

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

In 1999 the agencies represented on the Capital City Partnership made a series of pledges to work together to close the gap between the city's priority areas and the mainstream. In 2000, with the adoption of the Social Justice Milestones as its long term performance framework, the Capital City Partnership began to translate those pledges into specific actions: examples of joined up working targeting areas of service delivery where data told us the city needed to perform better.

This document looks back over the past three years to examine whether these planned actions were delivered. In some cases we can report that actions were taken, impacts made and work completed. In other cases projects were developed which continue still, and for which measurable impacts are likely to take longer to be felt. A few of the planned activities became inappropriate, usually because changes in legislation or changing policy agendas shifted the context in which they were to be delivered. Other projects, taking account of the current policy landscape have developed instead. Unfortunately, in a very few cases, planned activity did not take place because of lack of resources. A comprehensive technical appendix identifying the hard outcomes we have been able to measure which are a result of these programmes of activity is published separately and available on the CCP website at www.capitalcitypartnership.org.

In order to present a picture of the actions which have resulted from our initial pledges in a way which shows the interrelationship between different programmes we have grouped these under six headings. These are

- Jobs and income
- Crime and drugs
- Learning
- Health
- Housing and Accommodation
- Other issues

In each case the particular milestones relating to these headings are identified and these can be cross referenced against the Data report which has used a similar format.

Jobs and Income

Milestone 1- Reducing the proportion of children living in workless households

Milestone 2 – Reducing the proportion of children living in low income households

Milestone 7 – Halving the proportion of 16-19 year olds who are not in education, training or employment.

Milestone 13 – Reducing the proportion of unemployed working age people

Milestone 14 – Reducing the proportion of working age people with low incomes

Milestone 15 – Increasing the employment rate of groups, such as lone parents and ethnic minorities that are relatively disadvantaged in the labour market.

Milestone 19 – Reducing the proportion of older people with low incomes

Milestone 29 – Increasing the proportion of working age people contributing to a non-state pension scheme.

Milestone 24 – Reducing the gap in unemployment rates between the worst areas and the average rate for Edinburgh

Strategy

The principle agencies which fund access to work programmes have developed a joint strategy “Joined up for Jobs”. JU4J, launched in 2002, is based on the analysis of the local labour market and the challenges of social inclusion today. This aims to substantially improve the opportunities for those in Edinburgh who need jobs, to help improve the position for those in low paid and insecure work, and to help employers find the workers they need.

A Strategy group has been established in order to implement the objectives of “Joined up for Jobs” and an Infrastructure Development Programme has been set up to facilitate change.

Programmes

- The Employment Service has established New Deal for Lone Parents across Edinburgh, providing advice and extra support to enable Lone Parents to find and maintain employment.(no data available)
- SEEL’s Training for Work programmes for adults and Skillseekers and Modern Apprenticeship for young people have been delivered in partnership with local partnerships and providers. These have provided training and structured work placements to help people secure and sustain employment and self-employment. Over 4000 young people have embarked upon these programmes over the three year period.
- The City of Edinburgh Council has now recruited its third intake of participants for “Deal Me In” its Pathways to Employment scheme guaranteeing job interviews within the authority for participants.

Academies

Flowing from the “Joined up for Jobs” strategy, a sectoral employment Academy concept has evolved out of consideration of the following:

- ❖ The strategic objective of targeting employment access for long term unemployed /non-Job Seeker Allowance excluded clients
- ❖ The opportunity provided by high labour demand and recruitment difficulties in Edinburgh growth sectors
- ❖ Observation of success in US (e.g. “Welfare to Wall Street) in managing the delivery of customised training for guaranteed jobs under contract.
- ❖ The move in government policy towards “work first” and “client centred” delivery

Initiatives that have evolved and been accredited with the “Academies” brand are:

- ❖ Financial Services & IT (The Pool)
- ❖ Retail (ERA)
- ❖ Healthcare
- ❖ Tourism (Springboard)
- ❖ Construction (Edinwork)
- ❖ Public Sector (Deal-me-in)
- ❖ Cultural Industries (Cultivate)

Also under consideration are possible academies within the childcare, social care and logistics sectors.

Each existing Academy has evolved separately and in response to different circumstances of funding, management and client requirements. A single common factor is that each Academy has been developed and designed in response to Employer Demand. A further intention agreed by the strategy group is that each academy should be able to contribute directly to the overriding objective of Joined Up for Jobs – the targeting of the hardest to reach groups.

Going beyond the JSA population

The focus of activity for access to employment has widened beyond the relatively small numbers of jobseekers in the city to a much larger group of people who are also economically inactive, including lone parents, people with disabilities etc many of whom have the potential and desire to work but who need extra support to work. This is reflected in the expansion of the New deal programme to include New Deal 50plus, New Deal for Lone Parents and New Deal for disabled people.

- Although a bid to the Department of Work and Pensions to have Edinburgh established as a pilot Employment Action Zone failed, the partners in Edinburgh established an Action Team with the

Employment Service which will enable advisors to offer flexible financial packages to enable people to return to work.

- Initiatives around access to employment in the city have benefited from the expertise and input of national organisations such as the Wise Group, Action For Employment and Working Links who are now delivering services in Edinburgh.
- SEEL implemented the “Succeeding Together” project to develop the organisational capacity of voluntary organisations involved in community based employment access work. The programme was run for two years, has been evaluated, and is now being considered for roll- out across the national Scottish Enterprise Network.
- Initiatives in North Edinburgh have included the development of Working Links Project, a new employment access project in North Edinburgh. This works closely with youth agencies such as Pilton Youth & Children’s Project, Muirhouse Youth Development Group as well as Career Scotland, to meet with and advise local young people.
- In Craigmillar the Education Strategy and Economic Development Groups have an impact on the training and employment of young people. The Partnership supports a number of projects that work with young people while still at school, and after they have left school, to help them establish a sound future for themselves. These include: Worktrack, The Learning Centre and Business Community Connections
- The South Edinburgh SIP has been at the forefront of the development of the Healthcare Academy and has funded Worktrack to develop a Clinical Support Worker course which is now in its fifth term. In addition south Edinburgh supports prevocational training for disadvantaged women, and provision of supported employment services focussing on people with learning, physical and mental disabilities.
- Plans by the partners to develop a comprehensive benefit advice service have not come to fruition and there remains a need to audit the level of existing provision with a view to improving the availability of targeted benefit advice and support provision. The board of the Capital City Partnership have recognised this work as a priority and resources will be made available to take this work forward over the next three years.
- However, there is funding available from the Scottish Executive to extend the provision of money advice in the city, particularly focussing on excluded groups and communities, and this has enabled an expansion of services in the SIP areas.

Crime and Drugs

Milestone 23 – reducing the fear of crime among older people

Milestone 25 – reducing the incidence of drugs misuse in general and of injections and sharing needles in particular

Milestone 26 Reducing crime in disadvantaged areas

Crime

- Fear of crime among older people is being tackled through “A safer Edinburgh” a project where older people and young people work together to explore social and policy issues. A video resource has now been produced to enable local communities to stimulate this sort of intergenerational debate about fear of crime.
- Lothian and Borders Police launched three major initiatives targeted around the milestone objectives. Operation Foil aims to increase the rate of arrest of drug dealers and has had significant success in tackling drug supply offences. Operation Intruder has had significant success in reducing the incidence of domestic housebreaking and increasing the solve rate. Operation Avalanche, targeted on crimes of violence has not enjoyed the same success but each initiative has been reviewed and all are ongoing.
- The provision of CCTV in the SIP communities and the city centre has been expanded. A CCTV strategic manager has been appointed to oversee the substantial growth in CCTV related work, both strategic and operational and advise the council and local communities on CCTV issues.
- The communities of South Edinburgh and Leith have adopted “The Communities that Care” model. This is a community planning process, designed to bring about long term sustainable reductions in drug abuse, youth crime, school failure and teenage pregnancy. Initial audits to identify risks for prevention are ongoing.
- In response to the issue of youth disorder the Community Safety Partnership has developed an overarching multi agency framework, the youth crime Strategy, to tackle two key issues: prevention and the youth justice system including serious and persistent offending.
- The Community Safety Partnership has developed a series of task forces to work in areas of particular concern. These include women’s safety, crime against gay people and against the black and minority ethnic community. These groups, including members of the relevant community have advised on the allocation of almost half a million pounds of Scottish Executive money to support local initiatives.

- In South Edinburgh a two pronged approach to reducing youth crime and disorder through the establishment of a Youth action Team is being piloted. The pilot will introduce preventative, diversionary programmes carried out by a dedicated team of police officers, while also building on intelligence through improved data collection and sharing.

Drugs

- A range of early intervention services have been developed for young people by the partners represented on Edinburgh Drug Action Team (EDAT). The services are aimed at young people who misuse drugs and alcohol and not specifically at young heroin users. The range of developments is identified in EDAT's Corporate Action Plan.
- An interagency training programme has been implemented, involving staff from social care, health, housing and police. Drug education has been delivered to all school pupils in the state sector.
- Development of multi agency training programmes will continue to enhance the understanding of mainstream staff of substance misuse issues including, injecting drug use. It will cover both opiate and stimulant drug use. The training programme will be policy-led determined by new developments in guidelines, protocols and practice.
- Needle Exchange facilities have been extended to involve drug projects, pharmacists and some services for homeless people. Training of staff involved in the dispensing of needles and syringes has been carried out by the Harm Reduction Team. Work continues to encourage the development of additional needle and syringe dispensing outlets. The Harm Reduction Team has in post, outreach workers who target needles and syringe supply to homeless people in the city centre.
- This development of a local service partnership on drug misuse could not be implemented during the lifespan of the Pathfinder Project managed by the Wester Hailes Partnership. Other priorities superseded this objective.
- The Low Threshold Methadone Programme was established in 2001/02 with 30 clients. The total capacity was enhanced to 60 clients in 2002/03. This service will be maintained at 60 clients in 2003/04.
- Links with community based drug agencies have been developed and maintained by the Throughcare Project commissioned by the Scottish Prison Service. Staff from community based drug services make and sustain contact with prisoners prior to release.
- HM Prison Edinburgh has implemented the Drug Strategy of the Scottish Prison Service. Substance misuse problems are assessed as

part of a prisoner's initial assessment on admission. The number of drug free spaces was increased. The new objectives of the revised SPS drugs strategy will be implemented in 2003/04.

- Funding allocations for Tackling Drug Misuse Fund from the Scottish Executive to SIPs has led to the implementation of a variety of drugs initiatives in 2002/03, which have supported Edinburgh Drug Action Team's corporate action plans.
- The Drugs Action Team, while continuing to focus on mainstream services around prevention and treatment has also moved to focus on employability as a motivator for drug users. An employability sub group has been established and three new projects, funded by NOF, are being established to work with drug users and recovering drug users to support them into employment.
- Local Social Inclusion Partnerships have been involved in the allocation of resources from the Scottish Executive and each have developed local solutions to tackle the issue in their communities. The opportunity to share learning and good practice from these initiatives exists within the Drugs Action Team framework.

EDAT Priorities 2003/04

Continue to develop early intervention, prevention and support initiatives targeted at 'specific-needs' groups of young people – young women engaged in the sex industry; looked-after and accommodated young people; young carers.

Extend the range and type of services available to meet the needs of children affected by parental drug/alcohol misuse.

Develop specific initiatives and interventions to address the needs of homeless people with drug related problems.

Extend the rehabilitation opportunities for recovering drug users by implementing three new city-wide employability (education and training) projects.

Provide support for families and carers of drug users, including parents and grandparents.

Continue to provide a rolling interagency programme of training for practitioners on substance misuse issues.

Learning

Milestone 3 - Increasing the proportion of our children who attain the appropriate levels in reading, writing and mathematics by the end of Primary 2 and Primary 7.

Milestone 4 - All of our children will have access to quality care and early learning before entering school.

Milestone 8 – All young people leaving local authority care will have achieved at least English and Maths Standard Grades and have access to appropriate housing options

Milestone 9 – Bringing the poorest 20% of pupils, in terms of standard Grade achievement, closer to the performance of all pupils

Milestone 10 – Reducing by one-third the days lost every year through exclusion from school and truancy

Milestone 16 – Increasing the proportion of students from under-represented, disadvantaged groups and areas in further and higher education compared with the overall student population in further and higher education

Schools

- 2002 was the fifth year of national reporting on attainment levels. This approach allows both the tracking over time of changes in attainment levels in the city and a degree of benchmarking with comparator authority areas and nationally. In Edinburgh rapid advances between 1998 and 2002 have been achieved.
- The Early Intervention programme involved 35 schools and comprehensive early years literacy and numeracy programmes, developed and published by the authority are in general use in schools.
- The Authority has developed and established programmes in early literacy and numeracy which are in use in almost all schools. Considerable improvement has been achieved in pupils' reading and writing and similar improvements in early numeracy are in process. A mathematics recovery programme has been developed and is in use in certain schools. This will be extended to other schools when staff are fully trained.
- Work is in hand to ensure that the improvements seen in literacy and numeracy in P1 and 2 are sustained through P3 and beyond. A programme in emergent literacy for staff and children in the pre-five sector has also been developed and is now ready to be used to raise standards at primary school entry stage. Use is made of standardised assessment in P1 to determine the value-added by schools in terms of pupils' progress. This enables schools to identify improvements they can make to their provision in order to raise attainment.
- Maximum class sizes in P1-P3 have been reduced from 33 to 30 and the introduction in August 2000 of 95 more classroom assistants substantially improved the adult/child ratio in classrooms towards meeting a target of a 1:15 adult/child ratio by 2002.
- The Excellence Fund Inclusion Programme will target funds to adaptations and support services aimed at increasing the capacity of

schools to integrate children with special needs into mainstream schooling.

Childcare

- The Edinburgh Childcare Partnership has worked with service providers to ensure that over 90% of pre-school year children have taken up funded childcare places, but have fallen short of their 80% target of take up for three year olds, with 74% taking a place by 2002.
- The partnership was successful in a bid to the New Opportunities fund, to establish wraparound care, including holiday provision in ten new centres
- A skills audit of the early education and childcare workforce was undertaken and as a result a proposal for workforce expansion and development secured additional funds from the Scottish Executive.
- “Child at the Centre” training was delivered to partner providers. The Partnership will implement a training strategy for childcare workers including the commissioning of free training in Health and Safety, subsidised training in nationally recognised qualifications and management training.
- The development of networks to support childcare providers has been boosted by the creation of a development post to support childminders.
- The Sure Start initiative has enabled children’s centres to establish outreach services for vulnerable families and an integrated Under 5’s centre has been established.

Looked after children

A number of steps have been taken to assist 'Looked After' and other vulnerable children

- By April 2002 the Education dept had established an improvement plan which set targets for helping to raise the attainment of Looked after and accommodated children.
- By August 2002 support strategies had been embedded in the Working Together/PSS improvement Plan for Looked after children.
- Improved management information systems for identifying the educational placement of looked after children and monitoring their educational progress have been developed

Closing the Gap

The Edinburgh partners recognise inequalities of outcomes as a product of not only of differential ability but of inequality of opportunity which begins in the very early years. Their approach therefore is to adopt a series of interventions both pre and in school which aim to raise attainment across the board but which also target areas and groups of children which past experience indicates are likely to achieve below average outcomes.

In this context the education service has:

- Directed considerable effort into the 10-14 age range to raise attainment in upper primary school and in S1 and S2. Closer support has been provided to schools to assist planning on a cluster basis to more effective relationships to ensure better progression for pupils.
- Developed a comprehensive pack of materials to support low performing pupils in mathematics in S1 and S2. A programme of professional development for teachers to improve writing, particularly that of boys has been implemented.
- Prepared an authority policy on Learning and Teaching and launched this to all schools supplementing it with an ambitious programme of professional development for teachers. A key component of this initiative is to ensure that learning opportunities provided by schools are accessible to all pupils.
- Increased use of ICT in the classroom is being made to enhance the learning experiences of all pupils. The widespread introduction of integrated learning systems in the five secondary schools in the SIP areas has helped support low performing pupils in their learning. Other strategies deployed by these schools have included the extension of support for learning services.

Further to extensive consultation, schools have received clear advice on approaches to curriculum flexibility to ensure that the learning provided closely matches the needs of all pupils. Already, considerable numbers of pupils are undertaking courses and accreditation at Access and Intermediate levels as an alternative to Standard Grade within the new national qualifications framework.

This will be complemented by the establishment of New Community Schools groupings in these same areas to improve integration of education and school support services with health and social care support.

Milestone 10 was a national target imposed by Scottish Executive. Following recognition of the unrealistic nature of the target a softer approach has been adopted and authorities and schools are now encouraged to set their own local targets as part of the National Priorities in Education framework. New National Guidance on Exclusions was consulted upon in late 2002 and the

revised guidance is expected from SEED in early August 2003. City of Edinburgh will set targets for reducing exclusions in light of this guidance.

A multi agency review of the 'working together approach was undertaken by March 2002 and a strategy for sustaining alternatives to exclusions was devised. The city-wide strategy was published by December 2002 and covers Education, Social Work, Health and the voluntary sector.

- In relation to attendance, additional Educational Welfare Officers have been recruited to improve the support for primary, secondary and special schools.
- Breakfast clubs have been set up in a number of schools. This encourages attendance and gives pupils a healthy start to their day.
- The Education Welfare Service run attendance groups for poor attenders and are able to transport pupils to school where this is necessary.
- Parenting classes are also provided to help parents in ensure good attendance of their children at school.
- Successful 'truancy watch' schemes have been establish in two of the City's shopping centres. An Educational Welfare Officer, accompanied by a police officer, patrol the centre and make enquiries of any pupils of school age.
- An additional three teaching staff have been recruited into the Outreach Service. These staff work with children in schools to prevent exclusion and also provide a teaching input during any period pupils are excluded from school.
- Pupil Support Groups have been established in most schools. These have multi-agency representation and provide a forum for identifying the most appropriate support for vulnerable children including those at risk of exclusion.
- Alternative Education Units have been established in a number of schools. These provide an alternative curriculum for pupils who are vulnerable or in danger of being excluded.
- Secondary schools have established a 'hosting scheme' whereby pupils at risk if exclusion can, with the support of parents, have a trial placement in another school. Evaluations indicate that about 50% of hosting arrangements are successful and become permanent.
- Many schools have appointed behaviour support staff who work with young people to better manage their behaviour and thus reduce incident that can lead to exclusion.

- Training programmes on behaviour management are being introduced across all schools. These programmes support the establishment of 'behaviour coordinators' who can work with staff in terms of managing behaviour and reducing conflict.
- A wide range of Working Together Services have been established across the authority. These provide support for vulnerable children and their families either within schools or by providing a facility that pupils can attend.
- A range of programmes that support transition from school to further education have been established. These provide a renewed focus for young people who may be disillusioned by school.
- Craigmillar SIP supports two projects that directly help reduce the number of absences. The Venchie and Craigmillar Childcare Services' Breakfast Clubs ensure that children arrive at school on time having had their breakfast. Although dealing with relatively small numbers of children they focus on children identified by schools and the Social Work department as having 'chaotic' home lives.

Wider access to further education

There have been a number of difficulties in monitoring progress under Milestone 16. An event facilitated by the Capital City Partnership in 2001 highlighted some of the difficulties with the baseline information and an alternative, more appropriate milestone has been developed

One of the issues identified is that postcodes can give some indication of uptake but not of progression or completion. The milestone also fails to capture information on young people taking up opportunities in the informal sector.

Careers Scotland key findings of the school leaver destinations 2002 – Edinburgh and Lothians:

- 49% of Edinburgh and Lothians school leavers went to university and college comparing with 22% in 1987
- 19% of school leavers went on to full time Further Education. In addition, a high proportion of those in employment or training attended FE colleges on a part-time basis.
- 44% entered the labour market in jobs or in training including Modern Apprenticeships, Skillseekers and Get Ready for Work programmes.
- School leaver unemployment in Edinburgh and Lothians has risen to 7% the first increase for 7 years.
- Further Education continues to be the most likely first destination for leavers (47%) from special schools and residential schools

The data does not allow for identification by postal code.

- All Edinburgh's higher education institutions have seen an increase in student numbers since 2000. Many of these will be resident in Edinburgh because of the increasing tendency on cost grounds for students to apply to their local university. However, it is not currently possible to identify which students come from the target group. Edinburgh University is reviewing its admissions arrangements in the course of the present session (2002/03). A number of recommendations will be brought forward for consideration by the University's Academic Policy Committee in June 2003.
- Programmes such as the Lothian Transitions Programme have made a significant impact on the number of disadvantaged students taking Further Education courses. In 2002 out of 147 winter leavers, 21 went on to GRFW, 45 went on to full time college courses, 6 went on to apprenticeships and 13 returned to school. 17 became employed.
- Over the past year 100 young people in the 15-24 Inclusiveness Project in Edinburgh progressed into further education.

Health

Milestone 5: Improve the well-being of our young children through reductions in the proportion of women smoking during pregnancy, the percentage of low birth-weight babies, dental decay among five year olds, and by increasing the proportion of women breastfeeding.

Milestone 11: Improving the health of young people through reduction in smoking by 12 -15 year olds, teenage pregnancies among 13 -15 year olds and the rate of suicides among young people

Milestone 18: Improving the health of families by reducing smoking, alcohol misuse, poor diet and mortality rates from coronary heart disease

Milestone 22: Increasing the number of older people taking physical exercise and reducing the rates of mortality from coronary heart disease and the prevalence of respiratory diseases

Joint Planning

The key development in the planning and delivery of health services in the city has been the production of the Joint Health Improvement Plan (JHIP) in which the City of Edinburgh Council has worked with its community planning partners to set out a "shared vision for health".

Through the JHIP, the City will target high risks to mental and physical wellbeing, and increase the equality of access to the conditions for good health and quality health care. The JHIP is to be integrated with both the main planning systems which are relevant to achieving a healthier Edinburgh. These are the overall City Plan (a Vision for Edinburgh), produced through community planning led by the City of Edinburgh Council, and the main plan

for the health service, produced by the Joint National Health Service Board for the area, which is the Lothian Local Health Plan.

As part of the restructuring of its management framework, Lothian Health Board established a Director and Division focused on Social Inclusion

Specific progress

Progress has continued to be made in the commitments made by partners in 2000.

Reductions in women smoking during pregnancy

- The proportion of women smoking during pregnancy has reduced Lothian-wide (PAF indicators).
- Smoking cessation services continue to be provided throughout Edinburgh via Local Health Care Co-operatives and opportunistic brief interventions & referral to existing services have taken place via midwives.
- Midwives have been trained in smoking cessation to provide support to pregnant women.
- Pregnant women are being targeted through pharmacists via a project Want2Quit.

Reductions in dental decay among 5-year-olds

- The Lothian pre-school registration project encourages parents to register their babies with a GDP. Parents receive a baby dental registration pack and professional information packs are delivered to all participating health visitors & dentists.
- The Scottish Oral Health Demo Project is a national 2-year project to provide pre-school dental packs to all pre-school children in deprived communities and a voucher system in order to obtain future packs; those in non-deprived communities but who are at risk of dental caries are also being included in this voucher system.
- The Edinburgh Community Food Initiative provided fresh fruit to 7 nurseries in disadvantaged communities to take home bags of fruit for parents. A nursery toothbrushing programme and a resource pack of educational activities on healthy eating and dental health have been delivered.
- The Greengables Nursery School provided nursery boxes with dental health information and fresh fruit every week

Increasing proportion of women breastfeeding

- NHS Lothian's strategy for breastfeeding has set a target of increasing rates of breastfeeding from 2001 to 2005 from 44% (1999-2000) to 55% by 2005 (Scottish target is 55%) at 6 weeks of age.

- An Infant Feeding Adviser was appointed to develop and pilot work in two geographical areas of deprivation within the city and to support the 'Best Fed' project
- Subgroups exist to take forward work to support breastfeeding within each of the 3 Lothian Trusts, breastfeeding support and peer support, breastfeeding and work, promoting breastfeeding in the community and addressing cultural barriers, data and monitoring of breastfeeding rates, training for health professionals

Reductions in smoking by 12-15 year-olds

- LHCCs have provided a range of smoking prevention information sessions and smoking cessation sessions focussed on young people
- A pilot scheme has been established to promote responsible retailing and prevent the sale of tobacco products to underage children, young people are being targeted through various pilot schemes in school and community settings

Reduction in teenage pregnancies among 13-15 year-olds

- A Sexual Health Strategy for Edinburgh (and the Lothians) is currently being produced
- An Edinburgh City Sexual Health Promotion Group is being set up from which a sexual health action plan will be written
- Initiatives have been developed to work with parents to encourage discussion about sexual health and relationships at an early age
- A mass media campaign continues in order to encourage discussion about sexual health and relationships
- Agencies and individuals working with young people in a range of settings have been able to access services to promote sexual health and have encouraged young people to take up these services
- Provisional data for 2001 (most recent) shows that total numbers and total rates of teenage pregnancies were lower in 2001 than in 2000.

Reductions in rates of suicides among young people

Reducing the incidence of suicide amongst young people is an integral part of the approach to looking at mental health and wellbeing issues for children and adolescents.

- The Young Peoples Unit at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital has developed and published a CD ROM and website for depression in teenagers

- Development of Practitioner Network to introduce Young Guns Seminars focussing on young people and mental health, including suicide prevention.
- Edinburgh “Connect” project established to provide a dedicated service for Looked After Young People.

Reductions in smoking

- Smoking cessation services continue to be provided throughout Edinburgh via LHCCs and opportunistic brief interventions & referral to services.
- Training continues to be provided for primary care staff in smoking cessation to provide support to people wishing to stop
- Pilot smoking cessation projects which target young people in school and community settings
- Training continues to be offered to various agencies working with the general population

Proportions of men and women drinking above the “safe” limits

- Partners have worked together to develop the Edinburgh Alcohol Action Plan
- Health Improvement Funded projects have been developed to raise awareness of alcohol issues with young people using outreach approaches
- Circulation of information card showing alcohol services has available across the city has been made widely available
- Training has been provided for practitioners working with alcohol and young people

Healthy Diet

- Multi-agency group progressing the development of a Food and Health Policy
- A Breakfast Club working group has been established to develop and fund clubs across the city

The rates of mortality from CHD (65-64)

- Khush Dil project targeting minority ethnic populations to reduce risk factors

Older Peoples' Health

- The Ageing Well project continues to develop within the city with Get up and Go, providing opportunities and information about activities for older people
- An interagency group is developing a Physical Activity Strategy which has, as one of its key aims, the provision of physical activity opportunities for older people
- Warm and Well, a project to help those whose housing conditions exacerbate chronic mental and physical health disorders has been established.

Housing and Accommodation

Milestone 6 – reducing the number of households, and particularly families with children, living in temporary accommodation

Milestone 12 – No one has to sleep rough

Milestone 17 – Increasing the proportion of people with learning difficulties able to live at home or in a “homely” environment

Milestone 21 – Increasing the proportion of people able to live independently by doubling the proportion of older people receiving respite care at home and increasing home care opportunities

Milestone 27 – Increasing the quality and variety of homes in our most disadvantaged communities

Milestone 27a – Creating balanced communities across the city

Homelessness

The Homelessness Strategy for Edinburgh, launched in November 2002, sets out how the Council together with partners will work to prevent homelessness occurring, and what services we will provide to people who do find themselves homeless.

Specific actions contained within the Homelessness Strategy to address this milestone include:

- increasing the support/ resettlement work provided within temporary accommodation, to allow people to move on to more appropriate accommodation
- completing a Best Value Review of the Council's hostels service and implement the service improvement plan
- targeting advice and assistance to people leaving institutions (care, prison, hospital armed forces) so that they are not forced into emergency or temporary accommodation

- adopting a person-centred, advice-first approach within the council, providing people with better information on the housing options available to them
- agreeing with housing associations arrangements for referring homeless households to both temporary and permanent accommodation
- facilitating access to the private rented sector through the expansion of the Edinburgh Cyrenians Rent Deposit Guarantee Scheme
- introducing a choice based lettings system that will provide a more open system of letting council housing, so that many households will be able to access housing through this system before they reach a crisis point and are forced to present as homeless.

The homelessness strategy also recognises the importance of employment as a stabilising factor enabling people to maintain tenancies. The Capital City Partnership has worked with the Wise Group to develop a co-ordinating project to increase employability among homeless people, which complements accommodation based solutions.

The strategy for the continuation of services funded under the Rough Sleepers Initiative (RSI) is set out in the RSI Continuation Strategy, which is incorporated within the Homelessness Strategy. This aims to provide a comprehensive and co-ordinated service for rough sleepers and people at risk of rough sleeping based on better assessment of needs, streetwork services, enhanced provision of accommodation, support, advice, health and resettlement assistance. Through this approach partners work to ensure that there is continuum of services to assist people to move from the streets to accommodation. This requires joint work with health and care providers to deal effectively with problems not solely related to accommodation i.e. the conditions which create homelessness and problems arising from it.

Specific actions contained within the Homelessness Strategy to address this milestone include:

- the opening of a permanent direct access facility at Dunedin Harbour
- the opening of a new Council hostel at Castlecliff to replace Greyfriars hostel
- the development of housing support services to work in emergency accommodation to enable people to move on to more appropriate accommodation
- Review admissions & exclusions criteria in emergency accommodation

Community care

In respect of Milestone 17 action taken by planning partners has resulted in the following outcomes :-

- There is only one person still in a hospital for people with learning disabilities and plans have been made which should result in a community placement by the end of 2003.
- There are no older people with learning disabilities inappropriately placed in nursing homes. However, one of the new resources developed to achieve objective (a) was a nursing home for adults with learning disabilities, who are under 65 years of age. A positive consequence in pursuing the policy objectives for people with learning disabilities is that users are identifying more inclusive futures for themselves. In relation to nursing homes, 6 people in this resource are looking for ordinary housing options with care support for themselves. Whilst this aspiration is supported, new funding will have to be identified for it to be realised.
- Whilst actions have been taken to help users move from registered care homes to non registered housing settings, the number of places in accommodation with support has grown. The need for these arrangements continues to grow. Although growth has been achieved, financial restrictions have not enabled growth at a rate to meet need/demand. A new strategy to address the growing gap between the level of provision and need/demand will be developed by the end of 2003.
- In relation to day services a change programme to ensure people have a choice of either building based or a non-building based service is underway. As with accommodation, there has been growth in both numbers of people seeking service and their need levels. Additional investment has been made to enable service growth to meet present needs, but addressing future needs is presently being considered.

Housing provision

Edinburgh has enjoyed growing prosperity over recent years. It is important that this prosperity is spread to all households across the City by offering them a range of house types of good quality, in clean safe environments and at prices which are affordable. This is a challenging agenda but significant progress has been made in recent years. Specific actions over the period 2000-2003 have included:

- The completion of a comprehensive housing needs study and the development, consultation and publication of the City Housing Strategy 2002 to 2007.
- Establishment of Multi-Agency Steering Group to review the City Housing Strategy and implementation phase.

- Significant changes have been made in the way we manage our housing. Edinburgh now has a single application form and waiting list for the majority of social housing in the City. The council has changed to a choice based system of housing allocations where households apply for the council houses they would like to live in. The new system is linked to local lettings plans which aim to create or retain balance within communities across the city.
- Significant emphasis has been placed on safe and clean environments with development of estate management plans and pilots of neighbourhood management.
- A multi agency Anti Social Behaviour Strategy has been agreed and is being implemented across the City. This combines using enforcement powers with additional investment in neighbourhood support. New teams of neighbourhood support workers have been created.
- Supplementary Planning Guidance on Affordable Housing has been introduced. This is now integrated into new Local Plans. A practice note has also been produced to help developers and housing associations fulfil the requirement of the policy.
- Production of a Multi-Agency agreed Affordable Warmth Strategy in 2001
- Completion of a heating and windows programme on council housing.
- Extensive stock quality information compiled for council housing.
- Physical regeneration plans have been drawn up and are being delivered in Southhouse, Moredun Park, Gracemount, Hyvots, Craigmillar and Niddrie. Further feasibility work is being carried out in other mixed tenure areas such as Leith Fort, Oxfangs and Sighthill.
- The masterplan for the Waterfront which promotes integration with North Edinburgh and the incorporation of affordable rented homes is being implemented with affordable housing agreed on several specific sites.
- Development of new design standards which promotes high energy efficiency standards and improved accessibility for people with mobility problems. Standards apply to all housing on Council land but the aim is to extend to all social housing and ultimately all private sector housing.
- Considerable work has been done with the Housing Improvement Task Force to look at ways to improve quality and management arrangements in the private rented and owner occupied sector. The Edinburgh Stair Partnership established to assist owners to carry out common repairs in tenements blocks.

Local Housing Strategies

The strategy in the SIPs has focussed investment, both through the NHP programme and the partner's mainstream resources, on achieving balanced communities and improving the quality and the mix of houses as well as the environment. Communities in areas of poor quality, low demand housing in other parts of the city have also been consulted over a range of options for the future.

All of the regeneration work in disadvantaged communities has been carried out with full consultation of the local communities. Investment was in high quality affordable rented and owner occupied houses through Housing Associations and developers as well as environmental projects and community facilities. Specific actions include:

- The agreement of a development framework for Craigmillar, aligning physical development with the social and economic priorities of the partners. Between 2000 and 2004 472 new homes for rent have been completed, 224 new homes for sale have been completed and 1133 houses have been demolished.
- The establishment of a revised housing strategy for NEAR and continuation of a programme there which will see increased supply of low cost owner occupation in West Granton and affordable rented provision. A key activity has been to ensure successful integration of existing communities with the large strategic development of the Waterfront.
- Physical regeneration in Wester Hailes has reduced with increased concentration on new management practices. Choice based lettings and local lettings plan aim to maintain balanced communities.
- Various neighbourhood plans have been developed over the last few years in South Edinburgh in partnership with local communities. New Housing Partnership and Development Programme funding has been identified for refurbishment of properties, demolition and new build.
- In Southhouse transfer of 135 tenanted council houses to a housing association has been accompanied by a programme of refurbishment and new build. 288 households will benefit from major upgrading of their houses and environment. 149 new homes are being built with 37 for affordable rent. In Gracemount 104 new homes have been built, 71 for rent and 33 for sale. In Moredun Park and Hyvots significant projects are just starting to improve housing and the local environment. The general proposals are for 400 new build affordable rented houses, plus the transfer and refurbishment of 246 and demolition of 340 houses and flats.
- In addition to the major investments in new developments noted above the quality of existing homes was improved through investment in effective repair services and improved estate management services.

Care housing

In order to increase the population of older people able to live independently the following initiatives have been developed:

- The Council and NHS Lothian have agreed a 5-year Capacity Plan to ensure an adequate supply of older people's accommodation across the city. This will see an additional 600 older people supported at home by 2007, supported by a range of community health, housing and social care services
- In addition, under the "Joint Future" programme, the Council and NHS Lothian are implementing from April 2003 new joint arrangements for single shared assessments of older people's needs. Joint arrangements for resourcing and managing services are being developed in 2003/04. These measures are designed to simplify access to services.
- A Shopping Service, and a Frozen Meals Service, were both piloted successfully by the Council and are now being rolled out across the city
- The Council will also introduce a specialist home care response for people with dementia, in the autumn of 2003
- Two pilot projects (involving social work, housing and health) have taken place providing extra care and support to vulnerable sheltered housing
- tenants. It is now proposed to extend this model (part of the Capacity Plan)
- An additional £290,000 is being invested by the Council's Social Work Department in respite and short breaks services, in 2003/04
- Additional Council investment is also scheduled for domiciliary care and rapid response services in 2003/04

Other Issues – financial inclusion, participation and the digital divide

Milestone 14 A – reducing Financial Exclusion in Edinburgh

Milestone 28 – Increasing the number of people across all communities taking part in voluntary activities

Accelerating the number of households in disadvantaged areas with access to the Internet

Financial Inclusion

The issue of tackling financial Inclusion in the city has been addressed through a number of new initiatives including the development of a business plan for Capital credit Union and the expansion of its common bond to all people living and working in Edinburgh. This means that the facility to join a credit union is now available to all citizens of the city. Capital Credit Union has;

- Worked with smaller local credit unions to facilitate their incorporation in Capital
- Expanded its employer based schemes within the city of Edinburgh council, 4 Lothian health trusts and Lothian and Borders Police
- Worked with local housing associations to promote membership to tenants
- Ongoing work to promote and facilitate membership in SIP communities

The Wester Hailes Community Banking Agreement (WHCBA) has been established and is a partnership between the Wester Hailes Community Representative Council (WHRC) and the Bank of Scotland (BoS). The partnership aims to address the extreme levels of financial exclusion faced by many residents living in West Edinburgh. The agreement covers various activities including promoting the Bank of Scotland's banking products, providing community support in the area of money advice, raising awareness of micro credit and developing financial literacy packages. The first phase of the agreement is now being evaluated.

The Capital City Partnership has developed a city wide Financial Inclusion Project which employs a Financial Inclusion Development Worker to take forward a work programme to

- Increase in the number of people within SIP areas who have access to a bank account.
- Increase awareness amongst 16+ age group of the dangers of irresponsible credit, and of the merits of sensible budgeting and planning.
- Increase in the number of people saving and borrowing money through credit unions and other innovative savings accounts across the city.
- Increased awareness on the part of financial institutions of their role in combating social and financial exclusion.
- Explore new approaches to financial inclusion such as CDFIs and asset building schemes, and pilot if appropriate

Participation

Community Involvement in SIP areas has continued to be a priority of SIPs work and the development of the Community Planning agenda has highlighted the need to continue to support meaningful and diverse community engagement in planning arenas. Communities Scotland is currently developing guidance in this field.

- As part of the Strategic Programme SIP's transitional strategy, support for measures to increase community capacity have been given greater prominence, with 49% of the SIP core budget having been allocated for this purpose in 2002/2003. This investment, together with the additional funds available through the Empowering Communities programme, has resulted in a number of positive outcomes including increased participation across the six areas, more effective community representation on the SIP and improved communication within the communities
- In North Edinburgh a PEER education programme was completed by 9 local activists, and 2 courses were run for new community activists, organised and facilitated by the Pilton Partnership.
- Development Workers have been employed in North Edinburgh to engage more effectively with young people and with disabled people.
- The North Edinburgh Volunteer Managers Forum organised joint recruitment, training and support events for people volunteering, or interested in taking part in voluntary activities, in a range of projects.
- The Craigmillar Partnership has used Empowering Communities funding, to support the Community Representatives on the Partnership Board through a dedicated Development Worker, administrative and IT support, and training and personal development. An aim is to broaden community involvement in Partnership processes.
- In South Edinburgh an independent Community Development Initiative was established to support people who wish to play an active role in their communities through tenant, resident, and any other groups, and through the various 'challenge groups' of the Partnership, or on the Board of the Partnership. However because of operational difficulties management of this has subsequently been assumed by the South Edinburgh Partnership
- As SIP funding has been reduced in Wester Hailes, the Wester Hailes Representative Council have seen a reduction in their staff team, but have, through alternative funding sources, managed to preserve most of their core function. The West Edinburgh Community Planning Partnership has been established and has representation from the neighbourhoods in West Edinburgh as well as the local Voluntary Sector
- Plans to develop a Community Based Accountancy Service have not been realised due to lack of available funding

- The Capital City Partnership has funded the Volunteer Centre to conduct research into the impact of volunteering on the attainment of the Social Justice Milestones.
- SIP partnership board members took part in the Scottish Executive “Empowering Communities” programme which aimed to provide expert training and support to enable them to contribute effectively to the development of new policy and new initiatives. There were mixed responses about the value of the course from Edinburgh’s participants.
- Capital City Partnership, with funding from the Scottish Executive, developed the Kickstart programme which aimed to enhance and co-ordinate the information, knowledge and skills base of local voluntary and community groups in relation to funding issues. While that stream of funding has now come to an end, Capital City Partnership continues to offer this service in support of its SIP funded organisations.
- Local Community Learning Plans have been developed across the cities which aim to increase widening participation and active citizenship. Plans are intended to identify existing provision by a community audit and mapping exercise, gaps in provision and priorities for action.
- Edinburgh Learning co-ordinated a successful New Opportunities Fund bid to establish City Connect, a project which offers learning opportunities and e-mail addresses to citizens, provides community organisations with websites and forums, and encourages citizens to participate in community consultations.
- City connect have established My Edinburgh: Edinburgh’s community grid for learning which provides free local access to resources and information about learning and allows public internet access in a wide variety of venues.

Digital inclusion

Indicators show that the gap between households in disadvantaged areas with access to the internet at home and households across the whole city with access, continues to grow. In an environment where increasingly both private and public services are provided on-line this poses a threat of an increasing digital divide. The board of the Capital City Partnership has recognised this and has prioritised the promotion of digital inclusion over the next three years.

Policy makers and practitioners at a conference hosted by the Capital City Partnership agreed that the current Milestone 29 indicator of home access to a PC is not necessarily the most relevant and work is underway on revising this Milestone to more accurately reflect the issues of digital inclusion.

Conclusion

The challenge that now faces us is to learn from and maintain the momentum of those initiatives which have made the greatest impact in achieving social Justice outcomes for the city. Successful projects which have been established with SIP or other special initiative funding need to be mainstreamed in line with Community Planning principles. Networks and planning frameworks which have been established and have been able to demonstrate effective joint working must be sustained.

The lessons from the data collected over the last three years indicate that there are still areas in which we need to work together more effectively to ensure that opportunities for all our communities are improved. The Board of the Capital City Partnership has prioritised these areas and has established mechanisms to most effectively target its resources at achieving results.

Emerging priorities include:

- Community Involvement in Community Planning
- Neighbourhood Management
- Supporting the transition of vulnerable pupils from primary to secondary school
- Adding value to the “Supporting People” programme
- Income Maximisation

Existing priorities, to which the Capital City Partnership remains committed, are:

- Access to Employment
- Art and Social Inclusion
- Financial Inclusion

