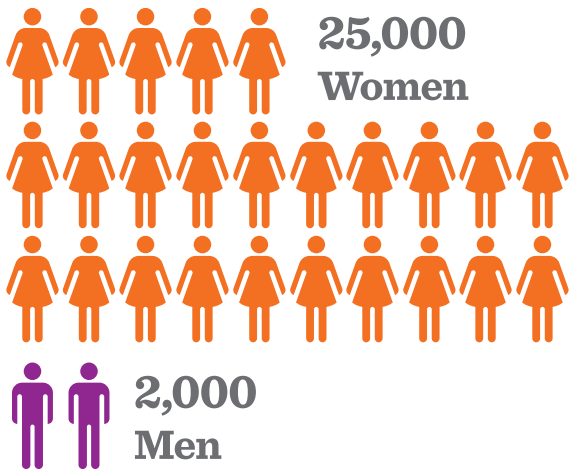


Seven per cent of our residents aged 18-64 years (12,200 people are thought to have a moderate physical disability.



We have a large number of people with mental health needs together with a large number of people at increased risk of mental health problems.

- **According to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation, almost half, 44 per cent, of local areas (72 of 164 areas) are in the 20 per cent most health deprived areas of England.** This measure combines years of life lost, morbidity & disability & mood & anxiety disorders. Four of our 164 areas are in the one per cent most deprived in England. Three of these are in the Queen's Park ward & one is in the East Brighton ward.
- **19 per cent of residents aged 50 or more reported that they were not in good health in the 2001 census.** A similar proportion, 18 per cent, of the total population reported having a limiting long term illness. The proportions reporting limiting long term illnesses are lower in the lower age groups, & higher in higher age groups.
- **The number of our residents with a physical disability is expected to increase although it is difficult to gauge numbers accurately.** Around seven per cent of our residents aged 18-64 years(12,200 people) are thought to have a moderate physical disability, with a further two per cent (3,400 people) having a severe physical disability.
- **It's estimated that two per cent (5,000) of adult residents have a learning disability.** By 2030, the number is predicted to rise to over 5,500.
- **We have a large number of people with mental health needs together with a large number of people at increased risk of mental health problems.** Using national survey data it's estimated that over 16 per cent, 28,000 people in the city aged 18-64, have a common mental disorder, such as anxiety or depression. Women are more likely than men to report being anxious or depressed, & far more likely to receive treatment for these conditions.
- **We had the second highest suicide rate in England** between 2006 & 2008 at 14.55 per 100,000 members of the population, compared to 7.76 in England.



Experience repeat domestic violence

- **Domestic violence is widespread & has wide-ranging consequences.** Using national data to produce local estimates, in 2010 it's estimated that around 11,000 female residents experienced physical or emotional violence, around 3,000 were victims of sexual violence & over 6,000 were victims of stalking. Men also experience domestic violence but to a much lesser extent. Using national estimates, 25,000 women & 2,000 men will experience repeat domestic violence in our city at some point in their lives.
- **Almost a quarter, 23 per cent, of adults in the city were estimated to be obese between 2006 & 2008, with a Body Mass Index of 35 or more, & 35 per cent had a raised waist circumference.** Being overweight increases the risks of diabetes, hypertension, heart disease & cancer, amongst other diseases.
- **Our physical activity rates were just above average, but below recommended levels in 2008/09.** Almost a quarter, 23 per cent, of our residents aged 16 & over reported participating in moderate intensity sport & active recreation equivalent to 30 minutes on three or more days a week. This is slightly higher than the national average of 22 per cent. Only 15 per cent of adult residents took the recommended amount of exercise of 30 minutes per day, five days a week.
- **We have lower incidences of all cancers than England** (368 per 100,000 population compared to 372 for England) **but a higher mortality rate from cancers for under 75 year olds** (125 deaths per 100,000 compared to 112 in England).
- **7,117 residents were registered as having coronary heart disease in 2009/10; 3,823 residents were known to have had a stroke in 2009/10.** Recent estimates, taking account of differences in General Practice populations put these figures much higher, at 11,499 for coronary heart disease & 5,207 who have had a stroke.



Some 22,000 residents reported providing some informal care in response to the 2001 census, with over 4,000 spending 50 hours a week or more caring.

- **More & more residents are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance.** One in 12 of our residents aged 18-64 (13,420) was in receipt of Disability Living Allowance in 2010. This represents an increase from 2008 when one in 20 residents was in receipt of it.
- **We have a very high rate of breast-feeding initiation.** Of our new mothers 87 per cent (754) initiated breast-feeding compared to the England average of 75 per cent in 2010/11.
- **Our immunisation rate of children under two years old against measles, mumps and rubella is low.** In fact we have the second lowest rate in the South East, at 85 per cent. The national average is 88 per cent.
- **Some 22,000 residents reported providing some informal care in response to the 2001 census, with over 4,000 spending 50 hours a week or more caring.** The highest proportion in the 2009 Carers Survey, 42 per cent, was looking after their husband, wife or civil partner, followed by adult son or daughter (26 per cent) & parent or parent-in-law (20 per cent).

Our behaviours

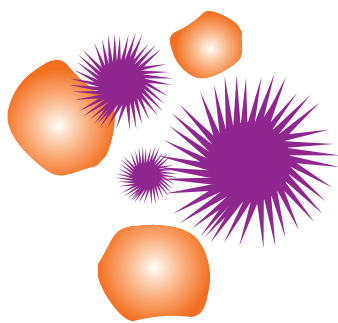


The city has a strong drinking culture & high numbers of our residents drink more than recommended guidelines.

- **The city has a strong drinking culture & high numbers of our residents drink more than recommended guidelines.** 27 per cent of adult residents (50,099) are estimated to be binge drinkers – our Primary Care Trust area was ranked 137 out of 152 for binge drinking (where 1 is good). 24 per cent (52,957) are estimated to engage in increasing risk drinking - we ranked 147 out of 152 Primary Care Trust areas. Six per cent (12,646) are estimated to engage in high risk drinking – we ranked 120 out of 152 Primary Care Trust areas. It's estimated that there are around 9,200 dependent drinkers in the city.



There were 50 drug related deaths in 2009, the highest rate in the country, although the rate in the city is declining.



We had the highest rates of common sexually transmitted infections (Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, herpes & warts) outside of London in 2009.

- **Of 24 alcohol related harm health indicators, we perform significantly worse than England on 16 of them.** We only performed better than the national average on one measure, mortality from land transport accidents.
- **We have a higher rate of drug users engaged in effective treatment than in the region & slightly higher than in the nation too.** Of our users 84 per cent were engaged in or had successfully completed treatment at 12 weeks, compared to 79 per cent regionally & 83 per cent nationally.
- **There were 50 drug related deaths in 2009, the highest rate in the country, although the rate in the city is declining.**
- **A fifth of our adult residents smoked on a daily basis in 2003.** This is a concern as smoking is the main cause of premature illness & preventable death & over a quarter of all cancers are attributable to tobacco use. Our specialist smoking cessation service has the eighth highest quit rate in England.
- **56 per cent of adults were estimated to eat less than the recommended five portions of fruit & vegetables a day 2006 - 2008.** People on lower incomes & those experiencing deprivation are less likely to purchase fresh & unfamiliar foods & are more likely to skip meals. Nationally, five per cent of people on low incomes reported skipping meals for a whole day in 2010.
- **We had the highest rates of common sexually transmitted infections (Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, herpes & warts) outside of London in 2009.** Our rate is 1460.4 per 100,000 population compared to 774.6 per 100,000 across England.
- **We had the eighth highest HIV prevalence in England in 2009** at 7.57 per 1,000 members of the population compared with 1.7 in England. In 2009 the number of our residents with HIV was 1,273, reflecting a pattern of steady increases over recent years, from 633 in 2001.

Our culture & leisure



- **It's estimated that we host some eight million visitors in the city over the course of a year, generating significant income for the city.** The seafront, with the Brighton Pier & skeletal West Pier, shingle beaches, restored bandstand, children's play areas & marina all attract residents & tourists alike. In 2009, visitors to our city were thought to have spent £732,328,000.
- **We had the second highest number of museum visitors outside of London in 2009.** According to Take Part survey results 66 per cent of our adult population said they had attended a museum or art gallery in the local area in the last year, compared with 55 per cent in the region.
- **60 per cent, of residents reported having attended a local theatre or concert within the last six months in 2008, almost double the England level of 32 per cent.** As with all other cultural activities enquired after in the Place Survey, residents living in more deprived areas were less likely to have been to the theatre or a concert.
- **Our city hosts around 60 festivals each year & has the largest Pride & open arts festivals, the Fringe, in the country.** We also host a range of outdoor events & have regular farmer's markets & food celebrations which attract visitors to the city & make a significant contribution to the local economy.
- **We have 12 community libraries, a mobile library & a central library for Hove, with the award-winning Jubilee library at the heart of the network.** Our Jubilee library is considered the sixth most successful in the country when judged by visits made to the library in person. 59 per cent of our residents reported using a library in the last six months, compared to 50 per cent at the national level in 2008.





We have a rich architectural heritage with a high proportion of listed buildings

- **More than half, 56 per cent, of residents report having used sports & leisure facilities within the last six months, again, higher than regional & national levels.** Use of leisure services & facilities is higher in less deprived areas such as Preston Park & lower in more deprived areas of the city, notably Moulsecoomb & Bevendean & East Brighton.
- **We have the highest number of restaurants per person in the country.** According to national statistics for 2008, the latest information available, we had 3.87 restaurants per 1,000 members of the population. This is higher than London, which had 3.05 per 1,000 members of the population & significantly higher than the national average of 2.56 per 1,000.
- **We have a rich architectural heritage with a high proportion of listed buildings.** There are 3,360 listed buildings in the city, 14 per cent of which (476) are grade I & II. This is more than double the national average of six per cent. Many of these are buildings are now multi-occupation homes.
- **Over nine in ten, 91 per cent, residents reported having used one of our parks or open spaces in the last six months when surveyed in 2008.** This is higher than both regional & national levels, 83 & 81 per cent respectively. People living in more deprived areas, especially around East Brighton, & residents renting from the council were less likely to have used a park, at 79 & 75 per cent respectively.
- **Of our 98 parks & open spaces, six are listed as being of historic interest:**
 - Stanmer Park (including the farmland estate & Coldean Wood) Grade II
 - Kemp Town Enclosures (including Dukes Mound) Grade II
 - Queens Park Grade II
 - The Royal Pavilion Estate Grade II
 - Preston Manor grounds, including Preston Park & The Rookery Grade II
 - Woodvale Cemetery Grade II



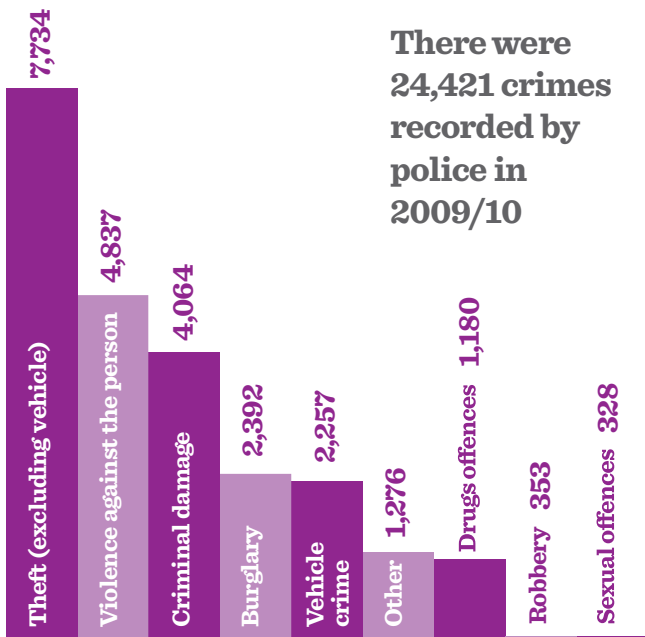
- **We benefit from the South Downs National Park’s 1,600 square kilometres of diverse landscapes & natural beauty.** The Park was formally designated in March 2010 & provides a vast range of outdoor recreational opportunities. Forty per cent of the city & 100 households within Brighton & Hove fall within its boundary.

Our crime & disorder profile

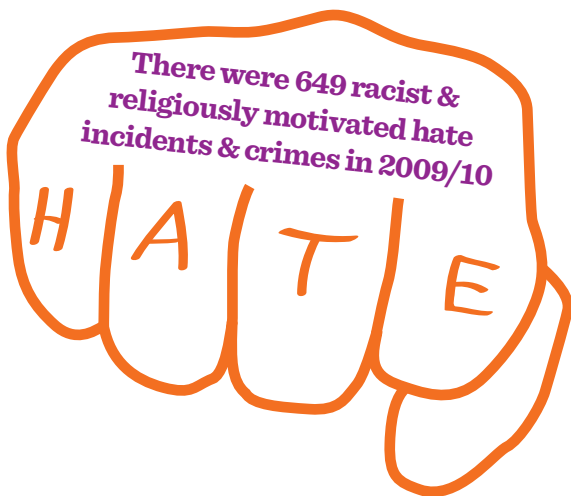
- **The number of crimes per resident, our crime rate, was better than the average rate experienced by our city’s peers in 2009/10, although worse than the England & Wales average.** The number of crimes per 1,000 residents in our city is 54, compared to 45 at the national level.

- **There were 24,421 crimes recorded by police in 2009/10.** Total crime breaks down into crime types as follows:

- Theft (excluding vehicle): 7,734
- Violence against the person: 4,837
- Criminal damage: 4,064
- Burglary: 2,392
- Vehicle crime: 2,257
- Other: 1,276
- Drugs offences: 1,180
- Robbery: 353
- Sexual offences: 328



- **According to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation five per cent of our areas (8 of 164) fall within the ten per cent worst performing areas of England in relation to crime.** This indicator uses a composite of measures including the rates of violence, burglary, theft & criminal damage per 1,000 members of the population. One of our areas in the central Regency ward was ranked extremely poorly, at 31 out of 31,482 areas studied (where 1 is poor).



- **The number of violence against the person crimes has been reducing since 2006/07.** In 2009/10 there were 4,837 reported crimes, accounting for a fifth of all crimes in our city. Our city ranks in the 25 per cent of local authorities with the highest rates of these crimes, despite being average compared to our crime risk peers. Most violence against the person crimes are committed in central Brighton, which has the highest density of licensed premises & is the focal point of the night-time economy.
- **Almost a third of assault patients attending our Accident & Emergency department were not resident within our city in 2009/10,** although their experience of crime is counted in our city's statistics, as the place of the crime is what's recorded. Seven out of ten victims of violence against the person crimes are male, with the most common age group being 20-29 year olds.
- **There were 649 racist & religiously motivated hate incidents & crimes in 2009/10.** Most, 41 per cent (266), involved verbal abuse, 17 per cent (110) harassment & ten per cent (65) physical violence. 39 per cent of victims (253) were council tenants & 'at risk' groups included Black & minority ethnic businesses or people whose work involved public contact.
- **There were 88 hate incidents & crimes against lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people recorded by the police in 2009/10.** In response to a local survey conducted in 2006 almost three-quarters of lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people reported experience of crimes or negative behaviours towards them in the last five years because of their sexual or gender identities.
- **We had a slightly higher number of vehicle crimes per head than England & Wales as a whole in 2009/10.** There were 8.9 vehicle crimes per 1,000 members of the population compared to the England & Wales average of 8.3. There are more vehicle crimes in the city centre where parking is denser.

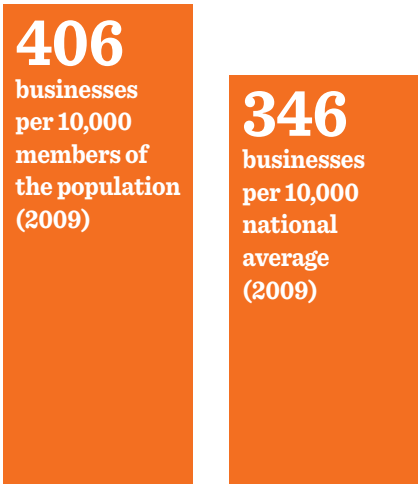


In 2010, 89 per cent of residents reported feeling safe in the city centre during the day, compared to 50 per cent after dark

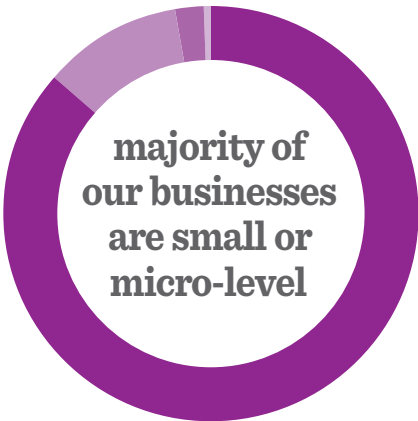
- **In terms of domestic burglaries per household we were in line with the national levels in 2009/10.** There were five burglaries per 1,000 residents, as there were for England & Wales. Looking at it by 1,000 households we had 10.4 compared to 11.6 in England & Wales. Areas with a higher density of domestic burglaries are Seven Dials, Brunswick & Montpelier, as well as Kemp Town, Hanover & the Triangle areas.
- **Criminal damage is one of the most prolific types of crimes but offences recorded by the police have declined steeply since 2006/07 following a long term increase.** Forty-three per cent of criminal damage offences (excluding arson offences) related to vehicles, 24 per cent to a dwelling & just under a fifth (18 per cent) to other buildings. The highest density of criminal damage offences was in the city centre. Criminal damage is costly on account of the high numbers of offences.
- **In 2010, 89 per cent of residents reported feeling safe in the city centre during the day, compared to 50 per cent after dark.** People tend to feel less safe in the city centre than they do in their local area. Older people & females are more likely to report feeling less safe in the city. The main reasons given for not feeling safe after dark are groups of young people, drunken behaviour, poor street lighting & the presence of drinkers/drug users.

Our business & enterprise

- **Our Gross Value Add per head in 2008 was lower than both the regional & national levels.** Gross Value Add is a measure of the value of goods & services produced in an area on a per person basis. Ours was £20,659, lower than the regional & national levels of £21,681 & £21,103 respectively. Our growth on this measure between 2000 & 2008 has also been below growth in the region & nation at 38.7 per cent compared to 40.7 per cent in the region & 43.8 in the nation.



We have the third highest number of businesses per 10,000 population in England & Wales.

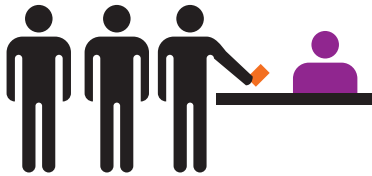


The economic contribution of the third sector to the city in 2008

- **There are 13,422 businesses in the city.** We have the third highest number of businesses per 10,000 population in England & Wales. In 2009 we had 406.2 businesses per 10,000 members of the population compared to a national average of 346 per 10,000.
- **We have a strong entrepreneurial culture, reflected by high levels of business start-ups compared with other cities.** Our start-up rate of 49.6 businesses per 10,000 people in 2008 was above the Great Britain average of 44.4, but due to higher than average business deaths our business base is still growing slower than the national rate, at 1.6 per cent compared with 2.2 per cent. In 2008 our city had the sixth highest levels of start-up business activity in the country.
- **We are in the top ten cities for creating private sector jobs.** Between 1998 & 2008 the private sector employment base grew by 25 per cent; our city had the eighth highest private sector job creation in the country.
- **The vast majority of our businesses** are small or micro-level:
 - 86.4 per cent of our businesses (11,597) employ less than ten people in 2010
 - 11 per cent of businesses (1,476) employ 11-49 people
 - 2.1 per cent of businesses (282) employ 50-199 people
 - 0.5 per cent of businesses (67) employ more than 200 people
- **The economic contribution of the third sector to the city was estimated to be £96.25 million in 2008.** Whilst the actual income of the third sector was around £55 million in 2008 there is a strongly local ownership structure which means that the third sector will spend most of its income locally compared to other sectors, creating a higher multiplier, or re-spending, effect on the local economy.

- **We have a strong local & organic food sector which makes a significant contribution to the local economy,** both in keeping money within the local economy & in attracting tourists. For example, the recent Big Sussex Market attracted 32,000 visitors.
- **We are a Fairtrade city:** Fairtrade is about better prices, decent working conditions, local sustainability, & fair terms of trade for farmers & workers in the developing world
- **Industry & commerce contribute 33 per cent of our total carbon emissions.** This is below regional & national levels of 36 & 45 per cent respectively as we do not have a large manufacturing sector.

Our employment & skills



We have higher than average unemployment

6.8% Brighton & Hove **5.7%** national average



hold qualifications at degree level or above in 2009

- **We have higher than average unemployment.** In September 2010 our unemployment rate, that is, the percentage of the working age population who were not able to get a job but who would like to be in full time employment was 6.8 per cent (12,200 people), compared to the South East & national averages of 5.5 per cent & 5.7 per cent respectively.
- **According to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation, we are the 48th most employment deprived local authority of 326 in the country.** This means we are among the 15 per cent most deprived authorities in England when looking across a range of indicators including claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Disablement Allowance, Employment & Support Allowance & participants in New Deal schemes. We estimate that 11 per cent (18,500) of working age residents live in employment deprivation. Two of our 164 local areas, both in Queen's Park, are in the 100 most employment deprived areas in England (out of 32,482 areas).
- **We have a slightly higher rate than the national rate of people claiming out of work benefits.** 12.8 per cent of residents (22,910) are in receipt of out of work benefits compared to 12.2 per cent nationally. 96 per cent of claims for lone

parent benefits in 2010 were made by females. Younger and older age groups experience higher levels of worklessness compared to middle aged groups, aged 25 to 49 years.

- **Our population is well qualified with 43 per cent (76,800 people) holding qualifications at degree level or above in 2009** (NVQ level 4, which is equivalent to a Higher National Diploma, degree or higher degree). This put the city sixth in the latest ranking of cities in terms of high level qualifications. Whilst eight per cent (14,200 people) had no qualifications, this is a lower rate than both regional & national averages (nine & 12 per cent respectively).
- **Employment levels are low and decreasing over time for residents whose qualifications are below degree level.** Many degree qualified residents take jobs that do not require this level of qualification as part of a lifestyle choice, pushing school leavers & residents with lower qualifications out of certain employment sectors.
- **We have a thriving third sector.** There were over 1,500 third sector organisations in the city employing around 8,000 people which is seven per cent of the total employees in the city, in 2008. Volunteer activity co-ordinated by these organisations was equivalent to 57,600 hours, which, if paid for at the same rate as third sector employers, would be worth £24 million.
- **Our employment structure in full-time jobs is dominated by higher value sectors** such as health, business & public administration, professional, scientific & technical sectors & education.
- **We have a larger proportion of part-time workers than the national level at 35 per cent compared to England at 31 per cent.** 50 per cent of working females are part-time compared to 20 per cent of working males.
- **Our wage levels are not as high as in the region, but they are higher than the national level.** The pre-tax weekly pay for fulltime workers in the city in 2010 was £522.60, above the national average of £501.80.



Our investment & development

We have two significant developments in the city currently under construction in 2011: American Express’s European Headquarters & the Brighton & Hove Community Stadium.

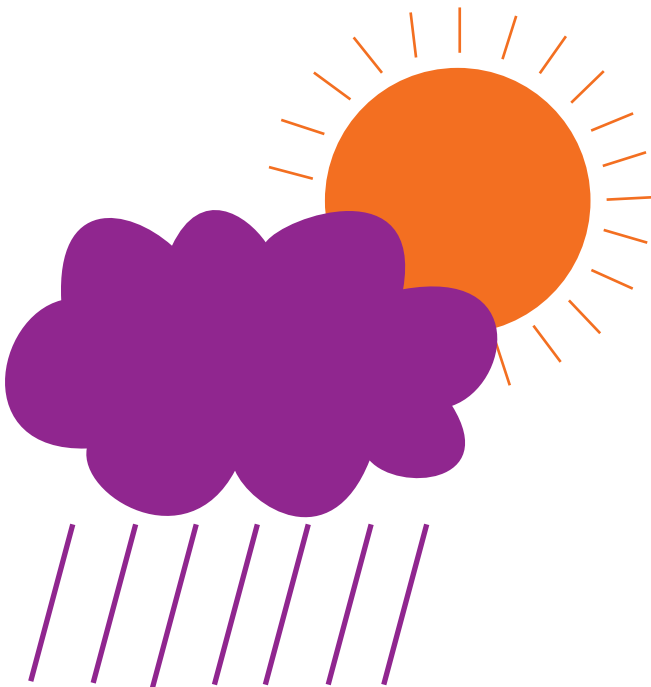


- **Brighton & Hove is driving recovery in the sub region.** Adjoining authorities are not reporting the same levels of applications that we have received in the city in 2010 & 2011. In 2010/11 the planning application rate was at the highest level for the last five years, with 3,421 applications registered.
- **In 2010/11 there were 43 major applications, up slightly on the previous year when 42 were received.** We have two significant developments in the city currently under construction in 2011: American Express’s European Headquarters & the Brighton & Hove Community Stadium.
- **Investment & development in the city is healthy with a net increase of business floorspace in the city in 2009/10 and a net increase in retail floorspace of 1,225 square meters in 2009/10.** Shop vacancy rates increased in both the Brighton & Hove shopping centres in 2009/10 although the overall rate for the whole city was 8.8 per cent at the end of 2009/10 which is well below the national average.
- **Residents consistently rate the top priorities for local authority investment as being education, refuse & cleaning, recycling & children’s social care.** Every year when the budget & council tax is set the council asks residents what they think the priorities for the local authority to spend on are. In 2008, 2009 & 2010 the priorities have been the same.


Residents Top Priorities



Our resilience



- **Our city is a designated high risk flood area.** A major area of concern for the city is the possibility of coastal/cliff erosion & flooding as a result of heavy rain of storms. This can affect water supplies as well as the fresh water & coastal eco-systems.
- **Due to our coastal location we are at a naturally higher risk of experiencing coastal pollution.** The English Channel is a major international transport route for many products, including oil. One of the risks to Sussex is the potential for a shipping accident which could cause oil or other hazardous cargo to be released into the sea & then washed up on the shoreline.
- **Climate projections are telling us that weather extremes will increase.** The South East faces particular vulnerabilities in relation to climate change. For example the heat-wave of 2003 is likely to become the norm by the summers of the 2050's, & to be considered relatively cool by the 2080's.
- **As a major transport hub there are higher risks of transport accidents having an impact on our city than elsewhere.** The English Channel is the busiest shipping lane in the world presenting risks of fire, collision, sinking, pollution & stranding. The rail network passes through Brighton from the north, west & east, presenting risks of rail accidents. London Gatwick Airport is the UK's second largest airport & the busiest single runway airport in the world. The flight paths cover our city presenting the possibility of an aircraft accident. Our roads are busy but we do not face higher risks associated with road traffic than elsewhere.



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City Performance Plan 2011/12

Introduction

The **City Performance Plan** reports on the high level outcomes agreed in Brighton & Hove's Sustainable Community Strategy, Creating the City of Opportunity. It provides a current reflection of what we are aiming to achieve across the city and how will do it, and will enable the Strategic Partnership and citizens to assess how well the outcomes in the SCS are being delivered.

The City Performance Plan will:

- report 6 monthly on how successfully the Partnerships are delivering what they have set out to do in the Sustainable Community Strategy
- contain a series of measures that the Partnership draws upon to evidence progress against the identified outcomes

Partnership performance will be led in the city by the Public Service Board and ownership of the outcomes rests with the Local Strategic Partnership and its Thematic Partnerships.

The CPP for 2011/12 is an interim plan to allow for the significant changes taking place both nationally and locally, in particular with the council's move to a commissioning model. It is likely to be revised late in 2011 for 2012, following detailed outcomes work which will take place over the year. Following this it will be refreshed annually.

The Partnership will manage risks to try to make sure the identified outcomes in the CPP can be achieved. This involves:

- Identifying the risks which make a difference to achieving outcomes. Often these are negative things that could "go wrong", but sometimes taking risks can lead to positive opportunities which could make things even better than expected
- Assessing the likelihood of the risk happening and the potential impact on outcomes if it did. Those risks that are relatively more likely with a bigger impact are the ones that will be focused on
- Deciding what action to take to manage risks, who is going to do it and by when

Across the city of Brighton & Hove we will work together to manage risks, including setting up a city-wide risk register. This is to focus effort and action in areas which are most important, to make sure the outcomes for the city are delivered.

As the SCS was written before the general election and due to the decisions taken concerning the rapidity of the austerity measures that we now have in place, there will inevitably be a number of outcomes that will now have to be deemed 'aspirational' in 2011/12 rather than achievable due to budget constraints.

Next Steps:

Following approval of the plan (mid July) the performance team will work with partnerships and key local authority officers to identify appropriate targets against which performance can be measured and reported.

CPP Outcomes and Indicators

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1. Promoting Enterprise & Learning

Our aim: a vibrant, socially and culturally diverse place with a wide range of job opportunities supported by accessible child care. A city that supports businesses to grow, encourages investment, innovation and a healthy and sustainable economy, and actively promotes learning and training opportunities for people of all ages.

1.1 Sustain and grow the business base

We intend to develop strong international trade and to have a globally competitive creative and environmental industries sector. We aim for this to be a city that attracts visitors from across the UK and near Europe. We want to develop a thriving social enterprise sector.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 1.1.1 At least one pan-Local Economic Partnership (LEP) export project developed
- 1.1.2 Growth in digital media businesses
- 1.1.3 Improving the visitor economy; increase size of visitor economy per £m (L4)
- 1.1.4 Deliver the outcomes of the Social Enterprise Strategy

1.2 Encourage Investment and Innovation

We want the city to have a reputation as a prime business location, a place to invest and innovate. Developers will contribute towards employment and training. We aim to continue the city's strong conference economy, and to promote job creation.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 1.2.1 Increase in number of businesses relocating to the city (promotion strategy developed implemented and monitored) (Clear, well received inward investment rapid response service established)
Number of substandard commercial premises upgrade (developed in partnership with commercial property owners)
- 1.2.2 Deliver the outcomes from the Building Futures (BUFU) Local Employment Scheme
Training agreements developed for all key sites
- 1.2.3 Increase in conference £
- 1.2.4 Deliver the CESP outcomes relating to internationalisation and entrepreneurship
Developer contributions toward employment & training (sustain/continue/increase)

1.3 Culture of learning and training for people of all ages

We intend that children and young people will leave full-time education with the skills, qualifications and knowledge to secure suitable employment, apprenticeship or to progress in their education. Every child and young person should have the opportunity to access excellent and inclusive child care and education. We want to raise the adult literacy rate in the city and have a digitally literate and accessible city.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

1.3.1 Achievement of 5 or more A*- C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths

Reduce the number of young people aged 16 – 18 who are Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET)

Increase the proportion of young people achieving a level 2 qualification by the age of 19

1.3.2 Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) and the rest

Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) and their peers at Key Stage 2 and 4

KS4 attainment for BME groups

Special Educational Needs (SEN) /non-SEN gap achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs including English and maths

Care leavers in education employment or training

Inequality gap in the achievement of a level 2 qualification by the age of 19

1.3.3 Reading and Writing groups in city libraries

1.3.4 Free ICT use in libraries

1.4 Reduce Child Poverty

We aim to reduce numbers of children living in poverty and mitigate impact of poverty on their life chances.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

1.4.1 Children living in poverty (NI 116)

Take up of formal childcare amongst low income families

1.5 Vibrant, socially and culturally diverse city

We want Brighton & Hove to have a reputation as a leading cultural city. All residents should have opportunities to engage and participate in the city's sport and cultural offer. The city should continue to develop thriving arts and cultural businesses.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 1.5.1 A rich and diverse festival programme
- 1.5.2 The percentage of adults who have attended or participated in arts activities / events at least 3 times in the last 12 months (NI011)
 - Participation in sport by children and young people/ number of young people using sports facilities
 - No of adults participating in on & off site activities
 - No of families participating in on & off site activities
- 1.5.3 Economic impact of cultural quarter to visitor economy
 - Economic impact of individual major arts events

2. Reducing Crime & Improving Safety

A place in which children, young people and adults can be and feel safe by the fair enforcement of the law and preventing and reducing crime and fear of crime.

2.1 Root causes of crime are addressed

We aim to reduce alcohol misuse and alcohol-related disorder, and reduce drug misuse and drug related offending.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 2.1.1 Number of patients seen at A&E as a result of an assault or alcohol-related incident
 - Number of alcohol-related hospital admissions (NI 039)
 - Police recorded assaults with injury
- 2.1.2 Class A Drug Related Offending (NI 038)
 - No of drug users recorded as 'in effective treatment' (NI 040)
 - Number of serious acquisitive crimes

2.2 The city's physical and social infrastructure is resistant to crime and disorder and people feel safer

We intend to improve the physical environment, physical and social infrastructure, and community resolution. We aim for citizens to have an improved feeling of safety and improved quality of life.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 2.2.1 Police recorded criminal damage offences
Fire service recorded primary and secondary non-accidental fires
NI 195 (street appearance)
- 2.2.2 % of people feeling safe in day and after dark in their local area
% of people feeling safe in day and after dark in the city centre
- 2.2.3 Improved resilience to violent extremism among individuals, institutions and communities (self assessment utilising one of the strands of NI 35) - (subject to change pending outcome of nation review of Prevent Programme expected May 2011)

2.3 Risks for children, young people and families are reduced

We aim to deter young people from criminal activity and to reduce youth crime.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 2.3.1 Reduce the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system
- 2.2.2 % of families, those community members negatively affected, and other stakeholders who feel that the situation has improved since the work of the Family Intervention Project began.

2.4 Victims feel safer and their risks are reduced

We intend to ensure increased safety for domestic violence sufferers; to prevent and reduce sexual violence and abuse; to reduce racist/religiously motivated, LGBT and disability hate crime; and reduce anti social behaviour in the city.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 2.4.1 % domestic violence victims seen at the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) who have been seen previously by the MARAC (last 12 months) (NI 32) - **Measure under discussion**
- 2.4.2 Sexual violence and abuse - measure under development
- 2.4.3 No of racist and religiously motivated hate incidents and crimes
No of disability motivated hate incidents and crimes (central database)
Increased levels of confidence and satisfaction by LGBT communities in statutory services' responses to hate incidents (on-line survey to be implemented during 2011/12)
- 2.4.4 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour (NI 17)

2.5 Offenders are deterred/ prevented from re-offending

We aim to reduce offending by prolific and other offenders.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 2.5.1 Fewer convictions of prolific and other priority offenders over a 12 month period (NI 30) (Interim)

To be subsequently replaced by a measure relating to the 'Integrated Offender Management' cohort of offenders – measure under development

3. Improving Health & Wellbeing and reducing ill health inequalities

A place where there is a shared vision to improve health, care and well-being for everyone living and working in the city and for generations to come, by improving the conditions which influence our health, and by promoting healthy lifestyles, treating illness, providing care and support and reducing inequalities in health.

Overarching Target

- To reduce differences in life expectancy between communities. This is to be measured by a slope index of inequality in life expectancy, separately for men and women (Healthy Life Expectancy)

3.1 Tackling the wider determinants of health (Improving the conditions that improve health)

We want to ensure that people in Brighton & Hove enjoy a high quality of working life. We want to encourage positive health behaviour through an active living approach in community and workplace settings. We will apply the principles and approaches of Healthy Urban Planning to developments in the city

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 3.1.1 Work sickness absence rate (city-wide measure in development)
- 3.1.2 Adults taking part in sport (NI008)
- 3.1.3 There should also be cross-reference to other measures in the CPP as follows:
- Housing (eg NI 158, NI 187, NI 158)
 - Transport (eg NI 47 & 48, NI 175, 176)
 - Planning (eg policy re Lifetime Homes)
 - Sustainability (eg Access to green space)

3.2 Helping people to live healthy lifestyles

We will try to help people to live healthy lifestyles.

We will know if we have achieved this by:

- Smoking prevalence in adults (4 week quitters)
- Prevalence of healthy weight in 4-5 (Reception) and 10-11 year olds (Y6)
- Adults taking part in sport (NI008)
- Number leaving drug treatment free of drug(s) dependence
- Rate of Hospital admissions per 100,000 for alcohol related harm
- Number of people offered and taking up talking therapy sessions (LAA L16)
- Chlamydia diagnosis rates per 100,000 young adults aged 15-24 (in development)
- Under 18 conception rate

3.3 Preventing ill health – shared between Public health, NHS, Adult Social Care, Children’s services (clinical)

Work will take place across the Partnership towards prevention of ill health.

We will know if we have achieved this by:

- Screening uptake (of national screening programmes)
- Childhood immunisation rates
- Breastfeeding initiation and prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth
- Maternal smoking prevalence
- Hospital admissions caused by injuries to under 5s
- Acute admissions as a result of falls or fall injuries for over 65s (need to check if this is currently a target) Chlamydia diagnosis rates per 100,000 young adults aged 15-24
- Proportion of persons presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection
- Take up of NHS Health Check programme by those eligible
- Increase access to and uptake of pharmacy based supervised consumption and increase the proportion of people receiving treatment within primary care, especially within outlying areas of the city

3.4 Healthy life expectancy and preventable mortality (preventing people from dying prematurely)

We will know if we have achieved this by:

- Suicide rate
- Mortality rate from communicable diseases
- Mortality rate from CVD in persons less than 75 years old
- Mortality rate from cancer in persons less than 75 years old
- Mortality rate from Chronic Liver disease in persons less than 75 years old

- Mortality rate from chronic respiratory diseases in persons less than 75 years old
- Excess seasonal mortality

3.5 Improving care and support

We will enable people who need social care and support services to live with maximum independence and in safety. We will provide personalised care services which promote choice, control and independence for service users and carers. We will support into training and employment people with social care needs. We also aim to improve planned discharge rates for clients.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

3.5.1 NI 131 delayed transfers of care

Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes

The proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure

The proportion of people who use services and carers who find it easy to find information about support

Context information:

- Additional information about outcomes for people accessing these services, focusing on reablement, transitional care, telecare and daily living equipment

3.5.2 NI 130 % of service users receiving Self Directed Support (target 30%?)

NI 135 Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information

Clients receiving community based services who have been reviewed (target 85%)

Context information:

- The proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life
- Clients receiving community based services who have been reviewed target 85%
- Reablement measure to follow - such as Intermediate Care Services target NI 125 of 85% (% of people still at home 90 days after received ICS)
- Draft measure: % of carers who report improvements in their wellbeing following a carers break/service - outcome survey for carers who have had self directed support - in development, pilot ongoing
- Service user and carer outcome survey with services

3.5.3 NI 146 Adults with learning disabilities in employment

NI150 Adults receiving secondary mental health services in employment

Numbers of service users with a Learning Disability supported into voluntary work.

Information for context:

Number of disabled people provided with and employment and training within the Supported Business

Number of disabled people supported in employment

Number of disabled people provided with employment and training within Supported Business

Number of disabled people supported in employment

3.5.4 Numbers of service users provided with day services

Numbers of service users with a Learning Disability provided with Community Support.

Person Centred Plans for people with a Learning Disability - annual audit

3.6 Promote health and well being and reduce health inequality for children and young people

We aim to provide a robust and confident protection pathway that protects children and young people who are at risk of maltreatment, harm, neglect and/or sexual exploitation. We will address the needs of vulnerable children and young people where families are affected by adult substance or alcohol misuse, domestic violence, mental health or learning disability. Children looked after by the authority will have stability, security and be well cared for. All children are to have access to high quality healthcare including specialist services for the most vulnerable. Young people will be helped to make positive choices about their sexual health, their lives, to minimise risk-taking behaviours, especially alcohol use and substance misuse.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

3.6.1 Reduce emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people

Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 10 working days of referral

3.6.2 Reduce the child protection rate per 10,000

Increase the number of children and young people receiving a Common Assessment Framework (CAF) intervention

Percentage of children becoming the subject of Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time

Reduce the Looked After Children (LAC) rate per 10,000

LAC reviews within timescales

3.6.3 Reduce the no. of children placed 3+ times

Percentage of LAC Reviews with positive participation

3.6.4 Increase % receiving the one year health visitor check

Child and Adult Mental Health Services (CAMHS)

3.6.5 Levels of alcohol and substance misuse (SAWAS survey)

Substance misuse treatment services

Hospital admissions for alcohol/drugs

4. Strengthening Communities & Involving People

Our aim: a place where communities are strong, inclusive and cohesive and have opportunities to get involved and influence decision making. A place where individuals are able to take advantage of opportunities to improve their quality of life. A place where the third sector is thriving to enable and support community engagement and provide services to diverse communities.

4.1 Strong, Inclusive, Cohesive Communities

We want to ensure the city has communities with shared values and a strong sense of belonging to Brighton & Hove. To help develop a culture of active citizenship in the city, and create opportunities for individuals and communities to take more control over the issues that affect their lives in order to meet their needs, contribute to their economic and social opportunities and build active and inclusive communities. There should be engagement opportunities for all sections of the community.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

4.1.2 Participation in regular volunteering

4.1.3 CDC outcomes

NI 004 % people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality

CVSF outcomes

4.1.4 % of people from equalities strands engaged in community action

4.2 Opportunities for people to get involved and influence decision making

The Partnership wants strong engagement structures that widen and deepen involvement of local communities, for children and young people to feel they can influence decisions that affect their lives and are involved in the review and design of services. There should be high quality and consistent community representation and influence across the public sector and partnership. Services should be improved and make better use of resources.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 4.2.1 % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality
- 4.2.2 % of young people and children who fee they can influence decision making
- 4.2.3 (additional measure to follow)
- 4.2.4 No. of CVSF rep attending meetings
- 4.2.5 Customer Service user satisfaction
Satisfaction with engagement opportunities

4.3 Individuals are able to improve their quality of life

We want to ensure that Individuals and communities have access to the information, advice and support they need to develop their confidence, skills, knowledge and ability to: participate in community life; engage with services and decision-making; and come together to take action for themselves.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 4.3.1 NI 004 % people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality
NI 006 participation in regular volunteering

4.4 Support a Thriving Third Sector – Indicators to be confirmed

We aim to provide high quality and accessible support services for the third sector, to have city commissioning & funding regimes that value the benefit, contributions and diversity of the sector. There must be good practice in cross-sector partnership working. Strong, sustainable community-led or owned buildings, with clear community benefit. An informed voluntary and community sector engaged collaboratively in neighbourhood and citywide decision making. A strong and resilient voluntary and community sector that delivers high quality services for individuals and communities in the city

We will know if we have achieved these by:

Indicators to be confirmed

5. Improving Housing & Affordability

Our aim: enabling healthy homes, healthy lives and a healthy city that reduces inequality and offers independence, choice and a high quality of life.

5.1 Improving Housing Supply

We will best use of the housing stock, increase the supply of affordable rented housing and identify opportunities to improve and develop deprived neighbourhoods. We will provide

opportunities for households to move to larger homes or downsize as their needs change, and we will help households become homeowners.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 5.1.1 Number of new homes developed for low cost home ownership
Effective uptake of low cost home ownership options by local people
- 5.1.2 Minimum of 10% of new affordable homes to be family sized (25% on suitable sites)
Secure under occupation funding and free up 80 larger homes per annum
- 5.1.3 Reduced deprivation and improved resident satisfaction with their neighbourhood
Pipeline of sites suitable for housing from being available through to being in development
- 5.1.4 Under-occupation measure to be developed
- 5.1.5 Develop 130 new affordable rented homes per annum
Develop new affordable rented family sized homes Minimum of 10% of new affordable homes (25% on suitable sites)
Develop new affordable rented housing for wheelchair users 10% of all new affordable housing to meet wheelchair standard

5.2 Improving Housing Quality

We will work with home owners and landlords to maintain and improve the quality of their housing. We will develop the Brighton & Hove standard for high quality and well maintained council housing and improve tenants' homes to ensure that they meet the standard. We will work with owners to bring more of the city's long term empty homes back into use. We will ensure that new housing is developed to the latest standards.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- 5.2.1 NI 187a&b
Tackling fuel poverty - people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating (N.B this measure subject to confirmation of any issues arising with survey)
70% of all vulnerable people in the private sector living in decent homes by 2010
- 5.2.2 NI 158 % of decent council homes
- 5.2.3 BV 64 Empty private sector properties brought back into use
- 5.2.4 Planning Policy HO13 'Accessible housing and Lifetime Homes': 100% of all new homes meet the standard

New housing meet or exceed Level 3 of the code for sustainable homes standard (Level 4 preferred)

Planning Advice Note PAN03 'Accessible housing and Lifetime Homes': 10% of all new affordable housing meets the standard

5.3 Improving Housing Support

We aim to support households to make informed choices about their housing options, provide adaptations and support to households and their carers. We will work to prevent homelessness and rough sleeping. We will also work to ensure student housing provides a positive contribution to students' lives and the city.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

5.3.1 Measures to be developed

- Private landlords offering homes for rent through the magazine
- Develop a register of adapted properties
- Develop and publish a housing options guide for people with a Learning Disability

5.3.2 Reduced time from adaptation request to completion of work

Increased supply of accessible temporary accommodation for those in need

5.3.3 The number of cases where homelessness was prevented by casework; target more than 780 per year

Reduce the number of rough sleepers (L24)

5.3.4 Reduce or halt over concentrations of HMO across neighbourhoods

Improved environment in student areas and surrounding neighbourhoods (place survey replacement?)

6. Living within Environmental Limits and enhancing the environment

We aim to aspire to a healthy, just society, living within environmental limits by achieving a sustainable economy, promoting good governance and using sound science responsibly.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

6.1 A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions:

- NI 186 and Gas and electricity consumption data: domestic, commercial and industrial.

6.2 Improved planning across the city for the risks and opportunities of climate change:

- NI 188 Planning for Climate Change Adaptation

6.3 A reduction of waste and increased levels of reuse, recycling and composting:

- NI 191 Residual household waste
- NI 192 Waste sent for reuse, recycling and compost

6.4 Increase and conserve levels of biodiversity in the city:

- Publication of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan
- Designation of Local Wildlife Sites for the city, which will involve an intensive survey of all known important wildlife sites in the city
- Launch of 'CityWildlife', a website devoted to local biodiversity to promote public engagement.

7. Promoting Sustainable Transport

Our aim: an integrated and accessible transport system, that enables people to travel around and access services as safely and freely as possible while minimising damage to the environment and contributing to a safer, cleaner, quieter and healthier city.

7.1 Support Economic Growth:

To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks

We will know if we have achieved this by:

- Peak period traffic flows
- NI 167 – Congestion
- NI 176 - Access to employment by public transport
- Bus services running on time

7.2 Equality of Opportunity:

To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society

We will know if we have achieved this by:

- Affordable, regular, freely accessible transport indicator to be confirmed
- NI 175 Access to services

7.3 Climate Change:

To reduce transports emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- Reducing NO2 emissions
- Reducing CO2 emissions
- NI 167 Congestion
- NI 177 Increase bus patronage
- Peak period traffic flows

7.4 Better Safety and Security and Health:

To contribute to better safety and health and longer life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health.

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- NI 47 Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI)
- NI 48 Child KSI
- Total slight casualties
- Cycle trips
- No of pedestrian movements (increase walking)
- Reducing NO2 emissions
- Reducing CO2 emissions

7.5 Quality of Life:

To improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment

We will know if we have achieved these by:

- NI 175 Access to services
- Bus services running on time

8. Providing Quality Advice and Information Services

Our aim: a place where residents can readily access free advice and information that they can rely on in order to help them to deal with difficult situations, avoid dependency on services and achieve their aspirations.

8.1 A city where residents can readily access free advice and information

Advice Services partnership is a new partnership which is currently working on priorities and indicators. Indicators which address key elements of financial exclusion will be developed during 2011/12.

BHCC Organisational Health Report: Indicator Set

Background

The city council Organisational Health Report (OHR) sets out a suite of indicators that will support the Strategic Leadership Board in its management of the organisation. From the full suite of indicators a smaller priority set has been selected for regular monitoring by the council's strategic leadership board in 2011/12. The full suite of indicators will be reported to Overview & scrutiny Commission and to Cabinet six monthly.

Indicator Set

FINANCE	Data Available
Progress towards achieving value for money (VFM) savings targets	Not yet
% variance taken from targeted budget management (TBM) reporting	Not yet
% variance on corporate critical budgets	Not yet
The percentage of all supplier invoices that are paid within 30 calendar days of receipt (BV008 - Org Health)	Yes
Percentage of invoices from SME (Small or Medium Enterprises) and individuals that are paid within 10 working days of receipt (BV008 local - Org Health)	Yes
Percentage of council tax collected (BV009 - Org Health)	Yes
Percentage Business Rates Collected (BV010 - Org Health)	Yes
WORKFORCE	
Employee stability index. i.e the number of staff that leave the council within the first year of service. (HR MIS/recruitment)	Yes
The number of leavers from the council	Yes
The number of new starters to the council	Yes
Average sickness days lost per head (BV012 - Org Health)	Yes
Spend on Agency workers vs. target	Yes
The % of posts occupied by agency workers and consultants	Yes
NEW HR cases for Grievance, Disciplinary, Capability, Probation and Sickness	Yes
Percentage of the top 5% of earners that are women (BV011a – Org Health)	Yes
Percentage of the top 5% of earners from an ethnic minority (BV011b – Org Health)	Yes

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Percentage of the top 5% of earners with a disability (BV011c – Org Health)	Yes
Percentage of the top 5% of earners declaring that they are Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual	Yes
Percentage of employees declaring they meet the Disability Discrimination Act (BV016 – Org Health)	Yes
% of employees declaring that they are Lesbian, Gay or bi-sexual	Yes
Percentage of staff from an ethnic minority (BV017a – Org Health)	Yes
The level of the Equality Standard for Local Government to which the authority conforms (BV002 Org Health)	Yes
CUSTOMER – under development	
The number of stage 1 complaints received	Yes
The number of stage 2 complaints received	Yes
Complaints referred to the Local Government Ombudsman	Yes
The number of Compliments received	Yes
% of queries resolved at the first point of contact (sample based)	No
Satisfaction out of 10 - ICE to advise specifics of indicator, the current focus is on volumes by access channel	No consistency but will report what is available
Contact volumes compared to target (no targets set so far but ICE measure contact volumes on key areas)	No consistency but will report what is available
External calls against 80 / 20	No
% of people satisfied with the way the council runs things (place survey)	Yes
PROCESS	
kg of waste per household (NI191)	Yes
Percentage of waste recycled (NI192)	Yes
Tonnes Municipal waste to landfill (NI193)	Yes
Health Safety and Wellbeing - Total Incidents	Yes
Health Safety and Wellbeing - RIDDOR reported incidents	Yes
Corp Risk Register summary of actions	Not yet
Percentage of authority buildings open to the public with all public areas suitable for and accessible to people with disabilities (BV156 – Org Health)	Yes

An action plan to continue to improve the robustness and usefulness of the indicator set has been developed and includes actions such as:

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- The corporate performance team working with the Customer Programme Manager and SOCITM to deliver some customer channel benchmarking against 5 similar local authorities. This work should enable us to close some of the customer measurement gaps and integrate some element of cost per channel indicators. This work will be undertaken throughout May with full benchmarked data being available late July.
- A template customer satisfaction survey has been set up on the consultation portal and will be offered to services to add as a link to email communications.
- Work with data providers to establish reliable sustainability related indicators that can be reported regularly including those that support the VFM3 savings targets.
- The corporate performance team working with HR to ensure the robustness of the HR workforce data.

