



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

# Fairer Scotland Fund Edinburgh 2008/09 Annual Report



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## **Context**

In March 2008 the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) for Edinburgh was launched. Rather than focusing solely on areas of deprivation, the SOA has a city wide remit. The SOA was updated in 2009 and provides a strategy for the Edinburgh Partnership to follow till 2012. The SOA covers 15 National Outcomes and highlights what Edinburgh can do to help realise these outcomes.

At the same time, the Scottish Government launched the Fairer Scotland Fund (FSF) which incorporated the previous Community Regeneration Fund as well as a number of other funding streams. The total funds made available to Edinburgh under these arrangements was; £7.645m for 2008/9, £7.599m in 2009/10 and £7.544 in 2010/11.

Outline proposals for the use of the Fund were agreed by the Edinburgh Partnership on 20 June 2008, and were submitted to the Scottish Government on 30 June 2008. The proposals are evidenced by the Edinburgh Index which identifies need across the city.

## **FSF Allocations**

In Edinburgh the FSF money has been allocated to over 100 projects operating in the city. These projects tend to focus on three National Outcomes drawn from the “Line of Sight” as expressed in the FSF investment strategy submitted to The Scottish Government on 30 June 2008:

- National Outcome 2 - We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.
- National Outcome 6 - We live longer, healthier lives.
- National Outcome 8 - We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.

These outcomes relate directly to Edinburgh’s three agreed FSF priorities of Improving Employability, Reducing Health Inequalities and Early Intervention. National Outcome 7 – ‘We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish Society’ – will be addressed through the collective delivery of the activities under National Outcomes 2, 6 and 8.

Subsequent to reaching agreement with the Scottish Government on the final proposal on 28 August 2008, the Edinburgh Partnership Board agreed to allocate approximately 70% of the fund to Neighbourhood Partnerships and 30% to Strategic Partnerships.

### **Neighbourhood Partnership Allocations**

Edinburgh as a city is split into 12 Neighbourhood Partnerships, the tables below list these partnerships and the resources allocated to each partnership area. Although it can be seen that all of the Partnerships were allocated FSF monies in 2008/09, not all of them passed this on to projects as 5 of the Partnerships decided to roll the allocation into next year (2009/10), which would allow them to better identify local projects and priorities and also ensure that allocation procedures were in place. The 5 Neighbourhood Partnerships that decided to do this were areas which didn't have a history of Inclusion Partnerships.

**Table 1 FSF Allocations to Neighbourhood Partnerships (£s)**

	2008-09 (Oct-March)	2009-10 (Full year)	2010-11 (Full year)
Almond	8,348	17,159	17,015
City Centre	45,101	92,701	91,920
Craigtinny & Duddingston	118,099	242,738	240,694
Forth	530,629	1,090,646	1,081,462
Inverleith	68,008	139,784	138,606
Leith	241,797	496,985	492,800
Liberton & Gilmerton	431,670	887,249	879,778
Pentlands	70,248	144,387	143,171
Portobello & Craigmillar	713,478	146,6472	1,454,123
South Central	45,000	92,492	91,713
South West	303,289	623,376	618,127
West Edinburgh	24,332	50,012	49,591
<b>Total</b>	<b>£2,599,999</b>	<b>£5,344,001</b>	<b>£5,299,000</b>

For virtually all of the projects supported by the FSF this has been a year of transition. In March 2008 all projects were still working towards outcomes and targets that had been set for them under the Regeneration Outcome Agreement priorities. This was wholly legitimate and it was only within the last 6 months of the year that outcomes in the SOA and therefore the types of activities which could be supported by FSF became

clearer. As a result, in some instances projects have worked towards delivering outputs and outcomes which do not easily fit within the current framework.

The Edinburgh Partnership agreed to provide an initial 6 months FSF allocation (April – September 2008) to projects previously receiving Community Regeneration Fund. In June 2008 the Partnership further agreed to give Strategic and Neighbourhood Partnerships the option to extend this funding for up to 9 months (October – December 2008), where required, to assist projects in refocusing their activities or to organise an orderly wind up.

### **Strategic Partnership Allocations**

Table 2 below shows the overall allocations per theme to be managed by the Strategic Partnerships responsible for these strategic themes.

**Table 2 Allocations to Strategic Partnerships**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Improving Employability	£1,155,287	£1,155,287	£1,155,287
Early Intervention	£508,365.5	£708,356.5	£708,356.5
Reducing Health Inequality	£191,356,.5	£391,356.5	£391,356.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>£1,855,009</b>	<b>£2,255,000</b>	<b>£2,255,000</b>

## **2008/9 Report – Content and Purpose**

This report reviews the most up to date data in terms of employment, health and children at risk, to provide a context within which to examine what has been achieved by the FSF allocated in 2008/09. The SOA for Edinburgh has more detailed statistics relating to the indicators that have been chosen to monitor progress. The data being used to monitor progress towards Outcomes 2, 6 and 8 is reproduced in Appendix 4.

This report examines the main outputs of the projects and services funded through FSF. The information on outputs and outcomes of these projects has been collected as a result of the Self Monitoring Annual Report (SMAR) process.

This year the SMAR process for 4 of the Neighbourhood Partnerships<sup>1</sup> has been carried out by Capital City Partnership whilst the three remaining Neighbourhood Partnerships allocating funds in 2008/09<sup>2</sup> carried out this SMAR process themselves. By the start of August 2009 the SMARs, or a summary of output and outcomes, had been received from 84 projects.

### CAVEATS

- Identification of funding against outcomes

This kind of outcomes summary is easier to achieve for some themes and projects than for others. For instance if a project reports that their entire FSF supported work has contributed to only one of the three outcomes (tends to be the case for employment projects) then it is straightforward to treat their FSF allocation as tackling Outcome 2. However a significant number of projects report that their work contributes to more than one outcome. Through the current allocation and monitoring arrangements it is impossible to determine what proportion of the FSF (even indicatively) has been used to support any one Outcome.

- Avoiding double counting

One further limitation with trying to present summary tables at the moment is that, with the exception of Caselink and employability projects, there is no integrated monitoring system and, as a result, there could be double counting in terms of the number of people accessing services.

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<sup>1</sup> Forth, South West, Inverleith and Leith although Leith had a delayed return. In all of these areas some project returns have still not been received. This data will be added in when it becomes available.

<sup>2</sup> Liberton & Gilmerton, Portobello & Craigmillar and Craigentiny & Duddingston

This is likely to be the case in the FSF programme as a whole because it is likely that individuals accessing one project may also need the services of other similar or supportive projects - a young parent in North Edinburgh may be using (or have used in the one year) Stepping Stones, one of the youth projects, North Edinburgh Childcare, North Edinburgh Employment Access, etc. Even within a particular project there are difficulties as the same person may be using a number of different services provided.

This report is based on the submitted returns of 84 Fairer Scotland Fund (FSF) supported projects operating in Edinburgh. In 2008/09 these projects were allocated £5,036,225. The remainder of the FSF allocated in 2008/09 was allocated to projects that have not completed and returned a SMAR; due to changes in priorities are no longer funded; or are process rather than output and outcome focused. (Appendices 1-3).

The report is structured so that it looks at the three Outcomes in the SOA where FSF can be allocated;

Outcome 2 – We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.

Outcome 6 – We live longer, healthier lives.

Outcome 8 – We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.

The Single Outcome Agreement itself looks at the statistical data sets employed to monitor progress within these outcomes and the data indicators relevant to these three outcomes are presented in Appendix 4.

In total in 2008/09 £1,855,009 was allocated to the Strategic Partnership and for a six month period (September 2008 – March 2009) £2,599,999 was allocated to the 12 Neighbourhood Partnerships, although in that period only 7 Partnerships allocated money to projects. These 7 tended to be Partnerships which had in previous years received Community Regeneration Funds and had existing projects operating.

## Summary of activities and achievement by strategic outcome

### **Outcome 2 – Employability -We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.**

Employability is relatively straightforward to monitor as a result of easily described outcomes and, for a number of projects, the existence of Caselink – Capital City Partnership’s supported management information system. As a result we can see the following outputs and outcomes from employability projects:

- Strategic Partnership Funded: 3,987 people worked with, 1,269 into work, 609 onto other positive destinations
- Neighbourhood Partnership Funded
  - General: 1,122 people worked with, 164 went into work and 96 went into other positive outcomes
  - Young People Focused: 1,049 young people worked with, 46 went into work and 93 went into other positive outcomes
  - Dependency related: 62 people worked with, 11 gained employment and 12 went onto other positive outcomes
  - Business support: 426 business start ups and 296 jobs safe guarded or created.
  - Childcare support: 695 families able to work or study because of childcare cover.

### **Outcome 6 – Health Inequalities -We live longer, healthier lives.**

This is a very varied outcome and a large number of projects have said that some or all of their activities are contributing towards achieving the targets in the SOA. Some are easily recognisable as health focused, even more so when the detailed indicators in the SOA are examined (improving physical activity rates for example), others may be less so until it is clear that the project delivering the service sees the activity as a means of relieving stress and improving mental wellbeing. It should also be pointed out that some of the activities may also be having an impact on other Outcomes - physical activities for example may improve health, but may also provide diversionary activities that reduce offending, therefore contributing to Outcome 8.

#### *Improving child health*

- 114 young people benefited from health related issues as part of youth group programmes supported by FSF.
- 8 young people worked with an FSF funded project as a result of concerns about their mental health.
- 1,457 young people worked with FSF projects on topics relating to sexual health and drug and alcohol awareness.

- 1,118 young people worked with through school or pre-school activities delivered by FSF funded projects.
- 433 young people discussed health issues as part of street work programmes delivered by FSF supported projects.

These activities ranged from running C-Card outlets through to 1:1 support and differed depending on the age of the children and young people which the project had worked with.

*Reduced dependence on smoking, drugs and alcohol*

- 1,290 people benefited from smoking, drug and alcohol related services provided by FSF supported projects

*Increased active participation in physical activity*

- 137 people took part in walking groups organised by FSF supported projects
- 351 people participated in exercise classes delivered by FSF supported organisations
- 328 people took part in football or team sports organised by FSF projects
- 569 people participated in other physical activities

*Improved mental health*

- 4,089 people benefited from FSF activities that related to mental health and wellbeing

*Improved health and wellbeing of people with disabilities*

- 252 people have taken part in activities organised by FSF funded projects that were aimed specifically at people with disabilities.

*Improved health and wellbeing of older people*

- 1,454 older people took part in activities aimed at their age group and delivered by FSF supported projects

*Improved support to carers*

- In total 356 carers were supported by FSF funded projects

Not an indicator in the SOA but arguably contributing to improving health is work which attempts to improve diets and 13 FSF funded projects said that they were carrying out work that contributes to this.

- 7,070 people benefited from diet related interventions supported by FSF funded projects – this is a high number due to café users being counted.

Seven projects supported by the FSF delivered benefit advice/ income maximisation type services and it can be seen that £3,033,658 of additional income in unclaimed benefits was achieved and 8,593 received advice on benefits and debt. This includes the money advice service in GPs surgeries supported by Capital City Partnership's FSF allocation.

### **Outcome 8 – Early Intervention - We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.**

*Children in need of protection receive the help they need straight away*

- 105 families supported by projects receiving FSF where a child protection issue may arise.

*Looked after children are cared for and supported*

- 56 children at risk of being taken into care or already in care worked with FSF supported projects in 2008/09 - 21 had a positive outcome in so far as they were no longer deemed at risk or social work involvement was no longer necessary.
- FSF funded projects said they worked with 32 children to improve their attendance at school or family centres.
- 228 children received some form of support, such as befriending, from FSF supported projects.

*There is a reduction in the number of children and young people who offend*

- 2,564 young people attended youth work sessions supported and delivered by FSF monies.
- 120 young people were referred to FSF supported youth projects and may have been more likely to offend.

In addition to activities that relate to these three Edinburgh outcomes 10 projects also worked with young people around other issues that may have had a link to improving the life chances of young people. For instance the FSF supported 42 breakfast club places and 195 people were able to engage and succeed in school.

## Data Collection and reporting issues

The monitoring returns submitted by the projects which provided the information presented in this report reflect the work undertaken over a year where projects altered their focus from the Regeneration Outcome Agreement, which tended to work towards a wide range of outcomes, to a focus on the SOA which has a tightly defined set of outcomes for the FSF to support. Those projects submitting monitoring reports (SMARS) have made a good attempt at fitting their work within the new SOA. It could still develop further and hopefully over the next year they will be able to improve on the manner in which activities and outputs relate to these three SOA focused outcomes.

On the whole projects report the number of participants who have taken part in individual activities. This is useful in so far as it allows the various activities of projects to be looked at separately, allowing a project that contributes to more than one of the outcomes to record relevant activities under the relevant headings. Whilst this approach is useful, it does have one significant drawback as it doesn't provide a figure for the **overall** number of people benefiting from the project over the course of the year - it is likely that people could attend more than one group activity delivered by the project, have had 1:1 counselling and attended smoking cessation, etc.

A limitation of the data is the fact that projects tend to record activities and outputs rather than outcomes. This isn't the case for all projects and for some outcomes reported. However it is something that should be looked at over the remainder of the year to try to ensure that FSF monies are more closely linked to outcomes. It is likely that this will never be the case for all activities but improvements should still be encouraged.

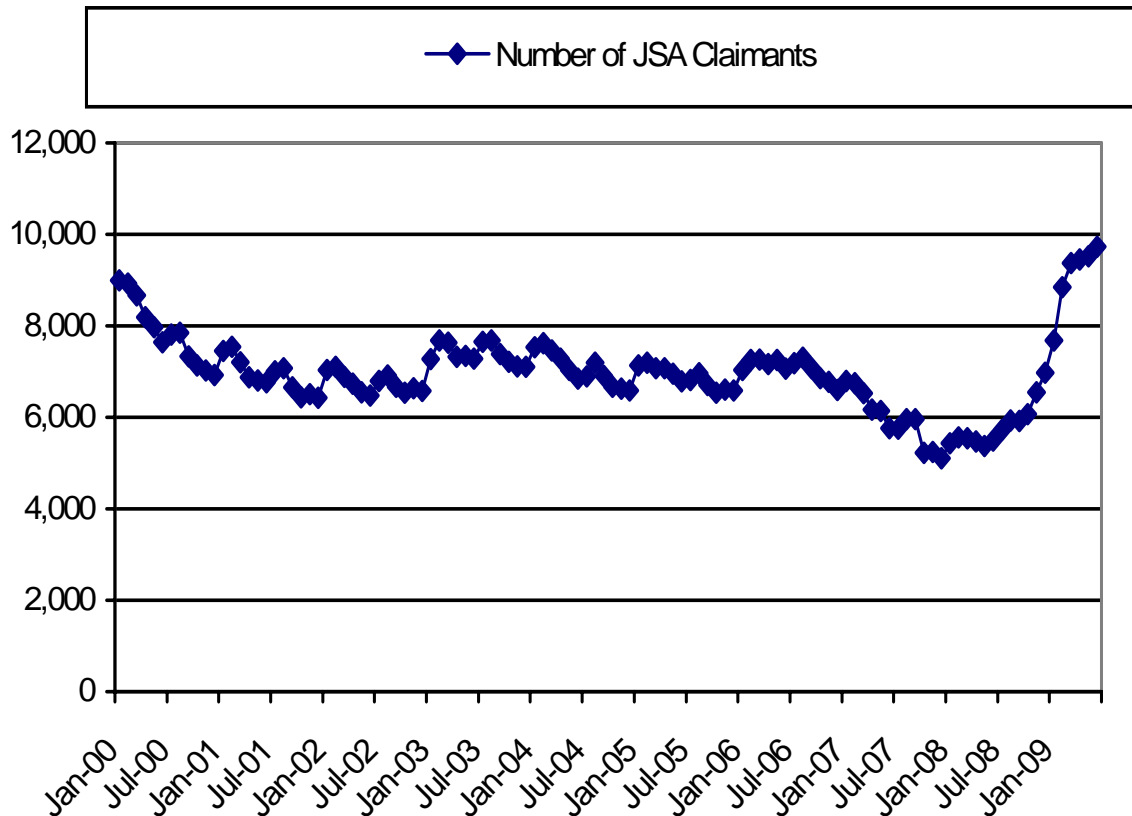
It can also be seen that project allocations have not been split to reflect the amount used to support particular outcomes. This isn't surprising as it is not something that projects have been asked to do to date. It would be useful if projects attempted to do this in the future, even if it were only indicative profiling. As it stands totalling allocations by outcome is not particularly meaningful as these totals represent all of the projects' FSF allocation, even if only 15%, say, of its actual work relates to that outcome.

Looking at the activities of the FSF funded projects Outcome by Outcome should reduce the chances of double counting. Double counting will exist as the FSF should be seen as a programme with different projects supporting the same person, allowing them to move forward and progress as they, for example, sort out health issues, childcare concerns, improve their skills and get into work. It is impossible with any certainty to highlight one overall figure for the number of people assisted by FSF projects, and we can only come close to this by breaking the programme up into constituent parts and giving a total for these. Even here there may well be double counting but we would hope this is limited.

## National Outcome 2: We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people – Labour market Context

This Outcome has three indicator data sets in the Single Outcome Agreement (see Appendix 4). The delivery focus for this outcome is through the Joined up for Jobs partnership, which also delivers the City Strategy programme supported by the Department for Work and Pensions. As well as these two key agents of delivery, local Neighbourhood Partnerships also support projects that have worked towards this outcome. The key similarity about all of these is that they aim to reduce unemployment and worklessness, focusing on getting people into work, training and education and reducing benefit dependency in the city.

**Figure 1 Claimant Count Change Over Time (March data)**



As can be seen in Figure 1, despite seasonal fluctuations the JSA claimant count in the city had been falling since 2000. It almost fell below 5,000 claimants in December 2007 but since then there has been a sharp increase in the number of claimants.

The month to month change in claimant count at the end of 2008 was stark, with the rate of increase in Jobseekers Allowance claimants very worrying.

Since the start of 2009 the claimant count data has started to stabilise, albeit at a very high level. It will be interesting to see if this is actually the claimant count 'bottoming out' or seasonal blips. Capital City Partnership will continue to monitor this over the coming months.

Table 3 below presents the claimant count for specific wards and the city as a whole. It is based on multi member wards. It can be seen that whilst the % of the population in employment in the city as a whole is 78% there is a significant variation from one ward to the next.

**Table 3 Ward Based Employment Data (Quarter 2 2009)**

<b>Multi Member Ward</b>	<b>In employment (%)</b>	<b>Economically Inactive (%)</b>	<b>JSA Claimants</b>
Inverleith	79.6	17.8	324
Almond	79.4	17.6	361
Drumbrae/ Gyle	79.4	17.6	314
<b>Edinburgh</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>9,422</b>
Corstorphine/ Murrayfield	77.7	19.3	345
Fountainbridge/ Craiglockhart	77.4	18.4	403
Colinton/ Fairmilehead	76.7	20.2	285
Leith	76.1	19.7	803
Leith Walk	75.9	19.9	695
Pentland	71.1	25.4	351
Liberton/ Gilmerton	70.1	25.6	692
Portobello/ Craigmillar	70.0	25.7	790
Meadows/ Morningside	69.8	26.7	280
Craigtinny/ Duddingston	69.8	25.5	906
City Centre	68.8	26.1	487
Sighthill/ Gorgie	67.9	26.6	897
Forth	66.6	28.0	1136
Southside/ Newington	59.2	36.6	373

It should be pointed out that the definition for in employment excludes students and therefore areas that have high student populations are recorded as having lower employment rates. What can be seen in this table is that there is a significant variation around the city, both in terms of the levels of economic inactivity and also in the JSA claimant count – Forth has 3 times as many JSA claimants as neighbouring Inverleith. However as the Multi Member wards represent *relatively* large areas within their boundaries there may be differences, and to look at these more specific areas it is necessary to look at smaller geographies, such as the old wards.

Table 4 below looks at the situation in the old wards that were recognised in the past as being areas of need, for instance these wards tended to be the focus areas for the Social Inclusion Programme, the Regeneration Outcome Agreement and, through the Edinburgh Index, are the primary geographic beneficiaries of the Fairer Scotland Fund.

It can be seen in Table 4 that 3,852 JSA claimants - approximately a third of the city's total and that in some parts of the city the economic inactivity level is near 40% (Muirhouse / Drylaw and Craigmillar) which is in marked contrast with the position in other areas of the city.

**Table 4 Ward Based Employment Data (Quarter 2 2009)**

<b>Multi Member Ward</b>	<b>Focus Ward</b>	<b>In employment (%)</b>	<b>Economically Inactive (%)</b>	<b>JSA Claimants</b>
Pentland	Sighthill	58.8	35.8	218
Forth	Muirhouse/ Drylaw	54.8	37.0	392
	Pilton	67.0	27.7	342
	Granton	65.7	29.1	308
Sighthill/ Gorgie	Parkhead	65.7	28.3	328
	Murrayburn	66.1	27.3	378
Leith Walk	Harbour	73.2	21.7	306
Leith	Newhaven	73.0	22.7	329
Craigtinny/ Duddingston	Restalrig	65.1	30.1	311
Liberton/ Gilmerton	Kaimes	65.8	29.1	194
	Moredun	64.8	29.6	268
Portobello/ Craigmillar	Craigmillar	52.2	40.6	346
	Duddingston	76.6	20.1	132

Whilst the SOA has a responsibility for the whole city, it would be fair to say that outcomes relating to National Outcome 2 would by necessity focus on these particular areas.

Moving now to look at what the Fairer Scotland Fund supported in 2008/09 and what has been achieved through these allocations.

## **Outcome 2 - What Fairer Scotland Fund is Supporting**

### Strategic Partnership

The Capital City Partnership (CCP) is the Strategic Partnership with responsibility for improving employability, through the Joined up for Jobs Strategy. The FSF allocation for employability in 2008/9 was £1.15m. The decision of the city's Community Planning Partnership was to allocate up to £650,000 to match fund projects being established under the city's European Programme with the remainder allocated to continue the Working for Families service. In addition CCP applied a large proportion of its own funding to support employability services across the city by way of support given to the area intermediaries and to a number of discrete more targeted employability projects. It should be pointed out that in addition to this, the Neighbourhood Partnerships themselves have allocated FSF monies to projects where some or all of their activities can be seen as contributing to Outcome 2.

Table 5 highlights the FSF allocated from the Strategic Partnership to organisations working to achieve Outcome 2. It can be seen that 3 of the projects are area focused projects working with those out of work in the areas with poor employment. The Outcomes from these projects will be looked at in more detail below.

**Table 5 National Outcome 2 Strategic Partnership FSF Allocations**

Community Planning FSF allocation	£1.15m
CCP contract funding (inc CSP grant)	£1.655m
<b>Totals</b>	<b>£2.805m</b>

In terms of outcomes many of the European Programme activities only got off the ground during the course of the year and outcomes in respect of these activities are not available at this point.

In 2008/9 as part of the National Cities Strategy Pathfinders Programme, CCP also had access to City Strategy Pathfinder grant from the Department for Work and Pensions. Outcomes from this programme directly support the city's Jobs Strategy and are included in summary form below.

Table 6 below highlights the outcomes from the Strategic Partnership funded projects. It is worth pointing out that this data is likely to be the most reliable of all the outcomes and outputs that will be discussed in this report for 4 reasons. Firstly individuals *tend* to work with only one employability project at a time, reducing the chance of double-counting when looking at the programme as a whole. Secondly outcomes tend to be clear and distinct – a client gets into work, starts a training course or attends college. Thirdly outcomes are more uniform for this group of projects than for others that will be looked at– essentially all employing the same measures of success and progress. And fourthly a city wide monitoring system, Caselink, has been introduced and is being rolled out that will ensure all of these positive factors are supported, strengthened and developed.

**Table 6 National Outcome 2 Summary of Outputs and Outcomes from Strategic Partnership FSF Allocation**

	Number Worked With (by programme if necessary)	Outcomes	
		Employment	Other Positive Outcomes (Education/ Training <sup>3</sup> /Voluntary Work
West Edinburgh Action	610	237	50
Craigmillar Employment Access	300	197	0
North Edinburgh Employment Access	606	225	30
Passport	521	61	177
Spectrum		35	58
SNAP & Kickstart	106	47 left school to positive destinations (not included in totals below as can't reflect outcome headings)	
Post School Transition Work	26	2	2
European Programme	Not yet known		
Working for Families	567	222	84
CS Pathfinder Grant	1,251	290	208
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>609</b>

It can be seen that over the course of 2008/09 the projects and programmes that were supported by the Strategic Partnership FSF allocations worked with 3,987 clients. Encouraging is the fact that 1,269 clients went on to get jobs and a further 609 went on to other positive destinations.

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<sup>3</sup> Includes apprenticeships

These projects are ones that focus directly on employability, reduction in benefit dependency and improving job readiness. Some of the clients of these projects are closer to the labour market than others and in the past, as the number of people that were out of work fell, the focus both for the projects and for the funders fell upon those that were further from the labour market.

### **Neighbourhood Partnership**

In addition to the support through CCP, a number of the Neighbourhood Partnerships have supported employability directly in their own neighbourhoods, often through funding existing projects to deliver services. This is often supporting the Working for Families Programme and the European Programme.

**Table 7 National Outcome 2 – Outcomes from the Neighbourhood Partnerships**

	Projects reporting to this	Number Worked With (by Programme)	Outcomes	
			Employment	Other Positive Outcomes
Young People	9	1,049	46	93
Addictions	2	62	11	12
Other (Employment and Training)	18	1,122	164	96
			Business Start Ups	Jobs Created/ Safeguarded
Business Development	2		426	296
			Families able to work/study because of childcare cover	
Childcare Provision	3	695		

There are a couple of points to raise about the data presented in Table 7. Firstly whilst some projects only work towards the one outcome, some report that they work in 2 or 3 of the outcome areas. This is perfectly normal as they may work with a client (young people for example) and provide a range of services to that client group. In these cases, with the present data available, it is impossible to disaggregate an overall FSF project allocation into particular Outcomes - e.g. how much of the allocation awarded to project X was spent on delivering employability outcomes. Reporting on this disaggregation needs to be improved in future to allow better assessment of returns on investment.

The second point concerns the outputs and outcomes presented. The focus in these tables tends to be on people that projects have worked with and this neglects work on developing partnerships, infrastructure support, designing new websites, etc. These are all valid outcomes and will contribute to achieving the headline outcomes, which have a clear line of sight to the indicators in the Single Outcome Agreement. Readers should be aware that other work therefore also goes on behind the scenes so to speak.

Perhaps of more concern is the fact that, as the data presented focuses on service users, there is a strong possibility that some individuals may use more than one service or even more than one part of the same service. **As a result the aggregation of the data should be looked at with caution as there is a risk that total numbers will double count people.** Despite these concerns the aggregation has been done and is presented in this report as it is hoped that continued work will result in the risk of double counting being reduced and the aggregate figures in the future can be presented with less caveats.

## National Outcome 6: Health Inequalities -We live longer, healthier lives - Context

A female born in Edinburgh in 1999/2000 can expect to live till she is 79 (for Scotland as a whole it is 78.4) whilst a male can expect to live until they are 73.8 (for Scotland as a whole it is 73)<sup>4</sup>. As with other data sets the picture for Edinburgh as a whole fails to illustrate the differences between neighbourhoods. For instance according to the 2004 Community Health and Well Being Profile for North West Edinburgh male life expectancy in the New Town is 79.5 years (81.5 for females) whilst male life expectancy in Muirhouse/ Drylaw is 66.7 years (for females it is 77.6). These differences aren't confined to North West Edinburgh and according to the 2006 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Edinburgh has 66 Data Zones that are recorded as being amongst the 15% most health deprived in Scotland. To put this in context there are 6,506 data zones in the country and the top 15% comes to 976.

The 'big three' causes of death in Scotland are Coronary Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke. In 2007 in Edinburgh 2,202 individuals died from one of these three illnesses. In the past reducing the incidences of cancer, heart disease and stroke have been targets of national and local policy. Money allocated through the SIPs and the Community Regeneration Fund tended to look to change these broad headline indicators. However to change negative outcomes to more positive outcomes for these three illnesses (and others that focus on health) is problematic in the short term. As a result the focus now is more on lifestyle choices: improving diet, reducing alcohol consumption, encouraging exercise, etc. It is anticipated that positive changes to these will, in the longer term, have an impact on the incidences of heart disease, cancer and stroke. As a result more lifestyle focused indicators are the types of data that will be monitored in the SOA.

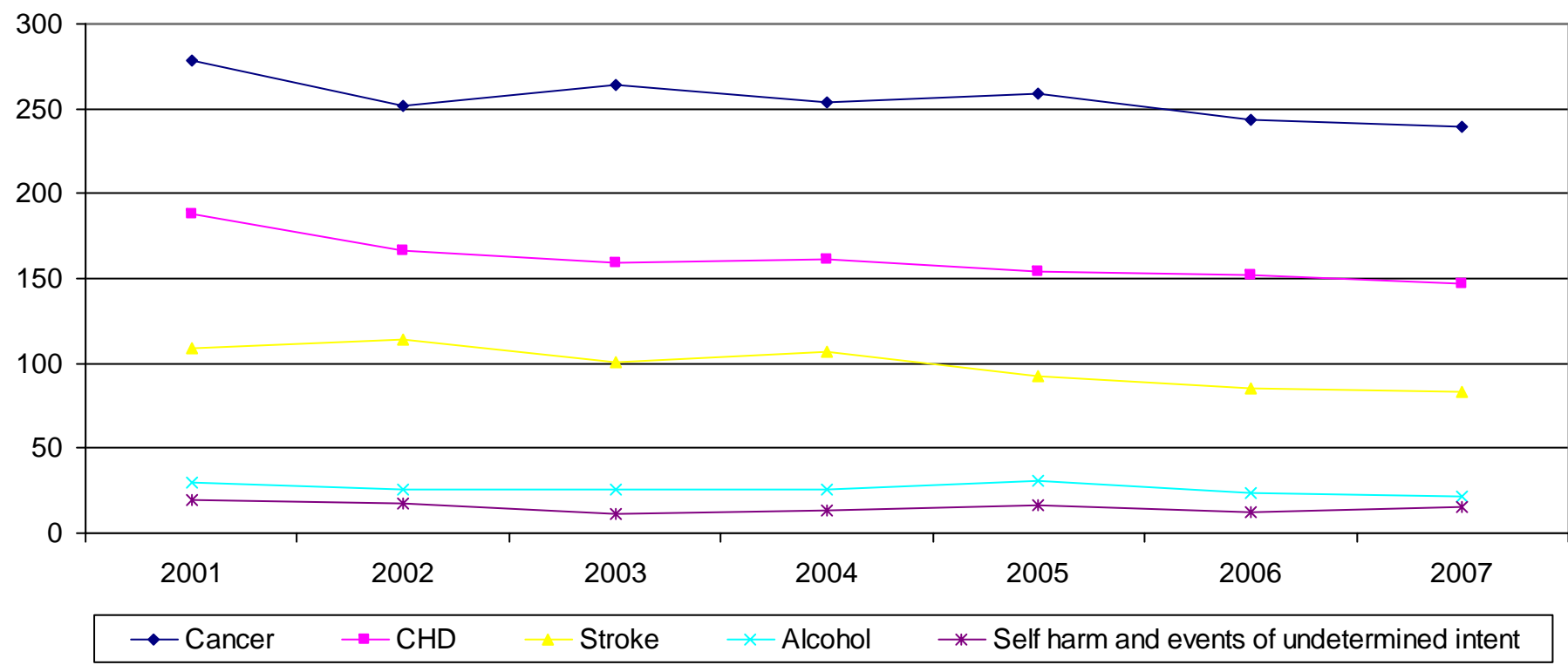
The figure below highlights the number of people who have died in Edinburgh as a whole by cause of death – cancer, heart disease, stroke, alcohol misuse, drug misuse and self harm. To provide a degree of comparability the number of deaths from the General Registry Office has been divided by the population to arrive at a rate per 100,000. Whilst collating this information CCP collected the data for each individual Neighbourhood Partnership and this will form part of the focus report that is submitted to each individual Partnership. For the purpose of this report suffice it to say that the statistics for a number of individual Partnership areas are higher than the Edinburgh average and for others it is lower.

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<sup>4</sup> Clark, D., McKeon, A., Sutton, M. and Wood, R. (2004) "Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland", HLE Measurement in Scotland Steering Group.

It can be seen that in Edinburgh as a whole the rate of deaths due to cancer is the lowest seen since the start of the decade. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is the next big killer in Scotland and it can be seen that the rate per 100,000 of deaths from CHD in the city as a whole has fallen each year since 2001, as has deaths from stroke. In terms of deaths related to alcohol misuse it can be seen that for Edinburgh as a whole there has been a general fall and this is the same for deaths due to self harm and events of undetermined intent.

**Figure 2 Deaths in Edinburgh by Cause (per 100,000)**



Source: GRO (S) April 2009

## **Outcome 6 - What Fairer Scotland Fund is Supporting**

### **Strategic Partnership**

The Health Inequalities Standing Group (HISG) is the strategic partnership with responsibility for allocating citywide FSF to address Health Inequalities. The HISG was allocated FSF monies in August 2008 by the Edinburgh Partnership and has followed Scottish Government guidance in undertaking a commissioning approach to new work. In doing so it has brought together the allocations for 2008-09 and 2009-10 into one budget.

**Table 8 National Outcome 6 (Improving Health) Strategic Partnership FSF Allocations**

<b>CCP</b>	2008-09	2009-10
NHS Money Advice	£25,000	
Refugee Signposting	£19,750	
	<b>£44,750</b>	
<b>Strategic Partnership HISG<sup>5</sup> (08/09 &amp; 09/10)</b>		
Food and Health Training Hub - ECFI		£69,730
Food and health - Breakfast Clubs		£50,000
Physical activity in South Edinburgh – Edinburgh & Lothians Greenspace Trust		£45,570
Physical activity - Cycling in North Edinburgh and Greater Leith		£67,500
Physical activity - Play @ Home		£37,500
Healthy environment - Bridgend Community Allotment Project		£96,124
Community healthy weight – Pilton Community Health Project		£74,544
Social Capital - Community Health Initiatives in areas of deprivation		£130,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>£539,238</b>

<sup>5</sup> Health Inequalities Standing Group - Strategic Partnership for Health Inequalities

Table 8 above highlights the 2008-09 and 2009-10 monies on which decisions have been taken by the HISG, and the 2008-09 monies allocated by the Capital City Partnership towards health inequalities. The HISG has used FSF to support work in five areas:

- improving healthy food intake
- physical activity
- social capital
- healthy environments
- reducing obesity.

The commissioning process took several months to be completed so it was not possible for projects funded by the HISG to commence prior to April 2009, as a result the HISG funded projects have no outputs or outcomes to report for 2008/09.

The 2008/09 money allocated by CCP was a continuation of previous support, so it has been able to support project work and the outputs and outcomes of this work are presented in Table 9 below.

**Table 9 National Outcome 6 (Improving Health) Summary of Outputs and Outcomes: Strategic Partnerships**

	Number Worked With (by programme if necessary)	Outcomes	
		Value of Valid New Benefit Claims	Debt Consolidation
NHS Money Advice	931	£259,594	£153,705

**Neighbourhood Partnership support**

The Neighbourhood Partnerships have funded a number of projects who have a focus on improving health. As with those projects recorded as contributing to achieving Outcome 2 in some instances health is the primary focus of the project, but far more of the projects carry out health focused work as part of other work, which may be what the project is recognised for.

Whilst outcomes for employment projects are relatively easy to define – the clients get into work, education, volunteering etc - short-term and intermediate outcomes for health are less easy to measure. As a result NHS Health Scotland has prepared “logic models” on key health themes in order to show the contribution that partners can make to higher level outcomes. These are helping agencies and funded projects to identify the

inputs, actions, outputs and short-term outcomes that make a difference to health. These should help with monitoring the health outcomes from the 2009/10 FSF monies.

In the SOA, Outcome 6 has 8 Edinburgh outcomes within it, each of which has one or more local indicators. The following discussion reflects on what these projects have said that they have done by looking at each of these Outcomes in turn.

One should remember that this report is for a transition year and as a result projects have been familiarising themselves with the outcomes that they work towards. One impact of this might be that projects may have not been as precise as they could have been – i.e. didn't realise that particular activities will have an impact on particular outcomes simply because in the last year they have not been familiar with all of the SOA outcomes. It is anticipated that this will develop as familiarity with the SOA increases, and also as projects see how the work they carry out feeds into reports.

**Table 10 National Outcome 6 – Outcomes from the Neighbourhood Partnerships**

Edinburgh Outcome	Relevant Activities	Number Worked With/ Participants
Improving child health (NO06-LO20)	Health within Youth Group Programmes	114
	Mental Health	8
	Sexual health, drugs and alcohol	1,457
	School and pre school activities	1,118
	Street work	433
Reduced dependence on smoking, alcohol and drugs (NO06-LO21)		1,290
Increased active participation in physical activity (NO06-LO22)	Walking groups	137
	Exercise classes	351
	Football or team sports	328
	Other physical activities	569

Improved mental health (NO06-LO23)		4,089
Improved health and well being of people with disabilities (NO06-LO24) <sup>6</sup>		252
Improved health and well being of older people (NO06-LO25)		1,454
Improved support to carers (NO06-LO27)		356

Other Relevant Activities	Number Worked With/ Participants
Healthy Eating	7,070
Money Advice	7,662 (£2,774,064 additional income)

It is clear from this summary table that projects delivering services that are seen to contribute towards the SOA health outcome are many, with a varied client group and a wide range of activities. It is very difficult to summarise what the activities have been across the whole programme and it is even more difficult to see outcomes across the board. For example it is difficult to argue against the proposition that gentle exercise classes for older people are likely to have an impact on their physical health, are likely to provide an activity that reduces social isolation and in the longer term could reduce their need for care interventions. Finding direct evidence that this is happening is, however, difficult. Some groups are able to highlight how interventions have changed behaviour and this is positive in measuring progress towards outcomes. However even if all projects were to carry out such evaluations it would still not be possible to summarise the result across the programme, as different approaches will suit different client groups. There also remains a persistent problem with double counting as people can access a range of the activities offered by projects over the year and find that they have attended 4 classes, joined 3 groups and be classed as an output for 7 different projects.

To better understand what is happening in terms of FSF there is a need for projects to look at how they measure the impact of their activities, and if possible try and coordinate approaches at least amongst projects that work with the same client groups. If this is achieved the next step would be to try and look at how client records can be shared so that we are able to see how an individual benefited from the different parts of the FSF programme - essentially trying to replicate a Caselink approach for health focused FSF projects.

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<sup>6</sup> Not enough details available to determine whether or not those using particular services could be recorded as 'people with disabilities' (NO06-LO24) or 'vulnerable adults' (NO06 –LO26). All recorded under people with disabilities

**National Outcome 8: Early Intervention - We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.-Context**

National Outcome 8 is being delivered in Edinburgh through an Early Intervention strategy. The data in the SOA that is used to monitor this outcome is very specifically focused on child protection, looked after children and young people offending (see Appendix 4 below). This data is not readily available at Neighbourhood Partnership level, and even if it were to be available, it may not be particularly useful as it may be skewed by the fact that particular localities have higher proportions of residential homes than others, and the residents may not be from the same neighbourhood – in some cases they may even be from elsewhere in Scotland.

**Table 11 Children in Care**

	Edinburgh		Scotland	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gender of children looked after	731	563	8,252	6,634
	Number	%	Number	%
Children under 5	313	24	2,911	20
Children 16 or over	117	9	1,863	13
Children known to be from minority ethnic groups	32	2	354	2
Children known to have a disability	78	6	1,493	10

	Edinburgh	Scotland
Number of Care leavers	104	1,486
Percentage with a pathway plan	20	55
Percentage point change since 2006-07	-10	6

Source: Scottish Government *Children Looked After Statistics 2007-08* November 2008.

Table 11 is from the Scottish Government web publication *Children Looked After Statistics 2007-08* which was published in November 2008. It can be seen in the Table that overall in Edinburgh there were 1,294 children looked after. Not reflected in the table but mentioned in the report is that of these, 453 were recorded as being looked after at home with their parents.

**Table 12 Referrals to SCRA and ground for that referral**

Ground for Referral	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
a) Beyond the control of a relevant person	550	652	526
b) Is falling into bad associations or is exposed to moral danger	211	375	328
c) Is likely (i) to suffer unnecessarily; or (ii) be impaired seriously in his health or development, due to a lack of parental care	2,618	3,191	2,367
d) Is a child in respect of whom any of the offences mentioned in Schedule 1 to the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (offences against children to which special provisions apply) has been committed	449	403	372
e) Is, or is likely to become, a member of the same household as a child in respect of whom any of the offences mentioned in paragraph (d) above has been committed	81	53	71
f) Is, or is likely to become, a member of the same household as a person who has committed any of the offences referred in paragraph (d) above	68	38	35
g) Is, or is likely to become, a member of the same household as a person in respect of whom an offence under sections 1 to 3 of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 (incest and intercourse with a child by a step-parent or person in position of trust) has been committed by a member of that household	<5	0	0
h) Has failed to attend school regularly without reasonable excuse	198	168	156
i) Has committed an offence	921	792	732
j) Has misused alcohol or any drug, whether or not a controlled drug within the meaning of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971	130	147	87
k) Has misused a volatile substance by deliberately inhaling its vapour, other than for medicinal purposes	<5	<5	<5
l) Is being provided with accommodation by a Local Authority under s25, or is the subject of a parental responsibilities order obtained under section 86, of this Act and, in either case, his behaviour is such that special measures are necessary for his adequate supervision in his interest or the interest of others	6	12	11

Source SCRA online statistical service – table 3a [http://www.scra.gov.uk/publications/online\\_statistical\\_service.cfm](http://www.scra.gov.uk/publications/online_statistical_service.cfm)

Table 12 (above) looks at referrals to the Children's Reporter and it highlights the grounds for referral over the last three years. The grounds for referral are a series of conditions that may exist in relation to a child as detailed in section 52 (2) of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995. One of these conditions must be shown to be present before the child is considered in need of compulsory measures of supervision. It can be seen that child protection reasons are the most frequently cited grounds for referral and after that it is that the child/ young person has committed an offence. It can be seen that in 2007/08 3,827 children were referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter. Of these 3,507 referrals were from the police, 320 from Social Work, 152 from Education and 29 from Health – it should be noted that more than one agency can have referred the same child.

Encouraging is that the number of children referred to the SCRA where the grounds for referral is that they have committed an offence has fallen in each of the three years for which data is available.

## **Outcome 8 - What the Fairer Scotland Fund is supporting**

As in the previous section the following tables attempt to summarise what FSF money has been spent on, the projects working towards this Outcome and also what has been achieved in terms of outputs and outcomes. As with improving health the outcomes tend to be less directly linked to the activities undertaken by the FSF supported projects than was the case for projects working towards employability.

The list below highlights the indicators that have been agreed by the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership. However, these should be viewed in the wider context of the strategic objectives (and relevant indicators) in the Integrated Children and Young People's Plan as – to be effective - early intervention activity will form an integral part of all areas of work

- % of school leavers who go on to further and higher education, employment and training
- Number of hours per year of pre-school education provided to pre-school children who accept a place
- Increase % pupils at P7 achieving level D in reading
- Increase % pupils at P7 achieving level D in writing
- Increase % pupils at P7 achieving level D in mathematics
- Increase % of pupils achieving 5+ awards at SCQF at Level 3 or above
- All children on the Child Protection Register have a named key worker
- Increase % of child protection case conferences held within 28 days of the interagency referral discussion
- Increase average time primary school pupils participate in sport or PE
- Increase average time secondary school pupils participate in sport or PE
- Reduce the number of children referred to SCRA on offence grounds
- Increase % of local authority pre-school indicators judged to be excellent or very good in HMIE/Care Commission inspection

### **Strategic Partnership support**

The Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership is developing an Early Intervention Framework which will focus on 4 key areas:

- Supporting Parents and Carers
- Engaging with learning

- Enabling positive Lifestyle Choice
- Promoting resilience and emotional wellbeing

A sum of £1,923,000 (£508,365.5 for 2008/9, £708,356.5 for 2009/10 and £708,356.5 for 2010/11) has been set aside from FSF monies to support this approach.

The fund is being allocated to develop culture, system and practice change which will deliver successful and consistent early intervention activities: to increase and strengthen partnership capacity in respect of Getting It Right For Every Child: to provide a Consolidation Fund to support and extend existing good practice and an Innovation Fund to encourage the development of new and/or creative early intervention responses.

**Table 13 National Outcome 8 (Early Intervention) Strategic Partnership FSF Allocations (over 2 years)**

	CYPSP Early Intervention	CCP
CLICK		£36,515
Getting It Right For Every Child	£400,000	
Early Intervention Manager and culture change programme	£350,000	
Consolidation Fund	£830, 000	
Innovation Fund	£350,000	

An Early Intervention Strategic Manager has been appointed on a secondment basis until March 2011 to ensure coordination across key areas of work and partnership funding and to support the achievement of the above.

**Table 14 National Outcome 8 (Early Intervention) Strategic Partnership Outputs and Outcomes:**

	Number Worked With (by programme if necessary)	Outcomes
CLICK	20 parents engaged	
CYPSP	Details of specific outputs per activity to be developed as part of Early Intervention Framework Action Plan process	

## Neighbourhood Partnership support

It was seen in the SMAR returns that a significant number of projects funded from the Neighbourhood Partnerships delivered services that they saw as contributing to this outcome. Whilst some, such as diversionary work through youth groups, may be seen as traditionally fitting within this definition others, such as childcare providers, may be less obvious. However North Edinburgh Childcare, for example, cites the additional needs of their client group and the fact that the schools see improvements in attainment and behaviour as evidence of their contribution towards these outcomes. Again what should be taken from this is that the FSF allocations are not for projects that solely concentrate on this Outcome, rather it is for projects that have said that their work contributes to Outcome 8, as well as others.

It is clear from the summary tables that projects delivering services reporting contributions towards the SOA Early Intervention outcome are many. They include youth projects which cite diversionary activities undertaken at the request of Registered Social Landlords or the police through to projects that provide a venue for young carers to do their homework. It is clear that the FSF is not simply supporting one set approach. Whilst this highlights the ability of the voluntary sector to develop services that meet the specific needs of Edinburgh's citizens, it makes it difficult to summarise what has been achieved by the programme.

As with the activities delivered by projects working towards the health outcome, early intervention activities are more difficult to relate directly to outcomes. Some projects can demonstrate that their work has resulted in children being looked after at home by parents rather than becoming care receptions or that their work has resulted in less calls to the police. For other activities however there remains only an assumption that their work does contribute to a particular outcome.

**Table 15 National Outcome 8 Neighbourhood Partnership Outcomes**

		Participation
Children in need of protection receive the help they need straight away	Families supported	105
Looked after children are cared for and supported	Children at risk of being taken into care or already in care	56 (21 positive outcomes)
	Improved school play centre attendance	32
	General support such as befriending	228

There is a reduction in the number of young people who offend.	Diversionary activities	2,564
	Referred young people	120
Others	Breakfast clubs	42
	School support	195

As with the projects that focus on health outcomes there is need for projects to look at how they measure the impact of their activities, and if possible try and coordinate approaches at least amongst projects that work with the same client groups. If this is achieved the next step would be to try and look at how client records can be shared so that we are able to see how an individual is benefiting from the different parts of the FSF programme - essentially trying to replicate a Caselink approach for health focused FSF projects.

## **Conclusions**

This report provides an overall summary of what has been achieved by the Edinburgh Fairer Scotland Fund allocations in 2008/09. It places these achievements within an overall contextual discussion which introduces each of the three main sections, and also includes the relevant Edinburgh indicators from the Single Outcome Agreement for the city which is attached as an appendix (Appendix 4 below). The context and the data presented in Appendix 4 highlights why interventions are needed.

This report is based on data provided from the Strategic Partnerships and from the SMARs completed by the projects funded by Neighbourhood Partnerships in the city. Not all organisations that received FSF support in 2008/09 have returned SMARs or reported on their activities and as a result this report reflects the activities of the 84 different projects funded by the Neighbourhood Partnerships – together these activities reflect over £5 million of Fairer Scotland Fund.

Over the course of 2008/09 funding arrangements changed from the Community Regeneration Fund to the Fairer Scotland Fund. Developing the priorities that the new fund was to support meant that for a time the projects had to operate under the existing arrangements. The practical delivery of the FSF is now well established and supports three of the outcomes listed in Edinburgh's SOA. It would be fair to say that the organisations have done well to ensure that their activities fit within these three priority areas and it can be seen in this report that the FSF allocated by the Neighbourhood and Strategic Partnerships has resulted in a significant number of people being assisted. Looking at the three focus themes:

### Getting People into Employment

- Strategic Partnership supported projects worked with 3,987 people and helped 1,269 people get into work and 609 achieved other positive outcomes.
- Neighbourhood Partnership supported projects worked with 2,233 people on employability issues and 221 found employment whilst 201 people found other positive outcomes. In addition the NPs supported childcare projects which allowed 695 families to work or study and projects that supported 426 business start ups and helped create or safeguard 296 jobs.

### We Live Longer Healthier Lives

- The strategic partnership interventions had not started to deliver significantly in 2008/09 as a lot of the funds were not allocated until the start of 2009/10.

- Neighbourhood Partnerships supported projects that worked with around 3,000 people on child health issues; approximately 1,300 on issues relating to smoking, alcohol and drugs; around 1,400 people supporting active participation in physical activities; approximately 4,000 people were supported to improve mental well being; around 250 people were provided with specific support as a result of disability issues; 1,500 older people were assisted by FSF projects to improve their health and well being and around 350 carers were provided with support. More than 7,500 people received money advice support with nearly £3m in additional income generated.

We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk

- The Strategic Partnership interventions had not started to deliver significantly in 2008/09 as a lot of the funds were not allocated until the start of 2009/10.
- Neighbourhood Partnerships allocated Fairer Scotland Fund monies to projects that worked with around 2,600 young people as a result of the provision of diversionary activities and focused interventions; whilst around 400 young people who were either at risk of being looked after or were actually being looked after, worked with FSF supported projects and a further 240 children were supported in school settings.

What these totals indicate is the degree to which FSF supported projects work with the local communities and support individuals. What we are not able to say with any certainty for the whole programme is what the impact of these interventions has been overall. For some parts of the programme, such as employability, outcome measuring is better developed within both the service delivery and the funding contracts and as a result these outcomes can be reported. For others outcomes are less tangible, more long term and there hasn't been the same history of outcome recording. As a result it is more difficult for instance to record the outcomes of diversionary activities for young people or drug awareness sessions for secondary school children.

It can be seen in the report that the activities have, on the whole, reflected the Edinburgh indicators in the SOA. This is based on what projects reported to CCP generally and one would expect that when the projects themselves see how their work fits into the city's reporting framework, future versions of this report are likely to become more precise as projects are better able to relate their work to the overall summary headings.

This report provides an overall summary of what has been achieved by FSF in Edinburgh in 2008/09 and how this supports the achievements of the outcomes listed in the Edinburgh SOA. In achieving this much of the specific project by project detail has been removed from the report and placed into specific Neighbourhood Partnership reports. These are currently (August 2009) being completed.

## **Recommendations**

Although the fact is that projects and organisations have quickly adapted to the new priorities identified in the SOA there is still work to be done that could help deliver improvements to the reporting overall, and outcome reporting in particular. It would be useful for future reporting if the following recommendations are considered:

1. **Disaggregation of spend** - Currently allocations are given to an organisation to deliver outputs and outcomes and this overall allocation is not split to reflect the type of activities being delivered. It would be useful if, in future, projects could indicate how much of FSF allocations helped support the work that relates to the three SOA outcomes. This may only be indicative but even an indicative allocation would be useful for helping to get an overview of the FSF spend in the city.
2. **Thematic and outcome focussed reporting** - The capacity to deliver outcomes reporting is varied and, whilst it is accepted that for some activities (employment interventions for example) it is easier to record a definite outcome than for others, for many of the activities improvements could still be made. Looking at the programme as a whole it can be seen that across the city there are a range of projects, located in different geographies that are delivering similar activities that are contributing to Edinburgh Outcomes. Some of these have developed outcome monitoring approaches - often grounded on qualitative techniques - which could be applied for similar projects across the city. The recommendation therefore is that projects are managed and reported on in terms of the groups with whom they work, rather than the geographies within which they work – this is a similar approach to the employability projects. Not only will this allow best reporting practice to be shared, it will also provide a city wide overview.
3. **Double counting** - One difficulty with the data quoted in this report is that there is likely to be double counting – less likely when particular interventions are being looked at, more likely when overall summaries are being looked at. Employability projects have benefited from the development of Caselink where service users are given unique user IDs. As a result the chances of double - counting are minimised, but more importantly, it can also be seen how individuals benefit from a range of different interventions, which provide specific support that on its own may not produce an outcome, but in combination with other specialist support provide a strong programme of support and development. In the first instance it would be useful if NP supported projects that provide an employment input (such as youth projects) consider becoming part of the Caselink system. Secondly it would be useful to see the Caselink approach being applied in an altered format for other work themes – for instance users of health support.

**Appendix 1 Allocated FSF to Projects 2008/09 where the activities, outputs and outcomes have been included in this report**

*(CEC data on allocation in italics)*

Neighbourhood Partnership	Project/ Activity	Allocation	SMAR received
Strategic	Jet Programme	£161,506	Summary
Strategic	West Edinburgh Action	£252,350	Summary
Strategic	Craigmillar Employment Access	£235,000	Summary
Strategic	North Edinburgh Employment Access	£248,000	Summary
Strategic	Passport	£195,000	Summary
Strategic	Spectrum	£29,250	Summary
Strategic	SNAP & Kickstart	£44,682	Summary
Strategic	Post School Transition Work	£59,698	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Venchie	£89,716	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Community Arts	£28,385	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Business Incubator	£169,719	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Chronicle	£38,624	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Community Food Initiative	£5,359	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Childcare (Kidzcare)	£140,000	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Ability Network	£53,195	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Health Opportunities Team	£105,636	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Café K	£57,624	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Bingham 50+	£5,055	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Richmond Café	£8,540	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Phonelink	£68,639	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Lismore Parents Action Group	£11,892	Summary

Portobello and Craigmillar	Aberlour Outreach	£22,305	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Castle Project	£28,597	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Haywired	£101,040	Summary
Portobello and Craigmillar	Neighbourhood Alliance	£27,594	SMAR
Forth	North Edinburgh News	£69,829	SMAR
Forth	North Edinburgh Childcare	£399,023	SMAR
Forth	BCDP	£109,006	SMAR
Forth	PYC Centre	£137,377	SMAR
Forth	MYDG	£115,001	SMAR
Forth	Granton Youth Centre	£93,67	SMAR
Forth	Stepping Stones Under 3	£11,444	SMAR
Forth	Pilton Equalities Project	£32,000	SMAR
Forth	North West Carers Centre	£60,259	SMAR
Forth	Women Supporting Women	£65,380	SMAR
Forth	NEBI	£39,744	SMAR
Forth	North Edinburgh Arts	£27,219	SMAR
Forth	Muirhouse Millennium Centre	£102,885	SMAR
Forth	Granton Information Centre	£120,936	SMAR
Inverleith	Drylaw Neighbourhood Centre	£33,619	SMAR
Liberton & Gilmerton	SEAG	£40,000	SMAR
Liberton & Gilmerton	BeFriends	£15,000	SMAR
Liberton & Gilmerton	VOCAL	£30,000	SMAR
Liberton & Gilmerton	Childcare Connections	£121,406	SMAR
Liberton & Gilmerton	Children 1 <sup>st</sup>	£32,000	SMAR
Liberton & Gilmerton	Homelink	£32,000	SMAR
Liberton & Gilmerton	Liberton Handicap (Libertus)	£32,000	SMAR
Liberton & Gilmerton	Money Advice CHAI	£32,125	SMAR
Liberton & Gilmerton	Voluntary Sector Support	£35,000	SMAR
South West	Youth Agency	£48,287	SMAR

South West	Health Agency	£37,518	SMAR
South West	Smile Childcare	£211,373	SMAR
South West	The Dove Centre	£24,796	SMAR
South West	WHALE	£53,839	SMAR
South West	Broomhouse Empowerment	£6,787	SMAR
South West	Community One Stop Shop	£19,336	SMAR
South West	CHAI	£132,200	SMAR
South West	Broomhouse Centre	£6,784	SMAR
Leith	Aberlour Outreach	£37,559	SMAR
Leith	The Junction	£87,000	SMAR
Leith	Fort After School	£40,268	SMAR
Leith	Playbase Early Years	£7,249	SMAR
Leith	Older Men's Health	£8,112	SMAR
Leith	Access to Healthy Food	£61,676	SMAR
Leith	Transition	£25,484	SMAR
Leith	Port of Leith Housing Association	£17,000	SMAR
Leith	NE Older Persons Forum	£6,828	SMAR
Leith	NE Childcare	£3,620	SMAR
Leith	Women onto Work	£19,185	SMAR
Leith	Dr Bells	£45,071	SMAR
Leith	Persevere Community Health Flat	£19,450	SMAR
Leith	Newhaven & Harbour Link Up (Working Links)	£48,889	SMAR
Craightinny and Duddingston	The Junction Young People Health	£11,100	Summary
Craightinny and Duddingston	The Listening Place	£5,300	Summary
Craightinny and Duddingston	Community Cafe	£13,968	Summary
Craightinny and Duddingston	Lochend ECFI	£30,656	Summary
Craightinny and Duddingston	The Youth Bus Sports Pitch	£11,105	Summary
Craightinny and Duddingston	The Ripple Youth Bus and Youth Worker	£41,206	Summary
Craightinny and Duddingston	The Speaker Community Newspaper	£19,350	Summary

Craigentenny and Duddingston	Transition	£18,414	Summary
Craigentenny and Duddingston	Ripple detached youth work	£5,532	Summary
Craigentenny and Duddingston	Ripple Write On project	£3,828	Summary
Craigentenny and Duddingston	Lunch club transport	£8,230	Summary
Craigentenny and Duddingston	Benefit advice	£18,566	Summary

Notes on this table

- When a Neighbourhood Partnership was responsible for collecting the SMAR CCP have received a summary of the data contained within the SMAR, rather than the full version.
- When a full or summary SMAR has been received CCP has used the allocated FSF from that document. When this has not been received data from CEC Finance Department has been used to attempt to complete the picture.
- Some projects have closed since funding was allocated in 2008/09 and no SMAR is expected from them – West Edinburgh Times for example.

**Appendix 2 Allocated FSF to Projects 2008/09 where the activities, outputs and outcomes have not been included in this report**

<b>Neighbourhood Partnership</b>	<b>Project/ Activity</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
Strategic	Social Justice Change Fund	£294,000
Strategic	Working for Families	£750,000
Strategic	High Support Needs	£70,740
Strategic	Just the Job	£110,040
Strategic	Renewable Energy	£12,835.78
Portobello and Craigmillar	Adult Learning Link	£45,286
Liberton & Gilmerton	Echo Community Newspaper	£27,500
Liberton & Gilmerton	Health Opportunities Team	£9,514
Liberton & Gilmerton	SE Day Centre	£14,750
Leith	First Steps in Leith	£16,849
Leith	The Citadel	£41,120
Craightinny and Duddingston	Edinvar Community Care	£13,235
Craightinny and Duddingston	Community Voices	£33,982
Craightinny and Duddingston	Lochend Community Resource	£13,660
Craightinny and Duddingston	Harbour Project	£14,000
Craightinny and Duddingston	Teenage Health Project	£4,674
Craightinny and Duddingston	Youth options	£7,212
Craightinny and Duddingston	Action Group	£9,975
Craightinny and Duddingston	Schools curriculum support	£5,000
Craightinny and Duddingston	Financial Inclusion Service	£13,525

Either no return received or the project hasn't yet started to deliver services (the case with many of the strategic partnership projects)

**Appendix 3 Allocated FSF to Projects 2008/09 where the activities, outputs and outcomes have not been included in this report due to the project no longer being funded or it being a process project**

<b>Neighbourhood Partnership</b>	<b>Project/ Activity</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Note</b>
Forth	North Edinburgh Trust	£191,092	Process project summary return received
Portobello and Craigmillar	Partnership Support	£232,884	Process project no longer operating
Portobello and Craigmillar	Capacity Building Project	£105,888	No longer receive FSF monies
Forth	North Edinburgh Community Voices	£22,917	No longer receive FSF monies
Forth	Pilton European Fund	£2,500	No longer receive FSF monies
Forth	Activist Training	£32,861	No longer receive FSF monies
Liberton and Gilmerton	Partnership Support Team	£290,000	Process project
South West	EVOC	£4,491	No longer receive FSF monies
South West	Older Persons Forum	£6,972	No longer receive FSF monies
South West	West Edinburgh Times	£7,437	No longer receive FSF monies
South West	Rep Council	£46,478	No longer receive FSF monies
Leith	Community Voices	£18,390	No longer receive FSF monies
Leith	Bookstart	£11,250	No longer receive FSF monies
Leith	Multi-cultural family base	£13,433	No longer receive FSF monies
Leith	Summer Programme	£16,093	No longer receive FSF monies
Leith	Advice in Health Settings	£8,951	No longer receive FSF monies
Leith	Leith Festival	£11,832	No longer receive FSF monies
Leith	Harbour & Newhaven Community Newspaper	£5,916	No longer receive FSF monies

## Appendix 4 SOA Outcomes Supported by FSF and Local Outcomes Identified in the SOA

This is from a draft version of the SOA report made available to CCP in July 2009. If there are differences between this and the final version of the SOA annual report please go with the SOA.

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

Edinburgh Outcome		Local Indicator	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	Target
LO06	<i>Edinburgh's economy is strengthened, through the skills development and economic participation of its population</i>	Employment Rate	76%	80%	77%
LO07	<i>The participation of employers and developers in the support and delivery of labour market interventions is increased.</i>	% of new jobs arising from major developments that are ring-fenced for targeted recruitment to priority groups	450 (2007/08)		500
LO08	<i>More service users undergoing employability training gain sustained employment.</i>	% of service users completing employability training subsequently gaining employment	55% (2007/08)	45%	55%
		% of service users completing employability training and gaining employment who sustain this for at least 13 weeks.	75% (2007/08)	82%	60%

### National Outcome 6: We live longer, healthier lives.

Edinburgh Outcome		Performance Indicator	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	Target
LO18	<i>Reduced delayed discharge in hospital</i>	Number of people waiting in hospital to be discharged into a more appropriate care setting	141	26	48
		Number waiting in hospital for more than 6 weeks to be discharged into a more appropriate care setting	46	0	0
		Number of people waiting in hospital in short stay facilities	19	0	0
LO19	<i>Improved health care experience</i>	Hospital admissions for long term conditions per 100,000 population	1,602		1,653
LO20	<i>Improving child health</i>	% of children recorded as exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks review	42%		35%
		% of P1 children with no obvious sign of dental caries	65%		
		Teenage pregnancies among the under 16 year olds per 100,000 (3 year rolling average)	9		7
		% of establishments accredited as health promoting	81% (2007/08)	93%	100%
		Average time primary school pupils participate in sport or PE (minutes per pupil)	92 (2007/08)	97	110
		Average time secondary school pupils participate in sport or PE (minutes per pupil)	65	102	110
		% of primary pupils taking school meals	38% (2007/08)	38%	38.8%
		% of secondary pupils taking school meals	22% (2007/08)	22%	22.5%
		% of girls (S2-S4) who are regular smokers	11%		7%
		% of boys (S2-S4) who are regular smokers	7%		5%
		% of 13 year olds drinking once or more a week	8%		4%
		% of 15 year olds drinking once or more a week	32%		26%
		% of 13 year olds who have used or taken drugs in the previous month	3%		1%
		% of 15 year olds who have used or taken drugs in the previous month	15%		10%

Edinburgh Outcome		Performance Indicator	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	Target
LO21	<i>Reduced dependence on smoking, drugs and alcohol</i>	Estimated number of problem drug users in Edinburgh			
		Number of people receiving an NHS alcohol 'brief intervention'			2,360
		Proportion of patients completing the project who are substance free at 6 months post completion of the LEAP programme		68%	25%
		% of inspected premises that comply with the prohibition of smoking in workplaces and public areas.	98%		
LO22	<i>Increased active participation in physical activity</i>	Number of admissions to Edinburgh Leisure Facilities	4,000,000		3,920,000
		The number of Active City popular participation events	46		40
LO23	<i>Improved mental health</i>	Readmissions within 1 year for people who have had psychiatric admission of over 7 days			453
		Suicide rate in Edinburgh (per 100,000 populations)			
		Proportion of staff who have received training in prevention of suicide and self harm	11% (2007/08)		
		Annual rate of increase in anti-depressant defined daily dose per capita	24%	25%	28.1%
		Number of 24 hour and intensive support places available for people with complex mental health needs	100	108	117
LO24	<i>Improved health and well being of people with disabilities</i>	Number of people with learning disabilities provided with accommodation and support	0 (2007/08)	9	9
		% of people with learning disabilities who had been allocated a long stay accommodation place during the last year who had been living in the family home.	44%	22%	50%
		% of registered disabled people in employment	54%		

Edinburgh Outcome		Performance Indicator	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	Target
LO25	<i>Improved health and well being of older people</i>	Domiciliary care number of recipients aged 65 and over who receive a weekend service	1,751	2,424	2,432
		Domiciliary care - number of all recipients aged 65+ who receive an intensive service (10 or more hours per week)	1,059	1,105	1,123
		Rate per 1,000 population aged 65 and over admitted as emergency acute speciality inpatients 2 or more times in a single year	46		36.9
		Rate per 1,000 population of occupied emergency acute bed days for patients aged 65+	3,864	3,451	3,225
		Proportion of patients admitted 2 or more times as an emergency who have not had a community care assessment	60 (2007/08)		
		Percentage of people aged 65+ with high levels of care needs who are cared for at home	24%	26%	26%
LO26	<i>More effectively supported vulnerable adults</i>	Proportion of adult protection case conferences taking place within 28 days of the interagency referral discussion.		58%	80%
LO27	<i>Improved support to carers</i>	Volume of overnight respite provided (people aged 18+)	22,478	20,798	
		Volume of day respite hours provided (people aged 18+)	778,195	783,742	902,500
		Number of individual carers assessed by a practitioner in the period			130
LO28	<i>Improved food safety and an increase in the number of food premises that are fully compliant with all food hygiene standards</i>	% of food premises that are broadly compliant with all food hygiene standards	75% (2007/08)		75%

**National Outcome 8: We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.**

Edinburgh Outcome		Performance Indicator	2006/07 (Baseline)	2008/09	Target
LO37	<i>Children in need of protection receive the help they need straight away</i>	% of initial visits made within 15 days of a new supervision requirement	49%	72%	100%
		HMIE Child Protection score	54 (2007/08)		66
		% of reports (IARs and SBRs) including offence focused reports submitted on time	27%	37%	75%
		% of Children on the Child Protection Register with a named key worker	100%	100%	100%
		% of child protection case conferences held within 28 days of the interagency referral discussion	10%	83%	100%
LO38	<i>Looked after children are cared for and supported</i>	% of looked after children with a named key worker	89% (2007/08)	94%	100%
		% of looked after children with 3+ placements	35%		29%
		% of formerly looked after children with pathway plans	30%		40%
		% of looked after children eligible for after care service who are in positive destinations (current economic activity)	36%		45%
LO39	<i>There is a reduction in the number of children and young people who offend</i>	Number of children referred to SCRA on offence grounds	792 (2007/08)	732	776
		Number of children and young people in restorative justice services			
		% of people exiting persistent offender status who enter the adult system	26% (2007/08)		