

WITHOUTWALLS

CONFERENCE REPORT York – Working Better Together

Thursday 24th September 2009

National Centre for Early Music



Without Walls Annual Conference York – Working Better Together

The Without Walls Conference for 2009 took place on 24 September at the National Centre for Early Music, York. The event provided an opportunity for delegates to hear about progress made since the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) and Local Area Agreement (LAA) were launched in September 2008. The conference was also designed to further explore the benefits of multi-partnership input to the cross-cutting challenges facing the city and to consider best practice advice from other Local Strategic Partnerships. Representatives from the public, private, voluntary and community sectors attended, providing partners with a valuable chance to network and exchange ideas.

The conference was opened by Sir Ron Cooke, Chair of Without Walls. He highlighted how important the focus on delivery had been over the past year and would be in going forward. He emphasised the need to prove that the partnership was moving towards its goals, improving the well-being of residents and embracing the needs of a changing population. Sir Ron stressed the importance of the Local Development Framework, the local physical plan, as a vitally important means of delivering the Without Walls vision over the coming months.

Sir Ron explained the event's purpose as being about exploring how Partners could work better together to achieve more. Thought provoking presentations and themed table discussions had been designed to encourage everyone to think about the major cross-cutting issues facing York and to highlight the important role everyone had to play in improving outcomes in these complex areas.

Councillor Andrew Waller, Leader of the Council and Vice-Chair of Without Walls, concurred that it was more important than ever to work together for the benefit of residents, given the likelihood of considerable reductions in public expenditure in the future. He emphasised the need to maximise funding




available within the city by pooling efforts and resources in the common pursuit of improved quality of life for all York residents.

He reported that Partners had been swift in their response to the changing economic situation, with a range of initiatives to support businesses and individuals having been rolled out. This included establishment of an enterprise fund with Aviva to support new business growth, events providing support and advice held at the Racecourse and production of the 'York on a budget' booklet. As a result, York had been seen as a leader in terms of the range of recession support offered, with other local authority areas now implementing similar schemes.

The multi-partnership pilot scheme in Kingsway West had also been very successful. Kingsway West was the most deprived neighbourhood in the city according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation. The pilot had brought together a wide range of partners with residents to identify solutions. Early successes highlight that residents had gained access to benefits and grants in excess of £18k and following learning and work advice, many had entered training courses and six had found work. Councillor Waller reported that the pilot had established a valuable template for tackling deprivation using a partnership approach, which would be rolled out across other deprived areas in the coming year.

In terms of challenges facing the partnership, Councillor Waller explained that, although LAA performance for 2008/9 was encouraging, Partners could not afford to be complacent. It was important to strive for better performance, especially against cross-cutting targets classified as high risk by partnerships. York had performed particularly well in the national Place Survey, however it was important to act on pockets of apparent dissatisfaction highlighted when results were broken down by geographic area or by equalities groups. A better understanding of the public's perception of York as a place to live would be invaluable in helping to develop strong community and social cohesion policies.

Sir Ron Cooke introduced the speakers for the day as:

Key note speaker	Dr Jane Kennedy, Senior Research Manager with the Audit Commission who talked about their report 'Working Better Together' aimed at assisting LSPs to make the most of joint working arrangements.	 Jane Kennedy Slides
Think Piece 1	Dr John Barrett, Programme Leader at the Stockholm Environment Institute outlined where we are today, globally and locally, in terms of climate change and where we ,as a city and as an LSP, need to be heading.	 John Barrett Slides
Think piece 2	Colin Stroud, Chief Executive of York Council for Voluntary Service reported on the 'state of the city' in terms of projected population growth, cultural diversity and estimates of poverty and encouraged partners to embed inclusivity within their own agendas.	 Colin Stroud Slides

Following the presentations delegates joined table discussions on the following themes:

- A. Tackling climate change;
- B. Opportunities to develop a more collaborative approach to commissioning practice in the city;
- C. Future transport strategy;
- D. Learning the lessons from the Kingsway West action pilot;
- E. Increasing levels of physical activity
- F. Increasing volunteering
- G. Improving adult skills and entrepreneurship
- H. Getting working age people into work from out of work benefits

A summary of the issues discussed and action points agreed for each theme group follows.

Outcome Group A –Tackling Climate Change Participation in tackling Climate Change is increased

Overview

Since 2005, York’s carbon emissions from end users (emissions based on the energy consumption from the business and public sector and residential housing, along with fuel purchase data) have begun to fall. Table 1 illustrates the slight decrease in emissions since 2005 - 2007.

Year	Industry & Commerce CO ₂ (kt)	Domestic CO ₂ (kt)	Road Transport CO ₂ (kt)	Per Capita emissions (t)
2005	525	463	312	6.9
2006	522	463	308	6.7
2007	434	444	309	6.1

Table 1. York’s end use CO₂ emissions by source 2005 – 2007(DECC 2009).

In 2007, York’s carbon emissions from end users was approximately 1.1 million tonnes. The emissions originated from 3 major sources - 37% from industry and commerce, 37% from domestic dwellings and 26% from Transport (DECC 2009).

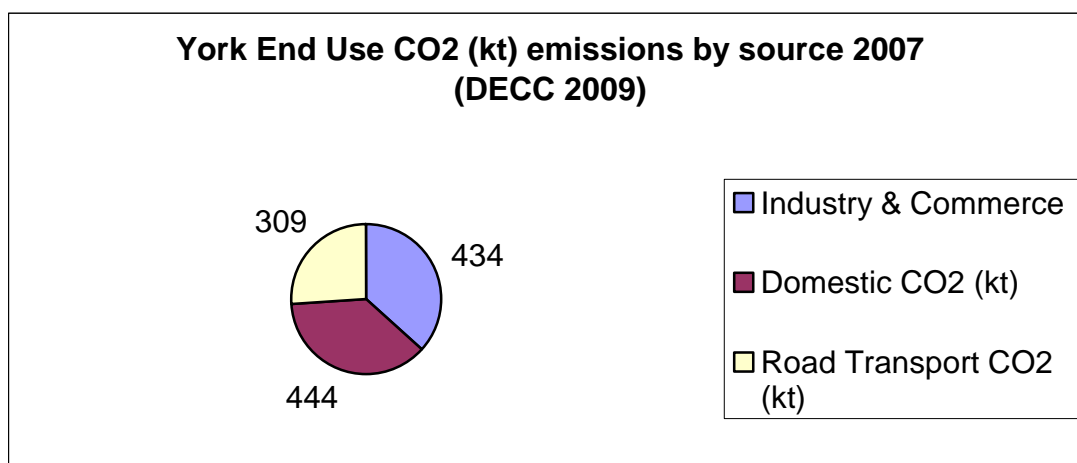


Figure 1. York’s End use CO₂ emissions by source 2007 (source DECC 2009)

When measured in per capita (average per person) CO₂ emissions by source, York has seen a reduction from 6.9 to 6.1 per capita CO₂ (t) emissions.

Indicator:

NI 186 - Per capita (average per person) CO₂ emissions in York.

Headline Statistics for York

To reduce per capita (average per person) emissions of CO₂ by 12% from 6.7 (2006 baseline) tonnes to 5.9 tonnes by 2010/11.

The Challenge

If we in York are to reduce CO₂ emissions in line with the national Climate Change Act (2008) which sets England a carbon reduction target of 80% by 2050, this headline statistic needs to be closer to just over 1 tonnes per person by 2050.

However, if we include wider emissions associated to our ever day lives the challenge becomes even greater.

If we look at our greenhouse gas footprint, which includes the total amount of carbon emissions and other greenhouse gas emissions which result directly and indirectly from an individuals consumption of goods and services (e.g. car use) as well as indirect emissions arising in the supply of the goods and services, York's total footprint is nearer 16.7 tonnes per person (Stockholm Environment Institute).

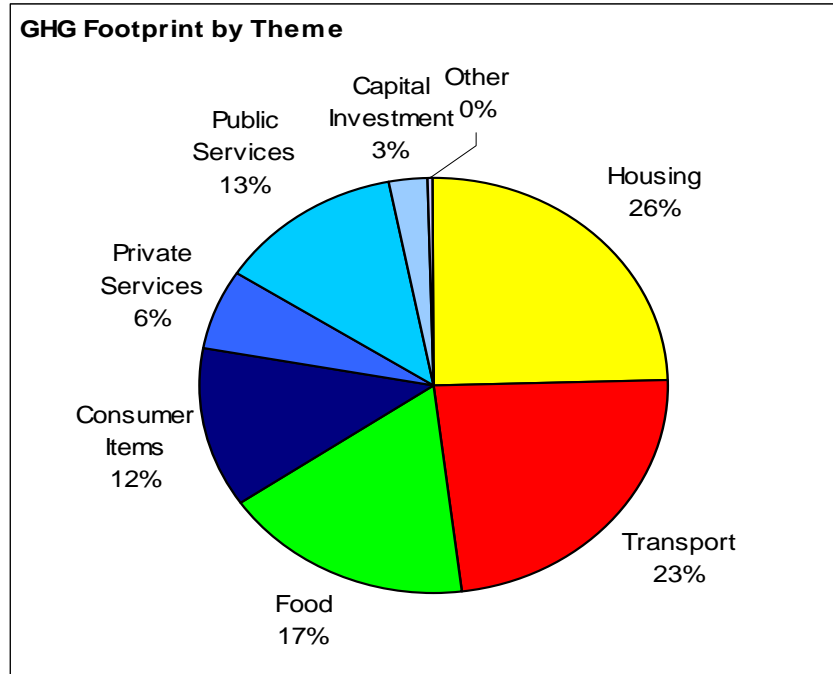


Figure 2. Greenhouse Gas Footprint for York (Stockholm Environment Institute)

Just under half of our greenhouse gas footprint comes from emissions originating from our home or when we are travelling about. The food we buy also makes up just under 20% of our footprint.

Action to date

Here in York we are taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the city.

As identified in the Sustainable City chapter of the Sustainable Community Strategy, York needs to develop into a low emission, sustainable city.

It will not be easy to reduce carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions in York. We will need to look at a series of city-wide coordinated actions. It will involve statutory agencies, the Council, residents and businesses to all come together to tackle climate change.

A climate change framework for York has been drafted and will enable York to accelerate actions to reduce carbon emissions across the city. It demonstrates the actions already on-going across the city and highlights the key areas the city needs to begin to address in the future. The framework is to be used by organisations across the city to focus and develop a coordinated climate change action plan for York by early 2010.

In order to tackle climate change, the framework and action plan will address the following essential areas which the city and its partners can influence and focus future action towards. These areas will create:

- 1. Sustainable homes**
- 2. Sustainable buildings**
- 3. Sustainable energy**
- 4. Sustainable waste management**
- 5. Sustainable transport system**
- 6. Sustainable low carbon economy**
- 7. Sustainable planning and land use**
- 8. Sustainable low carbon lifestyles**
- 9. Sustainable WoW**
- 10. Prepared Sustainable York**

A consultation exercise on the draft Climate Change Framework for York will shortly commence across the WoW Partnership

Actions arising from discussion:

- 1** Develop a retrofit homes programme
- 2** Develop 'behave differently' campaigns
- 3** Build on Love Food Hate Waste low carbon catering and save money.

Outcome Group B - Commissioning

Opportunities to develop a more collaborative approach to commissioning are progressed

Overview

Commissioning describes the process of assessing the needs of people in an area, designing and then securing an appropriate service to meet those needs.

An intelligent commissioning process will consider a range of options for obtaining services, including in-house provision, making direct payments to individual service users to buy the service they require, use of grant funding, or tendering for / contracting with external providers.

All national and local public bodies are moving towards commissioning approaches to the design and delivery of public services i.e. moving away from a narrow service delivery role towards increased provider diversity (involving the private sector and the voluntary sector in the delivery of services).

Common messages cutting across all national policy documents / guidance stress the need for:

- **Greater user involvement in commissioning decisions** – in both what and how services are delivered.
- **Commissioning that is more outcome focused** – with greater emphasis being placed on the outcomes for service users and communities.
- **Increased joint commissioning** - cutting across some departmental and institutional boundaries.

Indicators

A wide range of indicators, almost all contained within York's Local Area Agreement, rely on good commissioning for the city to make progress. As a minimum these include NI 1, 4, 7, 8, 19, 56, 110, 112, 115, 117, 141, 155, 163, 165, 187 and probably many more.

The picture in York

City of York Council recently conducted a review of Voluntary Sector Commissioning in York. The review sought to identify opportunities to increase the amount of business the council undertakes with the Voluntary Sector.

The review identified the key commissioning bodies in York as being;

- YorOK Children's Trust Board
- Drug and Alcohol Action Team
- CYC, Supporting People Team
- CYC, Adult Social Care Team

Although the original driver for this work related to the Voluntary and Community Sector, the council's management team asked that consideration be given to the way that the council commissions services across the authority, i.e. an agreed set of commissioning principles should be applicable to the council's relationship with all provider sectors.

- To support the development of a consistent approach to the commissioning of services across the council;
- To enable all providers to understand the council's approach to commissioning and services for their customers;
- In particular, to give clear messages to the suppliers about how they can work with and for the council.

A set of common, overarching principles to CYC services currently in the process of being drafted. Alongside this work initial discussions have already taken place between the Adult Social Care and LCCS Directorates in terms of adopting a more joined up, consultative approach towards commissioning for vulnerable people.

Headline Statistics for York

In total, City of York Council distributes £14.3 million to voluntary and community organisations per annum, £12 million of which is in the form of commissioned, contracted services and £2.3 million in grant funding (although one grant alone accounts for over £1.5 million).

NHS North Yorkshire and York currently commissions £900,000 in mental health services.

Positive trends

Regional partnership on social care transformation and commissioning is expanding. This includes work on market management and enabling providers to make the transition to more personalised services. CYC is closely linked into this process.

On a city wide basis the YorOK children's trust board has adopted a more strategic approach to the integrated commissioning of services for children, young people and parents in the city. The YorOK Board has established a new sub-group, the Integrated Commissioning Group, to establish a dynamic relationship between a wide range of partners in order to improve services and performance.

Alongside this work initial discussions have already taken place between the Adult Social Care and LCCS Directorates in terms of adopting a more joined up, consultative approach towards commissioning of services for vulnerable people.

Indicators that are clearly improving through the careful commissioning of services include NI156, 'no. of households in temporary accommodation.'

Challenging trends

Future challenges will include placing greater emphasis on prevention - developing services that can prevent people from becoming vulnerable in the first instance. More effective market development and market management through the use of both grants and contracts is called for to encourage this.

Is a need to create a single source of information? i.e. a city wide commissioning 'access point' which contains the following information:

- Details of forthcoming opportunities for consultation, dialogue and engagement in both strategic reviews and the service research, design and planning process;
- Details of forthcoming opportunities to tender for contracts (with significant lead-in times to allow voluntary organisations to prepare high quality submissions);
- Details of existing contracts, and when these are due for renewal;
- A link to the Supplier and Contract Management System (SCMS), making more effective promotion and use of this system amongst third sector bodies.

Below are an example list of LAA indicators in York that are vulnerable to missing their targets where co-ordinated commissioning strategies and partnership working may need to be considered.

				Historical Data				Target
Code	Area	Indicator definition	LAA	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
NPI 141	HASS	Number of vulnerable people achieving independent living	LAA			52.19	69.97%	70.0%
NPI 8	LCCS	% of adult participation in sport (16+) 30 mins 3 times a week or more	LAA		No survey	24.9%	19.3%	27.9%
NPI 56	LCCS	% of children in Year 6 recorded as being obese (as measured by Health Services) Note targets set by NHS	LAA			15.6%	16.7%	15.4%
NPI 117	LCCS	% of 16-18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)	LAA	3.8%	5.9%	3.9%	4.2%	3.5%
NPI 39	PCT	Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates	LAA			1,270 per 100,000	1,197 per 100,000	1,544 per 100,000

Actions arising from discussion:

1 Map outcomes within the LAA and how they overlap for York's residents, to encourage collaborative commissioning.

2 Develop use of a shared needs analysis document such as the JSNA to better understand the needs relating to those outcomes (basis of evidence).

3 Develop a shared set / framework for commissioning through agreeing the principles which achieve the right prioritisation.

Outcome Group C - Transport

Transport contributes to the wider aims of the city, whilst reducing its associated adverse impacts.

Overview

Transport plays a major part in enabling people to not only undertake their daily activities, such as going to work, undertaking education or training, or getting to leisure activities, but also in accessing services they may require less frequently but more urgently, such as healthcare. The freedoms gained due to the availability of transport (mainly the private car) experienced over the last few decades has increased York's standing as a thriving economy with the economic benefits stretching well beyond its boundary as the employment pool is spread over a wider area. However, the same freedoms have attendant adverse effects including greater risk of death or injury, worsening air quality and, more recently, climate change associated with greenhouse gases such as Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). How can transport, in the future, enable the wider aims for York to be realised, whilst reducing the detrimental impact it has on the city?

Indicators

Priority National Indicators for transport:

- NI47 - Reduce the number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents, and
- NI167 - Congestion - average journey time per mile during the morning peak

Other Priority National Indicator

- NI 186 - Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the LA area

The trend in York

Over the last ten years the overall traffic mileage in the peak hours has tended to decrease slightly (albeit with annual fluctuations), but has risen outside of the peak hours. From 2002 onwards, air quality improved, initially, but recent data suggests this is now deteriorating. The general trend for people being Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in road accidents is downward, albeit with some annual fluctuation.

Area Traffic Mileage

Year	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008
am Peak Traffic Mileage (vehicle kilometres)	106963	107464	102358	106023	103909	103709	105802	106904	97448	105943

Air Quality

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Air Quality Indicator $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	46	41	35	32	37	38	40

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Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in road accidents

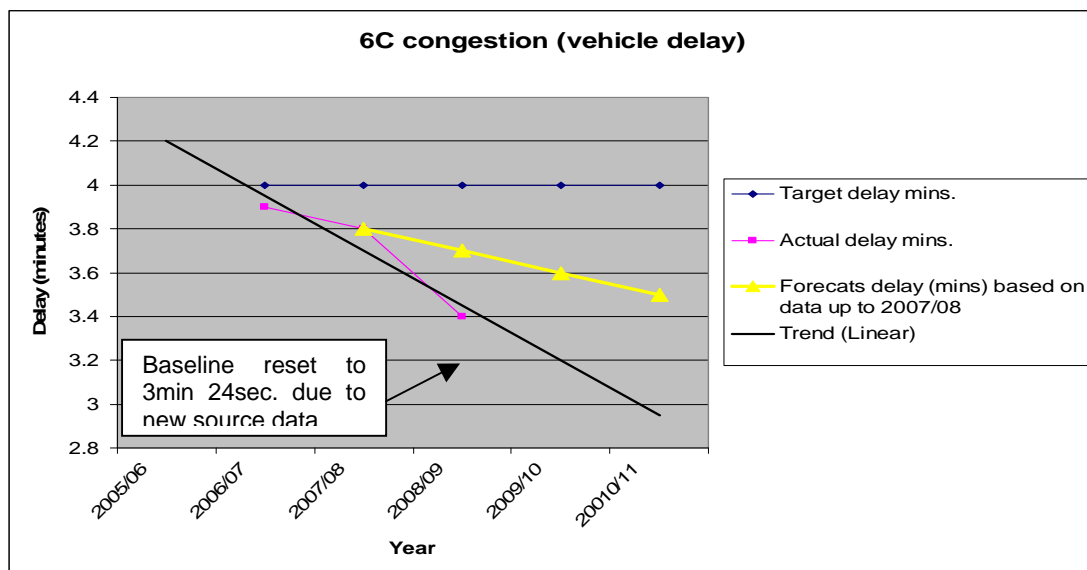
Year	1994 – 1998 5 yr ave.	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
am Peak Traffic Mileage (vehicle kilometres)	137	101	119	120	100	114	101	160	93	95

Headline Statistics for York

Annual Traffic Mileage = 106,943 (2007-08) – generally unchanged
 Annual bus patronage = 14,853,143 (2007-08) – increasing
 Air Quality = $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (2008) initially down now increasing
 KSI = 95 – generally reducing
 Transport CO₂ emission = 309,000t

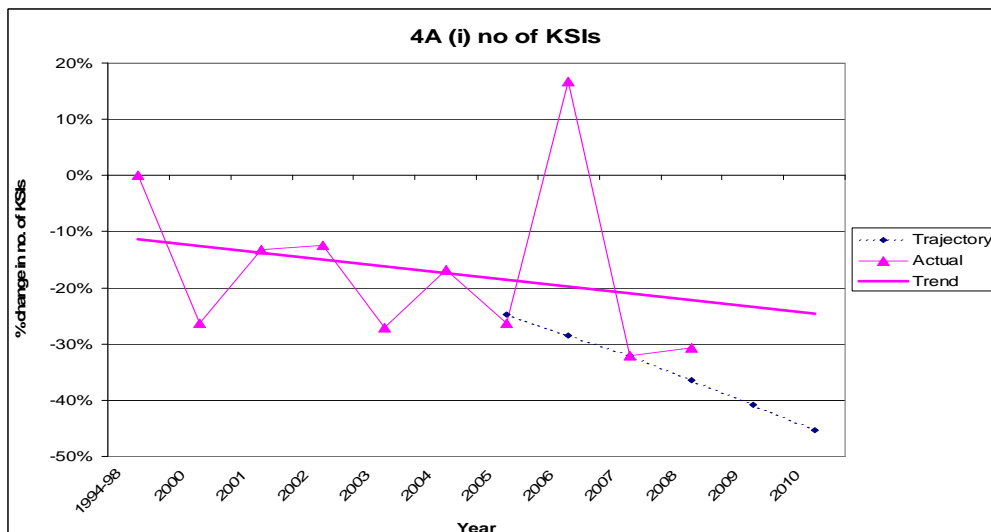
Positive trends

Congestion vehicle delay on the network overall is reducing to well below the target maximum delay time

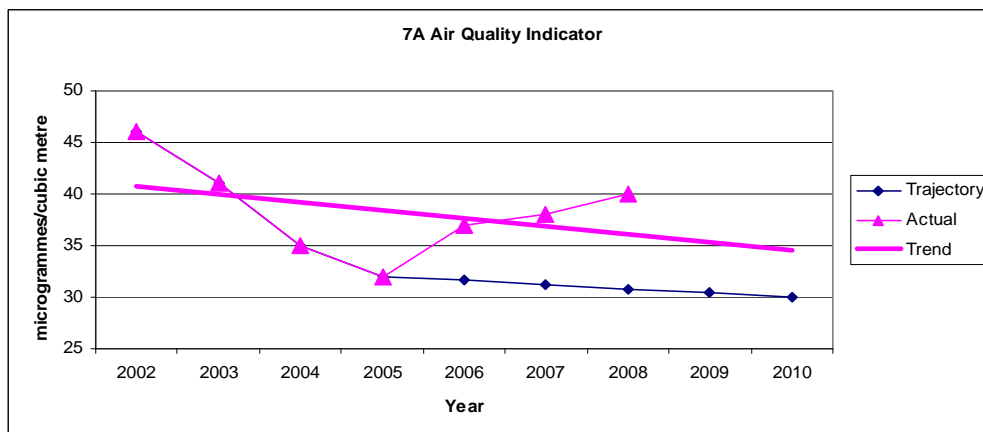


Challenging trends

KSI target not on track to be achieved



Air Quality deteriorating?



National view

Five key goals (for transport) in the Department for Transport's (DfT) 'Towards/Delivering a Sustainable Transport Strategy' are:

- i. Tackle climate change;
- ii. Support economic growth;
- iii. Promote equality of opportunity;
- iv. Contribute to better safety, security and health, and
- v. Improve quality of life.

Areas of debate

What are York's key aims that transport can contribute to?

How can transport contribute to these aims?

How can the adverse impacts of transport be reduced?

Actions arising from discussion:

1 There is a need to better understand transport's impacts on local health and to implement transport measures to improve it.

2 There is a need to understand what attracts business to York, why it stays and what its needs are.

3 Make the best use of what we have.

Outcome Group D

Learning the lessons from the Kingsway West Action Project.

Overview

A report to the Council last year provided detailed information on the then newly published Government statistics around the “Index of Multiple Deprivation” (IMD).

The IMD provides a score for each Super Output area (SOA) within the York Unitary Authority (as a rule of thumb an SOA has approximately 750 dwellings within it).

The IMD statistics were published at the end of 2007, but the figures were collected in 2005, and therefore may not accurately describe the situation as it is today. However, these figures do allow for a comparison with the previous published figures, which were collected in 2001. In brief the statistics look at incomes, employment, health, education, housing, crime and environmental standards in an area to enable it to be assessed against other areas. It was found that:

- **Overall York’s levels of deprivation are decreasing**
- **The numbers of deprived areas in York are reducing**
- **One small area (SOA) of York remains particularly disadvantaged – Kingsway West is in the worst 10% in England.**

It was decided that the Council could not ignore the above findings or delay action with further detailed analysis of the statistics. Therefore the City Council agreed to lead and manage a pilot multi-agency programme – involving the local residents associations - that will tackle deprivation in the Kingsway West area. The lessons learned and the results of this action will inform the Council and partner organisations on how best to develop a citywide approach to tackling deprivation.

The Council has established a working group to develop and oversee actions in the area. This group is steadily growing as work develops and includes, amongst others:

- Residents Associations
- Ward Councillors
- Police
- Future Prospects
- NHS North Yorkshire & York
- Connexions
- Young Peoples Services
- JobCentre Plus
- Citizen’s Advice Bureau
- Children’s Centre
- Organisations representing the elderly.

Indicators

NI 152 – Working age people on out of work benefits.

NI 116 – Proportion of children in poverty.

The trend in York

- **Overall York's levels of deprivation are decreasing** - The 2004 IMD ranked York Unitary Authority as 219 out of 354 local authorities (where 1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least deprived). In 2007 York is ranked at 242.
- **The numbers of deprived areas in York are reducing** - In 2004 York had 11 SOA's that were within the 20% most deprived in England. In 2007 York had a reduced figure of 8 SOA's within the 20% most deprived and one was within the 10% most deprived.
- **One SOA remains particularly disadvantaged** - It is the same SOA (Kingsway West) within the 10% most deprived for 2004 and 2007.
- **Approx 12,000 people** live in the SOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived SOAs in England.
- **Approx 5,500 Households** in the LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived SOAs in England.

Headline Statistics for York

The 8 SOA's in York, which are in the 20% most deprived in England, have the following general characteristics:

- Just over a third of people are income deprived
- One in five women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 are employment deprived
- Just under a half of children live in families that are income deprived
- 37.5% of older people are income deprived

Positive trends

Some of the headline statistics and individual case studies are as follows: -

- From November 2008 to July 2009 – 150 individuals have contacted Future Prospects
- 38 people have enrolled on courses; 1 has gone to do voluntary work and 7 found employment
- Majority of people making contact were in the age range of 25 – 55
- Most queries were around training and employment related support

It was found that two people were able to claim DLA, another Attendance Allowance, one increased Child Tax Credit and at least two people have been able to access the Carers Grant following a Carers Assessment.

Up until the 14 July 2009 a total of £18,390 in additional annual benefits has been realised for residents. In addition CAB saw a total of 371 clients from the Westfield area between April 2008 and April 2009. Most queries were around debt, benefits and housing and Westfield has the highest number of enquiries.

Challenging trends

The project was tasked to:

- Assemble a working budget.
- Reduce deprivation in one area of the city.
- Identify effective leadership roles to deliver actions and outcomes.
- Develop and deliver proposals, which provide outcomes supporting existing strategies of partnership agencies.
- Establish a template for a citywide approach to tackling deprivation.
- Suggest how partners' resources might be better used through a joint approach.
- Develop interim success measures prior to the next IMD in 4 years time.
- Develop a reporting mechanism for actions and results.

How are we doing?

The project has already achieved some good outcomes in terms of projects started, numbers into training, numbers into work, amount of increased benefit take up etc. However, with the high numbers of older people on Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance, and the weighting put on employment in terms of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, it is probable that the area will not move out of the 10% worst in England.

The Project needs to get the partners taking on more leadership roles and be more inventive about using joint budgets and accessing local facilities. This work has attracted a small pump priming budget but needs to be sustained through existing joined up mainstream work. In this way the approach taken can be embedded into partnership working across the city in the areas of most need. This is a challenge for some partners as the project suggests a targeted approach with potentially resources not being shared equally across the city.

In particular there is a need to engage and work more cooperatively and flexibly with the Health Service, JobCentre Plus and local education services.

Actions arising from discussion:

- 1** Involve the local business community through a local recruitment / employment fair. This would be held at a the children's centre with parental input and involvement across private and public sectors.
- 2** To make local success measures meaningful by defining our own success measures, focusing on the customer (not Government / Audit Commission / bureaucracy).
- 3** Developing a holistic approach to family employment using the private and public sector.

Outcome Group E

To increase adult participation in physical activity

Overview

Nationally only around 30% of the adult population are doing enough physical activity, including active recreation per week to derive a health benefit and sustain a healthy lifestyle. From a York perspective physical activity levels have been shown to be falling. This places York in the bottom quartile both regionally and nationally.

Indicators

NI 8 – Adult participation in sport

LI 5 – Adult participation in physical activity (5 times 30 minutes a week)

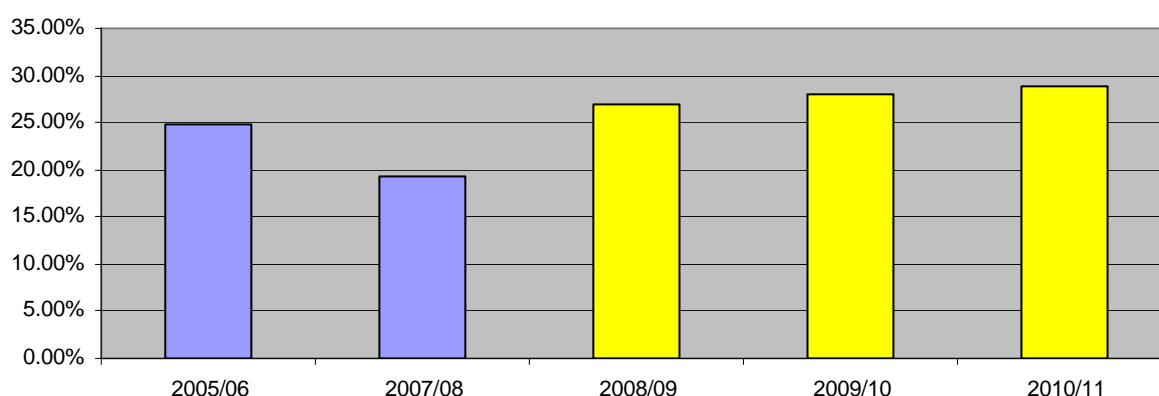
Both indicators are integral to each other with the ambition that 3 out of the 5 general 30 minutes of physical activity are done through a sporting activity.

The trend in York

- NI 8 – % of adults (16+) participating in at least 30 mins moderate intensity physical activity (inc sport) on 5 or more days each week (Mori / IPSOS survey)

ACTUAL		TARGET		
2005/06	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
24.9%*	19.3%*	26.9%	27.9%	28.9%

* There is a confidence interval of 3%+/- on this indicator therefore the gap may not be as big or small as shown by the results.



The most recent data for the Active People survey has shown levels have dropped to 19.3% ranking 269 out of 354. Even more worryingly 45.8% of the city's adult population report doing no active leisure whatsoever. Given the city's population a 1% increase in participants per year would equate to 1,562 residents.

In addition to this data we have seen the variance of male to female participation increase from 4.7% to 5.8% over the two survey results, and also a continued participation inequality for those with a limiting disability and those who are 45yrs+

- LI 5 - % of adults (16+) participating in at least 30 mins moderate intensity physical activity (inc sport) on 5 or more days each week (talkabout survey)

The criteria includes all types of physical activity which is done at a moderate intensity (raising heart rate and making you warm and slightly out of breath) and the 30 mins can be counted in periods of 10 minutes or longer. Activities were recorded against areas at work, at home, on journeys and as sport or recreation.

56.8% of respondents met or exceeded the target, 14% almost met the target (3 and 4 x 30 mins) and 11.7% participated between zero and 2 x 30 mins. Contrary to the NI8 data, **females** met the target more than males but a clear trend was that **age increases**, so does the proportion not achieving the 30 minute target on even 1 day.

In addition to the LI5 data, the survey also gathered data on how many respondents understood what level of physical activity was required to give long term health benefits. Only 22% gave the correct answer, but 42% significantly underestimated how much activity they should be undertaking. Unsurprisingly, there was a correlation between estimates of physical activity required and actual physical activity undertaken; the lower the estimate, the less activity done.

Challenging trends

We should undoubtedly be concerned about both the overall low levels of participation in the city and more so about the downward trend that is emerging. On the current trajectory there is no likelihood that NI8 will achieve its stated targets, indeed halting a decline in general physical activity levels seems a more urgent task.

From the results of both surveys there are a number of challenging trends including:

- Participation is going down, people are not improving their health through activity.
- Older people are doing less overall and women are doing less sport.
- More activity was recorded at home and on journeys, than as part of recreation activity or during work time.
- The level of knowledge about the levels of activity required to maintain healthy lifestyles was poor.

Positive trends

However, there have been some positive projects which have taken place in the city encouraging participation in more physical and sporting activities:

- 5000 people entered the Jane Tomlinson 10K race
- Free swimming provided to over 60s and under 16s
- Fit as a Fiddle –over 50s activities
- The cycle festival

Just 30 – “Good news” Campaign

LAA funding for a “Just 30” campaign has been finalised and is due to be launched in January 2010. Friendly, inclusive, non judgemental and non authoritarian, Just 30 will talk directly to York residents through a wide variety of traditional and online channels. It will raise awareness of the benefits of healthy lifestyles and ask them to get more active. Working with a range of partners across the city, Just 30 will be looking for WOW stakeholders to champion their own activities under the brand.

Actions arising from discussion:

- 1** To challenge all WOW Partnership Boards to identify who within their own networks would be the givers and receivers of the campaign messages.
- 2** Challenge WOW Partners to sign up to practical ways to signpost residents to activities available to them.
- 3** Get WOW Partners to agree to provide a broader range of activities themselves that would increase physical activity.

Outcome Group F - Volunteering City Strategy To increase volunteering in York by 4% by Autumn 2010

Overview

- 23% of York residents say they volunteer at least once a month (Autumn 2008) – around 34,500.
- A 4% increase would mean about 6000 more people volunteering regularly.
- A huge number of local organisations need more people to get involved – around 1000 voluntary and community organisations, many council departments and health settings, and specialist schemes supporting student and employee volunteering.

Indicator

NI6: Number of people volunteering regularly at least once a month

What is volunteering?

Any activity that people do without payment (apart from expenses) for the benefit of other people or the environment:

- Helping out regularly at a local **organisation**, such as a charity shop, school, environmental or caring project
- Being a **School Governor**
- Helping out with the children's **football team** or **Brownies**
- **Fundraising** for a charity
- Taking part in **Church** or other **faith-related** community activities
- Being on the **Committee** of the playgroup, after school club, residents' association, Parent Teacher Association, etc
- **Sports coaching**
- '**Informal**' volunteering – helping out a **neighbour** with shopping or gardening, for example.

Why volunteering?

Government policy recognises the contribution that volunteering can make to a number of policy areas. This is associated with volunteering's potential to increase:

- **social capital** - participation in local activities, building networks, developing friendships and a sense of trust
- **human capital** - confidence, personal development, skills development, active citizenship, self-esteem
- **economic capital** - reduced crime, improved health, added value to public services, increased employability.

Local policy - York's Local Area Agreement includes a target to increase the number of local people volunteering regularly, recognising the contribution that this can make to the life of the city and to achieving other strategic priorities within the plan.

For individuals - Volunteering does it all!

- It's a **fun** and exciting new **challenge**
- It enhances employability and **personal and social skills**
- It helps our local community and is **sociable**
- It enhances **life satisfaction, happiness** and **health**.

What do we want to achieve by 2011?

People who want to volunteer will find it easier to find the right volunteering placement for them:

- Local organisations will **work together** to co-ordinate **marketing** of volunteering, so more people know what opportunities there are and how to get involved.
- **Advisers** in many different organisations in the city will be trained to **help people get into volunteering**
- Different organisations are working together to find ways of making volunteering **accessible** to people who need **extra support** to take part.
- New volunteering opportunities will be developed that are available at **different times of day**, and in **local neighbourhoods**, so more people can fit voluntary activities into their lives more easily
- There will be 'taster' volunteering opportunities (a couple of hours or a day) so people can **give it a try** before they decide.
- **2010 will be York's 'Year of Volunteering'**

People who volunteer will have well-managed placements, which consider the needs of the individual volunteer:

- A new **guidance handbook** has been produced for people who manage volunteers in York
- **Volunteer management training** courses are being offered throughout the year.
- Volunteer managers can meet and learn from each other at quarterly **Volunteering Network** meetings
- We are working with those responsible for learning in the city, to make sure that there are suitable **training opportunities for volunteers**, and ways of building on experience gained through volunteering

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Organisations and strategic partners that want to use volunteers to deliver some of their objectives will find it easier to do this:

- 'Volunteering City' is integrated with the **Without Walls** planning framework, reporting through the **Inclusive York Forum**.
- Regular **Volunteering Network** meetings provide opportunities for all volunteer managers to get together to learn and plan activities.
- We will use the Volunteering Network meetings to explore how **volunteering initiatives can support, and be supported by, the WOW thematic partnership boards**.

Actions arising from discussion:

- 1** Develop a stronger working relationship between York CVS Volunteer Centre and Job Centre services, so that more unemployed people can benefit from volunteering as part of their personal and skills development.
- 2** York CVS Volunteer Centre to work with Supporting People to explore how amending the service specifications could help more service users to access appropriate volunteering opportunities.
- 3** Set up a further meeting to explore how a volunteering project could help develop entrepreneurial skills and help increase rates of self-employment (various partners round the table made a commitment to be involved).

Outcome Group G – Adult Skills **A culture of enterprise in York is developed**

Overview

York has identified the overall level of skills as an important focus for the city to improve its economic performance, as well as supporting economic inclusion for all residents.

Indicators

The number of working age residents (aged 19+) with qualifications at NVQ level 2, 3 and 4 (or equivalent) have been selected as key performance indicators in the city's Local Area Agreement (LAA).

Positive Trends

The reality, as acknowledged by Learning City York, the Council and wider WOW partners, is that York already has a skilled population. In 2007, 74.3% of York's working age residents were educated to NVQ level 2 or above, and 36.4% were educated to NVQ Level 4 or above. These figures exceed the national average, significantly outperforming the region and city-region and surpassing the LAA targets for Level 3 & 4 in 2007 and 2008 (albeit not for Level 2). Furthermore, in a ranking of the UK's 64 cities this places York sixth and ninth for working age adults qualified at Level 2 and 4 respectively, behind cities such as Aberdeen, Cambridge, Brighton, Edinburgh and Reading.

Challenging Trends

Continual improvement of the city's skills profile will be important if York is to maintain its position among the UK's more successful cities and York's deviation from the regional picture hints at the fragility of the city's strong skills profile. Skilled labour could easily be drawn away from the city as a result of small changes in regional employment patterns.

Learning City York's Adult Skills strategy (2007-2010) has already begun to coordinate the city's skills providers, understand employers' needs, identify skills gaps and ensure that skills provision in the city is targeted (by sector and by significant community) to meet demand.

While there is scope for further targeted intervention across the skills spectrum, (and it is essential that we are not complacent about such things as adult basic skills) York would benefit from improving the coherence of its entrepreneurship education and support, and linking it to the skills agenda.

York faces a number of issues that mean improving the quality of entrepreneurship support is likely to be very important to the city as it moves forward with economic growth post-recession and beyond.

- York's fairly strong skills profile means that we have to concentrate on areas in which we can productively add value.
- One of the skills gaps frequently identified by city employers, and cited in the Future York Group report (2007), is a lack of management and leadership skills.
- On a number of proxy indicators York displays poor levels of enterprise activity. The city also has a low proportion of employment in senior and management roles (see table below).

- To improve York’s skills profile it will be necessary to increase the demand for skilled workers.

Table 4: York’s low levels of entrepreneurship and leadership (2007-08)

City	VAT stock per 10,000 working age population (2007)	% in employment who are self-employed – working age (June 2008)	% of residents employed in the top 3 Standard Occupational Classifications (June 2008)
York	434	11.0	41
Leeds	420	8.9	40
Huddersfield	467	11.4	38
Brighton	567	15.3	51
Bristol	475	12.6	45
Cambridge	476	15.3	61
Yorkshire & Humber	454	8.1	38
Great Britain	538	12.6	43

Source: Nomis (2009) VAT Registrations & Stocks; Annual Population Survey 2009

Whilst the recession makes this a challenging environment in which to pursue an entrepreneurship strategy – the conditions for starting a business are difficult – developing a ‘culture of enterprise’ is a mid-long term vision to support both existing businesses and working age adults, as well as future talent .

Actions arising from discussion:

- 1** Focus on entrepreneurship for women returners e.g. care sector
- 2** Partners to promote “skills for life” and level 2 qualifications amongst their workforces. The trickle effect of staff advancement would create entry level jobs and would develop more innovation and creativity in their own work areas.

Outcome Group H

To reduce the number of working age people claiming out of work benefits

Overview

NI 152: Working age people on out of work benefits (LAA indicator) - performed better at 7.1% than the 2007/08 figure of 7.40%. Initiatives such as “One City” and the Kingsway Action Project, Future Prospects and the Economic Development Strategy are all working together along with Jobcentre Plus to increase the number of people in employment. This result puts York is in the top quartile compared to other authorities.

Indicators:

NI 152 - Working age people on out of work benefits

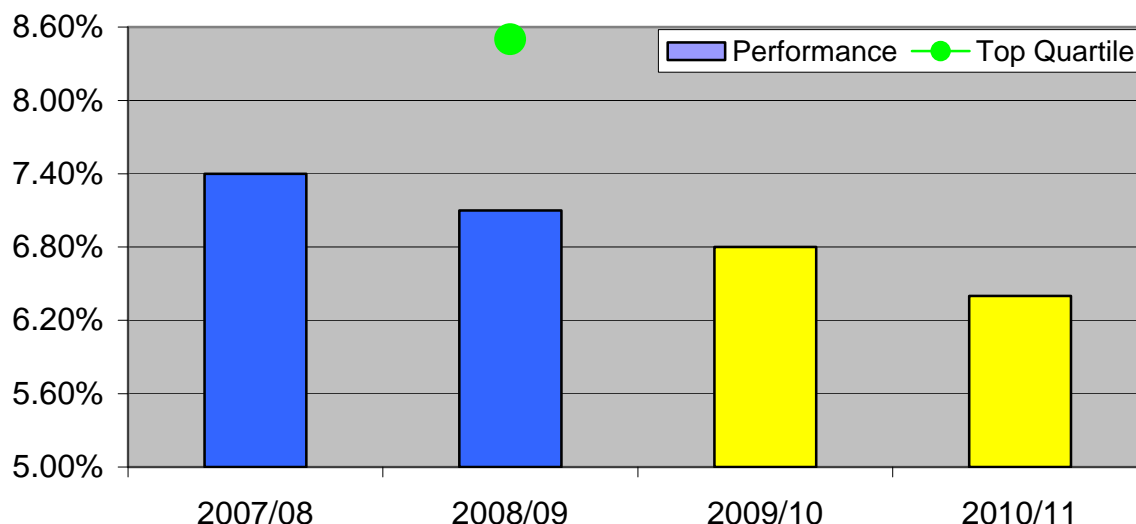
Claimant Count - Percentage of people claiming job seekers allowance

VJ15a & VJ15b: York's unemployment rate below the regional rate and national rate (12 month rolling average)

The trend in York

NI 152 – Working age people on out of work benefits

ACTUAL		TARGET		Quartile Data	
2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Current Quartile	Top Quartile
7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.4%	Top	8.5%

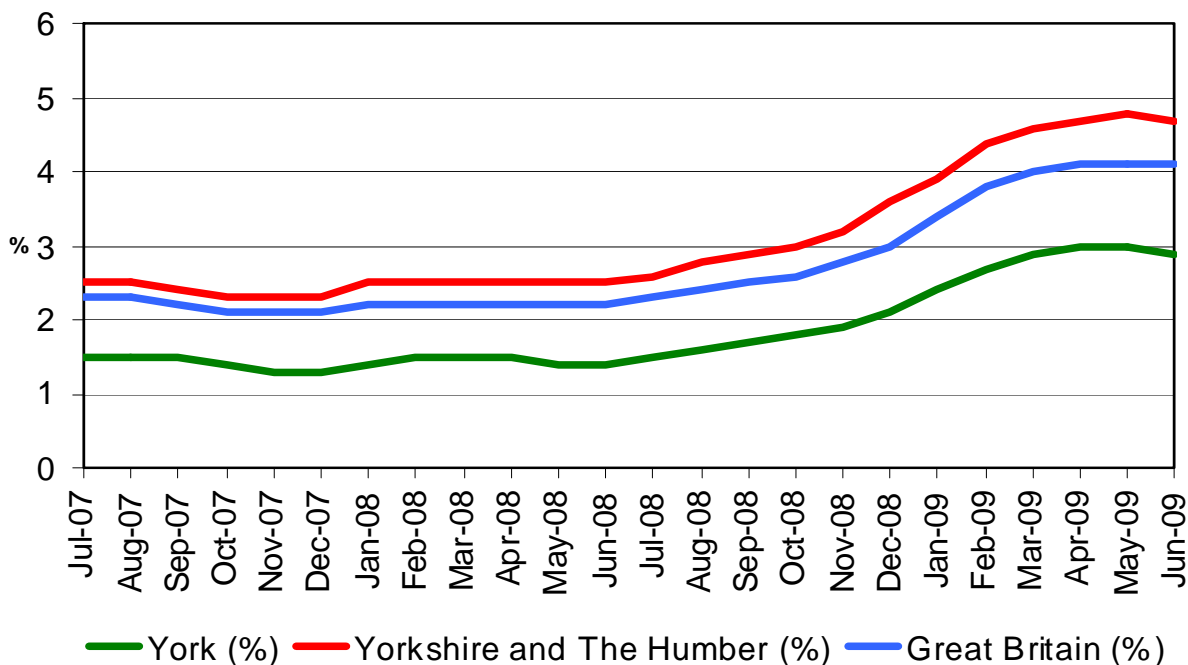


VJ 15a & VJ 15B Unemployment

The unemployment rate for York can be estimated from those actively seeking work and ready to start through data released as a 12 month rolling average linked to how far York is under the regional and national rate. York's unemployment rate is currently 1.6% below the regional and 1.09% below the national average. Despite the economic climate, the gap has widened from the same period last year.

Claimant Count: Percentage of people claiming job seekers allowance

The number of people who are unemployed and claiming Jobseekers Allowance has risen 87.8% over the last year although the rate of rise has slowed significantly and a slight fall was recorded in June 2009.



Headline Statistics for York

Although the latest annual figures show York to have improved in 2008/09 it is likely that this indicator will increase due to the economic climate.

Positive trends

- York remains below the Regional and national averages for NI152.
- VJ15a and VJ15b (reported above) confirm that York has weathered the recession better than most areas.
- The volume of Job vacancies reported to Jobcentre Plus has held up well during the recession.
- The number of people claiming “inactive benefits” such as Incapacity Benefit and Employment Support Allowance has not increased during the recession.

Challenging trends

- A snapshot of working age people claiming out of work benefits in August 2009 is up at 8.6% (seasonally unadjusted).
- Using the same measure, Westfield has 16.7% of working age adults claiming out of work benefits, Heworth 12.1%, Guildhall 13.4% and Clifton 11.4%

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- There is an increase in the number of people becoming long term unemployed- numbers have risen from 450 to 1030 in the last 12 months with a greater rate of increase in the last 2 quarters.
- Whilst the volume of job vacancies reported to Jobcentre Plus has held up well, there are a greater proportion of jobs in the service sector such as care assistants and home carers, cleaners and domestic staff and security.
- Since April there have been 870 notified redundancies affecting people who live in York. This is an understatement as only redundancies of 20 or more employees are recorded.

Actions arising from discussion:

1 The public sector to act as exemplars in considering apprenticeships and employing people from disadvantaged groups e.g. CYC to investigate involvement in Future Jobs Funding.

2 Partners to ensure they review their procurement practices to include smaller businesses and to ensure that they pay their bills promptly.

Summing up and next steps

Bill Woolley, Acting Chief Executive City of York Council

Bill Woolley thanked everyone for their contributions and confirmed that a report on the actions agreed would be presented at the next Without Walls partnership meeting on 23 November. He explained that activities suggested that were relevant to a particular Delivery Partnership would be delegated to them and monitored at future Executive Delivery Board meetings. If there were actions that did not fall within the remit of any of the delivery partnerships, it would be retained by the Without Walls Partnership for ongoing scrutiny.

Bill alerted Partners to forthcoming milestones that would benefit from strong partnership input, including the first CAA report for York, which would be published in early December by the Audit Commission. The Area Assessment would summarise partnership successes and strengths and it would highlight where we need to do more. Partners were called on to work together to respond to the findings of the report and to use it to inform review of the LAA in the New Year.

In conclusion, he stressed how important it was to continue to meet and work much more closely together given the impending public finance situation. It was possible that future budgets could be cut by up to 30%, however, with partnership arrangements strong, Without Walls was in its most powerful position yet to significantly improve quality of life for all York residents. It was important to ensure that throughout the coming year collective skills, knowledge and problem solving abilities were harnessed to address the most difficult challenges ahead.

Attendance List: York – Working Better Together Conference - 24 September 2009

Allen	Maggie	Director	Foundation Housing
Almond	Natasha	Volunteer Development Manager	York CVS
Archer	Jack		Older People's Assembly
Armstrong	Kadie	Communications Worker	York CVS
Atkinson	Terry	Skills and Labour Market Manager	City of York Council
Balsom	Sian		York CVS
Barrett	John		Stockholm Environment Institute
Batey	Nigel	Performance Improvement Officer	City of York Council
Bellamy	Ken	Chair	North Yorkshire Probation Service
Bewley	Ann	Marketing Officer - Sport and Active Leisure	City of York Council
Birkinshaw	Alison	Principal	York College - Further & Higher Education
Bradley	Sue		York Council for Voluntary Service
Burchell	Nigel	Head of Strategic Partnerships	City of York Council
Burdett	Liz	Director	North Yorkshire Learning and Skills Council
Burgess	John		York Voluntary Sector Mental Health Forum
Burns	Sally	Director of Neighbourhood Services	City of York Council
Carr	John	Chairperson	Quality Bus Partnership
Carter	David		Natural England
Clark	Kathy	Assistant Director for Commissioning & Partnerships	Housing & Adult Services - CYC
Cooke	Ron	Chair	Without Walls
Cooper	Gill	Head of Arts and Culture	City of York Council
Copperthwaite	Damon	Assistant Director of City Development and Transport	City of York Council
Crisp	Cllr Sonja		
Crowe	Philip		York Environment Forum
Eastment	Janna	Corporate Planning and Development Officer	City of York Council
Galloway	Cllr. Sue		
Gillies	Cllr. Ian	Conservative Group Leader	
Gilliland	Jo	Head of Sport and Active Leisure	City of York Council
Grant	Jessica	Director	Higher York
Guest	Steve	External Relations Manager	Jobcentre Plus
Hall	Howard		York St. John University
Hodson	Bill	Senior Assistant Director, Community Services, Strategic Services	
Humphreys	Alan		Audit Commission
Hutton	Julie	Assistant Director	Yorkshire Forward
Japes	Vicky	Senior Sport and Active Leisure Officer	City of York Council
Johns	Rachel	Associate Director of Public Health / Locality Director (Central)	NHS North Yorkshire and York
Kay	Peter	Chair	Economic Development Partnership
Kennedy	Jane	Senior Research Manager	Audit Commission
Kent	Judy	Children's Trust Unit Manager	City Of York Council
Look	Phil	Deputy Area Commercial Director	HSBC Bank plc
Maddison	Sue	Substance Misuse Co-ordinator	North Yorkshire & York Drug and Alcohol Action Team
Maughan Brown	David	Deputy Vice Chancellor	York St. John University
McNulty	Lesley Ann	Senior Support - IDAS	York Women's Aid
Merrett	Cllr. Dave		
Morley	Cllr Jonathan	Executive Member - Adult Social Services	
Moss	Marie	Secretarial Support Officer	City of York Council
Murphy	Carolyn		York LINK
Myers	Adam	Project Manager	Brunswick Organic Nursery

Attendance List: York – Working Better Together Conference - 24 September 2009

Newbury	Mike	Comprehensive Area Assessment Lead - North Yorkshire and York	Audit Commission
Newton	Simon	Head of Regional Partnerships	York St. John University
Ranson	Roger	Assistant Director Economic Development and Partnerships	City of York Council
Ring	Fred	Trustee	York Racial Equality Network
Simms	Denise	Senior Partnership Development Officer	City of York Council
Slater	Mike	Asst Director of Planning and Sustainable Development	City of York Council
Stead	Margaret		Yorkshire Forward
Stokes	Ian	Principal Transport Planner	City of York Council
Stroud	Colin	Chief Executive	York Council for Voluntary Service
Taylor	Kate	Information and Development Manager	York Council for Voluntary Service
Tempest	Ian	External Relations Manager	Visit York
Tomlin	Delma	Director	National Centre for Early Music
Tyler	Jonathan	Chair	York Environment Forum
Wain	Carl	Supporting People Manager	City of York Council
Walker	Jonathan	Economic Development Officer	City of York Council
Walker	Simon	Places Directorate	Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber
Waller	Cllr Andrew	Council Leader	
Warren	Jacqueline	Sustainability Officer	CYC
Winward	Lisa	Superintendent	North Yorkshire Police
Woolley	Bill	Acting Chief Executive	City of York Council
Wynn	Martin	Investment and Planning Manager	LSC North Yorkshire
Yeomans	John	Chair	Visit York