

# Single Outcome Agreement - 2009-2010



The Aberdeen City  
Alliance



**ABERDEEN**  
CITY COUNCIL

# Single Outcome Agreement - 2009-2010

This Single Outcome Agreement for 2009-10 between the Scottish Government and The Aberdeen City Alliance sets out priorities which will focus the delivery of better outcomes for the people in Aberdeen City.

It demonstrates the working relationship between central and local government based on mutual respect and partnership as set out in the Concordat of November 2007. It extends the opportunity for both Scottish Government and The Aberdeen City Alliance to further enhance existing relationships underpinned by a new level of trust and confidence in the other as a partner.

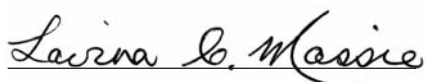
## For Scottish Government

Signed: 

Position: Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Sustainable Growth

Date: 30<sup>th</sup> July 2009

## For The Aberdeen City Alliance

Signed: 

Position: Chair

Date: 30<sup>th</sup> July 2009

# Single Outcome Agreement

## The Aberdeen City Alliance - The Scottish Government

### Purpose of the Agreement

The Concordat agreed in November 2007 between the Scottish Government and local government sets out the terms of a new relationship based on delivering improved outcomes in partnership. It requires each local authority to prepare a Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) with the Scottish Government, based on the direction of policy expressed by the Government through a number of national outcomes that the public sector in Scotland will be expected to achieve.

Under this direction provided by the Scottish Government, the purpose of this Single Outcome Agreement is to identify priority outcomes for the people of Aberdeen and set out targets to maintain and improve those outcomes through specific commitments made by the Scottish Government and Aberdeen's Community Planning Partners.

### Scope of the Agreement

This is the second annual Single Outcome Agreement and it will run on a three year rolling basis, while being subject to annual reviews.

The Single Outcome Agreement covers the services provided by Aberdeen City's undernoted Community Planning partners:-

Aberdeen City Council;  
Grampian Fire & Rescue Service;  
Grampian Police;  
NHS Grampian;  
Scottish Enterprise;  
Nestrans.

These services include those delivered by or with agencies, businesses, the Voluntary Sector and other partners.

The Agreement sits within the signatories duties in relation to Community Planning and builds on the City's first Community Plan of 2001, which established priority outcomes for the City, following a City wide consultation exercise. The improved outcomes targeted through the first Community Plan have been mostly achieved and this agreement represents the next stage in delivering better services and better outcomes for the people of Aberdeen. It also encompasses the signatories' responsibilities to achieve and promote Best Value, equalities and sustainable development.

The Agreement signed in 2008 was informed by broad engagement and consultation across all partners and community representatives. This year's Agreement builds on this. A Lead Partner has been identified for each National Outcome and the local priorities have been the subject of extensive discussion including a city-wide conference which attracted 250 representatives of community planning partners, the voluntary sector and communities.

## **Governance**

This draft Single Outcome Agreement is presented to the Scottish Government by Aberdeen's community planning partners and local governance of the Agreement falls to each of the Community Planning partners with an overview taken by The Aberdeen City Alliance.

All partners in Aberdeen City are committed to delivering the draft Single Outcome Agreement and managing this in line with the principles of Best Value. This means having appropriate arrangements in place for performance management and planning.

**Corporate Governance and Scrutiny** - Most of the performance measures included within this draft Agreement are already embedded within the performance monitoring and reporting arrangements of the individual partners. These individual arrangements will continue. Where new measures are proposed, and agreed with the Scottish Government, the appropriate partner/s will ensure that these also become mainstreamed within their own performance management arrangements.

**Joint Governance and Scrutiny** - Partners in Aberdeen have been participating in joint Challenge Forums since 2002. The relevant Challenge Forums or partnership group has the responsibility of leading on the delivery of local outcomes. Each lead partnership or Forum will report to The Aberdeen City Alliance on a 6 monthly basis demonstrating what action has and will be taken to deliver on each outcome, identifying risks which might impede delivery and reporting performance via the performance measures set out in the Single Outcome Agreement. The first 6 monthly progress report was made to The Aberdeen City Alliance in December 2008.

## Ongoing Development of the SOA

It was recognised that the first Single Outcome Agreement was prepared over a limited timeframe and at a time when the Community Plan has been subject to review. 2008/09 was a year of progress in implementing the Agreement, but also a year where we learnt from our experience in identifying our priority outcomes and measures and managing their achievement.

A broader responsibility was accepted in 2008/09 with Aberdeen City Council, Grampian Police and NHS Grampian all taking a lead role for appropriate National Outcomes.

Specifically, the next year will see further development to:-

- Confirm future targets over a rolling 3 year basis;

- Confirm data collection arrangements for new measures;

- Apply systematic risk management for each of the targets;

- Disaggregate reporting where appropriate for communities of interest (Gender, Ethnicity, Disability)

Following the signing of this second Agreement and confirmation of the national approach / guidance to development of the Agreements, partners envisage that the successful engagement and involvement already undertaken in Aberdeen will be repeated, built on and programmed early in 2009/10.

Throughout the year, should individual partners, challenge forums or The Aberdeen City Alliance itself believe that amendments are required to the Single Outcome Agreement, these will be fully considered by The Alliance and presented for the agreement of the Scottish Government.

## Performance Management

The delivery of the Agreement will be underpinned by the individual partner and joint performance management arrangements referred to above. The Aberdeen City Alliance has instructed that for each measure included within this Agreement a log is kept of the definition of the measure, the source of data, the frequency of collection, formula for calculation, responsibility for analysis of data, etc. This is being completed and, as indicated above the first 6 monthly report on the 2008 Agreement has been submitted to The Aberdeen City Alliance. The reporting has been coordinated by Aberdeen City Council which uses an electronic Performance Management System, "Covalent", to capture, monitor and report performance measures.

Corporate and Service Planning arrangements are in transition for Aberdeen City Council. The development of a new Corporate Plan and refreshing of Service Plans on the basis of a new organisational structure will be founded on the priorities set out in this Agreement. Ongoing management and supervisory meetings, as well as annual staff appraisals, focus on this performance reporting.

### **Public Reporting**

Arrangements for joint public reporting of the Agreement are being made for September 2009. This will be repeated annually.

Partners will undertake their own public performance reporting and each one will determine how it wishes to present information pertaining to this Agreement within the context of their organisation and stakeholders.

### **The Fairer Scotland Fund**

Within the Single Outcome Agreement, the areas highlighted in blue that follow in the table of outcomes are the key areas where the Fairer Scotland Fund will be used to support actions that will contribute towards meeting the City wide outcomes.



## Regional Issues from City and Shire Single Outcome Agreements

This Single Outcome Agreement has been developed between partners who are responsible and act on issues which affect the North East of Scotland as a whole. Aberdeen City and Shire is an interdependent City / Region hub with shared quality of life drivers and outcomes including economic activity, transportation, health, safety and the environment. The planning and delivery of activity in these shared areas is organised jointly through organisations and agencies including:-

- Grampian Police
- NHS Grampian
- Grampian Fire & Rescue Service
- Aberdeen City and Shire Economic Future
- Nestrans (Transport Partnership)
- Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Strategic Development Plan Team
- North East of Scotland Child Protection Committee

Both councils have signed a framework agreement to work together in improving the services we provide to our communities and residents while increasing our efficiency in doing so. An elected member board with representation from both councils oversees activity in this area.

The following section outlines the shared issues, outcomes and measures included in the Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Single Outcome Agreements.

Area	Regional Profile From Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Agreements
<b>Wealthier</b>	Support for the economy in the North East of Scotland is planned and delivered on a partnership basis through the Aberdeen City and Shire Economic Future (ACSEF). In 2005 ACSEF launched the Aberdeen City and Shire Regional Identity. This is a key tool in promoting the region to attract inward investment; to attract people here to live and work; to attract tourism (business and leisure) and to attract students. During 2007 ACSEF undertook extensive consultation and engagement with business leaders to identify private sector priorities. The result of this process was the creation of a shared Economic Manifesto (“Building on Energy”) which identifies priorities key to ensuring Aberdeen City and Shire remains one of the most attractive places to do business. An Economic Action Plan For Aberdeen City and Shire has also been put in place which identifies the actions and responsibilities for delivering these priorities. Both the Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Single Outcome agreements address priorities from this economic plan. These are Quality of Life; a Fully Integrated Transport Network; Intellectual Capital; City Centre Redevelopment; Anchor the Oil and Gas Industry; Attract and Develop Skilled People; Efficiency of Planning Decision Making; Aberdeen City and Shire as the Location of Choice for Company Headquarters.

	<p>The following areas are specifically measured in the Single Outcome Agreements.</p> <p><b>Transport (Nestrans)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Car journey times on strategic corridors trunk roads/within the North East</li> </ul> <p><b>Support for Business (ACSEF)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business start up rate based on net business formation in area</li> <li>• Projects in place to showcase advantages of innovative energy technology</li> <li>• Aberdeen is choice location for companies (new or growing) to develop renewable technologies</li> <li>• An audit of the current intellectual asset base.</li> </ul> <p><b>Attracting Skilled People (ACSEF)</b> (Strategic Development Plan Authority) (Partnership for Continuing Employment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of affordable housing units built</li> <li>• Rate of new house building</li> <li>• Number of “hard to fill” vacancies</li> </ul> <p><b>Planning Process</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speed of processing applications</li> </ul> <p><b>Tourism (ACSEF)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value of Tourism to Aberdeen</li> </ul> <p><b>Quality of Life</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aberdeenshire offers the best rural quality of life in Scotland</li> </ul>
<p><b>Greener</b></p>	<p>Environmental issues have global and local impacts and global and local solutions. Collaboration between Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire has included projects relating to Global Footprint. Discussions are being held on opportunities for joint working in the area of waste management. As well as being a support of economic development, the delivery of regional transport strategy impacts on the environment. Action to encourage travel alternatives to car journeys is co-ordinated through Nestrans and supported by partners across the City and Shire.</p> <p>The following areas are specifically measured in the Single Outcome Agreements.</p> <p><b>Transport (Nestrans)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modal share of adults undertaking active travel to work or education</li> <li>• Numbers and percentage of children walking or cycling to school</li> </ul> <p><b>Waste Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of municipal waste recycled</li> </ul> <p><b>Global FootPrint</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area’s carbon/ecological footprint</li> </ul>



<p><b>Safer</b></p>	<p>Following recent inspections, the organisation of child protection services across the North East is a clear priority and action is co-ordinated through the North East of Scotland Child Protection Committee. Both Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Single Outcome Agreements recognise the priority of child protection services. Grampian Police provide a regional service on child protection matters. This work extends into the Northern Community Justice Authority. Grampian Police and Grampian Fire &amp; Rescue Service, of course, provide a regional dimension on issues of community safety. The North East Scotland Road Casualty Reduction Strategy is a recent example of shared planning and delivery reflected within the City and Shire Single Outcome Agreements.</p> <p>The following areas are specifically measured in the Single Outcome Agreements.</p> <p><b>Child Protection (North East Scotland Child Protection Committee)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child protection referrals which are investigated where registration is not required but services are provided</li> <li>• Reports to the Children's Reporter submitted within timescale which is 25 days for initial Social Background Report and 20 days for all other</li> <li>• Children with fewer than 3 placements during current period looked after</li> <li>• Children re-registering on the Children Protection Register within two years of being taken off the register</li> </ul> <p><b>Substance Misuse (NHS Grampian &amp; Grampian Police)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detected possessions and supply of controlled drugs</li> <li>• Screenings and alcohol brief intervention, in line with SIGN 74</li> <li>• Number of drug related deaths</li> <li>• Children and young people under 25 who are involved in substance misuse has reduced</li> <li>• To offer drug mis-users faster access to appropriate treatment to support their recovery</li> </ul> <p><b>Crime (Grampian Police)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime and anti-social behaviour statistics</li> <li>• Reduction in road casualties</li> </ul>
<p><b>Healthier</b></p>	<p>A number of key health issues apply to both Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire and are reflected in the SOA's. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• responding to demographic trends, e.g. the ageing population and an increase in migrant workers;</li> <li>• a need to improve health and address health inequalities in the City and the Shire. The Traffic Lights Tool (<a href="http://www.nhsgrampian.org">www.nhsgrampian.org</a>) developed by NHS Grampian, and based on ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing profiles, highlight the areas of greatest health inequality in the City and Shire;</li> <li>• a need to further develop anticipatory care and empower individuals and communities to improve and sustain their health;</li> <li>• a need to focus on early years and early intervention – focusing on building the capacity of parents, families and communities.</li> </ul>

	<p>HEAT (Health, Efficiency, Access, Treatment) targets are set for a three year period and progress towards them is measured through the Local Delivery Plan process at Grampian level. Aberdeen City CHP and Aberdeenshire CHP are working collaboratively with each other, and with their respective Community Planning Partners, to support the delivery of targets in relation to health improvement, e.g. joint working with local authority services to implement healthy weight interventions for 5-15 year olds.</p> <p>The following areas are specifically measured in both Single Outcome Agreements:</p> <p><b>Dental Health / Early Years</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% of all three to five year old children to be registered with an NHS dentist by 2010/11.</li> </ul> <p><b>Healthy Weight / Early Years</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieve agreed completion rates for child healthy weight intervention programme by 2010/11.</li> </ul> <p><b>Substance Misuse</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieve agreed number of screenings using the setting-appropriate screening tool and appropriate alcohol brief intervention, in line with SIGN 74 guidelines by 2010/11.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mental Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce suicide rate between 2002 and 2013 by 20%, supported by 50% of key frontline staff in mental health and substance misuse services, primary care, and accident and emergency being educated and trained in using suicide assessment tools/ suicide prevention training programmes by 2010.</li> </ul> <p><b>Smoking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through smoking cessation services, support 8% of your Board's smoking population in successfully quitting (at one month post quit) over the period 2008/9 – 2010/11.</li> </ul> <p><b>Breastfeeding / Early Years</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the proportion of new-born children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks from 26.6% in 2006/07 to 33.3% in 2010/11.</li> </ul> <p><b>Health Inequalities/ Anticipatory Care</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieve agreed number of inequalities targeted cardiovascular Health Checks during 2009–10.</li> </ul> <p><b>Responding to an Ageing Population / Shifting the Balance of Care</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2010/11, reduce the emergency inpatient bed days for people aged 65 and over, by 10% compared with 2004/05.</li> </ul>
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## Aberdeen City Profile

### Introduction

Aberdeen is a City of international significance. It is also the commercial hub that drives the regional economy of the North East of Scotland. The influence of the oil and gas industry over the past 30 years has been considerable, helping to raise living standards in the City and contributing to income levels that have been considerably above the UK and Scottish averages. Aberdeen has developed into a vibrant and cosmopolitan City. It is a premier centre for business, education, retailing, leisure and culture. There is a wealth of listed buildings, conservation areas and other cultural and artistic assets. Aberdeen is served by established road and rail links, a modern harbour and airport.

However, there are still considerable challenges facing the City. The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation indicated a significant increase in the number of datazones in the most deprived 15% in Scotland.

Domain	No. of datazones in most deprived 15% in Scotland	
	2004	2006
Health	39	43
Employment	9	27
Education	33	28
All Domains	18	27

Closing the Gap between the wealthiest and the poorest in the City remains a priority for The Aberdeen City Alliance (our Community Planning Partnership) and a focus for all partners.

### Demographic Trends

The latest (2007) **population** estimate for Aberdeen is 209,260. This is the eighth highest Council area population total in Scotland. Although increases have been recorded over the past three years, the current population is well below the peak of just under 220,000 that was reached in the mid-1990s.

There are around 32,000 people in Aberdeen who are aged 65 and over, 15% of the total population. That proportion is projected to rise to 27% by 2031, when the 65 and over population will be around 50,000. In contrast, the number of school age children has fallen significantly, and further declines are anticipated over the next few years.

The number of **households** in Aberdeen has been rising steadily and the latest (2007) estimate is 102,195. This gives an average occupancy rate for the City of 2.0 persons per household, compared with the Scottish average of 2.2. It is expected that the number of households in Aberdeen will continue to rise during the next 20-25 years.

### Tackling Inequality

The 2006 **Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation** (SIMD) indicated that 27 areas (or data zones) in Aberdeen were among the most deprived in Scotland. The combined population of these deprived areas is over 18,000, which is 9% of Aberdeen's total population. This is the 12th highest rate of deprivation in Scotland. Most of Aberdeen's deprived areas are located in the seven 'priority' neighbourhoods that were identified in the Community Regeneration Strategy.

Within Aberdeen City, it is recognised that there are particular groups of people who are more at risk of experiencing inequality because of their previous history of facing disadvantage and discrimination. These groups or communities of interest are reflected in the equality strands of age, disability, faith/belief, gender, race and sexual orientation. Together with our community planning partners we provide leadership in relation to mainstreaming equalities and supporting the cross-cutting theme for equalities throughout our services. Having transformed the Equalities Action Network into a Challenge Forum we will work together with our partners to eliminate discrimination and harassment and promote equality of opportunity across all equality strands.

### **Wealthier and Fairer**

The impact of the economic downturn in Aberdeen City and Shire area may be significantly different to other parts of the country. If this happens, it will be largely due to the City's industrial structure and the importance of the oil and gas sector. The level of activity in the North Sea can have as much influence on the wider Aberdeen economy as the prevailing national economic trends. However, the benefit of this 'cushion' could be undermined by the recent fall in the price of oil. This is backed up by a report from the Centre for Cities, which said that Aberdeen was better placed to recover quickly from the current global economic crisis. The reasons given were that Aberdeen had one of the highest percentages of residents with degree level qualification – 40% of its working age – and Aberdeen was ranked 5th overall in the UK for employment growth in 2007. The report also concluded that 'Aberdeen's position as the UK hub of the North Sea oil industry should make it more resilient.' The areas of weakness included Aberdeen's falling population; the low growth in wages in the last few years; and the high number of people working in the financial services sector.

*(taken from The Impact of the Economic Downturn in Aberdeen City and Shire).*

Scottish Enterprise are conducting regular health checks on businesses in the North East which are reported on a weekly basis to the Scottish Government

The report - The Impact of the Economic Downturn in Aberdeen City and Shire - will be regularly updated and the issues raised through the constant monitoring of the economic situation in the North East will be addressed by Aberdeen City and Shire Economic Future (ACSEF).

The North East contributes 13% of Scotland's economic output with 10% of Scotland's population. The long term plans to support the continued growth in the economy have been developed with the direct involvement of businesses in the North East. The resulting plan has seven strategic priorities each of which is being led by a member of Aberdeen City and Shire Economic Future. The priorities are shown below.

- Deliver a fully integrated transport network
- Maximise our intellectual capital - people and expertise
- Deliver city centre redevelopment
- Internationalise the oil and gas industry
- Attract and develop skilled people
- Improve the efficiency of planning decision making
- Aberdeen City and Shire as the location of choice for company headquarters

In 2006, economic output in the North East of Scotland was estimated to be £10.9 billion, based on Gross Value Added (GVA). This was equivalent to £24,550 per head of population. Of the 37 NUTS2 areas in the UK, only Inner London (£52,857) and Berkshire, Buckinghamshire & Oxfordshire (£25,789) had higher GVA per head totals. Between 2005 and 2006, the economy of the North East of Scotland grew by 5.6%.

At the beginning of 2008, there were 6,935 VAT-registered businesses in Aberdeen. In the period since 2001, the total has risen by almost 800 (+13%). The stock of VAT-registered businesses in Aberdeen is equivalent to 393 businesses per 10,000 population. This is higher than most non-rural Council areas and also higher than the overall Scottish rate of 336.

Employment levels in Aberdeen are higher than the Scottish average. In 2007, the City's **economic activity** rate was 83%, compared with 80% for Scotland. Aberdeen's rate was also higher than the Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow figures. The economic activity rate for males is higher than the equivalent rate for women.

Although Aberdeen's **unemployment** rate is relatively low, the number of claimants rose to over 2,000 in December 2008. This is 27% higher than the claimant count at the same time in 2007. In December 2008, almost one in five claimants had been out of work for over six months, and a quarter of claimants were aged 24 or under. In the second quarter of 2008, 10,320 adults in Aberdeen were claiming incapacity benefit. The equivalent totals for 2007 and 2006 were 10,810 and 11,220 respectively.

In 2008, the gross average **weekly wage** of people working in Aberdeen was £525, significantly higher than the Scottish (£440) and UK (£472) averages. However, these relatively high earnings were not evenly distributed. Average female earnings in Aberdeen were significantly less than male earnings, and people in part-time employment were paid below the equivalent Scottish and UK averages. It is also known that many people living in deprived areas of the City have low incomes; in many cases, these are among the lowest income levels in Scotland.

In recent years, Aberdeen has attracted a high number of **overseas migrants**. In 2007/08, there were 5,700 National Insurance Number registrations to non-UK nationals in the City. These migrant workers represented 4% of the total working age population – the highest proportion in Scotland. However, there are signs that the influx of overseas migrants – particularly from Eastern Europe – may have peaked. The number of NI registrations in 2007/08 was down on the previous year and a number of factors, including the current weakness of sterling against other currencies and a tighter labour market, may have made the UK a less attractive destination for potential migrants.

Working with partners, improving services and using Fairer Scotland Fund resources as a lever for mainstream funding is promoting a more joined up approach to local service provision, utilising community based facilities.

In the last year, an Employability Forum (Aberdeen Works) has been established. The Forum brings together the main stakeholders in Employability Services and is chaired by Job Centre Plus. Using the Fairer Scotland Fund to support the development of a LOAN (Linking Need and Opportunity) Team and the development of a single point of entry system to employability service (pipeline), we are targeting those on Employment Support Allowance (ESA) to get into work. This initiative brings lifelong learning and health services together with skills and employability services to deliver on the targets set out in the Single Outcome Agreement.

In September (2008) almost 17,000 people in the City had unemployment related benefit.

10,640	Incapacity Benefit
1,970	Lone Parents
770	Carers
970	Disabled
410	Bereaved
370	Other related benefits
1,857	Job Seekers Allowance

The Fairer Scotland Fund will target those areas with the highest levels of worklessness. These roughly correspond to the areas in the City prioritised for regeneration where stretch targets have been set at 5% above the City target.

In the year to March 2008, there were 2,356 **homeless applications** in Aberdeen. The number of applications has risen by 45% since 2004/05, when there were 1,623 applications. Single people accounted for over 70% of homeless applicants in 2007/08, while lone parent households accounted for a further 16%. Almost one in ten homeless applicants were aged 16-17.

In 2008, 17.1% of pupils in education authority primary schools in Aberdeen were entitled to **free school meals**. This was slightly lower than the overall Scottish entitlement rate of 17.7%. However, only 13.9% of Aberdeen primary pupils were registered for free meals, compared with 16.9% across Scotland. In secondary schools, 11.0% of Aberdeen pupils were entitled to free meals and 7.8% were registered, compared with the Scottish averages of 13.4% and 12.7% respectively.

### Smarter

One of the key commitments of the Aberdeen City and Shire Economic Future is to maximise the intellectual capital of the area (see above). By 2025, the area will be universally recognised for its people, expertise and skill, including outstanding educational and career opportunities.

In 2007/08, 93% of S4 pupils in education authority secondary schools in Aberdeen attained English and Maths at SCQF level 3 (e.g. Standard Grade Foundation) or better. Almost 90% of S4 pupils attained 5 or more awards at that level, while over 70% attained 5 or more awards at SCQF level 4 (e.g. Standard Grade Credit) or better. Overall, **attainment levels** at S4 in Aberdeen schools are broadly in line with the overall Scottish levels.

More school leavers from education authority secondary schools in Aberdeen go into higher education and employment than the Scottish averages - 36% of Aberdeen leavers went into higher education in 2007/08 compared with the Scottish average of 31%, while 29% went into employment compared with 25% in Scotland. In contrast, fewer Aberdeen school leavers went into further education than the Scottish average. Around one in ten Aberdeen school leavers were classed as 'Unemployed and seeking employment or training'. Progression to further and higher education is below the national average in five of the City's twelve secondary schools.

Skills shortages and evidence of employers' concerns about a lack of core skills are well documented. Research demonstrates that 23% of Scottish adults require support with literacy and numeracy. At the time of the 2001 Census, over 42,000 working age people in Aberdeen had **no qualifications**, i.e. over a quarter of all working age people. The proportion of working age adults with no recognised qualifications was highest in the most deprived parts of the City. In Cummings Park and Middlefield, for example, almost half of adults had no qualifications.

## Healthier

Local Priorities:-

- Responding to an increasing **elderly population** with increasingly complex needs
- Tackling **health inequality** – closing the gap
- Addressing the needs of more **vulnerable** communities with often **complex and varied needs** e.g. Gypsies/Travellers; people who are homeless; prisoners; young people leaving care
- Reducing **alcohol and drug** related harm
- Responding to the changing **health/wellbeing, family support, preschool education, childcare and play needs of families.**

### **Issues identified in the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) Health and Wellbeing Profile for Aberdeen City**

Compared to the rest of Scotland the picture of health in Aberdeen City, as a whole, is relatively good. We need to bear in mind, however, that Scotland's health is relatively poor across a range of indicators compared to other European countries. The Aberdeen City Health & Wellbeing Profile 2008 identifies a number of health indicators where Aberdeen fares less well than the Scottish average. These include substance use, injury and child and maternal health. There have been 206 alcohol related deaths in the last five years. The proportion of the population hospitalised for alcohol related and attributable causes is significantly worse than the Scottish average. The proportion of the population hospitalised for drug related conditions is also worse than average, with 949 patients discharged from hospital over the last three years. The proportions of the population hospitalised as emergency admission patients, road traffic accident casualties, and unintentional injuries in the home for patients aged 65 and over, are significantly worse (higher) than the Scottish average. With the exception of low birth weight babies and MMR immunisation uptake, which are not significantly different to the Scottish average, Aberdeen is worse than average for all other child & maternal health indicators for which data is available. It ranks worst of all 40 Community Health Partnerships in Scotland for unintentional injuries to children in the home.

<sup>1</sup> The Scotland and European Health for All (HfA) Database 2007



### **Health Inequalities / Vulnerable Communities**

In addition to key themes around mental health and wellbeing; maternal health; smoking; healthy weight; drugs and alcohol; sexual health; accidents/safety and oral health, the Aberdeen Joint Health Improvement Plan identifies a need to reduce inequalities in health between different groups and areas in the City. The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006 identifies 43 data zones in Aberdeen that are among the 0-15% most health deprived in Scotland and a further 13 data zones that are in the 15-20% most health deprived. The disparity in health and wellbeing is illustrated by the fact that those in the most disadvantaged income quintile are almost three times more likely to die from heart disease before the age of 75, when compared with the most advantaged. The ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Profile sub-CHP data reveals a continuing gap in health outcomes between different parts of the city; a tale of two cities emerges. This presents a key challenge for the Community Planning Partnership:- to accelerate the rate of improvement in the health status of people living in disadvantaged communities to make it comparable to other Aberdeen communities. Transport networks also impact on health inequalities in Aberdeen through, e.g. air quality, noise levels, injury/death in road traffic accidents, severance - communities being 'cut off' from key services by a busy road or rail link, potential difficulties in accessing opportunities for active forms of travel (cycling and walking), and potential difficulties in accessing health care for people who have longer or more expensive journeys. Improvements to the transport network provide a key opportunity to tackle health inequality and address other key themes such as healthy weight and wellbeing by improving opportunities for increased cycling and walking. In addition, a number of identified groups experience inequality. There is a need to address the often complex and varied needs of our more vulnerable communities including Gypsies/ Travellers; people who are homeless; prisoners and young people leaving care.

### **Responding to an Ageing Population**

Older people are higher users of health services, and are at greater risk of being admitted as an emergency admission to hospital. Delayed discharge is a local, as well as a national, priority. Delayed discharge occurs when the patient who is ready for discharge cannot leave hospital (after 6 weeks) because the other necessary care, support or accommodation for them is not available. Aberdeen City Council and NHS Grampian have worked together to develop the full range of care packages needed to support hospital discharge. However, we need to make further sustained improvement. Through projects such as the Intermediate Care Programme NHS Grampian and partners are striving to retain people in their own home - independently or with support - while also having appropriate residential care capacity available for use as and when required.

### **Early Years and Early Intervention**

The Community Planning partners through the Early Years Framework will continue to work together to meet the changing health, family support, preschool education, childcare and play needs of families and communities in the city.

The 2001 GRO Census identified that 5% of the total 0-15 population either lived with long term limiting illness or were not in good health. In addition, it identified that an increasing percentage of the population will survive birth because of improvements to medical intervention that will require ongoing health, care and learning support. Given the significant number of children who will have developmental delays or additional support needs it is anticipated that the demand for both universal and targeted early years services will increase.

## Safer and Stronger

In 2008 Aberdeen Community Safety Partnership carried out a Strategic Assessment of the key community safety issues. As a result, the following issues were identified as Strategic Priorities:-

- Controlled Drugs;
- Antisocial Behaviour;
- Domestic Abuse;
- Serious and Violent Crime;
- Fire Safety (Wilful Fireraising); and
- the Sex Industry

Action Plans are now in place within the Community Safety Partnership to tackle these issues, incorporating a wide range of indicators and outcomes with drugs and alcohol misuse acting as a 'golden thread' running through the Plans. This is reflected within this Single Outcome Agreement.

Based on results from the Scottish Household Survey, 94% of Aberdeen residents thought their neighbourhood was either a 'very good' or 'fairly good' place to live. The overall Scottish average is 93%. Three out of ten Aberdeen residents felt they were either 'not safe at all' or 'a bit unsafe' when walking in their local neighbourhood after dark.

In 2007/08, there were 21,903 recorded crimes in Aberdeen. This was equivalent to 1,047 crimes per 10,000 population; the second highest rate of recorded crime in Scotland (after Glasgow). Crime rates for offences such as serious assault, handling offensive weapons and vandalism were similar to the overall Scottish rates, but Aberdeen had a very high incidence of domestic housebreaking in 2007/08 – 72 crimes per 10,000 population, compared with the Scottish average of 34.

Crime was included as a category (or domain) of deprivation in the 2006 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. This showed that 59 of Aberdeen's 267 data zones experienced a high level of crime-related deprivation, i.e. 22% of all data zones in the City. This was the third highest proportion in Scotland (out of 32 Council areas), after Glasgow and West Dunbartonshire. This further reinforces the social differences across the City. These are reflected throughout the Single Outcome Agreement.

In 2006/07, there were 61 persistent young offenders in Aberdeen. These people were referred to the Children's Reporter for 571 offences, 44% of all offences by children and young people that were referred to the Reporter on offence grounds in that year. Reducing re-offending is a priority area for increasing community safety.

The police recorded 2,138 incidents of domestic abuse in Aberdeen during 2007/08, 25% more than in the previous year. The rate of domestic abuse was 10.2 incidents per 1,000 people in 2007/08 – slightly higher than the overall Scottish rate of 9.7. The Aberdeen rate of domestic abuse has risen in the past three years, but is still lower than it was during the 2000-2005 period.

In March 2008, 122 children in Aberdeen were on the child protection register; equivalent to a rate of 3.7 per 1,000 children aged 0-15. This is broadly similar to the rates in other Scottish cities, but higher than the overall Scottish rate of 2.7. The number of children in Aberdeen on the child protection register fell from 142 in March 2007 to 122 in March 2008, but the number of child protection referrals rose from 1,114 to 1,385 over the same period. An HMle report on Child

Protection within the City, published in 2008, identified clear areas for improvement. An improvement plan is in place and being implemented.

Aberdeen City Council has recently incorporated a variety of previously separate roles, including Parking Patrollers, Community and Neighbourhood Wardens into an integrated citywide 'City Warden' Service, covering all aspects of their predecessors' previously separate roles. The recent establishment of this Service means that there are currently no baseline figures or targets, however these will be available in the latter part of 2009.

Aberdeen City's Community Plan states that Aberdeen will be a City with a strong, vibrant local democracy and a sense of civic pride. Community engagement in community planning is enabled by a range of participative community groups including the Civic Forum, a range of Communities of Interest Forums for the equalities communities, 23 out of a possible 31 community councils, a number of neighbourhood networks and a Regeneration Matters forum. Neighbourhood Community Action Plans are in place for each neighbourhood in the City, developed through engagement by partners with the local communities. A high level of actions from the Action Plans will be reported at the end of March 2009.

During 2008/09, the City achieved the basic standards set by the Locality Planning Forum for the implementation of our Framework for Neighbourhood Planning & Service Delivery.

### **Greener**

Like all local areas, our local actions effect the global environment. The City's current global footprint is 5.8 global hectares per person, meaning that if every one in the world lived like us we would need just over 3 Planets.

The Scottish Government requires 20% of energy to come from renewable sources by 2015. Aberdeen's energy and scientific services industries are well positioned to take advantage of such opportunities.

By 2050 we need to reduce our carbon consumption by 80%. Both Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils aim to be Carbon neutral by 2020 - this impacts construction, building renovation and planning requirements as well as impacting property owners and residents alike.

There is the potential within the City, and the wider region, to build on its energy expertise to create a renewable energy infrastructure including the offshore windfarm, energy projects and other bio-energy opportunities.

Already the City has:-

- three award winning Combined Heat and Power Plants supplying affordable energy as part of the Council's Decentralised Energy Scheme - in the ten year period to 2007, there was a 31% reduction in carbon emissions from the housing stock in Aberdeen; there was a higher than average reduction in the Council stock;
- introduced a joint sustainable procurement scheme, with our partners across the North East Region; and
- established a North East of Scotland's Global Footprint project and the North East of Scotland's Climate Change Partnership.

Reducing and diverting waste from landfill is an imminent priority. By 2011, 40% of municipal waste will be required to be recycled and more challenging targets apply further in the future. Currently, the City recycles 21% of household waste, which is significantly below the national average of 28%. Almost 70,000 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) was landfilled in Aberdeen during 2006/07, exceeding the BMW landfill allowance for the City.

Transport within the City is also a key contributor to environmental wellbeing. Reducing emissions not only improves air quality, but reduces greenhouse gases considered to accelerate Climate Change. There is a need to reduce car use and congestion with alternatives such as cycling, walking, improved public transport and reducing the need to travel. Aberdeen City Community Planning partners are working across the broader region, through Nestrans, to minimise the environmental impact of transport on our community.

Aberdeen is a compact city of 71.22 square miles and benefits from 10% coverage of woodland, 2,264.75 hectares of open space parks and gardens across the City. This includes six city parks, seven local parks, 32 neighbourhood parks and a variety of public and private green spaces. Aberdeen is an attractive City with repeated national and international awards for its appearance and horticulture. Aberdeen's beach was awarded a Keep Scotland Beautiful Seaside Award in both 2007 and 2008 for its good quality bathing water and beach cleanliness. Recorded performance in street cleanliness has improved from a score (Statutory Performance Indicator) of 67 in 2005/06 to 72 in 2007/08 which is the highest for a Scottish city.

Note:- Shaded content below highlights those Outcomes and Measures which have a direct impact on issues tackled through the Fairer Scotland Fund.

## National Outcome 1 - We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe

The Government Economic Strategy purpose is to focus the Government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth.

The Aberdeen City and Shire Economic Action Plan aims that by 2025, for Aberdeen City and Shire to be recognised as one of the most robust and resilient economies in Europe with a reputation for opportunity, enterprise and inventiveness that will attract and retain world-class talent of all ages. Specific strategic priorities relevant to this outcome are: to deliver city centre redevelopment, Improve the efficiency of planning decision making, the area as the location of choice for company headquarters, deliver a fully integrated transport network.

Aberdeen is the commercial hub that drives the economy of the North East of Scotland. The influence of the oil and gas industry over the past 30 years has been considerable, helping to raise living standards in the City and contributing to income levels that have been considerably above the UK and Scottish averages.

At the beginning of 2008, there were 6,935 **VAT-registered businesses** in Aberdeen. In the period since 2001, the total has risen by almost 800 (+13%). The stock of VAT-registered businesses in Aberdeen is equivalent to 393 businesses per 10,000 population. This is higher than most non-rural Council areas and also higher than the overall Scottish rate of 336. In 2007 a total of 1,482 new business bank accounts were opened in Aberdeen. In 2006-07 185 new companies were registered.

Employment levels in Aberdeen are higher than the Scottish average. In 2007, the City's **economic activity** rate was 83%, compared with 80% for Scotland. Aberdeen's rate was also higher than the Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow figures. The economic activity rate for males is higher than the equivalent rate for women.

Aberdeen-based companies operate far beyond the North Sea. In 2006, total international activity in the oil and gas sector was valued at £4.76 billion.

Delivering a fully integrated transport network remains a key priority – as highlighted in the 2008-11 SOA.

The need for an up to date Development Plan framework and the importance of high quality decisions on planning applications within agreed timescales is vital.

ACSEF has held a series of workgroup sessions for each of the seven strategic priority areas to review the actions contained within the Economic Action Plan for Aberdeen City and Shire. These sessions allowed stakeholders to review progress, and also to evaluate the actions to ensure they remain relevant in the current economic climate. The overwhelming message received was that the Action Plan and the actions within remain more relevant now than ever as this will allow the region to position itself in preparation for the upturn.

Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
Aberdeen has a fully integrated transport network	Time lost on trunk roads within the North East. <i>(Annual Source: extrapolated from Scottish Transport Statistics 2006)</i>	Baseline 2005  A90 Mugiemoos – Stonehaven 425,500 hours  A90 Balmedie - Mugiemoos 98,500 hours  A96 Mugiemoos – Blackburn 98,100 hours	2006  A90 Mugiemoos – Stonehaven 583,600 hours  A90 Balmedie – Mugiemoos 120,600 hours  A96 Mugiemoos – Blackburn 73,800 hours	To reduce congestion on trunk roads in the north east to below 500,000 hours per year by 2011 and maintain that level
Anchor the Oil and Gas Industry	<i>Number of City companies supported (by ACC) to internationalise their business.</i>  <i>(Annual ACC - City companies that attend seminars, workshops, trade missions and other events that ACC hosts or co-hosts)</i>	166 (08/09)	3% increase on baseline	10% increase on baseline by 2014

Diversification of the economy	Renewable energy jobs in the North East (Annual)	400	650	Double renewables energy jobs in NE by 2013 i.e. 800
	Net number and rate of new businesses formed within the City (Annual - Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (BERR) VAT registrations)	185	Increase by 5% per annum	Increase by 5% per annum
Aberdeen has an up to date Development Plan which promotes efficient, high quality decisions on planning applications.	Speed of making planning decisions within 2 months (Monthly, SPI)	65.8%	68%	70% in 20011/12
	Adopted local plan for 100%	100%	100%	100%

#### Links

- NESTRANS [www.nestrans.org.uk/](http://www.nestrans.org.uk/)
  - Aberdeen City and Shire Economic Future ACSEF Economic Action Plan <http://acsef.org.uk>,
  - Local Transport Strategy [http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/Planning/sl\\_pla/pla\\_transportstrategy.asp](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/Planning/sl_pla/pla_transportstrategy.asp)
  - Regional Transport Strategy <http://www.nestrans.org.uk/strategy/strategy.asp>
  - VDFL – Transport
  - Local Plan 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/aberdeenlocalplan>
  - Aberdeen City and Shire Development Plan <http://www.aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk/home/home.asp>
  - Scottish Government Strategic Transport Projects Review
  - Transport Scotland
- Scottish Enterprise's contribution will concentrate on delivering the best possible business environment by focusing on increasing access to investment finance and high quality business infrastructure.
- The Impact of the Economic Situation in Aberdeen City and Shire
  - Supporting information from Scottish Enterprise <http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/web/FILES/SOA0910/ScottishEnterprise.pdf>



## National Outcome 2 - We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people

During 2007 the Aberdeen City and Shire Economic Future engaged with over 100 business leaders to develop an economic manifesto for the region – **Building on Energy**. The vision is for Aberdeen City and Shire to be recognised as one of the most robust and resilient economies in Europe with a reputation for opportunity, enterprise and inventiveness that will attract and retain world-class talent of all ages.

Aberdeen City is a thriving cosmopolitan port with a population of 210,000. It is a diverse City, with a buoyant modern economy fuelled by the oil industry, but with significant pockets of social deprivation. Although Aberdeen's **unemployment** rate is relatively low, the number of claimants rose to over 2,000 in December 2008. This is 27% higher than the claimant count at the same time in 2007. In December 2008, almost one in five claimants had been out of work for over six months, and a quarter of claimants were aged 24 or under. In 2004, the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation identified the most deprived areas in Scotland. In 2004 Aberdeen had 18 datazones in the most deprived 0-15%. In 2006 Aberdeen had 27 datazones in the most deprived 0-15%. The most significant increase was in the employment deprivation domain. Addressing this growing trend is a major challenge for everyone.

In 2008, the gross average **weekly wage** of people working in Aberdeen was £525, significantly higher than the Scottish (£440) and UK (£472) averages. However, these relatively high earnings were not evenly distributed. Average female earnings in Aberdeen were significantly less than male earnings, and people in part-time employment were paid below the equivalent Scottish and UK averages. It is also known that many people living in deprived areas of the City have low incomes; in many cases, these are among the lowest income levels in Scotland. Regeneration neighbourhood Skills audits carried out in 2008 have highlighted a high percentage of current economically inactive people have a high desire to become economically engaged, this desire for participation should be seized and appropriate skills matched and developed to service the needs of our expanding service sector and regeneration opportunities. Declining population issues also need to be addressed to ensure that company growth and expansion is not hampered by a lack of appropriate human resources.

New direct local initiatives have been agreed as part of employability and financial inclusion programmes to support people into employment and a Linking Opportunity and Need Team is planned which will adopt a "pipeline" approach; responding to the needs of existing and future employers in the City and supporting those currently excluded from the labour market for whatever reason into sustainable employment. It is important to develop a diverse workforce in the City and within our public services. Workforce profiling will help to gauge our success in attracting our target groups into the workplace.

Improved public transport and integration of transport is key to improving access to employment, education and training opportunities.

Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
Aberdeen has high quality employment opportunities for citizens	Aberdeen City, place of work full time median values, hourly earnings, excluding overtime ( <i>Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings</i> )	M = £ 12.98  F = £ 11.07 (2007 ASHE)	M = £14.58  F = £12.02 (2008 ASHE)	Increase values by 10% 2015  Reduce gender pay gap by 1% over 3 years to 2012
	Economic activity rate ( <i>Annual – Nomis</i> )	83.1%	82.3% (June 08)	Maintain
	Number of claimants in receipt of unemployment related benefits per 1,000 population ( <i>Annual - Dept Work and Pensions</i> )	<u>May 2007</u> Incapacity 46.8 Jobseeker 8.5 Income Support 35.4	<u>August 2008</u> 48.6 (10,235) 8.3 (1,740) 33.2 (6,975)  Target to maintain in current economic climate  For regeneration Areas a 5% stretch target has been agreed. This equates to 293 people.  Cummings Park           7 Middlefield               49 Northfield                 15 Tillydrone                 57 Seaton                      50 Torry                        69 Woodside                  46	Reduce by 33% over 5 years

The provision of affordable, accessible, quality childcare is available across all sectors, with priority given to developing provision in regeneration areas.	No. of places (Annual ACC Family Information Service)	1,491 out of school care places. 769 breakfast club places. 1,189 childminder places. 2,524 holiday playscheme places.	3 new out of school care services. Realign out of school care to match School Estate Strategy. Retain current no of childminders.	Increase by 10% by 2011/12
Sufficient numbers of skilled people are available to meet the demands of the local economy	Number of hard to fill vacancies (Annual - NOMIS)	Job Density 1:33	Decrease by 5% per annum	Decrease by 5% per annum

#### Links

- ACSEF, Economic Action Plan "Building on Energy" <http://www.acsef.co.uk/infoPage.cfm?pageID=2>
- Race Equality Scheme 2008 – 2011 [http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl\\_eqd/eqd\\_RaceEqualScheme.asp](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl_eqd/eqd_RaceEqualScheme.asp)
- Gender Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=10410&slD=3767>
- Disability Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=7383&slD=3788>
- Aberdeen Works – Loan Team Operational Plan <http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/AberdeenWorks/AWHome.asp>
- Local Transport Strategy
- Regional Transport Strategy
- VD&FL – Transport
- Local Plan 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/aberdeenlocalplan>
- Aberdeen City and Shire Development Plan <http://www.aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk/home/home.asp>
- Scottish Government Strategic Transport Projects Review
- Transport Scotland
- Aberdeen City Workforce Development Strategy
- Supporting information from Scottish Enterprise <http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/web/FILES/SOA0910/ScottishEnterprise.pdf>

Scottish Enterprise will focus on working with businesses to help them grow and attract new investment. Scottish Enterprise will deliver enterprise, innovation and investment support, in particular through the:

- Energetica Strategic Framework
- Life Science innovation development
- Scottish Food & Health Innovation Centre

### National Outcome 3 - We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation

The Economic manifesto for Aberdeen City and Shire has, as one of its strategic priorities, a commitment to maximising intellectual capital, both people and expertise. ACSEF, the City and Shire Economic Future, wants by 2025 to be 'universally recognised for our people, expertise and skills including great educational and career opportunities'. The economic wellbeing of the City requires a well educated workforce with good educational qualifications and skills and the ACC Workforce Development Strategy emphasises the need to ensure maximum participation, benefit and growth is available to all citizens and local businesses.

General data on deprivation in Aberdeen shows that the City is amongst the most divided in Scotland in relation to outcomes for communities between affluent areas and deprived data zones. The domains of health, education, skills and training and housing show relatively high numbers in the worst 20% in Scotland. Around 10% of the City's population live in data zones classified as the worst 20% by deprivation indicators. The gap in average earnings between the lowest and highest earners is the greatest in Scotland. More action is required to address the inequalities in educational outcomes in Aberdeen. Research carried out by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation shows that students' social and economic circumstances are the most important factors in explaining their educational results. The wider aspects of regeneration are therefore highly significant in terms of economic wellbeing. Learning, training and skills development can help to lift families out of poverty and this in turn will improve their social and economic circumstances so contributing to the regeneration of communities where individuals will have more chance of thriving.

Progression to further and higher education in Aberdeen is below the national average for five schools. Skills shortages and evidence of employers' concerns about a lack of core skills are well documented. Research demonstrates that 23% of Scottish adults require support with literacy and numeracy. In the City, there are approximately 42,000 adults who are disadvantaged in everyday life by levels of literacy skills which do not allow them to participate fully as lifelong learners, citizens, family members or workers. This calculation is based on figures from the 2001 census data which show that 26% of the 16-74 year old population in the City have no qualifications. The City's Adult Literacy and Numeracy plan 2006/08 shows that in 7 of the 37 neighbourhoods this figure relates to more than 40%. In a further 7, the figure is between 35% and 40%.

The role of the Lifelong Learning Forum, a partnership of key providers in Aberdeen, is to ensure that partner organisations contribute to the local outcomes which are designed to address the issues above. There is already good joint working between Community Learning and Development, schools, Further Education and Higher Education institutions, Libraries, the Communities Training Unit, Economic Development, Voluntary Sector and Health in relation to improving opportunities for learning and training. Best practice will be consolidated through work to meet the targets of the Single Outcome Agreement.

Improved public transport and integration of transport is key to improving access to employment, education and training opportunities.

Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
People of all ages take an active part in their own learning to achieve their full potential Learning and training is appropriate and accessible to learner's needs	HMIe inspections of learning communities result in positive reports in relation to Q.I. 2.1 Impact on young people and adults as participants	Baseline 2008/09 100%	Maintain 100%	Maintain 100%
	% of adults pursuing opportunities through family learning ( <i>Annual</i> )	70% of Families with children in Primary 1 of targeted schools	73%	75%
	% of adults of potential literacies learners receiving support with literacies ( <i>Annual</i> )	4.5% (1,900)	3.0% (1,400)	3.5% (1,300)
	Proportion of school leavers in positive and sustained destinations ( <i>6 monthly / SLDR &amp; SLDR FU/SDS</i> )	<u>2006/07</u> 88.8% of secondary school leavers in positive destinations  <u>2006/07</u> 54.5% of school leavers from special education in positive destinations	<u>2007/08</u> 85.6%  <u>2007/08</u> 51.4%	90% in positive destinations by 2010-11  Increase by 5%
There is a defined, strong intellectual capital base to support our key industries, growth companies, universities and research institutes	No. of industry/ university life science collaboration projects monitored by Grampian Life Sciences Forum ( <i>Annual, GLSF</i> )	No baseline at present	Establish baseline via audit to be carried out by May 2009 by Grampian Life Sciences Forum	Improve baseline figure by 10%

### Links

- Race Equality Scheme 2008 – 2011 [http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl\\_eqd/eqd\\_RaceEqualScheme.asp](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl_eqd/eqd_RaceEqualScheme.asp)
- Gender Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=10410&slID=3767>
- Disability Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=7383&slID=3788>
- Local Transport Strategy
- Regional Transport Strategy
- VD&FL – Transport
- Local Plan 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/aberdeenlocalplan>
- Aberdeen City and Shire Development Plan <http://www.aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk/home/home.asp>
- Scottish Government Strategic Transport Projects Review
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- Supporting information from Scottish Enterprise <http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/web/FILES/SOA0910/ScottishEnterprise.pdf>

Scottish Enterprise is committed to improving innovation including commercial exploitation of research and stimulating innovation in key industry sectors and companies.

## National Outcome 4 – Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens

One third of the city's population is aged between 0-24 (61,136). Approximately 10,000 are of pre-school age, 20,000 aged 5-14 and 31,000 are aged 15-24. We will continue to work to deliver universal education to all children to allow them to work within their abilities and achieve their full potential and to target resources to support vulnerable children and those with additional support needs.

We expect that the pupil population will continue to decline over the next few years and we will need to configure expenditure appropriately. Aberdeen City Council is developing a Strategic Framework for Learning with 8 key priorities:

- Curriculum for Excellence,
- Helping those with different needs,
- Working together,
- Fit-for-purpose schools/learning centres,
- Technology,
- Skilled and trained staff,
- Value for money,
- Learning in the wider community.

Curriculum for Excellence is a major revision of the whole of the education system in Scotland designed to improve the standards in all schools putting the learner at the centre of their education. The outcome for the whole curriculum for excellence is to allow children and young people to become successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors, known as the four capacities.

The Strategic Framework for Learning and our Curriculum for Excellence implementation strategy aim to ensure:

- all teaching, learning and assessment in its schools are directed to achieving the purposes and principles underpinning a Curriculum for Excellence
- continuing professional development of teachers, educators and support staff is provided in order to equip them fully for their task
- schools engage in a continuing programme of refreshment and review of the curriculum
- work with internal and external partners will support and inform the implementation of Curriculum for Excellence

In taking forward this responsibility, Aberdeen City will seek the support and active involvement of all its staff, learners, parents and partner organisations in order to ensure a coherent, managed and sustainable approach to the implementation of a Curriculum for Excellence.



With the learner at the centre, key areas of focus for all schools will be developing skills for life, skills for learning and skills for work and taking in the principle of delivering a broad general education for all children. Alongside this the curriculum priorities for the next few years will be literacy, numeracy and health and well being. Schools will continue to expand the breadth of the curriculum and developing new and innovative practice in learning and teaching which will be shared within the learning community through enhanced technology on the Scottish education Intranet known as 'Glow'.

Schools have started examining their existing courses and programmes of study and will continue to improve the delivery of the four capacities. The measures to improve attainment through the quality of learning and teaching is being directly supported and identified good practice is being shared across schools with opportunities for observation and discussion of classroom practice made available to staff.

All schools use a range of quality indicators to improve through self evaluation. These are reviewed through a quality improvement team and externally evaluated by a team of Her Majesty's Inspectors of education every five or seven years. These measures are very broad and cover the range of activities a school is involved in. We aim to achieve positive external reports for all schools through thorough and robust self evaluation and quality assurance.

Attainment remains a priority for schools and will continue to be monitored through the 5–14 levels until new assessment procedures aligned to curriculum for excellence are developed and implemented.

Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
Provision for young people encourages optimum engagement, involvement and achievement of young people to enhance their quality of life and that of their communities	Positive reports from Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Education inspections (ie satisfactory plus in relation to Quality Indicators; 1.1 Improvements in performance 2.1 Learners' experiences 5.3 meeting learners needs).	<u>2007/08</u> 87.5%	Improve	Increase the proportion of schools where performance is very good or excellent
Children and young people access positive learning environments and develop their skills, confidence and self esteem to the fullest potential.	No. of young people participating in and achieving accreditation through awards programmes.  Annual Figures for:-Duke of Edinburgh; Youth Achievement; Dynamic Youth Awards will be collated from various sources including community learning and Development and schools. Work to expand the range of awards programmes is underway.	<u>Duke of Edinburgh</u> 13  <u>Youth Achievement 07/08</u> 21  <u>Dynamic Youth 07/08</u> 8  <u>Millennium volunteer</u> 573	<u>Duke of Edinburgh</u> Maintain or improve  <u>Youth Achievement</u>  Maintain or improve  <u>Dynamic Youth</u> Maintain or improve  <u>Millennium volunteer</u> Maintain or improve	Maintain or improve across a range of awards.
	Number of young people involved in Fairer Scotland Fund activities. (Annual, ACC)	<u>6,533</u> (under 16 – 5272 16-25 - 1261	<u>10% increase</u>	10% increase per year

	Cumulative attainment of National Qualifications by all pupils in publicly funded schools secondary schools (Annual, ACC)	<u>English and Maths at level 3 by the end of S4</u> 92%  <u>5 or more level 3 awards by the end of S4</u> 90%  <u>5 or more level 5 awards by the end of S5</u> 46%	<u>English and Maths at level 3 by the end of S4 (2008)</u> 93%  <u>5 or more level 3 awards by the end of S4 (2008)</u> 90%  <u>5 or more level 5 awards by the end of S5 (2008)</u> 41%	Maintain and / or improve current position  Maintain and / or improve current position  Maintain and / or improve current position
	% of 'looked after children' who achieve at least 1 SCQF level 3 or above in Maths or English (Annual, ACC)	<u>% of all looked after children</u> 20%	<u>% of all looked after children at home</u>  Improvement  <u>% of looked after children away from home</u>  Improvement	Improve current position

**Links**

- Race Equality Scheme 2008 – 2011 [http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl\\_eqd/eqd\\_RaceEqualScheme.asp](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl_eqd/eqd_RaceEqualScheme.asp)
- Gender Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=10410&slD=3767>
- Disability Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=7383&slD=3788>
- Integrated Children's Services Plan (ICSP)
- Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC)
- Curriculum for Excellence
- More Choices, More Chances
- We Can and Must Do Better
- Implementation of the Early Years Early Intervention Framework
- Community Learning and Development Strategy
- Local Transport Strategy
- Regional Transport Strategy

## National Outcome 5 - Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

The Community Planning Partnership's Children and Young People's Strategic Planning Group approved the Early Years Strategy in 2005. The aim of the Strategy has been to support an appropriately qualified workforce to deliver fully integrated inclusive, universal and targeted health, family support (0-3), pre-school education, childcare and play services in the city.

The Community Planning Partnership welcomes the joint COSLA/Scottish Government Early Years Framework and is committed to producing a local framework by the Autumn 2009. Aberdeen Early Years Framework will set out a 10-year Plan to further develop integrated early years and family support services for children 0-8 and up to 16 for childcare, to ensure that children in the city have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.

Although the population projections suggest an overall 7% decrease in the 0-25 population between 2003-2021, the 0-5 population will remain steady until 2011. The 2001 GRO Census identified 5% of the total 0-15 population with either long term limiting illness or who are not in good health. In addition it identified an increasing percentage of the population will survive birth because of improvements to medical intervention that will require ongoing health, care and learning support.

The Aberdeen City Health & Wellbeing Profile 2008 identifies that, with the exception of low birth weight babies and MMR Immunisation uptake, which are not significantly different to the Scottish average, Aberdeen Community Health Partnership (CHP) is worse than average for all child and maternal health indicators for which data is available. Aberdeen City ranks worst among 40 CHP areas in Scotland for unintentional injuries to children in the home. In line with the implementation plan of the Ministerial Task Force on Health Inequalities, 'Equally Well', and with the priorities set out in Aberdeen SOA Outcome 6 (We live longer, healthier lives), addressing the needs of vulnerable women and their families through early intervention remains a priority. E.g. improving ante and post-natal care pathways for vulnerable women to reach higher risk groups and identify and manage risks during pregnancy; and the development of processes for assessing and addressing the physical, mental and emotional health of looked after children and young people.

Almost all children, whose parents want it, have access to a universal free part-time pre-school education place in either a local authority or partner provider nursery and the City Council will increase the hours of pre-school entitlement, in line with national policy, by August 2010. The demand for local authority pre-school nursery provision changes at locality level in very short periods of time as children living in communities move into new age groups.

As a result of population trends and the local health indicators that suggest that as there are still a significant number of children who will have developmental delays or additional support needs it is anticipated that the demand for both universal and targeted early years services will increase. However population adjustments within the city and between communities mean changes in supply and demand happen over very short periods. The Community Planning partners through the Early Years Framework will continue to work together to meet the changing health, family support, pre-school education, childcare and play needs of families and communities in the city.

The implementation of Getting it Right for Every Child is a key priority for the community planning partners. In 2009, the Aberdeen City Integrated Assessment Framework and Single Planning Process for Children and Young People Operational Guidance was launched at a programme of multi-agency training events targeted at Elected Members, Chief Officers, Managers and Practitioners across children's and adult services. Partners are currently developing a robust set of indicators to measure the impact on improving outcomes and the programme will be reported within the local Single Outcome Agreement from 2010/11.

Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
Children and young people enjoy the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, with access to sustainable health care and safe and healthy lifestyles	Proportion of new-born children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks <i>(Annual, Infant feeding Audit NHSG)</i>	2006/07 - 26.6%	2010 -11 - 33%	H7: Increase the proportion of new-born children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks from 26.6% in 2006/07 to 33% in 2010/11
	Proportion of all 3-5 year old children registered with an NHS dentist <i>(Annual, HEAT LDP and ISD Data, NHSG)</i>	2006/07 – 4273 (74.1% of 3-5 year olds registered)	2009/10 – 4365 to reach and maintain 80% of 3-5 year olds registered	H2: 80% of all 3-5 year old children to be registered with an NHS dentist by 2010/11
	Completion rates for child healthy weight intervention programme (5-15 year olds and their families) <i>(Annual, NHSG)</i>	2006/07 – no baseline data available as yet. This is a developmental target to achieve completion rates for child healthy weight intervention programme by 20010/11	2009/11 – Based on defined criteria 667 children will require an intervention over 2 year period. Actual no. to be agreed locally.	H3: Achieve agreed completion rates for child healthy weight intervention programme by 2010/11

	Schools achieving Health Promoting Schools accreditation and implementation of the Schools Health Promotion and Nutrition Scotland Act <i>(Annual, ACC/NHSG)</i>	<u>2007</u> 97% of schools 'Health Promoting Schools' accredited	To maintain and/or improve	<u>2011</u> 100% of schools achieving Health Promoting Schools accreditation and implementing the Schools Health Promotion and Nutrition Scotland Act
	Numbers and percentage of children walking or cycling to school <i>(Annual / National Menu / Aberdeen City Council – Hands Up School Travel Survey.)</i>	<u>Walking and Cycling</u> 65.3%  <u>Car or Van passenger</u> 22.3%	<u>Walking and Cycling</u> 64.5% (2008)  <u>Car or Van passenger</u> 16.5% (2008)	Reduce %age of pupils driven to school by at least 10% by 2012, compared to 2007 baseline
All children, young people and their families have access to high quality services when required and services provide timely, proportionate and appropriate response that meeting the needs of children and young people within GIRFEC requirements	The % of pre-school education centres and nurseries that receive a positive inspection report. <i>(Annual, ACC)</i>	n/a	The Care Commission introduced a grading scheme in 2008/9. Data available for part year 2009 onwards	Increase the number of pre-schools receiving positive inspection reports
	% of pre-school and ante pre-school children in part time nursery provision <i>(Annual, ACC)</i>	Ante = 88.5% Pre = 94.9%	A free part-time pre-school place for all 3 and 4 year olds, whose parents wish places	Maintain/and or improve

### Links

- Race Equality Scheme 2008 – 2011 [http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl\\_eqd/eqd\\_RaceEqualScheme.asp](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl_eqd/eqd_RaceEqualScheme.asp)
- Gender Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=10410&slD=3767>
- Disability Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=7383&slD=3788>
- Integrated Children's Services Plan (ICSP)
- Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC)
- Early Years Early Intervention Framework
- Equally Well Implementation Plan (Actions to tackle health inequalities)
- Grampian Health Plan and associated programmes
- NHSG Local Delivery Plan (HEAT Targets)
- The emerging Aberdeen City CHP Delivery Plan including Health Improvement Action Plan (may supersede the JHIP)
- Joint Health Improvement Plan (JHIP) 2005 – 2008 and overarching strategies related to JHIP topics
- CEL 36: Nutrition of Women of Childbearing Age, Pregnant Women and Children Under Five in Disadvantaged Areas
- Local Transport Strategy
- Regional Transport Strategy
- Core Paths Plan
- VD&FL – Transport
- Local Plan 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/aberdeenlocalplan>
- Aberdeen City and Shire Development Plan <http://www.aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk/home/home.asp>

## National Outcome 6 - We live longer, healthier lives

### Key Local Priorities:

- Responding to an increasing **elderly population** with increasingly complex needs
- Tackling **health inequality** – closing the gap
- Addressing the needs of more vulnerable communities with often **complex and varied needs** including. Gypsies Travellers; people who are homeless; prisoners; young people leaving care
- Reducing **alcohol and drug** related harm

### Population Profile

Aberdeen has an estimated total population of 209,260. The age structure of the population is expected to change significantly in the period to 2031. In particular, there will be proportionally fewer people in the younger and middle age groups and more in the oldest group. It is forecast that the 65+ age group in Aberdeen City will increase by 45%<sup>2</sup>

The area has a 2.9%<sup>3</sup> ethnic minority population (2001 Census), which is significantly higher than the Scottish average (2.0%).

Statistical information on migrant workers is available from National Insurance Number (NINo) allocations although the data has limitations in that it does not show the overall number of migrant workers in the City at any one time. Aberdeen City had the third highest total of NINo allocations in 2007/08, behind Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Aberdeen City figure however was greater when expressed as a percentage of the working age population. By this measure, Aberdeen City had the highest proportion of migrant workers in Scotland at 4.0% of the total working age population. Almost 80% of these workers were aged between 18 and 34 years of age; 57% were male<sup>4</sup>. The influx of migrant workers has had a number of advantages e.g. the contribution they have made to the local economy. However, the increasing inward migration is currently placing particular pressure on maternity and primary care services.

### Responding to an Ageing Population

Older people are higher users of health services, and are at greater risk of being admitted as an emergency admission to hospital. Delayed discharge is a local, as well as a national priority. Delayed discharge occurs when the patient ready for discharge cannot leave hospital (after 6 weeks) because the other necessary care, support or accommodation for them is not available. Aberdeen City Council and NHS Grampian have worked together to develop the full range of care packages needed to support hospital discharge. However, we need to make further sustained improvement. Through projects such as the Intermediate Care Programme NHS Grampian and partners are also striving to retain people in their own home - independently or with support - while also having appropriate residential care capacity available for use as and when required.

<sup>2</sup>Population Report, Aberdeen City and Shire, Briefing Paper 2008/04, Strategic Research and Information, Aberdeen City Council

<sup>3</sup>Aberdeen City CHP Health and Wellbeing Profile 2008, Scottish Public Health Observatory

<sup>4</sup>Migrant Workers in Aberdeen City and Shire, Briefing Paper 2008/05, Strategic Research and Information, Aberdeen City Council



### **Health Inequalities / Vulnerable Communities**

In addition to key themes around mental health and wellbeing; maternal health; smoking; healthy weight; drugs and alcohol; sexual health; accidents/safety and oral health, the Aberdeen Joint Health Improvement Plan identifies a need to reduce inequalities in health between different groups and areas in the City. The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006<sup>5</sup> identifies 43 data zones in Aberdeen that are among the 0-15% most health deprived in Scotland and a further 13 data zones that are in the 15-20% most health deprived. The disparity in health and wellbeing is illustrated by the fact that those in the most disadvantaged income quintile are almost three times more likely to die from heart disease before the age of 75, when compared with the most advantaged. The ScotPublic Health Observatory (ScotPHO) Health and Wellbeing Profile sub-Community Health Partnership (CHP) data reveals a continuing gap in health outcomes between different parts of the City; a tale of two cities emerges. This presents a key challenge for the Community Planning Partnership:- to accelerate the rate of improvement in the health status of people living in disadvantaged communities to make it comparable to other Aberdeen communities. Transport networks also impact on health inequalities in Aberdeen through e.g. air quality, noise levels, injury/death in road traffic accidents, severance – communities being 'cut off' from key services by a busy road or rail link, potential difficulties in accessing opportunities for active forms of travel (cycling and walking), and potential difficulties in accessing health care for people who have longer or more expensive journeys. In addition, a number of identified groups experience inequality. There is a need to address the often complex and varied needs of our more vulnerable communities including Gypsies / Travellers; people who are homeless; prisoners and young people leaving care.

### **Issues Identified in the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) Health & Wellbeing Profile for Aberdeen City sub Community Health partnership (CHP) data.**

Compared to the rest of Scotland the picture of health in Aberdeen City, as a whole, is relatively good. We need to bear in mind, however, that Scotland's health is relatively poor across a range of indicators compared to other European countries<sup>6</sup>. The Aberdeen City Health & Wellbeing Profile 2008 identifies a number of health indicators where Aberdeen fares less well than the Scottish average. These include substance use, injury and child and maternal health. There have been 206 alcohol related deaths in the last five years. The proportion of the population hospitalised for alcohol related and attributable causes are significantly worse than the Scottish average. The proportion of the population hospitalised for drug related conditions is also worse than average, with 949 patients discharged from hospital over the last three years. The proportions of the population hospitalised as emergency admission patients, road traffic accident casualties, and unintentional injuries in the home for patients aged 65 and over, are significantly worse (higher) than the Scottish average. With the exception of low birth weight babies and MMR immunisation uptake, which are not significantly different to the Scottish average, Aberdeen CHP is worse than average for all other child & maternal health indicators for which data is available. It ranks worst of all 40 CHPs in Scotland for unintentional injuries to children in the home.

<sup>5</sup> Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006, Scottish Executive National Statistics

<sup>6</sup> The Scotland and European Health for All (HfA) Database 2007

### **Reducing Drug and Alcohol Related Harm**

The proportion of the population hospitalised for alcohol related and attributable causes are significantly worse than the Scottish average (940.8 per 100,000). In line with the HEAT targets, a programme of 'brief interventions' based on SIGN 74 guidelines are being implemented. These aim to identify and provide support to hazardous and harmful drinkers. Where individuals are identified with advanced, or well established alcohol problems they are referred to specialist services. Local programmes include the formation and development of an Aberdeen City Integrated Alcohol Team, comprising doctors, nurses, social workers and voluntary sector support workers.

The proportion of the population hospitalised for drug related conditions is also worse than the Scottish average (139.9 per 100,000). Despite NHSG heavily investing on a recurring basis to reduce the number of people awaiting access to specialist drug treatment services there remains a significant number on the waiting list (500). Therefore the full implementation of Aberdeen City Recovery Strategy is crucial in supporting this vulnerable client group to move through treatment in the recovery process.

### **Delivery and Alignment with Health Performance Frameworks (HEAT)**

HEAT<sup>7</sup> targets are a core set of Ministerial objectives, targets and measures for the NHS. HEAT (Health, Efficiency, Access, Treatment) targets are set for a three year period and progress towards them is measured through the Local Delivery Plan process at a Grampian level. Partnership working with community planning partners will be essential in supporting the delivery of these targets across the City and will offer much scope for collaborative gain.

The emerging Aberdeen City CHP Delivery Plan will provide a key focus for harnessing the underlying activities that contribute to delivery of the local outcomes set out below.

<sup>7</sup> Health Improvement for the people of Scotland - improving life expectancy and healthy life expectancy; Efficiency and Governance Improvements - continually improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the NHS; Access to Services - recognising patients' need for quicker and easier use of NHS services; and Treatment Appropriate to Individuals - ensure patients receive high quality services that meet their needs

Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
<p>Improve the overall health and wellbeing of the people of Aberdeen City through focusing on the factors that are harmful to health and wellbeing and in particular by supporting those most vulnerable.</p> <p>Narrow the gap across the City between those that are experiencing good health and those that are less healthy</p>	<p>Number of brief interventions delivered (<i>Annual, Substance Misuse Group, NHSG</i>)</p>	<p>No baseline data for 2006/07. Baseline data for 2008/09 available mid 2009</p>	<p>15, 496 brief interventions to be delivered Grampian wide over 3 years 2008-2011</p> <p>Grampian 2008/09 – 3000 2009/10 – 4000 2010/11 – 8496</p> <p>City 2008/09 – 1200 2009/10 – 1600 2010/11 – 3398</p>	<p>H4: Achieve agreed number of screenings using the setting-appropriate screening tool and appropriate alcohol brief intervention, in line with SIGN 74 guidelines by 2010/11</p>
	<p>Number of staff trained in suicide assessment and prevention H5: (<i>Annual, Training Team NHSG</i>)</p>	<p>90 staff previously trained to meet minimum learning level</p>	<p>751 staff to be trained by 2010</p> <p>Total number of key frontline staff trained to date 246</p> <p>In Aberdeen - 7 safe TALKS courses provided to 89 staff</p> <p>3 ASIST courses provided to 52 staff</p>	<p>H5: Reduce suicide rate between 2002 and 2013 by 20%, supported by 50% of key frontline staff in mental health and substance misuse services, primary care and accident and emergency being educated and trained in using suicide assessment tools/ suicide prevention training programme by 2010</p>

	<p>Number of people waiting for drug treatment services in Aberdeen City (Quarterly, NHSG)</p>	<p><u>2007/08</u> Q1 - 799 Q2 - 781 Q3 - 779 Q4 - 687</p>	<p><u>2008/09</u> Q1 - 612 Q2 - 482 Q3 - 370 Q4 - 325</p>	<p>Continue to work towards reducing the number of people waiting for drug treatment services, taking account of the forthcoming HEAT target relating to waiting times for drug treatment services.</p>
	<p>Number of smokers successfully quitting at one month post quit H6: (Annual, SAS Data, NHSG)</p>	<p><u>2007</u> 315</p>	<p><u>2008 - 2011</u> 1,082 annually</p>	<p>Through smoking cessation services, support 8% of smoking population in successfully quitting (at one month post quit) over the period 2008/09 – 2010/11</p>
	<p>Number of inequalities targeted cardiovascular health checks delivered  (Annual, Keep well project data, NHSG)</p>	<p>No baseline data as no checks took place during 2006/07. This is a new HEAT target</p>	<p>2009/10 Actual number yet to be confirmed by the Scottish Government</p>	<p>H8: Achieve agreed number of inequalities targeted cardiovascular Health Checks during 2009/10</p>
	<p>Number of hospital admissions/bed days of patients with long term chronic conditions (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Asthma, Diabetes or CHD)  (Monthly NHSG)</p>	<p>2008/09 – At any point in time there are, on average 3900 City patients with long term conditions</p>	<p>Target for 2010/11 – Actual number to be agreed</p>	<p>T6: To achieve agreed reductions in the rates of hospital admissions and bed days of patients with primary diagnosis of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Asthma, Diabetes or CHD, from 2006/07 to 2010/11</p>

	Number of delayed discharges within the six week delayed discharge planning period <i>(Annual Delayed Discharge Team, NHSG)</i>	<u>2008</u> 0	<u>Target</u> Maintain at 0	<u>Target</u> Maintain at 0
	Number of emergency inpatient bed days per 100,000 population (aged 65+) <i>(Annual, SMR01 Data, NHSG)</i>	2004/05 - 4,507 bed days per 100,000 population  2008 – 4,266 bed days per 100,000	<u>2010/11 Target</u> Reduce by 450.7 per 100,000 population	T12: By 2010/11, NHS Boards will reduce the emergency inpatient bed days for people aged 65 and over, by 10% compared with 2004/05 <i>(General Registry of Scotland)</i>

### Links

#### National

- Equally Well Implementation Plan (Actions to tackle health inequalities)
- The Early Years Framework
- Towards A Mentally Flourishing Scotland: Discussion Paper on mental health improvement 2008-2011

#### Grampian

- Grampian Health Plan and associated programmes:
- Aberdeen City Primary Care Redesign Programme
- Intermediate Care Programme
- Better Care Without Delay - Referral to Treatment Initiative
- Long Term Conditions Programme
- Grampian Mental Health Programme
- Health Campus
- NHSG Local Delivery Plan (HEAT targets)
- Director of Public Health Annual Report 2008
- NHSG Enabling a Health Improving and Inequalities Sensitive Organisation – A Strategic Approach (Set out in NHSG Improving Health and Reducing Inequalities Steering Group Initiation Document)
- CEL 14: Health Promoting Health Service: Action In Acute Care Settings
- NHS Grampian Race Equality Scheme, Gender Equality Scheme and Disability Equality Scheme

### **Aberdeen City/Grampian**

- Aberdeen Community Plan Update 2008 and Single Outcome Agreement 2008 – 11
- The emerging Aberdeen City CHP Delivery Plan including Health Improvement Action Plan
- Joint Health Improvement Plan (JHIP) 2005-2008 and associated Grampian/ City Strategies
  - Aberdeen City Recovery Strategy (Outcomes delivered through the implementation of the City Recovery Strategy will be reported through the Integrated Drug Service Community Rehabilitation (IDS-CR) Performance Report)
  - Aberdeen Joint Alcohol and Drug Action Team Alcohol Strategy 2008 – 2018
  - NHSG Alcohol Brief Interventions Delivery Plan
  - Grampian Dental Health Plan 2008-2012
  - Grampian Sexual Health Strategy
  - Grampian Breastfeeding Strategy
  - Fit for the Future: A Sport and Physical Activity Strategy for Aberdeen City 2008-2015
  - Healthy Eating, Active Living and Healthy Weight (HEAL) Strategic Framework
- Integrated Children's Services Plan
- Aberdeen Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2008 – 9
- Aberdeen Homelessness and Resettlement Strategy 2009 – 2013
- NHSG Health and Homelessness Action Plan
- Prison Health Group
- Domestic Abuse/ Gender Based Violence Policies
- Aberdeen Local Housing Strategy 2006-2011
- Local Transport Strategy
- Regional Transport Strategy
- Health and Transport Action Plan
- Core Paths Plan
- Local Plan 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/aberdeenlocalplan>
- Aberdeen City and Shire Development Plan <http://www.aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk/home/home.asp>

## National Outcome 7 - We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society

As is reflected throughout this Single Outcome Agreement, Aberdeen City is an area whose residents experience extremes across the national priorities of Smarter, Wealthier, Healthier and Safer and Stronger.

Of immediate importance is tackling the increased challenges posed by the economic downturn to those who are already economically disadvantaged. In response to the Scottish Government's framework to tackle poverty and inequality in Scotland, "Achieving Our Potential", and responding to the identified local needs, more investment of the Fairer Scotland Fund is being applied through a "Cash in your Pocket" programme. This includes improving access to affordable financial services and products (e.g. Credit Union development); delivery of financial education initiatives; improved co-ordination and access to quality advice and information services and tackling significant income inequality by identifying a "living wage" for Aberdeen.

Other key themes being addressed include tackling the significant health and education inequalities and community safety issues through improved joint working, particularly in those neighbourhoods in most need and identifiable through the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2006 as being in the 0-15% most deprived in Scotland.

Poverty and inequalities are inextricably linked. Taking action to reduce the inequalities in society will benefit economic and regeneration targets overall. We will do this through the Equalities Action Network, a new strategic partnership tasked to drive forward the equalities agenda under Community Planning. The Equalities Action Network is focusing on building stronger links with and across other community planning challenge forums to ensure that equality outcomes are realised throughout the Single Outcome Agreement and not confined to National Outcome 7.

Public Authorities, of course have three statutory equality duties – The Race Equality Duty (RED), the Disability Equality Duty (DED) and the Gender Equality Duty (GED). All three public sector duties require a common approach, with the onus on public bodies to work proactively to promote equality and eliminate discrimination in all their functions, including their partnership activities. These duties also apply to a public authority with regard to services and functions which are contracted out. In common with Best Practice, we are progressing with the three other equality strands – age, sexual orientation and religion/belief. We are bringing together the different equality/community of interest strands to mirror the national approach of the new Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC). Forthcoming legislation will inform and shape our work on equality.

Current trends and challenges as follows:

- Change in the ethnic minority population

*The number of migrant workers continues to rise and there were over 1,000 pupils known to the Council whose first language is not English, at September 2008. There has also been an increase in the number of Gypsies/Travellers coming to the City. It is estimated that there are at least 197 Gypsies/Travellers living in Aberdeen. Racist incidents continue to give cause for concern. Between 1 April, 2007 and September, 2008, the number of reported incidents increased from 80 to 109. A key challenge for Aberdeen then is the need to promote community cohesion, breaking down cultural barriers and challenging stereotypes and reducing the potential for conflict between communities.*

- With an ageing population, there are increasing numbers of elderly women facing poverty, as well as a higher number of people living with a disability

*Whilst the proportion of public service buildings accessible to people with disabilities has increased to 66% and a tendering process is in place to complete works (2009 - 2010), there is a significant challenge to ensure people with disabilities have access to service and employment opportunities, and are able to participate fully in a democratic society*

- Aberdeen has one of the highest pay gaps in the U.K.

*This gap is due to occupational segregation (women and men in traditional job roles) and the influence of high wages in the oil, gas and related industries sector. Despite efforts to reduce the City's gender pay gap, this gap has widened. In 2005 men's average hourly rate was £12.98 and women's £11.07. In 2008 it was men £14.58 and women £12.07. This demonstrates the need for joint actions across the partnership to address, amongst others issues, employability and education issues.*

- Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women

*Cross cutting action is needed to reduce the incidence of violent crime. Locally 36 incidents were reported to Grampian Police (1 April 2007 – 31 January 2008) with 6 incidents of assault with intent to ravish and in the same trend 1781 incidents of domestic abuse were reported to the police.*

The focus of the Equalities Action Network will be to ensure that the Single Outcome Agreement has equality built into the local outcomes and to work to demonstrate progress on eliminating discrimination and harassment and promoting equality of opportunity and outcomes with regard to gender, race, disability, sexual orientation, age, and religion/belief as well as geographical boundaries.

Increasing accessibility and availability of travel choices supports equality of opportunity in access to jobs/education etc. Integrating transport and accessibility can help address health inequalities through, for example better access to recreational, cultural and community facilities.

“We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish Society” is a cross-cutting theme, and therefore the equalities indicators are mainstreamed within National Outcomes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 15



Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
LGBT - full inclusion of LGBT people in daily and public life	No. of organisations in the City signed up as Stonewall Diversity Champions	<u>2008/09</u> 3	<u>2009/10 Target</u> 5	Annual increases
Improve the quality of life in our most deprived areas	People living in the 0-15% most deprived data zones in Scotland  <i>(Biennial/ National/data Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006)</i>	18,428	16,585 (SIMD 09)	Reduction of 10% in 3 years.
	Data zones within the 0-15% most deprived in Scotland.  <i>(Biennial/ National/data Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006)</i>	27	23 by 2011 – 12 (SIMD 2011)	23 by 2011 – 12 (SIMD 2011)
	People living in the 0-15% most deprived domain data zones in Scotland for:-  - income - employment - health - education, skills and training  <i>(Biennial/ National/data Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006)</i>	14,914 18,584 30,940 20,909	(SIMD 2009) 13,422 16,725 27,846 18,818	Reduction of 10% in 3 years

### Links

- Race Equality Scheme 2008 – 2011 [http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl\\_eqd/eqd\\_RaceEqualScheme.asp](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl_eqd/eqd_RaceEqualScheme.asp)
- Gender Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=10410&slD=3767>
- Disability Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=7383&slD=3788>
- Aberdeen City Regeneration Strategy <http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/Internet/Regeneration/ROAIntro.asp>
- Cash in your Pocket – Tackling poverty and income inequality in Aberdeen City
- Aberdeen Works – Linking Opportunity and Need – Operation Plan
- Local Transport Strategy
- Regional Transport Strategy
- VD&FL – Transport
- Local Plan 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/aberdeenlocalplan>
- Aberdeen City and Shire Development Plan <http://www.aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk/home/home.asp>
- Joint Health Improvement Plan
- Health and Transport Action Plan
- Northern Community Justice Authority Area Plan

## National Outcome 8 - We have improved the life chances of children and young people and families at risk

In 2007, there were 583 'looked after children' (LAC) in Aberdeen City. Of those 583, 26% were 'looked after at home' with parent(s), 18% were 'looked after in the community' by a relative or friend, 40% were placed in foster care or with prospective adopters, and 15% were in residential placements. Aberdeen continues to have significantly fewer young people 'looked after at home' and a significantly greater reliance on foster/prospective adopter placement or residential placements than the national averages of 43%, 30% and 12% respectively. The City also has a higher than average number of 'looked after children' with a known disability who require additional and specialist support 18% in comparison to a national average of 11%. Since the baseline year, there has been a significant improvement in the number of 'looked after children placed away from home' experience more than 3 placement moves, only 1%, this is significantly lower than the national average at 29%.

In 2008, there were a high number of child protection referrals per 1,000 of the 0-15 population, a total of 1,385 referrals at a rate of 42.2 in comparison with a national average of 13.5. The number of referrals that resulting in a Child Protection Case Conference was 311, a rate of 9.5 in comparison with a national average of 4.7. There was a 21.2% reduction in the number of case conferences that resulted in a registration and a 14.1% reduction in the number of children on the Child Protection Register.

In 2007/08, the number of referrals to the Children's Report was 3,057, of those referrals; the number of individual children referred was 1,507. Although anyone can refer a child or young person to the Reporter, there were five main sources of referral; the police, social work, education, health, parents or other relevant persons.

In 2007/08, there were 49 young people who met the 'persistent young offender' criteria of 5 or more referrals to the Children's Reporter in a 6 month consecutive period. This was a significant reduction in the period 2006/07.

In 2007/08, there were a number of inspections in children's services, including SWIA Inspection for Substance Misuse Services, SWIA Performance Inspection for Social Work, and HMle Inspection of Services to Protect Children. A number of critical areas were identified particularly in relation to the Council response to young people in need of care and protection. The NESPC (North East Scotland Child Protection Committee) and the individual services represented in the Partnership, guided by Chief Officers have taken action to ensure that they make improvements to strengthen service to protect children in Aberdeen. In doing so they are taking account of the need to; ensure safe alternative care arrangements are provided for all children identified as living in situations which are unsafe; improve information sharing and recording; improve assessments of risk and needs; improve joint planning to meet the needs of children and young people, ensuring that child protection plans are implemented, regularly monitored and reviewed; ensure sufficient levels of staff in social work children's services. Further progress is also being made in the following areas; to establish an Aberdeen City Chief Officer's Group to lead and oversee the development and implementation of the Action Plan; conduct a complete review of Children's Social Work Services, including a move to temporary functional leadership; an interim Programme Director for Social Work was appointed; screening of 900 allocated cases to ensure that every child had an assessment of risk completed where this was indicated, and that these risks were addressed as part of the plan for the child; immediate improvement of some of the key processes around child protection investigation, planning and reviewing; increased staffing by Grampian Police to ensure attendance at Child Protection Case Conferences (CPCCs) and by Aberdeen City Council to address the capacity issues identified by HMle; development of a multi-agency risk assessment framework for all staff; improved opportunities for children to stay in Aberdeen, or to return, where these children cannot continue to live with their birth families, including increased foster carers; a programme of work is being progressed to revise the governance, aims and objective of the Integrated Children's Services Plan following a Self Evaluation using the Audit Commission and HMle Tools to ensure the plan is robust enough to improve outcomes for all children, with particular scrutiny of outcomes to support 'children in need', this will include revising all SOA and ICSP outcomes and quality indicators against actions within the Integrated Children's Service Plan (ICSP), Corporate Plans and Service Plans. The Partnership is working with Aberdeen Youth Council to develop a 'Strategy for Engaging with Young People'.

Helping to enable access to employment and training and improving road safety and air quality can assist in improving life chances. Addressing inequalities through encouraging active lifestyles and developing integrated transport will also assist with this outcome.

Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
Children and young people are protected from abuse, neglect, harm by others (and self) at home, at school or in the community	% of looked after young people and families at risk supported to stay together or in their own communities <i>(Annual, ACC)</i>	LAC at Home 33%  LAC in Community 20%  LAC Residential 14%	LAC at Home % increase  LAC in Community % increase  LAC Residential % decrease	To increase the numbers of looked after young people supported to stay at home or in the community and reduce reliance on 'out of authority' provision
Children and young people live within a supportive family setting with additional assistance if required, or where this is not possible, within another care setting, ensuring positive and rewarding childhood experiences	The number of children re-registering on the Children Protection Register within two years of being taken off the register  <i>(Annual, Child Protection return)</i>	Baseline to be established	To be determined	Determine current position and improve on the baseline
	The % of Looked After Accommodated Children with 3 or more placements in the current care episode <i>(Annual, ACC)</i>	Number - 393 33%	To be determined	Determine baseline and reduce
	The % of children in Kinship care whose carers' needs are being met <i>(Annual, ACC)</i>	Baseline to be established	To be determined	Determine baseline and reduce

	The % of review meetings for which social work contribution was completed within the agreed timescales (Child Protection, LAC and LAAC Reviews within 6 weeks, 3 months and 6 months thereafter) (Annual, ACC)	Baseline to be established	To be determined	Determine baseline and increase
	Increase the % of LAC leaving care who have a pathway plan (Annual, ACC)	Baseline to be established	To be determined	Determine baseline and increase
	% of multi-agency / thematic positive inspection report. (Annual, ACC)	<u>SWIA SMS</u> 4 x Adequate 2 x Weak  <u>SWIA PI</u> 3 x Adequate 5 x Weak 2 x Unsatisfactory  <u>HMIe Child Protection</u> 4 x Satisfactory 10 x Weak 4 x Unsatisfactory	'adequate' or 'good' with evidence of capacity to improve	'adequate' or 'good' with evidence of capacity to improve
	The number of days that children are placed in bed and breakfast accommodation. (Annual, ACC)	Baseline to be established	To be determined	Determine baseline and reduce

	The % of children and young people given an exit interview on the service they received <i>(Annual, ACC)</i>	Baseline to be established	To be determined	Determine baseline and increase
	The numbers of persistent young offenders has reduced. <i>(Annual, ACC)</i>	61 persistent young offenders	Reduction	To reduce the number of young people becoming involved in offending and to reduce the volume of offending by young people

**Links**

- Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC)
- Integrated Children's Services Plan
- Aberdeen City Homelessness Strategy
- Child Protection Reform Programme
- We can and Must do Better
- Youth Justice Strategy
- Local HMIe and SWIA Inspection Improvement Plans
- Social Work Service Redesign
- Local Transport Strategy
- Regional Transport Strategy
- VD&FL – Transport
- Local Plan 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/aberdeenlocalplan>
- Aberdeen City and Shire Development Plan <http://www.aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk/home/home.asp>

## National Outcome 9 - We live our lives free from Crime, Disorder and Danger

During community consultation in 2007/08, Community Safety was established as the top priority for the government organisations, community groups and people of Aberdeen. The Aberdeen Community Safety Partnership has undertaken a Strategic Assessment for 2008 – 2010 and the findings subjected to risk / threat assessment. The key community safety issues selected as the Partnership's Strategic Priorities are:-

- Controlled Drugs
- Antisocial Behaviour
- Domestic Abuse
- Serious and Violent Crime
- Fire Safety (Wilful Fireraising)
- the Sex Industry

In 2007/08, there were 21,903 recorded crimes in Aberdeen. This was equivalent to 1,047 crimes per 10,000 population; the second highest rate of recorded crime in Scotland (after Glasgow). Crime was included as a category (or domain) of deprivation in the 2006 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. This showed that 59 of Aberdeen's 267 data zones experienced a high level of crime-related deprivation, i.e. 22% of all data zones in the City. This was the third highest proportion in Scotland (out of 32 Council areas). It is estimated that as much as 70% of current crime affecting our communities is, in some way drug related.

The police recorded 2,138 incidents of domestic abuse in Aberdeen during 2007/08, 25% more than in the previous year. The rate of domestic abuse was 10.2 incidents per 1,000 people in 2007/08 – slightly higher than the overall Scottish rate of 9.7. The Aberdeen rate of domestic abuse has risen in the past three years.

Aberdeen City Council has recently incorporated a variety of previously separate roles, including Parking Patrollers, Community and Neighbourhood Wardens into an integrated citywide 'City Warden' Service, covering all aspects of their predecessors' previously separate roles. The recent establishment of this service means that there are currently no baseline figures or targets, however these will be available in the latter part of 2009.

Action Plans are in place within the Community Safety Partnership to tackle these issues, incorporating a wide range of indicators and outcomes in line with the PIER approach (Prevention, Intervention, Enforcement, Rehabilitation), with drugs and alcohol acting as a 'golden thread' running through these. The most relevant of these indicators are shown below alongside interim and 'end' targets. Currently, most of the targets for Controlled Drugs, Antisocial Behaviour, Serious and Violent Crime and Wilful Fireraising have been met, though progress is still required in respect of Domestic Abuse and offences relating to the Sex Industry.

Moreover, looking beyond the Community Safety Partnership's Strategic Assessment, although the number of wilful fireraising incidents in Aberdeen exceed the number of accidental dwelling house fires, the latter is no less important, with fire-related injuries being just as likely to occur as a result of either category. For this reason indicators detailing these categories have been included below.

In relation to Controlled Drugs the interventions within the Action Plan for the Community Safety Partnership complement those within the Aberdeen Joint Alcohol and Drug Action Team Action Plan, which is overseen by the Joint Alcohol and Drug Action Team Community Safety and Criminal Justice Sub-Group. Moreover, the work being done by NHS Grampian and the Aberdeen Joint Alcohol and Drug Action Team (soon to become Alcohol and Drug Partnership) to increase the number of clients who remain illicit drug free after treatment will potentially reduce re-offending rates, reduce crime and thereby enhance the safety of not just the individual themselves but the wider community.

In many cases there is a correlation between the data zones in Aberdeen experiencing the highest levels of crime and those that are the most health deprived. Poverty, alcohol and drugs are often interlinked meaning that no solutions can be found by any single agency. Grampian Police, NHS Grampian and Aberdeen City Council therefore work closely together tackling these issues jointly, in some cases while co-located in the same building, such as with the 'Total Community' model in Torry, one of Aberdeen's principle areas of multiple deprivation,

The Community Planning partners within Aberdeen all support the work of the Northern Community Justice Authority, designed to make the community safer by reducing re-offending and improving the management of offenders both in prison and in the community. While work is still required in some areas the partner agencies involved from right across the whole of the North of Scotland are committed to building relationships and working to solve problems together.

Within the City, road traffic casualties are monitored and targets met with significant achievements in recent years. This issue is not reflected, therefore, within the measures undernoted.



Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
Collectively reduce the impact of controlled drugs on community safety by increasing the number of recorded drugs offences, while reducing harm	Levels of drug seizures, supply and possession offences  <i>(Quarterly - Grampian Police)</i>	<u>Weight of Class A seizures</u> 17699.74g  <u>No. of Class A supply and possession with intent to supply offences recorded</u> 452  <u>No. of supply and possession with intent to supply charges of B and C drugs</u> 84  <u>No. of possession of Class B and C drugs offences recorded</u> 639	Year on year increase  (Note: - Grampian Police Development & Governance Dept are working on the feasibility of identifying meaningful targets in this area. This applies to all Police-supplied statistics below)	Year on year increase against baseline  (Note: - Grampian Police Development & Governance Dept are working on the feasibility of identifying meaningful targets in this area. This applies to all Police-related statistics below)
	Reduce the number of drug related deaths per 1000 population  <i>(Quarterly - Grampian Police)</i>	0.13	Year on year reduction	Year on year reduction against baseline

Collectively reduce the impact of antisocial behaviour (including racist incidents)	Rates of Anti-social behaviour (Quarterly - Grampian Police)	<u>Recorded Breach of the Peace Incidents</u> 4781  <u>Recorded Vandalism Incidents</u> 5275  <u>Recorded Offences of Urinating in Public</u> 366  <u>Recorded Underage Drinking Incidents</u> 561	Year on year reduction	Year on year reduction against baseline
	Increase in the number of racially motivated incidents reported to Police (Quarterly - Grampian Police)	308 (method of recording data has since changed)	Year on year increase, indicating improved confidence by victims	Year on year increase against baseline
Collectively reduce the number and impact of accidental dwelling house fires, fire-related injuries and wilful fireraising incidents	The number of fires and fire related injuries (Annually – Grampian Fire & Rescue Service)	<u>Accidental Dwelling House Fires</u> 388  <u>Recorded Wilful Fire Raising Incidents</u> 1117  <u>Fire-related Injuries</u> 76  <u>Incidents of home fires resulting in death and injury</u> 54	Year on year reduction	Year on year reduction against baseline

Collectively reduce the impact of serious and violent crime (including domestic abuse incidents)	Reduce the rates of domestic abuse incidents per 10,000 population	96.2	Year on year increase, indicating improved confidence by victims	Year on year increase against baseline
	Reduction in the number of serious and violent crimes in Groups 1 and 2 ( <i>Quarterly - Grampian Police</i> )	777	Year on year reduction	Year on year reduction against baseline

### Links

Aberdeen Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2008 – 09 [http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/web/FILES/Safety/Strategic\\_Assessment\\_2008-09.pdf](http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/web/FILES/Safety/Strategic_Assessment_2008-09.pdf)

Community Safety Partnership Action Plans supporting the Strategic Assessment:

- Antisocial Behaviour
- Serious & Violent Crime
- Sex Industry
- Grampian Police Partnership Working in line with the Single Outcome Agreement 09 / 10
- Controlled Drugs
- Domestic Abuse
- Fire Safety (Wilful Fireraising)

[http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/web/FILES/SOA0910/Grampian\\_Police\\_Partnership\\_Working\\_SOA09-10.pdf](http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/web/FILES/SOA0910/Grampian_Police_Partnership_Working_SOA09-10.pdf)

- Aberdeen Joint Alcohol and Drug Action Team Alcohol Strategy 2008 – 2018

<http://www.hi-netgrampian.org/hinet/file/4339/finaldraftalcoholstrategy.doc>

- Aberdeen Community Plan Update 2008 and Single Outcome Agreement 2008 – 11

[http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/web/FILES/CommunityPlanandAnnualReports/combined\\_CP\\_and\\_SOA.pdf](http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/web/FILES/CommunityPlanandAnnualReports/combined_CP_and_SOA.pdf)

- Grampian Police 'Platform for Success' Documents

[http://www.grampian.police.uk/Pdf/Platform\\_For\\_Success\\_2009.pdf](http://www.grampian.police.uk/Pdf/Platform_For_Success_2009.pdf)

- Aberdeen Local Plan 'Green Spaces New Places'

<http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=17124&sID=4209>

- Grampian Fire & Rescue Service: Our Contribution to the Local Authority Single Outcome Agreements

<http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/web/FILES/SOA0910/GFRSSOA09-10.pdf>

- Race Equality Scheme 2008 – 2011

[http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl\\_eqd/eqd\\_RaceEqualScheme.asp](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl_eqd/eqd_RaceEqualScheme.asp)

- Gender Equality Scheme

<http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=10410&sID=3767>

- Disability Equality Scheme

<http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=7383&sID=3788>

- Draft Joint Alcohol and Drug Action Team Alcohol Strategy 2008 – 2018 (revised draft document will be presented to JADAT in May 2009, with completion of the final strategy shortly thereafter)

<http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/Internet/CPandSOA/CPandSOA.asp>

## National Outcome 10 - We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need

We are committed to delivering sustainable new communities around Aberdeen over the next 5 years and beyond. Sustainable communities are those which are vibrant, have a mix of age groups, uses, properties and are easily accessible by all methods of transport. Houses should be built with a Build for Life principle to ensure that houses can be easily adapted to fit the requirements of old age, disability and also changing work practices such as working from home. Sustainable communities are designed to fit into the existing environment and aim to be attractive places to live and work. It is vital that we provide the framework to satisfy the needs of the current and consider future generations to ensure that Aberdeen continues to thrive as a City. To this end we have, in June 2008, adopted a new local plan for Aberdeen.

In 2009 a new Structure Plan for the North East will be submitted to Scottish Ministers which will promote development that is well designed and helps create sustainable places. This will in turn lead to a new local development plan for Aberdeen which will look to provide additional development opportunities to allow Aberdeen to grow and prosper.

The Design Campaign was launched by Aberdeen City Council in July 2008 and by working in partnership with key stakeholders the main aims of the campaign is to raise design quality aspirations, stimulate discussion and involve communities in the raising of design standards across the City. Design needs to be considered along with providing balanced communities where new housing developments fit well with the existing housing developments, and a mix of housing tenure is offered. A Housing Needs and Demand Assessment will be key to the delivery of housing in the City.

The availability and quality of housing is, of course, central to the growth and prosperity of Aberdeen. As with the whole of Scotland, the backdrop is of an increasingly polarised society, and a growing complexity of housing need and public expectation. Recent developments in the housing market have seen a downturn in housing completions and a downturn in second hand housing values. There has also been a significant decrease in new housing build site starts in the City which has had an impact on developer contributions to affordable housing. We will be preparing (on a partnership basis) a Housing Need and Demand Assessment for the Aberdeen Housing Market Area. Among our main corporate objectives are to:

- Work to achieve the delivery of the Scottish Housing Quality Standard for Council housing by 2015 and the Home Energy Conservation targets for all housing tenures
- Affordable Housing - Increasing the levels of affordable housing in new housing developments. The Local Plan has now been adopted and the affordable housing policy is a 10% contribution on site for new developments over 50 units and a 10% contribution on or off site for development of between 20 and 49 units
- Homelessness Target 2012, to eradicate priority need, to work with all sectors to ensure homelessness is reduced and when it does occur to ensure that appropriate sustainable housing is provided

Transport is a key factor in influencing the sustainability agenda by encouraging sustainable travel in order to increase mode shift away from car trips. Improving public transport accessibility is also particularly important for those who do not have access to a car and those with mobility difficulties.

Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
Aberdeen City residents have access to quality, affordable housing	Number of affordable housing units built (Annual, ACC)	<u>2006/07</u> 26 units	<u>2007/08</u> 100 new units  <u>2008/09</u> Estimated 69 new units	2,000 new affordable houses by 2010/11
	Proportion of housing stock in the social sector meeting the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (Annual, ACC)	<u>2006/07</u> 23%	<u>2008</u> 34%	<u>2010</u> 48%
	Rate of new house building (Annual, ACC)	No baseline	<u>2007</u> 739	<u>2014</u> 1,250
	% of unintentionally homeless people assessed as being in priority need (Annual, ACC)	<u>2006/07</u> 66%	<u>2007/08</u> 80.9%  <u>2008/09</u> 86.5%	<u>2012</u> 100%
	% of unauthorised Gypsy/Traveller encampments meeting the Good Neighbour Code	Not measured in 06-07	25% for 6 months ending February 2009	Increase to 50% over 2 years
Public service buildings are suitable and accessible to people with disabilities	% of public buildings suitable and accessible to people with disabilities (Annual, SPI, ACC)	<u>2006/07</u> 62%	<u>2007/08</u> 66%	Increase

### Links

- ACC Housing Land Audit 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=18638&SID=332>
- ACC Housing Market Bulletin 3rd Quarter 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=18688&SID=332>
- Local Plan 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/aberdeenlocalplan>
- Aberdeen City and Shire Development Plan <http://www.aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk/home/home.asp>
- Homelessness Strategy being developed should be on the web in due course.
- Race Equality Scheme 2008 – 2011 [http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl\\_eqd/eqd\\_RaceEqualScheme.asp](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl_eqd/eqd_RaceEqualScheme.asp)
- Gender Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=10410&SID=3767>
- Disability Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=7383&SID=3788>
- Local Transport Strategy
- Regional Transport Strategy
- Core Paths Plan
- VD&FL – Transport
- Scottish Government Strategic Transport Projects Review
- Transport Scotland

## National Outcome 11 - We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others

Aberdeen City's Community Plan states that:

*People who live and work in Aberdeen will*

- *be well informed and actively supported to achieve their full potential*
- *acknowledge, and act on, their shared responsibility to shape the City's future*
- *support and celebrate cultural diversity, and share a commitment to social justice*
- *have access to services of a high quality that meet their needs*

*So that Aberdeen will be a City with a strong, vibrant local democracy and a sense of civic pride*

*Community engagement in community planning is enabled by a range of participative community groups including the Civic Forum, a range of Communities of Interest Forums for the equalities communities, 23 out of a possible 31 community councils, a number of neighbourhood networks and a Regeneration Matters forum.*

During the year we achieved the basic standards set by the Locality Planning Forum for the implementation of our Framework for Neighbourhood Planning & Service Delivery. For each Neighbourhood we can identify a Neighbourhood Network; adherence to the annual planning cycle; a tasking and coordinating group; a published Neighbourhood Community Action Plan; and ongoing community engagement. We anticipate a high level of actions from this year's Neighbourhood Community Action Plans (NCAP) will be reported at the end of March 2009.

This year we have received positive reports from Her Majesty's Inspectors education (HMIe) Inspections in relation to QI 4.1 Impact on Communities (How Good Is Our Community Learning & Development?)

Grampian Police have reviewed their Total Community initiative in Torry and, building on lessons learned about joined-up service delivery, are about to initiate a further pilot in the Tillydrone area for 'Building Responsible Communities Through Partnership Services'. This reflects discussions and commitments between public sector partners which will ensure support for the pilot. Ongoing work, related to National Outcome 9, to reduce anti-social behaviour such as the extension of the neighbourhood warden scheme is also contributing to this outcome.

Good feedback has been received from community representatives about their involvement in the development of the Single Outcome Agreement in 2009 / 2010. In relation to National Outcome 11, our local joint stakeholder conference agreed that improvement actions for the coming year should focus on:-

- improving the quality of local dialogue;
- improving the engagement of communities of interest; and
- promoting citizenship.

We support transport services which promote social inclusion and encourage people to be aware of their travel choices and consider sustainable options.

All of the work associated with this outcome will also contribute to National Outcome 9 (We live our lives free from crime, ...), 10 (Well designed sustainable places...) and National Outcome 15 (Our public services are... responsive to local people's needs) in terms of community engagement in Neighbourhood Planning.

Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
Citizens are increasingly more active in their communities regardless of age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, where they live, disability or faith/religion/belief and contribute to 'active citizenship'	Positive reports from HMle Inspections in relation to Quality Indicator (QI) 4.1 Impact on Communities over the year (Annual, ACC)	All reports positive in 2007/08	Maintain positive reports	Include one excellent report per year from 2012
Neighbourhood Planning delivers quality of life improvements at a local level particularly in our most disadvantaged communities	% who feel they can influence what happens in their neighbourhood (Annual - City Voice)	<u>2008</u> 27%	<u>2010/11</u> 30%	<u>2015</u> 50%
	% of scheduled actions completed from Neighbourhood Community Action Plans (NCAPs) (Annual, ACC)	2008/09 will provide baseline	<u>2010/11</u> 90%	<u>2011/12</u> 95%



### Links

- Neighbourhood Planning & Service Delivery Framework  
[http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/web/FILES/LocalityPlanning/Neighbourhood\\_Planning\\_&\\_Service\\_Delivery\\_Framework.pdf](http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/web/FILES/LocalityPlanning/Neighbourhood_Planning_&_Service_Delivery_Framework.pdf)
- Race Equality Scheme 2008 – 2011 [http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl\\_eqd/eqd\\_RaceEqualScheme.asp](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl_eqd/eqd_RaceEqualScheme.asp)
- Gender Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=10410&slD=3767>
- Disability Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=7383&slD=3788>
- Local Transport Strategy
- Regional Transport Strategy
- Regional Casualty Reduction Strategy
- Core Paths Plan
- VD&FL – Transport
- Local Plan 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/aberdeenlocalplan>
- Aberdeen City and Shire Development Plan <http://www.aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk/home/home.asp>
- Scottish Government Strategic Transport Projects Review
- Transport Scotland

## National Outcome 12 - We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and enhance it for future generations.

Aberdeen's built and natural environments are precious assets. These assets are the City's heritage and future with both intrinsic natural and landscape qualities with the opportunity to contribute to Scotland's tourism and economy.

Aberdeen is a compact City of 71.22 square miles (184.46km<sup>2</sup>) and benefits from 10% coverage of woodland, 2,264.75 hectares of open space parks and gardens across the City. This includes six City parks, seven local parks, 32 neighbourhood parks and a variety of public and private green spaces. Included in this are a number sites designated for conservation as well as brown field sites. It is important that appropriate development of the built and natural environments occurs at the right place at the right time.

Delivering a fully integrated transport network including enhancing sustainable travel choices can positively contribute to this outcome by increasing accessibility and encouraging greater use of sustainable modes of transport – these actions recognise the quality of the transport network and the impact of transport on local air quality - the City currently has three designated Air Quality Management Areas due to high levels of nitrogen dioxide and particulate emissions from transport. Encouraging people to value and enjoy their environment by providing the quality infrastructure and information they need to do so will also assist with this outcome.

Aberdeen's beach was awarded a Keep Scotland Beautiful Seaside Award in both 2007 and 2008 for its good quality bathing water and beach cleanliness. The rivers Dee and the Don and the City's coastline act as a place for recreation and wildlife. Many iconic species can be seen like harbour porpoises and bottlenose dolphins. The River Dee is the City's only designated Special Area of Conservation (SAC) which is renowned for its salmon fishing. The City also has 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest; Corby Loch, Cove Bay, Nigg Bay and Scotstown Moor, 4 Local Nature Reserves; the Donmouth, Den of Maidencraig, Kincorth Hill and Scotstown Moor, and 18 Sites of Interest to Natural Science (SINS). These are all important areas to the City and are protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981), the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Some sites and priority species are protected at a European level under European Habitats & Species Directives. These include species like the otter and red squirrel. Understanding such sites is both a legal requirement and the basis on which informed decisions are made.

Aberdeen City is known as the "Granite City", with a rich history of granite production and construction. This has shaped the City's buildings and architecture. The City has a number of archaeological and historic sites ranging in date from around 8000 BC to the 1960s AD, from the earliest human use of our landscape to the more recent industrial past. The City also has eleven areas of special architectural or historic interest, where the character or appearance of these areas is desirable to preserve or enhance. These range from Union Street and the City Centre to fishing villages forming part of the City's heritage and future.

Civic pride in the City's heritage, natural environment and future is important. Community partnership, participation and collaboration are essential in demonstrating how the city values its built and natural environment taking account for its heritage to build towards a sustainable future.

This National Outcome links in various ways to each of the other 14 National Outcomes.

Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
Aberdeen is widely recognised as a City with high quality natural assets, biodiversity, architecture and heritage which instil civic pride in its citizens	Street Cleanliness Score (Annual, SPI, ACC)	<u>2005/06</u> 69	<u>2007/08</u> 72	<u>2009/10</u> 73
Aberdeen's unique granite heritage is protected (VD&FL) and promoted	Number of listed buildings at risk. (Annual, Building at risk register <a href="http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/browse.asp">www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/browse.asp</a> )	<u>2008</u> 10  In Aberdeen the numbers of buildings at risk excluding those that have been demolished, with one under restoration.	<u>2009</u> 10  In Aberdeen the numbers of buildings at risk excluding those that have been demolished, with one under restoration.	0

#### Links

- Aberdeen City Council's Strategy to Transform Environmental Services
- Aberdeen City Council's Administration Policy Vibrant, Dynamic and Forward Looking
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- Environmental Protection Act
- Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004
- Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981)
- Aberdeen's Air Quality Action Plan
- Local Transport Strategy
- Regional Transport Strategy
- Regional Casualty Reduction Strategy
- Core Paths Plan
- Outdoor Access Strategy
- VD&FL – Transport
- Local Plan 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/aberdeenlocalplan>
- Aberdeen City and Shire Development Plan <http://www.aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk/home/home.asp>
- Scottish Government Strategic Transport Projects Review
- Transport Scotland

## National Outcome - 13 We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity

### Culture, Sport & Tourism

Aberdeen has a strong cultural & sporting tradition and a well established tourism industry which reflects the diversity of the population, geography and heritage and is supportive of national identity. There is a good network of motivated voluntary groups and individuals across the sector, and a history of quality participatory projects which impact positively on the lives of individuals, and their health and well being.

Aberdeen has a history of international sporting achievement by locally based athletes: and a number of key infrastructure projects are underway to support the delivery of quality participatory arts, sports and heritage objectives.

The cultural life and tourism aspects of the North East encompass our Aberdeenshire neighbours and there is a regular and consistent 'traffic flow' across the region with sustained audiences for performances, exhibitions, events and venues which reflect the traditional cultural/environmental heritage of the North East.

Aberdeen City and Shire has a distinctive tourism product encompassing excellent natural, cultural and built heritage, spectacular scenery and coast and the chance to experience wonderful contrasts from vibrant City life and romantic hideaways, to relaxing breaks and a host of outdoor opportunities. Attracting international and domestic visitors, visiting for leisure and business, ongoing investment in accommodation, visitor attractions, events and activities will strengthen the tourism proposition for our visitors and the economic impact of the industry.

### Culture

- The newly re-opened Lemon Tree arts venue is successfully attracting good audiences.
- The proposed 'Northern Light' Cultural centre for Aberdeen has attracted 70% of its funding.
- The new Aberdeen City Cultural Strategy will be launched in Autumn 2009.
- Local arts organisations are improving the external funding brought into the City to expand the range of activities and opportunities available.
- Two major public art commissions, for a statue of Robert the Bruce, and by the Contractor for the Union Square development, have been commissioned.

### Sport

- The construction phase of the jointly funded Aberdeen Sports Village project is on target and budget for completion/opening in Autumn 2009.
- Continued support is being provided by Aberdeen City Council for the development of feasibility planning for an Aberdeen Community Stadium.
- Aberdeen City Council Sport and Physical Activity Strategy will launch in Spring 2009.
- £20m of identified funding from Aberdeen City Council, University of Aberdeen and the Scottish Government has been allocated to the proposed development of a 50m swimming pool at the Linksfield. Project & design tenders are currently being evaluated.
- Aberdeen City Council is to confirm support levels for the development of the Denwood Target Shooting Centre in early 2009.
- 4 facilities within Aberdeen City have been identified as potential Olympic/Commonwealth Games Training facilities for 2012/2014.
- Museum visit levels 2008/09 are currently some 19% above 2008/09 operational targets based on half-yearly data.
- The number of Aberdeen based athletes supported by the Grampian Institute of Sport during 2008/09 has risen by 36%.

### Tourism

There are a number of new build and hotel refurbishment programmes ongoing in the City at the moment with the expectation that this will bring an additional 2500 beds by 2011.

- The development of 4 golf courses with associated hotels/facilities will raise the profile of the city region for golf. These developments include Ury House at Stonehaven, Hazlehead in Aberdeen, Blairs on South Deeside and the Trump development at Menie House.
- Potential for city centre redevelopment at Union Terrace Gardens and Marischal College.
- Potential Cultural Centre at Union Terrace Gardens will attract additional visitors.
- Opening of new shopping and leisure complex at Union Square in 2009 will attract additional visitors.
- Ongoing discussions to develop a more focused approach to the marketing of the City Region on the back of the development of the Regional Identity – Aberdeen City and Shire.

National Outcome 13 is closely linked with Outcome 1, 'We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business', Outcome 4 'Our young people are successful learners', Outcome 6 'We live longer, healthier lives' and Outcome 7 'We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society'.

Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
Develop pathways to participation which enhance the diversity of local representation at and engagement with regional, national and international arts, heritage and sporting events	Number of locally based participants selected for national representation events and/or national training programmes ( <i>Annual, ACC</i> )	22	Increase the number of individuals reaching the level where they are supported by organisations such as the Grampian Institute of Sport by 20% by 2010/11	Enhance this level in advance of Olympic and Glasgow Commonwealth Games events 2012/2014

<p>Raise the profile of national identity within the City by attracting an improved quality of significant sporting/cultural events and the development of international level venues</p> <p>Maintain and develop universally accessible arts, heritage and sporting activities, events and venues which reflect the wider cultural identity of the City/Scotland</p>	<p>Indicator/sNumber of hosted visits by:-</p> <p>- major national or nationally based performance companies</p>	12	20	To de defined within Aberdeen City Council's Cultural Strategy 2009 - 14
	<p>- major national sport events (Annual, ACC)</p>	3	6	Sustain and/or enhance 2010/11 target annually through to 2015
<p>Establish Aberdeen City and Shire as a premier national/international visitor destination for the widest range of leisure and business visitors, building on what is unique to the area</p>	<p>Number of visits to/usages of:-</p> <p>- Council funded or part funded museums per 1,000 population</p>	2082	Both 'Progress' targets are to be developed as part of Vibrant Aberdeen the City's draft Cultural Strategy	To de defined within the City's Arts, Heritage and Culture Strategy 2009-14
	<p>- Council funded or part funded performance venues per 1,000 population (Annual, ACC)</p>	2478		To raise attendance/participation levels within the City to achieve at least the Scottish regional average by 2014
	<p>Number of supported sport, culture, heritage and arts festival events linking with national identity and diversity (Annual, ACC)</p>	12	18	To develop a sustainable base which builds on opportunities created by significant local and national events e.g. AIYF 40, (2011), 50m Pool and PVA Developments, (2011/2) Olympic Games (2012), 200 years Scottish Independence and Commonwealth Games (2014)

	Number of annual leisure & business based visits to the City/Shire/ Region (Annual, ACC)	1.68m	Target development reliant on production of 2008 VisitScotland Annual Report	Long term ambition is to increase visitor numbers by 20% by 2015
	Value of Tourism to Aberdeen (Annual, ACC)	£279m	£296m	Long term ambition is to increase tourism revenue by 50% by 2015

#### Links

- 'Culture Delivers'
- Scotland's Culture
- 'Reaching Higher': Building on the success of Sport 21
- 'Let's Make Scotland More Active': A Strategy for Physical Activity
- 'Let's Make Grampian More Active' – NHS Grampian Physical Activity Strategy
- Aberdeen City Joint Health Improvement Plan
- Health Promoting Schools
- Active Schools Partnership Agreement- Aberdeen City Council and sportscotland
- GIS Operational Plan for 2008 – 2009
- Fit for the Future, Aberdeen City Council Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2008-15
- Draft Aberdeen City Council Cultural Strategy
- North East Scotland Tourism Partnership Strategy
- Tourism Framework for Change Strategy
- Scottish Arts Council – 'Taking Part' Survey 2008

## National Outcome 14 - We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production

Aberdeen has been recognised nationally for its innovative approaches to climate change, energy efficiency, and horticultural excellence. In addition, the North East of Scotland's government organisations (covering Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire and Moray) have introduced a joint sustainable procurement scheme. Such collaborative work was reflected in the North East of Scotland's Global Footprint project and the North East of Scotland's Climate Change Partnership. Aberdeen also continues to maintain its status as a Fairtrade City, which it gained in 2004.

The City's current global footprint is 5.8 global hectares per person, meaning that if every one in the world lived like us we would need just over 3 Planets. The Scottish Government requires 20% of energy to come from renewable sources by 2015. Aberdeen's energy and scientific services industries are well positioned to meet this challenge and take advantage of local opportunities.

By 2050 we need to reduce our carbon consumption by 80%. This will require not only renewable technology but the skills and equipment to support this. Both Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils aim to be Carbon neutral by 2020. This impacts construction, building renovation and planning requirements as well as impacting property owners and residents alike.

Already the City has three Combined Heat and Power Plants supplying affordable energy as part of the Council's Decentralised Energy Scheme. We plan to build on the City's energy expertise to create a renewable energy infrastructure through renewable energy projects including the offshore windfarm, energy projects and other bio-energy opportunities.

Reducing and diverting waste from landfill is an imminent priority and Aberdeen City currently recycles less than the national average of municipal waste. By 2011, 40% of municipal waste will be required to be recycled and more challenging targets apply further in the future. 2009/10 will see the rollout of food waste collection, increased paper collection and alternate weekly collection which will increase performance over the course of the year. Waste collection costs will increase, reflecting the wider range of materials collected. Disposal costs will increase because of increases in landfill tax and penalties for exceeding government limits. Waste production, collection and disposal all adversely affect our environment from emissions of carbon in collection to methane from landfill.

Transport and connections within the City also contribute to the basket of greenhouse gases considered to accelerate Climate Change. There is a need to reduce car use with alternatives such as public transport, cycling, walking and avoiding transport through use of communications technology. The most recent figures show 71% of people using their car to get to work within the City. There are key pinch points in across the City which lead to congestion, actions, notably the Western Peripheral Route are in train to tackle these. This is challenged by a car culture, costs, safety concerns and the ability to access destinations through an integrated transport system. While some of these issues can be helped through spatial planning others require community, partner and business involvement.

This National Outcome links in various ways to each of the other 14 National Outcomes.



Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
Reduce unnecessary carbon emissions	Global footprint (Annual, ACC)	5.8 global hectares	5.6 global hectares	Reviewed by WWF every 4 years
	Carbon Footprint (Annual, ACC)	12.94 tonnes per capita	Awaiting target from SSN	Updated by SSN
Minimise the environmental impact of transport on our community and the wider world	Frequency of public transport usage  Frequency of private car usage  (Biennial/National Menu/ Aberdeen City Council/Transport Across Scotland and Scottish Household Survey)	Usage in previous month – 59%  Usage in previous month – 91.1%	No progress targets have been defined other than increase public transport usage and reduce private car usage – continue to monitor both indicators	Increase – public transport usage by 2012  Reduce – private car usage 2012
	Mode share of adults undertaking active travel to work or education – usual method of travel  (Biennial/National Menu/Aberdeen City Council / Transport Across Scotland and Scottish Household Survey.)	<u>Car or van driver</u> 59%  <u>Walking and cycling</u> 16.9%	Improvement to end target in 2012	Reduce driving by at least 3% to 5% by 2012

Manage, reduce and divert the City's waste from landfill	% of municipal waste recycled and composted (Annual, SPI, ACC)	<u>2006/07</u> 21.5%	<u>2007/08</u> 22% (actual)  <u>2009/10</u> 28% (target)	<u>2011</u> 40%
Aberdeen will have affordable, sustainable and carbon neutral energy supplies	Number of council owned households connected to 40% by 2011 low energy technology (Annual, ACC)	<u>2008</u> 844	<u>2011</u> 1,249	All council owned houses

#### Links

- Scottish Climate Change Commitment 2007, 2008
- North East Climate Change Partnership 2008
- Aalborg Commitment
- Carbon Commitments
- European Union Waste Directive
- European Union Packaging Directive
- UK Climate Change Bill
- Scottish Climate Change Bill
- Energy Performance Certification
- North East of Scotland Transport Strategy
- ACSEF Economic Manifesto
- Aberdeen City Council's Strategy to Transform Environmental Services
- Aberdeen City Council's Strategy to Transform Waste Management Services
- Local Transport Strategy
- Regional Transport Strategy
- Core Paths Plan
- Council Travel Plan
- VD&FL – Transport
- Local Plan 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/aberdeenlocalplan>
- Aberdeen City and Shire Development Plan <http://www.aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk/home/home.asp>
- Scottish Government Strategic Transport Projects Review
- Transport Scotland

## National Outcome 15 - Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs

Across the range of services provided by Community Planning partners across Aberdeen many, as reflected within the preceding 14 National Outcomes, are performing well with good outcomes being achieved for the City. There is an identified need to improve communication to stakeholders on the quality of these high performing services.

There are, of course, areas where improvement is required as highlighted by recent audit and inspection processes. The required improvement from each of these inspections is being positively addressed with follow-up inspections due to be conducted in 2009/10. A new Council Chief Executive is in place and organisational capacity, structure and processes are being reviewed. A Corporate Improvement Plan is in place (see link below) covering the undernoted areas:-

- Effectively manage the council's financial resources and assets
- Deliver efficient, effective responsive and accessible services
- Managing People
- Communication
- Effectively responding to external audits and inspections
- Improving capability, accountability & performance

All public services across Scotland are operating in a financially challenging environment. This is particularly the case in Aberdeen, which receives less funding per head of population than 30 of the 31 other councils in Scotland. Within the Council, significant reductions in expenditure have been made over the last two years. These reductions have included recorded efficiencies of £6.4M in 2006/07 and £7.8M in 2007/08. Work is ongoing to deliver further efficiency savings significantly above the 2% target in future years. A detailed efficiencies programme is in place and being implemented (see link below). This is a clear necessity in order to ensure that Aberdeen City Council achieves a sustainable financial position. We are working to ensure that the need to deliver service improvement is recognised whilst achieving increasing efficiency.

One of the central approaches to delivering further efficiencies is to plan and deliver more services on a shared basis with partners both within the City and across the broader region. There is a long history of close working and co-operation within both the City and the region. Work is needed to maximise the opportunities to make further progress where shared services and / or shared assets present a Best Value solution. Further work on joint planning of services is an integral part of this Single Outcome Agreement.

Community Planning partners have been successful, over a long period, in engaging with local communities and responding to specific needs. The basic standards set in the framework for Neighbourhood Planning and Service Delivery have now been met consistently across the City. Neighbourhood Community Action Plans are in place, and being implemented for each Neighbourhood in the City. These have been prepared with direct input from residents and across the range of partners. Whilst moving away from an Area structure within the Council, continued focus will be given to meeting needs at a local level and being responsive to different circumstances of different local communities. A highly successful project called "Total Communities" and led by Grampian Police, has been in place in the Torry area and work is ongoing to build on this with involvement from all partners called "Building Responsible Communities".

A city wide Citizens Panel has been successfully operating for a number of years and involves all major partners. Further resident / user surveying has been approved by the City Council.

Whilst acknowledging that, in terms of external assessment, performance in some areas is low and that there are major challenges to be addressed to meet the needs of the various inspectorates, a number of awards and improvements already evidence that progress is being made. We will continue to pursue awards to enhance our reputation and build staff morale

Local Outcome/s	Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End target/s and timescale/s
Our public services are consistently high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs	Deliver national target of 2% efficiency savings across all statutory partners <i>(Annual, Efficiency Statements of Partners)</i>	Aberdeen City Council <u>2007/08</u> 2%	2% annually (To be confirmed for partners (ACC target will be higher))	2% annually
	Overall satisfaction with public services <i>(Annual, City-wide survey)</i>	New indicator to be established in 2009	To be established in 2009	To be set following establishment of baseline

#### Links

- Aberdeen City Council Corporate Improvement Plan
- The Aberdeen City Alliance Performance Report on the Single Outcome Agreement 2008/09
- Race Equality Scheme 2008 – 2011 [http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl\\_eqd/eqd\\_RaceEqualScheme.asp](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/EqualityDiversity/sl_eqd/eqd_RaceEqualScheme.asp)
- Gender Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=10410&slD=3767>
- Disability Equality Scheme <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=7383&slD=3788>
- Local Transport Strategy
- Regional Transport Strategy
- Council Travel Plan
- Local Plan 2008 <http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/aberdeenlocalplan>
- Aberdeen City and Shire Development Plan <http://www.aberdeencityandshire-sdpa.gov.uk/home/home.asp>
- Scottish Government Strategic Transport Projects Review
- Transport Scotland

## Glossary

ACC	–	Aberdeen City Council
ACSEF	–	Aberdeen City & Shire Economic Future
ASHE	–	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
BMW	–	Biodegradable Municipal Waste
CHP	–	Community Health Partnership
COPD	–	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
DED	–	Disability Equality Duty
EHRC	–	Equality and Human Rights Commission
ESA	–	Employment Support Allowance
GED	–	Gender Equality Duty
GIRFEC	–	Getting it Right for Every Child
GLSF	–	Grampian Life Sciences Forum
GRO Census	–	General Registrars Office
GVA	–	Gross Value Added
HEAL	–	Healthy Eating, Active Living and Healthy Weight
HEAT	–	Health, Efficiency, Access & Treatment
ISD	–	Information and Statistics Department
JADAT	–	Joint Alcohol & Drug Action Team
LDP	–	Local Dental Plan
LGBT	–	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
LOAN	–	Linking Need and Opportunity
Nestrans	–	North East Scotland Transport Authority
NHSG	–	National Health Service Grampian
NINo	–	National Insurance Number
NOMIS	–	Official Labour Market Statistics
RED	–	Race Equality Duty
SAS Data	–	Smoking Advice Service
ScotPHO	–	Scottish Public Health Observatory
SIGN 74	–	Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network
SIMD	–	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
SSN	–	Sustainable Scotland Network
VD&FL	–	Council Policy Statement (Vibrant, Dynamic & Forward looking)
WWF	–	World Wildlife Fund