

<b>Kent Agreement Two – 35 National Indicators</b>	<b>Short term impact (6 months)</b>	<b>Medium-term impact (18 months)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
NI 163: Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 2 or higher			Reduction in employment and cash flow may lead to reduction in work based/ sponsored learning
NI 171: New business registration rate			In the short term, due to the lack of available credit will have a direct impact on the ability of new businesses to be established. In the medium term the availability of credit will ease. However a recession is currently underway and consumer demand, which is a key driver for new business formation, is likely to decline.
NI 152: Working age people on out of work benefits			This is likely to increase, particularly for those with basic skills (8% increase in Q1 has been recorded)
NI 188: Planning to adapt to climate change			Adapting to CC will need resources and with the economic crisis this may not be seen to be a priority
NI 161: Learners achieving a Level 1 qualification in literacy			Potential reluctance of employers to engage in train to gain for example reducing attainment on this indicator
NI 162: Learners achieving an Entry level 3 qualification in numeracy			Potential reluctance of employers to engage in train to gain for example reducing attainment on this indicator
NI 117: 16-18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training			Likely reduction in employment

(NEET)			and employer linked training opportunities. May however see increase in those staying within education.
NI 120: All-age all cause mortality rate			Possible impact from increased fuel costs. Possible increased suicide are due to increased stress/home loss/job loss/increased debt/family breakdown Possible increase smoking rate due to stress - equally possible reduction due to cost
NI 55: Obesity among primary school age children in reception			Possible increase due to increased food prices and less disposable income for activities Also possible increase in home growing food
NI 39: Rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol related harm			likely increase also due to time of year – christmas drinking etc and due to aggressive advertising and lowering prices in the midst of the credit crunch
NI40 Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment			Likely to increase in the medium term with higher levels of unemployment.
NI 125: Achieving independence for older people through rehabilitation/intermediate care			No change unless cuts in services
NI 51: Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHs) services			No change unless cuts in services

NI 189: Flood and coastal erosion risk management			Less short term pressure for development in areas of flood risk.
NI 186: Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area			Less travel and less disposable income, could lead to a reduction in CO2 emissions– however a diversion of resources (in private and public sectors) to tackle economic issues over environmental ones
NI 191: Residual household waste per household			Less disposable income, will lead to less consumption and therefore purchasing of packaged goods.
NI 197: Improved local biodiversity – proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented			Implementation is in part reliant upon additional funding from LPAs and to a degree financial resources of landowners (including LPAs). Consequently any limitation on financial resources may restrict the proportion of sites that can be brought into positive management.
NI 195: Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti)			Whilst in the short term there may be a reduction due to less activity in the night economy of the urban areas, it likely to lead to increase in flytipping and other unauthorised waste disposal due to high cost.
NI 15: Serious violent crime rate			Violence in the NTE is likely to fall because of fewer patrons in licensed premises. However,

			domestic violence may increase as people take advantage of cheap alcohol in supermarkets and drink more at home. A rise in unemployment is likely to fuel domestic abuse. In Tunbridge Wells, therefore, offences may move from the town centre to residential areas.
NI 21: Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local Council and police			Likely to increase as worklessness increases. Possible impact on community cohesion There is likely to be decrease in town centre ASB but an increase in neighbour disputes
NI 111: First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17			Will increase, with possible rise on shoplifting. Kent Police do not see young people as particularly vulnerable to the effects of the economic downturn
NI 32: Repeat incidents of domestic abuse			Unemployment and reduction in disposable income could increase levels of repeat domestic abuse. Service demand will therefore increase accordingly Kent Police predict the most significant rises will be in Medway, Thanet and Swale.
NI 3: Civic participation in the local area			The focus of local communities will be on employment, housing and cost of living,

			<p>which will lead to a reduction in discretionary activities.</p> <p>The role of the Council in terms of providing services will become more prominent</p>
NI 6: Participation in regular volunteering			<p>-Voluntary and community organisations are likely to suffer from reduced funds available to them, in particular from sponsorship by businesses, which will impact on their ability to deliver, and thus on volunteering.</p> <p>From Volunteering England: They are currently doing some research on this but findings will not be available until next month at the earliest. (info from VAWK)</p>
NI 11: Engagement in the arts			Reduction in disposable income will lead to a reduction in leisure/ cultural activities
NI 8: Adult participation in sport and active recreation			Reduction in disposable income will lead to a reduction in leisure/ cultural activities
NI 110: Young people's participation in positive activities			Reduction in disposable income will lead to a reduction in leisure/ cultural activities
NI 198: Children travelling to school – mode of travel usually used			Due to cost of living, a reduction in car use may lead to increase in use of other modes of transport.
NI 175: Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and			Due to cost of living, a

cycling			reduction in car use may lead to increase in use of other modes of transport.
NI 47: People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents			Less cars on the roads, could lead to reduction in road accidents
NI 159: Supply of ready to develop housing sites			Evidence of new housing starts being cancelled is already evident In the medium terms lower numbers of planning applications indicate that this is likely to continue into the medium term,
NI 187: Tackling fuel poverty- % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating			As employment falls and the levels of benefits support increase especially among those who are most vulnerable.
NI 154: Net additional homes provided			Reduction is expected in net additional homes being provided given the lack of credit in the system
NI 155: Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)			Reduction is expected in net additional homes being provided will have an impact on the number of affordable homes being delivered
NI 141: Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living			Fewer homes available

Key

Green – Positive Impact

Amber – Some Impact

Red – Negative Impact

