

**NATIONAL EVALUATION OF  
NEW DEAL FOR COMMUNITIES**

**VALUE FOR MONEY STRAND**

**Final Report by  
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# 1. VFM Strand – Approach and method

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## Background and context

- 1.1 The New Deal for Communities (NDC) Programme seeks to bridge the gap between the most deprived neighbourhoods in England and the rest of the country. It is one of a number of initiatives being pursued by Government as part of its National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal (NSNR) which sets out to address problems in deprived areas where typically there are poor job prospects, high levels of crime, poor health, lack of educational attainment, and a run down physical environment. The 39 Round 1 and Round 2 NDC partnerships have budgets of between £35 million and £55 million over a 10 year period. Each NDC partnership has developed its own plan to bring together local individuals, community and voluntary sector organisations, public agencies, local authorities and business in an intensive, locally based effort to tackle these problems and make a long lasting improvement to the neighbourhood.
- 1.2 The National Evaluation of NDC provides an independent assessment of the progress being made by the Programme, and includes a number of strands of work focused on the achievements of the programme in turning neighbourhoods around. The Value for Money (VFM) strand contributes to the overall evaluation effort by examining the expenditure associated with NDC activity, the ways in which these funds are being used, and the outputs that they are generating. The VFM strand is also integrated with other strands of the National Evaluation that involve collection and analysis of primary and secondary/ administrative data. Taken together these materials will be used to establish whether, and to what extent, changes in outcomes in the 39 neighbourhoods can be attributed to the implementation of the NDC programme.

## VFM approach

- 1.3 The VFM work has involved two principal components. The first has been an analysis of “macro” data concerning NDC expenditure and matched funding across the programme as a whole, and associated information on the quantifiable outputs generated by the projects. In the early years of the evaluation this required substantial fieldwork with all of the 39 NDCs. However, more recently it has proved possible to draw upon the Hanlon System K monitoring database that came on stream in 2004.
- 1.4 The second component of the work has been an analysis of more “micro” data relating to NDC projects and beneficiaries. The project based work required some 117 case-study projects to be selected from across the 39 NDCs weighted to be representative of theme. The case studies were undertaken by an NDC evaluator

using a customised workbook that sought information relating to issues around project design, delivery and value for money<sup>1</sup>.

- 1.5 A beneficiaries survey was targeted on selected projects from the 117 database described above. The survey was undertaken by MORI and encompassed some 1008 beneficiaries in 23 NDC areas. The beneficiary survey used a questionnaire that was specifically designed to capture key evaluation evidence relating to additionality and outcome impact as described later in this chapter. The workbooks sought evidence on the resident's appreciation of the quality of life/ satisfaction in the NDC area, their involvement with the project and what they felt NDC had been able to achieve. There were also questions that probed on a theme by theme basis how the project had changed the status and improved the quality of life of the resident, whether they believed this to be additional and where, if at all, they felt that they might have acquired access to similar provision either in or outside of the NDC area. The questions enabled an in-depth analysis of how the project had been able to change the status of the resident and what were the implications for key outcomes.

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<sup>1</sup> These included a description of the project; project origins, and the roles of the community, the voluntary sector, public sector and private sector; the aims and objectives of the project; the problems in NDC areas that projects seek to address; BME related aspects; and the extent to which the project was cross-cutting in its approach. Factors relating to sources of actual funding; level of funding (actual and intended); activities funded through projects; organisations involved in project delivery; project monitoring; sustainability and mainstreaming; employment: project delivery; employment: project job creation; employment: local labour; additionality of NDC funding; displacement of existing project/service activity. Finally, the impact on the identified problem; benefits expected for wider community; how the project targeted the main targets and wider community; success in targeting; experience of key employers; outputs achieved within each theme; BME outputs; evidence of change in theme outcomes; evidence of any other benefits attributable to the project

## 2. Local VFM perspectives: Method

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- 2.1 This part of the report sets out the methodology adopted for the 117 project-level evaluations conducted in 2003/04 (39) and in 2004/05 (78). Some of the results thus derived – which are set out in Sections 3 to 9 - inform the overall VFM performance of the NDC programme.
- 2.2 This project-level strand builds on the findings for 2003/04 on which we reported last year. In the final section of that report (paragraphs 9.40-9.53) we drew attention to some methodological issues and lessons learned in carrying out that exercise. These were fully taken into account in the conduct of the exercise in 2004/05; and, where appropriate, specific attention is drawn to them in the following text.
- 2.3 In the first sample year there was no fieldwork amongst potential project beneficiaries. However, as noted in Section 1, in 2004/5 beneficiary survey work was undertaken amongst a sub-sample of the projects evaluated.

### **The approach to project selection**

- 2.4 2003/04 was the first opportunity for the National Evaluation team to look in depth at the implementation of individual projects within the context of the overall programme. Before that, the vast majority of projects were still at an early stage, and evaluation work was, quite properly, focused on the lessons to be learned relating to partnership and programme development. However, by 2003/04 there were enough projects underway across the 39 partnerships to warrant closer inspection of activity with a focus on VFM. With this in mind one project was selected from each of the partnerships and relevant information gathered through the administration of a structured questionnaire. The results of the subsequent analysis were contained in a report which we submitted in March 2004. However, the small sample size inevitably constrained our ability to generalise by theme and by particular topic and, hence, to make robust quantitative findings.
- 2.5 By 2004/5 project implementation had progressed and it was decided to enrich the data base on VFM by adding material drawn from a further 78 projects. This time two projects were selected each of the 39 partnerships, enabling analysis of a sample of 117 projects (39 plus 78). Where there is a marked difference in the results emerging in 2004/05 from those which we recorded in 2003/04 this is noted in the text.
- 2.6 The themes used for sampling and analysis are Community Development, Community Safety, Education, Health, Housing and Physical Environment and

Worklessness - thereby reflecting the key outcome areas pursued through the NDC programme.

- 2.7 Following the approach to project selection adopted in 2003/04, the national team's 39 local evaluators identified further projects which had reached a stage suitable for evaluation. The projects were ranked in order of preference by the evaluators in discussion with the NDC partnerships. Following further consultation with these bodies Sheffield Hallam University, as project managers for the National Evaluation, then undertook a sampling exercise that took account of the need for a broadly similar number of projects to be sampled in each theme. Figure 2.1 shows the number of projects that were sampled in each theme in 2003/04, in 2004/05 and in total.

<b>Figure 2.1: Number of projects (%) selected for evaluation, by theme</b>			
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Number of projects selected</b>		
	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>Total</b>
Community development	7 (18%)	15 (19%)	22 (19%)
Community safety	8 (20%)	12 (16%)	20 (17%)
Education	7 (18%)	15 (19%)	22 (19%)
Health	5 (13%)	9 (11%)	14 (12%)
Housing & physical environment	5 (13%)	10 (13%)	15 (13%)
Worklessness	7 (18%)	17 (22%)	24 (20%)
<b>All themes</b>	<b>39 (100%)</b>	<b>78 (100%)</b>	<b>117 (100%)</b>

#### **Data collection: the project evaluation workbook**

- 2.8 The general approach to data collection which had worked well in 2003/04 was continued in 2004/05. Typically the local evaluator had considerable contact with the project manager, and also conducted interviews, face to face and by telephone, with members of the Project Board, agencies with an interest in the progress of the project, and other key players. The evaluators also examined relevant background documentation including project appraisal forms and monitoring data on project expenditure and outputs.
- 2.9 The general lines of questioning and form of responses required were set out in a "project evaluation workbook". The workbook followed the general structure adopted in 2003/04 with a core section for all projects and 6 theme-specific sections. However, bearing in mind that many of the sampled projects are now well underway, it was decided to focus only on key aspects of particular relevance to VFM. Accordingly, some lines of investigation - such as those relating to good practice

lessons - were dropped. On the other hand, more attention was paid to others notably: the extent to which projects were well targeted; BME related aspects; and sustainability and mainstreaming.

- 2.10 Building on the experience gained in the previous year, we made some minor changes to the questions and the order in which they were asked. In 2004/05, the workbook: closed down a number of questions to a range of pre-defined categories for either single or multiple response; ensured that all questions had clear instructions on the acceptability of single or multiple responses (for coded questions) and a guide for open questions on the level of detail (and length) of the response; and provided additional instructions and reminders to evaluators to check the internal consistency at particular points (e.g. in relation to funding, outputs and additionality).
- 2.11 In 2004/05 the first, core section of the workbook focussed on project design, and project funding and management. The following sections were individually fashioned to capture the varied outcomes from projects to the 6 primary themes to which they contributed.
- 2.12 The following matters were covered:

*Project Design*

- Description of the project; project origins, and the roles of the community, the voluntary sector, public sector and private sector; the aims and objectives of the project; the problems in NDC areas that projects seek to address; BME related aspects; and the extent to which the project was cross-cutting in its approach.

*Funding and Management*

- Sources of actual funding; level of funding (actual and intended); activities funded through projects; organisations involved in project delivery; project monitoring; sustainability and mainstreaming; employment: project delivery; employment: project job creation; employment: local labour; additionality of NDC funding; displacement of existing project/service activity.

*Outputs and Outcomes for each Theme*

- Impact on identified problem; benefits expected for wider community; how the project targeted the main targets and wider community; success in targeting; experience of key employers; outputs achieved within each theme; BME outputs; evidence of change in theme outcomes; evidence of any other benefits attributable to the project.

### 3. Local VFM Perspectives: Project design and activity

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#### Introduction

3.1 This Section focuses on project design and activity and sets out to answer the following questions:

- What are the 117 projects trying to do?
- What were their origins and what is the role of the community, voluntary sector, public sector and private sector?
- What were the aims and objectives of the projects and were these realistic when considered within the context of the problems that they set out to tackle?
- Were there any specific black and minority ethnic (BME) aspects in the projects?
- How well targeted were the projects?
- Is there evidence of cross-cutting between themes?

#### Context

3.2 NDC has emerged as a key programme in the Government's strategy to tackle multiple deprivation in the most deprived neighbourhoods in England. At its heart is the decision to provide some of the poorest communities in the country with additional resources in order that their problems can be tackled in an intensive and co-ordinated manner. Although it is possible to identify areas of multiple deprivation using a number of broadly accepted indicators, the problems of each NDC neighbourhood are now recognised as being unique to their location. They demand particular solutions to particular problems that take into account not only the resources made available but also the capacity of individuals, and groups to make good use of them for the benefit of the community at large.

3.3 Given the large number of projects sampled in 2003/04 (39) and 2004/05 (78), and the multitude of problems that they sought to address, it is no surprise to find a considerable variation in project design, implementation and delivery. It was with this in mind that we took as our starting point an ordering of the projects according to the main themes to which they contributed using the shorthand of: Community Development; Community Safety; Education; Health; Housing & Physical Environment; and Worklessness. As will become clear in the following text, there has been a persistent difficulty in drawing out generalisations from the multitude of



particulars. However, at this stage we can point out a number of general characteristics common to each theme.

### **What are the projects trying to do?**

- 3.4 This question required us to consider the description of the project (sometimes provided in a form similar to a “Mission Statement”) and relate this to its stated aims and objectives. The responses to these matters indicated some differences in interpretation between the various interviewees and respondents. A brief statement on each of the projects is a helpful preliminary to the main body of the Report. However, because the array of 39 projects in 2003/04, and 78 in 2004/05, contained such interesting variety we have included further detail as Annexe A and Annexe B respectively.
- 3.5 Taking **Worklessness** first, we noticed that a number of the projects built on the extensive experience of previous initiatives in improving access, particularly but not exclusively, of young people for the world of work (e.g. Project 31 and Project 20). Moving on to **Health**, it was interesting to see the attention paid to public health and prevention of ill health (e.g. Projects 18 and 38, and Project 36). As far as **Education** is concerned, this was broadly defined to incorporate, for instance: initiatives within primary and secondary schools; to support learning (e.g. Projects 34 and 9); and to the provision of substantial buildings to support a wide range of educational activities. Looking at **Community safety**, we were struck by the number of initiatives, valuable in their own right, which were an extension of conventional policing and involved relatively little in the way of partnership working (e.g. Projects 21, 22, 25, 30). Turning to **Housing**, we noted the array of projects ranging from initiatives to improve the workings of the market (e.g. Project 12), to environmental improvements (Project 15), to basic construction (Project 19). Finally, a review of the projects grouped under the heading of **Community Development** reveals perhaps the greatest variety of all ranging from attempts to raise the profile of NDC (Project 3), to a successful community publishing business (Project 4), to a focus on refugees and asylum seekers (Project 7).

### **What were the origins of the Projects and what was the role of the community, voluntary, public and private sectors?**

- 3.6 One of the key characteristics of NDC is its commitment to community involvement and ownership. Previous experience suggests that this has a number of advantages in developing and delivering projects which are tuned to needs of the individual community, have community support in achieving aims and objectives, and have long term sustainable outcomes which make a difference in bridging the gap between poorer and richer neighbourhoods.

**Figure 3.1 (a): Project origins 2003/04**

Origins	Primary Theme						
	Community development	Community safety	Educ-ation	Health	Housing & physical environment	Workless -ness	All themes
Local residents (not part of group)	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Community group	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Voluntary sector	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Public agency/ service provider	0	3	1	1	2	4	11
NDC programme	4	5	4	3	2	3	21
Private sector	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Other area based initiative	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>All origins mentioned</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>All projects</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>

Source: CEA analysis of project evaluation workbooks  
Note that multiple origins were allowed

**Figure 3.1 (b): Project origins 2004/05**

Origins	Primary Theme						
	Community development	Community safety	Educ-ation	Health	Housing & physical environment	Workless -ness	All themes
Local residents (not part of group)	4	0	2	2	4	2	14
Community group	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Voluntary sector	3	1	0	1	1	4	10
Public agency/ service provider	1	3	9	6	3	1	23
NDC programme	5	5	1	0	2	6	19
Private sector	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other area based initiative	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Other	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
<b>All projects</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>78</b>

Source: CEA analysis of project evaluation workbooks  
Note that primary origin only is recorded

- 3.7 Figure 3.1 (a) and Figure 3.1 (b) set out the origins of the sample projects. For each primary theme, we have shaded the origins which had the highest and second highest incidence. In our discussion of the 2003/04 results (Figure 3.1 (a)) which allowed multiple responses we noted that some projects emerged after contributions from a variety of sources, and that the NDC partnerships were recorded as playing a significant role in all of the themes (21 of 39 projects). Neither of these findings came as a surprise. We also noted that: *“The apparent dearth of initiation by individual residents or voluntary groups need not be a source of concern. This is because many of the evaluation workbooks reported that in developing project ideas, local surveys, focus groups and consultations had been undertaken to help identify priority needs in NDC areas”*.
- 3.8 To test this proposition, for 2004/05 we thought it worthwhile to dig deeper by inviting respondents to identify only one - the primary- origin of their project. The answers set out in Figure 3.1 (b) reveal that, as we had surmised, local residents and the voluntary organisations have played a more significant part in the initiation of projects than had previously been revealed in the tabulation taken from the 2003/04 results. This is an encouraging finding in tune with the core objectives of the NDC programme.

#### **Did the Projects relate well to the problems they were trying to address?**

- 3.9 A major criticism of previous programmes funded to achieve area regeneration and/or social inclusion has been a lack of focus and targeting and a persistent tendency to treat the symptoms of malaise rather than its underlying causes. These deficiencies are now well known and steps can be taken to avoid them.
- 3.10 Amongst the common principles now applied to neighbourhood renewal are: reshaping services to ensure that they can benefit deprived areas by removing any blockages to an increased level of support; joining up different programmes to avoid gaps; developing and progressing policies that target the needs of deprived people and/or areas; and learning from what works and improving the way we do things.
- 3.11 Within that general context, on the basis of a review of the 117 projects sampled over 2 years, and briefly described in Annexe A and Annexe B, the vast majority of projects appear to be thoroughly thought out in terms of the problems identified, wider policy issues, and the relation of all of these to unrecorded but, nevertheless, important local knowledge. This is also an encouraging finding, particularly with regard to the main thrust of this report: whether the implementation of the sample of 117 projects provided value for money.

### How were the projects targeted - and was that targeting successful?

- 3.12 Figure 3.2, on the following page, indicates the groups most likely to be targeted within each theme. Across all themes (and excluding those of the 117 who did not respond), 53 of the projects were tightly focused on particular target groups within the NDC area, while the other 57 that answered the question were concerned to meet the broader needs of the population at large.
- 3.13 **Education** and **Community Safety** projects were more likely to be tightly focused on key groups than projects in other themes. **Community Development** and **Housing and Physical Environment** projects were more likely to cover a wider group in addition. It is interesting to note that within the **Worklessness** theme, there was a clear focus on registered unemployed and the economically inactive. In the **Education** theme, the target groups across the sample were much more diverse, reflecting the range of projects which covered, for example, pre-school, primary school attainment, attendance at secondary schools and adult learning.
- 3.14 Taking matters further, the evaluators were invited to judge the success or otherwise of the efforts made to target projects. Figure 3.4 shows that overall, 58 of the 110 responding (53%) were assessed as very good, 37 (34%) as good and 9 (8%) as average in relation to their targeting effort. Of the rest only 3 were assessed as poor with a further 3 at too early a stage to permit a judgement. Themes where targeting efforts appeared to be more successful were **Education** and **Worklessness** with **Community Development** less so.

### Are there any BME related aspects?

- 3.15 Based on the Labour Force Survey, it is estimated that around 7% of the population of Great Britain is “non-white” i.e. belonging to black and ethnic minority groups (BME). Of these the largest single community is Indians followed by Pakistanis, Black Caribbeans, Bangladeshi, and Chinese. Taken together, these groups account for around 2/3 of the black and ethnic minority population. Recently established BME communities are based largely on refugee and asylum seeker migrations from, for example, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda and Ethiopia. Very small minority groups, such as Yemenis, present special problems especially when living in close proximity to other BME groups of different ethnic origins, faiths and cultures.

Primary theme	Target group		Strength of focus		Success of targeting (score)					
	Definition of target group	No. of projects targeting that group	Target group only	Wider group as well	Very good (4)	Good (3)	Average (2)	Poor (1)	Too early (0)	Mean score
<b>Community development</b>	Local residents	13	8 (36%)	11 (50%)	9	7	1	2	1	3.21
	Younger residents	8								
	Older residents	5								
	Other	7								
<b>Community safety</b>	All local residents	14	12 (60%)	8 (40%)	10	7	3	0	0	3.35
	Younger residents	4								
	Older residents	2								
	Offenders/young offenders	7								
	Victims of crime/specific crimes	3								
	Other	5								
<b>Education</b>	Primary school pupils	14	14 (64%)	6 (27%)	12	8	0	0	0	3.60
	Secondary school pupils	7								
	Teachers	3								
	Parents	10								
	Other	8								
<b>Health</b>	All local residents	5	6 (43%)	8 (57%)	5	7	1	0	1	3.31
	Younger residents	4								
	Older residents	2								
	Other	10								
<b>Housing &amp; physical environment</b>	Local residents	12	2 (13%)	12 (80%)	7	3	3	0	0	3.31
	Visitors to the area	6								
	Younger residents	2								
	Older residents	4								
	Other	3								
<b>Worklessness</b>	Registered unemployed	2	11 (46%)	12 (50%)	15	5	2	1	1	3.48
	Economically inactive	21								
	Those in employment	11								
	Existing micro businesses	5								
	Existing SMEs	5								
	Other	6								
<b>All themes (110/117 projects responding)</b>					58	37	9	3	3	

3.16 Across the combined sample of 117 projects, 51 (44%) were reported as having some BME aspect to them. There was some variation by theme, as shown in Figure 3.3 below. The evidence nationwide is that many of England's BME groups are concentrated in some of the most deprived inner city areas where, in some cases, they make up the majority of the population (e.g. Southwark NDC; Tower Hamlets, NDC). From the evidence available to us, in the vast majority of the NDC areas BME groups are a significant proportion of the population (examples of exceptions are Newcastle, Hartlepool, and Southampton). In our sample we confirmed that these ethnic groups tended to be over-represented in the disadvantaged neighbourhoods. These were mainly, but not solely, in the inner city areas of London and the larger cities of the Midlands. All other things being equal, Projects aimed at improving the prospects and general welfare of all residents in these NDC areas would have beneficial impacts on BME groups. These impacts have emerged in a variety of forms and within every theme group.

	Number of projects in sample	Number reporting a BME aspect	% reporting BME aspect
Community development	22	9	41%
Community safety	20	8	40%
Education	22	13	59%
Health	14	7	50%
Housing & physical environment	15	4	27%
Worklessness	24	10	42%
<b>All themes</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>44%</b>

3.17 Sample projects in **Education** and **Health** were more likely to have BME aspects than those in **Housing & Physical Environment**, with the incidence of BME aspects in other themes somewhere in between at around 40%. Compared with the 2003/04 results, we note that the incidence of BME aspects has increased. The change in the **Community Safety** result may be due to difference in the make-up of the sample in both years.

#### **Do projects cut across other themes?**

3.18 As Figure 3.4 on the following page shows, 80% of the sample of 117 projects have activities which are "cross-cutting" in nature, that is they have the potential to generate outcomes, however indirectly, in other themes. Inspection of the figure reveals no surprises – a reassuring finding in itself, since it suggests that projects are not overly narrow in their focus, and that project design and appraisal has taken account of the range of the potential cross-cutting benefits which may accrue to a well devised and implemented project.

**Figure 3.4: Incidence of cross-cutting objectives**

Primary theme	Number of sample projects in theme	Number of projects with cross-cutting objectives	% of projects with cross-cutting objectives
Community development	22	19	86%
Community safety	20	12	60%
Education	22	21	95%
Health	14	11	79%
Housing & physical environment	15	14	93%
Worklessness	24	17	71%
<b>All themes</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>80%</b>

3.19 A higher proportion of sample projects in the **Housing and Physical Environment**, **Community Development** and **Education** themes were reported to have cross-cutting objectives than in other themes. However, even in the **Worklessness** theme, which can tend to be highly focused on training and job placement activity, 71% of projects were judged to be cross-cutting. Only 60% of projects within the **Community Safety** theme were found to have cross-cutting features.

3.20 Figure 3.5 on the following page shows the extent to which projects in each primary theme cut across other themes.

**Figure 3.5: Forms of cross-cutting**  
 (% of projects in each primary theme which cut across other themes)  
 (BASE = projects that are cross-cutting in Figure 3.4)

	PRIMARY THEME (read down the columns)					
Other themes	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environment	Worklessness
<b>BASE (94 responses)</b>	19	12	21	11	14	17
Community development		67%	48%	64%	64%	59%
Community safety	74%		29%	9%	86%	41%
Education	84%	50%		82%	50%	71%
Health	89%	58%	67%		64%	59%
Housing & phys env't	58%	50%	10%	9%		24%
Worklessness	84%	25%	71%	45%	64%	

Source: CEA analysis of project evaluation workbooks  
 Note: Multiple-responses allowed – columns do not sum to 100%

- 3.21 Inspection of the detail of Figure 3.5 shows that projects with a primary theme of **Community Development** were more likely to be cross-cutting than projects in other primary themes. This is compatible with the wide-ranging aims and objectives of many of the projects within this theme. Those with a primary theme of **Community Safety** were more tightly focused but most likely to cut across the Community Development and Health (often via drugs) themes. The **Education** projects in the sample were most likely to cut across the Health and Worklessness themes. In the **Health** theme, projects were more likely to cut across the Community Development and Education themes. **Housing**-led projects cut across a wide range of themes, with Community Safety the most significant of these (e.g. through secure by design principles). Projects with **Worklessness** as their primary theme were more likely to cut across Education, Health and Community Development.
- 3.22 Drawing these matters together, the evidence on cross cutting across themes is encouraging. Although individual projects can be attributed fairly readily to themes according to their distinctive focus, it emerges that they have been designed and delivered to have beneficial impacts on other related problems that typically characterise disadvantaged neighbourhoods.



## 4. Local VFM Perspectives: NDC expenditure and matched funding

### Introduction

- 4.1 This Section examines the characteristics of the 117 projects in terms of the scale of NDC resources, the balance between capital and revenue funding, and the level of matched funding.

### NDC expenditure

- 4.2 Figure 4.1 sets out, for the sample of 117 projects, the average level of NDC funding at the point of evaluation and the average forecast NDC funding. It distinguishes by capital and revenue and a theme breakdown is also provided.

Theme (no. of respondents)	Capital		Revenue		Total	
	Eval point	Forecast total	Eval point	Forecast total	Eval point	Forecast total
Community development (22)	17.5	46.0	198.0	303.7	<b>215.6</b>	<b>349.6</b>
Community safety (20)	28.9	114.9	185.5	628.6	<b>214.4</b>	<b>743.5</b>
Education (22)	65.4	83.5	222.0	452.3	<b>287.3</b>	<b>535.8</b>
Health (14)	18.2	37.4	37.9	194.5	<b>56.1</b>	<b>231.8</b>
Housing & physical environment (15)	485.7	1422.8	233.2	348.5	<b>718.9</b>	<b>1771.3</b>
Worklessness (24)	21.0	36.6	164.5	287.8	<b>185.5</b>	<b>324.4</b>
<b>All themes (117)</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>218.5</b>	<b>178.4</b>	<b>327.3</b>	<b>266.6</b>	<b>545.8</b>

- 4.3 The key findings in relation to NDC funding are that:
- The average scale of forecast NDC funding per project, across the entire sample of 117, was £545,800;
  - Projects in the Housing & Physical Environment theme show higher than average forecast NDC funding at £1.7 million. However this finding must be treated with care since it includes three particularly large projects (of £3m, £5.5m and £6m) which skew the overall average;
  - Projects in Community safety were also above average with a forecast NDC spend of at £743,500;
  - Sample projects in Worklessness (£324,400), Community Development (£349,600), and Health (£231,800) were smaller than the overall sample average in relation to forecast NDC expenditure.

- 4.4 At the point of evaluation there was considerable variation in how far projects had progressed through their life cycles. Using NDC expenditure incurred at the point of evaluation as a proportion of forecast NDC expenditure as an indicator of progress, overall the projects were 51% through their expenditure programmes when they were evaluated. The sample of Community Safety projects appeared to be the most advanced, having incurred 64% of forecast expenditure, closely followed by Community Development on 62%, whereas Health had incurred only 26%, and Housing and Physical Environment just 44%. Because the sample of Housing projects was typically larger than other projects, this had the effect of pulling the overall average expenditure progress down towards 50%.
- 4.5 Figure 4.2 enables an examination of the division between capital and revenue expenditure, based on forecast NDC expenditure:
- Across the sample as a whole, 40% of forecast NDC expenditure is capital and 60% is revenue
  - With the exception of Housing & physical environment, forecast NDC revenue expenditure as a proportion of total NDC spend in all other themes is considerably greater than capital expenditure lying between 84% (Health) and 89% (Worklessness)
  - In marked contrast the sample of projects, in the Housing & Physical Environment theme had forecast revenue expenditure of only 20%.
- 4.6 The capital intensity of the sample projects in the Housing & Physical Environment theme is understandable, and it is reinforced by a small number of large initiatives in the sample of 15 projects. That all other themes include projects which are incurring some capital spend reflects the need in many cases to secure suitable premises and provide associated equipment. However, the strong emphasis on revenue funding in the vast majority of cases reflects the principle focus of the NDC programme on service delivery to the residents within the disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Clearly this will have important implications for the scale of mainstreaming support required to continue such projects post-NDC, and we return to this matter later in the report.

<b>Figure 4.2: Split between NDC capital vs. NDC revenue funding (based on forecast funding)</b>		
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Total forecast NDC capital funding</b>	<b>Total forecast NDC revenue funding</b>
Community development (7)	13%	87%
Community safety (8)	15%	85%
Education (7)	16%	84%
Health (5)	16%	84%
Housing & physical environment (5)*	80%	20%
Worklessness (7)	11%	89%
<b>All themes (39)</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>60%</b>

### Other sources of funding: matched funding

- 4.7 The evaluation workbooks also captured information relating to other sources of funding used to resource the sample of 117 projects. This is used to calculate ratios of the amount of matched funding per £1 of NDC funding which are set out, by theme, in Figure 4.3.
- 4.8 In terms of **cash expenditure** at the point of evaluation (i.e. excluding in kind support), overall every £1 of NDC funding attracted a further 76 pence from all other sources comprised of 39 pence of other public sector sources and 37 pence of private or other (non-public) sources of funding. The ratio of other public sector **cash funding** to NDC funding was highest for the **Health** and **Community Safety** projects, and considerably lower for the **Community Development, Housing & Physical Environment, Worklessness** and **Education** themes.
- 4.9 Figure 4.3 shows that when “in kind” support (including staffing, equipment and premises) is included, the overall matched funding ratio across all themes increases to 0.84. This implies that for every £1 of NDC funding at the point of evaluation, a further 84 pence of funding was matched from all other sources, whether in the form of cash or in-kind support. Further inspection of the data suggests that in kind support appears to make a substantial contribution to projects within the Community Safety theme.

<b>Figure 4.3: Matched Funding ratios (Funding from other sources per £1 of NDC funding)</b>							
MF ratio	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing/ Physical environment	Workless -ness	All projects
<b>Cash inputs only (in kind excluded)</b>							
NDC: Other public	0.09	0.75	0.43	0.95	0.31	0.42	0.39
NDC: Private/other	0.58	0.03	0.17	0.02	0.67	0.11	0.37
NDC: all other	0.67	0.79	0.60	0.97	0.98	0.53	0.76
<b>In kind support only</b>							
NDC: Other public	0.01	0.23	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.06
NDC: Private/other	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.01
NDC: all other	0.02	0.25	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.10	0.07
<b>All resources (including in kind)</b>							
NDC: Other public	0.10	0.98	0.49	0.98	0.31	0.49	0.45
NDC: Private/other	0.59	0.06	0.19	0.07	0.67	0.14	0.39
NDC: all other	0.69	1.04	0.68	1.05	0.98	0.63	0.84

## 5. Local VFM Perspectives: Project delivery

### Introduction

5.1 In this Section we turn from the design of the 117 projects in our sample to their delivery. The Section sets out to find answers to the following questions:

- What was NDC funding intended for?
- How long is NDC funding for?
- Who delivers the projects?
- Is there potential for mainstreaming the projects?
- How is the implementation of the projects monitored?

### What was the funding intended for?

5.2 Figure 5.1 sets out what the funding provided by the NDC programme was intended for. It should be emphasised that the data does not show a breakdown of actual project expenditures in each theme.

<b>Figure 5.1: Use of project funding</b>							
	Community dev't	Community safety	Educa tion	Health	Housing & phys. env't	Work- lessness	All themes
<b>Base number of projects</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>117</b>
<i>No. (%) of projects where funding used for....</i>							
Staff costs	20 (91%)	18 (90%)	19 (86%)	11 (79%)	10 (67%)	24 (100%)	<b>102 (87%)</b>
Equipment	11 (50%)	12 (60%)	15 (68%)	4 (29%)	6 (40%)	12 (50%)	<b>60 (51%)</b>
Accommodation running costs	14 (64%)	6 (30%)	9 (41%)	2 (14%)	5 (33%)	14 (58%)	<b>50 (43%)</b>
Refurbishment	3 (14%)	2 (10%)	5 (23%)	2 (14%)	2 (13%)	5 (21%)	<b>19 (16%)</b>
Environmental or security improvements	1 (5%)-	4 (20%)-	2 (9%)-	-	9 (60%)	1 (4%)-	<b>17 (15%)</b>
Grants to others	6 (27%)	2 (10%)	1 (5%)	-	-	6 (25%)	<b>15 (13%)</b>
Land clearance*	-	-	-	-	3 (20%)	1 (4%)	<b>4 (3%)</b>
New build*	-	-	2 (9%)	-	1 (7%)	-	<b>4 (3%)</b>
Other	8 (36%)	6 (30%)	7 (32%)	10 (71%)	5 (33%)	9 (38%)	<b>45 (38%)</b>
Source: CEA analysis of project evaluation workbooks Multiple categories of expenditure were captured for each project. Columns do not sum to 100%. * Note: these categories were included in the 2004/05 workbook only							

- 5.3 A review of the work books revealed that in 102 of the 117 projects (87%), project funding had been required for staffing; and in most cases this amounted to by far the largest proportion of the funds allocated. Of course, this was to be expected since the vast majority of the projects in all of the themes are intended to improve, service provision to the residents of the deprived neighbourhood. Provision of these services is typically labour intensive and, except when volunteers have participated, involves concomitant expenditures on wages and salaries. Typically also, some provision has to be made for running costs related to staffing including training, provision of miscellaneous materials, office supplies and, in some cases, the rent of office space.
- 5.4 We found instances where there had been obvious efforts to reduce staff costs, as far as possible, by turning to the prospective beneficiaries as sources of unpaid self-help. This was a characteristic in many community projects. Looking across the themes, feedback from the sample of projects suggested that the use of project funding to support staffing costs is lower in Health and Housing & Physical Environment themes than for the others. These and related matters are examined in more detail later in this section.
- 5.5 The fact that 60 projects (51%) involved the purchase of equipment, and 50 (43%) incurred accommodation running costs, results from the fact that, in many cases, there was some new or expanded local service delivery physically based in, or targeted on, the NDC area. Overall there were only 4 out of the 117 projects where building works on any scale were undertaken. However, a further 19 (16%) incurred expenditure on refurbishment of premises. 17 (15%) of the projects involved capital works on environmental improvements or security and 4 (3%) incorporated some land clearance. The considerable array of aims and objectives in the projects undertaken and the variety in their means of implementation is once again reflected in the finding that, in addition to the categories summarised above 45 (38%) incurred other miscellaneous expenditure. When we examined the workbooks further, it was revealed that this “other” category typically included expenditure on training, catering, transport, childcare and marketing/community awareness, amongst other items.

#### **How long is NDC funding to be made available?**

- 5.6 The project evaluation workbooks provided a variety of key dates in the evolution of the project from their original inception via NDC funding approval to intended completion. Figure 5.2 on the following page shows the mean duration in months (also expressed in years) of projects from the point they were approved to the end of their anticipated lifespan.

<b>Figure 5.2: Project duration for 117 projects</b>	
<b>Primary theme</b>	Mean duration in <b>months</b> (years) from approval to completion
Community development	<b>42</b> (3.5 years)
Community safety	<b>41</b> (3.4 years)
Education	<b>34</b> (2.8 years)
Health	<b>32</b> (2.7 years)
Housing & Physical environment	<b>56</b> (4.6 years)
Worklessness	<b>35</b> (2.9 years)
<b>All themes</b>	<b>39</b> (3.3 years)
Source: CEA analysis of project evaluation workbooks	

5.7 Overall the average duration of a project is forecast at 39 months or 3.3 years. However, this mean duration masks a considerable range. Thus, for instance, it is interesting to note that the theme with the longest average planned project lifespan in 2003/04 was **Housing and Physical Environment** (7.5 years). This theme includes a major housing stock transfer and renewal project with consequences for the mean duration. Taking both sample years together Housing & Physical Environment remains the longest but at 4.6 years. On the other hand, it was rather disappointing to find that, on average, **Health** projects had a planned duration of only 2.7 years. This is likely to reflect the approach of many NDCs to fund projects on a three-yearly basis, with ongoing funding subject to review. Nevertheless, the outcomes of many health projects depend on changing attitudes, specific behaviour and, ultimately, lifestyles over a long period; and it is now widely recognised that progress in these areas typically depends on re-enforcement of the message and long-term commitment from the potential beneficiaries. Within the other four themes the average expected duration ranged from 3.5 years for **Community Development** to 2.8 years for **Education**.

#### **Who delivers the projects?**

5.8 Figure 5.3 (a) and Figure 5.3 (b) set out the principal delivery agents for the samples of projects in 2003/4 and 2004/5 respectively. The data for the two years is presented separately because in 2003/04 the workbook allowed multiple responses – i.e. multiple agents involved in delivery – to be captured. In 2004/05, the workbook deliberately sought to capture the principal organisation leading project delivery.

5.9 Figure 5.3 (a) shows that, for the 2003/4 sample, across all themes, public sector agencies have responsibility for the delivery of 12 (31%) of projects, closely followed by NDC partnerships themselves 11 projects (28%). Local community groups led on 7 projects (18%), followed by the voluntary sector and the private sector with five projects each (13%).

**Figure 5.3a: Organisations delivering NDC-funded projects (2003/04)**  
(% of projects citing different types of organisation involved in delivery)

Delivery agents (unprompted)	Primary theme						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & phys. env't	Worklessness	All themes
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>
Local community group	2 (29%)	1 (13%)	4 (57%)	-	-	-	7 (18%)
Voluntary sector	2 (29%)	-	1 (14%)	-	2 (40%)	-	5 (13%)
Public agency/ service provider	-	3 (38%)	2 (29%)	3 (60%)	1 (20%)	3 (43%)	12 (31%)
Private sector	-	2 (25%)	-	1 (20%)	-	2 (29%)	5 (13%)
NDC in-house	3 (43%)	2 (25%)	-	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	4 (57%)	11 (28%)
Other	-	-	-	-	1 (20%)	-	1 (3%)

Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks  
Note: due to partnership working, more than one delivery agent response was coded. Columns do not sum to 100%

**Figure 5.3b: Organisations delivering NDC-funded projects (2004/5)**  
(% of projects citing different types of organisation involved in delivery)

Delivery agents (prompted)	Primary theme						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & phys. env't	Worklessness	All themes
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>78</b>
Local community group	2 (13%)	-	2 (13%)	1 (11%)	1 (10%)	1 (6%)	7 (9%)
Voluntary sector	4 (27%)	1 (8%)	1 (7%)	1 (11%)	2 (20%)	6 (35%)	15 (19%)
Public agency/ service provider	1 (7%)	8 (67%)	10 (67%)	5 (56%)	4 (40%)	1 (6%)	29 (37%)
Private sector	-	1 (8%)	-	-	-	1 (6%)	2 (3%)
NDC in-house	7 (47%)	2 (17%)	1 (7%)	1 (11%)	1 (10%)	4 (24%)	16 (21%)
Other	1 (7%)	-	-	1 (11%)	2 (20%)	4 (24%)	8 (10%)
Not Stated			1 (7%)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 (101%)</b>	<b>12 (100%)</b>	<b>15 (101%)</b>	<b>9 (100%)</b>	<b>10 (100%)</b>	<b>17 (101%)</b>	<b>78 (99%)</b>

Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks  
Note: in 2004, one delivery agent response was coded. Columns should sum (roughly) to 100%.

- 5.10 By comparison, Figure 5.3 (b), covering a different sample of 2004/05 projects, suggests that public sector agencies are involved in the delivery of 29 (37%) of projects, and NDC partnerships themselves in 16 (21%). Voluntary sector organisations were responsible for delivering 15 projects (19%) followed by local community groups with 7 (9%), the private sector with 2 (3%), and others with 8 (10%).
- 5.11 It is difficult to read too much into the differences between the two tables – particularly in relation to the lower leadership role in delivery being played by local community groups. It appears that, by allowing multiple coding of delivery agents, the role of local community groups was overstated in the 2003/04 results. When forced to identify the primary delivery agent (in the 2004/05 workbook), the incidence of local community groups as principal delivery agents halved. Although local community groups emerged in Figures 3.1 (a) and 3.1 (b) as key *originators* of projects, the 2004/05 data suggests that delivery of projects primarily rests with public service delivery organisations and NDCs themselves. Given the importance of mainstreaming, this is an important finding.
- 5.12 Given the experience of partnership working elsewhere, the very limited incidence of private sector delivery of projects is disappointing but comes as no surprise. The involvement of local community groups (22% of projects) and the voluntary sector (17%) is encouraging although falling short of what might be hoped for given the aims and objectives of the NDC programme. From a mainstreaming perspective, the fact that public agencies are playing such a significant role (35%) is reassuring so long as it leads to some commitment, where justified, for longer-term mainstreaming. However, in that context, it could be a source of concern that the NDC partnerships are undertaking so much “direct delivery” of projects. We return to the issue of project sustainability below.

### ***Staff employed in project delivery***

- 5.13 We noted above that staffing costs were incurred by 102 (87%) of the projects in the sample. Figure 5.4 below provides a selection of key indicators relating to the scale of project employment by theme and certain patterns of recruitment in terms of full and part-time working and whether employees were drawn from the NDC areas concerned.
- 5.14 Across all themes, the mean project employment for the 117 projects with staff was relatively modest at 7.9 (total staff, not full-time equivalents (FTE)). In addition, on average projects had a further 11.2 volunteers, giving an average total of 19.1 people involved in service delivery.



- 5.15 In 2003/04 the limited sample of only 39 projects was considered too small to present results concerning BME employment with any confidence. With 117 projects, it is possible to present data on BME employment as a proportion of total employment (indicated in brackets in Figure 5.4).
- 5.16 Across all themes, the BME employment as a proportion of total employment was relatively modest at 27% for those employed (excluding volunteers). If volunteers are included, the proportion falls to 23%. If we look at full-time and part-time employment only, the incidence of BME employment was highest overall in the **Community Development** theme, followed by **Community Safety, Education, Health** and **Worklessness**. Projects in the **Housing and Physical Environment** theme clearly had a much lower incidence of BME employment.

**Figure 5.4 : People directly involved in project delivery –(BME in brackets as percentage) (2003/04 and 2004/05 data combined)**

Type of involvement	Primary theme						All themes
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environment	Worklessness	
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>117</b>
Full time (>30hrs/week)	2.6 (23%)	4.8 (23%)	6.2 (27%)	3.1 (27%)	2.9 (15%)	3.6 (30%)	<b>4.0 (25%)</b>
Part time (<30hrs/week)	1.6 (64%)	1.6 (51%)	6.1 (32%)	3.1 (24%)	5.5 (0%)	1.2 (19%)	<b>3.1 (27%)</b>
Seasonal	0.3 (16%)	0.1 (60%)	1.0 (63%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	<b>0.3 (52%)</b>
Temporary	0.5 (33%)	0.1 (100%)	2.2 (17%)	0.5 (50%)	0 (-)	0.1 (100%)	<b>0.6 (27%)</b>
Voluntary	13.1 (49%)	0.3 (60%)	41.2 (10%)	1.5 (56%)	3.6 (18%)	0.3 (60%)	<b>11.2 (20%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.1 (46%)</b>	<b>6.9 (33%)</b>	<b>56.7 (16%)</b>	<b>8.1 (33%)</b>	<b>12.0 (9%)</b>	<b>5.2 (30%)</b>	<b>19.1 (23%)</b>
<b>Total excl. voluntary</b>	<b>5.1 (37%)</b>	<b>6.6 (32%)</b>	<b>15.5 (31%)</b>	<b>6.6 (27%)</b>	<b>8.4 (5%)</b>	<b>4.9 (28%)</b>	<b>7.9 (27%)</b>

Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks

- 5.17 If we examine those employed full-time and part-time only (i.e. excluding seasonal, temporary and voluntary involvement), then Figure 5.4 shows that full-time employment accounted for roughly equal shares in the Education and Health themes. In Community Development part-time employment as a proportion of full-time and part-time employment was lower at 38%. It was marginally lower still in Community Safety (25%) and Worklessness (25%). For Housing and Physical Environment, there was much more in the way of part-time working.
- 5.18 Figure 5.5 provides an age break-down of all of those directly involved in project delivery (including seasonal, temporary and voluntary). It reveals some interesting variations in the age distribution of involvement by Theme. Community Safety and

Health projects tend to have the lowest proportion of involvement from younger people (16-24 years), whereas Education and Housing & Physical Environment tended to have proportionately much greater involvement from this age group. If we look at involvement from older age groups (50 years and over), Health and Community Development projects tended to have lower proportions of involvement, but in other themes, this tended to be between 10-13%.

	Primary theme						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environment	Worklessness	All themes
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>117</b>
16-24 years	17%	7%	43%	5%	42%	15%	<b>28%</b>
25-50 years	76%	80%	46%	92%	46%	75%	<b>62%</b>
>50 years	8%	13%	11%	3%	12%	10%	<b>10%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks  
Note: columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding

- 5.19 Figure 5.6 provides a breakdown of persons employed in projects by gender. It shows that overall the themes, 64% of those involved were female (36% male). The highest proportions of females were found in **Health** (76%) and **Education** (71%). Only in **Community Safety** (57%) and **Housing & Physical Environment** (54%) did male participation exceed that of females.

	Primary theme						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environment	Worklessness	All themes
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>117</b>
% female	61%	43%	71%	76%	46%	60%	<b>64%</b>
% male	39%	57%	29%	24%	54%	40%	<b>36%</b>

Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks  
Denominators rebased to take account of not stated

- 5.20 As we have noted many of those directly, or indirectly, involved in project delivery were volunteers and not paid employees. While the creation of new paid job opportunities and the safeguarding of existing jobs is not central to the NDC programme it is of considerable interest to establish the overall characteristics of the implementation of projects in respect of these matters. Figure 4.7 on the following page reveals some interesting features. Thus, for instance, of all the full and part time jobs noted, 72% were jobs created and 18% were safeguarded i.e. in the absence of NDC funding these existing job opportunities would have been lost. The proportion of job creation was found to be highest in **Community Development** and in **Housing & Physical Environment** (both at 91%) while the proportion of jobs safeguarded was highest in **Worklessness** (39%) and **Health** (35%).

<b>Figure 5.7 : Mean number of jobs created and safeguarded as % of all full and part time jobs</b>							
	<b>Primary theme</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Educ -ation	Health	Housing & physical environment	Workless -ness	<b>All themes</b>
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>117</b>
Jobs created %	91%	72%	68%	65%	91%	61%	<b>72%</b>
Jobs safeguarded %	9%	28%	32%	35%	9%	39%	<b>18%</b>
Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks Denominators rebased to take account of not stated							

5.21 Figure 5.8 sets out the proportion of total jobs, full and part time, which would have existed had there been no NDC funding available for the sample of projects. The noteworthy feature is simply that the proportion would have been very low at 16%. This is consistent with the responses on additionality on which we report later.

<b>Figure 5.8: Proportion of total jobs existed without NDC (full and part time)</b>							
	<b>Primary theme</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Educ -ation	Health	Housing & physical environment	Workless -ness	<b>All themes</b>
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>117</b>
Percentage without NDC	0%	25%	20%	24%	17%	15%	<b>16%</b>
Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks							

5.22 Figure 5.9 shows from whence the paid employees were recruited. It is encouraging to find that 32% of those working on projects are resident within the area within which it is being implemented. However, the average is skewed by projects within the **Community Development** theme where the average is 55% perhaps because there are obvious advantages in engaging persons with particular local knowledge and an understanding of the particular characteristics of the neighbourhood. On the other hand, in projects where specialist skills are required (e g in **Health**, and **Community Safety**) these may be in short supply in a disadvantaged area.

<b>Figure 5.9: Percentage of total employees recruited by distance</b>							
	<b>Primary theme</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Educ -ation	Health	Housing & physical environment	Workless -ness	<b>All themes</b>
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>117</b>
Within NDC target area	55%	16%	32%	28%	24%	27%	<b>32%</b>
Within 10 miles	36%	58%	54%	57%	60%	64%	<b>55%</b>
Rest of region	4%	19%	10%	12%	4%	5%	<b>9%</b>
Elsewhere	5%	7%	4%	3%	2%	4%	<b>4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks Denominators rebased to 100 to take account of not stated							

5.23 Figure 5.10 below sets out the employment status of paid employees, full and part time, at the point that they went to work on one of the 117 NDC funded projects which comprise our sample. At first sight it is disappointing that, overall, as many as 71% of recruits came from existing employment, and only 12% of recruits had been unemployed for less than 6 months and 9% were drawn from those without work for more than 6 months. However, our review of the NDC projects (summarised in Annexe A and Annexe B) confirms that the successful launch and subsequent implementation of the vast majority of the funded projects required the employment of a core cadre of highly motivated, able persons with skills only to be acquired through recent experience in employment. Further, if by moving on from their current job persons employed by NDC funded projects thereby allowed others to join, or move up, the employment “ladder” then, it can be plausibly argued that the NDC funding assisted the smooth operation of the labour market in and around deprived neighbourhoods.

<b>Figure 5.10: Employment status of full-time and part-time employees prior to NDC funding</b>							
	Primary theme						All themes
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environment	Worklessness	
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>117</b>
Unemployed <6 months	1.50 (33%)	0.63 (9%)	0.60 (4%)	0.21 (3%)	1.67 (33%)	0.50 (9%)	<b>0.85 (12%)</b>
Long term unemployed	0.70 (15%)	0.42 (6%)	1.20 (9%)	0.57 (8%)	0.40 (8%)	0.36 (7%)	<b>0.62 (9%)</b>
School leavers	0.15 (3%)	0.16 (2%)	0.20 (1%)	0	0	0	<b>0.09 (1%)</b>
Other disadvantaged	0.10 (2%)	0.21 (3%)	0.35 (2%)	0	0.07 (1%)	0.14 (3%)	<b>0.15 (2%)</b>
As secondees	0.15 (3%)	0.26 (4%)	0.60 (4%)	0.21 (3%)	0.40 (8%)	0.45 (8%)	<b>0.35 (5%)</b>
From existing jobs	1.77 (40%)	5.18 (73%)	10.92 (78%)	5.78 (84%)	2.40 (47%)	3.93 (70%)	<b>5.03 (71%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>14.09</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>7.09</b>
Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks Denominators rebased to take account of “not stated”							

### Early indications on potential for mainstreaming

5.24 A principal objective of the NDC programme is to encourage the agencies charged with the delivery of core services to allocate mainstream resources to the solution, or at least amelioration, of the particular problems evident in the disadvantaged communities resident in the NDC areas. With this in mind the workbooks contained questions designed to capture information on what was perceived as likely to happen to the projects once NDC funding comes to an end. Figure 5.11 provides an analysis based on coding of open responses; multiple responses were allowed.

**Figure 5.11: Once NDC has ceased, what is likely to happen to the project? All projects sampled  
(% of projects indicating likely post-NDC funding scenarios – multiple responses allowed)**

Future funding	Primary theme						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environment	Workless-ness	All themes
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>117</b>
Will be mainstreamed	4 (18%)	11 (55%)	8 (36%)	4 (29%)	7 (47%)	6 (25%)	<b>40 (34%)</b>
Ongoing discretionary	10 (45%)	5 (25%)	11 (50%)	-	2 (13%)	11 (46%)	<b>39 (33%)</b>
Ongoing self-finance	4 (18%)	-	4 (18%)	1 (7%)	3 (20%)	7 (29%)	<b>19 (16%)</b>
Discontinued	2 (9%)	2 (10%)	2 (9%)	2 (14%)	-	1 (4%)	<b>9 (8%)</b>
Maintenance only (n/a)	-	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (7%)	2 (13%)	-	<b>5 (4%)</b>
Not yet known	3 (14%)	3 (15%)	4 (18%)	3 (21%)	1 (7%)	4 (17%)	<b>18 (15%)</b>
Other	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	3 (14%)	1 (7%)	-	1 (4%)	<b>7 (6%)</b>
Not stated	5 (23%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	2 (14)	4 (27)	5 (21%)	<b>22 (19%)</b>

Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks  
Note: multiple responses allowed – columns do not sum to 100%

5.25 The striking point from Figure 5.11 is that 40 projects (36%) either had no firm view of how they were to be funded beyond the lifespan of NDC support or simply did not reply. Evidence from evaluations of SRB and other area-based initiatives confirms that adequate consideration of these matters is typically left until rather late in the day. This is obviously unsatisfactory and it is now widely accepted that securing longer-term funding is an issue that should be incorporated into business plans from the outset. Accordingly, as far as the NDC programme is concerned, it must be a cause for considerable concern that high levels of uncertainty about long term funding persist throughout the lifespan of many projects.

5.26 If we leave the question of uncertainty to one side and focus on the aspirations for the continuation of the projects, the projects fall into three main groups:

- those that it is hoped will be mainstreamed (34%);
- those that intend to pursue other sources of discretionary funding (33%); and
- those that hope to become self-financing (18%).

5.27 These findings for the sample as a whole correspond closely with what we found last year. They are broadly encouraging, though the finding that over a third of projects are looking at continuing discretionary support (i.e. other ABI or special grants and

not mainstream) for their survival is higher than we would have hoped for given the mainstreaming dimension of NDC. We conclude that in these cases mainstream service providers have either not been approached or fully engaged, or are unwilling or unable to provide the necessary finance to continue these projects.

- 5.28 Given the considerable importance of this line of inquiry, for projects evaluated in the 2004/05 sample we also asked whether future funding arrangements had been **confirmed**. Figure 5.12 shows that this desirable outcome had only been achieved in 17 of the 117 cases. In a further 4 cases it had been decided that no further funding should be sought. This latter result should not necessarily be taken as an indication of failure. Although the Community Development appears to have been rather more successful than the others in securing confirmed funding the number of observations is, of course, much too small to draw any definitive conclusions.

<b>Figure 5.12 : If project has been <u>confirmed</u> as continuing how will it be funded? 2004/2005 sample only</b>							
<b>Future funding</b>	<b>Primary theme</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Educ-ation	Health	Housing & physical environment	Workless-ness	<b>All themes</b>
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>
Will be mainstreamed	1	1	1	1	-	1	<b>5</b>
Ongoing discretionary	3	1	-	2	-	1	<b>7</b>
Ongoing self-finance	2	-	-	1	2	-	<b>5</b>
Discontinued		1-	1	-	1	1	<b>4</b>
Maintenance only	-	1	-	-	1	-	<b>2</b>
Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks							

- 5.29 In Figure 5.13 we are able to provide some further related findings for the 2004/05 sample only: 67% of the sample of 79 projects consider themselves reliant, in whole or part, on mainstream funds if they are to go forward. Taken together with the limited level of confirmation of funding arrangements for projects, this highlights once again on the one hand the importance of engagement with mainstream service providers and, on the other, the relatively limited extent to which this has been achieved in practice.

<b>Figure 5.13: Reliance on mainstream funds for projects sustainability 2004/2005 sample only</b>							
<b>Future funding</b>	<b>Primary theme</b>						<b>All themes</b>
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environment	Worklessness	
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>78</b>
Completely	2 (13%)	6 (50%)	6 (40%)	5 (56%)	4 (40%)	1 (6%)	<b>24 (31%)</b>
Partly	3 (20%)	4 (33%)	5 (33%)	3 (33%)	3 (30%)	10 (59%)	<b>28 (36%)</b>
Not at all	10 (67%)	2 (17%)	4 (27%)	1 (11%)	3 (30%)	5 (29%)	<b>25 (32%)</b>
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	1 (6%)	<b>1 (1%)</b>
Projects sustainable without further discretionary funding	4 (27%)	5 (42%)	3 (20%)	1 (11%)	6 (60%)	2 (12%)	<b>21 (27%)</b>
Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks							

### How are the projects monitored?

- 5.30 It is now a part of the conventional wisdom that appropriate procedures for project monitoring and evaluation should be thought through at the design stage and put in place as integral part of the management of the project. They serve not only as aids to efficient and effective implementation but also as a mechanism for learning lessons for future activity.
- 5.31 The NDC programme requires that there be detailed monitoring of project expenditures. However, in our report on the 39 projects sampled in 2003/04 we noted that there appeared to be a very wide range of practice. One respondent for put it this way: *“The project feels that the NDC monitoring forms are always changing and that the NDC output titles never match the project’s output titles. This makes it increasingly difficult to monitor outputs.”*(35)
- 5.32 With this in mind, and with a view to establishing the facts in greater detail, a further question was added to the workbook applied to the 78 projects sampled in 2004/05. The results are set out in Figure 5.14 below. This demonstrates that, overall, 94% of the projects sampled produced regular expenditure returns, but projects in the **Education** theme were far below that achievement at 80%. A similar pattern emerged for the completion of regular output returns. There was much less monitoring of project implementation by way of regular beneficiary returns (45% overall), and we might have expected to see more of this as local NDC evaluation becomes more prevalent. In this category **Community Safety** was recorded at only 25% with **Health** at 67%. Two fifths (40%) of all the sample projects were noted as

having “other” means of monitoring in place. A review of these other responses reveals a wide range of register, audit and evaluation activity as well as quarterly returns to NDC and other funders.

<b>Figure 5.14 : Monitoring of Projects: 2004/05</b>							
	<b>Primary theme</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environment	Worklessness	<b>All themes</b>
<b>Base Projects</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>78</b>
Regular expenditure returns	14 (93%)	12 (100%)	12 (80%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	16 (94%)	<b>73 (94%)</b>
Regular output returns	13 (87%)	12 (100%)	12 (80%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	16 (94%)	72 (92%)
Regular beneficiary surveys	6 (40%)	3 (25%)	7 (47%)	6 (67%)	4 (40%)	9 (53%)	35 (45%)
Other	7 (47%)	4 (33%)	7 (47%)	3 (33%)	3 (30%)	7 (41%)	31 (40%)
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	1 (6%)	1 (6%)
Source: CEA from project evaluation workbooks Note: multiple responses allowed – columns do not sum to 100%							

5.33 Given the variety of the projects and the considerable array of procedures which appear to have been put in place it is difficult at this stage to draw out definitive findings from the available material. However, when we review the responses to the questionnaires administered to the sample of 117 Projects our preliminary view is that overall, and taken as a whole, monitoring has improved although it is still patchy. The monitoring itself suggests that the projects in general are working rather well. In short, they are moving to achieve what was intended of them: a substantive contribution to the solution of the problems of multiple deprivation and social exclusion in their neighbourhoods.



## 6. Local VFM Perspectives: Gross outputs

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### Introduction

- 6.1 This section presents an analysis of the gross outputs reported as achieved by those responding to the questionnaire administered in each of the 117 project evaluations. It should be noted that these are the *actual* achievements at the point of evaluation:- the workbooks did not seek to capture *forecast* outputs for the lifetime of the project.
- 6.2 In our 2003/04 report, we noted the difficulties encountered when we attempted to synthesise a very wide range of disparate output measures. Even for relatively straightforward areas of measurement, such as employment outcomes from training, different output measures are being used by NDCs to measure their project performance.
- 6.3 Combining the data from 2003/04 (39 projects) and 2004/05 (78 projects) proved equally difficult. In 2003/04 the workbook did not prompt for specific output indicators – it was up to evaluators to demonstrate project performance using whatever outputs were available and most appropriate for the particular project. Inevitably, this led to a very wide-ranging and diverse list of output indicators for what was a relatively small sample of projects. In 2004/05, we sought to overcome, as far as possible, this endemic problem by pre-coding the theme sections of the workbooks with commonly used outputs from 2003/04. However, despite our best efforts, the process of combining outputs from the two samples was hampered by the diversity of the 78 projects which provided the 2004//05 dataset.
- 6.4 Therefore, in synthesising the output information, we have attempted to define a number of “core” output measures that capture the most commonly mentioned outputs, as well as other outputs which were frequently used by evaluators in particular themes. The remainder of this section provides a theme-by-theme description of the outputs achieved by the 117 projects at the point of evaluation, before concluding with a discussion on the incidence of BME outputs.

### Community development

- 6.5 Figure 6.1 summarises the gross outputs achieved by the 22 **Community Development** projects in the sample, using the core and other common output indicators which project evaluators identified.

<b>Figure 6.1: Sample of community development projects – gross outputs at point of evaluation</b>	
<b>Core outputs</b>	
No. of community and voluntary organisations supported	541
No. of volunteers engaged	2,344
No. of childcare places provided	168
No. of residents benefiting from provision	30,355
<b>Other outputs</b>	
Jobs created	13
Jobs safeguarded	4
No. residents receiving training/ learning	352
No. residents accessing employment through training	29
Source: CEA analysis of 22 project evaluation workbooks for this theme	

### Community safety

- 6.6 Figure 6.2 summarises the gross outputs achieved by the 20 **Community Safety** projects in the sample.

<b>Figure 6.2: Sample of community safety projects – gross outputs at point of evaluation</b>	
<b>Core outputs</b>	
No. of community safety initiatives	53
No. benefiting from initiatives	33,939
No. additional foot patrol hours	2,404
No. properties with security upgraded	6,531
No. youth crime prevention initiatives	77
No. young people attending sessions	3,063
No. ASBOS pending or in place	8
No. neighbourhood wardens in place	21
<b>Other outputs</b>	
Jobs created	8
Jobs safeguarded	32
No. community/voluntary orgs supported	65
No. volunteers engaged	123
Source: CEA analysis of 20 project evaluation workbooks for this theme	

## Education

6.7 Figure 6.3 summarises the gross outputs achieved by the 22 **Education** projects in the sample.

<b>Figure 6.3: Sample of education projects – gross outputs at point of evaluation</b>	
<b>Core outputs</b>	
No. of pupils benefiting from projects	10,514
No. of young people benefiting from projects promoting personal/social development	3,706
No. of young people attending school regularly	1,307
No. of parents involved in the project	3,536
<b>Other outputs</b>	
Jobs created	32
Jobs safeguarded	0
No. of residents receiving training/learning	729
No. of residents receiving advice/guidance	166
No. of training weeks	0
No. residents progressing to further training	61
No. people trained obtaining qualifications	135
No. of residents accessing employment through training	170
No. of childcare places provided	144
No. of community/voluntary orgs supported	0
No. of volunteers engaged	0
Source: CEA analysis of 22 project evaluation workbooks for this theme	

## Health

6.8 Figure 6.4 summarises the gross outputs achieved by the 14 **Health** projects in the sample.

<b>Figure 6.4: Sample of health projects – gross outputs at point of evaluation</b>	
<b>Core outputs</b>	
No. of improved health facilities	1
No. using improved health facilities	299
No. of new health facilities	1
No. using new health facilities	500
No. of residents receiving health improvement advice/info	8,603
No. of residents involved in health projects	1,408
<b>Other outputs</b>	
No. residents receiving training/ learning	39
No. people trained obtaining qualifications	15
Source: CEA analysis of 14 project evaluation workbooks for this theme	

## Housing & Physical Environment

- 6.9 Figure 6.5 summarises the gross outputs achieved by the 15 **Housing & Physical Environment** projects in the sample.

<b>Figure 6.5: Sample of housing &amp; physical environment projects – gross outputs at point of evaluation</b>	
<b>Core outputs</b>	
No. of new houses built	31
No. of houses improved	419
No. residents advised on housing	1,641
No. landlords advised on housing	155
Sq. m roads/footways resurfaced	27,174
No. new lamp columns	197
Tonnes of rubbish cleared	207
No. of gullies cleared/improved	1,500
<b>Other outputs</b>	
No. of houses cleared/demolished	318
Sq. m of open spaces improved	19,400
Residents benefiting from environmental/housing initiatives	4,049
Jobs created	22
Jobs safeguarded	0
No. community/voluntary orgs supported	18
No. volunteers engaged	0
Source: CEA analysis of 15 project evaluation workbooks for this theme	

## Worklessness

- 6.10 Finally, Figure 6.6 on the following page summarises the gross outputs achieved by the 24 **Worklessness** projects in the sample.

<b>Figure 6.6: Sample of worklessness projects – gross outputs at point of evaluation</b>	
<b>Core outputs</b>	
Jobs created	244
Jobs safeguarded	103
No. previously unemployed (<6 months)	94
No. previously unemployed (>6 months)	99
No. from school leavers	64
No. from other disadvantaged groups	152
No. residents receiving advice/guidance re training/careers etc	8,014
No. residents receiving training	804
No. training weeks	1,067
No. progressing to further training	266
No. of people trained obtaining qualifications	21
No. of residents accessing employment through training	458
No. of new business start-ups	2,557
No. of businesses advised	2,884
<b>Other outputs</b>	
Number of residents placed into jobs (through job brokerage)	915
No. of residents receiving benefits advice	492
No. of residents benefiting from career progression	10
No. of credit union members	745
No. community/voluntary orgs supported	13
No. volunteers engaged	36
Source: CEA analysis of 24 project evaluation workbooks for this theme	

### **BME outputs**

6.11 As we noted in Section 3, 44% of the total of 117 projects had some kind of focus on BME-related issues. Although the evidence on BME outputs captured by the evaluations in 2004/05 improves on what was achieved in 2003/04, it remains limited and difficult to interpret. Figure 6.7 provides a range of BME as a proportion of total outputs generated by theme for each of the two years of evaluation. The figures should continue to be treated with caution, due to the high level of non-response on BME outputs which pervades the data-sets for both years. In particular, we are clear that they should not be applied to programme-wide output data to estimate the level of BME outputs.

**Figure 6.7: BME outputs as a proportion of total outputs amongst the sample of 39 projects, by theme**

Theme	BME outputs as % of total outputs – range	
	2003/04 sample (39 projects)	2004/05 sample (78 projects)
Community development	14% to 100%	5-13%
Community safety	30% to 100%	1-100%
Education	2% to 61%	28-40%
Health	No data	15-34%
Housing & Physical environment	0% (generally not applicable)	No data (generally not applicable)
Worklessness	4% to 84%	0-91%

## 7. Local VFM Perspectives: Additionality and displacement

### Introduction

- 7.1 In this section of our report we consider the extent to which the NDC funding has supported the creation of project outputs that are “additional” to the NDC areas concerned, i.e. outputs that are over and above what would have happened without the NDC programme.
- 7.2 The first adjustment made related to whether the **projects** funded by NDC would have proceeded at all, or at the same time, scale, or quality without NDC support. This was assessed by the evaluation team through interviews with project managers and other respondents who had been involved with the projects concerned. Once an estimate of standard gross additionality had been made we then sought to develop the standard additionality approach somewhat further by asking questions of project managers and beneficiaries of the projects as to whether the services the project provided could have been obtained from other service providers in or outside the NDC areas – we termed this *access additionality*.

### Additionality of NDC support

- 7.3 Turning first to the gross additionality of NDC funding, Figure 7.1 below sets out the possible range of responses to the question “what would have happened to the project without NDC funding?” It indicates how the additionality ratio of NDC support was calculated in each case. Thus, the proportion of project responses suggesting that the project would not have gone ahead at all without NDC funding gets a weight of 1.00 in the calculation of additionality, whereas projects that would have gone ahead unchanged get a weight of zero. The proportion of project responses reporting other options are weighted by the factors presented in the second column of figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1: From project evaluation workbooks to additionality of NDC support	
Response	Additionality factor
<i>What do you think would have happened to the project without NDC funding?</i>	
Would not have gone ahead at all	1.0
Would have gone ahead unchanged	0.0
Would have been delayed	0.25
Would have been lower quality	0.33
Would have been lower scale	0.50

- 7.4 Figure 7.2 shows the results from the project evaluation workbooks by theme, and provides the additionality ratios. Based on the results from the interviews with

managers/respondents by the evaluators, the theme with the highest additionality of NDC support is **Worklessness** at 93.8%. **Community Development** projects also had a high level of NDC additionality (92.4%) followed by **Education** and **Health** (82.9% and 82.1% respectively). The **Community Safety** and **Housing & Physical Environment** themes emerged with lower levels of additionality (77.7% and 71.6% respectively).

<b>Figure 7.2: Gross additionality of NDC support - responses and estimates derived – by theme</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environ't	Workle ss-ness
<b>Number of projects in theme that responded</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>
a) Maximum additionality possible %	100	100	100	100	100	100
b) Minus pure deadweight (gone ahead anyway in some form) %	18.2	35.0	40.9	28.6	60.0	12.5
Narrow definition of gross additionality % (a-b)	81.8	65.0	59.1	71.4	40.0	87.5
Plus, % delayed weighted by 0.25	0	1.3	3.4	3.6	1.7	0.0
Plus, % lower quality weighted by 0.33	1.5	3.5	4.5	0.0	13.2	0.0
Plus, % lower scale weighted by 0.50	9.1	7.9	15.9	7.1	16.7	6.3
<b>Broad definition gross additionality %</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>93.8</b>

### Access additionality

- 7.5 Having established how far project activity in the sample can be attributed to NDC support, project managers were asked by the evaluators questions about the proportion of beneficiaries who, in the absence of the NDC-funded project, could have accessed similar provision within the NDC area, similar provision outside the NDC area, less suitable provision within the NDC area or no other provision at all.
- 7.6 We noted in the report for 2003/04 that we believe that the *access additionality* dimension of the analysis is an important evolution of the traditional additionality approach set out above because it can help to gauge how well area-based initiatives actually help to focus service delivery on those in need in deprived areas.
- 7.7 We have examined two sources of evidence in coming to a view on access additionality: the results from the project evaluation workbooks, drawing on views of project managers and others associated with the project's delivery; and the views of project beneficiaries from a sub-sample of the projects evaluated.



- 7.8 Taking the workbook responses first, the lines of questioning in 2004/5 were similar to those used in 2003/4, but some adjustments were made to ensure a greater response and more consistency in the lines of questioning across different themes. The workbook asked whether, in the absence of the NDC project, beneficiaries could have accessed similar or less suitable provision within or outside the NDC area.
- 7.9 Certain key assumptions have been made (displayed in Figure 7.3) about the access additionality weights that have been applied to each form of response. Where it is considered that beneficiaries could have accessed similar services elsewhere in the NDC area, this is treated as “deadweight”, i.e. there is considered to be no access additionality at all. We have given a weight of 25% where beneficiaries could have obtained similar support from sources outside the NDC area. Although, in theory, there would have been similar resources available, the fact that they were outside the NDC area might have deterred a minority of NDC resident users from accessing them. We have given an access additionality weight of 33% for those that could have obtained less suitable support within the NDC area in the absence of the NDC-funded project. Because it was in the NDC areas, and in the absence of any information about the alternatives, we have adopted the realistic assumption that it would have been adequate in only 67% of cases.
- 7.10 Figure 7.3 shows the analysis for the 2004/05 sample, using a single line of questioning for all themes

<b>Figure 7.3: Access additionality of NDC projects - estimates derived by theme from 2004/5 sample; the views of project managers</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environ't	Worklessness
<b>Projects responding</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Proportion of beneficiaries that could have accessed(weighted)</b>						
a) Additionality	100	100	100	100	100	100
Minus b) Other similar provision in the NDC area - 100% deadweight at NDC level thus proportion responding multiplied by 1.0)	3.5	24.3	7.9	2.2	8.6	0.94
Minus c) Other similar provision outside the NDC area (75% deadweight at NDC level and thus proportion responding multiplied by 0.75))	1.7	0.0	14.4	1.3	3.8	5.1
Minus d) Less suitable provision in the NDC area (67% deadweight at NDC level and thus proportion responding multiplied by 0.67)	17.0	18.9	4.0	11.9	33.5	28.7
<b>Overall access additionality (a minus deadweight i.e.( b) +(c)+(d))</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>65</b>

Source: CEA; analysis of project evaluation workbooks

- 7.11 An alternative view of access additionality comes from beneficiaries themselves, through the sample survey conducted by MORI who asked beneficiaries what they

would have done in the absence of the NDC project. Figure 7.4 derives estimates of access additionality based on the views of the beneficiaries which are somewhat higher than those provided by the project managers.

<b>Figure 7.4 Access additionality of NDC projects - estimates derived by theme from beneficiary survey results (2004/5)</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & phys env**	Workless-ness
<b>Beneficiaries responding (weightd)</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>130</b>	Na	<b>219</b>
<b>Proportion* of beneficiaries (weighted)</b>						
Would not have accessed any services/projects (multiplied by 1.0) %	44	43	56	54	Na	37
It would have taken longer to access services/projects (multiplied by 0.25) %	21	19	19	18	Na	17
The help would have been of a lower quality (multiplied by 0.33) %	23	13	23	25	Na	21
<b>Overall access additionality</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>Na</b>	<b>75</b>

\*Proportions of those who 'agree' with statement (i.e. strongly agree and agree). \*\* Results not available.  
Source: CEA; MORI beneficiary surveys

### An overall estimate of project additionality

- 7.12 In order to arrive at an overall additionality estimate, we consider it prudent to adopt a cautious approach. Because of the two sources of evidence available on access additionality (projects and beneficiaries) we have taken an average of the results presented in Figures 7.3 and 7.4 above. We have then taken the mid-point between the gross additionality of NDC funding support and the access additionality average to arrive at an overall estimate of project additionality as shown in Figure 7.5.

<b>Figure 7.5: Overall additionality of NDC projects - responses and estimates derived – by theme</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environ't	Workless-ness
<b>Gross additionality</b>						
a) Gross additionality of NDC support from project managers (Figure 7.2)	92.4	77.7	82.9	82.1	71.6	93.8
<b>Access additionality</b>						
b) Average of access additionality between beneficiary results and project manager feedback (Figures 7.3 and 7.4)	78 to 88 = 83	57 to 75 = 66	74 to 98 = 86	85 to 97 = 91	54 (no beneficiary data)	65 to 75 = 70
<b>Overall additionality</b>						
Overall additionality - mid-point between gross additionality and access additionality	<b>87.7</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>81.9</b>

- 7.13 Overall, gross additionality is judged to be highest for projects in the **Community Development** theme (87.7%) followed by **Health** (86.6%), **Education** (84.4%),

**Worklessness** (81.9%) and **Community Safety** (71.9%). **Housing & Physical Environment** projects emerged with the lowest overall additionality (62.8%).

### Displacement

- 7.14 We would not expect to find publicly-funded project beneficiaries being displaced from other existing projects of a similar quality within the NDC area except in the unlikely event that there was wasteful duplication of activity. The project workbook asked evaluators to consider whether the project involved one or more of a range of negative effects on other similar projects within the NDC area or outside it. Given the relatively limited sample size, we have continued to focus our analysis only on other projects within NDC areas and have not examined displacement effects at the wider area level.
- 7.15 As with the additionality questions above, and in the absence of any information on the precise effects of the displacement effects concerned, we used our experience and judgement about the severity of the various negative displacement effects that NDC-funded projects could cause. Thus, we applied a displacement factor of 100% where another project is considered to have closed down or been cancelled due to the competitive effects of the NDC-funded project; 50% where negative impacts on viability or the scale of other projects have occurred (implying a reduction in capacity and risk of termination); and 33% where there is some “poaching” of participants but without other, more serious negative consequences.
- 7.16 Figure 7.6 shows the analysis for the larger 2004/05 sample. The categories of response were broadened to distinguish between instances where other projects lost more than 50% of their participants to the NDC-funded project, or less than 50% of participants.

<b>Figure 7.6: Displacement - responses to workbook and derivation of overall displacement factor (2004/05 sample)</b>						
Has this project caused other similar projects in the NDC area to ....	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environ't	Workless-ness
<b>No. of projects responding in theme</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>
Be cancelled/closed down (100%)	0	2	0	0	2	0
Reduce their scale or quality (50%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lose > 50% of participants to this project (40%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lose < 50% participants to this project (30%)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Become less viable (50%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
No displacement effects	12	9	12	9	8	16
Not known	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2004/05 displacement factor</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.00</b>

- 7.17 Figure 7.7 provides a composite view on displacement for the combined sample as a whole, weighting each theme's displacement factors in 2003/04 and 2004/5 by the number of projects in each year.

<b>Figure 7.7: Displacement – responses to workbook and derivation of overall displacement factor</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environ't	Workless-ness
2003/04 displacement factor	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00
2004/05 displacement factor	0.02	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
Combined displacement factor	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.00

- 7.18 Taking the 117 projects together we found that the incidence of displacement activity within the NDC areas to be very low. However, within the 2004/05 sample, we observed 4 projects (out of 78) which had generated the most serious form of displacement - namely causing other projects to be cancelled or closed down. In the few other cases where displacement arose, it was reported to have taken the less serious form of other projects losing fewer than 50% of their project beneficiaries. The themes where this was observed were Education, Health and Community Development. Notwithstanding these relatively low incidences, the fact that some NDC projects are displacing other projects - in some cases, quite severely - is an obvious cause for concern.

### **Net additionality ratio**

- 7.19 Finally, Figure 7.8 below shows how the overall access additionality ratio and displacement factors were applied to derive a net additionality ratio by theme. Overall, the community development and health themes emerge with the highest net additionality (0.86 and 0.85 respectively), followed by education (0.82 in each case) with community safety (0.64) and lastly housing and physical environment (0.52).

<b>Figure 7.8: Derivation of the net additionality ratio</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environ't	Workless-ness
a) Overall additionality (Figure 7.5)	0.88	0.72	0.84	0.87	0.63	0.82
b) Displacement factor (Figure 7.7)	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.00
<b>c) Net additionality ratio (a) x (1-b)</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.82</b>

### **Concluding remarks**

- 7.20 The additionality and displacement factors which were derived in this chapter play a critical role in demonstrating the level of “net additional” outputs which can be attributed to NDC support, and these in turn provide the vital underpinning in the assessment of the contribution of the programme to changing outcomes.

## 8. Local VFM Perspectives: Progress towards outcomes

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### Introduction

- 8.1 This section reports on the findings of the project evaluations about evidence of progress towards outcomes. It is important to bear in mind the point made in Section 4 that, on average, projects were only half way (51%) through their forecast expenditure lifecycle. In some themes the projects were, on average, more advanced (e.g. Community Safety, 64%). However, others such as Health (26%) and Housing & Physical Environment (44%), were, on average, at a much earlier stage of their implementation. Inevitably, therefore, what we have to say about outcomes must be tentative and subject to caution in interpretation.
- 8.2 In the discussion that follows, we take each theme in turn and compare the expenditure progress made by projects, the net additional outputs generated, and the extent to which there was a reported contribution to different forms of outcome. What we are particularly concerned to do is identify plausible outcome trajectories for each theme, based on the sample of projects evaluated thus far. This information will be valuable in guiding the analysis of the macro, programme-wide, outcome assessment work.

### Community development

- 8.3 Figure 8.1 on the following page provides a range of information which assists us to assess the progress being made by the sub-sample of 22 projects within this theme in contributing to key outcome measures in the NDC areas concerned.
- 8.4 The first column indicates that the projects are, on average, 62% through their intended lifespan. The remainder displays the workbook results that asked whether there has been any evidence of changes in community capacity building outcomes. The shading of the outcome categories indicates the strength of feedback from evaluators on whether particular outcomes are changing. Where a clear majority of evaluators considered the outcome to be changing, the outcome indicator is shaded black. Outcomes shaded grey are those where the number of evaluators who concluded “Yes” (outcomes were changing) were equal to, or outnumbered, those saying “No” (outcomes were not changing). However, such outcomes are shaded differently because those responding Yes were not in a majority when non responses or “don’t knows” were taken into account. Other outcomes are left unshaded, and these are the areas where least progress is judged to have been made.
- 8.5 The majority of the 22 projects reported outcome change in relation to individual involvement in community activities, the number of community groups, involvement in

community groups by young people, women and BME groups, and increased community involvement in partnership bodies. Other outcomes where a smaller majority of projects reported outcome change were the involvement in community groups by men.

8.6 When prompted, 13 of the 22 project evaluators were of the view that these changes in outcomes could be attributable to the projects concerned and two felt it was too early to say. (The other seven did not answer the question).

<b>Figure 8.1: Progress towards outcomes for community development projects</b>		
<b>% of forecast project expenditure incurred</b>	<b>Outcome measure</b>	<b>Response for 22 projects</b>
62%	More individual involvement	19 Yes 1 No 0 Too early 2 N/R
	More community groups	14 Yes 4 No 2 Too early 3 N/R
	More community groups with legal status	8 Yes 8 No 2 Too early 4 N/R
	More involvement in community groups by men	11 Yes 5 No 2 Too early 4 N/R
	More involvement in community groups by women	16 Yes 1 No 1 Too early 4 N/R
	More involvement in community groups by young people	14 Yes 3 No 2 Too early 3 N/R
	More involvement in community groups by BME groups	13 Yes 7 No 0 Too early 2 N/R
	More involvement in community groups by businesses	6 Yes 12 No 2 Too early 2 N/R
	Creation of tenants/residents groups	6 Yes 10 No 1 Too early 5 N/R
	More local people involved in maintaining higher quality public spaces in n/hood	10 Yes 8 No 1 Too early 3 N/R
	Increased community involvement in partnership bodies	15 Yes 4 No 1 Too early 2 N/R
	More opportunities to develop other funding streams to support community/ neighbourhood development	10 Yes 6 No 3 Too early 3 N/R

## Community safety

8.7 Figure 8.2 below repeats the analysis for the 20 projects evaluated in the community safety theme.

<b>Figure 8.2: Progress towards outcomes for community safety projects</b>		
<b>% of forecast project expenditure incurred</b>	<b>Outcome measure</b>	<b>Response for 20 projects</b>
64%	Reduction in crime, specific types of crime	14 Yes 2 No 1 Too early 3 N/R
	Reduction in disorder or specific kinds of disorder	7 Yes 4 No 5 Too early 4 N/R
	Increased crime reporting	8 Yes 4 No 3 Too early 5 N/R
	Offending behaviour changes in target group	8 Yes 3 No 4 Too early 5 N/R
	Improved relations with police	15 Yes 1 No 1 Too early 3 N/R
	Improved perceptions of community safety	11 Yes 1 No 3 Too early 5 N/R
	Improved crime prevention for individuals (inc. cars and homes)	10 Yes 4 No 1 Too early 5 N/R
	Improved crime prevention for areas	11 Yes 2 No 2 Too early 5 N/R
	Reduced fear of crime	11 Yes 1 No 5 Too early 3 N/R
	Increased community involvement	13 Yes 3 No 1 Too early 3 N/R
	Increased levels of educational qualification	2 Yes 8 No 1 Too early 9 N/R
	Increased school attendance/ decreased truancy	3 Yes 6 No 3 Too early 8 N/R
	Increased levels of employment	5 Yes 7 No 2 Too early 6 N/R



8.8 The feedback from the 20 project evaluations in this theme suggests that progress has been made in a clear majority of cases in reducing certain types of crime and reducing fear of crime. The evaluators were also of the view that there were improving relations with police, improved perceptions of community safety and increased community involvement in community safety issues. The 20 project evaluators were asked whether they felt these changes in outcomes could be attributed to the projects: 17 felt that the outcomes were attributable to the projects, 2 felt it was too early to say, and one did not answer the question. Overall we consider that the relationship between net additional outputs and trajectories of outcome change is plausible in this case. The crime-reduction effort appears to have been broad ranging, covering target hardening and crime prevention, public re-assurance, and youth diversion initiatives.

### **Education**

- 8.9 Figure 8.3 on the following page sets out the outcome attainment results of the 22 education projects where the evaluators completed the relevant theme section.
- 8.10 Feedback from the evaluators suggests that some progress has been made towards greater parental involvement and adult use of education facilities. A smaller majority were also able to report some improvement in children's attendance.
- 8.11 When asked whether these outcomes could be attributed to the projects concerned, 11 of the 22 evaluators said "yes", 1 said no, 3 felt it was "too early to say", and the remaining 4 did not respond.
- 8.12 Although some evaluators pointed to other outcome improvements, these were in the minority. In particular, project evaluators were more reluctant to be drawn about progress towards other outcome achievement, particularly that relating to educational attainment for primary or secondary school pupils, or staying on rates. This is perhaps not surprising given that the projects were, on average, just over half way through their intended lifespan, and the lengthy lead-in period before intervention in education leads to measurable outcome change. Nevertheless, it is positive to note that the outcome measures which appear to have experienced strongest movement to date are, in effect, "leading indicators" of more substantive outcome change in terms of educational or learning attainment.

<b>Figure 8.3: Progress towards outcomes for education projects</b>		
<b>% of forecast project expenditure incurred</b>	<b>Outcome measure</b>	<b>Response for 22 projects</b>
54%	Improved achievement of primary school pupils	8 Yes 5 No 3 Too early 6 N/R
	Improved achievement of secondary school pupils	5 Yes 4 No 9 Too early 4 N/R
	Increased parental involvement in children's educ	16 Yes 2 No 1 Too early 3 N/R
	Decrease in exclusions from school	9 Yes 3 No 4 Too early 6 N/R
	Improvement in children's attendance at school	11 Yes 3 No 3 Too early 5 N/R
	Increase in young people staying on beyond age 16	3 Yes 4 No 10 Too early 5 N/R
	Increase in adult use of educational facilities	13 Yes 3 No 4 Too early 2 N/R
	Increased use of pre-school provision for young children	6 Yes 7 No 2 Too early 7 N/R
	Increased numbers entering higher education	4 Yes 5 No 10 Too early 3 N/R
	Reduction in youth crime	3 Yes 8 No 9 Too early 2 N/R
	Improved race relations	4 Yes 7 No 7 Too early 4 N/R
	Reduction in teenage pregnancies	0 Yes 10 No 7 Too early 5 N/R
	Reduction in youth unemployment	0 Yes 7 No 11 Too early 4 N/R

## Health

- 8.13 Figure 8.4 sets out the reported progress in outcome attainment by the 14 health projects evaluated. Given that the health projects included in the sample were only, on average, 26% through their intended lifespan at the time of the evaluation, we would not expect much sign of progress towards outcome achievement.
- 8.14 Although a very wide range of potential changes were prompted for, the majority of evaluators were unable to identify changes in health outcomes. However, closer inspection reveals potential outcome change in terms of key behavioural indicators - e.g. taking exercise, smoking cessation, and awareness of services available for teenagers.
- 8.15 Six of the 14 evaluators attribute changes in outcomes to the projects. A further three felt it was too early to say, and the remaining five did not answer the question.

<b>Figure 8.4: Progress towards outcomes for health projects</b>		
<b>% of forecast project expenditure incurred</b>	<b>Outcome measure</b>	<b>Response for 14 projects</b>
26%	Increase in no. residents taking exercise for at least 30 mins $\geq$ 3x per week	5 Yes 4 No 2 Too early 3 N/R
	Increase in no. residents reporting eating fresh fruit & veg daily	2 Yes 6 No 5 Too early 1 N/R
	Reduction in no. residents who are current smokers	4 Yes 4 No 2 Too early 4 N/R
	Reduction in no. of teenage pregnancies	1 Yes 7 No 0 Too early 6 N/R
	Reduction in STI notifications	1 Yes 6 No 1 Too early 6 N/R
	Increase in childcare provision/parenting support (teens)	1 Yes 7 No 0 Too early 6 N/R
	Increase in no. of teen parents in education/training	1 Yes 7 No 0 Too early 6 N/R
	Increase in awareness of services available for teenagers	3 Yes 6 No 0 Too early 5 N/R

*Continued on following page*

<b>Figure 8.4: Progress towards outcomes for health projects (continued)</b>		
<b>% of forecast project expenditure incurred</b>	<b>Outcome measure</b>	<b>Response for 14 projects</b>
	Reduction in no. of dependent drug users	1 Yes 7 No 0 Too early 6 N/R
	Increase in % of dependent drug users accessing services	1 Yes 7 No 0 Too early 6 N/R
	Reduction in prescriptions for anxiolytics/anti-depressants	4 Yes 2 No 2 Too early 6 N/R
	Perceived improvement in access to primary care	5 Yes 4 No 0 Too early 5 N/R
	Access to alternative/ complementary therapies	5 Yes 3 No 2 Too early 4 N/R
	Evidence of social benefits of health intervention (e.g. community involvement)	6 Yes 2 No 3 Too early 3 N/R
	Impact on crime/fear of crime	1 Yes 6 No 1 Too early 6 N/R
	Impact on education	3 Yes 4 No 4 Too early 3 N/R
	Impact on employment	3 Yes 5 No 2 Too early 4 N/R
	Impact on housing	3 Yes 5 No 1 Too early 5 N/R

### **Housing & Physical Environment**

8.16 Figure 8.5 on the following page provides the results from the 15 projects in the sample relating to Housing & Physical Environment.

<b>Figure 8.5: Progress towards outcomes for housing and physical environment projects</b>		
<b>% of forecast project expenditure incurred</b>	<b>Outcome measure</b>	<b>Response for 15 projects</b>
44%	More popular neighbourhood	5 Yes 6 No 3 Too early 1 N/R
	Improved housing affordability	0 Yes 8 No 4 Too early 3 N/R
	Improved stock management	4 Yes 7 No 3 Too early 1 N/R
	Improved housing maintenance	3 Yes 6 No 5 Too early 1 N/R
	Improved maintenance of public spaces	6 Yes 4 No 3 Too early 2 N/R
	Reduced fly-tipping/rubbish in public spaces	5 Yes 5 No 3 Too early 2 N/R
	More balanced tenure profile	2 Yes 8 No 3 Too early 2 N/R
	More mixed household profile	1 Yes 6 No 4 Too early 4 N/R
	Improvements in quality of life	6 Yes 2 No 6 Too early 1 N/R
	Benefits in health status	2 Yes 4 No 6 Too early 3 N/R
	Increased economic activity	3 Yes 7 No 3 Too early 2 N/R
	Greater community involvement	9 Yes 3 No 2 Too early 1 N/R
	Improved levels of trust	5 Yes 3 No 4 Too early 3 N/R
	Better partnership working	10 Yes 3 No 1 Too early 1 N/R
	More holistic, cross-tenure approach to renewal	8 Yes 4 No 1 Too early 2 N/R

- 8.17 Bearing in mind that the evaluated projects were, on average, only about two fifths of the way through their forecast funded lifespan when they were examined, we did not expect to see significant evidence of changes in final outcomes. This is confirmed by our finding that, across the diverse range of outcome measures prompted for; in only three cases did the majority of evaluators feel there was evidence of outcome change. As with Health and with Education, these were primarily “leading indicators” of more substantive outcome change in terms of local conditions, namely: greater community involvement in the regeneration process, better partnership working, and a more holistic, cross-tenure approach to renewal.
- 8.18 Twelve of the 15 evaluators felt able to attribute outcome change to the projects and three did not answer the question.

### **Worklessness**

- 8.19 Figure 8.6 on the following page provides the outcome attainment results from the 24 projects in the sample evaluated within the Worklessness theme.
- 8.20 On average the projects were 55% through their intended lifespan in NDC expenditure terms. The feedback from a clear majority of evaluators was that some progress was being made in bringing down levels of registered unemployment. No other type of outcome change emerged as strongly. However, there are some positive signs in relation to reductions in economic inactivity for men, women and 16-24 year olds which look as if they could carry through into outcome change in due course. Another area where outcome change may emerge, even though it is too early to tell at this stage, is the number of employment opportunities in NDC areas, and the involvement of businesses in NDC programmes. Vocational training outcomes appear on first inspection to be less than might have been hoped for; but this disappointing finding relates well with the data on net additional outputs, where the number of reported qualifications was very low indeed. The implication of this could be that NDCs have been focusing on job-entry and job brokerage, rather than on vocational training initiatives as a pathway to employment.
- 8.21 In terms of the attribution of these outcome changes to the NDC-funded projects, 16 evaluators felt able to conclude that the projects had contributed to outcomes, 4 did not, 3 felt it was too early to say, and 1 did not respond.

<b>Figure 8.6: Progress towards outcomes for worklessness projects</b>		
<b>% of forecast project expenditure incurred</b>	<b>Outcome measure</b>	<b>Response for 24 projects</b>
55%	Reduction in registered unemployed (JSA)	14 Yes 3 No 7 Too early 0 N/R
	Reduction in registered unemployed, < 6 mths (JSA)	7 Yes 4 No 9 Too early 4 N/R
	Reduction in registered unemployed, >6 mths (JSA)	7 Yes 3 No 10 Too early 4 N/R
	Reduction in workless households	5 Yes 4 No 10 Too early 5 N/R
	Reduction in economic inactivity for men	11 Yes 2 No 7 Too early 4 N/R
	Reduction in economic inactivity for women	10 Yes 2 No 7 Too early 5 N/R
	Reduction in economic inactivity for 16-24 yr olds	9 Yes 4 No 6 Too early 5 N/R
	Reduction in economic inactivity for BME groups	6 Yes 6 No 6 Too early 6 N/R
	Increase in no. residents working towards NVQ II/III	3 Yes 8 No 7 Too early 6 N/R
	Increase in no. residents in vocational educ/training	7 Yes 5 No 8 Too early 4 N/R
	Greater business involvement in NDC programmes	9 Yes 8 No 5 Too early 2 N/R
	More employment opportunities in NDC areas	12 Yes 9 No 12 Too early 1 N/R
	Increased take-up of benefits	9 Yes 7 No 6 Too early 2 N/R
	Improvement in occupational structure	8 Yes 8 No 7 Too early 1 N/R

## Overall assessment

- 8.22 Figure 8.7 provides a theme-by-theme summary of the outcome changes reported by evaluators in their NDC areas, and identifies the extent to which these have been attributed to the NDC-funded projects in the sample.
- 8.23 We have emphasised the limited “distance travelled” by projects in some themes at the point at which they were examined. Housing & Physical Environment and Health projects had only incurred one fifth and two fifths respectively of NDC expenditure at the time of the evaluation. Notwithstanding these caveats, the summary data in Figure 8.7 suggests that, particularly in the Community Development and Community Safety themes, a majority of NDC-funded projects have begun to make an impact on outcome change that can be attributable to the interventions themselves. Overall, 75 of the 117 projects (64%) that answered the relevant sections of the workbook considered that at least one of the prompted outcomes could be attributed to the NDC projects.

<b>Figure 8.7: Summary of outcome change and attribution to NDC-funded projects</b>					
Theme	Outcomes where majority of project evaluators reported change	Attribution to sample projects?			
		Yes	No	Too early	No response
<b>Community development</b>	More individual involvement	13	0	2	7
	More community groups				
	More involvement in community groups by men				
	More involvement in community groups by women				
	More involvement in community groups by young people				
	More involvement in community groups by BME groups				
	Increased community involvement in partnership bodies				
<b>Community safety</b>	Reduction in crime, specific types of crime	17	0	2	1
	Improved relations with police				
	Improved perceptions of community safety				
	Reduced fear of crime				
	Increased community involvement				
	Improved crime prevention for individuals (inc. cars and homes)				
Improved crime prevention for areas					
<b>Education</b>	Increased parental involvement in children's education	11	1	6	4
	Increase in adult use of educational facilities				
	Improvement in children's attendance at school				
<b>Health</b>	-	6	0	3	5
<b>Housing &amp; physical environment</b>	Greater community involvement	12	0	0	3
	Better partnership working				
	More holistic, cross-tenure approach to renewal				
<b>Worklessness</b>		16	4	3	1
<b>All projects responding</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>



## 9. Summary findings from the analysis of the sample of NDC projects

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### Project Activity: Design

- 9.1 The 117 projects in the sample covered a very wide **range of interventions** across all six NR themes. In the Worklessness theme, a number of the projects focused on improving access, particularly but not exclusively, of young people for the world of work. In Health, considerable attention was paid to public health and prevention of ill health. Education projects covered a wide range of school and adult learning-focused initiatives. Within the Community Safety theme a good number of the projects were an extension of conventional community policing activity. Turning to Housing & Physical Development, we noted the array of Projects ranging from initiatives to improve the workings of the market, to environmental improvements, to new housing provision. Finally, a review of the Projects grouped under the heading of Community Development reveals perhaps the greatest variety of all ranging from attempts to raise the profile of NDC, to a successful community publishing business, to a focus on refugees and asylum seekers. (Annexe A and Annexe B)
- 9.2 When we examined **how projects had been initiated**, we found, as expected, that the community-led NDC partnerships had played a significant role in all of the themes in identifying project communities. Closer inspection of the data in 2004/05 revealed that local residents and voluntary organisations have played a more significant part in the initiation of projects than had previously been revealed. This is encouraging and in tune with the core objectives of the NDC programme.
- 9.3 In general the projects within the sample appear to be well thought out in terms of **the problems identified**, wider policy issues, a sound analysis and interpretation of the available evidence base, and the relation of all of these to unrecorded but, nevertheless, important local knowledge.
- 9.4 Across all themes, 43% of the projects were tightly focused on **particular target groups** within the NDC area, while 57% were concerned to meet the broader needs of the population at large. In judging the success of targeting, 53% of the projects responding were assessed by the evaluators as “very good”, 34% as “good” and 8% as “average”. It is pleasing to note that only 3 were assessed as “poor”. Education and Community Safety projects were most likely to be tightly focussed; and Education and Worklessness projects were most likely to be successful in their targeting. Projects in the Community Development theme were likely to be wide-ranging in their aims but less successful in their targeting.

- 9.5 Across the sample of 117 projects, 51 (44%) were reported as having **some BME aspect** to them. Sample projects in the Education and Community Development themes were more likely to have BME aspects than those in the Housing & Physical Environment and Worklessness themes. Across all themes, the BME employment as a proportion of total employment was relatively modest at 27% for those employed (excluding volunteers). If volunteers are included, the proportion falls to 20%. If we look at full-time and part-time employment only, the incidence of BME employment was highest overall in the **Community Development** theme, followed by **Community Safety, Education, Health** and **Worklessness**. Projects in the **Housing and Physical Environment** theme clearly had a much lower incidence of BME employment.
- 9.6 Each of the 117 projects was allocated to a primary theme. However, 80% have activities that are “**cross-cutting**”, that is they have the potential to generate outcomes, directly or indirectly, in other themes. Education (95%), and Housing & Physical Environment (93%) projects were most likely to be “cross cutting” and Community Safety projects least (60%),

### **Project expenditure**

- 9.7 At the point of evaluation there was considerable variation in how far projects had progressed through their life cycles. Using NDC expenditure incurred at the point of evaluation as a proportion of forecast NDC expenditure as an indicator of progress, overall the projects were 51% through their expenditure programmes when they were evaluated. The sample of Community Safety projects appeared to be the most advanced, having incurred 64% of forecast expenditure, closely followed by Community Development on 62%, whereas Health had incurred only 26%, and Housing and Physical Environment just 44%. Because the sample of Housing projects was typically larger than other projects, this had the effect of pulling the overall average expenditure progress down to 51%.
- 9.8 The average scale of *forecast* NDC funding, across the entire sample, was £545,800. Projects in the Housing & Physical Environment and Community Safety themes had higher than average NDC expenditure, while sample projects in Worklessness, Community Development, and Health were lower average.
- 9.9 Across the sample as a whole, 40% of forecast NDC expenditure is capital and 60% is revenue. With the exception of Housing & Physical Environment, forecast NDC revenue expenditure as a proportion of total NDC spend in all other themes is considerably greater than capital expenditure lying between 84% (Health) and 89% (Worklessness). In marked contrast the sample of projects, in the Housing & Physical Environment theme had forecast revenue expenditure of only 20%.

- 9.10 The project evaluation workbooks captured information relating to NDC and other sources of funding used to resource the sample projects. These data were used in Figure 9.1 to calculate ratios of the amount of matched funding per £1 of NDC funding.

<b>Figure 9.1: Matched Funding ratios (Funding from other sources per £1 of NDC funding)</b>							
MF ratio	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing/ Physical environment	Worklessness	All projects
<b>Cash inputs only (in kind excluded)</b>							
NDC: Other public	0.09	0.75	0.43	0.95	0.31	0.42	0.39
NDC: Private/other	0.58	0.03	0.17	0.02	0.67	0.11	0.37
NDC: all other	0.67	0.79	0.60	0.97	0.98	0.53	0.76
<b>In kind support only</b>							
NDC: Other public	0.01	0.23	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.06
NDC: Private/other	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.01
NDC: all other	0.02	0.25	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.10	0.07
<b>All resources (including in kind)</b>							
NDC: Other public	0.10	0.98	0.49	0.98	0.31	0.49	0.45
NDC: Private/other	0.59	0.06	0.19	0.07	0.67	0.14	0.39
NDC: all other	0.69	1.04	0.68	1.05	0.98	0.63	0.84

### Project delivery and Implementation

- 9.11 In 102 (87%) of the projects, funding had been required for **staffing** and in most cases this amounted to by far the largest portion of the funds allocated. This, of course, was to be expected since the vast majority of the projects in all of the themes are intended to improve service provision which is typically labour intensive. The fact that 60 projects (51%) involved the purchase of **equipment**, and 50 (43%) incurred **accommodation running costs**, suggests that in many cases there was some new or expanded local service delivery physically based in, or near to, the NDC area. Overall there were only 4 (3%) out of the 117 Projects where **building works** on any scale were undertaken.
- 9.12 Overall, **the average duration of the sample projects** is forecast at 3.3 years. However, this mean duration masks a considerable range. Thus, for instance, it is not surprising that the theme with the longest average planned project lifespan is Housing & Physical environment (4.6 years). On the other hand, it was interesting to find that, on average, Health projects had a planned duration of only 2.7 years since many of these depend for their success on changing attitudes, specific behaviour and, ultimately, lifestyles; and it is now widely recognised that progress in these

areas typically depends on re-enforcement of the message and long term commitment from the potential beneficiaries. Within the other four themes the average expected duration ranged from 2.9 years for Worklessness to 3.5 years Community development.

- 9.13 Given the experience of **partnership working and project delivery** elsewhere, the very limited incidence of private sector delivery of projects is disappointing but comes as no surprise. The involvement of local community groups (22% of projects) and the voluntary sector (17%) is encouraging although falling short of what might be hoped for given the aims and objectives of the NDC programme. From a mainstreaming perspective, the fact that public agencies are playing such a significant role (35%) is reassuring so long as it leads to some commitment, where justified, for longer-term mainstreaming. However, in that context, it could be a source of concern that the NDC partnerships are undertaking so much “direct delivery” of projects.
- 9.14 Across all themes, the **mean project employment** for the 117 projects with staff was relatively modest at 7.9 (total staff, not FTEs). In addition, on average, projects had a further 11.2 volunteers giving a total of 19.1 involved in some way in service delivery.
- 9.15 In terms of average **full time employment** (i.e. excluding seasonal, temporary and voluntary involvement), Worklessness (5.2) and Community Development (5.1) projects appear to be operating on a smaller scale compared with Education (15.6). Considering full-time and **part-time employment**, full-time employment accounted for roughly equal shares in the Education and Health themes. In Community Development part-time employment as a proportion of full-time and part-time employment was lower at 38%. It was marginally lower still in Community Safety (25%) and Worklessness (25%). For Housing & Physical Environment, there was much more in the way of part-time working (65%). **Voluntary working** is a significant factor across the board and especially in Education and Community Development.
- 9.16 The vast proportion of those directly involved in project delivery (including seasonal, temporary and voluntary) are **aged** between 25 and 50 years old (62%). Only 10% are aged over 50 with the remainder (28%) aged 16-24 years. Community Safety and Health projects tend to have the lowest proportion of involvement from younger people (16-24 years), whereas Education and Housing & Physical Environment tend to have proportionately much greater involvement from this age group. If we look at involvement from older age groups (50 years and over), Health and Community Development projects tended to have lower proportions of involvement in the older age group.
- 9.17 In terms of **gender**, overall the themes, 64% of those involved were female (36% male). The highest proportions of females were found in Health (76%) and Education

(71%). Only in Community Safety (57%) and Housing & Physical Environment (54%) did male participation exceed that of female.

- 9.18 Of all the full and part time jobs noted, 72% were **jobs created** and 18% were **safeguarded** ie in the absence of NDC funding these existing job opportunities would have been lost. The proportion of job creation was found to be highest in Community Development and in Housing & Physical Environment (both at 91%) while the proportion of jobs safeguarded was highest in Worklessness (39%) and Health (35%).
- 9.19 The proportion of total jobs, full and part time, which would have existed had there been **no NDC funding available** for the sample of projects would have been very low at 16%. This is consistent with the responses on additionality.
- 9.20 It is encouraging to find that 32% of those working on projects are **resident within the area** within which it is being implemented. However, the average is skewed by projects within the Community Development theme where the average is 55% perhaps because there are obvious advantages in engaging persons with particular local knowledge and an understanding of the particular characteristics of the neighbourhood. On the other hand, in projects where specialist skills are required (e.g. in Health, and Community Safety) these may be in short supply in a disadvantaged area.
- 9.21 At first sight it is disappointing that, overall, as many as 71% of **recruits to paid employment** in one of the NDC funded projects came from existing employment, and only 12% of recruits had been unemployed for less than 6 months and 9% were drawn from those without work for more than 6 months. However, if by moving on from their current job persons employed by NDC funded projects thereby allowed others to join, or move up, the employment “ladder” then, it can be plausibly argued that the NDC funding assisted the smooth operation of the labour market in and around deprived neighbourhoods.
- 9.22 When we considered **the early indications about “mainstreaming”** we found that 40 projects of 117 (36%) either had no firm view of how they were to be funded beyond the lifespan of NDC support or simply did not reply. Evidence from evaluations of SRB and other area-based initiatives confirms that adequate consideration of these matters is typically left until rather late in the day. This is obviously unsatisfactory and it is now widely accepted that securing longer-term funding is an issue that should be incorporated into business plans from the outset. Accordingly, as far as the NDC programme is concerned, it must be a cause for considerable concern that high levels of uncertainty about long term funding persist throughout the lifespan of many projects.

- 9.23 If we leave the question of uncertainty to one side and focus on the aspirations for the continuation of the projects, the projects fall into three main groups:
- those that it is hoped will be mainstreamed (34%);
  - those that intend to pursue other sources of discretionary funding (33%); and
  - those that hope to become self-financing (18%).
- 9.24 Given the considerable importance of this line of inquiry, for projects evaluated in the 2004/05 sample we also asked whether future funding arrangements had been **confirmed**. This desirable outcome had only been achieved in 17 of the 117 cases. In a further 4 cases it had been decided that no further funding should be sought. This latter result should not necessarily be taken as an indication of failure and these cases warrant further investigation. Although the Community Development appears to have been rather more successful than the others in securing confirmed funding the number of observations is, of course, much too small to draw any definitive conclusions.
- 9.25 For the 2004/05 sample only: 67% of the sample of 78 projects consider themselves reliant, in whole or part, on mainstream funds if they are to go forward. Taken together with the limited level of confirmation of funding arrangements for projects, this highlights once again on the one hand the importance of engagement with mainstream service providers and, on the other, the relatively limited extent to which this has been achieved in practice.
- 9.26 Turning to **how projects are monitored**, overall, 94% of the projects sampled produced regular expenditure returns, but projects in the Education theme were far below that achievement at 80%. A similar pattern emerged for the completion of regular output returns. There was much less monitoring of project implementation by way of regular beneficiary returns (45% overall), and we might have expected to see more of this as local NDC evaluation becomes more prevalent. In this category Community Safety was recorded at only 25% with Health at 67%. Two fifths (40%) of all the sample projects were noted as having “other” means of monitoring in place. A review of these other responses reveals a wide range of register, audit and evaluation activity as well as quarterly returns to NDC and other sources of funding.
- 9.27 Overall, and taken as a whole, monitoring has improved although it is still patchy. The monitoring itself suggests that the projects in general are working rather well. In short, they are moving to achieve what was intended of them: a substantive contribution to the solution of the problems of multiple deprivation and social exclusion in their neighbourhoods.

**Additionality, displacement and net outputs**

- 9.28 Not all of the gross outputs identified in section six can be attributed to NDC funding (additionality) and some may have come at the expense of other, existing, projects that served the NDC areas concerned (displacement). The key steps in the process of adjusting from gross to “net additional” outputs are discussed in section 7.
- 9.29 Two forms of additionality were assessed. The first is the extent to which the projects funded by NDC would have proceeded at all, or at the same time, scale, or quality without NDC support. Then, having established the role that NDC support played in facilitating project activity, we assessed whether the beneficiaries of such projects could have secured the same level of benefits in the absence of the project support (which we termed “access additionality”). Taken together, these combine to form an overall assessment of the additionality of NDC projects. We believe it is essential that this extended concept of additionality, with its key focus on access for beneficiaries to services, should be developed further in future evaluation work.
- 9.30 Turning to displacement, we went on to calculate the extent to which the NDC-funded projects caused other projects to close down, reduce capacity or viability or lose participants. Weights were applied depending on the nature and severity of displacement caused.
- 9.31 Figure 9.2 below summarises the overall project additionality and displacement ratios that were used to calculate the net additionality ratio.

<b>Figure 9.2: Project additionality, displacement and net additionality of sample NDC projects, by theme</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environ't	Workl ess-ness
a) Overall additionality (Figure 7.5)	0.88	0.72	0.84	0.87	0.63	0.82
b) Displacement factor (Figure 7.7)	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.00
<b>c) Net additionality ratio (a) x (b)</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.82</b>

**Progress towards outcomes**

- 9.32 Figure 9.3 provides a theme-by-theme summary of the outcome changes reported by evaluators in their NDC areas, and identifies the extent to which these have been attributed to the NDC-funded projects in the sample.

**Figure 9.3: Summary of outcome change and attribution to NDC-funded projects**

Theme	Outcomes where majority of project evaluators reported change	Attribution to sample projects?			
		Yes	No	Too early	No response
<b>Community development</b>	More individual involvement	13	0	2	7
	More community groups				
	More involvement in community groups by men				
	More involvement in community groups by women				
	More involvement in community groups by young people				
	More involvement in community groups by BME groups				
	Increased community involvement in partnership bodies				
<b>Community safety</b>	Reduction in crime, specific types of crime	17	0	2	1
	Improved relations with police				
	Improved perceptions of community safety				
	Reduced fear of crime				
	Increased community involvement				
	Improved crime prevention for individuals (inc. cars and homes)				
	Improved crime prevention for areas				
<b>Education</b>	Increased parental involvement in children's education	11	1	6	4
	Increase in adult use of educational facilities				
	Improvement in children's attendance at school				
<b>Health</b>	-	6	0	3	5
<b>Housing &amp; physical environment</b>	Greater community involvement	12	0	0	3
	Better partnership working				
	More holistic, cross-tenure approach to renewal				
<b>Worklessness</b>	Reduction in registered unemployed (JSA)	16	4	3	1
<b>All projects responding</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>

9.33 We have emphasised the limited “distance travelled” by projects in some themes at the point at which they were examined. Housing & physical environment and health projects had only incurred one and two fifths respectively of NDC expenditure at the time of the evaluation. Notwithstanding these caveats, the summary data in Figure 9.7 suggests that, particularly in the community development and community safety themes, a majority of NDC-funded projects have begun to make an impact on outcome change that can be attributable to the interventions themselves. Overall, 75 of the 117 projects (64%) that answered the relevant sections of the workbook considered that at least one of the prompted outcomes could be attributed to the NDC projects.



## 10. Programme-level VFM analysis: Expenditure and matched funding

### Introduction

- 10.1 In this chapter we bring together evidence on total expenditure and matched funding associated with the New Deal for Communities programme as a whole.

### Total NDC expenditure

- 10.2 Information on NDC expenditure has been difficult to collect because in the early years of the programme there was no commonly agreed monitoring system. Although partnerships submitted overall outturn expenditure to the Government Offices and thus to NRU this was in a highly aggregated form that only enabled a broad capital and revenue breakdown. The data also contained expenditure on Management and Administration. Figure 10.1 provides evidence on total NDC spend for each year 1999-2005 and a regional breakdown for the period 2001-2004 in constant 2003-4 prices. The constant price expenditure data indicates that over the 2001-2004 study period approximately a quarter of the spend was in the Greater London area. The North West region had the next largest overall expenditure at just over 17%.
- 10.3 Total NDC spend at current prices is estimated to be in the region of £873.4 million.

**Figure 10.1 Total NDC spend by Government Office (inc Man Admin) at current prices (£000s)**

	1999-0**	2000-1	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5
London	na	na	23252	38050	54330	na
South East	na	na	5254	8338	11503	na
South West	na	na	3032	8232	10195	na
Eastern Region	na	na	3105	15177	9603	na
East Midlands	na	na	6690	13014	27353	na
West Midlands	na	na	7149	14777	24061*	na
Yorkshire/Humber	na	na	12627	20877	28209	na
North West	na	na	10547	25099	49165	na
North East	na	na	9881	19113	26572	na
<b>TOTAL ALL GOs</b>	<b>35000</b>	<b>79200</b>	<b>81537</b>	<b>162677</b>	<b>240991</b>	<b>274000</b>

\*Includes adjustment by NRU of –3378 for GO West Midlands. \*\* Total figure for 2004/5 only available at present. \*\*CEA estimate. (na not available).

Source: NRU outturn figures.

- 10.4 Figure 10.2 below presents NDC expenditure over the study period on a per capita basis for each Government Office.

**Figure 10.2 Total Government Office NDC spend per capita for 2001-2004 (At constant 2003-4 prices)**

	2001-2004 NDC expenditure £000s	%	Population of GOs	2001-2004 NDC Spend Per Capita £
London	117332	23.9	95800	1225
South East	25473	5.2	26700	954
South West	21746	4.4	10400	2091
Eastern Region	28314	5.8	16100	1759
East Midlands	47588	9.7	29800	1597
West Midlands	46570*	9.5	68300	682
Yorkshire & Humberside	62642	12.7	35500	1765
North West	85740	17.4	56700	1512
North East	56348	11.5	35900	1570
<b>TOTAL ALL GOs</b>	<b>491753</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>375200</b>	<b>1311</b>

\*Includes adjustment by NRU of –3378 for GO West Midlands.

Source: NRU outturn figures and CEA calculations

### NDC Expenditure by theme

- 10.5 The remaining figures in this chapter use actual expenditure data from the Hanlon System K database (where this was not available CEA have used data supplied directly by the NDCs). Figure 10.3 breaks the NDC expenditure data down further according to whether it went on capital or revenue items. It shows that on average for all expenditure the capital revenue split was 45/55% but there were big variations by theme with the housing and physical environment theme having not unsurprisingly the largest proportion of spend on the capital side at 64% of total expenditure.
- 10.6 Figure 10.4 and Figure 10.5 provide an insight into how the NDC expenditure was committed by theme on a constant price basis over the study period. It shows that the highest per capita expenditure was on housing and the physical environment theme at £333 per capita for the whole period in constant 2003/4 prices, followed by expenditure on community development at £299 in constant 2003/4 prices. The smallest per capita expenditure was in the health theme at approximately £148.

	2000-1*			2001-2**			2002-3***			2003-4***			2000-1 TO 2003-4		
	CAP	REV	TOT	CAP	REV	TOT	CAP	REV	TOT	CAP	REV	TOT	CAP	REV	TOT
Community development	44	56	26	35	65	29	41	59	25	31	69	18	36	64	22
Community safety	34	66	18	30	70	14	37	63	13	28	72	11	32	68	12
Education	36	64	16	27	73	17	34	66	17	36	64	20	34	66	18
Health	79	21	11	35	65	7	32	68	7	64	36	15	55	45	11
Housing & Phys Env	28	72	3	49	51	23	64	36	25	69	31	27	64	36	25
Worklessness	61	39	26	53	47	10	52	48	13	36	64	10	46	54	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>

	2000-1*				2001-2**				2002-3***				2003-4***				2000-1 TO 2003-4****			
	Cap	Rev	Tot	Per Cap £	Cap	Rev	Tot	Per cap £	Cap	Rev	Tot	Per Cap £	Cap	Rev	Tot	Per cap £	Cap	Rev	Tot	Per cap £
Community development	1606	2079	3685	22.6	6210	11567	17777	47.4	14870	21248	36117	96.3	11938	26724	38662	103.0	34623	61618	96241	298.8
Community safety	850	1654	2504	15.4	2653	6197	8850	23.6	6795	11374	18169	48.4	6505	16723	23228	61.9	16803	35948	52751	163.8
Education	821	1438	2259	13.9	2778	7463	10241	27.3	8198	15978	24176	64.4	15109	26894	42003	111.9	26906	51773	78679	244.3
Health	1208	322	1529	9.4	1565	2906	4471	11.9	3265	6937	10202	27.2	20097	11540	31637	84.3	26134	21704	47839	148.5
Housing & Phys Env	134	347	481	3.0	6955	7288	14243	38.0	22444	12617	35061	93.4	39461	18069	57530	153.3	68994	38321	107315	333.2
Worklessness	2194	1404	3597	22.1	3333	2901	6234	16.6	9451	8815	18266	48.7	7737	13815	21552	57.4	22715	26934	49650	154.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6812</b>	<b>7244</b>	<b>14056</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>23494</b>	<b>38321</b>	<b>61815</b>	<b>164.8</b>	<b>65023</b>	<b>76969</b>	<b>141992</b>	<b>378.4</b>	<b>100847</b>	<b>113765</b>	<b>214612</b>	<b>572.0</b>	<b>196176</b>	<b>236299</b>	<b>432475</b>	<b>1342.7</b>

\*2000-1 based on System K data for Bradford (Little Horton), Brighton (E Brighton), Bristol (Barton Hill), Hackney (Shoreditch), Hull (Preston Rd), Leicester (Braunstone), Liverpool (Kensington), Manchester (Beacons), Middlesbrough (West), Newcastle (West Gate), Newham (West Ham/Plaietow), Norwich (N Earham/Marlpit), Nottingham (Radford), Sandwell, (Greets Green), Southwark (Aylesbury) and Tower Hamlets (Ocean).

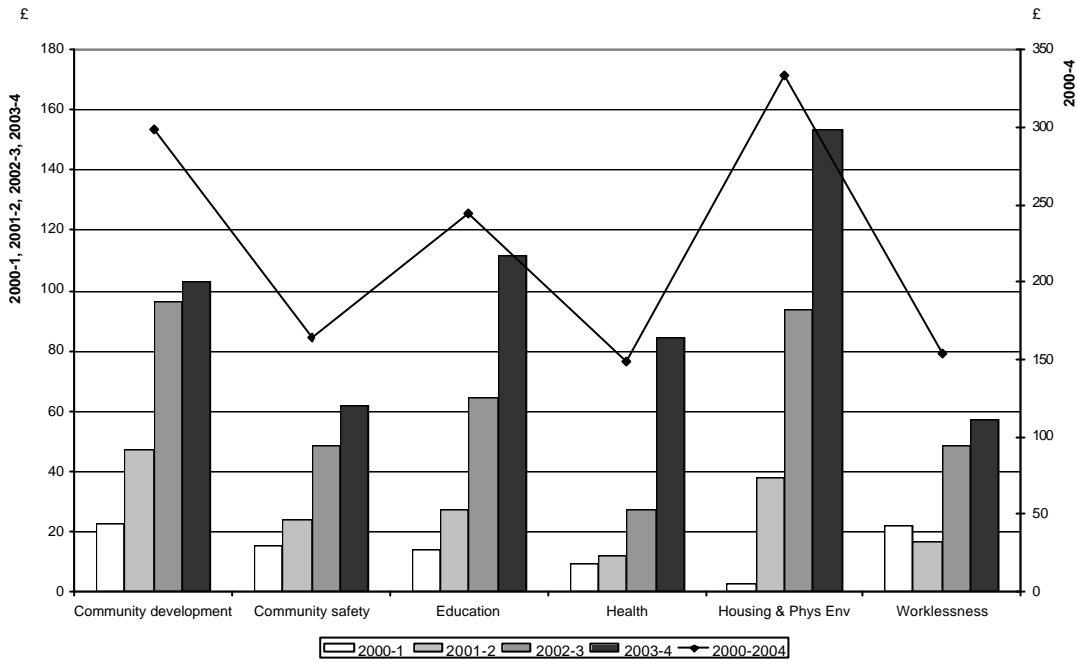
\*\*2001-2 based on all 39 NDCs comprising 33 NDCs from System K plus CEA held data from Coventry (WEHM), Knowsley (N Huyton), Plymouth (Devonport), Salford (Charlestown/Lwr Kersal), Sheffield (Burngreave) and Wolverhampton (All Saints). NB Salford and Sheffield are on System K but no **actual** NDC spend found.

\*\*\*2002-3 and 2003-4 based on all 39 NDCs comprising 36 NDCS on System K plus CEA held data for Coventry (WEHM), Plymouth (Devonport) and Wolverhampton (All Saints).

\*\*\*\*Populations: 2000-1 based on 16 NDCs (pop 162,800) 2001-2, 2002-3 AND 2003-4 based on 39 NDCS (pop 375,200). Average Population: 322,100 over the 4 years.

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA data

**Figure 10.5 Total NDC per capita by theme by year at constant 2003-4 prices (£s)**



For details of NDCs included here see notes to Figure 10.4.

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA data

**Matched funding**

10.7 Figure 10.6 below indicates the extent to which NDC funds were able to *match* funds from other sources in order to enhance overall NDC expenditure. The information is disaggregated by theme. Figure 10.6 shows that on average £1 of NDC funds was matched with 60 pence of all other funding which was contributed mainly by other public sources at 50 pence with 10 pence from private and other sources. The largest matched funding was in the worklessness theme at 80 pence followed closely by housing and the environment at 70 pence. The lowest matched funding was 20 pence from the community development theme. Overall matched funding has been relatively low under the NDC programme compared to programmes like SRB.

<b>Figure 10.6 Matched funding ratios by individual year £</b>						
	<b>NDC:OTH PUB</b>	<b>NDC:PRIV/ OTH</b>	<b>NDC: OTH ALL</b>	<b>NDC:OTH PUB</b>	<b>NDC:PRIV/ OTH</b>	<b>NDC: OTH ALL</b>
	<b>2000-2001</b>			<b>2001-2002</b>		
Community development	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.05	0.4
Community safety	0.5	0.01	0.6	0.4	0.01	0.4
Education	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.7
Health	0.04	0.0	0.04	0.7	0.1	0.8
Housing & Phys Env	2.3	0.7	3.0	0.2	0.01	0.2
Worklessness	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.01	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.6</b>
	<b>2002-2003</b>			<b>2003-2004</b>		
Community development	0.2	0.03	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.2
Community safety	0.7	0.02	0.7	0.5	0.02	0.5
Education	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.03	0.4
Health	0.5	0.02	0.5	0.4	0.02	0.4
Housing & Phys Env	0.4	0.01	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.9
Worklessness	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
	<b>2000-2001 TO 2003-2004</b>					
	<b>NDC:OTH PUB</b>		<b>NDC:PRIV/OTH</b>		<b>NDC: ALL OTH</b>	
Community development	0.2		0.04		0.2	
Community safety	0.6		0.02		0.6	
Education	0.5		0.05		0.55	
Health	0.4		0.03		0.47	
Housing & Phys Env	0.6		0.1		0.7	
Worklessness	0.7		0.2		0.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>		<b>0.1</b>		<b>0.6</b>	

NB: 2000-1 based on data for 8 NDCs: Brighton (E Brighton), Hull (Preston Rd), Leicester (Braunstone), Manchester (Beacons), Middlesbrough (West), Newcastle (West Gate), Nottingham (Radford), and Tower Hamlets (Ocean) - population 77,500.

2001-2 based on 24 NDCs: Brent (S Kilburn), Brighton (E Brighton), Bristol (Barton Hill), Derby (Derwent), Hackney (Shoreditch), Hammersmith/Fulham (N Fulham), Haringey (Seven Sisters), Hartlepool (West Central), Hull (Preston Rd), Lambeth (Clapham Park), Leicester (Braunstone), Liverpool (Kensington), Manchester (Beacons), Middlesbrough (West), Newcastle (West Gate), Newham (West Ham/Plaistow), Norwich (N Earham/Marlpit), Nottingham (Radford), Oldham (Hathershaw/Fitton Hill), Rochdale (Old Heywood), Sheffield (Burngreave), Sunderland (East End/Hendon), Tower Hamlets (Ocean) and Walsall (Bloxwich/Leamore) – population 231,700.

2002-3 based on 29 NDCs: Brent (S Kilburn), Brighton (E Brighton), Bristol (Barton Hill), Derby (Derwent), Hackney (Shoreditch), Hammersmith/Fulham (N Fulham), Haringey (Seven Sisters), Hartlepool (West Central), Hull (Preston Rd), Islington (Finsbury), Lambeth (Clapham Park), Leicester (Braunstone), Liverpool (Kensington), Luton (Marsh Farm – MF est), Manchester (Beacons), Middlesbrough (West), Newcastle (West Gate), Newham (West Ham/Plaistow), Norwich (N Earham/Marlpit), Nottingham (Radford), Oldham (Hathershaw/Fitton Hill), Rochdale (Old Heywood), Salford (Charlestown/Lwr Kersal), Sheffield (Burngreave), Southampton (Thornhill), Southwark (Aylesbury), Sunderland (East End/Hendon), Tower Hamlets (Ocean) and Walsall (Bloxwich/Leamore) - population 275,400.

2003-4 based on 31 NDCs: Birmingham (Aston), Brent (S Kilburn), Brighton (E Brighton), Bristol (Barton Hill), Derby (Derwent), Hackney (Shoreditch), Hammersmith/Fulham (N Fulham), Haringey (Seven Sisters), Hartlepool (West Central), Hull (Preston Rd), Islington (Finsbury), Lambeth (Clapham Park), Leicester (Braunstone), Lewisham (New Cross Gate), Liverpool (Kensington), Luton (Marsh Farm), Manchester (Beacons), Middlesbrough (West), Newcastle (West Gate), Newham (West Ham/Plaistow), Norwich (N Earham/Marlpit), Nottingham (Radford), Oldham (Hathershaw/Fitton Hill), Rochdale (Old Heywood), Salford (Charlestown/Lwr Kersal), Sheffield (Burngreave), Southampton (Thornhill), Southwark (Aylesbury), Sunderland (East End/Hendon), Tower Hamlets (Ocean) and Walsall (Bloxwich/Leamore) - population 301,000.

Average population for 2000-2004 of 221,400.

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations.

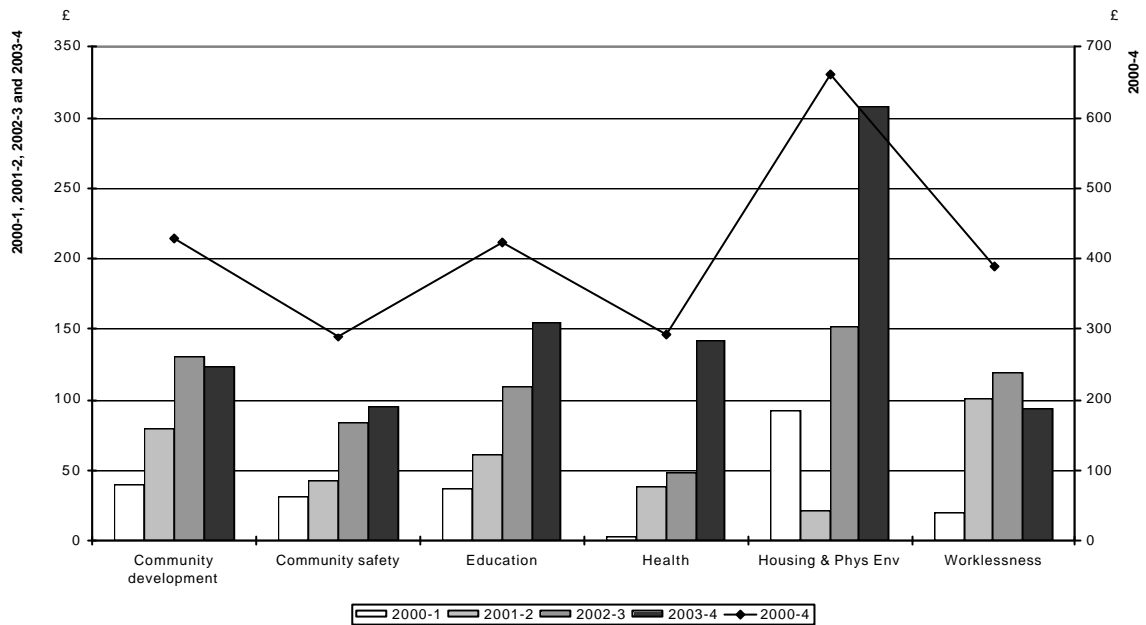
10.8 Figure 10.7 presents the total expenditure on the NDC programme for the study period for total spend where matched funding and actual outputs was provided by partnerships by year and by theme (at constant 2003-4 prices, £000s). Figure 11.8 shows how the per capita spend varied by theme.

	NDC CAP	NDC REV	NDC TOT	Oth pub	Priv/other	All exp	oth	TOT SPEND	Spend per capita
<b>2000-1 AT CONSTANT 2003-4 PRICES</b>									
Community dev	796	1051	1847	1097	137	1234	3081	39.8	
Community safety	768	785	1554	844	15	859	2412	31.1	
Education	593	661	1254	1183	387	1571	2825	36.5	
Health	81	159	240	10	0	10	249	3.2	
Housing & Phys Env	1065	719	1785	4172	1216	5388	7173	92.6	
Worklessness	566	107	673	792	88	880	1553	20.0	
<b>TOT</b>	<b>3869</b>	<b>3483</b>	<b>7352</b>	<b>8097</b>	<b>1843</b>	<b>9940</b>	<b>17292</b>	<b>223.1</b>	
<b>2001-2 AT CONSTANT 2003-4 PRICES</b>									
Community dev	5732	7731	13464	4329	630	4959	18423	79.5	
Community safety	2183	4587	6770	2940	87	3028	9798	42.3	
Education	2716	5849	8564	5108	468	5575	14140	61.0	
Health	2711	2098	4809	3222	711	3933	8742	37.7	
Housing & Phys Env	1453	2554	4007	830	26	856	4863	21.0	
Worklessness	6652	5754	12405	10776	130	10906	23311	100.6	
<b>TOT</b>	<b>21447</b>	<b>28573</b>	<b>50020</b>	<b>27205</b>	<b>2053</b>	<b>29258</b>	<b>79277</b>	<b>342.2</b>	
<b>2002-3 AT CONSTANT 2003-4 PRICES</b>									
Community dev	14749	15777	30526	4583	1016	5599	36124	131.2	
Community safety	5040	8744	13784	9212	251	9463	23247	84.4	
Education	7371	12001	19372	9503	1275	10778	30150	109.5	
Health	2961	5810	8771	4109	206	4316	13087	47.5	
Housing & Phys Env	20403	8939	29342	12015	403	12418	41759	151.6	
Worklessness	9011	6577	15588	11624	5698	17323	32911	119.5	
<b>TOT</b>	<b>59534</b>	<b>57847</b>	<b>117381</b>	<b>51047</b>	<b>8849</b>	<b>59896</b>	<b>177278</b>	<b>643.7</b>	
<b>2003-4 AT CONSTANT 2003-4 PRICES</b>									
Community dev	11212	20169	31381	4410	1574	5984	37365	124.1	
Community safety	5689	12972	18661	9504	340	9844	28505	94.7	
Education	12925	19756	32681	12855	1078	13933	46614	154.9	
Health	19973	10033	30006	12009	592	12601	42607	141.6	
Housing & Phys Env	36037	12928	48965	36159	7548	43707	92673	307.9	
Worklessness	7342	10913	18255	8028	2074	10102	28357	94.2	
<b>TOT</b>	<b>93179</b>	<b>86770</b>	<b>179949</b>	<b>82965</b>	<b>13206</b>	<b>96171</b>	<b>276121</b>	<b>917.3</b>	
<b>TOTAL SPEND ALL YEARS (2000-4) AT CONSTANT 2003-4 PRICES</b>									
Community dev	32489	44727	77217	14419	3357	17776	94993	429.1	
Community safety	13680	27088	40768	22500	694	23194	63962	288.9	
Education	23604	38267	61871	28649	3208	31857	93728	423.3	
Health	25726	18100	43826	19350	1510	20859	64686	292.2	
Housing & Phys Env	58959	25140	84099	53176	9193	62369	146468	661.6	
Worklessness	23571	23350	46921	31220	7990	39211	86132	389.0	
<b>TOT</b>	<b>178030</b>	<b>176673</b>	<b>354703</b>	<b>169314</b>	<b>25952</b>	<b>195266</b>	<b>549968</b>	<b>2484.0</b>	

NB See Figure 10.6 for notes on NDCs covered in each year.

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations.

**Figure 10.8 – Total spend per capita by theme and year - 2000-1 to 2003-4 (at constant 2003-4 prices)**



See Figure 10.6 for notes on NDCs covered  
Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations.

### **Additionality of programme-induced public expenditure**

- 10.9 The question of whether NDC project activity generated additional outputs over and above the levels that would have occurred without NDC funding was considered in detail in Section 7 as part of the local project evaluation analysis. A separate consideration, but one which is important for value for money at the programme level, is the extent to which NDC and other funding was additional to the areas concerned – i.e. in the absence of the programme, the extent to which these resources have flowed to these deprived areas anyway.
- 10.10 NDC funding is considered to have been 100% additional to NDC areas – i.e. without the programme, these resources would not have been available to NDC areas. At this stage the national VFM team have not been able to undertake enough fieldwork to assess whether the other public sector expenditure associated with NDC projects is additional to the target areas concerned, or would have been spent there anyway. These issues are intimately related to the issues of mainstream bending, an issue explored elsewhere within the national evaluation of NDC. In the absence of any information, evidence from other area based initiatives like SRB has been adopted. Other public sector expenditure in the area is assessed as 67% additional.
- 10.11 In keeping with HM Treasury guidance, therefore, the analysis of cost-effectiveness presented later in this report draws on estimates of the *additional* public sector expenditure associated with the programme, weighted by the expenditure additionality factors described above.

## 11. Gross outputs

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### Introduction

- 11.1 Each of the NDC partnerships has initiated a range of projects that have sought to regenerate their respective communities. The sample project evaluation analysis described in Sections 1 to 9 provided valuable insight into these projects and their achievements. This section draws on programme-wide data to examine the gross output performance of the NDC programme.
- 11.2 The sheer diversity of the initiatives that have been undertaken as part of the NDC has created difficulties in seeking to synthesise what has amounted to a very wide range of disparate output measures. This has proved the case even for the relatively straightforward areas of measurement, such as employment outcomes from training. Different output measures have been used by NDCs to measure their project performance. To overcome the diversity of output measures used we have attempted to define a number of “core” output measures that capture many of the more commonly mentioned outputs.

### Gross outputs by theme

- 11.3 Figure 11.1 presents our estimates of the total gross outputs summarised according theme. The estimates are also provided per 1000 residents. A sizeable impact is apparent, albeit variable by theme. There is evidence of significant activity within the community development theme, which Section 10 indicated was one of the areas of most significant NDC spend per capita. The estimates of provision of housing improved or built is also quite impressive and another area where the NDCs appear to have spent heavily. Possibly the lowest activity is to be found within the worklessness theme, which is in line with the relatively lower expenditure by NDCs under this theme. Under community safety the number of additional police and wardens and homes improved looks plausible.



<b>Figure 11.1: Total gross outputs for all themes 2000-1 to 2003-4*</b>		
<b>Core Outputs</b>	<b>Gross outputs</b>	<b>Per 1000 inhabitants</b>
<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THEME</b>		
Number of People Employed in Voluntary Work	16951	76.6
Number of People Using New or Improved Community Facilities	159392	719.9
Number of New or Improved Community Facilities	367	1.7
Number of Community Chest Type Grants Awarded	270	1.2
Number of Community/Voluntary Groups Supported	9012	40.7
Number of Project Feasibility Studies Funded	600	2.7
<b>COMMUNITY SAFETY THEME</b>		
Number of Victims of Crime Supported	11842	53.5
Number of Young People Benefiting from Youth Inclusion/Diversions Projects	70734	319.5
CCTV Cameras Monitored and Installed	487	2.2
Number of Additional Police	38	0.2
Number of Additional Wardens	63	0.3
Number of Homes or Businesses with Improved Security	27541	124.4
<b>EDUCATION THEME</b>		
Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Accredited)	9536	43.1
Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Non-Accredited)	6439	29.1
Number of Pupils Benefiting from Projects Designed to Improve Attainment	121464	548.6
Number of Teachers/Teaching Assistants Attracted or Retained in Schools Serving NDC Children	915	4.1
Number of Schools Physically Improved	247	1.1
Number of Grants/Bursaries Awarded for Study Purposes	1332	6.0
<b>HEALTH THEME</b>		
Number of People Benefiting from Healthy Lifestyle Projects	27815	125.6
Number of People Benefiting from New or Improved Health Facilities	80026	361.5
Number of New or Improved Health Facilities	104	0.5
<b>HOUSING AND THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT THEME</b>		
Number of Homes Improved or Built	8062	36.4
Number of Traffic Calming Schemes	153	1.7
<b>WORKLESSNESS THEME</b>		
Number of Jobs Safeguarded	4074	18.4
Number of Local People Going into Employment	5873	26.5
Number of People Accessing Improved Careers Advice	11162	50.4
Number of People Receiving Job Training	17128	77.4
Number of People Trained Entering Work	2102	9.5
Number of Person Weeks of Job Related Training Provided	37754	170.5
Number of New Business Start Ups	441	2.0
Number of New Business Start Ups Surviving 52 Weeks	163	0.7
Number of New Businesses Receiving Advice/Support	3618	16.3
Number of People Becoming Self Employed	243	1.1
Number of New Childcare Places Provided	3475	15.7

2000-1 based on 8 NDCs (population 77,500) . 2001-2 based on 24 NDCS (population 231,700). 2002-3 based on 29 NDCS (population 275,400). 2003-4 based on 31 NDCs (population 301,000). Average population for 2000-2004 221,400. For notes on NDCs covered in each year see Figure 10.6 above.

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations.

## 12. Net Outputs

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### Introduction

- 12.1 Section 7 drew on the local level project evaluation analysis to derive estimates of net additionality by theme, taking account of the additionality of NDC funding (whether projects would have proceeded without NDC funding), access additionality (whether beneficiaries could have accessed similar services anyway), and displacement (whether NDC-funded projects displaced similar activity that was already occurring in the NDC areas). Figure 12.1 summarises the net additionality ratios derived by theme.

<b>Figure 12.1: Net additionality ratio</b>						
	Community development	Community safety	Education	Health	Housing & physical environ't	Workless-ness
<b>Net additionality ratio</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.82</b>

- 12.2 These ratios were then applied to the gross outputs presented in Section 11, to generate net additional outputs associated with the NDC programme over the period 2000-2004. These are summarised in Figure 12.1.
- 12.3 Overall, a spend of £468.1 million net additional expenditure was responsible for a substantial volume of net additional outputs and thus benefits in the NDC areas that have provided the evidence. Thus, under the housing and environmental theme there have been about 21 new houses improved or built per 1000 residents. Community development outputs are at a particularly high level with about 60 people employed in voluntary work and 32 community/voluntary groups supported for every 1,000 inhabitants. Worklessness outputs are, however, not particularly high. Education outputs look at an early stage.

<b>Figure 12.1 Total net outputs 2000-1 to 2003-4*</b>				
<b>Additional public sector costs in constant 2003-4 prices (£000s)</b>		<b>Core Outputs</b>	<b>Net outputs</b>	<b>Per 1000 inhabitants*</b>
<b>NDC</b>	<b>354,703</b>	<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THEME</b>		
Additional other public (cash and in-kind)	113,440	Number of People Employed in Voluntary Work	13443	60.7
<b>Additional public sector resources</b>	<b>468,143</b>	Number of People Using New or Improved Community Facilities	127636	576.5
		Number of New or Improved Community Facilities	274	1.2
		Number of Community Chest Type Grants Awarded	194	0.9
		Number of Community/Voluntary Groups Supported	7114	32.1
		Number of Project Feasibility Studies Funded	472	2.1
		<b>COMMUNITY SAFETY THEME</b>		
		Number of Victims of Crime Supported	7132	32.2
		Number of Young People Benefiting from Youth Inclusion/Diversionsary Projects	50434	227.8
		CCTV Cameras Monitored and Installed	312	1.4
		Number of Additional Police	24	0.1
		Number of Additional Wardens	40	0.2
		Number of Homes or Businesses with Improved Security	17280	78.0
		<b>EDUCATION THEME</b>		
		Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Accredited)	7883	35.6
		Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Non-Accredited)	5169	23.3
		Number of Pupils Benefiting from Projects Designed to Improve Attainment	99348	448.7
		Number of Teachers/Teaching Assistants Attracted or Retained in Schools Serving NDC Children	749	3.4
		Number of Schools Physically Improved	205	0.9
		Number of Grants/Bursaries Awarded for Study Purposes	873	3.9
		<b>HEALTH THEME</b>		
		Number of People Benefiting from Healthy Lifestyle Projects	22296	100.7
		Number of People Benefiting from New or Improved Health Facilities	67232	303.7
		Number of New or Improved Health Facilities	82	0.4
		<b>HOUSING &amp; THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT THEME</b>		
		Number of Homes Improved or Built	4662	21.1
		Number of Traffic Calming Schemes	105	0.5
		<b>WORKLESSNESS THEME</b>		
		Number of Jobs Safeguarded	3243	14.6
		Number of Local People Going into Employment	4693	21.2
		Number of People Accessing Improved Careers Advice	8332	37.6
		Number of People Receiving Job Training	13580	61.3
		Number of People Trained Entering Work	1715	7.7
		Number of Person Weeks of Job Related Training Provided	30462	137.6
		Number of New Business Start Ups	360	1.6
		Number of New Business Start Ups Surviving 52 Weeks	134	0.6
		Number of New Businesses Receiving Advice/Support	2937	13.3
		Number of People Becoming Self Employed	200	0.9
		Number of New Childcare Places Provided	2867	12.9

See Figure 10.6 for notes on NDCs covered in each year

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations

## 13. Value For Money: Cost-Effectiveness Accounts

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### Introduction

- 13.1 There are a number of conceptual and measurement problems associated with estimating the Value For Money associated with an area based initiative such as NDC. The programme produces a diverse range of outputs and the ultimate test is what it has secured in terms of improved outcomes for the residents of the areas concerned. We turn to the outcomes in Section 14, but in this section provide a cost-effectiveness account for each of the key themes that have been a focus of the NDC programme. For each theme we identify the additional public sector costs and the relevant core net additional outputs, as well as other outputs that the NDCs identified as being relevant to the projects concerned. (It should be mentioned that even though a project had a principal theme it also had cross-cutting elements that meant that it produced a wide and diverse range of outputs that may be more directly relevant to other themes).

### Cost-effectiveness accounts

- 13.2 In all cases the cost-effectiveness accounts have been analysed for the NDCs that provided matched funding **and** outputs as set out in the notes to Figure 10.6. They are set out below by theme (see Figures 13.1 to 13.6).

### *Community development*

- 13.3 The community development account (Figure 13.1) points to a robust set of net outputs in relation to the £86.9 million commitment by the NDC programme. Thus, the net cost per new person engaged in voluntary work on its own, if there were no other outputs, is of the order of £14076 per job which compares well with the net public sector cost of other initiatives in such areas.

<b>Figure 13.1 Community development – cost-effectiveness account</b>			
<b>Additional public sector costs in constant 2003-4 prices* (£000s)</b>		<b>Net additional outputs</b>	
NDC	77,217	<b>Number of Community Chest Type Grants Awarded</b>	<b>130</b>
Additional other public (cash and in-kind)	9,661	<b>Number of Community/Voluntary Groups Supported</b>	<b>3941</b>
<b>Additional public sector resources</b>	<b>86,878</b>	<b>Number of New or Improved Community Facilities</b>	<b>34</b>
		<b>Number of People Employed in Voluntary Work</b>	<b>6172</b>
		<b>Number of People Using New or Improved Community Facilities</b>	<b>68019</b>
		<b>Number of Young People Benefiting from Youth Inclusion/Diversionsary Projects</b>	<b>8848</b>
		Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Accredited)	2486
		Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Non-Accredited)	1276
		Number of Grants/Bursaries Awarded for Study Purposes	265
		Number of Homes or Businesses with Improved Security	3
		Number of Jobs Safeguarded	201
		Number of Local People Going into Employment	827
		Number of New Business Start ups	2
		Number of New Businesses Receiving Advice/Support	180
		Number of New Childcare Places Provided	74
		Number of New or Improved Health Facilities	3
		Number of People Accessing Improved Careers Advice	473
		Number of People Benefiting from Healthy Lifestyle Projects	292
		Number of People Benefiting from New or Improved Health Facilities	3979
		Number of People Receiving Job Training	5777
		Number of People Trained Entering Work	88
		Number of Person Weeks of Job Related Training Provided	2727
		Number of Project Feasibility Studies Funded	112
		Number of Pupils Benefiting from Projects Designed to Improve Attainment	16054
		Number of Schools Physically Improved	55
		Number of Teachers/Teaching Assistants Attracted or Retained in Schools Serving NDC Children	9
		Number of Victims of Crime Supported	67

\*Adjusted using 2% inflation pa. Net additionality ratio 86%

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations

### **Community safety**

- 13.4 The cost-effectiveness account for the theme of community safety (Figure 13.2) indicates that every £1 million of additional public sector resources committed through NDC under this theme has been responsible for the installation of about 5.6 CCTV cameras monitored and installed, about 1 additional police officer, community support officer or warden, 272 homes or business provided with improved security, 90 victims of crime being supported and some 279 young people befitting from youth inclusion projects, together with a range of secondary outputs. Although there is currently no direct comparator this does seem a relatively cost-effective achievement.

<b>Figure 13.2 Community safety – cost-effectiveness account</b>			
<b>Additional public sector costs in constant 2003-4 prices* (£000s)</b>		<b>Net additional outputs</b>	
NDC	40,768	<b>CCTV Cameras Monitored and Installed</b>	<b>311</b>
Additional other public (cash and in-kind)	15,075		
<b>Additional public sector resources</b>	<b>55,843</b>		
		<b>Number of Additional Police</b>	<b>24</b>
		<b>Number of Additional Wardens</b>	<b>40</b>
		<b>Number of Homes or Businesses with Improved Security</b>	<b>15235</b>
		<b>Number of Victims of Crime Supported</b>	<b>5042</b>
		<b>Number of Young People Benefiting from Youth Inclusion/Diversions Projects</b>	<b>15585</b>
		Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Accredited)	148
		Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Non-Accredited)	47
		Number of Community/Voluntary Groups Supported	670
		Number of Grants/Bursaries Awarded for Study Purposes	11
		Number of Homes Improved or Built	1738
		Number of Jobs Safeguarded	191
		Number of Local People Going into Employment	203
		Number of New Business Start Ups	8
		Number of New Businesses Receiving Advice/Support	88
		Number of New or Improved Health Facilities	1
		Number of People Accessing Improved Careers Advice	675
		Number of People Benefiting from Healthy Lifestyle Projects	1697
		Number of People Benefiting from New or Improved Health Facilities	307
		Number of People Employed in Voluntary Work	486
		Number of People Receiving Job Training	276
		Number of People Trained Entering Work	29
		Number of People Using New or Improved Community Facilities	47
		Number of Person Weeks of Job Related Training Provided	1027
		Number of Project Feasibility Studies Funded	34
		Number of Pupils Benefiting from Projects Designed to Improve Attainment	2228
		Number of Schools Physically Improved	4
		Number of Teachers/Teaching Assistants Attracted or Retained in Schools Serving NDC Children	6
		Number of Traffic Calming Schemes	56

\*Adjusted using 2% inflation pa. Net additionality ratio 64%.

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations

### **Education**

- 13.5 The education cost-effectiveness account (Figure 13.3 below) indicates that in broad terms every £1 million of public sector support provided through NDC has delivered 29 adults obtaining accredited qualifications, 27 adults obtaining non-accredited qualifications, and 930 pupils benefiting from projects designed to improve attainment, together with outputs relating to schools physically improved and teachers attracted and retained in schools. There are also a very large number of other outputs. It is difficult to assess the relative overall cost-effectiveness of this achievement since there are no direct comparator benchmarks, but it will be possible to monitor how this performance changes through the lifetime of NDC.

### **Health**

- 13.6 The cost effectiveness account for health (Figure 13.4) focuses on three core outputs and suggests that every £1 million spent by the NDC partnerships in the area of health has led to just over 1 new or improved health facility, 167 people benefiting from healthy lifestyle projects and over a 1,050 people benefiting from new or improved health facilities. There are also a wide range of secondary outputs. Again, it is difficult to establish how the cost-effectiveness compares with other programmes at the present time.

### **Housing and the physical environment**

- 13.7 Figure 13.5 presents the cost-effectiveness account for housing and the physical environment. Every £1 million has generated 21 new or improved homes and 15 homes having improved security. There are a very large number of secondary outputs. Again, establishing relative cost effectiveness at the present time is difficult but should be the subject of ongoing work during the final evaluation phase.

### **Worklessness**

- 13.8 Figure 13.6 provides the cost-effectiveness account for worklessness. Every £1 million of additional public sector resources has safeguarded about 34 jobs and assisted 39 local people to go into employment. Some 37 new businesses have received business advice and support. There are a number of other core and secondary outputs. Taken on their own the cost per jobs safeguarded are at the high end of recent estimates from other programmes (i.e. SRB), but not unduly so.

<b>Figure 13.3: Education – cost-effectiveness account</b>			
<b>Additional public sector costs in constant 2003-4 prices* (£000s)</b>		<b>Net additional outputs</b>	
NDC	61,871	<b>Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Accredited)</b>	<b>2314</b>
Additional other public (cash and in-kind)	19,195	<b>Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Non-Accredited)</b>	<b>2217</b>
<b>Additional public sector resources</b>	<b>81,066</b>	<b>Number of Grants/Bursaries Awarded for Study Purposes</b>	<b>116</b>
		<b>Number of Pupils Benefiting from Projects Designed to Improve Attainment</b>	<b>75410</b>
		<b>Number of Schools Physically Improved</b>	<b>54</b>
		<b>Number of Teachers/Teaching Assistants Attracted or Retained in Schools Serving NDC Children</b>	<b>733</b>
		Number of Community/Voluntary Groups Supported	925
		Number of Homes Improved or Built	10
		Number of Homes or Businesses with Improved Security	3
		Number of Jobs Safeguarded	298
		Number of Local People Going into Employment	631
		Number of New Business Start Ups	2
		Number of New Businesses Receiving Advice/Support	124
		Number of New Childcare Places Provided	2252
		Number of New or Improved Community Facilities	130
		Number of New or Improved Health Facilities	2
		Number of People Accessing Improved Careers Advice	287
		Number of People Becoming Self Employed	19
		Number of People Benefiting from Healthy Lifestyle Projects	9674
		Number of People Benefiting from New or Improved Health Facilities	1620
		Number of People Employed in Voluntary Work	3408
		Number of People Receiving Job Training	3708
		Number of People Trained Entering Work	225
		Number of People Using New or Improved Community Facilities	36977
		Number of Person Weeks of Job Related Training Provided	14230
		Number of Project Feasibility Studies Funded	13
		Number of Young People Benefiting from Youth Inclusion/Diversionary Projects	11381

\*Adjusted using 2% inflation pa. Net additionality ratio 82%.

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations



<b>Figure 13.4: Health – cost-effectiveness account</b>			
<b>Additional public sector costs in constant 2003-4 prices* (£000s)</b>		<b>Net additional outputs</b>	
NDC	43,826	<b>Number of New or Improved Health Facilities</b>	<b>66</b>
Additional other public (cash and in-kind)	12,964	<b>Number of People Benefiting from Healthy Lifestyle Projects</b>	<b>9501</b>
<b>Additional public sector resources</b>	<b>56,791</b>	<b>Number of People Benefiting from New or Improved Health Facilities</b>	<b>59978</b>
		Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Accredited)	383
		Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Non-Accredited)	468
		Number of Community/Voluntary Groups Supported	570
		Number of Homes Improved or Built	359
		Number of Homes or Businesses with Improved Security	142
		Number of Jobs Safeguarded	122
		Number of Local People Going into Employment	204
		Number of New Business Start Ups	1
		Number of New Businesses Receiving Advice/Support	33
		Number of New Childcare Places Provided	392
		Number of New or Improved Community Facilities	56
		Number of People Accessing Improved Careers Advice	1500
		Number of People Becoming Self Employed	25
		Number of People Employed in Voluntary Work	1014
		Number of People Receiving Job Training	692
		Number of People Trained Entering Work	41
		Number of People Using New or Improved Community Facilities	5942
		Number of Person Weeks of Job Related Training Provided	752
		Number of Project Feasibility Studies Funded	261
		Number of Pupils Benefiting from Projects Designed to Improve Attainment	4224
		Number of Schools Physically Improved	23
		Number of Young People Benefiting from Youth Inclusion/Diversionary Projects	7691

\*Adjusted using 2% inflation pa. Net additionality ratio 85%.

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations

<b>Figure 13.5: Housing &amp; the Physical Environment – cost-effectiveness account</b>			
<b>Additional public sector costs in constant 2003-4 prices* (£000s)</b>		<b>Net additional outputs</b>	
NDC	84,099	<b>Number of Homes Improved or Built</b>	<b>2553</b>
Additional other public (cash and in-kind)	35,628	<b>Number of Traffic Calming Schemes</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Additional public sector resources</b>	<b>119,727</b>	<b>Number of Homes or Businesses with Improved Security</b>	<b>1775</b>
		<b>Number of New or Improved Community Facilities</b>	<b>54</b>
		<b>Number of New or Improved Health Facilities</b>	<b>9</b>
		CCTV Cameras Monitored and Installed	1
		Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Accredited)	42
		Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Non-Accredited)	301
		Number of Community Chest Type Grants Awarded	59
		Number of Community/Voluntary Groups Supported	504
		Number of Grants/Bursaries Awarded for Study Purposes	396
		Number of Jobs Safeguarded	101
		Number of Local People Going into Employment	193
		Number of New Businesses Receiving Advice/Support	25
		Number of People Accessing Improved Careers Advice	1223
		Number of People Benefiting from Healthy Lifestyle Projects	666
		Number of People Benefiting from New or Improved Health Facilities	1048
		Number of People Employed in Voluntary Work	1114
		Number of People Receiving Job Training	1180
		Number of People Trained Entering Work	10
		Number of People Using New or Improved Community Facilities	11138
		Number of Person Weeks of Job Related Training Provided	625
		Number of Project Feasibility Studies Funded	44
		Number of Pupils Benefiting from Projects Designed to Improve Attainment	904
		Number of Victims of Crime Supported	2016
		Number of Young People Benefiting from Youth Inclusion/Diversionary Projects	6704

\*Adjusted using 2% inflation pa. Net additionality ratio 52%

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations.

<b>Figure 13.6: Worklessness – cost-effectiveness account</b>			
<b>Additional public sector costs in constant 2003-4 prices* (£000s)</b>		<b>Net additional outputs</b>	
NDC	46,921	<b>Number of Jobs Safeguarded</b>	<b>2329</b>
Additional other public (cash and in-kind)	20,918	<b>Number of Local People Going into Employment</b>	<b>2635</b>
<b>Additional public sector resources</b>	<b>67,838</b>	<b>Number of New Business Start Ups</b>	<b>347</b>
		<b>Number of New Business Start Ups Surviving 52 Weeks</b>	<b>134</b>
		<b>Number of New Businesses Receiving Advice/Support</b>	<b>2487</b>
		<b>Number of People Accessing Improved Careers Advice</b>	<b>4174</b>
		<b>Number of People Becoming Self Employed</b>	<b>157</b>
		<b>Number of People Receiving Job Training</b>	<b>1946</b>
		<b>Number of People Trained Entering Work</b>	<b>1321</b>
		<b>Number of Person Weeks of Job Related Training Provided</b>	<b>11100</b>
		Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Accredited)	2509
		Number of Adults Obtaining Qualifications through NDC Projects (Non-Accredited)	860
		Number of Community Chest Type Grants Awarded	5
		Number of Community/Voluntary Groups Supported	504
		Number of Grants/Bursaries Awarded for Study Purposes	85
		Number of Homes Improved or Built	2
		Number of Homes or Businesses with Improved Security	123
		Number of New Childcare Places Provided	149
		Number of New or Improved Community Facilities	1
		Number of New or Improved Health Facilities	1
		Number of People Benefiting from Healthy Lifestyle Projects	467
		Number of People Benefiting from New or Improved Health Facilities	299
		Number of People Employed in Voluntary Work	1248
		Number of People Using New or Improved Community Facilities	5513
		Number of Project Feasibility Studies Funded	8
		Number of Pupils Benefiting from Projects Designed to Improve Attainment	530
		Number of Schools Physically Improved	69
		Number of Traffic Calming Schemes	41
		Number of Victims of Crime Supported	7
		Number of Young People Benefiting from Youth Inclusion/Diversionary Projects	226

\*Adjusted using 2% inflation pa. Net additionality ratio 82%.

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations

### Project Cost Analysis

- 13.9 Throughout the evaluation of the New Deal for Communities there has been a continued interest in understanding more about the overall unit costs of different types of projects. NDC Managers have asked for this information but it has proved extremely difficult to secure sufficient, robust data to be able to do generate estimates. With the introduction and population of the Hanlon System K monitoring system, it has been possible to assemble sufficient data to do two things. Firstly, to establish the unit cost of NDC projects that have taken place under different themes.

Secondly, to identify the unit cost of specific types of outputs that have been a feature of popular projects funded by NDCs.

- 13.10 We begin by looking at the average cost of projects by theme for the years 2000-1 through to 2003-4. Figure 13.7 below sets out the position by theme for each of the years with a summary look at average project cost per theme for all years combined.

<b>Figure 13.7 Average cost per project by theme (at constant 2003-4 prices, £)</b>			
	<b>No. of projects</b>	<b>Tot NDC spend per project</b>	<b>Tot spend per project</b>
<b>2000-1</b>			
Community development	42	43975	73367
Community safety	45	34535	53608
Education	33	37988	85581
Health	14	17123	17842
Housing & phys env	30	59506	239118
Worklessness	19	35437	81737
<b>2001-2</b>			
Community development	256	67368	87745
Community safety	138	63035	85169
Education	220	46232	71545
Health	132	33167	39499
Housing & phys env	165	84964	151316
Worklessness	160	37765	63316
<b>2002-3</b>			
Community development	446	79786	92374
Community safety	255	68982	106012
Education	441	52542	77541
Health	256	37991	54954
Housing & phys env	299	114434	164829
Worklessness	280	64293	126364
<b>2003-4</b>			
Community development	525	70303	81999
Community safety	333	64705	95150
Education	491	79130	107907
Health	318	97950	137817
Housing & phys env	374	148154	274014
Worklessness	335	62935	93808
<b>Total all years - 2000 to 2004</b>			
Community development	1269	72172	86519
Community safety	771	64060	94531
Education	1185	61982	89234
Health	720	63183	87997
Housing & phys env	868	121462	211873
Worklessness	794	57684	98855
<b>Tot all themes</b>	<b>5607</b>	<b>73327</b>	<b>109537</b>

Source: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations

- 13.11 Figure 13.7 indicates that, across the NDC programme as a whole, and for the whole period 2000-2004, the average total cost of an NDC project (including NDC and other sources of funding) has been £110k with a range from £86k to £212k according to theme with community development the lowest and housing and the

physical environment the most expensive. The unit project cost arising from NDC funds alone has been an average of £73k with the worklessness theme at £57k and housing and the physical environment at £121k.

13.12 The second strand of analysis focused on a selection of the System K core outputs provided by the NDCs for the main period of the programme (2001-2 through to 2003-4). In order to focus on ‘types of projects’ some core outputs were selected that it was felt would be indicative of a specific project type, (e.g. Number of additional police, number of victims of crime supported). In all cases where the selected core output produced an ‘actual’ output the corresponding project expenditure was drawn off and analysed in relation to output performance. Figure 13.8 shows the preliminary results from this exercise.

<b>Figure 13.8 NDC and total spend per output for a selection of ‘Core Outputs’ at constant 2003-4 prices £</b>								
Core Output	No. of actual outputs	No. of projects *	At constant 2003-4 prices (£)					
			Total NDC spend	Total Spend	NDC spend per project	Total spend per project	NDC spend per output	Total spend per output
No. additional police	38	6	881488	1459516	146915	243253	23197	38408
No. additional wardens	63	7	1004038	1081913	143434	154559	15937	17173
CCTV cameras monitored & installed	480	11	947208	6383199	86110	580291	1973	13298
No. victims of crime supported	11783	25	1159623	2126848	46385	85074	98	181
No. traffic calming schemes	153	12	836187	1067126	69682	88927	5465	6975
No. people trained entering work**	1605	79	4677596	10003805	59210	126630	2915	6235

\*Project years: i.e. where a project ran for 2 years this was counted as 2. \*\*Analysis looked at all projects generating this output for the Worklessness theme only

Sources: Hanlon System K database and CEA calculations

13.13 The evidence provided in Figure 13.8 is most revealing, pointing to valuable evidence about the costs per unit of output in relation to a range of community safety activity, physical environment improvements, and initiatives aimed at getting people trained and into work.

## 14. Progress in relation to outcomes

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### Introduction

- 14.1 This section brings together the findings from the analysis of expenditure, net outputs, project evaluations and the survey of beneficiaries to make some judgement about progress towards outcomes. It is important to bear in mind that many projects evaluated at the Interim Evaluation stage were only a part of the way through their delivery cycle and it takes time to change things on the ground. The project-level analysis found that on average NDCs were only about half way (51%) through their forecast expenditure lifecycle in the delivery of projects. In some themes the projects were, on average, more advanced (e.g. Community Safety, 64%). However, others such as Health (26%) and Housing & Physical Environment (44%) were at a much earlier stage of their implementation. In the discussion that follows, we begin by identifying plausible outcome trajectories for each theme, based on the evidence from the survey of projects and project beneficiaries that have been evaluated thus far.

### Community development

- 14.2 The majority of the projects analysed during the VFM work reported outcome change in relation to individual involvement in community activities, the number of community groups, involvement in community groups by young people, women and BME groups, and increased community involvement in partnership bodies. Other outcomes where a smaller majority of projects reported outcome change were the involvement in community groups by men.
- 14.3 The highlighted rows in Figure 14.1 indicate where the majority of project respondents believed that it was possible to expect outcome changes as a result of the NDC initiatives that were underway. It was significant that a relatively high proportion of project respondents (59%) believed that outcome changes could be attributed to the NDC project activity.

<b>Figure 14.1 Progress towards outcomes for community development projects.</b>				
Progress in delivery (as proxied by forecast project expenditure incurred at time of interview):	<b>62%</b>			
	<b>% Considering there was evidence of outcome change</b>			
<b>Outcome measure</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Too early</b>	<b>No response</b>
More individual involvement	86	5	0	9
More community groups	64	18	9	9
More community groups with legal status	36	36	9	18
More involvement in community groups by men	50	23	9	18
More involvement in community groups by women	73	5	5	18
More involvement in community groups by young people	64	14	9	14
More involvement in community groups by BME groups	59	32	0	9
More involvement in community groups by businesses	27	55	9	9
Creation of tenants/residents groups	27	45	5	23
More local people involved in maintaining higher quality public spaces in n/hood	45	36	5	14
Increased community involvement in partnership bodies	68	18	5	9
More opportunities to develop other funding streams to support community/ neighbourhood development	45	27	14	14
<b>% of projects attributing above outcome change in outcomes to NDC projects</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>

Source: CEA data

- 14.4 The survey of project beneficiaries also provided valuable insight into what the beneficiaries were hoping to achieve from the projects and what, if anything, they had actually achieved at the time of the interview. Some 16% of those interviewed stated that they had become involved in community activities when they had previously had no involvement. This is a significant achievement and lends support to the views of the project managers that a number of community related benefits were beginning to emerge as a result of NDC-funded activity. Positive outcomes seem plausible in relation to resident engagement in community related activities as highlighted in Figure 14.1 above.

### **Community safety**

- 14.5 The feedback from the case study project evaluations under the theme of community safety suggests that progress has been made in a clear majority of cases in reducing certain types of crime and reducing fear of crime, improving relations with police, improved perceptions of community safety and increased community involvement in community safety issues (Figure 14.2). The project evaluators were asked whether they felt these changes in outcomes could be attributed to the projects and there was an 85% positive response. The evidence of positive beneficiary impacts in relation to community safety reinforced the project manager results. Overall we consider that the relationship between net additional outputs and trajectories of outcome change is plausible in this case. The crime-reduction effort appears to have been broad ranging, covering target hardening and crime prevention, public re-assurance, and youth diversion initiatives and there is reassuring evidence of outcome impacts.

<b>Figure 14.2: Progress towards outcomes for community safety projects.</b>				
Progress in delivery (as proxied by forecast project expenditure incurred at time of interview):	<b>64%</b>			
	<b>% Considering there was evidence of outcome change</b>			
<b>Outcome measure</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Too early</b>	<b>No response</b>
<b>Reduction in crime, specific types of crime</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>
Reduction in disorder or specific kinds of disorder	35	20	25	20
Increased crime reporting	40	20	15	25
Offending behaviour changes in target group	40	15	20	25
Improved relations with police	75	5	5	15
Improved perceptions of community safety	55	5	15	25
Improved crime prevention for individuals (inc. cars and homes)	50	20	5	25
Improved crime prevention for areas	55	10	10	25
Reduced fear of crime	55	5	25	15
Increased community involvement	65	15	5	15
Increased levels of educational qualification	10	40	5	45
Increased school attendance/ decreased truancy	15	30	15	40
Increased levels of employment	25	35	10	30
<b>% of projects attributing above outcome change in outcomes to NDC projects</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: CEA data

## Education

- 14.6 Evidence on outcome attainment under the theme of education suggests more limited progress to date. The feedback from the project evaluators as summarised in Figure 14.3 on the following page suggested some progress had been made towards greater parental involvement and adult use of education facilities. A smaller majority were also able to report some improvement in children's attendance. When asked whether these outcomes could be attributed to the projects concerned about 50% of respondents indicated a positive response. Although some evaluators pointed to other outcome improvements, these were in the minority. In particular, project evaluators were more reluctant to be drawn about progress towards other outcome achievement, particularly that relating to educational attainment for primary or secondary school pupils, or staying on rates. This is perhaps not surprising given that the projects were, on average, just over half way through their intended lifespan, and the lengthy lead-in period before intervention in education leads to measurable outcome change. Nevertheless, it is positive to note that the outcome measures which appear to have experienced strongest movement to date are, in effect, "leading indicators" of more substantive outcome change in terms of educational or learning attainment.
- 14.7 The survey of project beneficiaries was also supportive of some relatively limited outcome impact. Thus, 20% of beneficiary respondents from education projects hoped to get enhanced qualifications. Some 18% of all respondents said that they had achieved improved qualifications. Some 17% of respondents said that they had received enhanced confidence and aspirations and 13% had secured enhanced



levels of information/advice/guidance on better, higher paid jobs and how to improve skills.

<b>Figure 14.3: Progress towards outcomes for education projects.</b>				
Progress in delivery (as proxied by forecast project expenditure incurred at time of interview):	<b>54%</b>			
	<b>% Considering there was evidence of outcome change</b>			
<b>Outcome measure</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Too early</b>	<b>No response</b>
Improved achievement of primary school pupils	36	23	14	27
Improved achievement of secondary school pupils	23	18	41	18
Increased parental involvement in children's educ	73	9	5	14
Decrease in exclusions from school	41	14	18	27
Improvement in children's attendance at school	50	14	14	23
Increase in young people staying on beyond age 16	14	18	45	23
Increase in adult use of educational facilities	59	14	18	9
Increased use of pre-school provision for young children	27	32	9	32
Increased numbers entering higher education	18	23	45	14
Reduction in youth crime	14	36	41	9
Improved race relations	18	32	32	18
Reduction in teenage pregnancies	0	45	32	23
Reduction in youth unemployment	0	32	50	18
<b>% of projects attributing above outcome change in outcomes to NDC projects</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>

Source: CEA data

## Health

- 14.8 Given that the health projects included in the sample were only, on average, 26% through their intended lifespan at the time of the evaluation, we do not expect much sign of progress towards outcome achievement. Although a very wide range of potential changes were prompted in the health case studies the majority of evaluators were unable to identify changes in health outcomes. Figure 14.4 shows the responses. Closer inspection revealed potential outcome change in terms of key behavioural indicators – e.g. taking exercise, smoking cessation, and awareness of services available for teenagers. Just over 40% of evaluators approached attributed changes in outcomes to the projects. The survey of beneficiaries pointed to only very limited evidence of any NDC project effect to date. Two possible impacts emerged, namely, respondents had secured better advice in relation to managing their health and 12% had experienced increased levels of increased levels/ frequency of exercise.

<b>Figure 14.4: Progress towards outcomes for health projects</b>				
Progress in delivery (as proxied by forecast project expenditure incurred at time of interview):	<b>26%</b>			
	<b>% Considering there was evidence of outcome change</b>			
<b>Outcome measure</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Too early</b>	<b>No response</b>
Increase in no. residents taking exercise for at least 30 mins >= 3x per week	36	29	14	21
Increase in no. residents reporting eating fresh fruit & veg daily	14	43	36	7
Reduction in no. residents who are current smokers	29	29	14	29
Reduction in no. of teenage pregnancies	7	50	0	43
Reduction in STI notifications	7	43	7	43
Increase in childcare provision/parenting support (teens)	7	50	0	43
Increase in no. of teen parents in education/training	7	50	0	43
Increase in awareness of services available for teenagers	21	43	0	36
Reduction in no. of dependent drug users	7	50	0	43
Increase in % of dependent drug users accessing services	7	50	0	43
Reduction in prescriptions for anxiolytics/anti-depressants	29	14	14	43
Perceived improvement in access to primary care	36	29	0	36
Access to alternative/ complementary therapies	36	21	14	29
Evidence of social benefits of health intervention (e.g. community involvement)	43	14	21	21
Impact on crime/fear of crime	7	43	7	43
Impact on education	21	29	29	21
Impact on employment	21	36	14	29
Impact on housing	21	36	7	36
<b>% of projects attributing above outcome change in outcomes to NDC projects</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>

Source: CEA data

## Housing & Physical Environment

- 14.9 Figure 14.5 provides the results from the case study projects relating to Housing & Physical Environment. Bearing in mind that the evaluated projects were, on average, only about two fifths of the way through their forecast funded lifespan when they were examined, we did not expect to see significant evidence of changes in final outcomes. This is confirmed by our finding that, across the diverse range of outcome measures prompted for; in only three cases did the majority of evaluators feel there was evidence of outcome change. As with Health and with Education, these were primarily “leading indicators” of more substantive outcome change in terms of local conditions, namely: greater community involvement in the regeneration process, better partnership working, and a more holistic, cross-tenure approach to renewal. Some 80% of evaluators felt able to attribute outcome change to the projects. However, it is clear that at present time the beneficiaries were surveyed they did not feel there were significant housing and environment impacts on the ground.

<b>Figure 14.5: Progress towards outcomes for housing and physical environment projects</b>				
Progress in delivery (as proxied by forecast project expenditure incurred at time of interview):	<b>44%</b>			
	<b>% Considering there was evidence of outcome change</b>			
<b>Outcome measure</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Too early</b>	<b>No response</b>
More popular neighbourhood	33	40	20	7
Improved housing affordability	0	53	27	20
Improved stock management	27	47	20	7
Improved housing maintenance	20	40	33	7
Improved maintenance of public spaces	40	27	20	13
Reduced fly-tipping/rubbish in public spaces	33	33	20	13
More balanced tenure profile	13	53	20	13
More mixed household profile	7	40	27	27
Improvements in quality of life	40	13	40	7
Benefits in health status	13	27	40	20
Increased economic activity	20	47	20	13
Greater community involvement	60	20	13	7
Improved levels of trust	33	20	27	20
Better partnership working	67	20	7	7
More holistic, cross-tenure approach to renewal	53	27	7	13
<b>% of projects attributing above outcome change in outcomes to NDC projects</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>

Source: CEA data

## Worklessness

14.10 Figure 14.6 provides the views of the case study respondents as to progress towards outcomes in relation to worklessness. On average the projects were 55% through their intended lifespan in NDC expenditure terms. The feedback from a clear majority of evaluators was that some progress was being made in bringing down levels of registered unemployment. No other type of outcome change emerged as strongly. However, there are some positive signs in relation to reductions in economic inactivity for men, women and 16-24 year olds which look as if they could carry through into outcome change in due course. Another area where outcome change may emerge, even though it is too early to tell at this stage, is the number of employment opportunities in NDC areas, and the involvement of businesses in NDC programmes. Vocational training outcomes appear on first inspection to be less than might have been hoped for; but this disappointing finding is in line with the data on net additional outputs, where the number of reported qualifications was very low indeed. The implication of this could be that NDCs have been focusing on job-entry and job brokerage, rather than on vocational training initiatives as a pathway to employment.

14.11 In terms of the attribution of these outcome changes to the NDC-funded projects, some two thirds of respondents concluded that the projects had contributed to outcomes. The project beneficiaries were somewhat more positive. Overall 59% had been optimistic about getting a job and some 28% had actually got a job which is an encouraging finding. About 10% felt that they had an improved possibility of getting a job in the future and 11% had attained increased confidence and aspirations in their

being able to undertake their job search. About 13% felt benefits in terms of the presentation of their CV and other preparation for work.

<b>Figure 14.6: Progress towards outcomes for worklessness projects</b>				
Progress in delivery (as proxied by forecast project expenditure incurred at time of interview):	55%			
	% Considering there was evidence of outcome change			
Outcome measure	Yes	No	Too early	No response
Reduction in registered unemployed (JSA)	58	13	29	0
Reduction in registered unemployed, < 6 mths (JSA)	29	17	38	17
Reduction in registered unemployed, >6 mths (JSA)	29	13	42	17
Reduction in workless households	21	17	42	21
Reduction in economic inactivity for men	46	8	29	17
Reduction in economic inactivity for women	42	8	29	21
Reduction in economic inactivity for 16-24 yr olds	38	17	25	21
Reduction in economic inactivity for BME groups	25	25	25	25
Increase in no. residents working towards NVQ II/III	13	33	29	25
Increase in no. residents in vocational educ/training	29	21	33	17
Greater business involvement in NDC programmes	38	33	21	8
More employment opportunities in NDC areas	50	38	8	4
Increased take-up of benefits	38	29	25	8
Improvement in occupational structure	33	33	29	4
<b>% of projects attributing above outcome change in outcomes to NDC projects</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: CEA data

### Overall assessment

- 14.12 Figure 14.7 brings together the VFM analysis presented earlier in this report to suggest where we might expect evidence of an NDC impact on outcomes. It thus combines judgements derived from the evidence on programme spend, outputs and additionality, with case study project based evidence on the stage of project roll-out and development and the views of project managers, others involved in project delivery and beneficiaries as to where they felt there was an emerging an outcome impact on the ground and the extent to which they believed that NDC had been responsible for it.
- 14.13 We have emphasised the limited “distance travelled” by projects in some themes at the point at which they were examined. Health and Housing & Physical Environment projects had only incurred one fifth and two fifths respectively of NDC related expenditure at the time of the evaluation, community development and community safety were more towards two thirds through, whilst education and worklessness were at best only about at the half way stage. There appeared from our case study work to be a high level of additionality associated with the NDC projects and 64% of all projects felt that that at least one of the prompted outcomes could be attributed to the NDC projects.
- 14.14 Per capita spend by NDCs across themes has varied significantly with the highest spend given its relative capital intensity being associated with housing and the

physical environment. In general, expenditure in worklessness and health projects remained relatively low on a per capita basis. There were significant volumes of net outputs generated thus far across all theme areas and particularly in the areas of community development and community safety.

**Figure 14.7: Evidence from VFM analysis to date**

Theme	Per capita spend across NDC (Constant 2003/4 prices over 2000-2004)	Outputs	Distance travelled in project development)- Expenditure incurred%	Evidence from case study projects on % outcomes attributable	Outcomes combined views from project managers and beneficiaries
Community development	400	Significant	62	59	Expect evidence of more individual involvement in community, particularly amongst women, young people and BME groups
Community Safety	300	Significant	64	85	Expect reductions in particular sorts of crime, improved relations with police, improved perceptions of comm. Safety, reduced fear of crime and increased comm. Involvement
Education	370	Average	54	50	Increased parental involvement in children's education and increased adult use of educational facilities.
Health	290	Low	26	43	Too early
Housing & Phys Env	600	Average	44	80	Some limited evidence of perception of improved public realm
Worklessness	320	Low	55	66	Reduction in registered unemployed and participation in training

Source: CEA

- 14.15 The far column of Figure 14.7 summarises where the evidence assembled thus far from the VFM analysis would point heavily to where we might expect tangible impacts on outcomes emerging and this helps to inform the evidence on the impact of the NDC programme on key outcomes that is the subject of the next chapter.

## Annexe A: Description of sample projects-2003/04

Ref	Project	Description
<b>WORKLESSNESS</b>		
5	Bristol: Bristol Advice Service	To set up an advice centre covering a range of welfare benefit, financial and general advice through an “open door service” and “outreach”
8	Doncaster: Job Brokerage Service	To generally assist all of those who wish to engage/re-engage in paid employment and to promote 3 specific initiatives: sponsored apprenticeships; training bursaries; and wage subsidies.
13	Hull: Fat Cats and Flabby Imps	To improve access to financial services and residential use , tackle poverty and debt through support of the local credit union (HERCU), devise and pilot financial literacy, and promote projects such as Time Banks, LETS schemes, and bulk purchasing.
16	Knowsley: Team North Huyton	To deliver a solid, supportive bridge between unemployment and employment initially focussed on unemployed young people.
20	Liverpool: JET Guidance/ Jobs Boost	To tackle the issues of unemployment and employment retention, including the development of personal disciplines (work ethic) to improve the chances of a successful transition from unemployment to settled employment.
31	Salford: Jobshops in the Community	To reduce unemployment and low pay by providing improved access for local residents to employment and skills development opportunities.
35	Southwark: Careers Outreach and Counselling Service	To increase social and economic inclusion by raising awareness of learning and employment opportunities through pro-active outreach and by identifying and eliminating the barriers that prevent residents from accessing employment and training
<b>HEALTH</b>		
2	Bradford: Family Support Project	To provide additional professional health and social care activities to a diverse group of people including: elderly; parents (especially teenagers); carers; and children. To provide direct help to families in crisis.
18	Leicester: Men’s Health Programme	To generally provide advice, guidance and information on men’s health with specific reference to coronary heart disease, smoking, obesity, mental health and cancer.
29	Plymouth: Improved Access to Local GP Surgery	To provide refurbished reception and waiting areas and a ground floor consulting room thereby providing space for an additional doctor
36	Sunderland: Warmer Homes Initiative	To reduce the level of fuel poverty and improve the energy efficiency of domestic properties situated within the target area utilising grant funding available from central and local government and British Gas
38	Walsall: Healthy Hearts Project	To specifically focus on the main risk factors for coronary heart disease: Physical inactivity; smoking; poor diet; and obesity.
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
1	Aston: Aston Family Learning Centre	To provide a Family Support Centre that will provide at the centre and by outreach a range of family support, education and health initiatives. Special focus on literacy, numeracy and IT skills aimed at low waged/unemployed.

Ref	Project	Description
<b>EDUCATION (continued)</b>		
6	Coventry: Expansion of Childcare	To assist local voluntary, statutory, community & private sector providers in increasing the number of childcare places to 127/1000 of the population. Specifically to promote home care child minding through training of locals.
9	Hackney: Smooth Moves	To help young secondary school children at risk of underachievement to refocus on school life, identify new personal goals and deal with their own challenging behaviour. Delivery in 2 phases through parent support group.
17	Lambeth: Youth Activity & Support Programme	To provide a cohesive and co-ordinated approach to offering a full range of activities and services to young people delivered in their free time and complementary to existing school, youth and social provision.
27	Nottingham: Nottingham Youth Inclusion Project	To engage the 50 most at risk young people who are excluded/ truanting from school by targeting, engaging and supporting them. Specifically to reduce their crime (30%), arrest rates (60%) and truancy/exclusion (34%).
33	Sheffield: Burngrieve Community Learning Campaign	To promote adult learning by identifying basic skills needs, provision of courses, setting up courses, signposting to further information/support. A key issue is support for those for whom English is an additional language.
34	Southampton: Supporting Effective Learning in Schools (ELSA's)	To help children with emotional behaviour and improve learning for all children in 3 primary schools through special provision by means of "emotional arts literacy and arts co-ordination"
39	Wolverhampton: Believe to Achieve	To enhance generally the self-esteem and confidence of primary school children especially through the provision of: creative opportunities; free play and play work; and mentoring and peer support.
<b>COMMUNITY SAFETY</b>		
14	Islington: Anti Social Behaviour Strategy	To develop (on a small scale) a resident led strategy for tackling anti-social behaviour with particular reference to: neighbourhood nuisance; joy riding; vandalism; drug dealing; and inadequate security on the estate.
21	Luton: Marsh Farm Reducing Burglary Initiative	To identify and upgrade the security of some 1600 vulnerable properties in 24 months and thus reduce the number of burglaries (25%) and fear of burglary thereby improving the quality of life for residents of the estate.
22	Manchester: High Volume Offenders (EMBRACE)	To reduce offending by persistent high volume offenders over 2 years. Specifically: overall crime 30%; robbery 20%; burglary 30%; vehicle crime 30%; offending by target group 60%.
24	Newcastle: Tradesafe	To provide discretionary grants (75%) to traders (SME & micro-business) in order that they may undertake security and improvements to reduce crime/fear of crime, enhance local economy appearance of the area
25	Newham: Intelligence Led Policing (Crime Tracking)	To develop a computer based system to integrate crime and disorder data to be analysed and thereby assist in the identification of crime patterns and "hot spots", and inform strategies designed to reduce crime/fear of crime.
30	Rochdale: Additional Police Patrols- (Operation Pioneer)	To deliver intelligence-led high profile police operations to increase presence at "hot spots" thereby addressing debilitating effects of crime, restoring confidence, giving time for development of long term initiatives.

Ref	Project	Description
<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>		
3	Brent: Walking Talkers	To reduce barriers to involvement, provide information about NDC, update the community on progress, gather feedback, visit vulnerable persons, and facilitate the involvement of local people in the regeneration programme
4	Brighton: Phoenix Community Publishing and Design	To socially integrate the residents through their own production of a bi-monthly magazine. To enhance self confidence and gain valuable skills in journalism, publishing and design.
7	Derby: Community Refugee and Asylum Seekers Project	To support refugees and asylum seekers in engaging with NDC as part of the Community Empowerment Project by providing information and signposting and raising awareness of means to integrate into the area.
9	Hackney: Peer Education Project	To give local refugee communities skills for self help and self advocacy principally by using peer group education; to create and foster mutual support networks; get feedback on unmet need; provide information.
26	Norwich: West Norwich Community Transport Project	To address the problem of mobility of individuals and organisations within the NELM area by supplying 3 vehicles and drivers which provide a personalised service which is affordable and easily accessible
32	Sandwell: Yemeni Community Association	To respond to the wishes and needs of the Yemeni Community and other families in the Sandwell area by providing cultural orientation, educational development and skills training through accessible community services.
37	Tower Hamlets: Community Project Assistants	To provide 3 local residents with 2 years of paid training and work experience in the delivery of neighbourhood regeneration. Placements with local voluntary and community sector groups help local delivery capacity.
<b>HOUSING &amp; PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</b>		
12	Hartlepool: Hartlepool Tenancy Support Service	To provide an advice and practical support service to both tenants and landlords within the private sector (including a voluntary landlord accreditation scheme) in order to improve housing conditions.
15	Kings Norton: Kings Norton Environmental Task Force Phase 3	To develop skills and projects to develop into a Community Business working in Partnership with the Council to complement existing services: e.g. clear litter; clean graffiti and undertake environmental improvements.
19	Lambeth: Environmental Infrastructure and Area Lighting Programme	To undertake lighting works, pavement upgrades, and some upgrading to carriageways all to reduce crime and the fear of crime and improve the environment.
23	Middlesbrough: Tenant Management Scheme	To tackle nuisance, harassment, and anti-social behaviour, among private tenants by providing a tenant reference scheme for private landlords and, thereafter, providing tenancy support for landlords and tenants.
28	Oldham: Stock Transfer (to "Villages Housing")	To transfer all council stock and land and, in the process, create a confident and united community, to remove barriers to work, tackle crime and the fear of crime, create a quality environment, and promote health/well being



## Annexe B: Description of sample projects-2004/05

Ref	Project Name	NDC/Local Authority Area	Description (Problems, Aims/Targets)
<b>WORKLESSNESS</b>			
042	Job Brokerage	Bradford Trident/Bradford MDC	Levels of unemployment (9.75)and economic activity (45%) are problem. Links residents in the NDC area with jobs in TTWA. Aims to provide information, improve labour supply; stimulate demand; bring service providers into area.
052	Derwent Community Build ILM	Derby/Derby	High unemployment (135); lack of qualifications (47%). Takes long term unemployed and places them in the construction industry under" Egan" principles. .
063	Business Development	Preston Road NDC/Kingston upon Hull	Provides advice, support and financial assistance to residents wishing to start their own business.
066	South Islington Advice Project	EC1 New Deal for Communities/London Borough of Islington	Provides free welfare rights service at 5 outreach venues by means of face to face appointments, telephone, home visits and representation at tribunals. Aims to tackle poverty by helping people to maximise incomes; particular focus on relationships between poverty and ill health.
076	OPPCOM – Employment & Enterprise Agency	New Cross Gate/Lewisham	High unemployment; low skills, self employment, and no local support for job seekers or new business start ups. OPPCOM provides: employment support; employability training; business support; and a social enterprise service. (Business support works with Town Centre Manager to provide holistic support).
077	Health ILM	Kensington/Liverpool	Area of low skills, qualifications, aspirations high unemployment associated with unhealthy life styles. ILM project providing training in community based health care targeted at disadvantaged residents: unemployed, BME, disabled.
085	Elite	West Ham and Plaistow/Newham	Aims to get local residents into employment, and create permanent jobs through self employment and Residents Services Organisations. Provides an integrated employment and advice service to those most disadvantaged in the labour market: socially excluded long term unemployed.
087	Job Centre Plus outreach activity	Norwich/HELM//Norwich	High unemployment, low incomes, and evidence of hard to reach groups not accessing mainstream Job Centre employment or benefits advice. Provision of advice on outreach basis to local job seekers and benefit recipients.
090	Independent Business Association	Radford & Hyson Green (Nottingham)/ Nottingham City Council	Growth in crime and anti-social behaviour; lack of engagement from business support agencies; lack of local support for local businesses. Aims to create a vibrant and secure business environment.
093	Pathways to the Future	Devonport Regeneration Company (Plymouth)/ Plymouth	Low take up of existing training and support: hedged around with eligibility criteria; low aspirations; unwillingness to use city wide provision; issues re confidence and trust. Provides 6 pilot courses offering tailored provision and signposting to further opportunities.
096	M.A.G.I.C.	Heart of Heywood NDC/Rochdale MBC	A "one stop shop" offering business advice and training to SMEs and local residents. The project entails refurbishment of non-income generating units to provide a package of facilities to support job creation through the development of enterprise and employment opportunities.

099	Maximising Household Incomes	Greets Green/Sandwell	A CAB outreach services which focuses on take up of benefits and provision of information and advice (including welfare rights, housing, tax etc.) particularly for BME groups and encourages access to mainstream services.
102	Jobnet	Burngreave NDC/Sheffield	Provides a job a quality job search facility in an area of high unemployment, low income, low educational attainment, with a large proportion of disaffected young people. Provides advice, guidance and training all with a view to reducing levels of unemployment.
106	Support into Employment	The Aylesbury/London Borough of Southwark	Main aim is to increase educational attainment and secure economic and social inclusion in an are with low skills base and high unemployment. Provides bursaries to support residents into employment and helps with cost of training and career development.
110	Working Links – Ocean Employment and Careers Centre	Ocean/Tower Hamlets	In an area of high unemployment and low economic activity Working Links is a partnership providing job search, training and careers advice with the objective of placing people in good quality sustainable employment via the public, private and voluntary sectors.
114	EnviLM	Walsall/Walsall	In an area of high unemployment, and targets a “difficult to help” group (!8-24yrs) many of whom have literacy and behavioural problems. Uses team working on environmental regeneration projects to instil work ethic plus training on job search to prepare clients for employment.
122	Ways 2 Work (Doncaster) Limited	Doncaster Central/Doncaster MDC	In an area of high unemployment, low incomes, low educational attainment and limited employment growth by local companies, this project provides an employment brokerage service for those residents who wish to engage/re-engage in paid employment. In addition the project offers sponsored apprenticeships for young people, a training bursary, and a wage subsidy (up to 50% for one year) to employers.
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
045	Study Centre at Kilburn Park School	South Kilburn/LB Brent	In an area of low attainment and disaffection and deteriorating behaviour the project provides additional teaching to support and extend school studies, course work and home work in an after school study centre at a junior school.
047	The Bridge Community Education Centre	eb4U/Brighton and Hove	In an area where there is a low level of educational and skills attainment and traditional Further Education Colleges are perceived as remote, the aim is to improve community education for adults and children through the provision of a facility which provides a programme of leisure and interest based courses in an “informal” atmosphere.
051	Ocean Mathematics Project	Ocean NDC/Tower Hamlets	This inner city area is characterised by social disadvantage, educational underachievement, and limited ability to see the relevance of education to every day life. In order to raise levels of attainment Ocean Maths aims to develop strong school-home ties by regular involvement of parents in their children’s school work
057	Primary School Improvement Programme	Shoreditch/Hackney	A holistic project that seeks to raise levels of attainment through 4 elements: out of hours learning (includes breakfast club and emphasis on punctuality); work related learning; reading and maths recovery; parental partnerships (encourages support of families for children’s education).
059	Learning Bridge	Seven Sisters New Deal for	Project addresses a wide range of identified language and basic skills needs ranging from

		Communities/London Borough of Haringey	everyday language use to accredited courses. Programme incorporates the use of ICT, careers advice, citizenship, non-vocational tasters, crèche access and educational visits.
062	School Sports Co-ordinators	New Deal for Communities – West Central Hartlepool/Hartlepool BCI	. The principal aim is to increase the opportunities for primary and secondary pupils to participate in sporting activities thereby: widening horizons, providing an added incentive to attend, improving confidence & self esteem, reducing disaffection and improving health outcomes.
064	CHILD DYNAMIX	Preston Road Neighbourhood Development/Kingston Upon Hull City Council	Aims to provide holistic support to families with young children through good quality affordable child care and early learning. Includes intervention to improve speech, language and literacy skills and support of local play activities all with a view to significant long term positive outcomes for children
068	Community Learn'g Centre, Cadbury Coll.	Kings Norton/Birmingham	In an area characterised by low basic skills, low self esteem, high unemployment, lack of qualifications and disaffection towards education the project is to build a learning centre which will provide courses and childcare for residents in the NDC and the wider community.
069	Community Learning Champions	North Huyton New Deal New Future/Knowsley MBC	2 “Community Learning Champions” are funded to raise educational attainment by: encouraging residents to engage in and influence educational provision; supporting joint working between schools and with other agencies; developing new and innovative ideas. Within the “extended schools philosophy they: develop projects, create partnerships; facilitate joint working.
078	PROSPECTS 2000	Kensington/Liverpool	The project provides 450 residential places for 5-17 year olds in Colomendy (an environmental education centre in North Wales). From deprived backgrounds, some have social, behavioural or other problems; and as well as widening horizons the initiative provides respite for families
079	Vocational Curriculum Development	Luton Marsh Farm/ Luton Borough Council -	The aim is to develop and deliver a range of vocational courses that will enhance the learning experience of pupils de-motivated by an academic approach and lead to NVQs closely linked to specific sectors of the local labour market.
088	Norwich Excellence Centre	NELM/Norwich//Norwich	In an area of multiple educational problems, capital funding was provided for a learning support centre. The aim is to provide an inclusive environment respected by all which enables disadvantaged students to access teaching and learning.
101	IT Community School and Subject Support	Burngreave NDC/Sheffield	The project originated with and is focussed on the Somali community but is open to all. Somali children have low educational attainment, and have social problems (involvement in street crime). The aim is to enhance attainment and reduce gaps compared with other socio/economic groups.
109	Ocean Mathematics Project	Ocean NDC/Tower Hamlets	An area characterised by social disadvantage, educational under-achievement, with large numbers of adults who have become disaffected and disenfranchised from mainstream education by their own experiences or cultures. The project seeks to improve maths attainment at Key Stages 2 and 3 by building and sustaining parental involvement in their children's school work, and through wider community engagement work by schools.

115	Learning mentor Project	LB of Hammersmith & Fulham	To provide support for children (and their families) in accessing the national curriculum due to special educational needs or social and economic circumstances so that they have the same access to educational and life enhancing achievements as any other child in the country.
<b>HEALTH</b>			
061	Complementary Therapies	Hartlepool/Hartlepool Borough Council	To reduce the number suffering from anxiety, nerves and stress the project employs a full time co-ordinator to provide advice and free CT and referrals to appropriate therapists regardless of income to allow people to take more control of their health and promote feelings of well being.
067	Family Wellbeing Project	Kings Norton NDC – Lynn Inglis	In response to local need and long waiting times, Community Psychologist provides clinic services to parents and children, support to health and other professionals, and carries out action research to develop understanding of emotional, motivational, service barriers to healthy living.
071	CHOW	Clapton Park Project/Lambeth	Community Health Outreach Worker co-ordinates joint working of residents, community/voluntary sector and mainstream providers in delivery of sustainable health and social care programme. Including development of health strategies and policies.
080	Maple Lodge respite Stabilisation Project	Luton Marsh Farm /Luton Borough Council	Offers non-judgemental support and short stay respite (not detox/rehab) with follow up outreach for drug and alcohol users seeking support/space to incrementally change life style. Seeks to break cycle of behaviour through negotiated and agreed personal plan.
083	Heart Beat	Newcastle/Newcastle City Council	Project aims to deliver, and improve take up of, a culturally sensitive cardio-rehabilitation service (heart disease, blood pressure, diabetes) for BME group (esp. SE Asians) who are susceptible and “hard to reach”; and then roll out good practice into the delivery of mainstream services.
086	Community Food Enterprise (Food Access)	West Ham & Plaistow/Newham	Provide access to affordable fresh fruit and vegetables and promote healthy eating through e.g. food co-ops, mobile shop, school breakfast clubs, home delivery for elderly/house bound, lunch clubs, fruit tuck shops, cook and eat sessions, etc, etc.
098	Local Pharmaceutical Services Pilot	Charlestown and Lower Kersal Partnership/Salford	Aims to encourage awareness of health issues and increase self-responsibility for lifestyle management“ amongst at risk” patients. Provide seamless pathway for patient care, improve access to pharmaceutical care, reduce medicine related problems, decrease waste.
105	Healthy Living Network –	The Aylesbury/London Borough of Southwark	Community Recreation Worker co-ordinates and delivers activities designed to address social isolation, social cohesion, and poverty through improvements in health fitness and activity levels of residents, improving facilities and increasing awareness of opportunities in the surrounding area.
111	Community Food & Nutrition	All Saints & Blakenhall Community Development/Wolverhampton	A Community based food and health project to prevent the onset of diet related diseases (coronaries, stroke, diabetes, obesity) by changing attitudes and behaviour.
<b>CRIME/SAFETY</b>			
040	Enhanced Drugs Policing Project-	Aston Pride/Birmingham	In an area where drug taking is a pernicious influence the aim is to reduce crime, fear of crime and increase referrals for treatment. ‘Operation Trap’ funds 2 police officers to target drug dealers (heroin, cannabis, crack cocaine) in “hot spots” and support related enforcement operations.
043	Youth Inclusion	Bradford Trident/Bradford	In an area where youth crime and disaffection are an issue, the project targets 50 young people

	Programme	MDC	(13-16) at risk of becoming offenders (e.g. truants, excludes, persistent nuisances) and offers an opportunity to make appropriate lifestyle changes through an individual development plan .
044	Estate Security Warden Service	South Kilburn/LB Brent	A security warden service patrols the NDC area between 3pm and 3am dealing with anti-social behaviour, crime, nuisance and environmental issues. A confidential hot line, linked by radio to the wardens, allows residents to report concerns and receive a quick response.
054	Discus Project	Beacons Partnership (East Manchester)/ Manchester	Provides support for 50 “at risk” young people (13-16) and their families by providing educational, sporting and social activities and encouraging participation in activities which have a positive impact on the wider community
058	Community Policing Team	North Fulham/LB of Hammersmith Fulham	As part of a 5 year programme to reduce crime by using intelligence led policing to solve local problems and gain trust and respect, the CPT (5 officers) work a shift rota to give a visible demonstration of a dedicated police presence.
072	Neighbourhood Wardens	Clapham Park Project/Lambeth, London	The area suffers from: fear of crime, drug use/dealing, prostitution, abandoned vehicles, fly tipping, robbery, burglary, and poor performing service providers. The wardens (12 FTE) patrol the area to be “the eyes and ears of the community” linking residents to other services, and reporting incidents
074	Safer Homes	Braunstone Community Association/Leicester City	Aims to improve home security by the provision of advice and fitting of good quality security products to all residential properties thereby reducing crime and the fear of crime esp. burglary and repeat victimisation.
091	Smartwear	Fitton Hill and Hathershaw Partnership/Oldham	In an area characterised by fear of crime, particularly burglary, the project involves hardening every residential property through having all valuables/property security marked using “Smartwater Instant”. Identified the most vulnerable residents and referred them for crime reduction survey.
097	Burglary Reduction Initiative	Lower Kersal and Charlestown (Salford)/Salford	Domestic burglary, fear of crime, repeat victimisation are all persistent problems; and the objective is their reduction through target hardening.
103	Neighbourhood Wardens	Thornhill, Southampton/Southampton City	A team of 4 Neighbourhood Wardens provides a responsive service (e.g. street presence, CCTV, one/one support, graffiti removal) all aimed at improving physical safety and cleanliness and keeping the area safe and well maintained. An important element is showing people that they care.
107	Hendon Community Policing Team	Sunderland Back on the Map New Deal for Communities/Sutherland	In an area of high incidence of crime and fear of crime, standard policing is enhanced by the provision of a dedicated team with a base in the community. Provide e.g. foot patrols esp. in crime and disorder “hot spots”, first point of contact, community liaison work.
113	Early Impact on Crime	Walsall's New Deal for Communities/Walsall	Aim is to strengthen the police front line by enhancing resources available to deal with crime and disorder and enhance community safety.

<b>HOUSING AND THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</b>			
048	The Dings Park	Bristol, Community at Heart/Bristol	The project addresses the lack of recreational facilities by the regeneration of Dings Park a strip of derelict land in a residential area community isolated within an industrial area. 3 age related spaces include: landscaping, provision of railings, gates, lighting, traffic calming, and facilities.
050	Masterplanning-2	Coventry NDC/ Coventry City Council	Professional fees for consultants to prepare a regeneration master plan to guide future public and private sector investment in an area characterised by decay and dereliction of housing stock, poor environment, multiple deprivation, low educational attainment and high incidence of crime etc.
073	Braunstone 6 Streets	Braunstone, Leicester/Leicester City	At the behest of, and with significant community involvement throughout, the project involved the renovation of 200 properties in a run down area thereby providing jobs and training places predominantly for local residents who were involved in design and development process.
081	Central Whinney Banks	West Middlesbrough/Middlesbrough	In area characterised by abandonment and rising crime levels, the physical regeneration of 1930s local authority housing estate. Involved the relocation of remaining residents, clearance, and replacement with 450 units of mixed tenure new build and community facilities.
084	Peer Education Homelessness	Newcastle/Newcastle City Council	A number of young people formally classified as homeless find themselves rehoused in multi-storey blocks. Independent Living Newcastle support a group (16-25) with experience of homelessness to develop and deliver a programme of peer education to 13-19 year olds.
094	Cumberland Block Stonework	Devonport Regeneration Company (Plymouth)/Plymouth	A proposal for 24 affordable homes involves the demolition of an unused historic building on a gateway site. The project meets the cost of cleaning and using the stone to reconstruct the frontage at the housing site and storing portico for future use
095	Intensive Housing Management	New Heart for Heywood NDC/Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council	Project provides intensive housing management services to improve quality of life by tackling root problems (crime, nuisance, poor environment etc) through: additional caretaking, mobile security patrol, tenancy enforcement officer, and community management workers.
104	Tidy Team	Thornhill, Southampton/ Southampton City	Thornhill Tidy provides a highly visible, multi-skilled 9 person team from a base in the area dedicated to enhancing cleansing and grounds maintenance through e.g. sweeping hot spots, grass cutting, removing fly tipping, liaising with other services. Encourages community ownership.
112	Blakenhall Gardens Redevelopment	ABCD WOLVERHAMPTON/ Wolverhampton	Preparation of a development brief as the first stage in the replacement of a 1960s high rise estate stigmatised by structural flaws, crime and anti-social behaviour with landmark development which will give a new focus to the whole area.
<b>COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING</b>			
041	Youth Involvement Project	Aston Pride NDC/Birmingham	The project sets out to identify core problems affecting young people and what is required to tackle them. 2 staff help to produce a delivery framework and implement an outreach programme involving Youth and Partnership Forums and a Small Grants Programme
046	The Crew Club	eb4U/Brighton and Hove	Resident led project providing a wide range of services (social, educational, training and entrepreneurial) for young people (12-25) from disadvantaged backgrounds with problems such as: education, poverty, drug culture, teenage parents, skills deficiencies, emotional problems.

049	Race Equality Enabling Project	Bristol/Bristol	Project sets out to tackle racism by: raising awareness and increasing commitment to promote notions of equality and fairness; supporting BME individuals and groups to access services and grants; and to working alongside other NDC theme groups to engage the BME community.
053	Derwent Empowerment Project	Derby Derwent NDC/ Derby City Council	Provides practical support, encouragement and mentoring to residents so that they can build confidence and self esteem, increase knowledge and skills and increase access and opportunities for involvement in the Derwent Community Team.
055	Eastserve (Phase 2)	Beacons Partnership (East Manchester)/Manchester City Council	Enables 24hr electronic access for 3,500 residents via the internet from homes and community centres to community focussed public, voluntary and commercial services. It provides ICT equipment, training, connectivity, and participation on the Eastserve.com website.
056	Housing Community Chest	Shoreditch/Hackney	The project addresses environmental issues and the poor quality housing stock on estates through increased community involvement by allocating small grants to recognised groups and enabling them to become proactive in local regeneration and environmental improvement.
060	Oder and Bolder – Age Well	The Bridge – Seven Sisters NDC/Haringey	Involves and supports older residents(10% of NDC population) through: oder and bolder forum; agewell activities (encourages networking and participation); young at heart (newsletter). They drive the initiative which provides an avenue for concerns to be heard and action taken.
065	Community Chest	EC1 New Deal/London Borough Islington	In an area with low levels of volunteering, little in the way of access to funds and few opportunities for self help, Community Chest is a fund which provides funding up to £4k for small projects or items of equipment for community and voluntary organisations.
070	Small Change Big Difference	North Huyton New Deal New Future/Knowsley MBC	A grant (<£2k) scheme managed by local residents to provide funding for small groups working at the neighbourhood level to deliver projects which will deliver positive change. A key mechanism for confidence building, involvement and going on to raise further funds.
075	Community Development Plan Years 2-3	New Cross Gate NDC - Lewisham / Lewisham	Extension of Phase 1 of the Plan: key streams of activity are communications and public relations, consultation framework, outreach, training and development, community chest, small group support, barriers to participation. Key aim is community involvement in all of these.
082	St Cuthbert's Community Facility	West Middlesbrough Neighbourhood Trust/ Middlebrough Council	A community centre to facilitate youth and community activities within a safe environment. The Aim is early intervention so that young people (5-16) do not become involved in petty crime, drugs and anti-social behaviour thereby reducing crime and fear of crime..
089	Kiran Community Media Project	Radford & Hyson Green/Nottingham City Council	A community based media/broadcasting project broadcasting in community languages (Urdu, Punjabi) news, discussions phone ins etc. Provides arrange of volunteer paid jobs. Aims to raise community awareness of health, learning, recreational, employment etc opportunities.
092	/Sports Activities Fund	Hathershaw and Fitton Hill/Oldham	Community Sport Development Officer to deliver a programme of community based sport development through improved facilities. Support groups and clubs, engage local people as volunteers, all to encourage participation in increased physical activity.
100	Sandwell Women's Agency	Greets Green/Sandwell	Aims to provide a place of welcome and opportunity for women and children where they can gain confidential support (focus on domestic violence). Provides advice, counselling, crèche facilities and training , learning and social events.

108	Community Link Team	Sunderland Back on the Map NDC/City of Sunderland	Project addresses disempowerment, racism, lack of knowledge of how government and service providers work. Uses a community development framework to facilitate participation including meeting support, outreach and support; also training for work with voluntary organisations.
123	Community Impact Fund	Doncaster Central/Doncaster MDC	Establishment and management of a community chest to allow local community groups to access up to £10,000 to help develop their capacity to deliver services and run activities for/in the target communities. The scheme is managed by a grants officer based at the local Council for Voluntary Services who provides support to a Residents Panel which makes all decisions on the award of grants.