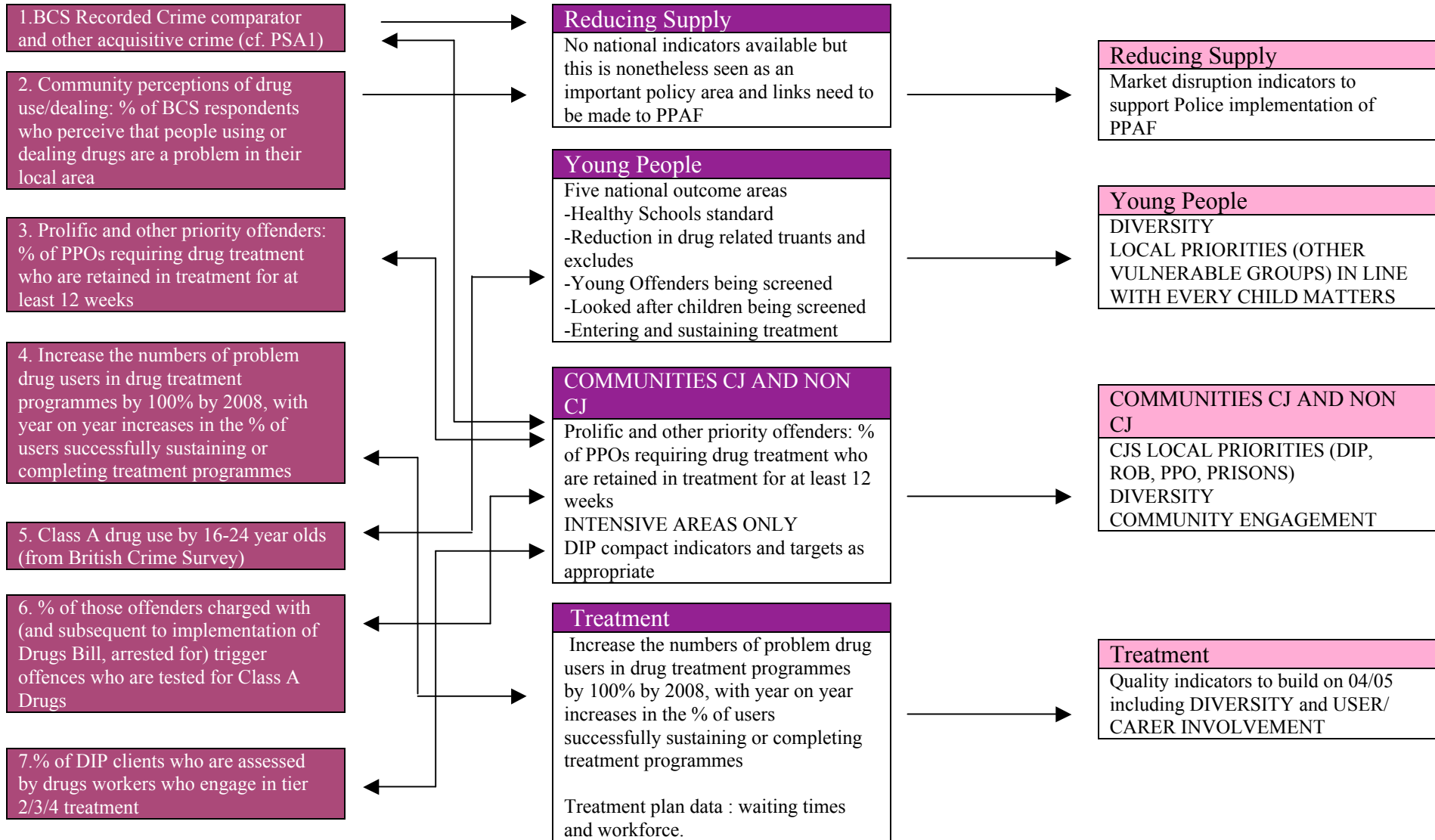


Summary of performance indicators

Strategic and delivery indicators for National and regional progress

Mandatory indicators for partnerships to set targets against

Partnerships encouraged to continue/develop local indicators



Strategic planning questionnaire summary: Compiled from questionnaires sent out to key strategic partners, October 2004 - December 2004.

Organisation	Planning cycle	Departmental objectives	Consultation	Priority areas for development
Social Services, Family Support & Social Inclusion department.	Annual	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objectives relating to children in need and children of drug users. 2. Safeguarding and protecting children. 3. Parents managing their lives so that they safely meet the needs of their children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through young people's involvement officer. • Quality Assurance Unit • Area forums 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Links between Family Support, as provided by the SS field work/ family support teams, and the broader range of generic services. 2. Target services around adolescents misusing alcohol and drugs. 3. Integration between the newly developing Children's Centres and the specialist drug and alcohol services.
Police	Three years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction of acquisitive crime. 2. Reduce public fear of crime. 3. Educate staff on the issues relating to alcohol and drug use. 4. Improve the performance of arrest referral; step back and rethink. 5. Improve links with mental health services. 6. Implementation of POPO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area forums. • Community safety survey • Citizens Panel. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of alcohol services to support criminal justice initiatives. 2. Development of stimulant services. 3. Quicker and greater access to accommodation for offenders going through the drugs and crime process. 4. Improved performance management. 5. Greater attention paid to class b and C drugs.

				<p>6. Improved links with employment services, particularly Progress to Work.</p> <p>7. All these developments and links to take into consideration the expansion of the Pier scheme to the wider POPO scheme.</p>
PCT mental health commissioning	PCT three year cycle		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service user group and forums. • Patient and public forum. • Modernisation forum. • Area forums. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify level of need for people with dual diagnosis. 2. Systematic good practice with regard to communication between services. 3. Better understanding of how the workers and roles in different organisations or teams fit together.
Birkenhead and Wallasey PCT	Three year (overlapping) cycle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010. 2. Look at positive discrimination in deprived areas. 3. Contribute to good public health through achieving high standards of corporate citizenship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient and public forum. • Modernisation forum. • Area forums. • Website. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of housing and accommodation strategies to improve public health. 2. Location of services in terms of need. 3. Linking of strategies that address smoking cessation, sexual health, suicide and mental health.
Birkenhead and Wallasey, Public Health	As above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food and health, physical activity, Smoke Free Wirral, sexual health. 2. Corporate citizenship. 3. Suicide prevention. 4. Health Promoting Schools. 5. Volunteering strategy. 	As above plus through Health Start.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved links between the wider community services and initiatives and the specialist drug and alcohol services. 2. Joining the suicide prevention and the drug related death initiatives.

				3. Greater links between the YP Commissioning and Health Promoting Schools programmes.
Probation	Annual	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achievement of DTTO targets. 2. Use of recognised drug interventions for those for whom drug misuse is a criminogenic factor. 3. Improve the targeting of offenders for the DTTO and ASRO programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal feedback from service users. • Public consultation through the Merseyside probation board. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective implementation of DIP and POPO schemes and their interrelationship with each other and the JAG, CJIT and Pier Project. 2. Develop partnership work to address alcohol and its effects as a high criminogenic factor.
Housing	Three yearly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make Wirral safer. 2. Protect public health. 3. Promote economic, social and neighbourhood regeneration. 	Borough-wide Citizen's Panel questionnaire.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under age sales of alcohol - Think 21. 2. Under age sales of alcohol- Night Time Economy Strategy. 3. Dealing with alcohol related violence. 4. Better information sharing. 5. Effective co-ordination of services to meet housing needs of reforming drug users.
Connexions	Annual	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase aspirations and self awareness of young people to support progress to achievement. 2. Increase participation and retention in learning. 3. Reduce the number of young people who are not in education, employment or training. 4. Provide intensive and appropriate support for vulnerable young 	Through the activities of the Wirral Youth Involvement scheme.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education and prevention pre-16. 2. Education and prevention post-16 - development of tier 2 services. 3. Services to respond to YP who are not engaging in education, employment and training due to problematic substance misuse. 4. Personal advisers have identified increased use of cannabis

		<p>people to enable them to participate in learning.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Support the government's 14-19 Opportunity and Excellence Strategy. 6. Support for learning and skills developments. 7. Improve partnership working towards achievements of outcomes for YP based on better information sharing, referral and tracking. 8. To ensure that YP with a drug related problem are referred to appropriate specialist support. 		<p>leading to problematic behaviour since cannabis was decriminalised.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Addressing the links between under-age alcohol use, problematic behaviour and health problems.
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Background statistics

Percentage who drank more than four units and eight units (men) and three units and six units (women) on at least one day in the previous week, by sex and Government Office region, 1998 - 2003

<i>Persons aged 16 and over</i>											<i>Great Britain</i>	
Government Office region	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	<i>Weighted base 2003 (000's) =100%*</i>	<i>Unweighted sample* 2003</i>
	Percentage who drank more than 4 units on at least one day last week					Percentage who drank more than 8 units on at least one day last week						
Men												
North East	46	44	47	49	47	24	25	29	29	25	769	301
North West	46	45	49	42	45	28	24	29	24	28	2,100	916
Yorkshire and the Humber	41	42	44	44	47	25	23	27	26	28	1,756	720
East Midlands	42	43	43	41	45	21	22	22	22	27	1,520	745
West Midlands	42	35	34	36	42	26	17	18	18	23	1,815	845
East of England	35	31	34	31	35	15	18	20	15	20	1,698	705
London	33	31	36	32	32	19	17	20	19	18	2,327	847
South East	37	39	34	33	35	20	22	18	17	18	2,855	1147
South West	37	35	38	37	38	20	20	20	21	22	1,836	808
England	39	38	39	37	40	22	21	22	21	23	16,676	7034
Wales	40	41	37	42	39	23	23	21	26	23	881	401

Scotland	40	45	48	44	44	24	29	30	26	26	1,604	652
Great Britain	39	39	40	38	40	22	21	22	21	23	19,161	8087
	Percentage who drank more than 3 units on at least one day last week					Percentage who drank more than 6 units on at least one day last week						
Women												
North East	23	25	29	32	26	8	13	15	17	9	944	377
North West	26	28	28	27	26	11	13	13	11	13	2,487	1097
Yorkshire and the Humber	19	23	25	26	26	7	10	12	14	13	2,018	840
East Midlands	21	23	27	18	25	8	8	12	8	9	1,552	780
West Midlands	21	19	17	19	21	9	7	7	8	9	2,133	991
East of England	18	20	20	19	17	7	8	8	6	6	1,848	786
London	17	19	18	18	15	7	7	8	8	5	2,487	929
South East	20	22	21	22	23	7	10	7	8	9	3,118	1257
South West	21	21	23	23	24	8	9	9	9	9	2,030	898
England	21	22	22	22	22	8	9	10	10	9	18,616	7955
Wales	22	24	22	29	22	10	11	11	15	10	1,106	510
Scotland	28	29	26	26	27	12	12	13	12	10	2,066	839
Great Britain	21	23	23	23	23	8	10	10	10	9	21,788	9304

* Bases for earlier years can be found in GHS reports for each year.