

Edinburgh Regeneration Outcome Agreement

Annual Report 2006/07



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INTRODUCTION – ABOUT THIS REPORT

The primary purpose of this report is to describe, using the best available evidence, the city's progress in tackling disadvantage and inequality in its widest sense.

This is the continuation of a process first established in 2001, using the social justice indicators established then by the Scottish Executive, and which will complete its latest cycle next year as the first ROA period is completed.

The report follows a national reporting format. In so doing it tries to marry the sometimes conflicting requirements for accessible summary reporting on key trends and development issues and for detailed financial, process and project level reporting in respect of CRF funding accountability. Broadly speaking the strategic elements of the report are contained in the early sections with issues of detail, process and finance more prominent as the report goes on.

The executive summary gives an 'at a glance' review of progress against key indicators in the year past. Notable here are the wholly positive messages on health improvement, with all of the key indicators showing positive movement at city and local area level, significant improvements in crime and community safety data at local level and an encouraging improvement in educational attainment at S4 level.

Section one reviews progress against key challenges noted last year, and there has been notable progress for example in tackling youth and adult unemployment and in linking opportunity and need. It also highlights continuing challenges in respect of housing development and affordability and new opportunities and challenges such as those presented by the City Strategy Pathfinder process.

Section two reviews progress in detail and in some depth against each of the key regeneration themes and section three records the application of a limited number of nationally defined 'linked' funding streams

Section four gives commentary on the nature and impact of community engagement processes in different parts of the city. Section five focuses on key partnership processes but also gives a feel for the wide range of actions which are underway or planned and which have had, and will continue to have, an effect on the outcomes which are the primary focus of our reporting. Section six has a financial commentary concerned mainly with the application of CRF support and the accompanying templates record, in some detail, progress against all recorded indicators, on project outputs, on community engagement and on the overall pattern of CRF and related expenditure.

The picture which emerges is broadly, though not universally, positive in terms of the management data, encouraging in terms of the increasingly 'joined up' nature of city governance, and clear on where further efforts are needed. In this respect the report should be seen not as an end in itself but as part of a process of continuous review and improvement, using the evidence we have to guide the actions we take.

Executive Summary

Outcomes

The Partnership, in 2005, identified fifteen key outcomes which we wanted to achieve over the course of the ROA period. This year there is no new data available on five of these outcomes.

Of the remaining ten;

- Six - including all of the health and crime indicators - show positive movement
- Two show a mix of positive and negative movements (e.g. school attendance and secondary school attainment up but some primary school indicators down), and
- Two show negative movement, albeit slight

The tables on the following pages summarise the positive and negative movements in the indicator data, the first presents the situation for ROA areas and the second for the city as a whole.

Any indicator that has shown a positive change is marked with a ✓, whilst data that is presenting a negative picture is highlighted with a ✗. Where the statistical picture is static (i.e. where there has been a movement of less than 1% from baseline) it is marked with a 🖐.

Targets

The majority of the key indicators had a target set for achievement by 2008, of these (22) targets¹

- 5 have already been met
- 13 remain on track and look achievable (although for some progress will need to be faster), and
- 4 look unlikely to be achieved

For the 5 outcomes for which we do not have new hard data, Template 2.1 gives a flavour of what CRF supported projects have contributed in these areas. Data should be available latter this year to allow these 5 outcomes to be examined in next years annual report.







The two summary tables presented on the following pages should be read in conjunction with Template 2.1 that highlights the actual statistics and the source of the data.

¹ Annually progress towards targets can change, and faster rates of improvement can be seen in one year compared to the next. As a result commenting on whether or not targets will be met is an estimate of whether or not the target can still be met based on the available data.

Table 1 Progress in the ROA Focus Areas

Outcome	Indicator	Movement	
<i>1b) Increased quality and variety of affordable housing options</i>	Affordable homes being built	Increase	✓
<i>1d) Reduced crime, fear of crime and increased domestic and community safety</i>	Overall crimes recorded	Decrease	✓
	Serious and indecent assaults	Decrease	✓
	Crimes of violence	Decrease	✓
	Crimes relating to housebreaking	Decrease	✓
	Alcohol and drug deaths	Increase	✗
	Crime related to anti-social behaviour	Increase	✗
<i>2a) Reduced unemployment rates in target areas</i>	JSA unemployment rate	Increase	✗
<i>2b) Increased employment rates for key groups and areas</i>	Number of 'Workless' working age people	Decrease	✓
<i>2c) Reduced benefit dependency overall and y in target areas</i>	IB/SDA claim rate	Decrease	✓
	Income support claimants	Decrease	✓
<i>2d) Better post school outcomes overall and closing the gap in positive post school outcomes for key groups and areas.</i>	School leavers who are NEET.	Decrease	✓
<i>3a) A sustained reduction in health inequalities in the city, as a key step to improve the health and wellbeing of Edinburgh's people.</i>	Emergency admissions for under 15 year olds	Decrease	✓
	Hospital admissions relating to heart disease	Decrease	✓
	Hospital admissions relating to cancer	Decrease	✓
	Proportion of babies being breastfed	Increase	✓
<i>4a) Reduce child poverty</i>	Children in workless households	Increase	✗
<i>5a) Increased participation in learning</i>	School attendance (primary and secondary)	Increase	✓
	School leavers going onto FE and HE	Increase	✓
	Staying on rates post 16	Increase	✓
<i>5b) Improved educational attainment and closing of the gaps between key groups and the city norm</i>	Attainment at P3 (maths), P7 (reading & writing)	Increase	✓
	Attainment at S4	Increase	✓
	Attainment in P7 (maths) and P3 (reading & writing)	Decrease	✗

Table 2 Progress in the City as a Whole

<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Data Set Movement</u>	
<i>1b) Increased quality and variety of affordable housing options</i>	Homelessness	Static	
<i>1d) Reduced crime, fear of crime and increased domestic and community safety</i>	Overall crimes recorded	Decrease	✓
	Serious and indecent assaults	Decrease	✓
	Crimes of violence	Decrease	✓
	Crimes relating to housebreaking	Decrease	✓
	Alcohol and drug deaths	Increase	✗
	Crime related to anti-social behaviour	Increase	✗
<i>2a) Reduce unemployment rates in target areas</i>	JSA unemployment rate	Static	
<i>2b) Increased employment rates for key groups and areas</i>	Number of 'Workless' working age people	Decrease	✓
<i>2c) Reduced benefit dependency overall and particularly in target areas</i>	IB/SDA claim rate	Static	
	Income support claimants	Decrease	✓
<i>2d) Better post school outcomes overall and closing the gap in positive post school outcomes for key groups and areas.</i>	School leavers who are NEET.	Decrease	✓
<i>3a) A sustained reduction in health inequalities in the city, as a key step to improve the health and wellbeing of Edinburgh's people.</i>	Emergency admissions for under 15 year olds	Decrease	✓
	Hospital admissions relating to heart disease	Decrease	✓
	Hospital admissions relating to cancer	Increase	✗
	Proportion of babies being breastfed	Increase	✓
<i>4a) Reduce child poverty</i>	Children in workless households	Decrease	✓
<i>5a) Increased participation in learning</i>	School attendance (primary)	Decrease	✗
	School attendance (secondary)	Increase	✓
	School leavers going onto FE	Increase	✓
	School leavers going onto HE	Static	
	Staying on rates post 16	Increase	✓
<i>5b) Improved educational attainment and closing of the gaps between key groups and the city norm</i>	Attainment at P3 (maths), P7 (maths, reading & writing)	Increase	✓
	Attainment at P3 (writing)	Static	
	Attainment at P3 (writing)	Decrease	✗
	Attainment at S4	Static	

1.0 Update of the ROA - Strategic Overview and Forward Look

This section of the report picks up on a number of challenges originally highlighted in the 2005/6 report, including

- Council service restructuring
- Housing development following the collapse of stock transfer proposals
- Measuring the effectiveness of regeneration activities, and
- Finding effective mechanisms for linking opportunities and need

Also highlighted are major new partnership initiatives on youth and adult unemployment both of which were flagged up last year as key challenges for the city

Council Restructuring and City Governance

Major structural changes in the Council's service delivery arrangements are now bedding in with the Children and Families and Health and Social Care departments established and Services for Communities taking responsibility for a range of liveability services at city and local level.

In terms of governance and SIP transition after a long period of gestation the new local Neighbourhood Partnerships are now in place. Issues around the representation of community interests within the new structures have been addressed and a flexible model allowing representation through structures other than Community Councils agreed where desired locally. Management and support of local community planning comes within the new Services for Communities grouping. The Neighbourhood Partnerships will have a key role in integrating former SIP area partnerships and programmes into mainstream service programmes and in managing and monitoring local CRF budgets. Close attention to the detail and impact of this transition will be required and a short life Transition Working Group will be established to guide the process.

Housing Development – Beyond the Stock Transfer

The vote against the stock transfer, although positive in its reflection of the popularity of the existing service and of the strength of community engagement and the influence that can have on policy, does mean that the proposed physical improvements set out in the original ROA had to be revisited. The initial resource plan was predicated on transfer. Fundamental policy and programme review is still currently in process. Work is ongoing to develop a delivery plan to bring all the stock up to Scottish Housing Quality Standard by 2015. The Council also approved, in November 2006, the commencement of a demolition programme that targets some of the worst housing in the city concentrating in Pennywell, Leith Fort, North Sighthill, Gracemount and the medway area of Royston & Wardieburn. The properties that are earmarked for demolition are those that cannot be cost effectively brought up to the SHQS.

Measuring what Matters – Project Monitoring and evaluation

In the 2005/6 report we noted the lack of in depth examination of the 200 or so projects funded by the CRF and associated mainstream activity. This gave rise to concerns that existing levels of monitoring could not provide a sufficient understanding of the connections between activity, whether CRF funded or mainstream, and outcomes. It was proposed that CCP instigate an evaluation programme, in partnership with local and strategic partners covering, over the period of the ROA, all projects funded through CRF.

This programme is now well underway with draft reports now available on all CCP funded projects as a result of the first phase of the rolling evaluation programme. Local agreements have been struck with each of the former SIP area partnerships and fieldwork is now underway on north Edinburgh and Craigmillar projects with both the west and south Edinburgh programmes scheduled for completion later this year.

Looking ahead CCP has teamed up with the national Community Regeneration Centre to arrange a series of events Edinburgh wide examining 'Measuring What Matters'. The aim is to create a common understanding of how project and outcomes monitoring can best be managed across the city and beyond the current ROA period.

Close collaboration will be required between CCP, Services for Communities and the relevant Neighbourhood Partnerships to establish and maintain an effective and supportive outcomes focussed project monitoring regime. Neighbourhood Partnerships will be the primary clients for the project evaluations in their area.

Linking Opportunity and Need

Edinburgh's extensive private and public sector development programmes afford a range of opportunities to link opportunity and need and capture social benefits from physical regeneration activity. Edinburgh's Waterfront developments, for example, taken together, represent the most extensive current development programme anywhere in Scotland. A main concern in last year's report was the slow pace of development of practical arrangements to capture the social and economic benefits of these programmes.

It is encouraging to note that these arrangements are now in place and becoming effective. Led by the City Council's Economic Development service, supported strongly by S.E.E.&L and the major landowners and developers a number of agreements have been brokered, these comprise:

- The Waterfront Partnership Accord
- The Tie Accord
- PARC Charter
- Protocol for New Build Standards (RSL housing)
- Schools PPP Employment Statement

Unemployment

Youth Unemployment

One primary challenge noted in the 2005/6 report was the rising incidence of youth unemployment and a number of initiatives aimed at countering the trend were introduced in the course of the year. The number of school leavers going into 'negative' post school destinations this year has fallen for the first time since 2003 and although this is, for the most part accounted for by a significantly improved data collection process led by Careers Scotland it is heartening to see the trend reversed.

Following the national lead given by the Scottish Executive's 'More Choices, more Chances' programme, and built on local activity and analysis arising from the concerns noted in previous reports the city now has a formal NEET Partnership and Action Plan in place. Led by the City Council's Children and Families service and with input from Economic Development, Careers Scotland, Jobcentre Plus, the Chamber of Commerce, the city's FE colleges and South Edinburgh Partnership, the NEET partnership has received seedcorn funding from the Scottish Executive and has set targets for NEET reduction which represent significant 'stretch' over existing ROA targets. The group is chaired by CCP and has been supported by the allocation of up to £400,000 of CCP 2007/8 programme resources to support the action plan. This will allow:

- An extension of the JET Programme into eight city schools and with up to 100 places in 2007/8
- An Activate programme in six city schools
- Customised Jet type provision for special schools
- A School Non Attenders Programme(SNAP)
- Kickstart programmes in partnership with city football clubs
- Continued support for a vocational options in Schools Co-ordinator, and
- Scope for development of other specialist provision in the course of the year

The overall target for all 16-19 yr olds (from a 2006 baseline) is for an 8% reduction by 2008, encompassing an 11% reduction in School leavers into negative destinations with up to 33% reductions in schools serving key ROA areas.

All of the area based intermediaries funded by CCP and working within Jobs Strategy now have 16-19 yr olds as a priority category for client support and the Passport service funded from former NFF monies includes care leavers and other NEET young people in particularly difficult circumstances as priority target groups.

These initiatives complement a range of mainstream provision throughout the city in each of the local CRF areas and through the 20:20 vision programme, SEEL's training programmes for young people, the Council's Get On, Public Sector Academy and work placement programmes and Careers Scotland's own additional provision for NEET initiatives.

Adult Unemployment and Inactivity – the Jobs Strategy

Another main concern noted last year was the 'levelling off' of improvements in employability indicators particularly in the most deprived areas of the city. The unemployment rate, particularly in Craigmillar and Muirhouse, is still unacceptably high in comparison to other parts of Edinburgh although no city ward now has a rate

more than 5% greater than the city norm. There have been enormously significant developments over the course of the year which are aimed at closing the gaps both geographically and in terms of the hardest to reach client groups.

New initiatives and mainstream improvements

A major initiative this year has been the establishment of a cross sectoral programme for clients with multiple and significant barriers to employment. This 'Passport' service, a local successor to the National New Futures Fund, working closely with and within mainstream programmes, became operational in December 2006.

CCP's own contracting programme has moved to outcome based payment for area intermediaries and it is anticipated that this, alongside an increasingly joined up approach system wide, will push up outputs and outcomes in key datazones to bring downward unemployment and inactivity trends back into play in these key areas.

The roll out of Jobcentre Plus in its new delivery format, the adoption of Job Outcome targets and the introduction of extended help for lone parents in October 2006 have all come into play in the course of the year although it is still too early to identify specific outcome improvements arising from these measures. The implementation of a new regional contracts (Pathways) package will impact significantly on the level and effect of national programmes, particularly in respect of IB clients and those with disabilities, in the city over the year.

City Strategy Pathfinder

All of these developments, and others, are brought together in a major new partnership with government as Edinburgh takes its place in the national Cities Strategy Pathfinder programme. Edinburgh's business plan was agreed in April by DWP ministers and its impact will significantly improve the range and effectiveness of the city's Jobs Strategy. New and challenging targets have been agreed with government which represent significant 'stretch' on the existing trend and which extend the timeframe for the jobs strategy beyond the ROA period. This process is the main means by which the partners' will address the relatively static JSA totals of recent years noted in the Executive summary above along with other worklessness issues. Headline CSP specific targets include:

- **The achievement of an 82% employment rate for the city (from a baseline of 78% in 2005/2006²)**
- **A 3,416 reduction in the numbers of benefit dependant families in the city by 2009**

With these new challenges comes the prospect of significant local flexibility in the application of national programme resources (such as the Pathways contract and other New Deal provision). Some flexibilities in the way that individual benefits interact with welfare to work provision and in how national information systems can be brought to bear in local programmes are also offered to help with the achievement of these shared objectives.

² Source is Annual Population Survey accessed on NOMIS May 2007

This major initiative effectively supercedes the existing Jobs Strategy programme and ROA targets and will be a main focus for outcome monitoring in future reports. The Jobs Strategy partnership has been significantly strengthened through the Pathfinder process which will bring new partners into the programme from Health and the FE sector and may be developed into a regional employability framework over the course of the pathfinder.

Challenges Ahead

Overall, considering all of the available evidence and the context within which services are delivered, the key challenges for the year ahead are;

- To fully integrate regeneration objectives and planning into the new Neighbourhood Partnerships
- To find an effective means of developing the city's housing stock and increasing affordable housing numbers without stock transfer
- To embed vocational options within the school curriculum and drive down the NEET figures
- To further reduce benefit dependency and use the City Strategy process to close the persistent gap between outcomes in the North Edinburgh and Craigmillar areas and the rest of the city
- To analyse the causes of and develop responses to, the increasing numbers of drugs and alcohol related deaths

2.0 Overview of progress on achieving outcomes

This section outlines what the evidence says about progress against the targets set when the ROA was adopted. It is based on the headline outcome indicators presented in Template 1 and interspersed with additional information to illustrate the discussion.

Below we look at each of the key outcomes and what we can see from the indicator data. The data is presented by theme, and where information is not available to measure progress this is explicitly mentioned.

2.1. Strong Safe Communities

This continues to be one of the most varied themes in the ROA. It includes housing and police data as well as information from Fire and Rescue and access to financial services.

Outcome 1a Increase resident satisfaction with their local area as a place to live

This data set is based on analysis of the Scottish Household Survey and the latest data 2005/2006 will not be available till later in the summer of 2007.

Outcome 1b Increased quality and variety of affordable housing options

House Prices

In terms of house prices the gap has increased between the average price in the city and the average price in focus areas - so that in 2006 there was £82,000 difference between the city average and the average for the focus areas. In the city as a whole between 2003 and 2006 house prices increased by 33% or £48,000 and for the regeneration areas over the same period of time house prices increased by 15% or £14,000.

One other thing that the data shows is the actual cost of housing in the city. Not only is it expensive to buy a house in the city, it is also expensive to buy a house in the city's least costly areas. For instance, homes in the 61 focus data zones have been selling for close to £110,000- which would require a household income of over £35,000 to obtain a mortgage. This is in areas where as much as 30% of the working age population are on income support.

Affordable Homes Built

In 2004/05 there were 370 affordable housing units built in Edinburgh³. In 2005/06, 507 units were built and in 2006/07 596 were built. In terms of the focus areas the housing output has increased again from 128 in 2004/05, falling to 83 in 2005/06 and increasing again to 323 in 2005/06. .

This is encouraging given that affordable housing is a concern for many and house prices in the city illustrate the pressure on the housing market. The numbers of

³ The management of development funding was transferred from Communities Scotland to City of Edinburgh Council in July 2004, thus the figures for 2004/05 only represents the completed programmes for a 9 month period rather than a financial year period. If the 3 months that are unaccounted for saw the same level of development we would have seen 493 affordable homes being built.

completed units are likely to increase further in the next few years as the Master plan for Craigmillar being delivered by the regeneration company PARC is implemented.

Homelessness

The number of homeless presentations had fallen year on year from 5,478 in 2003/04 to 5,029 in 2005/06 but increased again to 5,498 in 2006/07. Of the 5,498 4,072 were assessed as being in priority need The Homelessness Implementation fund now means that on any night of the week nobody should have to sleep rough, however, people do continue to do so because of lifestyle choice or because the accommodation offered is not suitable for their needs.

Outcome 1c Increased income and access to mainstream financial services

Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion indicators are another data set which relies upon the Scottish Household Survey for reporting. The latest data is not due to be published until late June 2007 and as a result we can not comment using the most recent data.

Outcome 1d Reduced Crime, fear of crime and increased domestic and community safety

Crime

Overall the number of recorded crimes in Edinburgh and in the focus areas has fallen between 2004/05 and 2006/07. In 2004/05 there were 51,910 recorded crimes in the city. By the end of 2006/07 this had fallen by 7% to 48,329. In the focus areas there were 12,373 recorded offences in 2004/05 and in 2006/07 this had fallen to 12,135 - a fall of 2%.

The ROA looks below the overall figures examining the situation for particular types of crime: Looking at these in turn.

- *Serious and Indecent Assaults*- In the focus areas serious and indecent assaults have fallen from 169 reported incidents in 2004/05 to 123 in 2006/07. This equates to a fall of 27%. For the city as a whole the number of offences, recorded as serious or indecent assaults has fallen by 12% from 602 to 527.
- *Crimes of Violence*- This encompasses 9 different types of crime and in the focus areas there has been a fall of 10% from 415 to 374. In the city a 11% reduction can be seen as the recorded numbers have fallen from 1,569 to 1,398.
- *Housebreaking* – From the data available on recorded incidents of housebreaking we can see that there has been a fall for the focus area of 9% (626 in 2004/05 falling to 572 in 2006/07). In the city as a whole the fall (a 2% fall) is less pronounced, as 2,188 were recorded in 2004/05 and this had fallen to 2,147 in 2006/07
- *Anti-Social Behaviour*- A significant amount of anti-social behaviour goes unreported, and using data on recorded crime that relates to vandalism and the like is a relatively crude proxy. In the focus areas there has been an increase of 11% (3,316 recorded in 2004/05 and 3,664 recorded in 2006/07). In the city as a whole there has been an increase of 12% (10,814 offences in 2004/05 and 12,083 in 2006/07)

Drug Deaths

There are a range of technical causes of death that when combined make up drug deaths. These include accidental and intentional poisoning. In 2003 26 people died of

drug related deaths in Edinburgh this fell to 17 in 2004, only to increase again, to 41, in 2005 an increase of 57%. For the focus areas there were 11 deaths in 2003, falling to 7 in 2004 only to rise again, to 18, in 2005. The percentage increase for the focus areas is higher at 64%.

Alcohol Deaths

In a similar way to drug deaths there are a range of technical medical descriptions that relate to deaths where alcohol was a major factor. These included alcoholic liver disease, induced chronic pancreatitis, etc. In 2003 in the city as a whole 114 people died of an alcohol related complaint. In 2004 it had increased slightly to 117 and in 2005 it had increased to 139. Over the three years this is an increase of 22%. For the focus areas the trend is less clear, with the 2003 figure of 36 falling slightly to 35 in 2005 only to increase to 38 in 2005.

Accidental Dwelling Fires

For accidental dwelling fires in Edinburgh, between 2003/04 and 2004/05 there was a 2.2% fall (from 688 fires to 673) in 2005/06 there has been an increase of 2.8% to 707.

Deliberately Set Secondary Fires

In terms of secondary fires (the type of fire that could typically be seen as being a result of anti-social behaviour) last years report highlighted a fall of 42.5% between 2003/04 and 2004/05. This impressive fall is tempered by the 2005/06 that indicates 2,815 secondary fires were recorded – presenting a fall of 29% between 2003/04 and 2005/06.

2.2 People Into Work

Under this heading 8 data sets are used to track progress. This theme is directly affected by the development and implementation of the City Strategy Pathfinder Programme and the NEET Partnership. Both of these initiatives have introduced new targets, and these can be seen in Template 2.1 below.

Outcome 2a Reduced Unemployment Rates in Target Areas

JSA Claimant Count

Overall the data in the table indicates that JSA claimant count in the city is the same in 2006 as it was in 2004. The data also highlights that there has been a slight increase in the percentage claimants in the target wards between 2004 (4.4%) and 2005 (4.6%). although in for Craigmillar, there has been a fall from 7.4% in 2004 to 6.2% in 2006.

At Data Zone level, the claimant count trend is more positive, with a rate of 6.6% in 2004 falling to 6.2% in 2005.

In summary there has been a fall in claimant count in Craigmillar and in Data Zones overall, however progress towards meeting the target is not shown. The gap stood at 2.1 percentage points in 2004 and stands at 2.3 in 2006 (based on the focus wards). If the city situation stays the same the target will be to get the focus ward percentage down to just on 4.0% which will prove difficult.

Outcome 2b Increased Employment Rates for Key Groups and Target Areas

Economic activity

In Edinburgh in May 2005 the Labour Force Survey estimated that there were 236,000 working age people who were economically active and 60,000 who were economically inactive. In terms of economic activity this was an increase of 7,000 from May 2004 for economic inactivity, a fall of 2,000⁴. The reasons for this inactivity are varied but can be due to: sickness or injury; looking after a home or family; or being a student.

The limitation of this data set is that it is based on surveys and as a result, given the data available, is problematic at the local level. Essentially it shows city level trends well but cannot show with accuracy what is happening at a level relevant to the focus of the ROA, for this alternative data sets are required.

Worklessness

Recently data has become available on 'worklessness'. One dataset is available from the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics the other is from the Department of Work and Pensions. For the purposes of the ROA the SNS data is used⁵. Data is currently (May 2007) only available for 2004 and 2005 but as can be seen in the table below there has been some small positive movement between 2004 and 2005. For instance in the 61DZs the percentage who are experiencing worklessness has fallen by 1.4%.

The DWP data⁶ is available for 2006 and this set suggests a similar increase in the percentage of the population not claiming any of the particular benefits. For the city as a whole it increased from 86.6% in 2004 to 87.1% in 2006. For the focus areas it increased from 58.8% in 2004 to 60.8% in 2006.

This benefit claimant's measure shows a similar trend to the data from SNS and it indicates that over the course of the ROA the percentage of the working age population claiming benefits has fallen by 2%.

Outcome 2c Reduced Benefit Dependency Overall and Particularly in Target Areas

Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disability Allowance

The claim rate for IB/SDA has remained the same for the city as a whole at 5.9% of the working age population. For the Focus areas there has been some positive downward movement from 18.3% of the working age population claiming in 2004 falling to 17.9% in 2005. In terms of how long claimants receive the benefit the figures show that in both Edinburgh and the focus areas around three quarters of the claimants have been on this benefit for 24 months or more.

⁴ LLMU, November 2005

⁵ Is a combined count of working age people on one or more of the following: Jobseekers Allowance; Income Support, and Incapacity Benefit. Each person will only be counted once. Data shown here are derived from a 100% data source which is not subject to any sampling error.

⁶ All DWP working age benefit claimants are included and these can be broken down into - Job Seeker, Incapacity Benefit, Lone Parent, Carer, Disabled, Bereaved or other income related benefit, although the table below only presents the overall figure and the figures for those classed as Job Seekers and those claiming incapacity benefits

Outcome 2d Better Post School Outcomes Overall and Closing the Gap in Positive Post School Outcomes for Key Groups and Areas

The NEET Group

Last years report highlighted increasing numbers of school leavers not in education, employment or training ('negative' destinations) and the interventions planned to tackle this were reported upon.

In 2003/04 25.3% of school leavers from the focus area schools left to 'negative destinations'⁷, in 2004/05 this had increased to 27.8%, but in 2005/06 it had fallen to 25%. For Edinburgh as a whole a similar pattern can be seen with the 2003/04 figure of 19.4% of school leavers going to negative destinations, increasing to 22.5% in 2004/05 only to decrease to 18.1% in 2005/06.

The most recent data (2005/06) may be the first sign of an improvement, possibly back to the position recorded in the late 1990s. Alternatively it could simply be another small scale annual fluctuation. Clearly different year groups may have different levels of ability and this could account for fluctuations. Similarly increasing numbers of students taking a 'year out' - these are included in the 'unemployed and not seeking employment or training' category – would have an impact. Opportunities available through Skillseekers and Modern Apprenticeships, partnerships between education and business or special arrangements for entry to higher education may also have an impact⁸. Another factor might be that in 2005/06 Careers Scotland significantly improved the follow up process on leavers. The work by Careers Scotland has eliminated the great majority of previously 'unknown' destinations which had been categorised as negative destinations. This explains some of the improvement shown but also gives a more robust baseline against which future trends can be measured.

2.3 Improving Health

For Improving Health seven indicators are monitored as tracking indicators for one health indicator.

Outcome 3a A Sustained Reduction in the Health Inequalities in the City

Hospital Admissions

The data is suggesting some positive changes for all three indicators that relate to hospital admissions. For instance the rate of emergency admissions for under 15 year olds had fallen by 10% in the focus data zones (from 7,435 cases per 100,000 people to 6,728 cases per 100,000) and has also fallen slightly (3%) in the city as a whole (from 4,956 cases per 100,000 to 4,816 cases per 100,000).

A similar encouraging movement can be seen in the rate of admission to hospital due to Coronary Heart Disease. In the city as a whole the admission rate fell by 8% (from 236 cases per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 217 cases per 100,000 in 2005/6) and in the focus data

⁷ Negative destinations comprise

- Unemployed and seeking employment and training
- Unemployed and not seeking employment or training
- Unknown

⁸ Scottish Executive 2005a

zones the rate fell by 4% (from 371 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 351 per 100,000 in 2005/06).

Slightly more mixed is the picture when we look at cancer admissions. In the city as a whole the admission rate actually increased by just on 6% (from 2,057 cases per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 2,173 cases per 100,000 in 2005/6). In the focus data zones the picture is more positive with the rate falling by around 3% (from 2,451 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 2,384 per 100,000 in 2005/06).

Breastfeeding

We can see an increase in the rates of breastfeeding in the target areas with 5.5% more mothers breastfeeding in 2005 (28.57%) than was the case in 2003 (23.08%), this is well above target. Edinburgh as a whole had a very high level to start with and this has also increased (by 1.5%) between 2003 and 2005 - 55.76% increased to 57.22%.

Teenage pregnancy and smoking whilst pregnant data are not available this year.

2.4 Engaging With Young People

This theme has 4 outcomes related to it and all but one of the outcomes is monitored using survey data. As such we are unable to return to discuss progress till after 2007 and the completion of Viewfinder 3, the survey of young people in the city. The outcome we can report on is Outcome 4a *Reduced Child Poverty*.

Outcome 4a Reducing Child Poverty

Children in Workless Households

DWP figures give the number of JSA claimants and their dependents. From this data it can be seen that in the city as a whole the number of children in JSA claimant households has decreased from 765 in 2004 to 665 in 2006. In the 61 data zones that are the focus for the ROA the number has risen slightly, from 260 in 2004 and 270 in 2006.

2.5 Raising Educational Attainment

Outcome 5a Increased Participation in Learning

School Attendance Rates-Primary

Although the attendance rate for primary schools at the city level remains static (95%) the target has been met. For the schools in the focus areas the attendance rate has increased slightly (from 92% in 2002/03 to 93% in 2005/06).

School Attendance Rates – Secondary

At secondary schools both in the city as a whole and in the focus areas there has been an improvement in attendance and the targets set have already been met (2005/06 secondary attendance was 90% in Edinburgh and 87% in the focus areas) . A range of measures has been established to reduce levels of absence in schools and funding has been provided to schools to introduce alternatives to exclusion this is likely to have helped improve attendance.

Number of People Staying on at School Post 16

One of the aims in the ROA is to increase the number of people who are staying on at school post 16. It is clear from the table below (Template 1.1) that improvements have been made, for instance in 2003/04 62% of 16 year olds in the city were staying on at school. By 2005/06 this had increased to 64%. For the focus schools the improvement is more marked. In 2003/04 42% stayed on at school by 2005/06 it had increased to 49%. This reflects the reduction in the NEET group mentioned above.

Proportion of School Leavers Going into FE

There has been an increase in the number of school leavers going on to further education both from the focus schools and from schools in the city as a whole. For instance in 2003/04 20.4% of school leavers in Edinburgh and 18.8% of school leavers from the focus schools went onto Further Education. By 2005/06 this had increased to 23% both for the focus schools and for those leaving schools in the city as a whole.

Proportion of School Leavers Going to HE

The proportion of students leaving school to go onto Higher Education is slightly higher in 2005/06 than was the case in 2003/04. In 2003/04 18.7% of school leavers from the focus schools and 27.8% from schools in the city as a whole, moved on from secondary school to Higher Education. By 2005/06 this has increased slightly so that for the focus schools the proportion was now 19% and for the city as a whole it was 28%.

Outcome 5b Improved Educational Attainment and Closing of the Gaps Between Key Groups and the City Norm

The *Attainment Report 2006* produced by the Children and Families Department of CEC highlights some overall trends in 5-14 attainment. It shows that between 2003 and 2006 overall attainment has increased

- In reading from 55% to 67%
- In writing from 47% to 53%
- In mathematics from 49% to 57%

Whilst these headline and longer term figures are encouraging for the Education Authority, they are not focused enough for the ROA which needs to go below the headline data.

For primary school age children we monitor attainment at P3 and P7 for maths, reading and writing. This is then collected for Edinburgh as a whole and for the schools that are located in the focus areas. In total there are 12 primary school attainment indicators.

P3 Attainment

In terms of Maths for P3 the improvement in attainment is greater in the ROA schools than in the city as a whole- an increase from 86% in 2003/04 to 94% in 2005/06. For the city as a whole the increase has been from 95% to 97% over the same period.

For reading at P3 the picture is slightly different. Attainment for pupils in the city as a whole has fallen from 79% in 2003/04 to 77% in 2005/06. In the focus schools attainment has also fallen from 79% to 77%.

Attainment in writing at P3 has fallen in the focus areas (from 78% to 76%) and in the city as a whole it has remained static at 86%.

P7 Attainment

Looking at writing for P7 year group it can be seen that there has been an improvement in attainment in the ROA schools that is greater than in the city as a whole. It has increased from 61% in 2003/04 in the city as a whole and this has increased to 64% for 2005/06. For the focus schools the level in 2003/04 was 42% and this has increased to 46% in 2005/06.

Attainment at P7 for maths has increased from 69% in 2003/04 to 71% in 2005/06 (for Edinburgh as a whole) and for the focus schools it has fallen slightly from 52% in 2003/04 to 51% in 2005/06.

For reading there has been solid improvement both in Edinburgh and in the focus schools at the P7 level. In Edinburgh the proportion passing level D has increased from 74% in 2003/04 to 79% in 2005/06. In the focus schools it increased from 58% to 61% over the same period of time.

S4 Attainment

For secondary school students the focus is on the percentage of the S4 cohort who have attained 5 or more awards at SCQF level 4 or better. The data provided by the City council refers to individual schools and reflects the proportion who have achieved this target by the end of S6, recording what a pupil leaves school with, regardless of the year that they sat the qualification. The alternative is based on the combination of pupils who reside in any particular area, regardless of the school they attend and is based on S4 attainment. From this it can be seen that attainment for the pupils living in the focus areas has increased from 45% achieving 5+ awards at level 4 or better in 2003/04 to 52% in 2005.

Summary of Data Set Movement

For some of the indicators a positive movement is a fall, for others a positive movement is an increase. To summarise this any indicator that has shown a positive change is marked with a ✓, whilst data that is highlighting a negative picture is highlighted with a ✘. Where the statistical picture is static it is marked with a 🖐. To be seen as static the data will have had to change by less than 1% compared to the baseline.

The majority of the data that is monitored has had a target set. Annually progress towards targets can change, and faster rates of improvement can be seen in one year compared to the next. As a result commenting on whether or not targets will be met is not an exact science and it is an estimate of whether or not the target can still be met based on the available data. It is worth bearing in mind that the ROA targets are by and large for achievements to 2008. Due to data availability it is likely that a full picture of how well targets have been met will not be available till 2009/2010.

For 5 of the outcomes we are reliant on surveys undertaken by others and the updated information is not yet available. As a result we have been unable to report on progress for the following outcomes

- *Outcome 1a Increase resident satisfaction with their local area as a place to live*
- *Outcome 1c Increased income and access to mainstream financial products.*
- *Outcome 4b Better engagement of children and young people in their social and cultural life of their community*
- *Outcome 4c Higher rates of participation in sports and physical activities*
- *Outcome 4d Increased levels of confidence and self esteem for pupils and post school young people in key areas.*

To give some indication of progress on these outcomes, the CRF supported outputs of projects working towards these outcomes are highlighted in Template 1.2.

The summary table below should be read in conjunction with Template 2.1 that highlights the actual statistics and the source of the data.

Strong and Safe Communities

	Indicator	Area	Data Set Movement	Progress on Target	
Outcome 1b Increased quality and variety of affordable housing options	House Prices	Edinburgh	Increase	✘	Price differential increasing
		Focus Areas	Increase		
	Affordable Homes Built	Focus Areas	Increase	✓	Target set based on stock transfer going ahead.
	Homelessness	Edinburgh	Static	🖐	Target achievable

Outcome 1d Reduced Crime, fear of crime and increased domestic and community safety	Overall Crime	Edinburgh	Decrease	✓	
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✓	
	Serious and Indecent Assaults	Edinburgh	Decrease	✓	Target achievable
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✓	Target Met
	Crimes of Violence	Edinburgh	Decrease	✓	Target achievable
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✓	Target achievable
	Housebreaking	Edinburgh	Decrease	✓	Target achievable but improvement would need to be faster.
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✓	Target achievable
	Anti social behaviour	Edinburgh	Increase	✗	
		Focus Areas	Increase	✗	
	Alcohol Deaths	Edinburgh	Increase	✗	Target unlikely to be met
		Focus Areas	Increase	✗	Target achievable
	Drug Deaths	Edinburgh	Increase	✗	Target unlikely to be met
		Focus Areas	Increase	✗	Target unlikely to be met
Accidental Dwelling Fires	Edinburgh	Increase	✗	Target achievable	
Deliberately Set Secondary Fires	Edinburgh	Decrease	✓	Target Met	

Getting People Into Work

	Indicator	Area	Data Set Movement	Progress on Target	
2a Reduced unemployment rates in target areas	Unemployment Rates	Edinburgh	Static	✎	
		Focus Areas	Increase	✗	
Gap widening target looks unlikely to be met					
2b Increased employment rates for key groups and areas	Working Age People who are 'Workless'	Edinburgh	Decrease	✓	
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✓	
Target achievable					
2c Reduced benefit dependency overall and particularly in target areas	IB/SDA Claim Rate	Edinburgh	Static	✎	
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✓	
	Target achievable				
	IB/SDA Duration	Edinburgh	Increase	✗	No target set
		Focus Areas	Static	✎	
	Income Support	Edinburgh	Decrease	✓	No target set
Focus Areas		Decrease	✓		
2d Better post school outcomes overall and closing the gap in post- school outcomes for key groups and areas	School Leaver Destinations -NEET	Edinburgh	Decrease	✓	
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✓	
Target achievable					
Slow progress target looks unlikely to be achievable					

Improving Health

	Indicator	Area	Data Set Movement		Progress on Target
3a A sustained reduction in health inequalities in the city, as a key step to improve the health and wellbeing of Edinburgh's people.	Emergency Admissions for under 15 year olds	Edinburgh	Decrease	✓	No target set
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✓	
	Babies Breastfeed	Edinburgh	Increase	✓	Target Met
		Focus Areas	Increase	✓	Target Met
	CHD Admissions (15-64 years old)	Edinburgh	Decrease	✓	Target achievable
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✓	Target achievable
	Cancer Admissions (15-64 years old)	Edinburgh	Increase	✗	Target achievable but progress needs to be faster
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✓	Target achievable

Engaging Young People

	Indicator	Area	Data Set Movement		Progress on Target
4a Reduce Child Poverty	Number of children in workless households	Edinburgh	Decrease	✓	
		Focus Areas	Increase	✗	

Raising Educational Attainment

	Indicator	Area	Data Set Movement		Progress on Target
5a Increased participation in learning	Primary School Attendance Rates	Edinburgh	Static	✎	Target Met
		Focus Areas	Increase	✓	Target achievable
	Secondary School Attendance Rates	Edinburgh	Increase	✓	Target Met
		Focus Areas	Increase	✓	Target Met
	Proportion of school leavers going to FE	Edinburgh	Increase	✓	No Target Set
		Focus Areas	Increase	✓	
	Proportion of school leavers going to HE	Edinburgh	Static	✎	
		Focus Areas	Increase	✓	
	Number of People Staying on at School post 16	Edinburgh	Increase	✓	Target unlikely to be met
		Focus Areas	Increase	✓	Target unlikely to be met

5b Improved educational attainment and closing of the gaps between key groups and the city norm	Maths Attainment P3	Edinburgh	Increase	✓	Target Met
		Focus Areas	Increase	✓	Target Met
	Maths Attainment P7	Edinburgh	Increase	✓	Target achievable
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✗	Target achievable
	Reading Attainment P3	Edinburgh	Decrease	✗	Target achievable
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✗	Target achievable
	Reading Attainment P7	Edinburgh	Increase	✓	Target Met
		Focus Areas	Increase	✓	Target Met
	Writing Attainment P3	Edinburgh	Static	✎	Target achievable
		Focus Areas	Decrease	✗	Target achievable
	Writing Attainment P7	Edinburgh	Increase	✓	Target achievable
		Focus Areas	Increase	✓	Target achievable
	S4 Attainment 5+ awards at level 4 or better	Edinburgh	Static	✎	No new (post 2006) target set.
		Focus Areas	Increase	✓	

3.0 Reporting on Linked Funding Streams 2006/07

In Edinburgh only employability related funds come under this reporting category. Detail on the NEET strategy is given elsewhere in this report. The narrative below covers mainly the application of New Futures Fund successor arrangements in the city.

In total £296,000 from the New Future Fund Successor Fund was received to support projects and programmes linked to the ROA. In 2006/7 this fund was used to continue for the first half of the year a number of different services previously sustained by NFF.

- Chrysalis Project (Turning Point Scotland). Based in Edinburgh City Centre this project offered group work and support for drug misusers on a maintenance prescription. The funding partnership was between Capital City Partnership (using NFF monies) and the City of Edinburgh Social Work and Criminal Justice Services. It offered structured day programmes with one to one key work support for:
 - Individuals males and female, over 16 years of age who reside in Edinburgh
 - Individuals currently involved in the criminal justice system.The project had capacity for twelve service users at a time to take part in the twelve week programme to:
 - Reduce drug related harm
 - Increase opportunities in education, training and employment
 - Introduce and maintain stability into formerly chaotic lifestyles
 - Reduce drug related and other offences amongst participants
 - Introduce 'softer' inputs such as leisure access, creative writing and computer technology.
- CEC Project 20:20 aimed at reducing the number of looked after young people who become NEET and is now delivered through the Throughcare and Aftercare team in partnership with Passport
- Sorted Project (Worktrack). This is part of an integrated package of support for ex-substance users in Edinburgh. It aims to equip students with the knowledge and skills needed to progress onto lasting experiences of employment, training or education. Each student works to a timetable of events, which is structured to offer new experiences, challenges and planning for the future. The aim is for each student to achieve improved confidence, self-esteem, a positive outlook and self-belief. Sorted is an employability project and during the programme each student enjoys a placement with an employer, education placement or voluntary placement.

In order to encourage a more integrated substantive and joined up service for hard to reach groups a brief was agreed early in the year and put out to tender. The successful tender was from Access to Industry and a contract for an integrated service (The Passport project) was awarded in October 2006 and became operational from November. This replaced the three projects looked at above.

The Passport project (Access to Industry) is a programme of personal support for those moving out of care, prison, drug use or homelessness. The NFF money has allowed this project to employ a team of Case Workers across Edinburgh who will have an individual and shared responsibility for vulnerable clients. Each worker has a case-load

of clients to support, challenge and motivate to move on into training, education and employment. They do this by meeting clients and providing weekly one-to-one personal support to develop personal effectiveness and to remove the barriers to client progression.

To support the status of Joined Up For Jobs as a DWP Cities Strategy Pathfinder, the CCP has received £330,000 seedcorn funding over the 18 months to the end of March 2008. This is paying for the recruitment of three new staff to the Jobs Strategy Team for that period, in order to create the capacity to manage the processes involved with the Pathfinder developing the Business plan, establish the CS process and an agreed implementation plan for the achievement of targets.-

The Money Advice and Employability Pilot has received £75,397 funding from the Scottish Executive. The evaluation of this project is positive and the output will be a report offering conclusions and proposals for the mainstreaming of access to money advice within employability services.

4.0 Community Engagement

Introduction

In the Edinburgh ROA the approach followed is that community engagement underpins **all** of the outcomes. Community Engagement is central to the work of the Edinburgh Partnership, the strategic partnerships and the local partnerships operating in the areas that are the focus of the ROA. This is evident in a number of ways; in the involvement of community representatives in the boards and panels; the manner in which additional sub groups involve additional community activists and the way in which a number of the projects that deliver the services and receive CRF monies have often developed from a locally identified need and are in many cases controlled by local people sitting on management committees.

Community Engagement in Edinburgh

In practice whilst community engagement has led to changes in the way some services are delivered (see below and Template 2.1), we have no comprehensive feedback from community partners on the nature and impact of that engagement... Now that the Neighbourhood Partnership Structure is in place we will be better able to effectively monitor community engagement. The recruitment of a Community Engagement Coordinator for the city provides the specialist resource for ensuring the Action Plan reflected in Template 2.2 can be delivered.

Template 2.2 reflects *Listening to Communities to Improve Services* which was launched in September 2006. This is a Community Engagement Strategy for the city based on the local application of the National Standards for Community Engagement. It was developed by the Community Learning and Development Partnership on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership. Practically it was created by a multi agency subgroup which brought together information and perspectives from different agencies. It used the LEAP framework to guide an outcome focused approach to preparing the strategy. Whilst the strategy has been informing those agencies working in Community Engagement since 2006, it was not until March/April 2007 that the Community Engagement Coordinator was appointed and able to start monitoring progress on the strategy.

The Strategy aims to work in partnership with the existing community engagement processes that are already happening in the city and improve on areas identified in the Review of Community Engagement Activity by partner agencies in 2005. It aims to

- Ensure community engagement can have a genuine influence on improving services.
- Ensure that community engagement is a positive experience for all those involved and encourage more people to get involved.
- Bring together knowledge and information around various aspects of community engagement to foster learning and development
- Develop practical tools to help coordination and innovation in community engagement.
- Evaluate community engagement to ensure continuous improvement in services and the process of engagement.

The Strategy sets out an Action Plan to put the National Standards for Community Engagement into Practice. The table below (Template 2.2) highlights the outcomes and actions that will be delivered.

Community Engagement in the Regeneration Areas

Local partnerships, in which local community representatives are active and supported by projects funded by the CRF, were instrumental in identifying the practical interventions that they would wish to see contribute locally to meeting the city wide thematic goals outlined in Template 1. Local Partnerships continue to bring up issues that are of concern and identify areas where monies should be spent, services should be directed or research should be conducted.

The existing structures in the regeneration areas have been reforming and developing into community councils so that they are ready to become part of the neighbourhood partnership structure. Across the city change has come at different speeds. In North Edinburgh the establishment of the 4 North Edinburgh community councils was a priority for the Pilton Partnership. Here intensive community work supports the fledgling community councils, their sub-committees and their activities. In addition a number of information sessions (for those thinking of becoming community councillors) and a range of training activities for community councillors have been organised and a joint community council meetings facilitated. The process is less well advanced in Craigmillar. Although the elections for the Community Council in Craigmillar in 2006 achieved a record turnout for a community council election in the city (634 votes cast), the results have been contested and are under review, final community council representation will not be in place until these reviews are concluded.

Neighbourhood Partnerships

Since January 2007 work has been ongoing to ensure that the idea of community planning will become a reality in Edinburgh. The intention is that the 12 local partnerships will have to demonstrate effective community engagement in developing strategies and making decisions. In terms of council responsibilities the Neighbourhood Partnerships will have specific responsibilities for;

- Anti-social behaviour.
- Housing Management.
- Local Roads Services.
- Environmental Task Force.
- Parks.
- Libraries.

Negotiations are currently ongoing to see if other partners can decentralise decision making and funding allocations down to the neighbourhood level. The work by the police (see below in the discussion on Partnership Working) is one example of a partner agency taking steps to support neighbourhood planning.

Over the last few months the neighbourhood managers have been recruited and they are assembling their staff teams, with the intention of having a workable framework in place for September 2007. Once fully operational it is anticipated that it is Neighbourhood Partnerships that have areas of focus for the ROA within them that will allocate CRF funds.

Community Engagement- Equalities

An ELREC project to support and promote equality within the Community Planning Partnership has been funded by the Scottish Executive. It was launched in 2007 and 2 members of staff coordinate and work on the events. The project aims to develop a

- Better understanding on current status of equalities within the Community Planning Partnership and process across Edinburgh and Lothian
- Raise awareness of the inequalities experienced by marginalised communities and the potential benefits to those communities and community planning partners for their engagement with community planning
- To strengthen relationships with local community planning partners to engage with CPP and the CEHR (Commission for Equality and Human Rights) oncoming process

Whilst the ELREC project looks at issues city wide, an interesting variation in North Edinburgh has seen the local Equalities Forum develop a scrutiny function, regularly reviewing all local implementation plans for equalities impact.

5.0 Partnership Working

In addition to the Edinburgh Partnership there are 10 strategic partnerships operating in the city. In terms of the ROA focus areas there are a further 6 regeneration partnerships. All of these involve a range of statutory, voluntary and community representatives.

This section highlights a few examples of work being undertaken by some of the key partners that will support the ROA. This is not exhaustive and is in addition to the work that was discussed in last years annual report- work such as that being undertaken by NHS Lothian to mainstream health inequalities and the mainstreaming of the case management pilot programme that was supported by CRF monies in North and West Edinburgh. The examples below are selected as demonstrations either of effective partnership between mainstream providers or where partnership processes have influenced or helped redesign the way mainstream services are delivered

Policing and Information Sharing

The Police continue to work in Partnership with other agencies to help achieve the goals of the ROA. Strong Partnership isn't new and in the past the council and local partnerships have funded police posts to tackle anti-social behaviour. Co location of the police into local area offices has followed as has information sharing and alignment of services.

Further development of inter service co-operation is shown in Lothian and Borders Police's recent introduction to Edinburgh of the National Intelligence Model (NIM). This Model ensures that information available to the police is fully analysed, enabling senior managers to provide strategic direction and make resourcing and operational decisions and to share this with operational managers in other services. It will improve existing partnership working particularly related to tackling anti-social behaviour. Dealing collectively with information is central to the ethos of the NIM and its application involves the active consideration of information from partner agencies and development of specific intelligence and information sharing protocols. This will require training for partner agencies as well as for the police. In March 2007 the training and preparation of Standard Operating Procedures was completed and in April 2007 the full NIM Partnership framework was piloted in South Edinburgh. This is to be evaluated prior to it being rolled out elsewhere.

Thematic Partnership Working - Joined up for Jobs

During 2006/7 Edinburgh, based on the success of 'Joined up for Jobs', was awarded National Pathfinder status in the DWP Cities Strategy programme. The preparation of the Business Plan over the six-month period leading up to April 2007 has generated closer, more intensive partnership working and closer attention to the targets of the strategy. Having previously been based on those in the ROA, which run to March 2008, it was necessary to project these further forward. The draft overall target adopted is an 82% employment rate, and the planned timescale for achieving this remains under discussion with local partners and the DWP.

The Pathfinder status will give greater impetus to the incorporation of additional partners into the strategy – the NHS, social care and FE colleges. A Funding and Resource Planning Group has been set up to plan alignment of funding streams. The

partners are also working together to clarify the overall offer to jobseekers and to employers.

This in many ways represents the successful culmination of a process laid out by local partners in the form of shared strategic objectives and a commitment to joint working as far back as 2001. The national Cities Strategy Pathfinders programme now being rolled out is entirely consistent with, and has been directly influenced by Edinburgh's example and its demonstration of the effectiveness of this approach. It takes joint working on employment to a new level by allowing hitherto rigid national programmes and funding streams to be influenced directly by locally agreed priorities and establishing shared national and local performance targets. Edinburgh's local partnership strategy, in this instance, has become a driver of mainstream policy at national level.

6.0 Financial Commentary on CRF and CVP

Introduction

This section considers the geographic and thematic allocation of the Edinburgh CRF. Template 3.1 contains all of the required detail and this will be added to as the SMARs from the local areas become available.

Building Strong Safe and Attractive Communities

In 2006/07 £1,069,441 of CRF money was allocated to projects that broadly fall under the heading of Building Strong Safe and Attractive Communities. In total 30 projects were funded under this heading ranging from £1,000 for the Toddler Zone project in Restalrig through to over £150,000 for the Granton Information Centre. On an area basis the spread is as follows

- North Edinburgh £609,702
- West Edinburgh £198,920
- CCP £98,000
- South Edinburgh £90,750
- Restalrig £86,920
- Craigmillar £56,488
- Leith £26,621

As this theme encompasses housing and physical development this sum is, in practice, dwarfed by the mainstream funds into these areas for physical development and housing improvements.

Getting People into Work

Getting people into work continues to require support. Whilst some of the indicators in Outcome Table 2 are showing positive movements, the relative increase in local unemployment rates continues to be a concern. In terms of CRF funds 19 projects were supported in 2006/07 by the local partnerships in total receiving £1,489,129. In addition £1.36m of CCP funds were applied to Jobs Strategy outcomes.

In the local partnerships childcare projects are the main beneficiaries with £970,330 of the funds allocated under this heading going to projects providing childcare services to support entry to work or education.

- CCP £1,359,375
- North Edinburgh £485,957
- Craigmillar £465,056
- West Edinburgh £228,487
- South Edinburgh £130,000
- Leith £103,935
- Restalrig £70,194
- Strategic Programme⁹ £5,500

Improving Health

Improving Health is the category with the greatest number of individual projects supported – 44 in total in 2006/07. These 44 projects together receive just over

⁹ Received this as part of the transitional arrangements involved in the change from the focus on SIPs.

£980,000. Only 1 project funded under this heading receives over £100,000 in CRF grant - HOT in Craigmillar (£106,595). The projects range across all aspects of health from drug and alcohol use, to healthy eating and physical activities. The Prevention 2010 programme discussed in the 2005/06 annual report will support the work of many of these projects. On an area basis the spread is as follows;

- Craigmillar £252,349
- Leith £242,252
- South Edinburgh £220,000
- Restalrig £106,916
- North Edinburgh £79,334
- West Edinburgh £40,555
- Strategic Programme £39,000

Engaging Young People

Template 3 highlights that under the Engaging Young People theme £964,180 has been allocated to a total of 30 projects. The allocations range from over £160,000 to support a youth project in North Edinburgh to an award of £655 to support a Youth Development Initiative in Restalrig.

- North Edinburgh £455,142
- CCP £247,248
- Craigmillar £146,178
- South Edinburgh £138,980
- Leith £93,912
- Restalrig £65,212
- West Edinburgh £64,756

Raising Educational Attainment

The theme attracting the lowest CRF allocation is Raising Educational Attainment which reflects it's 'already in the mainstream' nature. In 2006/07 £450,080 was allocated to 16 projects operating in this area.

- Leith £161,246
- Craigmillar £147,656
- West Edinburgh £58,198
- South Edinburgh £40,000
- Strategic Programme £25,000
- Restalrig £17,980

Supporting Community Engagement

Supporting Community Engagement is a key commitment of the ROA, overall some £1,063,280 has been allocated to 22 projects providing a range of support services. These range from direct support for communities involved in CPPs through to newspaper and transport initiatives. In addition to the CRF money £271,168 of funds through the Community Voices Programme has also been allocated to 20 projects (the CVP allocations are italicised in brackets).

- Craigmillar £368,119 (*£35,000*)
- North Edinburgh £272,455 (*£34,146*)
- South Edinburgh £253,316 (*£34,146*)
- West Edinburgh £158,997 (*£35,000*)
- CCP £79,000

- Leith (€36,213)
- Restalrig €10,393 (€65,172)

Others

CRF money also supports the administration and management of the programme both in the local areas and in the city as whole. In 2006/07 €707,173 was allocated to fund support costs and some reviews and evaluations in the local areas. In addition there was €400,000 allocated to fund the support costs of CCP. Most of this, over time, should become part of the mainstream provision of the Council and other partners although CRF support for this transition will remain a requirement. At the end of the 2006/07 financial year €31,843 remained unallocated across the programme.

In terms of Partner Contributions the SMAR forms collected by the local partnerships give an indication of the amount of additional funds that support CRF funded projects. The collection of SMAR forms is the responsibility of the local partnerships, and usually takes place through April and May. As a result the full picture is not yet available for CCP and what is presented in Template 3.1 is only a partial picture. This will be added to as additional information becomes available.

From the information currently available we can see that there are over 20 different funders supporting the local CRF projects that are helping to deliver the ROA. These include Lottery funds, support from Europe, charitable trusts such as Esmee Fairbairn and the Robertson Trust, individual CEC departments, various topic focused programmes supported by the Executive and Communities Scotland and private sector support. In total nearly €5 million, in addition to the CRF funds, supports the projects highlighted in Template 4b.

Edinburgh Regeneration Outcome Agreement

Templates and Appendices

Template 1.1

Strong and Safe Communities (ROA Ref 1)

Target Groups – Population in the focus areas

1 & 2	3	4	6	7	8	9
Outcome	CRF Indicator	Target Area	Baseline (2004 unless otherwise stated)	Final Target	Update (2006 unless otherwise stated)	Comment on change
1a Increase resident satisfaction with their local area as a place to live	Resident satisfaction with their local area as a place to live ¹⁰	Edinburgh	91.4% (1999/2000)	To retain and improve satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (95% & 78% respectively)	93.5% (2003/04)	The update data presented is the same as 2005/06 annual report as the new Scottish Household Survey data which would allow this to be updated will not be released by the Scottish Executive till later in the summer of 2007
		SIP Areas	74.8% (1999/2000)		74% (2003/04)	
1b. Increased quality and variety of affordable housing options	House Prices ¹¹	Edinburgh	£143,009 (2003)	To equalise price inflation rates between the city and Focus DZs	£190,992 (2006)	Worsening Price differential increasing
		61 DZs	£94,992 (2003)		£108,947 (2006)	
	Number of new affordable homes ¹²	SIP areas	128 (2004/05)	1,000 units ¹³	323 (2006/07)	Improvement Increase in number built
		Edinburgh (other)	242 (2004/05)		273 (2006/07)	
Level of homelessness ¹⁴	Edinburgh	5,478 (2003/04)	Est that 5,300 cases received in 2011 ¹⁵	5,498 (2006/07)	Slightly worse position than baseline but almost static	
1c. Increased income and	% of respondents or their partners with access to a	Target Wards	78.9% (1999/2000)	80%	85.4% (2003/04)	The update data presented is the same as 2005/06 annual report as the new Scottish

¹⁰ This is based on the SHS. In 1999/2000 there was a sample for Edinburgh of 2,818 and 450 for the SIP areas. In 2003/04 there was a sample of 2,875 for Edinburgh and 322 from the 15% worst areas as identified by the SIMD. It is important to keep the size of this sample in mind when examining this data. The SHS is available every 2 years at a level that provides a large enough sample to reflect the focus areas. Update information will therefore not be available until late summer 2007

¹¹ This is from the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics site May 2007

¹² Housing section of Services for Communities

¹³ This was based on the stock transfer going ahead.

¹⁴ Homeless presentations- City of Edinburgh Council Housing Department

¹⁵ This is from CEC Housing Department. In 2012 Scottish Executive plan to abolish homeless priorities.

¹⁶ This is based on the SHS see note above.

access to mainstream financial products	bank or building society account ¹⁶	Edinburgh	91.2% (1999/2000)	94%	93.5% (2003/04)	Household Survey data which would allow this to be updated will not be released by the Scottish Executive till later in the summer of 2007
Id. Reduced crime, fear of crime and increased domestic and community safety	Recorded Crime	Target Beats	12,373	Reduce recording levels based on a 5 year average – LBP Service Plan 2005/06	12,135	Improving Fall in the number of recorded crimes
		Edinburgh	51,910 (recorded)		48,329	Improving Fall in the number of recorded crimes
	Number of serious and indecent assaults ¹⁷	Target Beats	169	Reduce by 15% by 2008	123	Target Met fall of 27% recorded
		Edinburgh	602		527	Improving fall of 13%
	Crimes of Violence ¹⁸	Target Beats	415	Reduce by 15% by 2008	374	Improving fall of 10%
		Edinburgh	1,569		1,398	Improving fall of 11%
	House breaking ¹⁹	Target Beats	626	Reduce risk by 15% by 2008	572	Improving fall of 9%
		Edinburgh	2,188		2,147	Improving fall of 2%
	Anti social behaviour ²⁰	Target Beats	3316	Reduce the incidence of anti-social behaviour in Edinburgh	3664	Worsening
		Edinburgh	10,814		12083	Worsening
	Number of premature alcohol and drug related deaths ²¹	Edinburgh	Drug Deaths -17 Alcohol Deaths- 117	Reduce the number of premature alcohol and drug related deaths by 10% by 2008	(2005)Drug deaths - 41 Alcohol Deaths -139	Worsening
		Focus DZs	Drug Deaths- 7 Alcohol Deaths- 35		(2005) Drug Deaths -18 Alcohol Deaths – 38	Worsening
	Accidental dwelling fires ²²	Edinburgh	688 (2003/04)	Reduce the number of accidental dwelling fires by 6% by 2008	707 (2005/06)	Worsening
Deliberately set secondary fires ²²	Edinburgh	3,973 (2003/04)	Reduce the number of deliberately set secondary fires by 12% by 2008	2,815 (2005/06)	Improving	

The police data is presented as number of recorded crimes, is from LBP, and refers to 2004 data. The picture for the target beats is based on the following beats: EC34, EC35, PS55, PW54, ED30, NL26, NW25, SE43, SE41, NF06, NF07, NF08

¹⁷ Includes the following crimes: 004000 Serious Assault; and 016000 Indecent Assault.

¹⁸ Crimes of violence include: 016000 Indecent Assault; 002000 Attempted Murder; 003001 Culpable Homicide; 001000 Murder; 006000 Robbery and Assault with Intent to Rob; 004000 Serious Assault; 017001 Lewd & Libidinous Practices; 014000, Rape; and 015000 Assault with Intent to Ravish

¹⁹ Housebreaking includes: 019004 Theft HB Domestic (Dwell), 019007 Theft HB with intent, domestic (Dwell), 019010 Attempt theft HB domestic (Dwell)

²⁰ Data used relates to vandalism malicious damage and malicious mischief (033001)

²¹ Simply refers to drug related deaths from Table B5.2 Drug Related Deaths: 1996-2005 Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2006 and alcohol deaths from GRO (S) 17th April 2007

²² Data provide by the Community Safety Section Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service, January 2006 and April 2007

Getting People into Work (ROA Ref- 2)

Target Groups – People of working age

1 & 2	3	4	6	7	8	9
Outcome	CRF Indicator	Target Area	Baseline (2004)	Final Target	2006	Comment
2a) Reduced unemployment rates in target areas	Unemployment Rates ²³	Edinburgh	2.3%	Gap closed by 20%	2.3%	Situation is Worsening as the gap widens between wards and city as a whole- 2006 data for data zones not yet available
		Target Wards	4.4%		4.6%	
		61 DZs	6.57%		6.2% (2005)	
2b) Increased employment rates for key groups and areas	Working age population in employment- economic activity ²⁴	Edinburgh	88.3%	90%	88.5% (2005)	Improving Original targets based on alternative data set (census) that proved difficult to update. New targets reflect the new SNS data available and reflect the same level of improvement as the old targets
		61 DZs	72.1%	75%	73.5% (2005)	
	<i>Employment Rate –City Strategy Target – 2006 figure is the baseline</i>	<i>Edinburgh</i>		<i>82% in 2009</i>	<i>78%</i>	<i>This target is for 2009, longer than the ROA. The data is from a different source than that given above as City Strategy monitoring doesn't reflect local areas.</i>
2c) Reduced benefit dependency overall and particularly in target areas	IB/SDA claim rate ²⁵	Edinburgh	5.9%	5%	5.9% (2005)	Improving New data available on SNS site and this has been updated New targets reflect the new SNS data available and reflect the same level of improvement as the old targets
		61 DZs	18.3%	12%	17.9% (2005)	
	IB/SDA duration ²⁶	Edinburgh	75.93%		77.32%	Worsening in the city as a whole Static in the focus areas This was background data without targets set
		61 DZs	74.48%		74.51%	
	Income Support ²⁷	Edinburgh	6.2%		6.1% (2005)	Improving This was background data without targets set
		61 DZs	23.9%		23.3% (2005)	
Number of children in workless	Edinburgh	765		665	Improving at city level. At the data zone level no	

²³ This is based on JSA rates from CEC City Development. The data for DZs is from the SNS.

²⁴ This is based on data presented in the SNS as Workless, a combined count of working age people on one or more of the following: Jobseekers Allowance; Income Support; Incapacity Benefit (excluding claimants on Severe Disability Allowance unless they are also claiming income support and excludes males aged 60-64 who are on Pension Credit unless they are also on Incapacity Benefit). Each person will only be counted once and this definition of worklessness is very similar to the definition used in the Closing the Opportunity Gap target A.

²⁵ This data is from the SNS website.

²⁶ SNS website- the duration data for IBSDA is based on the percentage of the claimants who have been on that benefit for 24 months or more

²⁷ This data is from the SNS site based on the % of the 16-59 year old population claiming income support.

	households ²⁸	61 DZs	260		270	real change as the data is rounded to the nearest 5 to protect confidentiality
	<i>Benefit Dependent Families-City Strategy. Target is for 2009</i>			<i>Reduce by 3,416</i>		<i>This target is for 2009, longer than the ROA.</i>
2d) Better post school outcomes overall and closing the gap in positive post-school outcomes for key groups and areas	Number of 16-19 year olds not in education, training or employment ²⁹	Edinburgh	19.4%	17%	18.1%	Improving
		Focus Schools (all wards)	25.3%	20%	25%	
		<i>Edinburgh</i>		<i>33% reduction in the number by 2008</i>		<i>New Targets as a result of the NEET strategy</i>
		<i>Focus Schools (all wards)</i>		<i>8% reduction in the number by 2008</i>		

²⁸ This is based on data provided by the DWP All figures supplied have been rounded to protect the confidentiality of claimants. It represents a snapshot in time of claimants on the Computer System, and will therefore exclude a very small number of cases that are held clerically. Data represents children dependent on a parent / guardian who is claiming one or more of Incapacity benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Jobseekers Allowance, Income Support or Pension Credit. Due to the introduction of child tax credits in April 2003, information on child dependents are not reliably completed on the benefit computer system, therefore children have been merged onto IS/JSA/IB/SDA/PC claims from child benefit records with permission of HMRC.

²⁹ Data by school for 2003/04 from Scottish Executive based on school leaver destination that are NOT education, training or employment. The data for 2006/07 is from Careers Scotland, based on the same thing.

Improving Health (ROA Ref- 3)

1&2	3	4	6	7	8	9
Outcome	CRF Indicator	Target Area	Baseline 2002/03	Final Target	2005/06	Comment
3a A sustained reduction in health inequalities in the city, as a key step to improve the health and wellbeing of Edinburgh's people.	Emergency Admissions for under 15 year olds ³⁰	Edinburgh	4,956		4,816	Improving
		61 DZ	7435		6728	Improving
	Breastfeeding (%) ³¹	Edinburgh	55.76	1% increase per annum ³²	57.22	Improving
		61 DZ	23.08		28.57	Improving
	Smoking whilst pregnant ³³	Edinburgh	16.7 (2004)	Increase the rate of improvement by 15% in the most deprived communities		
		61 DZ	40.8 (2004)			
	CHD Admissions 15-64 years old ³⁴	Edinburgh	236		217	Improving
		61 DZ	371		351	Improving
	Cancer Admissions 15-64 years old ³⁵	Edinburgh	2,057		2173	Worsening
		61 DZs	2,451		2384	Improving
	Teenage Pregnancies ³⁶	Edinburgh	9.8	target for 13-15 yr olds is to be 6.8 per 1,000 by 2010	ISD have informed us that there is a delay in updating the Teenage Pregnancy statistics due to incomplete SMR02 data submission. The latest published data covers the period to March 2004 and since we are unable to comply with the National Statistics guidelines, we are unable to provide an estimate for the next update.	
		61 DZ	59.6			

³⁰ Number of Emergency admissions to non-psychiatric/non-obstetric hospitals in Scotland. Information presented is for patients treated as inpatients or day cases only. Based on rate per 100,000 population. **Source:** ISD Scotland (SM01) and GRO, ref IR2007-01048, May 2007

³¹ Percentage of babies breastfed at 6-8 weeks **Source:** CHSP, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

³² From Breastfeeding in Lothian 2004 report http://www.nhslthian.scot.nhs.uk/news/annual_reports/publichealth/2005/hp2005/pdf/breastfeeding.pdf

³³ Percentage of mothers smoking at Health Visitors first visit **Source:** Lothian Health CHSP, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

³⁴ Number of admissions to non-psychiatric/non-obstetric hospitals in Scotland with a main diagnosis of Coronary Heart Disease. Coronary Heart Disease is defined using the International Classification of Diseases Volume 10 (ICD10) codes (I20-I25). Based on a rate per 100,000 population. **Source** ISD Scotland (SM01) and GRO, ref IR2007-01048, May 2007

³⁵ Number of admissions to non-psychiatric/non-obstetric hospitals in Scotland with a main diagnosis of Cancer. Cancer is defined using the International Classification of Diseases Volume 10 (ICD10) codes (C00-C97). Based on a rate per 100,000 population. **Source** ISD Scotland (SM01) and GRO, ref IR2007-01048, May 2007

³⁶ Based on 13-15 year olds and rate per 1,000 **Source:** SMR01 AND SMR02 from Lothian Health CHSP ISD have informed us that there is a delay in updating the Teenage Pregnancy statistics due to incomplete SMR02 data submission. The latest published data covers the period to March 2004 and since they are unable to comply with the National Statistics guidelines, they are unable to provide an estimate for the next update.

Engaging young people (ROA Ref- 4)

Target Group Young People

1&2	3	4		6	7	8	9
Outcome	CRF Indicator	Target Area		2004	Final Target	2006	Comment
4a. Reduced child poverty	Number of children in workless households ³⁷	Edinburgh		765		665	Improving at city level. At the data zone level no real change as the data is rounded to the nearest 5 to protect confidentiality
		61 DZs		260		270	
4b. Better engagement of children and young people in the social and cultural life of their community	Young peoples participation rates in arts activities ³⁸	Edinburgh		53%	Not yet set, young people now involved in the Edinburgh Cultural Partnership and will play a part in setting targets for their own involvement		Viewfinder 3 survey will take place in 2007 as a result no update to the available data will be in place until then
		61 DZs		43%			
4c. Higher rates of participation in sports and physical activities	Young people's participation in sports and physical activities ³⁹	Edinburgh		67%	80% of primary children will be physically active. 85% of those aged 13-17 will take part in sport in addition to the school curriculum more than once a week 55% of those aged 17-24 will take part in sport more than twice a week		
		61 DZs		69%	46% of those aged 14+ in SIPS will take part in sport at least once a week		
4d. Increased levels of confidence and self	Young people's confidence and self	Respond	Edi	61%	Target areas are showing greater levels of involvement, aim is for this to be reflected in the 2007 Viewfinder 3 study.		
			DZ	75%			

³⁷ This is based on data provided by the DWP All figures supplied have been rounded to protect the confidentiality of claimants. It represents a snapshot in time of claimants on the Computer System, and will therefore exclude a very small number of cases that are held clerically. Data represents children dependent on a parent / guardian who is claiming one or more of Incapacity benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Jobseekers Allowance, Income Support or Pension Credit. Due to the introduction of child tax credits in April 2003, information on child dependents are not reliably completed on the benefit computer system, therefore children have been merged onto IS/JSA/IB/SDA/PC claims from child benefit records with permission of HMRC.

³⁸ Viewfinder 2 study carried out by MORI on behalf of Youngedinburgh, 2004. The survey looked at the views of 11-25 year olds and involved 5,728 in the city as a whole and 662 from the 61 focus data zones. The data for this table is in answer to Q20 "Which of the things in the list below do you do in your spare time?" A group of arts activity answers was formed from those that answered: go to the theatre/ see a play and/or take lessons (music, dance, swimming, etc) have been used in this table.

³⁹ Viewfinder 2 study. The data for this table is in answer to Q20 "Which of the things in the list below do you do in your spare time?" A group of sports/ physical activity answers was formed from those that answered: go swimming/to sports centre/fitness centre and or take part in team sports games. It should be noted that the targets are indicative from Sports Scotland documents and that the baseline does not directly correspond to them. The targets are from "Sport 21 2003-2007. The National Strategy for Sport. Shaping Scotland's Future" and are national targets.

esteem for pupils and post school young people in key areas	esteem (as demonstrated by their ability to participate in decision making) ⁴⁰	Attend	Edi	43%			
			61	66%			
		Participate	Edi	29%			
			DZ	45%			
		Stand for election	Edi	21%			
			DZ	34%			

⁴⁰ Viewfinder 2 study. The data for this table is in answer to Q3 “Which of these things, if any, would you be prepared to give up your time to do?” The groups are made up of people who say they would do the following:

Respond- take part in surveys of young people; e-mail my ideas through a link on a young person’s website; vote for other young people standing for election.

Attend- attend events organised for/by young people from across the city, attend events organised by or for young people locally.

Participate- take part in a group or committee that takes decisions on how to spend money to improve services for young people; take part in a group or committee that takes important decisions for young people in Edinburgh; help organise consultations and events where young people could give their views to be part of a special enquiry or commission set up to look at how things might change.

Stand for election – stand for election to a student council; stand for election to the Scottish Youth Parliament; stand for election to the Edinburgh Youth Council

NB the data presented in this table suggests that young people in the deprived areas are prepared to be actively involved in decision making and participate more readily than young people elsewhere in the city.

Raising Educational Attainment (ROA Ref- 5)

Target group - residents of ROA target areas, particularly school age

1 & 2	3	4	6	7	8	9	
Outcome	CRF Indicator	Target Area	Baseline (2003/04 unless otherwise stated)	Final Target	2005/06	Comment	
5a Increased participation in learning	School attendance rates ⁴¹	Primary	Edinburgh	95% (2002/03)	95%	95%	Target Met
			Target Wards	92% (2002/03)	94%	93%	Slight improvement
		Secondary	Edinburgh	86.2% (2002/03)	90%	90%	Target Met
			Target Wards	82.1% (2002/03)	85%	87%	Target Met
	Proportion of school leavers going into ⁴²	FE	Edinburgh	20.4%	Target not yet determined	23%	Improving both for the city and the focus areas
			Target Wards	18.8%		23%	
		HE	Edinburgh	27.8%		28%	Very slight Improvement
			Target Wards	18.7%		19%	
5b Improved educational attainment and closing of the gaps between key groups and the city norm	Maths ⁴³ –P3	Edinburgh	95	93	97	Target Met	
		Target Wards	86	91	94	Target Met	
	Maths –P7	Edinburgh	69	72	71	Improvement	
		Target Wards	52	56	51	Slight fall	
	Reading - P3	Edinburgh	87	89	86	Slight fall	
		Target Wards	79	80	77	Fall	
	Reading - P7	Edinburgh	74	75	79	Target Met	
		Target Wards	58	60	61	Target Met	
	Writing –P3	Edinburgh	86	89	86	Static	
		Target Wards	78	80	76	Fall	
	Writing - P7	Edinburgh	61	67	64	Improvement	
		Target Wards	42	50	46	Improvement	
	S4 Attainment 5+ awards	Edinburgh	75% (2002/04)	Previous targets were for	75% (2004/06)	Static	

⁴¹ Attendance rates are from CEC Education Department 2006 and the target is for 2008

⁴² School leaver destinations are from Scottish Executive- December 2005 and Careers Scotland December 2006

⁴³ Primary school attainment data is from CEC Education department and is based on the average attainment for pupils in the city and for pupils attending one of 29 primary schools that are located in the focus wards. National target is 90% of pupils should have achieved level A by end of P3 and 75% achieved level D by end of P7.

⁴⁴ The data for the focus schools and for Edinburgh is from CEC Attainment Report 2006 (March 2007). It is based on average attainment for the city as whole and for the 7 secondary schools. It is worked out as the % of the original S4 cohort who, by the end of S6 have attained 5+ awards at level 4 or better- this is the dataset Education

	at level 4 or better ⁴⁴	Focus Schools	59% (2002/04)	2002-2005 new targets will be set in 2006	59% (2004/06)	Static f
		61 DZs	45.2% (2003)		52% (2005)	
	Number of People staying on at school post 16 ⁴⁵	Edinburgh	62 (2003/04)	80	64 (2005/06)	Improving slowly for the city as a whole and faster for the focus schools. Target looks overly ambitious
		Focus Schools (all wards)	42 (2003/04)	70	49 (2005/06)	

Schools Used for 12 Focus Wards for 5A and 5B

- **Craigmillar:** Castlebrae Secondary and St Francis , Castlevie, Niddriemill and Newcraighall
- **Dudingston:** Holyrood and Portobello Secondary and Dudingston, Lismore and St Johns primaries
- **Granton:** No secondaries and Granton PS
- **Muirhouse/ Drylaw:** Craigroyston Secondary and Craigroyston and Ferryhill primaries
- **Pilton:** No secondaries, Royston, Inchview, St. Davids and Pirniehall primaries
- **Harbour:** No secondaries and Bonnington primary schools.
- **Newhaven:** Trinity secondary and Trinity, Fort and Victoria primaries.
- **Kaimes:** Gracemount secondary and Gracemount, Burdiehouse and St Catherine's primary schools.
- **Parkhead:** No secondary and Longstone, Drumbruden and Clovenstone primary schools
- **Moredun:** No secondary and Craighour Park primary school
- **Murrayburn:** Wester Hailes Education Centre and Sighthill and Hailesland primary schools
- **Restalrig:** No secondary and St Ninians and Craigentenny primary schools

In 2006 the following schools were merged to create new schools. Forthview in North Edinburgh was created by the amalgamation of Inchview and Craigmuir. Canal View was created by the amalgamation of Dumbryden and Hailesland

Department use to monitor progress and it is the one that targets are set against. The data for the 61 data zones is from SNS site and this is based on attainment of pupils living in the 61 focus data zones regardless of the location of the school that they attend. It is different from that monitored by the council as it reflects the % of the S4 cohort who achieve SCQF level 4 or better

⁴⁵ Sourced from school handbook data released 14th November 2006 by Joanne Burns CEC. Although not labelled as such in school handbook data release, the figures relate to the January S5 staying on rate and not the September S5 stay on rate Provided by CEC 4th May 2006

Template 1.2 Output Achievement

For 5 of the outcomes we are reliant on surveys undertaken by others and the updated information is not yet available. As a result we have been unable to report on progress for the following outcomes

- *Outcome 1a Increase resident satisfaction with their local area as a place to live*
- *Outcome 1c Increased income and access to mainstream financial products.*
- *Outcome 4b Better engagement of children and young people in their social and cultural life of their community*
- *Outcome 4c Higher rates of participation in sports and physical activities*
- *Outcome 4d Increased levels of confidence and self esteem for pupils and post school young people in key areas.*

To give some indication of progress on these outcomes, the CRF supported outputs of projects working towards these outcomes are highlighted in Template 1.2.

Outcome Ref	Key Associated Outputs and Outcomes	Related project service or activity	Comments
Strong Safe Communities			
<i>Outcome 1a Increase resident satisfaction with their local area as a place to live</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 220 garden maintenance and house decoration jobs achieved • Provide 5 day care clubs (Mon-Fri) weekly for 125 people • Provide 2 weekend clubs weekly for 25 people achieved • Provide neighbourhood group 3 days per week for 30 people with enduring mental health problems • Provide 40,000 accessible passenger journeys each year - achieved 	Pilton Equalities Project (North Edinburgh)	This was 10% over target Daycare clubs achieved Weekend clubs achieved Currently providing for 27 people 40,000 passenger journeys
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest and beach sculpture workshops • Float and costume making workshops, with 25 people participating in Festival Cavalcade • Garden improvements and mural • Lantern making, musical instrument making, mask making and experimental sound workshops • Giant puppets and lanterns for and organising Halloween parade attended by 120 people • Anti-litter video • Forest sculptures with people with disabilities through ENABLE 	Craigmillar Arts & Environment Project	
	25 mini kits and five anti graffiti kits distributed to volunteers	Graffiti; Whose	CIMS survey for March 2007 showed

		Problem is it?	presence of graffiti in only 5 streets in North and Leith – a reduction of 70% compared to CIMS survey at outset of ROA
<i>Outcome 1c Increased income and access to mainstream financial products.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 270 individuals/families received an income maximisation & debt management service • 28 older people received an income maximisation service 	CHAI (South Edinburgh)	Target was 200 individuals and families through debt renegotiation. £55,304 of additional benefits claimed and £541,200 of debt renegotiated. Target 25 older people which will result in increased income
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve benefits advice and uptake, and develop other services that help increase household incomes and tackle poverty • <u>2</u> groupwork sessions concerned with benefit/housing advice for <u>10</u> participants 	Stepping Stones Under 3 (North Edinburgh)	
	In second half of 2006/07 Craigmillar Ability Network answered 417 enquiries on Benefits and gained £56,500 for clients	Craigmillar Ability Network	
	46 Carers of people with addictions supported to deal with a range of issues including finances, housing and accessing other services	Vocal Family Support (South Edinburgh)	Increased carer support via work with local GPs
Engaging With Young People			
<i>Outcome 4b Better engagement of children and young people in the social and cultural life of their community</i>	GYC engages directly with 279 young people through its programme. GYC curriculum used in planning the programme to ensure balance in activities; 9 groups run per week for 3 terms, including regular streetwork sessions and events	Granton Youth Centre (North Edinburgh)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided an average of 54 Children and Youth Work sessions each quarter, delivering an educational programme of activities during term-time. Programmes consist of sport & physical activity, creative arts & drama, outdoor education & visits to places of interest. An average of 16 children attended each session (2.7% BME, 19% disabled). • Ran 2 holiday programmes for 5-18 year olds attended by an average of 40 children each. • Ran 46 Breakfast Clubs per quarter attended by an average of 12 children • Breakfast Club and P1/2 members participated in a Road Safety project. The 'walking bus' helped establish safer routes to school. 	The Venchie (Craigmillar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolition of housing in the area around the Venchie and a loss of staff have meant a reduction in their activities in the last 6 months. • All outputs in 'healthy lifestyles' programme were achieved through being successful in obtaining sportscotland and Girls on the Move funding.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Friday night drop-in sessions averaging 44 young people (from 14 years to post-school) per session. Includes 84 sessions of one-to-one support with 24 users. There are 54 users who are at the stage of 'Regular Contact' and 43 with whom they can 'Share Responsibility' • With Crew 2000 ran 16 DJing sessions with average 5 attending • 10 weekly sessions for 8-12 year olds in transition to main Café K activities plus 18 weekly sessions with 10 attending focusing on bullying, responsibility and positive behaviour • 8 weekly sessions for 4 young activists aged 16+ plus 10 weekly sessions with 7 young activists on decision-making processes and issues affecting young people • 10 weekly sessions for 24 boys only providing specialist services and an opportunity to explore masculinity; 11 weekly sessions for 22 boys only • A summer programme of diversionary activities for 10 young people • 9 weekly sessions for 6 girls to increase confidence and identity; 10 weekly sessions for 14 girls on personal and community safety, increased knowledge, skills and self esteem; • International Women's Day event attended by 25 local people (young people, older people and ethnic minorities) • A summer exchange programme with Germany for 24 young people focusing on stereotypes and exclusion and working alongside young people with various disabilities (funded by British Council) • 116 street-work sessions, carefully evaluated to cover the most frequented areas at the most appropriate times. Contacts on average with 16 males and 8 females. 139 one-to-one interventions with 38 users. 266 are 'Regular Contacts' and 'Share Responsibility' with 71. • 8 weekly sessions with 4 young people researching motorcycle culture 	Café K and Oot an About (Craigmillar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent youth provision is in place with young people involved in planning and evaluation processes • 2 youth reps on management committee with full voting rights • F.C.U.K./Open All Hours and Girls Group – young people are in control of budget and expenditure • One to one interventions on implicit and explicit needs with young people (when required) being referred to specialist services with support in an advocacy role • Group work sessions on intercultural work focusing upon culture, disability and inclusion
	155 youth work sessions held 1 youth work forum developed	Ripple Project Youth Worker (Leith and Restalrig)	Project targets exceeded, with positive progress towards establishing a youth and children's forum
	95 sessions held in Restalrig	The Buz –Ripple Project (Leith and Restalrig)	Lower than target due to a lack of LRT trained drivers, and a mechanical fault with the bus, however good outcomes with high attendance levels by young

			people and responsiveness to local concerns
	Seven children aged 7-9 attended Group 1 from target area Five children aged 10-12 attended Group 2 from target area	Primary Support Groups (Leith)	Eight participants have now joined mainstream youth clubs and each group showed an increase in friendships between children and access to wider social networks
<i>4c Higher rates of participation in sports and physical activities</i>	5 clubs per week were run for young people from 5 years to 14 years of age. Friday afternoon trips were organised for young people 12 years and over. These activities included cycling, rock climbing, swimming, bowling, orienteering and hillwalking.	Drylaw Neighbourhood Centre (North Edinburgh)	
	Purchase of equipment and activities for children from 47 families per week	Lochend YWCA Out of School Club (Leith and Restalrig)	Children have experienced a range of new activities and equipment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43 pulse sessions with an average of 11 young people per session • 28 single gendered (female) sessions delivered attracting an average of 14 young people per session with support from Girls on the Move, providing physical activities for young females • 21 single sex (male) sessions delivered attracting an average of 22 young people per session with a focus upon sport and healthy eating • 14 sessions delivered to an average of 10 children focused upon healthy eating • 50 young people provided with up to date information and advice in relation to drug/alcohol misuse with 2 young people referred for specialist support. 	Café K (Craigmillar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent service for young people in relation to health and sport opportunities available free of charge – this has resulted in an increase of young people as ‘customers’ of the Jack Kane Sports Centre. • 10 young people accredited and certificated within pulse centre
	Two introductory fun days were attended by 50 families (141 children and 78 adults) Two further days were held attracting 22 families in total	Summer Play Clubs for Early Years (Leith)	Targeting for these events proved difficult in timescale and there is no record of how many families came from the target areas.
<i>4d Increased levels of confidence and self esteem for pupils</i>	Provided activities in a weekly group setting for 30 young disabled people aged 8-12 years and 13-19 years Support 15 young disabled people to participate in weekly open all hours Support up to 70 young disabled people to participate in Edinburgh	FABB Open Doors Project (South Edinburgh)	Some of the young people who have been attending for a while have moved onto Open all Hours or into mainstream services- this is how their model

<i>and post school young people in key areas</i>	Youth Games.		operates with the specialist groups all about building confidence so that the young people can then use services with less direct support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 young people provided with volunteering opportunities • 2 young people employed as trainee youth workers • 148 young people provided with information in relation to specialist services • 20 young people received one to one support in relation to employment 	Café K (Craigmillar)	
	Easter activity programme for 40 children	Craigentenny/Lochend Social Club play scheme (Restalrig)	Attendance numbers were high, and there was evidence of participant's self esteem and confidence increasing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 131 young people 13-16yo and 40 children aged 6-12yo involved in small common interest groups • 9 members of Citadel Youth Council • 24 involved in open youth provision • 6 young men involved in RUTS • 21 young people recruited for Easter Football 	Youth Participation Initiative	Evidence shows that young people from the target area are engaging in local, city wide and national decision making processes with support from the Youth Participation Initiative.
	9 young people from the target area were trained and then undertook research into alcohol's influence on violent and aggressive behaviour within the community, and involved 750 people from target area	Action Research Project into link between alcohol and violence	This project provided an opportunity for young people to get involved in research and their findings were compiled in an accessible format for the whole community.

Template 2.1 Community Engagement Assessment

In September 2006 CCP sent a questionnaire to the Community Representatives working in the local regeneration areas to ask them a range of questions and to support the completion of Template 2.1 below. The response was poor with only 3 questionnaires being returned. Consultation with those involved in community engagement directly suggested that a similar exercise this year may well produce a similar response rate.

As mentioned in Section 4 the fact that establishing Neighbourhood Partnerships in Edinburgh has been a priority, added to Edinburgh Partnerships action plan for community engagement only being launched in September 2006 and the Community Engagement Coordinator post being vacant for 6 months has meant that *monitoring* of Community Engagement has not been as effective as one would have wished. The recent appointment of an Engagement Coordinator has meant that the Partnership is now better placed to carry out this task, primarily guided by the strategy reflected in Template 2.2. In addition it is likely that work will process over the next couple of months to ensure that the scoring in Template 2.1 will be achievable for the 2008 report. This is likely to start with a pilot exercise monitoring community engagement from the standpoint of community representatives.

<p>Each question is followed by some standards from the National Standards of Community Engagement. Using these will help partnerships complete the self assessment exercise</p>	<p>Score 1-6</p>	<p>What evidence is there for the score you have given? You will find the indicators for the National Standards for Community Engagement useful in providing the Evidence</p>
<p>CPP uses the National Standards for Community Engagement to underpin its work</p>		<p>In September 2006 <i>Listening to Communities to Improve Services</i> was launched. This is a Community Engagement Strategy based on the local application of the National Standards for Community Engagement. The strategy was developed by the Community Learning and Development Partnership on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership. Practically it was created by a multi agency subgroup which brought together information and perspectives from different agencies</p>
<p>CPP engages with a broad range of representative structures within the community including the most excluded groups</p>		<p>Community Engagement Structures In Edinburgh the Edinburgh Partnership has, with CRF funds allocated by CCP, been able to appoint a Community Engagement Coordinator to deliver the Community Engagement Strategy through the Action Plan reproduced in Template 2.2. This will use as a starting point the formal standing community engagement agencies, which include;</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edinburgh Association of Community Councils - represented on the Edinburgh Partnership Board through Norman Bonney, and heavily involved in the development of Neighbourhood Partnerships. The • Edinburgh Youth Council - the main body for youth representation in the city, actively engaged in developing linkages with Neighbourhood Partnerships, and has representatives on the Youth Services Advisory Committee. The Also involved in developing the areas that will be covered in Viewfinder 3. It is not just the Youth Council where work is ongoing to engage with young people. The Lottery awarded the Pilton Partnership 3 years funding to further develop this area of work. This initiative, which started in October 2006, offers a range of opportunities / activities for young people to become more involved in their community. This includes a young peoples forum, young activist training, a young peoples fund and a range of other activities within local schools, youth clubs and on the streets. • Communities of Interest Support Network (COISN) - this is a network of representatives from all the equalities fora in the city and is represented on the Edinburgh Partnership Board. Currently in receipt of funding from the Edinburgh Partnership for training and capacity building. The • Community Representatives Network Supported by CRF allocated by CCP. Edinburgh • East Area Housing Board is chaired by a representative from Greendykes Neighbourhood Association. CEC's • Local Partnerships the ROA focus areas all have some form of local partnership structure on which community representatives sit. They tend to be elected from a wider community structure be that a tenants and residents group with a housing background or a community council. For example in Craigmillar two organisations in particular, Neighbourhood Alliance and Capacity Building Project have been involved in ensuring local people are consulted on regeneration plans. They support resident and neighbourhood groups, facilitated consultation on all outline and detailed design plans, undertook research, ran specially designed courses and undertook a variety of lobbying and campaigning activities. The six
<p>CPP uses a broad range of approaches to engage communities.</p>	<p>CRF Funded Projects were the main vehicle for Community Engagement and support in 2006/07. The activities for these can be seen in the following examples which include a more generic community support organisation (The Pilton Partnership), a focused support organisation working with the disabled (CAN) multi agency forums to which partner organisations attend (CDI South Edinburgh) and a Community Voices Programme funded support worker (Leith and Restalrig)</p>

	<p>The Pilton Partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported 46 Community Council Meetings and a number of ancillary meetings relating to this. • Supported 45 tenants and residents group meetings and a number of ancillary meetings relating to this. • Granton Medway Action Group: 19 meetings • WAGRAG: 20 meetings (5/6) • Pennywell Options Group: 6 meetings and 3 community only meetings • West Pilton Development Group: 8 meetings and 1 community only meeting • Royston Wardieburn Development Group: 4 meetings and 4 pre-meetings • Organised and ran Community Conference (42) and Summit (46) around community concerns regarding waterfront development • In conjunction with Edinburgh and Stirling Universities carried out a Social Action Research project which looked at local people’s experience of accessing work and the impact of low-paid employment. This culminated in an exhibition which the group was invited to take to the Scottish Parliament. <p>Craigmillar Ability Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the year CAN had 490 members having recruited an average of 34 new members per quarter. • Their premises were used by 8 different organisations, which between them held an average of 12 sessions per quarter. Each session was attended by an average of 5 users, of whom 4 were disabled. • They engaged with an average 33 organisations, from local VCOs to national organisations, per quarter. An average of 62 disabled members per quarter participated in this engagement. • They produced 8 newsletters, 12 leaflets, 10 reports and 1 video on relevant topics. <p>Community Development Initiative</p> <p>Neighbourhood Forums operational in Moredun, Gracemount, Gilmerton, Southouse/Burdiehouse/Murrays and the Inch Community Association.</p> <p>In total held 20 bi monthly Neighbourhood Forum meetings and 10 monthly Inch Community Association Meetings. These forums are utilised by NHS Lothian, CEC, South Edinburgh Partnership and Lothian and Borders Police as conduits for consultation</p> <p>Community Voices Programme money has also supported engagement through the Community Capacity Building Worker in Leith And Restalrig</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39 new committee members of local groups and organisations • 30 training for participation programmes delivered • Grassroots conference held for 52 local people
<p>CPP provides relevant information needed for effective engagement</p>	<p>Community Activists and support workers are provided with information in advance of meetings. In some case information is provided in advance of other partners receiving this information.</p>

<p>CPP monitors and evaluates community engagement in the ROA</p>	<p>This is in place in the Community Engagement Strategy calling for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All partners to submit meaningful reports to the Edinburgh Partnership, using self assessment against the agreed strategy • Report on trends in community engagement through the annual report and annual reports of partners <p>The strategy was launched in 2006 and only recently has a coordinator been appointed to oversee its delivery.</p>
<p>CPP improves public services in response to community priorities</p>	<p>Examples where this has occurred include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The West Edinburgh Community Planning Partnership Transport Services Forum worked with Lothian Buses and CEC to get the No. 20 service enhanced. This is as a result of requests from the community through the forum to improve public transport. The service is now more frequent and user-friendly providing a loop service that links up key areas of West Edinburgh with major shopping amenities. Overall, the Transport Forum has helped secure over £50,000 worth of improvements on this route. • Youngedinburgh the City's strategy to improve services for young people is based on the views and opinions of 5,728 young people who completed a survey in 2005⁴⁶. Young peoples responses led to the development of new services. These include a young person's consumer advice and advocacy service and new opportunities for work experience placements across the council as well as the work with bus companies mentioned in last years report. • The Waterfront Summit event that was held in August 2006 was an example of a local community organised event which had developed as a response to policies being delivered. In this instance the community aim was to challenge the assumptions around the delivery of access to employment, the delivery and accessibility of skill training to improve job prospects and the issues around affordable housing/high costs of living in Edinburgh. Out of the summit the Waterfront Accord was developed and launched in January 2007. This is essentially an agreement with the local landowners and developers to work together to increase opportunities for local people by identifying what the developments will be, what job opportunities there will be and what skills base is therefore needed to fill them. • The community in North Edinburgh continue to have concerns about the extent to which economic strategies currently being pursued at a national, city-wide and local level are impacting on levels of poverty. This has led to three developments: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The drawing up of a draft community position on economic development 2. A much sharper dialogue with some of the key players and agencies involved in both the waterfront development and training and employment activities 3. A proposal that the Pilton Partnership evolves into a community development trust • North Edinburgh Open Forum (Older people focused community engagement) has expressed concerns regarding Home Care provision and the way in which it is only delivered to those receiving Personal Care. As a

⁴⁶ The Viewfinder survey was used across the council, has been used to populate the Engaging Young People template and is being replicated by Viewfinder 3 the field work for which will happen later in 2007.

		result of these concerns CRF funded PEP is looking to develop a Social Enterprise to deliver home care.
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Template 2.2 Community Engagement Action Plan

On the 27th September 2006 Edinburgh Partnership launched the “*Improving Community Engagement in Edinburgh – Strategy and Action Plan 2006-08*”. This document takes template 2.1 and suggests that this is used as a Community Engagement Assessment Tool by agencies, partnerships and community groups. The strategy also focuses on a range of actions that have been used to complete this template. The full strategy can be viewed on http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/internet/Council/Partnerships/Community_planning/CEC_draft_-_community_engagement

Key barriers to having more effective community involvement in delivering the ROA	Planned action	Partners	How will you judge success
A clear understanding of the policy processes of partner agencies is not available i.e. information on how decisions are made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on how community engagement currently impacts how services are developed and designed. • Provide information about when and how policies /services are developed in partner agencies. • Further plans to be developed following the gathering of this information 	Community Engagement Strategy subgroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement will have a clear impact on how decisions are made - examples evident • Details will be available showing when decisions are made in each agency
Unsure if all partner agencies consistently evaluate and report on community engagement activity against the National Standards for Community Engagement. This will require partner agencies to actively demonstrate how community engagement has	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a common way of reporting performance based on the National Standards for Community Engagement 	Community Engagement Strategy subgroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All partners will submit meaningful reports to the Edinburgh Partnership, using self assessment against the agreed strategy • Report on trends in community engagement through the annual report and annual reports of partners

lead to improved services.			
Not clear which resources are used in community engagement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather further information about the resources currently being used in community engagement by partner agencies and strategic partnerships* (including identifying resources to enable communities to take part in community engagement activities) • Create central list of resources e.g. database of community groups and forums, tools to assist community engagement, venues etc 	Community Engagement Strategy subgroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a baseline report and compilation of a database of resources. • Sharing of resources actively demonstrated • Under resourcing will be challenged
Although an effective network for community representatives (Edinburgh Community Reps Network) in Edinburgh does exist there is still a need to develop this and engage with other partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an email discussion forum • Online directory of community engagement contacts 	Community Engagement Co-ordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information will be shared amongst those involved in community engagement • Email resource developed and forum available October 2006 • Attendance at network events increasing • Number of times the email resource is used
Coordination of community engagement across the city is lacking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a practical way to record and co-ordinate community engagement activity • Develop an effective Edinburgh Partnership Citizens Panel • Pilot project to demonstrate joint engagement activity 	Community Engagement Co-ordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of joined up community engagement activity • Reduced levels of consultation fatigue • Improved response rates to engagement activity • Greater staff awareness of tools available to co-ordinate activity • Tool to co-ordinate community

			<p>engagement will be in place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of times the tool is used • Recorded levels of publicity developed and distributed to promote the tool • Edinburgh Partnership Citizens Panel in place • Number of times the panel is used • Baseline of community engagement activity will be in place
<p>Unsure whether practitioners understand the purpose of different community engagement methods and processes and are able to select relevant approaches and use them confidently and effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an effective programme of learning opportunities • Create a calendar of learning opportunities • Create a variety of opportunities for shadowing, skill sharing, mentoring etc 	<p>Community Engagement Co-ordinator in association with partner agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive evaluations of community engagement methods and approaches by stakeholders and external agencies • Increased understanding and confidence amongst practitioners • Calendar of learning opportunities in place • Joint programme of learning opportunities in place
<p>Currently the community engagement approach doesn't appear to underpin partner agencies' work with communities. As a result will try to create a learning environment amongst the partner agencies that values the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a range of opportunities for shadowing; skill sharing; mentoring; secondment; research; study visits; conferences; seminars and courses • Create networks for learning across the city • Hold events to share experience and practice • Act on reviews of community engagement 	<p>Community Engagement Co-ordinator in association with partner agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of increased creativity and innovation, and use of a wider range of methods at individual level and partner level city wide • Increased understanding and confidence amongst practitioners • Positive experiences of community engagement are shared

<p>benefits of community engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use CE practitioners network as a base for these events 		<p>and celebrated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problematic experiences are shared, learned from and where appropriate challenged • Opportunities for learning reflect the variety of community engagement methods and contexts • Formal and informal learning networks are developed across traditional partnership, agency, community or professional
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Template 3.1 National Community Regeneration Priorities – CRF Activity Relationships

Please note that the partner contributions are based on the SMAR forms returned for North Edinburgh, South Edinburgh, Leith and Restalrig and some of the CCP projects we are still awaiting data for the other focus areas. It is by no means a comprehensive illustration of additional funds.

National Community Regeneration Priorities	Broad types of project/ services funded by the CRF contributing to meeting the priority	Total CRF spend contributing to the priority 2006-2007	Partners making financial contributions to the CRF activities identified in Column 2	For each of these partners, financial contribution 2006-07
Building Strong Safe and Attractive Communities	Capital projects, Equalities groups, Community help and advice, environmental improvements	£1,069,441 (Local CRF)	CEC Corporate Services	£48,967
			Lottery	£183,349
			Lothian Health	£80,406
			CEC Children and Families	£134,020
			CEC Health and Social Care	£371,578
			CEC Leisure and Culture	£253,028
			Lloyds TSB	£2,000
			MISG	£34,696
			Community Transport	£58,000
			WEL	£3,500
			CSP (LIF)	£10,000
			Children's Holiday Fund	£1,260
			LDC	£2,500
			CEC Children and Families (restricted Breakfast Club)	£5,194
			LDC Adult Classes	£4,084
			Working for Families	£9,654
			Surestart	£ 43,680
			Earned Income	£126,058
			Trust and Foundations	£ 69,795
			NESTA	£ 135,000
Private Donations and corporate giving	£14,900			
Getting People	Childcare, business	£1,568,202 (Local CRF)	CRF	£705,932
			Lottery	£139,965

into Work	development, employment access and support	£1,359,375 (CCP CRF)	ESF	£479,886
			CCP	£16,400
			CEC Children and Families	£378,258
			CEC Health and Social Care	£41,121
			Lloyds TSB	£5,500
			Trust and Foundations	£128,532
			Others	£144,391
Improving Health	Health promotion, active lifestyles, young people and health, sexual health, healthy eating	£980,406 (Local CRF)	NHS Lothian	£11,150
			CEC	£5,000
Raising Educational Attainment	IT support, reading promotion, after school clubs, arts and education	£450,080 (Local CRF)	CEC	£59,360
			Lottery	£9,000
			Trusts	£2,000
			Scottish Community Fund	£2,000
Engaging Young People	Youth clubs, diversionary activities, recreation facilities, support for young mothers, youth participation, Streetwork	£964,180 (Local CRF) £247,248 (CCP CRF)	Lottery	£98,382
			CEC Children and Families	£200,732
			Trust and Foundations	£211,833
			Others	£93,550
Supporting Community Involvement Community Voices Programme	Capacity building, older and people forum, community newspapers, community events	£967,582 (Local CRF) £79,000 (CCP CRF)	CEC Corporate Services	£99,290
			Lottery	£20,926
			ESF	£73,000
			CCP	£13,000
			Others	£46,000
			Community Voices	£271,168
Core Support Monitoring and Evaluation	Support teams, monitoring, evaluation and reviews	£707,173 (Local CRF) £400,000 (CCP CRF)		
Unallocated		£31,843		
Total		£7,026,700 (Local CRF) £2,183,623 (CCP CRF)		