

## Appendix 1 Report Key

This is the level of performance at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009. A question mark means that information is not available

This is the level of performance at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010. A question mark means that information is not available

The target is what we want to achieve. A question mark means that a target has not been set

	2008/09 Outturn	2009/10 Outturn	Are we improving?	Target	Have we achieved the target?	Commentary
The net increase in additional homes provided (NI154).	299.00	384.00	✓	90.00	★	
The number of affordable homes delivered (supply of social rent housing and intermediate housing) (NI155)	230.00	191.00	✗	133.00	★	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2008/9 outturn was greater due to a large number of extra care units being created. The outturn figure for 2009/10 was above the projected target.</li> </ul>
The number of homeless households living in temporary accommodation (NI156).	9.00	9.00	→	5.00	▲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall temporary accommodation use has not changed from the previous year due to the relatively low number of households who require temporary accommodation provision.</li> </ul>

This is a comparison of the 2008/09 outturn against the 2009/10 outturn. The symbols mean

performance has improved ✓  
 performance is stable →  
 performance has declined ✗  
 Information is not available ?

This traffic light is a comparison of performance at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 against the target

The target has been achieved ★  
 Performance is within 10% of the target ●  
 The target has not been achieved ▲  
 Not applicable due to no target being set !

## Housing



	2008/09 Outturn	2009/10 Outturn	Are we improving?	Target	Have we achieved the target?	Commentary
The net increase in additional homes provided (NI154).	299.00	384.00	✓	90.00	★	
The number of affordable homes delivered (supply of social rent housing and intermediate housing) (NI155)	230.00	191.00	✗	133.00	★	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 2008/9 outturn was greater due to a large number of extra care units being created. The outturn figure for 2009/10 was above the projected target.</li> </ul>
The number of homeless households living in temporary accommodation (NI156).	9.00	9.00	→	5.00	▲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall temporary accommodation use has not changed from the previous year due to the relatively low number of households who require temporary accommodation provision.</li> </ul>
The % of private sector homes vacant for 6+ months (LPI042)	2.59 %	2.47 %	✓	?	!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The figure has fallen due to the slow down in the number of new apartments being constructed in light of the credit crunch in 2007. Existing apartments that had been empty for long periods have now been occupied and the figures have fallen. In addition, the work of the empty property officers have enabled and empowered home owners to bring their properties up to a suitable standard to either privately rent or sell.</li> </ul>
The % of social housing that is decent (LPI043)	99.40 %	99.90 %	✓	100.00 %	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As at the 10th March 2010 there were only 33 socially rented properties in Sunderland that did not meet the decent homes standard. All modernisation work has been programmed in to be completed in the 2010/11 financial year before the 31 December 2010 deadline.</li> </ul>
The total number of homelessness cases prevented (LPI044)	674.00 %	714.00 %	✓	700.00 %	★	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number increased due to the Councils increased focus on prevention, which also saw a decrease in the number of acceptances. In 2009/10 more cases were successfully concluded using homeless prevention methods. This is primarily be down to a change in working practices that have become embedded in the team since 2006/7.</li> </ul>
The number of homelessness prevention cases per 1000 households (LPI045)	?	5.94	?	5.60	★	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number increased due to the Councils increased focus on prevention, which also saw a decrease in the number of acceptances. In 2009/10 more cases were successfully concluded using homeless prevention methods. This is primarily be down to a change in working practices that have become embedded in the team since 2006/7.</li> </ul>
The number of private sector vacant dwellings that are returned into occupation or demolished as a direct result of action by the local authority (BV064)	387.00	332.00	✗	375.00	▲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of properties declined due to capacity issues in services, which have now been resolved.</li> </ul>
The average length of stay in bed and breakfast accommodation of households which include dependent children or a pregnant woman and which are unintentionally homeless and in priority need.	3.55	5.05	✗	2.00	▲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Despite the increased focus on prevention, reducing utilisation is an area for improvement for the Council in 2010/11.</li> </ul>

## Culture

	2008/09 Outturn	2009/10 Outturn	Are we improving?	Target	Have we achieved the target?	Commentary
The % of residents that have engaged in the arts at least three times in the past 12 months (NI011).	35.30 %	35.60 %	✓	45.00 %	▲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interim outturn to Oct 09. Confidence level is +/- 4.2% so interim figure represents no change from 2008 baseline. The recent outturn figure from DCMS shows a slight increase in Sunderland's engagement in the arts. All future activity will seek to increase participation in arts activity by residents over 16.</li> </ul>
The percentage of residents who say they have attended a museum or art gallery in the local area at least once in the previous year (NI010).	51.30 %	50.60 %	✗	54.70 %	▲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interim outturn to Oct 09. Confidence level is +/- 4.4% so interim figure represents no change from 2008 baseline. To set the result in context, the Tyne &amp; Wear average was 51.6% and the North East average 50.3%. DCMS has assessed this result as 'no change' over the Mar/April 2009 result. A statistically significant change is indicated by 'increase' or 'decrease', when there is a 95% certainty that there has been a real change. Where there has been no statistically significant change this is indicated by 'No change'. As previously discussed, the survey does not assess the success of individual museums, nor whether the participants visited a museum in their local area, it simply records the activity of a small sample (in this case, less than 0.18% of the Sunderland population). The data is further compromised by the way in which it is collected - as part of the Active People Survey which primarily concentrates on how much sporting activity the survey participants undertake.</li> </ul>
The number of visits to/usage's of museums per 1,000 population (BV170a).	1,437.00	1,527.00	✓	1,453.00	★	
The number of visits to museums that were in person per 1,000 population (BV170b).	1,249.00	1,329.00	✓	1,268.00	★	
The number of pupils visiting museums and galleries in organised school groups (BV170c).	16,333.00	15,323.00	✗	14,300.00	★	

## Sustainability

	2008/09 Outturn	2009/10 Outturn	Are we improving?	Target	Have we achieved the target?	Commentary
The % CO2 reduction from LA operations against a set baseline (2008-2009 emissions). (NI185)	-4.00 %	-0.18 %	✓	2.80 %	⚠	<p>• Through the Carbon Plan, the council is aiming to reduce its carbon emissions by 10% by 2012, based on 2006/07 baseline year. After the first 3 years, the council's carbon emissions have shown an increase of 3%.</p> <p>Carbon emissions from business mileage have decreased by 16%</p> <p>Carbon emissions from our gas consumption within our property has decreased by 3%</p> <p>Emissions from our fleet has increased by 4%, which could be attributed to the council bringing their kerbside collection in house and the previous fuel consumption for kerbside collection fleet being estimated at the time of baseline setting.</p> <p>Streetlighting has seen a minor &lt;1% increase in emissions, but the number of columns grew between the baseline year and 2008/09. With the installation of more efficient LED lights, the emissions decreased by 2% during 2009/10 from the previous year.</p> <p>The main increase has come from the electricity consumption in our buildings, which has led to an increase in carbon emissions of 11% since 2006/07. However, since the baseline year, major new buildings have been built, buildings have joined the energy contract and changes in the the use of buildings have led to this increase.</p> <p>It is also worth noting that approximately 16% of the target reduction was due to come from Property Rationalisation, to date the council has not rationalised it's property portfolio to the extent that was thought during the target setting, but through SWOW, it is anticipated that this will be prioritised in the next 2 years of the Carbon Plan.</p> <p>To further help reduce our building energy consumption, Automatic Meter Reading is being installed to better monitor energy consumption. The Energy Conservation Team are currently developing energy reduction targets for individual buildings and developing a Carbon Policy that will help influence the building specific reduction targets.</p>
The % reduction in CO2 emissions across an agreed set of sectors (housing, road transport and business) against emissions from the 2005 baseline year. (NI186)	1.40 %	5.41 %	✓	5.70 %	⚠	
The % of households on income related benefits living in homes with (i) Low energy efficiency (NI187i).	4.70 %	4.14 %	✓	4.50 %	★	• Improved due to maintained high level of investment in 2009/10.
The % of households on income related benefits with (ii) High energy efficiency (NI187ii)	33.70 %	38.80 %	✓	38.70 %	★	• Improved due to maintained high level of investment in 2009/10.
The level of preparedness reached in relation to Climate Change against the 5 levels of performance, graded 0 to 4. The higher the number, the better the performance (NI188).	1	2	n/a	2	★	
The % reductions of primary NOx year on year (NI194ii)	-3.80 %	-1.88 %	✓	?	!	

	2008/09 Outturn	2009/10 Outturn	Are we improving?	Target	Have we achieved the target?	Commentary
The % reductions of primary PM10 (NI194iv)	-2.50 %	-2.68 %		?		<p>•</p> <p>Through the Carbon Plan, the council is aiming to reduce its carbon emissions by 10% by 2012, based on 2006/07 baseline year. After the first 3 years, the council's carbon emissions have shown an increase of 3%.</p> <p>Carbon emissions from business mileage have decreased by 16%</p> <p>Carbon emissions from our gas consumption within our property has decreased by 3%</p> <p>Emissions from our fleet has increased by 4%, which could be attributed to the council bringing their kerbside collection in house and the previous fuel consumption for kerbside collection fleet being estimated at the time of baseline setting.</p> <p>Streetlighting has seen a minor &lt;1% increase in emissions, but the number of columns grew between the baseline year and 2008/09. With the installation of more efficient LED lights, the emissions decreased by 2% during 2009/10 from the previous year.</p> <p>The main increase has come from the electricity consumption in our buildings, which has led to an increase in carbon emissions of 11% since 2006/07. However, since the baseline year, major new buildings have been built, buildings have joined the energy contract and changes in the the use of buildings have led to this increase;</p> <p>It is also worth noting that approximately 16% of the target reduction was due to come from Property Rationalisation, to date the council has not rationalised it's property portfolio to the extent that was thought during the target setting, but through SWOW, it is anticipated that this will be prioritised in the next 2 years of the Carbon Plan.</p> <p>To further help reduce our building energy consumption, Automatic Meter Reading is being installed to better monitor energy consumption. The Energy Conservation Team are currently developing energy reduction targets for individual buildings and developing a Carbon Policy that will help influence the building specific reduction targets.</p>

## Community Cohesion

	2008/09 Outturn	2009/10 Outturn	Are we improving?	Target	Have we achieved the target?	Commentary
The % of the adult population who say they 'agree', or 'strongly agree' that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well (NI001).	67.20 %	64.50 %		70.88 %		
The % of the adult population who agree that they feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area (NI004)	26.30 %	27.40 %		29.27 %		
The % of residents participating in regular formal volunteering (NI006).	14.40 %	16.70 %		14.40 %		
The % of residents who feel 'fairly strongly, or 'very strongly' that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood (NI002).	64.60 %	57.50 %		64.60 %		
The % of residents taking in civic activities during the last 12 months (NI003).	8.20 %	11.00 %		8.20 %		
The level of the Equality Standard for Local Government to which the authority conforms (BV002).	3	3		3		