
Report To:	Policy and Resources Committee	Date:	21/09/10
Report By:	Chief Executive	Report No:	POL/21/10/PW/LF
Contact Officer:	Lynsey Frizell	Contact No:	Ext 2744
Subject:	Inverclyde Single Outcome Agreement Annual Report 2009/10		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide Committee with the draft version of the Inverclyde Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) Annual Report 2009/10.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The SOA Annual Report for 2009/10 sets out what progress has been made in regard to the delivery of the National and Local Outcomes in the Inverclyde SOA 2009-2011.
- 2.2 This is the second Annual Report, the first was produced in 2008/09 and provided details of progress made in implementing the Inverclyde SOA 2008/09.
- 2.3 The Scottish Government issued guidance on the format of SOA Annual Reports in 2008/09 and they have advised that this guidance has not been changed for 2009/10. Inverclyde SOA Annual Report for 2009/10 has adhered to the guidance.
- 2.4 The Annual Report for 2009/10 has been produced in collaboration with all partners. Each Lead Officer has provided content for the report on progress that has been made in delivering the Local Outcome they are responsible for. In addition, the SOA Programme Board have approved the Annual Report and their comments and feedback have been incorporated.
- 2.5 The format of the Annual Report has been refined this year and contains a review of each of the eight Local Outcomes. This revised format helps to clearly demonstrate the tangible results that have been achieved. There are examples in the Annual Report of projects and actions that would not have been implemented without the SOA.
- 2.6 Appendix 1 contains a copy of the Annual Report 2009/10.
- 2.7 The Annual Report for 2009/10 has been submitted to Inverclyde Alliance Board for approval and will be forwarded to the Scottish Government on the 30th of September in order to meet their deadline.

3.0 RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 **It is recommended that the Committee:**
Note the progress that has been made in the Single Outcome Agreement Annual Report 2009/10.

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 As with the first Annual Report produced in 2008/09, this second Annual report for 2009/10 continues the trend of reviewing progress that has been made against the 15 National Outcomes and the 8 Local Outcomes that were identified in Inverclyde's SOA 2009-2011. The report also highlights the additional activities and projects that strong partnership working has facilitated in the last year.
- 4.2 The Scottish Government have requested that evidence of the following is provided in Annual Reports for 2009/10.
- Effective engagement with citizens
 - The targeting of activity in light of local circumstances
 - The contribution made to the Government Purpose, National Outcomes and joint national priorities.
 - How partnership working at the local level is becoming more effective
 - The impact upon resource deployment.
- 4.3 All of the above are well evidenced in Inverclyde's Annual Report for 2009/10.
- 4.4 The Annual Report for 2009/10 has been produced in collaboration with all partners. Each Lead Officer has provided content for the report on progress that has been made in delivering the Local Outcome they are responsible for. In addition, the SOA Programme Board have approved the Annual Report and their comments and feedback have been incorporated.
- 4.5 The Annual Report contains the following content:
- Foreword
 - Executive Summary
 - Outcome Reviews
 - Fairer Scotland Fund
 - Performance Indicators
 - Contact Details
- 4.6 The executive summary contains a strategic context that highlights the national and local challenges that have been encountered in delivering the eight Local Outcomes. For example, the economic downturn and public sector reform. This makes the progress that has been made in delivering the SOA even more significant.
- 4.7 The format of the Annual Report has been refined this year and contains a review of each of the eight Local Outcomes. Each review provides details of key achievements made in 2009/10, projects and actions that will be delivered in 2010/11, performance indicators and a case study. This revised format helps to clearly demonstrate the tangible results that have been achieved. There are examples in the Annual Report of projects and actions that would not have been implemented without the SOA.
- 4.8 A section on Fairer Scotland Funding (FSF) has been included in the Annual Report this year. It provides examples of the projects and services that were awarded FSF and reviews the most up to date data in terms of employability, alcohol and drugs, health inequalities and community engagement. This provides a context within which to examine what has been achieved by the FSF allocated in 2008/09 for a two year period.
- 4.9 Appendix 1 contains a copy of the Annual Report 2009/10.
- 4.10 The Annual Report for 2009/10 has been submitted to Inverclyde Alliance Board for approval and will be forwarded to the Scottish Government on the 30th of September in order to meet their deadline.

5.0 IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Finance

There are no known financial implications.

5.2 Human Resources

There are no known HR implications.

5.3 Legal

There are no known legal implications.

5.4 Equality / Diversity

There are no known equality/diversity implications.

6.0 CONSULTATION

- 6.1 All SOA Lead Officers and the Programme Board have been consulted on the development of the Annual Report for 2009/10.

7.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 7.1 Inverclyde Single Outcome Agreement 'Tackling Poverty, Sustaining Growth, 2009 – 2011'.

Appendix 1



Inverclyde Alliance Single Outcome Agreement Annual Report

‘Tackling Poverty, Sustaining Growth’

2009 – 2010

Arabic

هذه الوثيقة متاحة أيضا بلغات أخرى والأحرف الطباعية الكبيرة وبطريقة سمعية عند الطلب.

Cantonese

本文件也可應要求，製作成其他語文或特大字體版本，也可製作成錄音帶。

Gaelic

Tha an sgrìobhainn seo cuideachd ri fhaotainn ann an cànanan eile, clò nas motha agus air teip ma tha sibh ga iarraidh.

Hindi

अनुरोध पर यह दस्तावेज़ अन्य भाषाओं में, बड़े अक्षरों की छपाई और सुनने वाले माध्यम पर भी उपलब्ध है

Mandarin

本文件也可应要求，制作成其它语文或特大字体版本，也可制作成录音带。

Polish

Dokument ten jest na życzenie udostępniany także w innych wersjach językowych, w dużym druku lub w formie audio.

Punjabi

ਇਹ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ, ਵੱਡੇ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਆਡੀਓ ਟੇਪ 'ਤੇ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਹੋਇਆ ਵੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੇ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

Urdu

درخواست پر یہ دستاویز دیگر زبانوں میں، بڑے حروف کی چھپائی اور سننے والے ذرائع پر بھی میسر ہے۔



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1. Foreword

Councillor Stephen McCabe, Leader of Inverclyde Council and Chair of Inverclyde Alliance:

I am delighted to be given the opportunity to introduce this second Annual Report and the first relating to the Inverclyde Alliance 2009-11 Single Outcome Agreement (SOA), 'Tackling Poverty, Sustaining Growth'.

2009/10 has seen an increase in effective engagement with communities across Inverclyde and a number of events have been held that have provided a better understanding of the needs of local people and how partners are working together to deliver sustainable change.

As with the first Annual Report, this report continues the trend of reviewing our progress against the 15 National Outcomes and the 8 Local Outcomes that were identified in our 2009-11 SOA. It also highlights the additional activities and projects that strong partnership working has facilitated in the last year.

Key achievements this year include:

Inverclyde's No Knives, Better Lives campaign was successfully launched to engage young people on the issue of knife crime and to raise awareness of the dangers and consequences of carrying knives. Support has been provided to both victims and perpetrators of knife crime and there has been a reduction in violent crime levels.

Inverclyde's Alcohol Drug Partnership was established. A new Wellpark Centre in Greenock built to provide a joint location for the Health Board and the Council's alcohol support teams. A range of actions were devised to educate young people about the dangers of alcohol misuse, to reduce unlawful consumption of alcohol and to influence the local licensing board to restrict the supply of alcohol.

We launched the Inverclyde Construction Plus Scheme to secure employment and training opportunities for local people on a range of large scale construction projects. Developers involved in Inverclyde Council's Schools Renewal Programme and physical investments by River Clyde Homes and Riverside Inverclyde have provided a range of apprenticeships, general building posts plus a variety of training and work experience places.

At the same time, Inverclyde was congratulated for the success of its Future Jobs Fund Scheme securing 6 month contracts for unemployed people aged between 18 and 24 who have been unemployed for more than 6 months. These opportunities have provided essential work experience to young people across a range of sectors.

A number of developments by Riverside Inverclyde and its partners has resulted in the provision of quality business and commercial space which meets the needs of new and expanding companies locally.

Smaller class sizes have been established in Inverclyde schools with the employment of additional teaching staff and the provision of breakfast clubs for pupils has been extended to five days a week in primary schools with the highest free school meal entitlement.

Green charters have been developed for schools across Inverclyde and 9 schools are now "Green Flag" Eco schools. These are schools that have been recognised as making environmental awareness and action an intrinsic part of the life and ethos of the school for pupils, staff and the wider community.

It is evident from our key achievements in 2009/10 that there are many examples of projects and initiatives that have taken place as a direct result of the SOA. This serves to demonstrate the value of the SOA and show that by working in partnership to tackle important issues we can make a positive difference to improving the lives of people who stay in Inverclyde.

However, there is no shortage of issues to tackle within Inverclyde, particularly in light of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) report published in October 2009. These issues will only be resolved over the longer term, and we recognise that the outcomes we have set out will not be achieved during the life of this SOA, but with continued partnership working across Inverclyde there are opportunities to make a big difference in the lives of everyone working and living in the area.

I am therefore pleased to introduce this Annual Report on behalf of the Council and the Inverclyde Alliance Board.

Councillor Stephen McCabe
Chair of Inverclyde Alliance Board
Leader of Inverclyde Council

2. Executive Summary

Background

The SOA is a two year agreement between the partners that make up Inverclyde Alliance and the Scottish Government. The SOA identifies the priorities and issues which affect the lives of Inverclyde people, and sets out outcomes which, when achieved, will improve the quality of life and wellbeing of the people who live here.

Inverclyde's SOA has been developed and agreed with all agencies within the Inverclyde Alliance, our local Community Planning Partnership. This includes Elected Members, public agencies, private enterprise, community and voluntary organisations and residents.

The SOA seeks to deliver the following strategic outcomes through working in partnership:

1. Inverclyde's population is stable with a good balance of socio-economic groups.
2. Communities are stronger, responsible and more able to identify, articulate and take action on their needs and aspirations to bring about an improvement in the quality of community life.
3. The area's economic regeneration is secured.
4. Economic activity in Inverclyde is increased, and skills development enables both those in work and those furthest from the labour market to realise their full potential.
5. The health of local people is improved, combating health inequality and promoting healthy lifestyles.
6. A positive culture change will have taken place in Inverclyde in attitudes to alcohol, resulting in fewer associated health problems, social problems and reduced crime rates.
7. All our young people have the best start in life.
8. Inverclyde is a place where people want to live now whilst at the same time safeguarding the environment for future generations.

An SOA Programme Board has been created to oversee the delivery of the SOA. The Programme Board meets on a 6 weekly cycle and is chaired by the Chief Executive of Inverclyde Council. Membership comprises of the 8 lead officers for each outcome from across partner organisations.

It is the responsibility of lead officers to drive the delivery of the outcomes by providing clear leadership and direction. Lead officers are responsible for leading outcome delivery groups and for facilitating and co-ordinating the development of outcome delivery plans.

The Outcome Delivery Groups are now well established, with Outcome Delivery Plans developed for each and reviewed on a regular basis. Each lead officer reports on progress against the actions identified in their Outcome Delivery Plan to the Programme Board, which in turn reports progress to the Inverclyde Alliance Board. Progress reports are available on the Community Planning pages of the Council website, at

<http://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/council-and-government/community-planning/inverclyde-alliance-single-outcome-agreement-2009-2011/> .

Inverclyde Alliance has carried out a series of community engagement events on the SOA throughout 2010. Following on from the success of the events held in 2008 and 2009, the Inverclyde Alliance Community Engagement Network committed to holding four events throughout 2010. At the time of publication of this report, three of the events have taken place, across the authority. Views of the community have been gathered on six of the eight local outcomes, and these have been fed back to the SOA Programme Board, and Alliance Board, informing the development and delivery of the actions set out in the Outcome Delivery Plans. Feedback reports from these events can be found on the Council web site referenced above.

This annual report provides details of progress that has been made in implementing the SOA during 2009/10. It outlines the key achievements that have been made in delivering the eight strategic outcomes, the areas that we will focus on in 2010/11, as well as a case study for each strategic outcome highlighting a particular project that has helped to deliver the SOA.

The SOA contains a suite of performance indicators that were developed to help measure progress towards the delivery of the eight local outcomes. This report provides an update on progress made in 2009/10 against these performance measures.

Strategic Context

Over the last year significant progress has been made in delivering the Single Outcome Agreement. The progress that has been made is even more significant given the complex range of challenges that all community planning partners have faced at both a national and local level.

Economic Downturn

Despite the successes, there remain many challenges in Inverclyde. The economic crisis and the associated national deficit is impacting severely on public sector spending across the country as the national government struggles to manage and reduce that debt.

Forecasts suggest a cut in public services across the UK of up to 25% and a reduction in staffing levels equivalent to 1 in 10, both of which impact on the ability of the public sector to continue to deliver its current level of service. It is clear that while the partnership will seek to minimise the effects it will not be immune to this austerity agenda.

2009 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

Results from the SIMD 2009 General Report show that there has been an increase in the number of datazones in the 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% levels of multiple deprivation since SIMD 2006 in Inverclyde.

In the SIMD 2009, Inverclyde had 43 datazones in the most deprived 15% of all datazones, compared to 42 in 2006 and 36 in 2004. The SIMD 2009 General Report can be accessed here, <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/10/28104046/0>.

An Inverclyde response to the SIMD 2009 General Report was published in December 2009 and can be accessed on the Inverclyde Council website at the following address <http://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/GetAsset.aspx?id=fAA5ADEANwA1AHwAfABGAGEAbABzAGUAfAB8ADAAfAA1>

The key issues for Inverclyde from the report are that:

- There have been improvements within the income, employability and crime domains,
- Inverclyde contains areas of chronic and long-term deprivation and there are no quick fixes in terms of the scale and depth of the socio-economic challenges facing the area,
- Inverclyde Council and its partners in the Inverclyde Alliance are committed to working in partnership to tackle the multiple deprivation that blights a number of communities,

- As well as tackling the current inequalities in Inverclyde, social regeneration and area renewal initiatives will focus on prevention and early intervention to ensure that those datazones that currently lie outside the 20% most deprived datazones remain outside.
- The SIMD General Report reinforces the challenges that we face in Inverclyde and confirms that the priorities we have identified through our SOA are the correct priorities for Inverclyde.

Public Sector Reform

Public sector organisations have been influenced by the Scottish Government's agenda to transform and modernise public services. The purpose of this agenda is to make public services more user focused and personalised, drive up quality and encourage innovation, improve efficiency and productivity, join up services and minimise separation and strengthen accountability. As a result all community planning partners have had to look at how they can improve the way they deliver services to customers.

Shared Services remains a key component of the Scottish Government's reform agenda. Local authorities are required to identify opportunities for efficiency savings that could be gained through the adoption of shared service initiatives. Inverclyde Council is supporting the implementation of a number of the workstreams to come out of the Clyde Valley Community Planning Partnership Review. These workstreams are developing joint approaches to service delivery in a number of areas, which could lead to efficiency savings for all the local authorities involved.

SOA Local Outcome 1: Tackling Depopulation

Focusing on the issues associated with Inverclyde's decreasing population and how to stabilise it, the Delivery Group associated with this Outcome has been meeting regularly since its inception in 2009. Strong participation by a broad range of partners has led to the production and approval of a delivery plan with key actions and timelines. The Group's role is to provide support and advice to the other delivery groups to ensure that their activities in no way exacerbate the problems of population retention and also to promote the work of all groups to ensure that both internal and external audiences have a more positive perception of the area.

Key achievements in 2009/10

- A Communications Framework has been developed for the Community Planning Partnership and the SOA, which will ensure key messages are shared across partners and with communities. This will also be used to enhance the work being carried out to promote Inverclyde.
- A project brief for population baseline assessment has been completed, and Expressions of Interest have been received. The SOA Programme Board has approved the funding of this study through the SOA Development Fund and the formal tender process will begin in 2010.

Key Performance Facts

- The total population of Inverclyde has continued to fall. In 2007 Inverclyde had a population of 81,080 and this fell to 80,780 in 2008 and 80,210 in 2010.
- Satisfaction with Inverclyde as a place has increased from 67% in 2007 to 72% in 2009.
- Satisfaction with neighbourhoods as a place to live also increased from 79% in 2007 to 87% in 2009.

Areas we will focus on in 2010/11

- Develop a detailed baseline position statement with regard to population in Inverclyde that will support the work of all Outcome Delivery Groups.
- Develop an Impact Assessment to ensure all partners take full account of the impact on population of strategies and policies being developed, or decision taken, collectively or individually.
- Build on work already undertaken to promote Inverclyde regionally and nationally.
- Establish a Youth Panel that will enable all partners to engage with young people to understand the reasons they plan to leave Inverclyde and inform our approach to tackling the issue of depopulation.

Case Study – Community Engagement on Depopulation

In 2009/10, Outcome 1: “Tackling Depopulation: Inverclyde’s population is stable with a good balance of socio-economic groups” was the focus of both a community engagement event delivered by Inverclyde Alliance and two citizens’ panel surveys to ascertain residents’ views on a number of quality of life issues in Inverclyde. The community engagement event provided an opportunity to inform residents of the activities being delivered in partnership across Inverclyde to tackle its various problems and provide sustainable solutions while also obtaining resident views on the area and why population continues to fall despite large levels of investment and commitment by agencies to the area. Similarly participants in the citizens’ panel surveys were invited to respond to a range of questions designed to measure satisfaction levels with a number of services and activities in Inverclyde. Feedback from these exercises is being used to positively inform future activities by outcome delivery groups.

Background

Demographic trends show that Inverclyde has one of the fastest declining population bases in Scotland. More people (particularly the young, better qualified and high earners) are leaving the area resulting in Inverclyde becoming less able to retain or attract people and investment. This is having a direct impact on the ability of the area to regenerate itself despite the best efforts of partners.

Inverclyde’s population has been declining for over 20 years. The population fell by 18% between 1981 and 2001. This equates to 18,000 people. Inverclyde is forecast to lose a further 12% of its population by 2026, a greater share of its population than any other mainland Council in Scotland, due to net migration and a falling birth rate. In comparison, the population of Scotland is expected to increase by 4.8% over the same period. Accelerated decline in numbers of young people and a working age population will be balanced by a major increase in over 60s and is a critical issue.

Key facts for Inverclyde¹ include:

- Male population is projected to decrease by 11% by 2026. During the same time period, the male population of Scotland is projected to increase by 5%.
- Female population is projected to decrease by 12% by 2026. During the same time period, the female population of Scotland is projected to increase by 4%.
- the proportion of those aged 16 years or younger is projected to decrease by 20% from 14,700 to 11,800 in 2026. In Scotland this figure is projected to decrease by 4%.
- In the same period, the number of people of working age (16-64 years) is projected to fall by 21% from 52,700 to 41,700. In Scotland this figure is projected to decrease by 3%.
- The proportion of those 65+ will increase by 32% from 14,100 in 2006 to 18,600 in 2026. In Scotland this figure is projected to increase by 47%.
- In the 75+ age band, males are projected to increase by a substantial 92% from 2,200 in 2006 to 4,200 in 2026. In Scotland this figure is projected to increase by 90%.
- In the 75+ age band, females are projected to increase by a 26% from 4,300 in 2006 to 5,400 in 2026. In Scotland this figure is projected to increase by 47%.
- Single person older households projected to increase considerably, by 2015 one in three households in Inverclyde will have at least one pensioner.

Tackling depopulation is therefore a major priority for Inverclyde and is being addressed through the SOA. As an initial step, understanding the needs and aspirations of Inverclyde’s existing residents is key to ensuring that the population drain is stemmed and that people opt to remain in Inverclyde. The community engagement event and the citizens’ panel surveys were conducted to obtain feedback from members of the public specifically on why they think depopulation is happening, what they think can be

¹ The data quoted here is from the General Registrar of Scotland mid-2006 based population projections for the council and NHS board areas of Scotland.

Website address : <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/popproj/06pop-proj-scottishareas/index.html>

done to improve the area and how it can be promoted more effectively to new residents and investors.

Results

The community engagement event was attended by 40 people ranging from 16 to 80 years old. People who attended the event were asked for their views on why depopulation is a major issue. They highlighted the following issues as being contributory factors:

- Lack of employment opportunities;
- Poor transport system within / across the area;
- Some areas of Inverclyde are particularly run down; and
- The local media are very negative.

To attract people to stay in Inverclyde we need to promote the good aspects of living here. Members of the public who attended the event were asked what they like about Inverclyde and below are some of the responses received:

- Friendly place;
- Great scenery including the river;
- Good walks; and
- Caring attitude in the area.

Participants at the event suggested that the following aspects of Inverclyde should be promoted:

- The excellent education facilities, including high performing schools and new school buildings;
- The Waterfront Development and the new marina development;
- Tourism and community events;
- Local history and local beauty spots;
- The Arts Guild Theatre Development; and
- High performing schools and new school buildings.

In terms of citizens' panel surveys a total of 619 residents responded to the first and 592 completed and returned the second questionnaire, an average response rate of 60%. Analysis of the survey results is encouraging with a number of positive results emerging:

- 71% of respondents rate the quality of their neighbourhood as good or very good, an improvement of 5% since 2007;
- Satisfaction with the quality and provision of recycling facilities remains very high at 79%;
- There has been an increase of 5% in both the percentage of respondents who are satisfied with the services provided by the Council and those that believe services offer good value for money;
- 69% of all respondents said they were either fairly or very satisfied with the standard of street cleaning in the main towns and villages in Inverclyde and 66% were satisfied with the standard of street cleaning where they live;
- 63% were satisfied with the provision and servicing of litter bins;

- 77% said they were satisfied with the appearance and maintenance of parks in Inverclyde and 70% were satisfied with the appearance and maintenance of open spaces; and
- 4 in 5 respondents have visited the McLean Museum and Art Gallery.

However, the results also raised a number of the same issues as the community engagement event and which pose a number of challenges for the Alliance. These include:

- An overwhelming 93% of respondents feel that excessive alcohol drinking is a particular problem in Inverclyde;
- 61% of respondents are dissatisfied with the maintenance of roads and pavements;
- 40% of respondents have considered leaving Inverclyde due to employment opportunities, crime, anti-social behaviour and poor selection of shops;
- Usage of Inverclyde libraries by respondents has fallen by 7%; and
- More than 1 in 5 (22%) of respondents feel that they have received poor customer service from the Council.

The feedback obtained from the engagement event and citizens' surveys will influence the work being carried out by all outcome groups and thereby play a key part in contributing to the achievement of SOA local outcome: Tackling Depopulation.

SOA Local Outcome 2: Social Regeneration/Area Renewal

The SOA 2 Outcome Delivery Group comprises a range of public sector agencies and has focused on six broad areas of activity considered key to improving community safety and to building the capacity of local communities to engage more effectively in the regeneration of their neighbourhoods. The introduction of community engagement events by this group is also contributing to the evolution of all groups as residents are given the opportunity to articulate their views on a number of local issues. The group meets on a regular basis, has a detailed delivery plan in place with key actions currently on target to complete within agreed timeframes.

Key achievements in 2009/10

- The Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland launched its Public Reassurance Strategy in Port Glasgow in September 2009. The strategy has been specifically designed to improve public confidence in the ability of the Police and key partner agencies to deliver services that increase the sense of security and well-being of communities. River Clyde Homes, Strathclyde Police and Inverclyde Council have begun to implement the strategy in Inverclyde. Focus has been placed in two separate areas, Bardrainey in Port Glasgow and Broomhill in Greenock.
- On 20 October 2009, the Inverclyde Initiative won the Scottish Policing Award in the Public Reassurance and Community Safety Category. The Inverclyde Initiative is a partnership initiative aimed at reducing incidents of youth disorder, crime and anti-social behaviour and risks to young people. It also provides early and quick Child Protection interventions, enhances operational partnership working on Friday and Saturday nights and signposts young people and their parents to positive alternatives. The project ran successfully throughout Inverclyde in January 2010 with over 110 volunteers attending the Safezone activity centre and 15 juveniles being referred to Juvenile Interventions Group (JIG).
- A proposal to host a violence reduction project based upon Inverclyde becoming a pilot area for the Scottish Government 'No Knives, Better Lives' Campaign was very successful. Large numbers of children and young people in Inverclyde received 'anti-violence' educational inputs using a variety of new media both in and beyond the school environment. Simultaneously, an innovative partnership was developed with the Greenock Telegraph to deliver universal 'anti-knife crime' messages through a concerted campaign in the newspaper. In addition, new operational tactics led to a 150% increase in police stop searches in violence hotspots. These factors combined to result in a 15% drop in serious violent crime and a 23% drop in persons found in possession of offensive weapons.
- With a view to sustaining progress and making a lasting impact upon the culture of violence in some communities of Inverclyde, Alliance partners have been working closely with the Scottish Government as part of a Violence Reduction Joint Action Group (JAG). This Group, comprising representatives Inverclyde Council departments such as Social Work, Safe & Inclusive Communities and Education Services, together with colleagues from Strathclyde Police and the Community Health Partnership, has a remit to measure the real level and impact of violence in Inverclyde, and examine the impact of current interventions and service provision. Its findings and recommendations for service improvement will be presented to the Alliance Board in early 2011.
- The Community Engagement Network for the Inverclyde Alliance held the first of four Community Engagement Events at the Gamble Halls, Gourock on Saturday 27 March 2010, focussing on the SOA local outcomes of Tackling Depopulation and A Best Start in Life for Young People.
- Police Public Performance Monitoring shows a 25% improvement in people's perceptions of safety and an increase in people's perception of Inverclyde as a desirable place to live, reflecting a drop in both crime and violence. In a Citizens' Panel Survey conducted in

Key Performance Facts

- The number of overall crimes and offences in Inverclyde has decreased. There were 13,719 crimes and offences in 2007/08, this fell to 13,326 in 2008/09 and 12,003 in 2009/10.
- The percentage of Citizens' Panel members who stated they are quite or very worried about one or more crime issues fell from 88% in 2007 to 57% in 2009.
- The number of adult learners has increased from 2231 in 2007/08 to 3383 in 2009/10.

Areas we will focus on in 2010/11

- Implement the recommendations of the 2009/10 Inverclyde Community Safety Strategic Assessment.
- Consider the findings of the JAG Report within the context of new concepts and models of service delivery such as Resilience, Small Estates Task Force, and Total Place. Identify the 'best fit' for Inverclyde and design and implement a delivery strategy.
- Expand the Inverclyde Initiative to serve all Multi Member wards within Inverclyde.
- Develop a co-ordinated £1 to £2 million Big Lottery fund bid to increase and develop community capacity within designated areas in Inverclyde.
- Organise Inverclyde Alliance Community Engagement events at locations across Inverclyde to obtain feedback on the eight local outcomes in the SOA.

Case Study – The Inverclyde Initiative

Executive Summary

The Inverclyde Initiative” is an innovative approach to policing that focuses on youth disorder.

Background

There were several factors that led to the Inverclyde Initiative being set up:

- Community consultation over the past three years consistently identified anti-social behaviour, gang violence, vandalism, youth disorder and underage drinking as concerns for communities in Inverclyde.
- The prevalence of youth disorder, gang violence and early teenage alcohol and drugs misuse, clearly raises concerns in relation to Child Protection.

The aims of the Inverclyde Initiative are to:

- Reduce incidents of 'youth disorder';
- Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour;
- Reduce risks to young people;

- Provide early and quick Child Protection interventions;
- Enhance operational partnership working on Friday and Saturday nights;
- Signpost young people and their parents to positive alternatives.

The Inverclyde Initiative is based on:

- Intelligence led deployment of partnership resources;
- High visibility uniformed police and warden patrols in areas where youth disorder and underage drinking are prevalent;
- Increasing the availability of diversionary activities for young people at weekends;
- early and structured engagement with parents and children where the latter are involved in 'risk behaviours' such as antisocial behaviour and underage drinking;
- referral of young people in this category to structured educational programmes such as 'New Horizons' (Inverclyde Council) and 'Firereach' (Strathclyde Fire & Rescue Service);
- 'Signposting' young people to positive alternatives in terms of employment (Careers Scotland, Jobcentre Plus, Army Cadets), education (James Watt College), and lifestyle (Community Health Partnership, Inverclyde Council, Inverclyde Leisure); and
- Intelligence gathering in relation to gang activity and territorialism.

Results / Impact

The Inverclyde Initiative was initially piloted over two weekends in November 2008. The following outcomes were achieved:

- 204 children and young people took part in the initiative, 41 of whom were identified by officers as engaged in 'risk behaviours'.
- The young people in this latter category were referred through the multi-agency Joint Intervention Group to programmes such as Guardian Angel, New Horizons and Firereach. There was a 100% uptake. In these structured programmes, they received educational inputs on substance misuse and citizenship, counselling on 'risk behaviour' and were exposed to lifestyle coaching, and vocational activities. Only two of the young people have since come to the adverse attention of the police.
- In the three weekends following Phase 1, reported incidents of youth disorder fell by 64%, 83%, and 54%.
- 100% of children who attended the Safety Centre felt it had been worthwhile and parents were universally supportive.

Several Inverclyde Initiative weekends have ran throughout 2009/2010 in various multimember ward areas in Inverclyde. All have proven successful with over 400 children attending through the Safety Zone with 45 identified as being involved in "risk behaviours" and referred onto various programmes.

The Inverclyde Initiative has helped to promote:

- Public Reassurance – to advise the communities of Inverclyde that the agencies concerned were proactively seeking new and innovative ways of delivering public services;
- Parental Responsibility – to send a message to parents that they are responsible for their children, and should be aware of their whereabouts and activities when they go out;
- Good Citizenship – to advise young people of their responsibilities as citizens, and promulgate community safety messages tailored to them; and
- Youth diversion – to encourage young people to seek out positive alternatives to substance misuse, gang activity and antisocial behaviour, and advise them of what these alternatives are and where and how they can be accessed.

SOA Local Outcome 3: Economic Regeneration

SOA Delivery Group 3 has met six weekly since 2009 in an effort to progress its delivery plan. A relatively small group, it includes representatives from the key economic regeneration agencies in Inverclyde and meetings are well attended. The Group has a clear plan of how it will deliver a stronger economy in Inverclyde and all key actions in the plan are currently underway to support this aspiration. Progress against targets is monitored and updated on a monthly basis. Economic regeneration has been the subject of one community engagement event to date and local people have had the opportunity to find out more about what is currently being delivered by the partnership and how they can benefit.

Key achievements in 2009/10

- Riverside Business Park – Riverside Inverclyde has built 2,700 sqm of high quality office accommodation on this site adjacent to the A8 and to the east of Greenock. This 2 storey development offers suites ranging in size and available to let on competitive terms and represents the first speculatively built business space in Inverclyde in 30 years. Since its completion in the autumn of 2009, 5 tenants have taken up occupancy and discussions are ongoing with other interested companies.
- Also on this site at Pottery Street, Greenock the Ladyburn Business Centre, a former Victorian primary school, has been extensively refurbished and now offers 1,200 sqm space for social economy organisations supported by centralised management and conference facilities.
- Riverside Inverclyde also began work in 2009/10 to prepare derelict sites at Kelburn in Port Glasgow and Cartsdyke in Greenock's business area to the east of the town centre. Both sites are designated for commercial and industrial developments. Site preparation works have included improved accesses, removal of contaminated materials and provision of utilities and both sites are now being actively marketed to the private sector.
- In March 2009, Riverside Inverclyde took ownership of two industrial estates and some managed office space previously belonging to Inverclyde Council. Extensive refurbishment of these properties is underway to ensure that they meet the needs of existing and new tenants.
- To complement its physical investment projects Riverside Inverclyde has developed community benefit clauses for inclusion in all its contracts. These clauses ensure that employment opportunities are created on all projects of at least three months' duration. Additionally, goodwill clauses have been inserted into contracts which encourage the provision of opportunities for local sub-contractors. To date 24 employment opportunities have been secured on Riverside Inverclyde contracts. Similarly Inverclyde Council has secured 15 apprentices and 95 skilled/unskilled posts with 1000 hours work experience on new schools contracts and River Clyde Homes have secured 14 apprentices and 57 skilled / unskilled posts on its housing contracts.
- Inverclyde Renewables Workshop Alliance. The production of renewable energy in Scotland has been identified as a long term sustainable industry and renewable energy facilities in Inverclyde could provide not only economic benefits in the form of inward investment, but also jobs and training to the local community as well as contributing towards Scotland's environmental ambitions. Inverclyde has emerged as a potential location for this sector based on deep water access, existing quay walls and a close knit community of renewable energy supply chain businesses already in the area. Riverside Inverclyde has created a working group with representatives from the public and private sector to prepare a West Coast Proposition for inward investors and a detailed brochure

Key Performance Facts

- The gap between the business start-up rate in Scotland and the business start-up rate in Inverclyde has been successfully narrowed. In 2007 there were 19 VAT registered businesses per 1,000 adults in Inverclyde and the Scottish figure was 33 per 1,000 adults. In 2009 this had increased to 38 VAT registered businesses per 1,000 adults in Inverclyde and 37 per 1,000 in Scotland.
- Average weekly wages in Inverclyde have increased from £392.20 in 2008 to £465.30 in 2009.
- However, there has been an increase in the percentage of the population who are income deprived. In 2006 19.2% of the Inverclyde population were income deprived and this rose to 23.8% in 2009.

Areas we will focus on in 2010/11

- Further regeneration of Gourock, Greenock and Port Glasgow Town Centres to support the creation of new businesses and the expansion or safeguarding of indigenous ones.
- Inverclyde Council and Riverside Inverclyde are working to develop a masterplan to develop the pier head area of Gourock as a mixed use development to include housing, retail and leisure facilities.
- To complement office developments at Riverside Business Park work has begun to build a 65 place nursery for use by employees within the business park and a disused bungalow at the entrance to the site is being converted into a café catering for adjacent businesses.
- Development will also continue at James Watt Dock in Greenock with the next phase of work likely to include extensive environmental improvements, landscaping and public realm to be completed prior to the Tall Ships Race 2011. Plans are also in place to partially convert the Sugar Warehouse into additional office accommodation for SMEs (Small to medium sized enterprises) when resource becomes available.
- In terms of business support mechanisms currently offered by partner agencies in Inverclyde there is a determination to clarify which agency provides which elements of support, to strip out duplication and identify any gaps which need to be filled to ensure economic development and economic growth.

Case Study – Community Benefit Clauses

Executive Summary

To complement physical investment projects, likely to cost around £1bn in the next ten years, public sector agencies in Inverclyde including Inverclyde Council, River Clyde Homes and Riverside Inverclyde have developed community benefit clauses for inclusion in all their contracts.

The rationale for creating these clauses is to ensure local people benefit from this level of investment in their community and they have been designed to ensure that employment opportunities are created on all appropriate capital projects of at least three months' duration.

A second strand of this project is the inclusion of goodwill clauses in contracts which encourage the provision of opportunities for local sub-contractors, reflecting the fact that local companies are often too small to tender successfully for multi-million pound projects but ensuring that they may still benefit from

major investment in the area.

Background

This project was established in recognition that effective regeneration of an area is multi-faceted. Previous attempts to drive economic development have been perceived as weak as they have focused on one specific aspect of this agenda and have subsequently failed to deliver sustainable change.

The project recognises the imperative to tackle the high levels of unemployment in Inverclyde and the low skills base of some residents. It also acknowledges that local people should benefit from physical investment in their area in both the immediate and longer term and has facilitated the creation of training, apprenticeships and work experience opportunities. Through effective partnership working agencies have been alerted early on in the process, on all relevant tenders, of the opportunities which are likely to arise and have been in a position to provide some basic training and skills to allow local people to compete for these.

Similarly local companies and public sector partners have formed Inverclyde Construction Forum (ICF) which runs seminars, training sessions and quarterly business meetings for its members. ICF seeks to increase the competitiveness of its membership, encourage company development and enhance members' potential in winning new contracts. The activities of this forum contribute to the Community Plan aim of creating an Inverclyde which has "a thriving business community, with better support, and a good small to medium enterprise start up and sustainability rate".

This project contributes to Inverclyde's SOA outcome 2 – the area's economic regeneration is secured; and to the Community Plan aspiration that "everyone who is able to work can access job opportunities, developing skills to progress while in work, and support is available for those furthest from the labour market".

A by-product of providing these opportunities is a greater awareness amongst local people of the work being undertaken by the public sector to transform the area and a greater understanding of what is involved in developing sustainable communities.

Results / Impact

Community Benefits Clauses since 2009 have created the following opportunities locally all of which have been accessed by Inverclyde residents:

- 6 apprentices appointed to Clyde View contract for new office accommodation.
- 5 posts associated with roads contract at James Watt Dock.
- 5 posts associated with Town Centre Regeneration contracts.
- 4 posts associated with the nursery build at Riberside Business Park
- Further posts currently in negotiation for the Arts Guild Theatre build at The Harbours
- 15 apprentices and 95 skilled / unskilled posts with 1000 hours work experience on new schools contracts being delivered by Inverclyde Council.
- 14 apprentices and 57 skilled / unskilled posts with River Clyde Homes as part of the process of new build housing and refurbishments.

SOA Local Outcome 4: Employability

The Delivery Group for the Employability Outcome has met quarterly since it was originally set up in early 2009. Membership of the group reflects the multiple agencies which exist to support employability and skills development and attendance at meetings has consistently been high reflecting the commitment of all to this agenda. Given the economic decline since the group was established work has been ongoing to ensure that identified actions have remained relevant and achievable. With the support of a range of funding packages a significant number of local residents have benefited from the actions in the employability action plan. Community engagement has also been key to progressing the Employability Delivery Plan with local residents gaining a greater insight into the opportunities available to them to access skills, training and the labour market.

Key achievements in 2009/10

- The Council's Future Jobs Fund scheme was highlighted by the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) as the best performing in Scotland and second only to Barnsley in the UK. The scheme, run in partnership with Inverclyde Community Development Trust, has focused on creating jobs for unemployed people between 18 and 24 who have been out of work for more than six months.
- Following approval of an Employer Engagement Strategy, European Funding was secured to support the establishment of an Employer Engagement Unit. Posts within the unit have been advertised and when fully staffed, this unit will liaise with employers to gain a greater understanding of their skills requirements and to match unemployed beneficiaries to job opportunities.
- A comprehensive training package has been developed for NHS staff to provide them with an in-depth understanding of the relationship between employability and health and it is anticipated that training will commence in August 2010 with up to 30% of Community Health Partnership staff participating in the courses.
- Similarly a strategy has been agreed to provide training for people with mild to moderate mental health problems who are currently excluded from the labour market. Placements have been secured in a voluntary organisation in Greenock and individuals will be assessed to determine their capabilities, their interests and needs and they will then be matched to suitable posts. Discussions regarding further placements are ongoing.
- Partners in this outcome delivery group have worked closely with colleagues in SOA2 to ensure that employment opportunities in the construction sector have been accessed by the local labour pool.
- In January 2010, Inverclyde dropped out of the 5 local authorities with the highest proportion of working age population on the claimant count. Scotland had seen an increase of 1.2% from Jan 2009 to Jan 2010. In comparison the rise in Inverclyde for the same period was 0.5%.

Key Performance Facts

- The percentage of economically inactive people of working age has increased from 23.1% in 2008/09 to 26.1% in 2009/10.
- There has been a significant reduction in the number and percentage of working age people with no qualifications. In 2007 the Inverclyde figure was 18.5%, while the Scotland

- There has been a slight decrease in the percentage of people in receipt of DWP (Department of Work and Pensions) benefits. In 2008 24.6% of people were in receipt of DWP benefits and this fell to 24.4% in 2009.

Areas we will focus on in 2010/11

- A jobs fair involving public and private sector organisations will be held in September 2010 to promote employment opportunities and also to provide information to Inverclyde residents on the training and education options for those seeking to improve their skills and their employability.
- Such was the initial success of the scheme in Inverclyde that the Department of Work and Pensions extended the scheme for a further year and in 2010/11, a further 360 jobs will be secured through the Future Jobs Fund in Inverclyde.
- Continued implementation of the Employer Engagement Strategy will include undertaking a survey of local employers to gauge their perceptions of the area and the role of the public sector in supporting them.
- The production of a suite of promotional materials will serve to raise awareness amongst employers locally of the services and support mechanisms available to them from the broad range of public sector agencies in Inverclyde, both in terms of business and workforce development.
- Efforts will continue to accessing additional funding to continue to support the employability agenda, particularly in light of the economic downturn and anticipated cuts in public sector spend in 2010/11.

Case Study – Inverclyde Integrated Employability Programme

Executive Summary

The Inverclyde Integrated Employability Programme (IIEP) provides locally delivered and targeted employability services aimed at assisting those furthest from the labour market, and the newly unemployed to move into work and/or access training or further education. The Programme delivers a wide range of services which incorporate a number of strands -

- Fairer Scotland Fund
- European Social Fund
- Future Jobs Fund
- Construction Plus
- Jobcentre Plus Programme

These funds allow partners to work together and align efforts to provide the best possible employability support package for the local community. The partners that deliver the programme include Jobcentre Plus, Community Health Partnership, Inverclyde Council, Voluntary/Third sector, Action for Children, Inverclyde Association of Mental Health, James Watt College, Skills Development Scotland and Greenock Chamber of Commerce.

Background - There is considerable evidence that the Inverclyde labour market is challenging and that our economic problems are both deep rooted and long standing.

Table: Inverclyde Key Statistics (SLIMS & NOMIS 2010)

Headline	Inverclyde	Scotland
JSA Claimant count	5%	3.8%
Incapacity Benefit	13%	9%
Economic Inactivity	23.9% ¹ (-4% 2008-2009)	20.4%
Unemployment Rate	9% ²	6.6%
Employment Rate	71% ³	73.9%
% of Population with no qualifications	14%	13%
Underemployment	11.4%	8.5%
% of local population in 15% most deprived datazones	36% ⁴	15%

¹ There was a 4% increase in this group between 2008 and 2009 in Inverclyde; this is in spite of a fall across Scotland of 10% during the intervening period.

² Increase of 3.1% from 2008 – representing one of the highest increases in Scotland together with North Ayrshire, East Ayrshire, Glasgow City, Clackmannanshire and West Dunbartonshire.

³ Inverclyde's employment rate of 71% leaves it at a position of 27th out of 32 local authority areas. This is the first fall in the recorded rate since 2003.

⁴ The 2009 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2009) reported an increase from 42 to 43 datazones as being deprived. Inverclyde is 2nd only to Glasgow in terms of number of residents living in deprived areas.

Against this backdrop it became essential for partners to work together in delivering the most effective and efficient services. This led to the development of the *Inverclyde Employability Skills Pipeline* which delivers an extensive range of activities and services to:

- meet the needs of target groups
- address barriers and promote equality of opportunity
- support people into education, training and employment
- promote ongoing workforce development
- diversify the business base

The Employability Skills Pipeline has 5 Stages:

- Stage 1 - Pro-Active Engagement, Identification of Needs and Development of Action Plans. The first stage is based on dedicated provision from within the community that provides intensive and sustained employability input relative to each area's need through matching findings from actual area based doorstep listening, information provision and marketing events.

- Stage 2 - Removal of Barriers to Employment.

A range of interventions are provided to help remove barriers to employment. These include debt support, financial advice welfare benefits, condition management to extensive choices of labour market informed and individually matched pre-vocational training opportunities including work preparation, basic ICT, literacy and numeracy.

- Stage 3 – Vocational Activity

This stage includes vocational training, accredited pre-employment training for core skills, industry specific qualifications and progression preparation.

- Stage 4 – Employer Engagement & Support

This aspect of the Pipeline is to continue and develop the range of employer engagement activity available in Inverclyde via a dedicated Employer Engagement Unit.

- Stage 5 – Inwork Aftercare & Skills Development

Inverclyde Employability Skills Pipeline offers initiatives to support the development of vocational skills among low-skilled and low-waged employees which will include training.

Results / Impact

- A total of 7,330 clients have been engaged to date.
- 451 clients achieved a basic skills qualification.
- 722 clients achieved recognised vocational qualification.
- 1,521 clients were referred to other training providers for support,
- A total of 1,131 clients progressed to permanent employment.
- 452 clients progressed to good quality volunteer placements, work trials, temporary employment or employer placements.
- A total of 201 clients have progressed to further education.
- 1,535 clients were referred to other services that could provide them with support.

SOA Local Outcome 5: Health Inequalities

Focusing on the many health inequalities in Inverclyde the delivery group for Outcome 5 met regularly in 2009 and had put a detailed plan of action in place. However, following a Council re-structure early in 2010 which brought together Council staff and NHS staff into a Community Health and Care Partnership (CHCP), personnel within this group have changed and there has been slippage on some of its identified actions. A new lead officer, committed to refreshing the delivery plan and reenergising the efforts of the group, has now been appointed.

Key achievements in 2009/10

- A number of key speakers have attended the Health Inequalities Outcome Delivery Group meetings to help formulate thinking and increase knowledge and awareness of health inequalities. These have included Dr Carol Craig from the Centre for Confidence and Wellbeing in Scotland and Professor George Morris from Scottish Government.
- A workshop facilitated by Professor George Morris on the Scottish Government's Better Health Better Places Strategy was held to focus thinking amongst the partners on the linkages between health and health inequalities, the environment and social regeneration. This event helped to raise awareness of tools and approaches to measuring health impact/outcome and has helped to develop an application from Inverclyde, in conjunction with Glasgow Caledonian University, to the Public Health Research Institute. In addition, a successful bid for £10,000 from the Scottish Government Equally Well Unit has enabled a literature review to be undertaken to help support this application.
- An Active Living Strategy is currently being developed for Inverclyde which will encompass all aspects of active living rather than conventional physical activity and sports strategies. We will be the first local authority area in Scotland to develop such a strategy.
- Key partners (Inverclyde Community Health Partnership, Inverclyde Council and Strathclyde Passenger Transport) have developed a partnership approach to the new Greenock Bus Station to develop it as a "smoke free zone".

Key Performance Facts

- The percentage of people 65+ with intensive needs receiving care at home was 40.3% in 2008 and this fell to 38% in 2010. Our aim is to increase the percentage to 41.5% by 2010/11.
- The number of people presenting to Inverclyde Homeless Service that accessed a nurse-based health check or facilitated GP appointment increased. In 2009 14% accessed a health check and this rose to 58% in 2010.
- The percentage of the Learning Disabled population known to GP practices to have had a comprehensive health assessment has shown a slight improvement from 25% in 2009 to 27% in 2010.

Areas we will focus on in 2010/11

- Continue to support Inverclyde Alliance organisations to embrace their roles in improving health and tackling inequalities.

- Research, consider and support the use of health inequalities planning tools and health impact assessment models to build capacity in agencies; supporting a partnership-wide approach to minimising negative impact on health. Specifically undertake a health Impact assessment of the Inverclyde Tallships Event in 2011.
- Continue to maximise capacity in communities to ensure resident level leadership to tackle health inequalities and poor health outcomes.
- Continue to utilise the Single Outcome Agreement and Alliance Partnership as vehicles to consider local expansion of the current tobacco legislation (Smoking Health and Social Care (Scotland) Act).
- Develop and implement the Active Living Strategy and action plan for Inverclyde.
- Continue to develop actions to support the bringing together of disparate workstreams focussing on vulnerable groups at risk of the greatest health inequalities (e.g. offenders, people with a learning disability, people experiencing homelessness).

Case Study – Developing Resilient Communities

Executive Summary - A research project utilising a longitudinal study approach to more fully understand the long term impacts of a range of interventions currently being delivered which improve both the physical and social environment within our deprived communities in Inverclyde and to ensure we impact on reducing health inequalities.

Background - Inverclyde has a high proportion of deprived areas with 42% of the Inverclyde population living in areas which are defined as the most deprived 20% across Scotland. In these most deprived and disadvantaged areas people face multiple problems such as high levels of worklessness, ill health, fear of crime, poor educational achievement, low aspirations, low levels of confidence, low income, poor housing and environment. Youth crime, violence and disorder have consistently been linked to issues of social deprivation, poor housing, low educational attainment, drug and alcohol abuse and poor employment prospects. However explaining these relationships Oldfield et al (2009) point out, have been constrained by an over reliance on quantitative research which inadequately explores any casual relations and all too frequently high crime communities are perceived to be full of “problem people” and not people who have problems. (Foster 2002)

Inverclyde Alliance partners have developed mainstream services and a number of initiatives to address the effects of poverty and deprivation in the area particularly in relation to young people. These were designed to promote multiagency working in line with the current Community Planning Partnership and Single Outcome Agreement outcomes to address health and wellbeing as well as crime, violence and antisocial behaviour in order to develop attractive and secure communities. There is a real desire to improve both the physical and social environment within our deprived communities in Inverclyde and to ensure we impact on reducing health inequalities. Within Inverclyde there is a commitment to working with children and young people using early interventions and providing alternative life choices and support to reduce youth offending; promoting child protection and increasing life chances for young people; in particular focussing on and addressing the problems of groups of youths deemed to be at risk and the associated issues of child protection. This is in line with the Scottish Government’s campaign; Safe Streets (2008) and Get it Right for Every Child (2008).

Whilst Inverclyde is pleased with the evaluations of service delivery models and interventions to date, there is a consensus amongst partners that we need to more fully understand the long term impacts of these interventions in terms of improving health. Therefore partners within Inverclyde are keen to conduct a longitudinal study into developing resilient communities.

A workshop facilitated by Professor George Morris on the Scottish Government’s Better Health Better Places Strategy was held to focus thinking amongst the partners on the linkages between health and

health inequalities, the environment and social regeneration. This event helped to raise awareness of tools and approaches to measuring health impact/outcome.

Results / Impact - The first phase of this project is almost complete with a successful bid for £10,000 from the Scottish Government Equally Well Unit being secured which has enabled a literature review to be undertaken.

The second stage will be completed in September with the development of an application from Inverclyde SOA Health Inequalities Outcome Delivery Group, in conjunction with Glasgow Caledonian University, to the Public Health Research Institute for funding to undertake this longitudinal study.

SOA Local Outcome 6: Alcohol Misuse and Problematic Drinking

The issue of alcohol misuse in Inverclyde has prevailed for many years and the associated Outcome Delivery Group has evolved from the Inverclyde Alcohol and Drug Partnership which was originally established some time ago. It is a strong partnership of local agencies, voluntary groups, service users and carers with an in depth understanding of the issues of alcohol misuse and a strong desire to make a difference. Five main areas of action have been identified in relation to reducing the negative impact of alcohol on the Inverclyde population, a detailed action plan has been agreed and regular participation in meetings, monitoring the progress of key actions and adapting interventions to emerging needs has ensured that all actions are currently on track to deliver according to agreed timescales.

Key achievements in 2009/10

- The Young Persons Alcohol Team exceeded all original FSF outcome targets. 5,500 contacts were made with school children at over 250 school based sessions. The target was to engage with 70% of young people living in areas within the 15% most deprived SIMD areas and this was exceeded. Referrals to counselling services have also increased.
- Alcohol counselling was introduced for young people and to date the target of 50 counselling contacts has been exceeded. The service also provides support to guidance staff in schools.
- Inverclyde People's DAY took place in October 2009 as part of Alcohol Awareness week. 27 statutory and voluntary agencies took part and 360 members of the community attended as did staff and school groups. Alcohol Unit Awareness events were also held in the Oak Mall, Health Centres, Council Offices and local businesses such as Tesco, T Mobile and National Semi Conductors.
- The Inverclyde Alcohol and Drug Partnership was established in 2009 and will be the lead partnership for the delivery of the Alcohol Misuse/Problematic Drinking local outcome. The partnership has been actively involved in the national debate around Scotland's relationship with alcohol, has met with the Ministerial Task Force and contributed to the Alcohol Summit hosted by Glasgow City Council.
- The extensive refurbishment of the Wellpark Centre in Greenock was completed in 2010, facilitating the provision of joint alcohol services by Health and Local Authority Alcohol Teams.

Key Performance Facts

- The number of patients diagnosed with Korsakov Psychosis has increased. In 2008/09 there were only 7 inpatients diagnosed but the number increased to 22 in 2009/10.
- The number of detections for consuming alcohol in a public place fell from 1746 in 2009 to 931 in 2010.
- We asked members of the Citizens' Panel if they thought excessive drinking is a particular problem in Inverclyde. In 2007 92% answered yes and this increased to 93% in 2010.

Areas we will focus on in 2010/11

- Develop an Alcohol and Drug Strategy for 2010 – 2013, in light of the new delivery arrangements set out by the Scottish Government.
- Improve specialist and generic services involved in treatment and harm minimisation.
- Reduce hazardous or at risk drinking by children and young people through awareness raising, education programmes, police referral schemes and a range of diversionary activities for young people.
- Change local culture through increased awareness of the harm caused through alcohol and deliver appropriate interventions to reduce alcohol related harm.

Case Study – Young Persons Alcohol Team

Executive Summary

Inverclyde Young Persons Alcohol Team (YPAT) was established in March 2009. The team consists of a co-ordinator, two schools workers, a counsellor and a community and culture change worker.

- The team has developed a comprehensive and programmed alcohol curriculum that is delivered within schools from P6 to S6.
- The team also provides alcohol awareness sessions to groups and organisations across Inverclyde. One such organisation is Argyll training based in Greenock. This organisation offers training and support to meet the needs of employed and unemployed adults aged between 16 and 25. The sessions cover alcohol knowledge (including knowledge of units, effects on the body), challenging attitudes to alcohol as well as sessions based on alcohol and risks including harm reduction theory. The purpose of the sessions is to provide young people with the skills and knowledge to make an informed choice about their alcohol use.

Background

YPAT originally provided regular alcohol education sessions within Argyll Training in Greenock. Through this we found that a high number of participants were reporting problematic alcohol use. In response to this we decided to promote the counsellor within YPAT as a service that young people could use. However, uptake of the counselling service was poor. To try and increase the number of referrals we outlined the referral criteria and procedure to staff. This also failed to lead to an increase in uptake of the counselling service.

To address these problems a number of approaches were adopted:

- A bespoke alcohol training package was designed for youth workers. This was delivered to Argyll training staff with the aim of providing staff with a more detailed knowledge of alcohol issues and some techniques on dealing with disclosures.
- We piloted one-to-one Alcohol Brief Interventions (ABI's). The intervention involves a brief assessment of alcohol use, followed by advice and techniques on cutting down or moderating alcohol use. At the end of an alcohol education session delivered to participants in Argyll Training we offered one-to-one sessions for anyone concerned about their drinking. Out of a group of 20 young people, 8 took up the offer of a one-to-one session, and from those 8 people 4 were referred to the counselling service. The downside of this approach is that it is resource intensive, in terms of the time required to carry out one to one ABI's. When the pilot is reviewed this will be

Results / Impact

In the year 2009-2010 YPAT had a target of delivering alcohol sessions to 3,500. Not only did the team meet this target but they exceeded it by delivering alcohol sessions to 5,652 young people across all Primary and Secondary schools throughout Inverclyde.

The work within schools is contributing to a culture change within Inverclyde through challenging prevailing attitudes towards alcohol, improving knowledge amongst young people and impacting on behaviour. The work already undertaken can clearly demonstrate an improvement in alcohol knowledge amongst young people. In terms of challenging and changing attitudes and influencing behaviour, these are outcomes which are difficult to measure over a short period.

In the coming year we hope to develop an impact assessment which will measure the long term impact of the work over a long period. We would also hope to see a change through the Scottish Adolescent Lifestyles and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS), which will be conducted in Inverclyde in August this year with a report produced next year.

Informal feedback from workers within schools has been excellent and extremely encouraging. YPAT has quickly established itself as an invaluable service.

The schools workers collect evaluations of each session that is completed. Evaluations clearly show that key learning outcomes are being met.

The following is a response from someone who participated in one of our alcohol sessions.

- What was the best part of our workshop/ What part did you enjoy the most? "Learning about units and how the acid in alcohol can burn your inside and the effects"
- What part of the workshop do you think could be improved? "Don't actually know. Don't think anything needs to be improved. It was great"
- Is there anything that you learned that has made you think about your own or others drinking? "Yes, makes me want to count the amount of units I drink"

SOA Local Outcome 7: Best Start in Life for Young People

With input from a range of Council services, the NHS and the voluntary sector this delivery group has developed a plan that is viewed as an integrated part of the children's Service Planning process. Having identified six main themes for action in relation to tackling childhood poverty, a number of subgroups were created to ensure the ongoing cognisance of children's issues in action planning processes. However this in itself has proved a cumbersome structure and a new lead officer has undertaken to review the delivery plan and the make up of the group to re-invigorate the process and to ensure continued good practice.

Key achievements in 2009/10

- 2009 saw an increase in the number of children in class sizes of 18. There are 226 Primary School Classes in Inverclyde and 19 of those classes have a class size of 18. Out of 5,510 Primary pupils, 306 are in classes with 18 pupils.
- Additional funding was allocated to extend the provision of breakfast clubs to five days a week in Primary Schools with the highest free school meal entitlement. Breakfast clubs aim to provide a safe, friendly place where children can meet in a relaxed atmosphere and enjoy a nutritional breakfast with their friends. They have also been shown to improve overall education, behaviour, punctuality and attendance levels. 15 out of 22 of our Primary Schools currently run a breakfast club.
- The Bookbug Initiative was expanded in 2009/10. The initiative promotes reading and books in general to very young and pre-school children. Sessions take place in local libraries and children are encouraged to participate alongside their parents and carers. 1366 attended Bookbug sessions between April and June 2010, there were 771 attendees during the same period in 2009.
- Inverclyde was one of the only local authorities to show a year on year improvement in relative ranking in relation to school leaver destination results. In 2003, Inverclyde was 31/32 local authorities for % of negative destinations and was deemed to be a national hotspot. In 2009 we improved our ranking to 15/32 local authorities. In 2003 Inverclyde had 1 in 6 young people with negative post-school destinations and in 2009 this fell to 1 in 10.
- A new strategy for the care of 'looked after' children was launched in 2009. An Integrated Family Placement Strategy was approved in 2009 which has three component parts – Kinship, Fostering and Adoption. It lays out how the Council will support kinship carers who look after related children who would otherwise have to be accommodated. It will drive forward a campaign to recruit more foster carers for looked after children in Inverclyde by increasing allowances, introducing a payment skills scheme and offering a career path for foster carers by recognising and rewarding the development of skills and learning from training. Finally it will ensure that when Inverclyde children require adoptive placements, there are families available to care for them.

Key Performance Facts

- Performance has more or less stayed the same with regard to the percentage of pupils achieving 5+ awards at SCQF level 4 by the end of S4. 80% achieved this in 2008 and 79.5% in 2009.
- We have increased the proportion of children who are Looked After and Accommodated in other substitute family placements from 70% in 2006/07 to 74% in 2009/10.

- The percentage of children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks has increased between 2008 and 2009. In 2008 12.56% of children in Inverclyde were exclusively breastfed and this rose slightly in 2009 to 13.4%. However, Inverclyde remains well below the Scottish average of 36.7% in 2009.

Areas we will focus on in 2010/11

- We plan to revise the outcome delivery plan for this outcome to ensure that the actions we are taking are helping to achieve the best start in life for young people.
- Work with a wider range of partner organisations that have a role to play in helping to achieve the best start in life for young people.
- Implement the Curriculum for Excellence and increase literacy and numeracy levels for all children.
- We will develop a new Integrated Children's Services Plan to plan the strategic development of services from 2011 to 2014.
- Through the Early Years Framework document we will develop a Family Support Strategy which will include an integrated model of service delivery and a range of group work programmes to enhance parenting skills.

Case Study – Breakfast Clubs

Executive Summary

Breakfast Clubs operate across Inverclyde's Primary Sector, with 15 of our 22 Primary Schools providing Breakfast Clubs for pupils on at least 2 school days every week. Breakfast Clubs are not new initiatives, and have been established elements of our schools for a number of years – however we have been successful in extending the scope and the content of these valuable opportunities to promote positive, healthy interventions with our primary pupils.

Background

Breakfast Clubs have been set up, at a very basic level, to ensure that children have access to breakfast, and that the potential for a child to go without food from one lunchtime (where school meals are provided) to the next, is minimised, if not eradicated (in the cases where Clubs are run every school day)

This contributes to the SOA by trying to provide some equality in terms of this basic nutrition – as pupils are seen to have higher levels of concentration and energy for the day's learning when they have had good meals. It is important that all children are supported in this way and that no child is disadvantaged in their education by any deficit caused by not ordinarily having access to a nutritional breakfast.

Results / Impact

An enhanced funding package has enabled schools within our most vulnerable communities to extend their provision, meaning that in the current academic session, 5 schools will operate breakfast clubs every day of the school week.

This contributes to the SOA because it makes it possible for yet more children to start their day with a nutritional breakfast – and therefore to reap the benefits that this can bring. Enabling more children to access this facility on more days, ensures that more children are able to get the best start that they possibly can. Engagement with Breakfast Clubs is also an opportunity to learn more about healthy lifestyles and positive food choices that can help to form good habits as children grow older and become more independent.

Active Schools teams also operate within Inverclyde, and development officers work in clusters of

schools, on a geographic basis. In many cases, the Active Schools Staff have worked in partnership with the school to provide an added element of physical activity to breakfast clubs. Children are encouraged to engage in physical play within the school gym, once they have had their breakfast. The combination of a nutritional breakfast and moderate physical activity at the start of the day have proven benefits to concentration.

This links elements of the SOA in terms of promoting healthy lifestyles through the combination of nutrition and exercise – the development of wellbeing amongst our children and the capacity to develop good habits and behaviours in these areas also assists in providing the best start for them in their lives. Breakfast Clubs are popular, and the physical activity elements are fun – this makes for a better learning environment, positive social interaction between the children and reinforces the school community as a place that the individual child can enjoy being part of.

A number of our breakfast clubs have recruited parents, on a sessional basis, to help organise and run the clubs. For some parents, this has been a valuable development, as it has provided them with a route into further employment and training opportunities, by supporting them in the early stages of employment or in returning to work after time spent at home with their children. A number of our schools have been particularly successful in highlighting this by-product of the breakfast club's existence.

Assisting parents in their pursuit of employment and training goals, in this very practical way, can be of tremendous benefit to the family as a whole and to the life chances of children. Promoting employability and lifelong learning within families is vital and can have a very significant impact on life chances of children, who benefit from having positive role models with regard to employment.

SOA Local Outcome 8: Environment

This Delivery Group was formed from the Council's Green Charter Officer/Member Working Group in March 2010 with a remit to develop, monitor, evaluate and report on the Environment Outcome. The membership of the group includes a range of public sector agencies, Council departments and Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park and to date a new action plan has been agreed comprising seven key themes and a comprehensive list of associated actions all of which are currently on track to deliver. A Sub-Group, consisting of key members of the Delivery Group was established in 2010 to specifically develop, monitor, evaluate and report on the Delivery Plan.

Key achievements in 2009/10

- Flooding – a report on flooding was approved by the Safe, Sustainable Communities Committee in September 2009. A Flood Risk Management Working Group was subsequently established, comprising representatives from various agencies and riparian owners, with the aims of developing an action plan and addressing the issue of collective responsibility for flood risk management within Inverclyde.
- Education Green Charters – in December 2009, we distributed a practical guide to help schools move forward with Education for Sustainable Development and in particular *environmental* sustainability. Entitled 'Sustainable Inverclyde – a guide for Inverclyde schools', the manual aimed to provide educational establishments with ideas and advice when developing their Green Charters and accompanying action plans.
- Recycling – during 2009/10, we achieved our highest ever recycling rate of 30.3%. To encourage participation in our Waste Strategy Initiative, our education and awareness-raising campaign continued throughout 2009/10 when we engaged with more than 4,200 local residents at 123 presentations and public information sessions on recycling. Our pilot food waste collection service continued until January 2010, resulting in a total of 346 tonnes of food waste being diverted from landfill during 2009/10.
- Carbon Management - in May 2009, we successfully graduated from the Carbon Trust's Carbon Management Programme with a commitment to reduce our carbon dioxide emissions by 15% by 2012/13.

Key Performance Facts

- The percentage of waste being recycled or composted has significantly increased from 20.2% in 2006/07 to 30% in 2009/10.
- The percentage of journeys to work by public or active transport has increased from 21% in 2008 to 29% in 2010.
- Progress has been made in reducing Inverclyde Council's carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from 21,992 tonnes of CO₂ in 2007/08 to 16,041 tonnes on 2010.

Areas we will focus on in 2010/11

- Green Charter – continue to use our Green Charter to seek to influence the behaviour of our partners, stakeholders, customers and the citizens of Inverclyde.
- Environmental sustainability awareness training project - work with the James Watt College and other further/higher educational partners on a pilot Environmental Sustainability Awareness Training Project.
- Flooding – implement the recommendations of the Flood Plan to mitigate the risks and effects of flooding throughout Inverclyde.
- Education Green Charters – begin to implement the three year Action Plans and develop the roles of the three pilot establishments in disseminating good practice. Promote joint working with other Council Services to support schools.
- Recycling – to further enhance our recycling rate, the Council, together with other local authorities, is working towards the introduction of Council-wide food waste collection and treatment programmes. Working as part of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Waste Strategy Area Group, the green waste element is to be re-tendered and will contain an option for the treatment of food and garden waste to be collected on a co-mingled basis.
- Active Living Strategy – develop the Strategy with partners with the aim of achieving a healthy, active environment, reducing sedentary behaviour and setting a model of “best practice”.
- Local Transport Strategy 2010/15 – implement the Local Transport Strategy (if approved by the Safe, Sustainable Communities Committee in October 2010) to improve the movement of goods and people across Inverclyde and ensure good connections within Scotland and internationally.
- Local Development Plan – prepare the Main Issues Report for submission to the Safe, Sustainable Communities Committee in March 2011. The Local Development Plan provides a vision of how Inverclyde should develop, guides development to the most appropriate locations and supplies the framework for planning applications.
- Carbon Management – we will participate in the Carbon Trust's support programme for local authorities that took part in the Carbon Management Programme 2007/08.

Case Study – Schools Green Charter

Executive Summary

The Council launched its Green Charter in 2009 with the aims of reducing energy and waste and promoting the sustainable use of resources. As part of this corporate initiative, every Inverclyde educational establishment (43 in total) is required to develop a Green Charter to promote environmental sustainability at school (local) level.

Background

Sustainable development, and in particular environmental sustainability, is an area of crucial importance both locally and globally. We therefore recognised that we needed to ensure that young people going through our schools gain an understanding of the key issues and become aware of ways in which they can make a difference through their personal actions. The importance of education for sustainable development was also recognised nationally when sustainable development was identified as one of the five key cross-cutting themes for the *Curriculum for Excellence*.

All educational establishments in Inverclyde already address some areas of sustainable development but

this can vary considerably in both depth and breadth and in the many ways in which learning takes place. In the 'decade of education for sustainable development', it is important in Inverclyde that we have a clear vision of where we are going in terms of education for sustainable development in Inverclyde's educational establishments.

It was therefore agreed that every educational establishment in Inverclyde would devise either an all-in-one Green Charter and Action Plan or a Green Charter and separate Action Plan by June 2010. We believe we are the first local authority in Scotland to adopt such an approach to education for sustainable development.

The essential components for establishment Green Charters are:

1. action on energy saving
2. action on recycling
3. action on litter
4. aiming for an Eco School Award at the appropriate level.

The elective areas are:

5. water conservation
6. school grounds work such as initiatives to enhance biodiversity
7. waste reduction
8. journey to school
9. going for Fair Trade School status
10. developing an environmental 'Community Code'.

Both the essential components and the elective areas contribute to the achievement of SOA Outcome 8. For example, 'action on recycling' will support the Council's aim to 'Increase the percentage of waste being recycled or composted' while 'action on litter' will help the Council to 'decrease the levels of littering, fly tipping, dog fouling and graffiti'. Additionally, on a corporate level, other elements of the School Green Charters will support the specific actions within SOA 8 to reduce the Council's carbon footprint and the ecological footprint of the Inverclyde area.

While the implementation of an environmental initiative like the School Green Charters clearly helps to deliver Outcome 8, it also makes a contribution to other SOA Outcomes including:

- SOA Outcome 5 which is supported by encouraging pupils to look at the impact, both from a health and environmental perspective, of their journeys to school (School Green Charter elective area 8);

National Outcome 4 talks about 'responsible citizens' and SOA Outcome 7 about our young people having the 'best start in life' – elective areas 9 and 10 encourage pupils to think about how their actions affect others.

Results / Impact

In spring 2008, a cross-sectoral focus group was established to look at ways to take sustainable development forward in our schools. One of the first steps for the group was to define what 'education for sustainable development' is, initially for teachers and other school staff with the following definition being agreed:

Education for Sustainable Development is about enabling people to develop the knowledge, values and skills to participate in decisions about the way we do things individually and collectively, both locally and globally, that will improve the quality of life and look after the planet in future.

Later that year, a position statement was submitted to the Council's Education and Lifelong Learning Committee to define what we mean by education for sustainable development; to look at the strands that

made up existing provision; to suggest ways in which these different strands could be brought together; to identify the key concepts that should be addressed and to set out parameters for subsequent work. This paper was accepted by the Committee and regarded as a useful summation of where we are and where we want to be.

A practical guide was distributed to schools in December 2009 to help them move forward with Education for Sustainable Development and in particular *environmental* sustainability. Entitled 'Sustainable Inverclyde – a guide for Inverclyde schools', the manual aimed to provide educational establishments with ideas and advice when developing their Green Charters and accompanying action plans. The focus group also offered advice and experience on the best ways to develop and embed a strategy across schools and training on writing the Green Charters and action plans was offered to schools in January 2010.

The Outcome Delivery Group for SOA 8 meets around 8-weekly and receives a regular update on the Schools Green Charter initiative which is included as an action in its Outcome Delivery Plan. The Group also heard a presentation on the initiative at its meeting in March 2010.

Much good work on sustainable development is already under way in Inverclyde educational establishments. The challenge of the future – for establishments and for Education Services – will be to develop coherent strategies to take this forward in ways that maximise opportunities for rich, active learning; pupil participation; developing values; and addressing the four capacities of the *Curriculum for Excellence*.

4. Fairer Scotland Fund

The Scottish Government awarded Inverclyde's Community Planning Partnership, the Inverclyde Alliance, £6.47m in the financial year 2008/09 and £6.12m in the financial year 2009/10, under the fund known as the Fairer Scotland Fund.

The Inverclyde Alliance, through a series of meetings, decided that a full procurement process be undertaken for the disbursement of Fairer Scotland Funds. Additional support and expertise was offered to local organisations to support them in successfully obtaining contracts under the new framework. As a result of the procurement process, 44 contracts were awarded to deliver services under the following Single Outcome Agreement priorities:

- Employability
- Health Inequalities
- Alcohol and drugs
- Community engagement

In conjunction with the tendering process, Inverclyde established a new team to manage the finance and performance of Fairer Scotland Fund units. A robust and effective monitoring of project delivery was undertaken to ensure contract compliance and measure the impact of service delivery. As a result, Inverclyde Council was able to secure additional resources to continue with the most needed and effective elements of the Fairer Scotland Fund programme in 2010/2011.

The approach taken by Inverclyde Council as "Lead and Accountable Body" has been commended for being innovative and the process has been highlighted as good practice by the Scottish Government. Other local authorities are now adopting the model as a means of making more effective use of limited public resources and delivering the best possible services.

This section of the annual report provides examples of the projects and services that were awarded FSF funding and reviews the most up to date data in terms of employability, alcohol and drugs and community engagement, to provide a context within which to examine what has been achieved by the FSF allocated in 2008/09 for a two year period.

FSF funded projects and services have been delivered during very difficult economic and social circumstances. The effects of the recession and economic decline have had a significant impact on the local economy and labour market. Nevertheless, the aggregate outputs achieved during this period are testimony to effective and efficient service delivery involving a wide range of organisations working together to ensure the best provision for the residents of Inverclyde.

Employability

The following are examples of FSF funded projects and services that are helping to address employability:

- “Better Off in Work” is a specialist welfare, debt and financial advice initiative provided by Financial Fitness aimed at supporting “workless” individuals to make the financial transition from benefits to employment.
- “First Steps Forward” helps to bridge the gap between those furthest from the labour market by:
 - ✓ Engaging with people of working age who lack confidence, knowledge and skills.
 - ✓ Targeting people who are receiving benefits.
 - ✓ Providing personal development, general literacy and numeracy, family learning, financial learning and accredited basic skills programmes.
 - ✓ Providing support to participants to enable them to take advantage of opportunities to progress to further learning, training or employment.

The table below provides details of the outputs achieved by the 14 employability contracts between the 1st October 2008 and 31 March 2010.

Table 1: FSF Employability Contractors – Main Indicator Outputs

Indicator	Target (1 Oct 2008 – 31 March-2010)	Actual To 31 March 2010
Total No of Clients Engaged	6,062	7,330
No of clients achieving a basic skills qualification through direct delivery of the service (i.e. access 1-3; SVQ Level 1; SVQ Level2)	433	451
No of Clients Achieving Recognised Vocational Qualification through direct delivery from the service	491	722
No of Clients referred to other training providers for support specified by basic skills, vocational skills	1,547	1,521
Number of childcare sessions provided which directly support clients in engaging in labour market activity (eg training or employment activities)	10,129	9,456
No of Clients Progress to Further Education	331	201
No of Clients progressing to good quality volunteer placements, work trials, temporary employment, employer placements	700	452
No of clients progressing to permanent employment sustained at 13 weeks, up to and beyond 26 weeks.	986	1131
No of Clients Referred to other services needed to support the client	927	1535

Health Inequalities

The following are examples of FSF funded projects and services that are helping to address health inequalities:

- The Community Advice Service is a specialist welfare, debt and financial advice initiative provided by Financial Fitness aimed at supporting individuals experiencing health inequalities, alcohol or drug problems, to become more financially and socially inclusive.
- Girl Power Groups consist of a six week programme aimed at vulnerable teenage girls in Inverclyde. The groups cover a variety of issues including self-esteem, body image, healthy relationships and teenage pregnancy and parenthood.
- Breastfeeding Peer Support Service in Inverclyde – Supporting mothers with any issues or problems which may arise from breastfeeding.
- “The Point” a therapeutic social engagement group for people with dementia.
- Mobile Market – offers people the opportunity to purchase affordable, quality fruit and vegetable products at places that are accessible to them.
- Mental Health Awareness Week 2009 – local communities across Inverclyde were given the chance to participate in this national initiative through local community hubs. Events were held across Inverclyde which increased the knowledge, confidence and wellbeing of those taking part.

The table below provides details of the outputs achieved by the 11 health inequalities contracts between the 1st October 2008 and 31 March 2010.

Indicator	Target (1 Oct 2008 – 31 March-2010)	Actual To 31 March 2010
Number of young people showing positive change in attitude to smoking measured with an appropriate scale	1089	2095

Table 2: FSF Health Inequalities Contractors – Main Indicator Outputs

Number of young people showing positive change in attitude to smoking measured with an appropriate scale	1089	2095
Numbers of individuals accessing targeted community-based initiatives which focus on mental health improvement specifically self esteem, confidence and life skills support	1527	1017
Numbers of clients referred to other support services – e.g. employability, alcohol and drugs services	477	236
Number of participants in breastfeeding events	1850	3241
Numbers of ‘breastfeeding areas’ created in commercial/public premises	16	18
No. of young people accessing services aimed at reducing STI's	720	1639
Number of young people accessing services aimed at reducing pregnancies in 13-15 year olds	720	1639
Number of children/young people taking part in sport/leisure activities	3790	8559
Number of people accessing good quality affordable fruit and vegetables (includes clients who have been counted a number of times)	10530	10161

Alcohol and Drugs

The following are examples of FSF funded projects and services that are helping to address alcohol and drugs:

- Gateways – Offers help and advice to those with issues that affect their work. This covers everything from alcohol, drugs, relationships, home environment to mental health issues.
- Drink Safe Inverclyde – Provides information and advice for residents of Inverclyde, in partnership with various partners, about the dangers of excessive alcohol consumption and its effects.
- The Young Persons Alcohol Team developed and delivered a comprehensive and programmed alcohol curriculum that is delivered within schools from P6 to S6. The team also provides alcohol awareness sessions to groups and organisations across Inverclyde.

The table below provides details of the outputs achieved by the 5 alcohol and drugs contracts between the 1st October 2008 and 31 March 2010.

Table 3: Alcohol and Drugs Contractors – Main Indicator Outputs

Indicator	Target (1 Oct 2008 – 31 March-2010)	Actual To 31 March 2010
Number of problem Drug Users engaged	350	508
No. of drug carers engaged	81	65
Total number of clients with alcohol problems engaged	300	157
Number of participants in alcohol education initiatives	4000	7193
Numbers of clients referred to other support services – e.g. employability, mental health; housing	805	261
Number of clients who stop illegal drug usage including those who stop injecting	35	35
Number of participants in 'positive alternatives' and health promotion initiatives developed	715	734
Number of 'cultural/attitude' change activities developed and implemented (no. of community sessions)	100	126
Number of participants in 'cultural/attitude' change activities developed and implemented	655	1051

Community Engagement

The following is an example of an FSF funded project that is helping to tackle the issue of community engagement:

- Community Hubs – Auchmountain and Paton Street Neighbourhood Centres offer a venue for community based training and socialising. They offer a venue for the delivery of education and various classes to a particular community and or community groups.

The table below provides details of the outputs achieved by the 13 community engagement contracts between the 1st October 2008 and 31 March 2010.

Table 4: FSF Community Engagement Contractors – Main Indicator Outputs

Indicator	Target (1 Oct 2008 – 31 March-2010)	Actual To 31 March 2010
Number of users of facilities/services*	128,524	157,734
Number voluntary/community organisations/groups supported*	658	686
Numbers attending accredited training courses*	2371	2280
Numbers of clients involved in volunteering and befriending activities*	1218	2570
Number of training sessions delivered to community groups on community engagement	123	189
Number of other statutory and voluntary sector services facilitated which support alcohol and drugs/health/employability initiatives*	536	689

5. Performance Indicators

National Outcome 1					
We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe.					
Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes					
Local Outcome	Indicator/s <i>(noting frequency / type / source)</i>	Previous Performance	2009/10	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
3. The area's economic regeneration is secured	Business start-up rates Office of National Statistics http://stats.berr.gov.uk/ed/national_indicators/ED_AU_National_Indicator_NI_171.XLS	2007: 19 VAT registered businesses per 1,000 adults in Inverclyde. The rate in Scotland was 33 per 1,000	38 VAT registered businesses per 1,000 adults in Inverclyde. The rate in Scotland was 37 per 1,000 (2009)	Narrow the gap between the business start-up rate in Inverclyde and the business start-up rate in Scotland	National Indicator 2: Increase the business start-up rate to Scotland average
	Social Economy Turnover Identifying the Social Economy in Inverclyde/June 2006/CVS Inverclyde and Inverclyde Local Social Economy Partnership	2006: Estimated income for social economy sector approx £35,000,000 per annum (June 06)	Update to the figure is unavailable at this time due to change in staffing within CVS over the time period for reporting. (2009/2010)	Increase turnover by 1% year on year	National Indicator 13: Increase the social economy turnover
	Average Weekly wages Annual/excel spreadsheet/ http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/DataE1	2007 £391.10 2008 £392.20	£465.30 (Inverclyde) £473.60 (Scotland) Inverclyde increased by 16% whilst Scotland only increased by 7% (2009)	Increase the average weekly wage in Inverclyde at the same rate as the Scottish average weekly wage increases.	Increase the average weekly wage for those employed in Inverclyde at the same rate as the Scottish average weekly wage increases.

	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Previous Performance	2009/10	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	Percentage of the population who are income deprived Biennial /objective / SIMD http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/	2006 : 19.2% of Inverclyde population were income deprived, compared to 13.9% of Scotland. Gap was 5.3%.	23.8% of Inverclyde population were income deprived. Compared to 17% of Scotland (2009) The gap is currently rising. From 3.8% in 2004 to 5.3% in 2006 to 6.3% in 2009.	Stop the gap from increasing beyond 5.3%	Narrow the gap between Inverclyde figure and the Scottish figure
	Percentage of the population who live in the most deprived 15% of data zones Biennial /objective / SIMD http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/ GROS 2009 population mid-year estimates http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/mid-year/mid-2009-pop-est/list-of-tables.html	2006/07 : 38% of the population live in the most deprived 15% of datazones (National figure)	41% of the population live in the most deprived 15% of datazones (2009) (Figure based on 2009 mid-year estimate, in line with SIMD 2009 report)	Ensure the percentage does not increase beyond 38%	Reduce the percentage of the population who live in the most deprived 15% of data zones
	Improve Employment rate in Inverclyde Annual/ Total employment figure, expressed as a percentage of the working age population/ http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/APS2008	2007 Inverclyde - 68.4% Scotland -76% Gap - 7.6% 2008 Inverclyde -72.5% Scotland -75.6% Gap - 3.1%	Inverclyde = 68.5% Scotland = 73.9% 2009 Gap is 5.4%	Reduce the gap of 7.5%	Narrow the gap between Inverclyde figure and the Scottish figure

	Indicator/s <i>(noting frequency / type / source)</i>	Previous Performance	2009/10	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	Reduce poverty in Inverclyde Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2007: 15% of households (5577) within Inverclyde are 'excluded' (Note: 'Excluded' households are those that have no bank account or savings, no access to forms of affordable credit and little capacity in respect of financial knowledge and literacy)	The 2007 figure is the most recent figure available data New basic savings accounts opened by Inverclyde Council hopes to reduce these figures which can be used as a bench mark.	4% of excluded households to have obtained lines of affordable credit 10% of excluded households to have opened new bank accounts 6% of excluded households to have participated in financial literacy activity	Reduce Poverty in Inverclyde

National Outcome 2

We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our local people.

Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Previous Performance	2009/10	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
3. The area's economic regeneration is secured	Business start-up rates Office of National Statistics http://stats.berr.gov.uk/ed/national/indicators/ED_AU_National_Indicator_NI_171.XLS	2007: 19 VAT registered businesses per 1,000 adults in Inverclyde. The rate in Scotland was 33 per 1,000	38 VAT registered businesses per 1,000 adults in Inverclyde. The rate in Scotland was 37 per 1,000 (2009)	Narrow the gap between the business start-up rate in Inverclyde and the business start-up rate in and Scotland	National Indicator 2: Increase the business start-up rate to Scotland average
	Social Economy Turnover Identifying the Social Economy in Inverclyde/June 2006/CVS Inverclyde and Inverclyde Local Social Economy Partnership	2006: Estimated income for social economy sector approx £35,000,000 per annum (June 06)	Update to the figure is unavailable at this time due to change in staffing within CVS over the time period for reporting. (2009/2010)	Increase turnover by 1% year on year	National Indicator 13: Increase the social economy turnover
	Average Weekly wages Annual/excel spreadsheet/ http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/DataE1	2007 £391.10 2008 £392.20	£465.30 (Inverclyde) £473.60 (Scotland) Inverclyde increased by 16% whilst Scotland only increased by 7% (2009)	Increase the average weekly wage in Inverclyde at the same rate as the Scottish average weekly wage increases.	Increase the average weekly wage for those employed in Inverclyde at the same rate as the Scottish average weekly wage increases.

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Previous Performance	2009/10	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	Percentage of the population who are income deprived Biennial / objective / SIMD http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/	2006: 19.2% of Inverclyde population were income deprived, compared to 13.9% of Scotland. Gap was 5.3%	23.8% of Inverclyde population were income deprived. Compared to 17% of Scotland (2009) The gap is currently rising. From 3.8% in 2004 to 5.3% in 2006 to 6.3% in 2009	Stop the gap from increasing beyond 5.3%	Narrow the gap between Inverclyde figure and the Scottish figure
	Percentage of the population who live in the most deprived 15% of data zones Biennial / objective / SIMD http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/ GROS 2009 population mid-year estimates http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/mid-year/mid-2009-pop-est/list-of-tables.html	2006/07: 38% of the population live in the most deprived 15% of datazones (National figure)	41% of the population live in the most deprived 15% of datazones (2009) (Figure based on 2009 mid-year estimate, in line with SIMD 2009 report) This relates to an average of 33,250 people out of 80,210.	Ensure the percentage does not increase beyond 38%	Reduce the percentage of the population who live in the most deprived 15% of data zones
	Reduce poverty in Inverclyde Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2007: 15% of households (5577) within Inverclyde are 'excluded' (Note: 'Excluded' households are those that have no bank account or savings, no access to forms of affordable credit and little capacity in respect of financial knowledge and	The 2007 figure is the most recent figure available data New basic savings accounts opened by Inverclyde Council hopes to reduce these figures which can be used as a bench mark.	4% of excluded households to have obtained lines of affordable credit 10% of excluded households to have opened new bank accounts 6% of excluded households to have participated in financial	Reduce Poverty in Inverclyde

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Previous Performance	2009/10	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
		literacy.		literacy activity.	
4. Economic activity in Inverclyde is increased, and skills development enables both those in work and those furthest from the labour market to realise their full potential.	Percentage of economically inactive people of working age Annual/ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432138/report.aspx	2007/08 Inverclyde - 22.9%. Scotland - 20%. Gap - 2.9% 2008/09 Inverclyde - 23.1%. Scotland - 20.3%. Gap - 2.8%	Inverclyde - 26.1% Scotland - 22.6%. Gap - 3.5%	Reduce the gap of 2.9%	Decrease the number of working age people who are economically inactive
	Percentage of people in receipt of DWP benefits. Department for Work and Pensions/Job Centre Plus, monthly MI report/ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/report/s/lmp/la/2038432138/report.aspx	2007 Inverclyde - 23.2%. Scotland - 16.3%. Gap - 6.9% 2008 Inverclyde - 24.6%. Scotland - 17.8%. Gap - 6.8%	Inverclyde - 22.4% Scotland - 16.8% Gap - 5.6% (November 2009)	Reduce the gap of 7.1%.	Reduce percentage of people claiming benefit.
	Number and percentage of working age people with no qualifications https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/report/s/lmp/la/2038432138/report.aspx	2007 Inverclyde - 18.5%. Scotland - 13.5% (Jan 2007 – Dec 2007) Gap - 5% 2008 Inverclyde - 14.3%. Scotland - 12.5% (Jan 2008 – Dec 2008) Gap - 1.8%	Inverclyde -13.6%. Scotland -13.3% (Jan 2009 – Dec 2009) Gap - 0.3%	Reduce the gap of 5%.	National Indicator 12: Reduce the number of working age people with severe literacy and numeracy problems

National Outcome 3

We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation

Progress at March 2009 on local outcomes

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Previous Performance	2009/10	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
4. Economic activity in Inverclyde is increased, and skills development enables both those in work and those furthest from the labour market to realise their full potential.	Percentage of economically inactive people of working age Annual/ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432138/report.aspx	2007/08 Inverclyde - 22.9%. Scotland - 20%. Gap - 2.9% 2008/09 Inverclyde - 23.1%. Scotland - 20.3%. Gap - 2.8%	Inverclyde - 26.1% Scotland - 22.6%. Gap - 3.5% (January 2009 – December 2009)	Reduce the gap of 2.9%	Decrease the number of working age people who are economically inactive
	Percentage of people in receipt of DWP benefits. Department for Work and Pensions/Job Centre Plus, monthly MI report/ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432138/report.aspx	2007 Inverclyde -23.2% Scotland -16.3% Gap - 6.9% 2008 Inverclyde - 24.6%. Scotland - 17.8% Gap - 6.8%	Inverclyde - 22.4% Scotland - 16.8% Gap - 5.6%	Reduce the gap of 7.1%.	Reduce percentage of people claiming benefit.
	Number and percentage of working age people with no qualifications https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432138/report.aspx	2007 Inverclyde -18.5%. Scotland - 13.5% Gap - 5% 2008 Inverclyde - 14.3%. Scotland -12.5% Gap - 1.8%	Inverclyde - 13.6%. Scotland - 13.3% Gap - 0.3% (Jan 2009 – Dec 2009)	Reduce the gap of 5%.	National Indicator 12: Reduce the number of working age people with severe literacy and numeracy problems

National Outcome 4					
Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.					
Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes					
Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Previous Performance	2009/10	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
7. All our young people have the best possible start in life and are provided with the supportive networks to ensure they achieve to their full potential. Importantly, targeted resources will supplement the universal provision to secure a strategy to reduce childhood poverty which tackles not only income deprivation but health inequality and the poverty of opportunity.	Increase the attainment for Reading, Writing and Mathematics for all pupils Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2006/07 Primary: Reading 87% Writing 81% Maths 88% Secondary: Reading 73% Writing 62% Maths 64%	Primary: Reading 87.2% Writing 79.6% Maths 86.9% (2009/10) Secondary: Reading 78.2% Writing 64% Maths 66.66	Primary: Reading 88% Writing 82% Maths 89% Secondary: Reading 74% Writing 63% Maths 65%	Increase the attainment for Reading, Writing and Mathematics for all pupils
	% achieving 5+ awards at SCQF Level 4 by the end of S4 (Annual/ Inverclyde Council)	2007/08 80%	79.5% (2009/10)	84%	Increase the % achieving 5+ awards at SCQF Level 4 by the end of S4
	% achieving 1+ award at Higher or above by S6 (Cumulative) Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2007/08 44%	44.2% (2009/10)	45%	Increase the % achieving 1+ award at Higher or above by S6 (Cumulative)
	% achieving 3+ awards at Higher or above by S6 (Cumulative)% Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2007/08 29%	29.1% (2009/10)	31%	Increase the % achieving 3+ awards at Higher or above by S6 (Cumulative)
	Increase the proportion of children who are Looked After and Accommodated in other substitute family placements. Class return Scottish Government Social Work Inverclyde	2006 Base line: Total LAC 285 At home 135 Total LAAC 150 % in substitute family placements 70%	Base line Total LAC 325 At home 175 Total LAAC 111/150 % in substitute family placements 74%	Target is to increase family placements 74% in substitute family placements 88% in community	Reduce the overall number of children and Young people who are LAC. In particular increase the numbers placed in substitute family placements if required. Improve the standards of residential units and reduce

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Previous Performance	2009/10	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	Council	Total % in community 84%	Total % in community 88%		the number of children in residential and secure schools

National Outcome 5

Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.

Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Previous Performance	2009/10	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
7. All our young people have the best possible start in life and are provided with the supportive networks to ensure they achieve to their full potential. Importantly, targeted resources will supplement the universal provision to secure a strategy to reduce childhood poverty which tackles not only income deprivation but health inequality and the poverty of opportunity.	Increase the attainment for Reading, Writing and Mathematics for all pupils Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2006/07 Primary: Reading 87% Writing 81% Maths 88% Secondary: Reading 73% Writing 62% Maths 64%	Primary: Reading 87.2% Writing 79.6% Maths 86.9% (2009/10) Secondary: Reading 78.2% Writing 64% Maths 66.6%	Primary: Reading 88% Writing 82% Maths 89% Secondary: Reading 74% Writing 63% Maths 65%	Increase the attainment for Reading, Writing and Mathematics for all pupils
	% achieving 5+ awards at SCQF Level 4 by the end of S4 Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2007/08 80%	79.5% (2009/10)	84%	Increase the % achieving 5+ awards at SCQF Level 4 by the end of S4
	% achieving 1+ award at Higher or above by S6 (Cumulative) Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2007/08 44%	44.2% (2009/10)	45%	Increase the % achieving 1+ award at Higher or above by S6 (Cumulative)
	% achieving 3+ awards at Higher or above by S6 (Cumulative)% Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2007/08 29%	29.1% (2009/10)	31%	Increase the % achieving 3+ awards at Higher or above by S6 (Cumulative)

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Previous Performance	2009/10	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	Increase the proportion of children who are Looked After and Accommodated in other substitute family placements. Class return Scottish Government Social Work Inverclyde Council	2006 Base line Total LAC 285 At home 135 Total LAAC 150 % in substitute family placements 70% Total % in community 84%	Base line Total LAC 325 At home 175 Total LAAC 111/150 % in substitute family placements 74% Total % in community 88% (2009/10)	Target is to increase family placements 74% in substitute family placements 88% in community	Reduce the overall number of children and Young people who are LAC. In particular increase the numbers placed in substitute family placements if required. Improve the standards of residential units and reduce the number of children in residential and secure schools
	Percentage of children exclusively breastfed at 6 – 8 weeks. NHS GG&C quarterly performance reports/ ISD Scotland	2007 Scottish average - 26.4% 2008 Inverclyde -12.56% Gap - 13.84% Port Glasgow -6.67%, East Greenock - 6.25%, South West Greenock 0% (September 2008)	(a) Scottish Health Board average is 36.7%. Inverclyde 13.4% (Dec 09), Gap is 23.3% Port Glasgow - 4.17% East Greenock - 0% South West Greenock - 2.78%	(a) Improve ratio of Inverclyde to Scottish average (b) Reduce the difference in percentage between SIMD areas and Inverclyde average	(a) Improve ratio of Inverclyde to Scottish average (b) Reduce the difference in percentage between SIMD areas and Inverclyde average

National Outcome 6 We live longer, healthier lives					
Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes					
Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
Improve population health and reduce differences between communities					
5. The health of local people is improved, combating health inequality and promoting healthy lifestyles.	Life expectancy at birth (males and females) Inverclyde CHP Community Health and Wellbeing Profile (2008) (three yearly) http://www.gcph.co.uk/content/view/85/72/ Replace with GROS as source 2006 figure http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-for-administrative-areas-2004-2006/life-expectancy-for-administrative-areas-2004-2006-tables.html 2007 figure http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-for-administrative-areas-within-scotland-2005-2007/list-of-tables.html 2008 figure http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-admin-areas-scotland-06-08/list-of-tables.html	2006 Males: 72.2 Females: 77.8 2007 Males: 72.5 Females: 78.2 2008 Males: 72.8 Females: 78.6	Males: 72.8 Females: 78.6 (2008) This is the most recent data available.	Increase life expectancy in the 15% most deprived areas of Inverclyde.	National Indicator 16: Increase life expectancy at birth in the most deprived areas

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	tables.html				
	Percentage of the adult population who smoke http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/savesdialog.asp?IID=3901&SID=3256	2003/04 30.6% (2003/04) (Published in 2007)	Data from 2003/04 is most recent result available. The continued drive to make people aware of the dangers of smoking continues and it is hoped that this figure will fall.	Reduce the percentage of the adult population who smoke to 28%	National Indicator 17: Reduce the % of the adult population who smoke to 22% by 2010
	Numbers of people in Inverclyde reporting they feel unhappy or depressed Inverclyde CHP NHS GG&C Health and Wellbeing Survey (three yearly)	Baseline to be determined when results of survey are published	85% of respondents to the 2008 Health & Well Being Survey gave a positive view of their mental or emotional well being. This is the most recent data available.	Target to be determined in line with baseline	Reduce the numbers of people in Inverclyde reported via the NHS GG&C Health and Wellbeing Survey that they feel unhappy and depressed more than usual.
	Access to healthy choices in workplaces - Healthy Working Lives action plan in participating agencies	2009: 9 agencies	Ayrshire, Dumfries and Galloway, Inverclyde District, of which Greenock and Port Glasgow Jobcentres are part, we have already attained the Bronze Healthy Working Lives award and are currently working towards the Silver. JCP have an action plan in place and a group of staff that meet to progress this.	Increase the number of agencies (particularly Alliance Partners) who have a Healthy Working Lives Action Plan in place and an award level.	Improved access to healthy choices in workplaces.

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	Reduce exclusion and promote independence				
	Percentage of people 65+ with intensive needs receiving care at home Inverclyde CHP Quarterly (Note: This indicator provides a link to the National framework for Community Care outcomes)	2008 40.3% This exceeded the Scotland target by 10.3%	38% of people over 65 in receipt of home care receiving ten or more hours. (Quarter to Dec09)	41.5%	Maintain the % of people 65+ with intensive needs receiving care at home
	Reduce harm to health and wellbeing				
	Percentage of offenders in domestic abuse incidents who are repeat offenders Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2009 63.4% (31 st Jan 2009)	62.4% (2010)	60%	Reduce the percentage of offenders in domestic abuse incidents who are repeat offenders
	Percentage of victims in domestic abuse incidents who are repeat victims Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2009 63.4% (31 st Jan)	60.7% (2009/2010)	60%	Reduce the percentage of victims in domestic abuse incidents who are repeat victims
	Detection rates for Domestic Abuse offences Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2008/09 71.8%	66.2% (2009/2010)	73.8%	Increase the detection rate for Domestic Abuse

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
					offences.
	Numbers of problem drug users still in treatment 3 months after treatment commencing Continuum (Drugs service activity database – from NHS GG&C Information Services team)	2008: 18 cases at 3 months (75%) (Dec)	Inverclyde CHCP is looking into collating this figure. At present they are unable to do so.	Maintain minimum performance at 2008 levels	Increase the numbers of problem drug users still in treatment 3 months after treatment starting
Improve access to services for vulnerable groups					
	Percentage of the Learning Disabled population known to GP practices to have had a comprehensive health assessment Social Work Services, Inverclyde Council, Inverclyde CHP	2009: 25% of opted in population (70 health checks at April)	27% (2010)	Increase to 50% of opted in population	Increase the numbers of learning disabled people, known to GPs, accessing health checks.
	Numbers of people presenting as homeless to Inverclyde Homelessness Service accessing a nurse-based health check or a facilitated GP appointment Quarterly/Community Nurse for Homeless People	2009 64 presentations, 9 seen for routine health check = 14% (Jan)	46 presentations to the centre 27 presentations to Nurse = 59% (April 2010)	Increase to 25%	Increase the proportion of people presenting as homeless who access a health check as routine by 2010/11
	Homes meeting Scottish Quality Standard Inverclyde Council	2006/07 2,357 homes out of 10,367 = 23%	4,574 homes out of 11,127 = 41% (31 March 2010)	Increase to 5000 homes	All social rented homes (excluding private sector) to meet

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
					standard by 2015
6. A positive culture change will have taken place in Inverclyde in attitudes to alcohol, resulting in fewer associated health problems, social problems and reduced crime rates.	Alcohol related hospital discharges Annual/ ISD data reporting (Alcohol Statistics Scotland)/ http://www.alcoholinformation.isdscotland.org/	2006/07 1136 discharges 2007/08 1245 discharges	1109 (2008/09) This is the most recent data available.	Ensure that number does not exceed 2007/08 levels of 1245.	To improve our position relative to the national average
	Number of alcohol related deaths Annual/ ISD data reporting (Alcohol Statistics Scotland)/ http://www.alcoholinformation.isdscotland.org/	2006/07 71 deaths 2007/08 63 deaths	63 deaths (2008/09, published 2009) This is the most recent data available	Decrease by 3% from 2006-07 baseline (i.e. reduce to 69)	Reduction in alcohol related deaths
	Young people reporting excessive alcohol consumption SALSUS national report	2002 8% of 13 yr olds 14% of 15 yr olds 2006 12% of 13 yr olds 19% of 15 yr olds Indicator is based on how many times children have had 5 or more drinks within the last 30 days	Local level results are only released every four years. The next set of local results is expected later in 2010. The latest national set of data is given below;	Ensure there is no increase on the 2006 levels.	A reduction in the numbers of young people reporting dangerous levels of alcohol consumption in the previous month
	Inpatients diagnosed with Korsakov psychosis GGCNHSB, Medical Records Department, Ravenscraig Hospital Larkfield Inverclyde Royal Hospital	2006/07 14 people 2007/08 9 people 2008/09	22 (2009/10)	Ensure no increase in the 2008/09 figure	Maintain the reduction in the number of inpatients diagnosed with Korsakov psychosis

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
		7 people			
	Number of detections for consuming alcohol in a public place Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2009 1746 (31 st March)	931 (2010)	Increase by 41%	Increase the number of detections for consuming alcohol in a public place
	Respondents who have said that they believe excessive drinking of alcohol is a particular problem in Inverclyde. Biennial/Citizens' Panel/ Summer 2008 Postal Survey Biennial/Citizens' Panel/ Summer 2010 Postal Survey	2007 – 92%	2010- 93%	Reduce to 89%	Reduction in the number of Citizens' Panel respondents who believe excessive alcohol consumption is a problem in Inverclyde

National Outcome7

We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society.

Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
2. Communities are stronger, responsible and more able to identify, articulate and take action on their needs and aspirations to bring about an improvement in the quality of community life.	Voter turnout at the Scottish Parliamentary election 2011	2007 51.8% in Inverclyde	Next election not due until 2011,	Increased voter turnout in next elections by 2%	Increased voter turnout in next elections
	Number of adults in education Annual/Count of adult participants on courses/Community Learning and Development and Libraries, Inverclyde Council and James Watt College (CLD/Libraries)	2007/08 2231 adult learners	3383 (2009/10)	Increase by 2%	Increase the number of adults in education
	Number of supported community groups Annual/count of groups supported/FSF monitoring report	2006/07 36 groups	42 Groups (2009/2010)	Sustain support for 36 groups	Continue support for community groups
	Numbers of volunteers Identifying the Social Economy in Inverclyde/June 2006/CVS Inverclyde and Inverclyde Local Social Economy Partnership	2006 611 volunteers involved with 60% of participating organisations in study	Update to the figure is unavailable at this time due to change in staffing within CVS over the time period for reporting.	Maintain the number of volunteers involved	Increase numbers of volunteers taking up volunteering opportunities in Inverclyde
	Overall reconviction rates Annually (but always at least 2 years behind the dataset to allow rates to be calculated)/National Statistics from the Scottish Offenders Index (SOI)/ http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/06/23143245/11	2004/05 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % reconvicted in 6 months = 26 • % reconvicted in 1 year = 36 • % reconvicted in 2 years = 46 • (% of 915 Persons released from a custodial sentence or given 	Data from 2005/06 is the most recent available.	Reduce overall reconviction rates by 2 percentage points by 2011	National Indicator 23: Reduce overall reconviction rates by 2 percentage points by 2011

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
		a non-custodial sentence) 2005/06 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % reconvicted in 6 months = 22 • % reconvicted in 1 year = 28 • % reconvicted in 2 years = 45 • (% of 878 Persons released from a custodial sentence or given a non-custodial sentence) 			
	Overall Crimes and Offences for Inverclyde Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2007/08 13,719 2008/09 13,326	12,003 (2009/10)	Reduce overall crime victimisation rates by 2 percentage points by 2011	National Indicator 24: Reduce overall crime victimisation rates by 2 percentage points by 2011
	Number of serious assaults Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2008/09 166	138 (2009/10)	Decrease the number of serious assaults by 6.9%	Decrease the number of serious assaults
	Number of persons detected for supply of controlled drugs Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2008/09 380 (31 st March 2009)	15 (2009/10)	Increase by 5%	Increase in the number of persons detected for supply of controlled drugs
	Percentage of Citizens' Panel respondents who stated they are quite or very worried about one or more crime issues Citizens' Panel/ Winter 2007	2007: 88%	2009: 57%	No more than 85% of Citizens' Panel respondents to state that they are quite or very worried about one	National Indicator 31 -Increase positive public perception of the general crime rate

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	survey/Inverclyde Council			or more crime issues.	in local area
5. The health of local people is improved, combating health inequality and promoting healthy lifestyles.	Improve population health and reduce differences between communities				
	Life expectancy at birth (males and females) Inverclyde CHP Community Health and Wellbeing Profile (2008) (three yearly) http://www.gcph.co.uk/content/view/85/72/ Replace with GROS as source 2006 figure http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-for-administrative-areas-2004-2006/life-expectancy-for-administrative-areas-2004-2006-tables.html 2007 figure http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-for-administrative-areas-within-scotland-2005-2007/list-of-tables.html 2008 figure http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-admin-areas-scotland-06-08/list-of-tables.html	2006 Males: 72.2 Females: 77.8 2007 Males: 72.5 Females: 78.2 2008 Males: 72.8 Females: 78.6	Males: 72.8 Females: 78.6 (2008) This is the most recent data available.	Increase life expectancy in the 15% most deprived areas of Inverclyde.	National Indicator 16: Increase life expectancy at birth in the most deprived areas
	Percentage of the adult population who smoke http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=3901&SID=3256	2003/04 30.6% (2003/04) (Published in 2007)	Data from 2003/04 is the most recent available. The continued drive to make people aware of the dangers of smoking continues	Reduce the percentage of the adult population who smoke to 28%	National Indicator 17: Reduce the % of the adult population who smoke to 22% by 2010

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
			and it is hoped that this figure will fall.		
	Numbers of people in Inverclyde reporting they feel unhappy or depressed Inverclyde CHP NHS GG&C Health and Wellbeing Survey (three yearly)	Baseline to be determined when results of survey are published	85% of respondents to the 2008 Health & Well Being Survey gave a positive view of their mental or emotional well being. This is the most recent data available.	Target to be determined in line with baseline	Reduce the numbers of people in Inverclyde reported via the NHS GG&C Health and Wellbeing Survey that they feel unhappy and depressed more than usual.
	Access to healthy choices in workplaces - Healthy Working Lives action plan in participating agencies	2009 9 agencies	Ayrshire, Dumfries & Galloway and Inverclyde District, of which Greenock and Port Glasgow Jobcentres are part, we have already attained the Bronze Healthy Working Lives award and are currently working towards the Silver. JCP have an action plan in place and a group of staff that meet to progress this.	Increase the number of agencies (particularly Alliance Partners) who have a Healthy Working Lives Action Plan in place and an award level.	Improved access to healthy choices in workplaces.
	Reduce exclusion and promote independence				
	Percentage of people 65+ with intensive needs receiving care at home Inverclyde CHP Quarterly (Note: This indicator provides a link to the National framework for Community Care	2008 40.3% This exceeded the Scotland target by 10.3%	38% of people over 65 in receipt of home care receiving ten or more hours. (Quarter to Dec09)	41.5%	Maintain the % of people 65+ with intensive needs receiving care at home

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	outcomes)				
	Reduce harm to health and wellbeing				
	Percentage of offenders in domestic abuse incidents who are repeat offenders Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2009 63.4% (31 st Jan 2009)	62.4% (2010)	60%	Reduce the percentage of offenders in domestic abuse incidents who are repeat offenders
	Percentage of victims in domestic abuse incidents who are repeat victims Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2009 63.4% (31 st Jan 2009) 63.4% (31 st Jan 2009)	60.7% (2009/2010)	60%	Reduce the percentage of victims in domestic abuse incidents who are repeat victims
	Detection rates for Domestic Abuse offences Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2008/09 71.8%	66.2% (2009/2010)	73.8%	Increase the detection rate for Domestic Abuse offences.
	Numbers of problem drug users still in treatment 3 months after treatment commencing Continuum (Drugs service activity database – from NHS GG&C Information Services team)	2008 18 cases at 3 months (75%) (Dec)	Inverclyde CHCP is looking into collating this figure. At present they are unable to do so.	Maintain minimum performance at 2008 levels	Increase the numbers of problem drug users still in treatment 3 months after treatment starting
	Improve access to services for vulnerable groups				
	Percentage of the Learning Disabled population known to GP practices to have had a comprehensive health assessment Social Work Services, Inverclyde Council, Inverclyde CHP	2009 25% of opted in population (70 health checks at April)	27% (2010)	Increase to 50% of opted in population	Increase the numbers of learning disabled people, known to GPs, accessing health checks.
	Numbers of people presenting as homeless to Inverclyde Homelessness Service accessing a nurse-based health check or a facilitated GP appointment Quarterly/Community Nurse for Homeless People	2009 64 presentations, 9 seen for routine health check = 14% (Jan)	46 presentations, 27 presentations to Nurse = 59% (April 2010)	Increase to 25%	Increase the proportion of people presenting as homeless who access a health check as routine by 2010/11
	Homes meeting Scottish Quality Standard Inverclyde Council	2006/07 2,357 homes out of 10,367 = 23%	4,574 homes out of 11,127 = 41% (31 March 2010)	Increase to 5000 homes	All social rented homes (excluding private sector) to meet

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
					standard by 2015

National Outcome 8

We have improved life chances, for children, young people and families.

Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
7. All our young people have the best possible start in life and are provided with the supportive networks to ensure they achieve to their full potential. Importantly, targeted resources will supplement the universal provision to secure a strategy to reduce childhood poverty which tackles not	Increase the attainment for Reading, Writing and Mathematics for all pupils Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2006/07 Primary: Reading 87% Writing 81% Maths 88% Secondary: Reading 73% Writing 62% Maths 64%	Primary: Reading 87.2% Writing 79.6% Maths 86.9% (2009/10) Secondary: Reading 78.2% Writing 64% Maths 66.6%	Primary: Reading 88% Writing 82% Maths 89% Secondary: Reading 74% Writing 63% Maths 65%	Increase the attainment for Reading, Writing and Mathematics for all pupils
	% achieving 5+ awards at SCQF Level 4 by the end of S4 Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2007/08 80%	79.5% (2009/10)	84%	Increase the % achieving 5+ awards at SCQF Level 4 by the end of S4
	% achieving 1+ award at Higher or above by S6 (Cumulative) Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2007/08 44%	44.2% (2009/10)	45%	Increase the % achieving 1+ award at Higher or above by S6 (Cumulative)
	% achieving 3+ awards at Higher or above by S6 (Cumulative)% Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2007/08 29%	29.1% (2009/10)	31%	Increase the % achieving 3+ awards at Higher or above by S6 (Cumulative)
	Increase the proportion of children who are Looked After	2006 Base line	Base line Total LAC 325	Target is to increase family	Reduce the overall number of children

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
only income deprivation but health inequality and the poverty of opportunity.	and Accommodated in other substitute family placements. Class return Scottish Government Social Work Inverclyde Council	Total LAC 285 At home 135 Total LAAC 150 % in substitute family placements 70% Total % in community 84%	At home 175 Total LAAC 111/150 % in substitute family placements 74% Total % in community 88% (2009/10)	placements 74% in substitute family placements 88% in community	and Young people who are LAC. In particular increase the numbers placed in substitute family placements if required. Improve the standards of residential units and reduce the number of children in residential and secure schools
	Percentage of children exclusively breastfed at 6 – 8 weeks. NHS GG&C quarterly performance reports/ ISD Scotland	2007 Scottish average - 26.4% 2008 Inverclyde -12.56% Gap - 13.84% (b)Port Glasgow - 6.67% East Greenock I - 6.25% South West Greenock - 0% (September 2008)	(a) Scottish Health Board average is 36.7%. Inverclyde 13.4% (Dec 09), Gap is 23.3% (b) Port Glasgow - 4.17% East Greenock - 0% South West Greenock - 2.78% (Dec 09).	(a) Improve ratio of Inverclyde to Scottish average (b) Reduce the difference in percentage between SIMD areas and Inverclyde average	(a) Improve ratio of Inverclyde to Scottish average (b) Reduce the difference in percentage between SIMD areas and Inverclyde average

National Outcome 9 We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger.					
Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes					
Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
6. A positive culture change will have taken place in Inverclyde in attitudes to alcohol, resulting in fewer associated health problems, social problems and reduced crime rates.	Alcohol related hospital discharges Annual/ ISD data reporting (Alcohol Statistics Scotland)/ http://www.alcoholinformation.isdscotland.org/	2006/07 1136 discharges 2007/08 1245 discharges	1109 (2008/09) This is the most recent data available.	Ensure that number does not exceed 2007/08 levels of 1245.	To improve our position relative to the national average
	Number of alcohol related deaths Annual/ ISD data reporting (Alcohol Statistics Scotland)/ http://www.alcoholinformation.isdscotland.org/	2006/07 71 deaths 2007/08 63 deaths	63 deaths (2008/09, published 2009) This is the most recent data available	Decrease by 3% from 2006-07 baseline (i.e. reduce to 69)	Reduction in alcohol related deaths
	Young people reporting excessive alcohol consumption SALSUS national report	2002 8% of 13 yr olds 14% of 15 yr olds 2006 12% of 13 yr olds 19% of 15 yr olds Indicator is based on how many times children have had 5 or more drinks within the last 30 days	Local level results are only released every four years. The next set of local results is expected later in 2010. The latest national set of data is given below;	Ensure there is no increase on the 2006 levels.	A reduction in the numbers of young people reporting dangerous levels of alcohol consumption in the previous month
	Inpatients diagnosed with Korsakov psychosis	2006/07 14 people	22 (2009/10)	Ensure no increase in the 2008/09 figure	Maintain the reduction in the

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	GGCNHSB, Medical Records Department, Ravenscraig Hospital Larkfield Inverclyde Royal Hospital	2007/08 9 people 2008/09 7 people			number of inpatients diagnosed with Korsakov psychosis
	Number of detections for consuming alcohol in a public place Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2009 1746 (31 st March)	931 (2010)	Increase by 41%	Increase the number of detections for consuming alcohol in a public place
	Respondents who have said that they believe excessive drinking of alcohol is a particular problem in Inverclyde. Biennial/Citizens' Panel/ Summer 2008 Postal Survey Biennial/Citizens' Panel/ Summer 2010 Postal Survey	2007 – 92%	93% (2010)	Reduce to 89%	Reduction in the number of Citizens' Panel respondents who believe excessive alcohol consumption is a problem in Inverclyde
2. Communities are stronger, responsible and more able to identify, articulate and take action on their needs and aspirations to bring about an improvement in the quality of community life.	Voter turnout at the Scottish Parliamentary election 2011	2007 51.8% in Inverclyde	Next election not due until 2011,	Increased voter turn out in next elections by 2%	Increased voter turn out in next elections
	Number of adults in education Annual/Count of adult participants on courses/Community Learning and Development and Libraries, Inverclyde Council and James Watt College (CLD/Libraries)	2007/08 2231 adult learners	3383 (2009/10)	Increase by 2%	Increase the number of adults in education
	Number of supported community groups Annual/count of groups supported/FSF monitoring report	2006/07 36 groups	42 Groups (2009/2010)	Sustain support for 36 groups	Continue support for community groups
	Numbers of volunteers Identifying the Social Economy in Inverclyde/June 2006/CVS	2006 611 volunteers involved with 60% of	Update to the figure is unavailable at this time due to change in staffing	Maintain the number of volunteers involved	Increase numbers of volunteers taking up volunteering

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	Inverclyde and Inverclyde Local Social Economy Partnership	participating organisations in study	within CVS over the time period for reporting.		opportunities in Inverclyde
	Overall reconviction rates Annually (but always at least 2 years behind the dataset to allow rates to be calculated)/National Statistics from the Scottish Offenders Index (SOI)/ http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/06/23143245/11	2004/05 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % reconvicted in 6 months = 26 • % reconvicted in 1 year = 36 • % reconvicted in 2 years = 46 • (% of 915 Persons released from a custodial sentence or given a non-custodial sentence) 2005/06 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % reconvicted in 6 months = 22 • % reconvicted in 1 year = 28 • % reconvicted in 2 years = 45 • (% of 878 Persons released from a custodial sentence or given a non-custodial sentence) 	Data for 2005/06 is the most recent available.	Reduce overall reconviction rates by 2 percentage points by 2011	National Indicator 23: Reduce overall reconviction rates by 2 percentage points by 2011
	Overall Crimes and Offences for Inverclyde Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2007/08 13,719 2008/09 13,326	12,003 (2009/10)	Reduce overall crime victimisation rates by 2 percentage points by 2011	National Indicator 24: Reduce overall crime victimisation rates by 2 percentage points by 2011
	Number of serious assaults Annual/ Strathclyde Police,	2008/09 166	138 (2009/10)	Decrease the number of serious assaults by 6.9%	Decrease the number of serious assaults

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/				
	Number of persons detected for supply of controlled drugs Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/	2008/09 380 (31 st March 2009)	15 (2009/10)	Increase by 5%	Increase in the number of persons detected for supply of controlled drugs
	Percentage of Citizens' Panel respondents who stated they are quite or very worried about one or more crime issues Citizens' Panel/ Winter 2007 survey/Inverclyde Council	2007- 88%	57% (2009)	No more than 85% of Citizens' Panel respondents to state that they are quite or very worried about one or more crime issues.	National Indicator 31 Increase positive public perception of the general crime rate in local area

National Outcome 10

We live in well designed sustainable places, where we are able to access the amenities and services we need

Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
1. Inverclyde's population is stable with a good balance of socio-economic groups	Total Population of Inverclyde Annual/Mid year population estimates http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/council-areas-map/inverclyde.html http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/mid-year/mid-2008-pop-est/index.html	2007 81,080 2008 80,780	80,210 (30 June 2009)	Maintain Inverclyde's population at 81,080	Grow Inverclyde's population
	Satisfaction with Inverclyde as a place to live. Biennial/Questionnaire/Citizens' Panel Winter 2007	2007 67% very or fairly satisfied	72% (2009)	Increase satisfaction to 70%	Increase satisfaction with Inverclyde as a place to live
	Satisfaction with neighbourhoods as a place to live (links to national indicator 28) Biennial/Questionnaire/Citizens' Panel Winter 2007	2007 79% rate their neighbourhood as a very good or good place to live	87% (2009)	Maintain satisfaction at 79%	Increase in proportion of people who rate their neighbourhood as a very good or good place to live.
	Percentage of Citizens' Panel respondents who have considered leaving Inverclyde Biennial/Questionnaire/Citizens' Panel Summer 2008	2007: 38%	40% (2010)	Reduce to 35%	Reduce percentage of people who consider leaving Inverclyde

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	Civilian in-migration Annual/ Components of migration by administrative area: 2006-2007/ http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/07mype-cahb-t5.xls http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/migration/total_mig_flows_councils_2001-02_to_latest_updmay09.xls	2006/07 1647 people 2007/08 1685 people	1685 people (2007-08) This is the most recent data available.	Maintain the current in-migration level (i.e. 1647 people per year)	Increase net civilian in-migration
	Civilian out-migration Annual/ Components of migration by administrative area: 2006-2007/ http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/07mype-cahb-t5.xls http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/migration/total_mig_flows_councils_2001-02_to_latest_updmay09.xls	2006/07 1965 people 2007/08 1863	1863 (2007/08) This is the most recent data available.	Not to increase the current out-migration level (i.e. 1965 people per year)	Decrease net civilian out-migration
	Balance of age bands in the population Annual/Mid year population estimates http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/07mype-cahb-t3.xls http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/population-estimates/mid-2008/08mype-cahb-t3.xls	2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0-19 yrs = 18,730 0-64 yrs = 48,236 65-90+ yrs = 14,114 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0-19 yrs = 18,443 20-64 yrs = 48,101 65-90+ yrs = 	2008 is the most recent data.	To stabilise the current working age population in Inverclyde.	Increase working age population in Inverclyde

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
		14,236			

National Outcome 11

We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.

Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
1. Inverclyde's population is stable with a good balance of socio-economic groups	Total Population of Inverclyde Annual/Mid year population estimates http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/council-areas-map/inverclyde.html http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/mid-year/mid-2008-pop-est/index.html	2007 81,080 (30 June) 2008 80,780 (30 June)	80,210 (30 June 2009)	Maintain Inverclyde's population at 81,080	Grow Inverclyde's population
	Satisfaction with Inverclyde as a place to live. Biennial/Questionnaire/Citizens' Panel Winter 2007	2007 67%	72% (2009)	Increase satisfaction to 70%	Increase satisfaction with Inverclyde as a place to live
	Satisfaction with neighbourhoods as a place to live (links to national indicator 28) Biennial/Questionnaire/Citizens' Panel	2007 79%	87% (2009)	Maintain satisfaction at 79%	Increase in proportion of people who

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	Winter 2007				rate their neighbourhood as a very good or good place to live.
	Percentage of Citizens' Panel respondents who have considered leaving Inverclyde Biennial/Questionnaire/Citizens' Panel Summer 2008	2008: 38%	40% (2010)	Reduce to 35%	Reduce percentage of people who consider leaving Inverclyde
	Civilian in-migration Annual/ Components of migration by administrative area: 2006-2007/ http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/07mype-cahb-t5.xls http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/migration/total_mig_flows_councils_2001-02_to_latest_updmay09.xls	2006/07 1647 people 2007/08 1685 people	1685 people (2007-08) This is the most recent data available.	Maintain the current in-migration level (i.e. 1647 people per year)	Increase net civilian in-migration
	Civilian out-migration Annual/ Components of migration by administrative area: 2006-2007/ http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/07mype-cahb-t5.xls http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/migration/total_mig_flows_councils_2001-02_to_latest_updmay09.xls	2006/07 1965 people 2007/08 1863	1863 (2007/08) This is the most recent data available.	Not to increase the current out-migration level (i.e. 1965 people per year)	Decrease net civilian out-migration
	Balance of age bands in the population Annual/Mid year population estimates	2007 • 0-19 yrs = 18,730	2008 is the most recent data.	To stabilise the current working	Increase working age

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files1/stats/07mype-cahb-t3.xls http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/population-estimates/mid-2008/08mype-cahb-t3.xls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20-64 yrs = 48,236 65-90+ yrs = 14,114 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0-19 yrs = 18,443 20-64 yrs = 48,101 65-90+ yrs = 14,236 		age population in Inverclyde.	population in Inverclyde
2. Communities are stronger, responsible and more able to identify, articulate and take action on their needs and aspirations to bring about an improvement in the quality of community life.	Voter turnout at the Scottish Parliamentary election 2011	2007 51.8% in Inverclyde	Next election not due until 2011,	Increased voter turn out in next elections by 2%	Increased voter turn out in next elections
	Number of adults in education Annual/Count of adult participants on courses/Community Learning and Development and Libraries, Inverclyde Council and James Watt College (CLD/Libraries)	2007/08 2231 adult learners	3383 (2009/10)	Increase by 2%	Increase the number of adults in education
	Number of supported community groups Annual/count of groups supported/FSF monitoring report	2006/07 36 groups	42 Groups (2009/2010)	Sustain support for 36 groups	Continue support for community groups
	Numbers of volunteers Identifying the Social Economy in Inverclyde/June 2006/ CVS Inverclyde and Inverclyde Local Social Economy Partnership	2006 611 volunteers involved with 60% of participating organisations in study	Update to the figure is unavailable at this time due to change in staffing within CVS over the time period for reporting.	Maintain the number of volunteers involved	Increase numbers of volunteers taking up volunteering opportunities in Inverclyde
	Overall reconviction rates Annually (but always at least 2 years behind the dataset to allow rates to be calculated)/National Statistics from the Scottish Offenders Index (SOI)/ http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/06/23143245/11	2004/05 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % reconvicted in 6 months = 26 % reconvicted in 1 year = 36 % reconvicted in 2 years = 46 (% of 915 Persons released from a 	2005/06 is the most recent data available.	Reduce overall reconviction rates by 2 percentage points by 2011	National Indicator 23: Reduce overall reconviction rates by 2 percentage points by 2011

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
		<p>custodial sentence or given a non-custodial sentence)</p> <p>2005/06</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % reconvicted in 6 months = 22 • % reconvicted in 1 year = 28 • % reconvicted in 2 years = 45 • (% of 878 Persons released from a custodial sentence or given a non-custodial sentence) 			
	<p>Overall Crimes and Offences for Inverclyde Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/</p>	<p>2007/08 13,719</p> <p>2008/09 13,326</p>	12,003 (2009/10)	Reduce overall crime victimisation rates by 2 percentage points by 2011	National Indicator 24: Reduce overall crime victimisation rates by 2 percentage points by 2011
	<p>Number of serious assaults Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/</p>	<p>2008/09 166</p>	138 (2009/10)	Decrease the number of serious assaults by 6.9%	Decrease the number of serious assaults
	<p>Number of persons detected for supply of controlled drugs Annual/ Strathclyde Police, http://www.strathclyde.police.uk/crimestats/</p>	<p>2008/09 380 (31st March 2009)</p>	15 (2009/10)	Increase by 5%	Increase in the number of persons detected for supply of controlled drugs
	<p>Percentage of Citizens' Panel respondents who stated they are quite or</p>	2007 – 88%	57% (2009)	No more than 85% of Citizens'	National Indicator 31

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	very worried about one or more crime issues Citizens' Panel/ Winter 2007 survey/Inverclyde Council			Panel respondents to state that they are quite or very worried about one or more crime issues.	Increase positive public perception of the general crime rate in local area

National Outcome 12

We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations.

Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
8. Inverclyde is a sustainable and pleasant place where people want to live now whilst at the same time safeguarding the environment for future generations.	Ecological footprint (the ecological footprint in global hectares per capita) Resource and Energy Analysis Program (REAP) v2 Experimental release: 15-10-08. Published by Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) 2008. Available at http://www.resource-accounting.org.uk/downloads	2004 5.33 gha/capita	5.33 gha/capita (2004) This is the most recent data available	Reduce overall ecological footprint	National Indicator 32: Reduce overall ecological footprint (Reduce to 1.8 by 2050)
	Number of greenspace sites managed for	2006 2 sites	5 sites (2009/10)	8 sites	Improve management of

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	biodiversity Annual/ Inverclyde Council				greenspaces for biodiversity.
	Percentage of journeys to work made by public or active transport biennial/questionnaire/Citizens' Panel 2008	2007 21% (Bus 8%, Walk 7%, Train 6%)	29% (Bus 10%, walk 12%, Train 6% Bicycle 1%) (2010)	Increase to 25%	National Indicator 36: Increase the proportion of journeys to work made by public or active transport
	Visitor numbers to visitor centres in Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park, Cornalees Visitor Centre and Lunderston Bay (this measure links to National Indicator 37) Annual/Visitor number estimates/CMRP	2006 Approximately 300,000	On 25 March 2010 the Cornalees Bridge Visitor Centre was renamed the Greenock Cut Visitor Centre. It had 9,818 visitors. The Park Authority is unable this year to make an estimate on numbers of recreational visitors to Lunderston Bay. The year 2009/10 has been one of continuing uncertainty over the management of this popular facility and in November staff were withdrawn when their welfare facilities fell below an acceptable standard. Summer 2009 is estimated to have had visitor numbers on par with previous years despite increasingly poor visitor facilities, especially toilets.	Increase number of visitors to approximately 320,000	National Indicator 37: Increase the proportion of adults making one or more visits to the outdoors per week
	Levels of waste sent to landfill Annual returns/Environmental Services/ Inverclyde Council	2009/10 Permitted landfill = 19,131 tonnes (2009/10) Projected actual landfill = 26000 tonnes (2009/10) Difference = 6869	Actual BMW Landfill = 21,188 tonnes (2009/10) Difference = 2,057 tonnes (2009/10)	Reduce waste sent to landfill by 3% by 2011	64% of waste to be diverted from landfill by 2013

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
		tonnes (2009/10)			
	Percentage of waste being recycled or composted Annual returns/Inverclyde Council	2006 20.2%	30% (2010)	Increase levels of recycling rates to 33.3% by 2011.	Continue to increase levels of recycling
	Reduce the Council's carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions Annual returns/Inverclyde Council	2007/08 21,992 tonnes of CO2	16,041 tonnes of CO2 + 1,037 tonnes (+6.92%) (2010)	15% reduction in the Council's carbon dioxide emissions from energy and transport by 2012/13	Reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions in Inverclyde
	Numbers of building fires – dwellings, commercial and industrial and derelict premises Annual/Strathclyde Fire and Rescue	2006/07 205 incidents	Accidental Dwelling Fire = 77 Deliberate Dwelling Fire = 56 Accidental Non Domestic Fire Locations = 19 Deliberate Non Domestic Fire Locations = 20 Accidental Derelict Buildings = 1 Deliberate Derelict Buildings = 39 Total = 212 (2010)	Reduce building fires by 2% per annum	Reduce building fires by 2% per annum

National Outcome 13

We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity

Narrative on progress in improving the delivery of the national outcome**Local Context**

Given the issues regarding poverty and deprivation in the Inverclyde area the SOA development group felt that it would rather focus on the local outcomes which will make the biggest difference to improving the quality of life for local communities. Our ongoing work regarding Art and Culture will support the delivery of this outcome, but it was not felt necessary to reflect it in this higher level, strategic document. The Alliance feel that it would be difficult to measure this outcome without significant investment in consultation and engagement with the communities of Inverclyde, which it cannot make at this time and which it does not feel appropriate to prioritise at this time.

The Alliance believes that the activities identified in relation to national outcomes 4, 7 and 11 which specifically contribute to community cohesion, and can be better measured, will contribute to the delivery of this outcome.

National Outcome 14

We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.

Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
8. Inverclyde is a sustainable and pleasant place where people want to live now whilst at the same time safeguarding the environment for future generations.	Ecological footprint (the ecological footprint in global hectares per capita) Resource and Energy Analysis Program (REAP) v2 Experimental release: 15-10-08. Published by Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) 2008. Available at http://www.resource-accounting.org.uk/downloads	2004 5.33 gha/capita	5.33 gha/capita (2004) This is the most recent data available	Reduce overall ecological footprint	National Indicator 32: Reduce overall ecological footprint (Reduce to 1.8 by 2050)
	Number of greenspace sites managed for biodiversity Annual/ Inverclyde Council	2006 2 sites	5 sites (2009/10)	8 sites	Improve management of greenspaces for biodiversity.
	Percentage of journeys to work made by public or active transport biennial/questionnaire/Citizens' Panel 2008	2007 21% (Bus 8%, Walk 7%, Train 6%)	29 % (Bus 10%, walk 12%, train 6%, bicycle 1%) 2009	Increase to 25%	National Indicator 36: Increase the proportion of journeys to work made by public or active transport
	Visitor numbers to visitor centres in Clyde	2006 Approximately 300,000	On 25 March 2010 the Cornalees Bridge Visitor Centre was renamed the Greenock Cut Visitor	Increase number of visitors to	National Indicator 37: Increase the

Local Outcome	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 (indicators where available)	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
	Muirsheil Regional Park, Cornalees Visitor Centre and Lunderston Bay (this measure links to National Indicator 37) Annual/Visitor number estimates/CMRP		Centre. It had 9,818 visitors. The Park Authority is unable this year to make an estimate on numbers of recreational visitors to Lunderston Bay. The year 2009/10 has been one of continuing uncertainty over the management of this popular facility and in November staff were withdrawn when their welfare facilities fell below an acceptable standard. Summer 2009 is estimated to have had visitor numbers on par with previous years despite increasingly poor visitor facilities, especially toilets.	approximately 320,000	proportion of adults making one or more visits to the outdoors per week
	Levels of waste sent to landfill Annual returns/Environmental Services/ Inverclyde Council	2009/10 Permitted landfill = 19,131 tonnes (2009/10) Projected actual landfill = 26000 tonnes (2009/10) Difference = 6869 tonnes (2009/10)	Actual BMW Landfill = 21,188 tonnes (2009/10) Difference = 2,057 tonnes (2009/10)	Reduce waste sent to landfill by 3% by 2011	64% of waste to be diverted from landfill by 2013
	Percentage of waste being recycled or composted Annual returns/Inverclyde Council	2006 20.2%	30% (2010)	Increase levels of recycling rates to 33.3% by 2011.	Continue to increase levels of recycling

National Outcome 15 Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs					
Progress at March 2010 on local outcomes					
Local Outcome	Indicator/s <i>(noting frequency / type / source)</i>	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2010 <i>(indicators where available)</i>	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	'End' target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
All	Efficiency savings delivered by Inverclyde council	n/a	n/a	To deliver 2% efficiency savings per annum	To continue to deliver high quality and efficient services

6. Contact Details:

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