

Glasgow's Single Outcome Agreement

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Contents

- *Foreword*
- *Introduction*
- *Economic Context*
- *The SOA Development Process 2009/10*
- *Glasgow's Priorities*
- *Supporting documentation/strategies*
- *Equalities*
- *Ongoing development of Community Planning in Glasgow*
- *Change to Community Planning Support Structures*
- *Community Involvement*
- *Fairer Scotland Fund*
- *Performance Monitoring*
- *Glasgow's Integrated Area Profile*
- *Glasgow's Contribution to National Outcomes 1-15*
- *Appendices*

Foreword

Introduction by Councillor Steven Purcell, Leader of Glasgow City Council

Glasgow has been a city transformed in the last 25 years. There has been huge investment in the city resulting in the creation of tens of thousands of new jobs. We now have a highly skilled workforce and attract people from all over the world to our city to work, rest and play.

Hosting the Commonwealth Games in 2014 gives us a chance to transform the city still further. Construction on the new Games venues and transport links is well underway, and our Modern Apprenticeship scheme will see its first intake of young apprentices this summer as we seek to ensure that our young people are equipped with the skills to sustain a career for life.

We want to ensure a legacy from the Games which extends far beyond two wonderful weeks in 2014 and we can only effectively develop and deliver this legacy in conjunction with our partners throughout the city. Similarly, the Community Planning Partnership's key strategic themes of Working, Learning, Safe, Healthy and Vibrant are best addressed through the genuine partnership approach we have in place.

Glasgow was one of the first Community Planning Partnerships to submit a truly joint Single Outcome Agreement and this document continues to develop the key outcomes by which we will measure how we are improving the lives of all who live, visit and work in the city.

We will continue to balance investment in our ten local Community Planning Areas with strategic investment through the programmes of our citywide Partnership. Glasgow has an opportunity to avoid the worst of the economic storm thanks to the Commonwealth Games, and we must ensure that we take advantage of this by targeting investment wisely.

I am immensely proud of what we have achieved in recent years but we know that more can be done. Some parts of the city remain unequal; whilst many of our citizens are taking advantage of the new opportunities presented to them, others are not so fortunate.

This document outlines the ways in which all partners in Team Glasgow can contribute towards addressing this and creating a better Glasgow, and I am delighted to present the second Glasgow Community Planning Partnership Single Outcome Agreement.

Councillor Steven Purcell,
Leader,
Glasgow City Council

SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENT 2009-10

Introduction

This submission covers the period 2009-10 and forms the second Single Outcome Agreement submitted by the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership.

It builds on the first Single Outcome Agreement previously submitted to and approved by Scottish Government in June 2008. Within this submission we take the opportunity to reflect on the range of current issues affecting the work of the Partnership including issues around the global credit crunch and the subsequent impact on the economy of the City.

Economic Context

Since the Council's Single Outcome Agreement was published in 2008, the economic landscape has been affected by two significant factors, namely, the economic downturn and the restructuring of Scottish Enterprise.

During the last 6 months, the impact of the credit crunch, which has led to global economic recession, has begun to be felt across a number of Glasgow's key sectors including banking and finance and construction/property development. At this stage, the full extent of the recession is unclear as statistical reporting has not been able to keep pace with the downturn, however it is known that the number of Job Seekers' Allowance claimants in the City has risen by 46.7% between March 2008 and March 2009 (a net increase of 6,690 claimants), and that many of the City's large developments have been mothballed, or are no longer going ahead, as a direct result of the lack of finance.

From April 2008, Scottish Enterprise Glasgow, the local enterprise company was abolished with Scottish Enterprise (SE) now operating as one national organisation. Responsibility for local regeneration in Glasgow has since passed to Glasgow City Council, who will now take a leading role in the delivery of the City's economic strategy 'Step Change'. Scottish Enterprise remains an active and committed partner in the continuing economic development of Glasgow, with a 20% increase in the number of companies in Glasgow being directly account managed by SE, full participation in the Clyde Gateway Urban Regeneration Company (URC) and Clyde Waterfront project, as well as a continuing role in delivery of a number of 'Step Change' projects.

A mid-point review of the City's economic strategy will be undertaken during 2010, at which point a full assessment of the economic situation can be made to enable the Council and its partners to make informed decisions about the validity of the strategy's existing targets.

The SOA Development Process 2009/10

In viewing this update as an opportunity to build upon our initial SOA submission, the Partnership agreed to include an Integrated Area Profile. This assessment has been developed under each of the five themes of our Community Plan (namely Healthy, Working, Safe, Learning and Vibrant), and has been subsequently amalgamated into one strategic overview document.

It is hoped that this process will present a more unified approach to the work of the Community Planning Partnership and will give some indication of the shared priorities requiring co-ordinated, joint working by Partners.

In taking advantage of the opportunity to review the proposals outlined in the 2008/09 submission, Partners worked together in Community Planning Theme subgroups, to consider the original proposals and to review the appropriateness and relevance of them against the current situation across Glasgow.

The Theme groups concluded that the majority of the strategic priorities outlined in the 2008/09 SOA submission remained relevant for the City, however, the Safe theme priorities have been refined to reflect Strathclyde Police's Control Strategy and the strategic issues currently impacting on Safe theme partners.

Glasgow's Priorities

The Priorities are outlined in Table 1 below:

Theme	Priorities identified	Priority Code
Healthy	Obesity in children and adults	P1
	Alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm	P2
	Inequalities in health, particularly those caused by childhood poverty	P3
	Smoking	P4
	Drug addiction	P5
Working	Business productivity and Gross Value Added	P6
	Spreading the benefits of improved economic performance	P7
	Creating an excellent economic environment	P8
Vibrancy	Glasgow's image/ profile/identity	P9
	Glasgow's infrastructure and environment	P10
	Involvement (participation in cultural, sporting, volunteering activities)	P11
Learning	Life long learning	P12
	Adult literacies	P13
	Skills attainment	P14
	Graduate retention	P15
Safe	Crime related to alcohol consumption	P16
	Road, fire and home safety	P17
	Anti social behaviour	P18
	Violence	P19
	Violence against women and children	P20

The thematic groups also considered the 24 Local Outcomes identified in the 2008/09 submission aimed at tackling these priorities and agreed that these remained relevant for 2009/10. As identified in the 2008-09 submission, a number contribute to more than one theme priority e.g. reducing the over-consumption of alcohol will help to address safety (P16) and health (P2) priorities.

Local Outcomes and Outcome number	
1	Reduce the level of violent crime, including gender-based and domestic violence
2	Reduce injuries as a result of road traffic incidents, fires and incidents in the home
3	Reduce the public acceptance and incidence of over-consumption of alcohol and its subsequent negative impacts (personal, social and economic)
4	Reduce the impact and incidence of anti-social behaviour
5	Reduce the involvement of young people in crime and as victims of crime and accidents
6	Reduce the fear of crime
7	Increase the number of jobs in Glasgow
8	Increase the proportion of better paid and more productive jobs
9	Increase the proportion of Glasgow residents in work
10	Increase performance and volume of business carried on in Glasgow
11	Improve the attractiveness of Glasgow as a place to live, invest, work and visit
12	Increase the proportion of the population with a healthy BMI
13	Increase the proportion of residents involved in physical activity

Local Outcomes and Outcome number (continued)	
14	Improve children's diets
15	Reduce the difference in life expectancy between most affluent and most disadvantaged residents
16	Reduce the harm caused by drugs addiction
17	Reduce the proportion of children in poverty
18	Increase the proportion of parents who are capable, responsible and supported
19	Reduce the proportion of residents who smoke
20	Improve Literacy and Numeracy of the population
21	Improve educational attainment & achievement of all children and young people
22	Improve skills for employment
23	Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life
24	Improve Glasgow's physical environment and infrastructure.

The achievement of certain Local Outcomes remains dependent upon positive progress with other Local Outcomes. In addition, each of the Local Outcomes contributes directly or indirectly to one or more of the 15 National Outcomes. Dependency relationships, the priorities each Local Outcome is aimed towards tackling and the National Outcome(s) it is contributing towards are outlined in detail in Appendix 1.

Each Local Outcome is informed by one or more performance indicators. Some indicators could be used to demonstrate improvements in a number of Local and National Outcomes e.g. an improvement in the employment rate of residents could be expected to demonstrate improvements to a number of Local Outcomes. However, to avoid an overly complicated and cluttered document, the employment rate indicator has only been included under National Outcome 2 - the outcome where it makes the most immediate or direct impact. An additional column has been introduced in the year's SOA to show the Local Outcomes that each indicator related to e.g. L1 = Local Outcome 1: Reduce the level of violent crime, including gender-based and domestic violence.

Where available, indicators from the proposed National Indicators and Local Indicator suites have been used. Locally developed indicators have also been employed.

Supporting documentation/strategies

In order to ensure that there is a 'Golden Thread' from strategy to action, all targets set out in this document are distilled from partners' existing organisational/partnership strategies. The key organisational/partnership strategy documents are set out in Appendix 2. Each National Outcome template refers (using the numbers in Appendix 2) to key strategies underpinning the local contribution to particular National Outcomes.

As the recession begins to impact on the real economy during 2009, socio-economic factors may change rapidly and significantly over a short period of time, with new or emergent issues gaining in priority. This rapidly changing environment requires flexible and responsive approaches. The organisational and partnership strategies which underpin the SOA will be monitored and refreshed accordingly in light of the changing environmental context e.g. Glasgow City Council has created a Council Plan 2008-11 supplement, 'Rising to the Challenge', which outlines the revised operational targets and describes the remedial action which is being undertaken to tackle emerging issues.

Equalities

Glasgow City Council is the lead partner in the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership. The partnership has undertaken a number of activities to promote equality and eliminate discrimination including:

- funding Glasgow Equalities Partnership (an independent voluntary organisation) which has been assisting in taking forward the agenda of developing an equalities hub. The equalities hub will have the task of improving engagement with and developing capacity among equality groups across the city in order that the views of all equalities groups can feed into the community planning process
- funding Glasgow Anti Racist Alliance (GARA) to work both with organisations to assist them carry out their race equality duties and with voluntary groups, communities and individuals to help them become active citizens and promote integration.
- developing a Race Equality Programme for Glasgow across the partnership. The aim is to produce an outcome focused action plan by March 2009. This programme of interagency activity in particular will be used to improve mainstreaming activity (making sure all aspects of our business processes (how we plan, manage and monitor our work) take account of and reflect the different needs of the population.)
- continuing through the Fairer Scotland Fund to fund projects that provide support for black and ethnic minority communities and disabled people.

We have noted which of our key organisational/partnership strategies have been subject to an Equality Impact Assessment and/or a Strategic Environmental Assessment. Information is provided in Appendix 2. In addition, where evidence gathered by the Partners has indicated that a particular group within the population is disproportionately affected by an issue, the following equality symbol (=) has been inserted (in the Integrated Area Profile and the National Outcome templates) to show that this issue will be subject to additional monitoring for that particular equality strand.

Ongoing development of Community Planning in Glasgow

In the last SOA submission a number of issues were identified as being under development. The two main issues here were the development of the Partnerships Compact with the Voluntary Sector and the discussion Paper on how to improve the co-ordination of the Partnership's Budget and Planning processes.

In December 2008, the Partnership's Strategic Board approved the content of the "Glasgow Compact – The Voluntary and Public sectors, working together for a better Glasgow". This Compact acknowledges the important role that the voluntary sector has to play in the reform of public services in order to achieve sustainable economic growth, the benefits of Partnership working for both sectors and outlines a range of key commitments to achieve these benefits.

Further work will now be undertaken to develop a Compact Implementation Plan to outline proposals to be achieved to meet the requirements of the Compact document. To achieve this, the Board will consider proposals to develop appropriate partnership structures required to take this important work forward.

With regard to the Budget and Planning process, at its meeting in December 2008, the Executive Group of the Partnership agreed to set up a planning group to consider a review of the Community Plan, the emerging priorities in the Single Outcome Agreement and the monitoring and evaluation framework which will address the priorities of both documents. The membership of the Planning Group has now been agreed and meetings are now underway.

The life span of our current Community Plan covers the period 2005-10 and it is appropriate at this point to consider the development of a refreshed Community Plan. The development of the SOA process has highlighted the need to ensure that as further partner plans/strategies are developed, such as the Council Plan, that the timescales and proposed lifespan of such documents should relate to an overarching plan like the Community Plan or Single Outcome Agreement. The development of this work will also be co-ordinated by the Planning Group.

Change to Community Planning Support Structures

The Glasgow Community Planning Partnership Strategic Board (GCPP) commissioned an independent consultant to carry out a review of the options for future management and delivery of the support structures for the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership. The review had proposed two options, the status quo or the transfer of support functions to one of the community planning partners, with the suggestion that the Council with its statutory responsibility for facilitating and initiating community planning would be the most appropriate partner. After consideration, the Council's Executive Committee approved the transfer of functions from Glasgow Community Planning Ltd (GCPL) to Glasgow City Council (GCC).

Under these arrangements, a new Community Planning Division has been created within the Chief Executive's Department which will combine services previously provided by GCPL and those currently provided by GCC. This will include overall responsibility for developing policy for the use of, and managing the disbursement of, the Fairer Scotland Fund (FSF) and the Council's Social Inclusion Budget (SIB). This will improve the co-ordination of grants from these two funds and act as a starting point for improved co-ordination across all Council grant budgets and represent a powerful resource for furthering community planning objectives.

The five community planning support teams based in the North, South, East, South West and South East of the city will continue in their present locations with the continued remit of providing support to the ten local Community Planning Partnership (LCPP) boards. The other structures within Community Planning, such as local Thematic Groups, Community Reference Groups, Area Coordination Groups, Executive Group will also continue to function normally.

The citywide Community Planning Strategic Board, ten LCPP boards and all other local and citywide structures will remain intact and unaffected by the transfer of support staff to GCC and will continue to receive full support from the new Community Planning Division to ensure it is "business as usual".

Community Involvement

Involvement of the local community in planning and delivering public services is fundamental to Community Planning. In Glasgow a well-defined structure has been established to facilitate this by ensuring an influence across public services rather than simply on the use of limited targeted resources through the Fairer Scotland Fund.

In 2008, we reported on the structures being established to facilitate community engagement, which aim to ensure an influence across all relevant public services. Community involvement in Community Planning and delivering better public services has been strengthened further over the past 12 months. Facilitation within the CPP process is now as much about capacity building as engagement. This approach aligns closely with the Scottish Government's new strategy of supporting community empowerment i.e. enabling our residents to do things for themselves.

Our Community Reference Groups (CRGs) are now fully functional in each of the ten local community planning partnership areas. These groups consist of nominated or elected individuals from a wide range of community based organisations. They reflect the range of community interests across their area, by ensuring membership from all the neighbourhoods as well as groups of people experiencing inequalities (e.g. in relation to race, gender, disability, sexuality, faith etc).

The CRG brings together local residents with diverse backgrounds and interests to provide an initial point of contact for public sector engagement. By tapping into the local expertise that exists on these groups, service delivery organisations can ensure community influence in determining the issues that matter most to communities and respond accordingly.

More specifically, the CRGs have a key role to play to ensure effective community engagement on the local community planning structures. The CRG will directly communicate the priorities of local people to the LCPP, assist with wider community engagement, contribute to the planning of community engagement activities and assess their effectiveness, and contribute to the support of community residents on the local Boards of a wide range of public services.

As part of the development of our 2009-10 Single Outcome Agreement submission, the first draft of the Integrated Area Profile has been circulated for consultation around all 10 Local Community Planning Structures including their Community Reference Groups in an attempt to achieve wider buy in to the process.

Over the past year, the CPP has initiated a programme of Community Capacity Building for residents who are, or who would like to become more involved in CPP structures, or those of individual partners. This has included the launch of Community Capacity resource libraries across 19 locations, and the development of a web access point to signpost to resources, materials, tools and contacts to assist in the capacity building process.

The CPP has also initiated a wide-ranging *learning programme* for 2009 for CRG members. The aim is to assist capacity building for all CRG members, to help them become more informed, skilled and ultimately empowered partners in the Community Planning process. This programme will deliver a wide range of training & skills workshops for CRG members.

The CRGs are not the only focus of active engagement in the CPP process in Glasgow. Our Neighbourhood Management Action Plans, which are being implemented across 56 local communities in the city, are helping to improve local service development. These plans are based on the responses of consultation with 10,000 residents in the city in autumn 2007 on a range of issues including community safety, environment, and quality of life. The CPP will consult with similar numbers of residents in late 2009 to re-examine whether local priorities remain the same or have shifted since the initial consultation.

In 2009, the CPP will also launch a *residents' panel* of 2,000 Glaswegians, drawn from a representative sample of the original 10,000 surveyed, inviting them to participate in more regular consultation about local neighbourhood issues. The residents' panel will be a regular vehicle for consulting a significant cross-section of the population on current issues relating to community planning and service delivery.

In addition to engagement activities facilitated directly by the Glasgow CPP, individual partners continue to engage actively with residents regarding service delivery, performance and reform. The outcomes of these consultations feed in directly to Partners' own strategic plans, which in turn feed into the SOA development via any changes to strategic priorities.

Examples of CPP Partners' engagement structures include: Strathclyde Police's *Key Individual Networks*, which are used as sounding boards to consult with residents in local neighbourhoods on community safety concerns; and *Public Partnership Forums* (PPFs), which are a way of linking service users and communities with managers and staff in the five Community Health & Care Partnerships across the city.

Fairer Scotland Fund

The Fairer Scotland Fund is being deployed by Glasgow Community Planning Partnership to meet the key aims of improving lives and regenerating communities across the city. As with the previous SOA, CPP partners are continuing to integrate investment activity from the Fairer Scotland Fund with the relevant National and Local Outcomes on Glasgow's Agreement for 2009/10 - referred to as our 'line

of sight’.

This line of sight is important to maximise the investment impact of FSF with mainstream funds from CPP partners. The Fairer Scotland Fund will continue to be deployed as an important catalyst to drive forward new and innovative activities around social inclusion and regeneration activities in Glasgow. The CPP recognises that Fairer Scotland Fund investment must be targeted at activities that will continue to have the biggest impact on improving lives and regenerating communities. In addition, FSF investment in Glasgow will offer maximum leverage with mainstream CPP funds, as well as striving for long-term sustainability of services.

For 2009/10, Glasgow CPP will focus a significant proportion of FSF investment in key priorities, including:

- Employability
- Future Childcare and children’s services
- Mental and physical health & well-being
- Addictions programme
- Community safety & environmental
- Financial Inclusion
- Culture, leisure and sporting programmes
- Support to the voluntary sector
- Community engagement, equalities and capacity building.

Investment will be delivered across a series of programmes, both city-wide, and locally, and will involve a range of CPP partners and local service providers, including those from the Community and Voluntary sectors. Investment decisions are based around strategic fit with relevant National and Local Outcomes within the SOA framework, as well as the five CPP objectives of a *healthy, learning, safe, vibrant and working* Glasgow.

Appendices 3 and 4 provide a summary of the strategic ‘line of sight’ between FSF investment in Glasgow and National and Local Outcomes. Glasgow CPP recognises that the FSF will have a significant, or measurable, impact on at least ten of the fifteen National Outcomes. For each of the ten most relevant National Outcomes, Glasgow CPP has selected a key indicator to demonstrate the expected accelerated progress that FSF investment should have in our most deprived areas – these indicators are outlined in the National Outcome templates.

In our previous SOA, the CPP also conducted a mapping exercise to cross reference FSF investment against the 24 Local Outcomes identified as a priority for the Partnership. Given the legacy issues of the previous Community Regeneration Fund programme (and associated funding streams), the exercise identified varying degrees of fit between 19 of the 24 Local Outcomes and activities funded via the Fairer Scotland Fund.

During 2008/09, the CPP has worked to focus and re-profile investment in FSF across a number of strategic programmes. Our ‘*project to programme*’ approach has consolidated a range of services across the city under a smaller number of key activities. In addition, the rationalisation and re-profiling of CPP activities has enabled to CPP to re-invest some of its funds in activities that have emerged as greater priorities for the city - this has been timely given the recent changes to the socio-economic environment. These priorities include *worklessness, addictions, and children’s services*.

The re-profiling exercise has afforded the CPP time to reflect and consider the exact contribution of FSF to the overall SOA. While FSF investment continues to influence many of the National and Local Outcomes in Glasgow’s SOA through the service linkages with partner agencies, there is a direct line of sight contribution to half of the twenty-four Local Outcomes, with indirect contributions to a number of the others (outlined in Appendix 4).

2009/10 is a pivotal year for the CPP as partners in Glasgow look to accelerate the mainstreaming of many of the poverty and regeneration service programmes currently supported through Fairer Scotland Fund. Progress on this will be reported in the regular performance reporting over the course of the year. In order to support the continuity and mainstreaming of services, it is important that FSF supported activities have a close strategic fit with the key National and Local Outcomes outlined in Glasgow's SOA. For 2009/10, all approved funding has been closely scrutinised to ensure alignment.

For 2009/10, the Community Planning team within Glasgow City Council are leading on the integration of FSF with other City Council grants of a similar nature including its Social Inclusion Budget. Over 2009/10, Glasgow City Council will be looking to create a single comprehensive, innovative and rationalised grants programme for social inclusion and poverty/regeneration activity in Glasgow. The creation of a new single grants programme will provide opportunities for greater flexibility, alignment and rationalisation with other similar funding streams in the city - this will act as a forerunner to establishing further wide-ranging integration of related services in the city. This exercise will also help the CPP to make further adjustments in 2010/11 to programmes which reflect the review of Local Outcomes.

Performance Monitoring

The Council, with its local partners, will ensure that effective performance management arrangements are applied in support of their commitments under this Agreement and in full accordance with the principles of Best Value. In December 2008, the Partnership produced its first six-monthly performance monitoring report covering the period from 1st April to 30th September 2008.

With only a limited number of our Single Outcome Agreement Indicators collating data to make 6 monthly reporting possible, a report covering the progress against 51 indicators was produced showing headline findings that: 42 of the indicators were progressing as planned although the remaining nine were below target/showing progress slippage. The nine areas of slippage, and their associated National Outcomes (NO), were:

- NO.1 Deliver a 6% net reduction in the level of vacant and derelict land in the city by 2011
- NO.2 Number of Key Benefit Claimants
- NO.5 Uptake of secondary school meals
Proportion of newborns exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks
- NO.9 Number of offences for drinking in public
- NO.11 Attacks on emergency service workers
- NO.13 Number of racist incidents
- NO.14 Improve Air quality by reducing the number of days per year when air pollution is moderate or higher for PM10.
- NO.15 Delayed discharge per 1,000 population (number of patients waiting more than 6 weeks for discharge to appropriate setting)

It is not possible at this time to provide a full progress report on the performance of Partners against all of the targets set out in the 2008/09 SOA (year end figures awaited), however, the available information indicates that with the exception of the 'Uptake of secondary school meals', all other indicators highlighted above remained behind target at the end of 2008/09. In addition, the latest monitoring information also shows that the following indicators have failed to meet their 2008/09 targets:

- NO.1 Capital Investment (completed, under construction, and yet to start) in the city
- NO.1 Percentage of assessed Council and private bridges that fail to meet the European standard of 40 tonnes
- NO.3 Adult Social work service users (numbers) in work, education or training, or voluntary work

- NO.3 Proportion of young people going to higher education, further education, training or employment
- NO.6 Free swim attendances for over 60s and juveniles
- NO.6 Achieve agreed number of screenings using the setting-appropriate screening tool and appropriate alcohol brief intervention, in line with SIGN 74 guidelines by 2010/11
- NO.9 Detection for the supply and possession with intent to supply controlled drugs
- NO.10 Provision of private sector housing
- NO.10 Visits to museums and galleries
- NO.14 Energy consumption for Council operations and activities
- NO.15 Council Procurement costs.

A short commentary has been provided in the relevant National Outcome template explaining the remedial action which is being undertaken to address areas of under-performance.

Following on from the end of the first full year of the 2008-09 Single Outcome Agreement, it is anticipated that a more detailed report covering a much larger number of indicators will be prepared by around mid July giving a more detailed outline of progress being made against our Agreement Indicators. This larger monitoring report will be shared with Scottish Government over the summer months.

GLASGOW'S INTEGRATED PROFILE

This section of the Agreement provides an integrated profile of the City, setting out the main issues, many of which relate to multiple Community Planning Themes, affecting Glasgow at the start of 2009. There has been significant effort to engage with local community planning structures and their Community Reference Groups on the content of this part of our submission. The relevant Community Planning Partners' priorities (see Table 1) for each section of the profile are noted in brackets next to the sub-headings.

Many types of inequality exist across Glasgow e.g. health, education and employment inequalities. These inequalities can be gender, age, disability, race and faith, sexual orientation or area based, or can apply to certain groups such as Looked After and Accommodated Children. For instance, the Community Plan's Safe theme strategic assessment shows a disproportionate impact of key community safety issues on deprived areas, and by age and sex. This applies across the spectrum of perpetrators, victims, and in terms of overall impact including fear of crime, fire safety and community cohesion. Differences in income, gender, race and faith, disability, sexual orientation and social class are all associated with health inequalities. The interactions between them are also powerful determinants of health. Information is provided throughout this assessment about a variety of inequalities which must be addressed to ensure social justice in Glasgow. This Area Profile describes a complex and changing population profile. Where evidence gathered by the Partners has indicated that a particular group within the population is disproportionately affected by an issue, the following equality symbol (=) has been inserted to show that this issue will be subject to additional monitoring for that particular equality strand. We will continue to develop and improve the information that we collect and use to develop services that more appropriately meet citizens' needs.

Impact of the Economic Downturn

Glasgow's economy performed strongly over the decade to 2006/07, out-performing that of Europe as a whole and also outperforming comparator cities across the UK and Europe, however during the last 12 months, the world has experienced the development of the credit-crunch phenomenon and an ensuing economic crisis. In recent months, there are clear indications that the effects of the crisis are being felt in Glasgow. As a service-led, consumer economy, relying heavily on the financial and business services (which accounted for a substantial amount of the city's recent job growth), tourism and retail, Glasgow's economy is potentially vulnerable. At this stage, however, the full extent of the

recession is unclear as statistical reporting has not been able to keep pace with the downturn. However, it is known that Job Seekers' Allowance claimant numbers have risen by 46.7% between March 2008 and March 2009 (a net increase of 6,690 claimants).

The economic development strategy will be reviewed at its midpoint in 2010/11 when stock can be taken of the effects of the current economic downturn on employment, GDP, population and productivity.

Commonwealth Games

It is anticipated that preparations for the 2014 Commonwealth Games will act as a major catalyst for improvement and development of the City's economy, infrastructure, environment, health, community capacity and cohesion. Examples of the actions which are being undertaken by partners in preparation for the Games are included in the Local Context sections of the 15 National Outcome templates.

Population change and structure (P8)

With around 582,000 residents¹ Glasgow has the largest population of any local authority in Scotland. The City is at the heart - physically and economically - of the Clyde Valley, a region of around 1.7 million people. While the City has one-fifth fewer residents than in 1980, a decline faster than in other cities, the population post-2000 has been stable. Projections for the next ten years point to relative stability.

Glasgow's demographic profile gives cause for optimism. The city is relatively young with around one-third of its residents aged 15-34 (compared with British and Scottish averages of around one-quarter) and the second highest (after Edinburgh) proportion of its population of working-age, which is forecast to increase towards 2014, in contrast to the general Scottish trend.

Glasgow has a significant and growing black and ethnic minority population. We have the largest proportion of black and ethnic minority people in Scotland (5.5% at the 2001 Census). The City's ethnic minority population is 31% of the total ethnic minority population in the country. The Pakistani community, 2.65% of the population as a whole, is the largest ethnic minority group.

The Census also reveals that the city is an important population centre for several of Scotland's religious traditions. It is home to 42% of Muslims, 36% of Sikhs and 22% of Hindus who live in Scotland.

The City continues to lose people to the surrounding areas. However, this loss is more than compensated for by people moving to the city from abroad. Important factors in this include Glasgow's Asylum Seeker dispersal contract, and more recently, people moving into the City from countries joining the European Union such as Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, which has brought an estimated 10,000 extra people to the city. It is estimated that over 80 languages and dialects are now spoken in the city.

Housing demand, availability and condition (P3, P10)

Glasgow's changing population structure has implications for housing demand. Within the city there is a general trend towards smaller household sizes: despite there being fewer people, there are more households (299,251 in 2007) in Glasgow today than in 1981.

Meeting this demand for housing is a key issue if the city is to retain/grow its population base. However, the credit crunch is having a negative impact on both private and social rented housing provision and there are examples of significant projects where developers have withdrawn or delayed purchase. Private new build output is falling, particularly as prospective buyers (especially first time

buyers) cannot raise the finance to buy, and Housing Associations' have a reduced ability to borrow to fund new development and deliver New Supply Shared Equity (NSSE).

In addition to this decline in provision, there are also significant issues with regards to the quality of the existing housing stock. At the time of the last audit (2004/05), Glasgow had just under 100,000 private houses built before 1945. Among these older private houses, 84% fail the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) and 7,650 are categorised as Below Tolerable Standard (BTS).

Land availability and condition (P8)

The reduction in the availability of capital for development (both housing and commercial) has resulted in the first increase in the level of vacant and derelict land in Glasgow for over a decade, from 1267.76ha in 2007 to a 2008 level of 1,325.66ha, a net increase of 4.57%. This increase sees Glasgow with the highest proportion of its land classed as derelict (Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey) of any local authority area in Scotland.

While Glasgow has the highest levels of derelict and vacant land in Scotland, the development potential of large areas of the city is limited due to serious development constraints such as inadequate drainage requiring large-scale investment. As a result, within the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Structure Plan area, Glasgow is the only local authority area failing to meet the requirement for holding at least 10 years' (Glasgow holds 9.25 years, the next worst is Inverclyde with 15.2 years) future supply of industrial and business land.

Transport infrastructure (P8)

An effective and sustainable transport infrastructure is a key requirement for an attractive business environment, residents' health, sustainable development and the cohesion of communities. Transport links within the region, Scotland, and overseas fall short of international standards - notably by the lack of a dedicated transport link to Glasgow airport, the lack of rail connection between the northern and southern rail networks, and comparatively poor commuter networks.

In order to ease traffic congestion, reduce pollution and improve residents' health (particularly reducing obesity), a shift away from the car and public transport towards more active forms of transport (such as walking and cycling) is required. Scottish Household Survey findings on travel modes show that private car and public transport usage are increasing, at the expense of a 50% reduction in the proportion of residents walking to work. These trends suggest increasing road congestion and a decline in healthier active travel modes.

Year	Travel to work mode		
	Car	Public Transport	Walking
1999-00	49%	20%	28%
2001-02	45%	26%	26%
2003-04	51%	26%	20%
2005-06	52%	35%	14%.

Transport links are essential for improved access to educational, health and leisure facilities and employment opportunities. The community transport sector provides demand responsive transport (such as the Hospital Evening Visitor Service) to vulnerable residents (e.g. disabled, elderly, on a low income) who have difficulty accessing mainstream public transport provision. However, an independent study, undertaken in 2007, of community transport in Glasgow, found that there were a number of gaps in access to community transport services across the City.

Since many of Glasgow's residents have no access to a car, an integrated and comprehensive public transport infrastructure is particularly important to provide residents with access to jobs in employment

sectors with non-standard hours (e.g. hotels and hospitality). Additional road links between Glasgow's areas of deprivation and surrounding local authority areas (e.g. the Easterhouse regeneration route to North Lanarkshire) are also required to improve access to employment opportunities.

Business performance and Job Growth (P6, P15)

Glasgow is the largest local economy in Scotland, generating over £13bn Gross Value Added annually, 4.7% greater than Edinburgh, the next largest. Since 1995, Glasgow's economy has increased in value by 78%, and while this growth is greater than that of Scotland's (+67%), it is lower than in Edinburgh (+86%) and in North (+88%) and South (+87%) Lanarkshire. In addition to this slower growth rate, Glasgow ranks 34 of 35 European comparator cities in terms of labour productivity per employee.

Although Glasgow's business stock is showing a steady increase (up from 22 VAT-registered businesses per 1000 population in 2005 to 24 in 2007), it remains low in comparison with other Scottish cities (Edinburgh's 29 per 1000 and Aberdeen's 33 per 1000). A larger and more diverse (in terms of industry type and business size) business stock is required to generate income and employment opportunities for the City.

The decade to 2006/07 saw strong jobs growth in Glasgow (24%), which significantly outperformed that of Scotland (14%). The latest data from 2007 showed the number of employee jobs is stable at around 395,000, however, during 2006/07, the percentage increase in jobs was greater outside Glasgow, and it is expected that the latest year's employee job numbers may show a decline in this figure.

The decade's job growth was due to the continuing expansion of the service sector, particularly related to retail and tourism, including sport and cultural events, which grew by a third and accounted for around nine out of ten of the city's jobs in 2006/07. However, many of these service jobs are in 'lower-value' activities.

In order to improve business productivity, job growth will be required in high value sectors. Such sectors are classed as 'priority sectors'. Over one quarter (27.0%) of the jobs in Glasgow are in priority industries (i.e. finance, tourism, creative industries, life sciences, marine, energy and food and drink). The creative industries sector alone accounts for approximately 7% of all city employment/around 30,000 jobs. Within this sector, it is estimated that Glasgow's music businesses alone add an estimated £74.6 million worth of output per annum to Glasgow's economy. Growing the tourism sector is not only important for employment purposes as major cultural and sporting events have a significant economic impact. For example, a recent report estimated that Glasgow's staging of the 2007 World Team Badminton Championships generated £6.69 million additional expenditure in the city. With leisure the primary reason given for visiting Glasgow, such events are pivotal to attracting visitors.

The number of jobs in priority industries increased from 100,800 in 2003 to 106,800 in 2007, while in Edinburgh the number fell from 111,500 to 100,700 over the same period. However, again, it is anticipated that the data for 2008/09, when available, will show a reduction in the number of jobs in these sectors.

Workforce skills (P3, P6, P12, P13, P15)

Workforce skills are an increasingly important element in business competitiveness. Research³ shows that employee output increases with the level of skills - productivity is 30% higher if all of the workforce have a degree than if none do and a 10 percentage point increase in the proportion of the local workforce educated to degree level increases business productivity by 13%. However, working-age residents' skills levels remain comparatively low in Glasgow, with 21.3% of the city's residents having no qualifications compared to the Scottish average of 13.5%. Additionally, those aged 50 to retirement

are significantly more likely to have no qualifications (39.2%), compared to their counterparts in other areas. In addition to these lower levels of educational attainment, current projections indicate that over 65,000 adults could benefit from numeracy and literacy support.

Unsurprisingly, while Glasgow has one of the largest concentrations of students and educational institutions in the UK and over 30% of adults possess degrees, the city has fewer graduates than the UK average among its over-50s.

If this cannot be tackled it will continue to have serious consequences for a large proportion of Glaswegians, as research shows a direct correlation between educational failure and worklessness. This in turn has long term implications for poverty levels, health, the local economy and the general social exclusion of a significant proportion of Glaswegians. For example, research shows that:

- men with poor literacy at age 21 were 50% more likely to have a criminal conviction by age 30 than those with good literacy skills⁶
- by improving parents' skills we can boost the life chances of their children. Good parental educational attainment and participation in the labour market contributes positively to child development and improves parents' aspirations for their children.
- People in the lower income deciles or with qualifications below Level 2 are less likely to be planning ahead with their finances.³

Participation and Worklessness (P7)

While Glasgow's employment rate is at an all time high (68.4%), it remains significantly lower than the Scottish average (76.3%). The improvement in participation has been, in part, due to the expansion of demand in sectors requiring graduate entrants that favour metropolitan centres (e.g. financial and business services, local government, health and education, creative industries) and sectors serving the wider conurbation's increased discretionary expenditure (retail, leisure and tourism). However, the most recent figures are a reflection of 2007/08 conditions, do not yet take account of reductions in discretionary spending in retail and tourism as a result of the recent economic downturn.

Significant variations in participation exist within the population. The employment rates for disabled residents (=), black and ethnic minority residents (=), young people (aged 16-19) and those aged over 50 are all significantly below the Glasgow average. Additionally, people from certain areas of the city, such as the north, East-end and the Inner South-side also have less access to work. Care leavers are another vulnerable group who are far more likely to be unemployed, become homeless, end up in prison and have mental health issues.

In the UK disabled people make up a large and growing proportion of the working-age population: between 12 and 16 per cent, depending on the definition used. In 1999, disabled people made up half of all those who were not employed but said they would like to work, and one-third of those who were available to start in a fortnight. In 2007, the working age employment rate estimate for Glasgow residents with a disability was 31% (=): the lowest rate of all Scottish councils and significantly lower than the Scottish and UK equivalents (approx. 47%). In addition, the employment rate for people with a disability living in the 15% most deprived areas was 26% in 2007 (=).

Of those who become disabled while in work, one in six lose their employment during the first year after becoming disabled (=). By implication, improving retention could make a substantial difference to overall rates of employment among disabled people. Getting work is more difficult for disabled than non-disabled jobseekers, and one-third of disabled people who do find work are out of a job again by the following year (=).

Throughout the last decade, Glasgow has experienced a huge reduction in the number of working-age

residents claiming a key worklessness or income related benefitⁱ (down from 143,000 claimants in 1995 to 94,600 in August 2008 (latest available figures). While the long-term trend is an improving one, Glasgow still has the highest rate of benefit uptake among the working-age population in Scotland – 24.3% compared to 16.3% across Scotland.

After more than a decade of reductions and a low of 13,200 in December 2007, Job Seekers' Allowance (JSA), the indicator which is most sensitive to the state of the local economy, increased by 34% over the year, from 13,655 in January 2008 to 18,320 in January 2009. This rate of increase was lower than in both Scotland (+47%) and Great Britain (+54%), and much lower than in neighbouring areas such as North and South Lanarkshire (+74% and +71% respectively). The greatest percentage increases in JSA were with claimants whose previous employment was as managers and senior officials, professional occupations, and in skilled trades. This is in line with noticeable increases in JSA in non-traditional areas in the southside, such as Mount Florida and Muirend. This suggests that as the supply of jobs reduces, those people who are long term unemployed will face increased competition for vacancies from the newly unemployed who benefit from more recent work experience and higher skills levels.

Recent research shows worklessness is inextricably linked to ill-health. Indeed, 56% of Glasgow's benefit claimants are in receipt of Incapacity Benefit (now the Employment and Support Allowance); equating to 13.6% of the working age population (the highest rate of all Council areas in Scotland) compared to 9% nationally.

Poverty and Financial Exclusion (P3, P7, P9)

Glasgow has a disproportionate share of persons living in Scotland's most deprived communities. It has 11% of the Scottish population, but accounts for more than one third (34%, SIMD 2006) of all those living in a neighbourhood ranked in the bottom 15% most deprived in Scotland.

Living on a low income affects different sectors of the population in different ways. The 'poverty penalty' means that those with the lowest incomes often pay the most for goods and financial services, e.g. fuel costs, loans and food. For children, it means that their diet and health suffers, they are more likely to die in an accident, they have higher rates of long-standing illness and have poorer attainment and school attendance records. As adults, they are more likely to have poor health, be unemployed or be homeless. They are also more likely to become involved in offending drug and alcohol use.

Financial exclusion remains a significant issue in the city, which often re-enforces the inequalities that exist in our communities. According to the Scottish Household Survey (2007), those most likely to suffer from financial exclusion include older people, the unemployed, those who do not own their homes, those with a disability or long-term illness, and those on low income.

During 2008, over 7,000 Glasgow residents sought assistance with debt issues, an increase of 14% on 2007. The Scottish Household Survey (2007) reported that only 10% of households in Glasgow responded that they manage very well financially. In corroboration of this subjective data, the same survey showed that Glasgow has the lowest take up of bank accounts and home contents insurance (22% of households have no access to a bank account/63% having no savings/33% having no home contents insurance).

The impact of the economic downturn has seen an increasing demand on services with Glasgow debt advice agencies seeing an average increase in client caseload of almost 60% over the last 6 months of 2008. There has also been a sharp increase in the levels of mortgage arrears, credit card debts and personal loan debts. In relation to the reasons for the debt problems, clients are increasingly citing unemployment, reduced income and relationship breakdown as factors contributing to their financial

issues.

Stress caused by financial concerns applies to long-term conditions and disabilities (=) and addressing poverty and social factors is an important part of addressing inequality of outcomes for patients. Research by Macmillan Cancer Support has shown that for people affected by cancer financial concerns are second only to physical pain as a significant cause of stress and for many patients a cancer diagnosis results in a drop in income.

While inequalities clearly remain in terms of the participation levels of certain groups within the population, there is perhaps a tentative sign of an improvement in the sharing of economic prosperity for those in work. Glasgow's workplace earnings have historically been higher than residence-based measures, reflecting the tendency for higher-income earners in Glasgow to in-commute (between 2005 and 2008 the median annual gross full-time income of residents in Glasgow increased by 15.0%; while that of people working in the city increased by 11.9%). However this ratio has been decreasing, from workplace incomes 5% higher than residence incomes in 2005, down to 2% higher in 2008. This is an important measure of equality, as it suggests that (until recently at least) an increasing proportion of Glasgow's residents are benefiting from the city's economic growth. In contrast, Manchester's workplace rates are 15% higher than residence rates and in Liverpool 7% higher.

Supporting Children and their Families (P3, P7, P11, P12)

There are approximately 130,000 children aged 0 to 19 years living in Glasgow City. Of these, 56% live in the most deprived quintile of Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) areas and only 8% live in the least deprived quintile. In some small neighbourhoods, as many as 60% of children live in workless households e.g. Parkhead/Dalmarnock 60.7%, Greater Gorbals 58.4%. There are 49,570 people with children claiming working age benefits in Glasgow (15.8% of the Scottish total) and 20,580 people with children claiming Income Support and Job Seekers Allowance (21% of the total claimants with children for Scotland). In addition, 20% of Scotland's looked after children are cared for in Glasgow.

This high level of deprivation impacts adversely on the health and educational attainment levels for children and young people. The recent Survey of Health and Wellbeing of S1-S4 Pupils in Glasgow City (2007) showed the extent of poor diet, low levels of physical activity, and high consumption of alcohol, drugs and tobacco. Key findings from the survey were as follows:

- 26% of young people in Glasgow were living with one parent. Nearly a third of young people (30%) were living with a family member with a disability, long term illness or drug or alcohol problem. Of these, just over half (52%) spent time caring for their family member;
- overall, nearly three quarters (74%) of young people were positive about their general health. However, over a fifth of pupils (22%) had some long term illness or disability (=), the most common of which were asthma and eczema. 28% of boys and 32% of girls had low self esteem;
- just over a third (36%) of young people in Glasgow said that they exercised four or more times per week where activities had an average duration of more than 30 minutes. 49% of young people walked to school. 71% of young people (6,477) owned a bicycle. However, only 16 young people said they usually cycled to school;
- 35% of females and 23% of males indicated missing breakfast on the morning of the survey. Only a third of young people said that they had eaten five or more portions of fruit and/or vegetables in the previous day.

Educational attainment and achievement (P7, P11, P14)

Improving educational attainment and achievement is key to improving the life chances of Glasgow's young people. Therefore, it is essential that we raise standards of educational attainment for all in

schools, especially in the core skills of literacy and numeracy, and to achieve better levels in national measures of achievement, including examination results.

In terms of literacy and numeracy in primary school aged children, evidence from the 5-14 results for school year ending 2008, demonstrates that all targets were reached and overall there was an improvement in those children attaining the appropriate levels from the previous year. Similarly, assessment results show that literacy and numeracy levels within the secondary sector (by the end of S2) continue to improve.

Glasgow is closing the gap between its performance and the national performance for the proportion of young people achieving English and mathematics at Level 3 or better by the end of S4 with 87% achieving Level 3 in 2007/08 compared to the national average of 91%. While the figures are not directly comparable due to differences in the point at which attainment is measured (i.e. end of S4 versus time of leaving care which can be up to aged 19), data shows that the educational attainment of Looked After young people (this includes the two categories of 'Looked After' and 'Looked After and Accommodated') remains significantly lower than that of Glasgow's other young people, with only 22.7% of those leaving care having attained a SCQF Level 3 in English and Maths.

The gap between Glasgow and the Scottish average has widened for five or more awards at Levels 4 and 5. The proportion of young people achieving five or more Highers by the end of S6 has increased over the last three years with Glasgow closing the gap between its performance and the national performance.

In line with national trends, according to the 2007 results, girls continue to out-perform boys in attainment of Scottish Qualification Authority (SQA) examinations. Across all of the year groups, there was a noted difference in performance by ethnicity, with Asian children being more likely to perform above the average.

Young People Outcomes (P7, P14)

While the trend is an improving one, those 16-19 year olds who are not in education, employment or training, represent a higher proportion of school leavers in Glasgow (16%) than the average for Scotland (13%). In terms of young people entering higher and further education on leaving school in 2007/08:

- 27% of Glasgow's young people moved on to further education; this was above the national average of 25%
- 24% of Glasgow's young people moved on to higher education; this was below the national average of 31%
- 13.5% of Glasgow's young people were unemployed, compared to 10.9% nationally.

Despite general increases in rates of participation in higher education, the gap between the traditionally 'high participation' communities and less affluent areas is not narrowing.

In addition, while different methodologies are employed to measure the destinations of care leavers and school leavers meaning the figures are not directly comparable, the proportion of care leavers entering positive outcomes would seem to be significantly lower than for Glasgow's young people as a whole (approximately 82%), reflecting the significantly poorer educational attainment of these young people. There has been a significant improvement in recent years in the proportion of young people leaving care services who are known to be in employment, education or training (up from 8% in 2004/05 to 36% in 2007/08).

Health Inequalities (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P17)

In June 2008, the Scottish Government's Ministerial Task Force on Health Inequalities produced a report titled Equally Well. The report identifies health inequalities as a significant problem in Scotland, with people from deprived backgrounds dying younger, and being more likely to suffer poor mental health. For example Diabetes UK reports that complications of diabetes such as heart disease, stroke and kidney damage are three and a half times higher in lower socio-economic groups and in Glasgow, the three CHCPs with the highest standardised mortality ratios also have the highest concentrations of most deprived data zones in their areas (60% of the population in East Glasgow (CHCP) lives in the 15% most deprived data zones in Scotland, 63% in North Glasgow; and, 49% in the South West Glasgow).

While deprivation is clearly linked to health inequalities, Glasgow's Health Commission² notes that health inequalities do not just affect parts of the City already known to be areas of deprivation. Health inequalities are experienced in various ways amongst individuals and communities across the whole city. These reflect differences in gender, race, disability, age and sexual orientation (=). Indeed, different types of inequality can interact together to damage health.

A range of health indicators suggests that men are experiencing higher levels of poor health and negative health behaviours in comparison to women. According to the Glasgow Centre for Population Health's report 'Let Glasgow Flourish' (2006), men living in Glasgow have lower life expectancy at birth (69 years) than women (76 years).

Infant mortality rates in Glasgow remain higher than the Scottish average. In the period 2003 to 2007, the infant mortality rate in Glasgow City was 5.3 per 1000 live births compared with a rate of 4.9 per 1000 live births for Scotland as a whole. Much of this higher rate relates to disadvantage, drug misuse, and smoking in pregnancy. In 2007, there were 6,312 babies born to mothers living in Glasgow City, 58% of these were resident in the most deprived SIMD quintile.

Breast-feeding is known to give health benefits to both mother and child and this is internationally recognized by the World Health Organization recommendation that all children should be exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months of life. Rates of breastfeeding had been slowly improving in Glasgow City until 2005 when they reached 24.1% (exclusive breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks). Since then we have seen a small decrease to 22.1% in 2007. This important protective factor for child health also shows a steep gradient by deprivation. In Glasgow City in 2007, only 14% of babies in the most deprived SIMD quintile were exclusively breastfed at 6 to 8 weeks compared with 45.5% of those living in the least deprived SIMD quintile.

In Glasgow City in the three-year period 2005 to 2007 there were 521 episodes of self-harm in children aged 12 to 19 years old that required inpatient hospital care. The vast majority of these (409) were in the 16 to 19 year old age group. It is estimated that 11.4% of children aged 5 to 15 living in Great Britain have a mental health disorder and 7.4% have a conduct disorder. Applying these figures to the Glasgow City population, it is estimated that around 8,000 children aged 0 to 15 have a mental health disorder (=) and 5,250 of these have a conduct disorder.

Child dental health (P3)

The dental health of children living in Glasgow is extremely poor. In the financial year 2007/08 there were 1302 hospital admissions for dental cavities in children aged 0 to 15 years living in Glasgow City. 73% of these were in children living in the most deprived SIMD quintile. The rate of admissions for children living in the most deprived areas of Glasgow City was more than three times that of those living in the least deprived. In the school year 2005/06 only 47% of Primary 1 children in Greater Glasgow had no obvious decay experience. This was significantly less than the Scottish average of

54% and fell well short of the Scottish Government target of at least 60% of Scottish 5 year old children having no obvious decay experience by 2010.

Teenage pregnancy (P3)

Teenage pregnancy rates in Glasgow City are higher than the Scottish average. In 2006 there were 70.2 pregnancies per 1000 females aged 15 to 19 years in Glasgow City. This compared with a rate of 57.9 per 1000 for Scotland. Within Glasgow City, crude teenage pregnancy rates vary between a high of 65.1 per 1,000 population in North Glasgow CHCP to a low of 47.6 per 1,000 in SE Glasgow CHCP. These rates, which reflect the concentration of social deprivation in parts of Glasgow, seem unacceptably high when they are compared to the equivalent rate in East Renfrewshire CHCP of just 19.7 per 1,000. Similarly the rate of pregnancy in 13 to 15 year olds in Glasgow City was higher than that for Scotland as a whole. For the three-year period 2004 to 2006, the pregnancy rate for females aged 13 to 15 years in Glasgow City was 11.2 per 1000 compared to 7.6 per 1000 across Scotland.

Childhood accident rates (P3, P17)

Childhood accident rates are reducing. In Glasgow City the number of hospital admissions in 0 to 19 year olds due to unintentional injury fell from 1,760 in 2005 (12.8 per 1000) to 1,519 in 2007 (11.1 per 1000). The rate of unintentional injuries varies with deprivation. In Scotland between 2001 and 2007 children aged 0 to 15 living in the most deprived SIMD quintile were more than three times as likely to die from unintentional injuries as those living in the least deprived SIMD quintile. Similar patterns were seen with hospital admissions due to unintentional injuries.

Smoking (P3, P4)

Smoking remains the primary cause of preventable death and ill health in Glasgow. Significant progress has been made in addressing the health impact of smoking. However, Glasgow City still has the highest smoking prevalence among adults in Scotland, with 34% of the adult population smoking compared to a national average of 25%. Health inequalities are clearly evident with smoking prevalence in the poorest communities substantially higher than this - Shettleston (40.1%), Springburn (39%), Maryhill (37.3%), Ballieston (36.2%) and Pollok (33.6%). 29% of deaths at all ages in Glasgow can be attributed to smoking.

The rate of smoking in pregnancy has declined in recent years but the continued high rates in women living in the most deprived SIMD quintile is of great concern. Maternal smoking rates recorded at the first health visitor visit (when a baby is 10 days old) show that in Glasgow City maternal smoking rates have fallen from 31.2% in 2003 to 21.9% in 2007. However, in 2007, smoking rates varied greatly by deprivation with 31.1% of mothers living in the most deprived SIMD quintile being smokers compared with only 2.8% of mothers living in the least deprived quintile.

Alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm (P2)

Alcohol consumption and its damaging effects to physical and mental health, relationships, community safety, work and the economy have increased sharply in Glasgow since the early 1990s. It is estimated to cost the Scottish Government as much as £2.25 billion per year. Strathclyde Police highlights that approximately 70% of all prisoners taken into custody are under the influence of alcohol, whilst 55% of all domestic abuse perpetrators are under the influence of alcohol. Excessive consumption of alcohol increases the risk of a range of diseases including coronary heart disease, stroke, some cancers, as well as liver cirrhosis and psychiatric disorders.

While the number of alcohol related deaths has more than doubled in the past decade in Scotland, Glasgow City had the highest alcohol-related death rate among both men and women in 1998-2004, with approximately 7 deaths per 10,000 of population. In a typical year, there are approximately 8,500

hospital admissions where the patient is under the influence of alcohol. Furthermore, people in more deprived circumstances suffer the worst damage from alcohol and this is not simply due to higher levels of consumption. NHS statistics show that there was an average of 860 people per 100,000 admitted to hospital with an alcohol-related diagnosis between 2004 and 2006 in Scotland. In the East End of Glasgow that rose to 1,505 per 100,000. Glasgow City has an estimated 35,000 adults with a serious alcohol misuse problem. The City has some of the highest concentrations of alcohol related brain damage (ARBD) in the UK and it is acknowledged that the food and nutritional and dietary profile of individuals in the deprived area contribute this level of ARBD. Alcohol misuse also has significant negative consequences for safety in the City. 2004 statistics for Glasgow City show there were 2,026 drunkenness offences; 1,649 drink driving offences; 7,540 offences of consumption of alcohol in a designated place. In addition, 63% of fatal fires in Strathclyde were alcohol related but this figure is significantly higher within Glasgow e.g. alcohol was a contributory factor in six of the fatalities within Glasgow.

Drug addiction (P5)

Glasgow City also has a high concentration of drug problems, more so than most other Local Authority areas in Scotland. The City area accounts for some 11,300 serious problem drug misusers, mainly individuals with problems with heroin and or benzodiazepines. This represents 3.31% of the adult population and in some areas of the City can be as high as one in twenty adults. The City has 20% of Scotland's serious drug misuse problem, against population share of 11%. The number of injecting drug users estimated in Glasgow City is 4,400, which is 22% of Scotland's total injecting drug using population.

It is estimated that Glasgow has around 12,000 heroin addicts and around 7,000 children live in a household where there is at least one drug dependent parent or carer.³ A significant proportion of people caught in possession of drugs were 19- 25 year old. Recreational drug use is also becoming more problematic in line with the increasing price of alcohol. These drugs, namely ecstasy and cocaine, have become far less expensive and more widely available in the past decade leading to an increased number of users. A quarter of lifetime drug users first tried drugs when they were 16 years old. The number of people caught in possession of drugs has increased steadily to 7474 in 2009 following a slight reduction between 2007/08.

Each year between 150-200 people die as a result of drugs overdose. Glasgow accounts for 1/5th of Scotland's national drug related death statistics, although the City has for the first time seen a marked decrease in drug related deaths in 2007. The scale of Glasgow's challenge in relation to drug misuse also has significant implications for our rate of Hepatitis C transmission, numbers of women involved in street prostitution (=), and high levels of worklessness.

The rate of Limiting Long-term Illness (LLTI) in the Glasgow population rose from 18.8 to 26.1 per cent between 1991 and 2001. It is predicted to rise further to 30.5 per cent by 2014. Furthermore, the rate of LLTI in the Glasgow population will continue to be significantly higher than the rate for Scotland (26.1 per cent) and the UK (22.7 per cent). The age structure of the population with LLTI in Glasgow is expected to become younger in profile between 2001 and 2014, with increases in the proportion of the LLTI population under the age of 60 and decreases over the age of 60 particularly for women. In addition:

- based solely on unadjusted UK prevalence rates, it is estimated that approximately one in eight people in Glasgow (69,000) may have a physical disability (=) to some degree and over half will be aged 65 and over;
- over 4,600 people in Glasgow were Registered Blind as at 2007, equating to 8 registered blind people per 1,000 population. This is exactly double the national rate. Glasgow also recorded almost twice the national rate for both people who are Registered Partially Sighted (4.6 per 1,000) and people who are Registered Visually Impaired (12.6 per 1,000); (=)
- in March 2008, 8,264 people were receiving care at home in Glasgow. Of these, 6,993 were

aged 65 or over, and 5,427 aged 75 or over. The Older People/Physical Disability (OPPD) Teams held over 90% of all social work events associated with home care and 80% of all social work events associated with residential care provision (over 3,800 open events).

Obesity in children and adults (P1)

The Director of Public Health's 2007/08 report highlighted the rapid increase (up 12% in 8 years) in the proportion of the Greater Glasgow and Clyde's population identified as overweight or obese. The study found that one fifth of pre-school children and 60% of adults were either overweight or obese, with rates higher among older populations, those with learning difficulties, women and those living in areas of multiple deprivation. The increase in childhood obesity is of particular concern. Evidence indicates that, children who are very overweight or obese have a high probability that they will be obese as adults and suffer a range of co-morbidities. National estimates indicate the proportion of children in GGC (overweight or obese (> 91st centile) is approx 22.1% or 16,439 children (aged 5-15yrs) in Glasgow City.

Physical activity significantly reduces the risk of heart disease, stroke, obesity, diabetes, osteoporosis and cancer. It also benefits our mental health, treating clinical depression, anxiety, stress and schizophrenia and generally making people feel better. However, despite the significant contribution made by physical activity, only 35% of Glasgow adults are meeting recommended activity levels (source: Scottish Health Survey, 2003). National data on sports participation show that fewer women than men participate (=), participation declines steadily with age and that people from deprived backgrounds are much less likely to participate in sport.

Homelessness (P3, P7, P9, P10)

Glasgow City Council received 9,990 homeless applications in 2007/8. While this represents a reduction of nearly 20% over the last 5 years, it remains a disproportionately high number of homeless applications (17.5% of all applications made in 2007/8) relative to the City's current share of the national population (just under 12 per cent). Homelessness has a complex causes linked to unemployment, addictions, a history of involvement in the criminal justice system, and family structure, but it also impacts directly on the effectiveness of a range of service interventions, particularly proposed home based early years interventions.

Cleaner, Healthier Physical Environment (P3, P9, P10)

In the last decade significant progress has been made in Glasgow to improve local environmental problems such as urban decay, industrial dereliction and the contamination of our watercourses. It is now widely appreciated that global environmental issues such as climate change and the international pollution of land, water and air affect our local communities.

Links can be made to health inequalities in several areas of environmental policy. Access to green-space and outdoor leisure pursuits - which can contribute to well being and promote physical activity - can be a function of both income and geography. An improving physical environment needs to be complemented with an improving social environment. More green spaces and a reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour are key ambitions of all community planning partners, thereby improving community safety and individuals' mental health and wellbeing.

Glasgow's Community Planning Partnership's 2008 Residents Survey highlighted the value that the city's residents place on well-designed, well-maintained, clean, safe and functional neighbourhood environments.

The physical conditions in which individuals live have a big impact on their health. The most immediate causes of inequalities in health are specific exposures such as damp housing, hazardous

neighbourhood settings (including acts of violence), or exposure to air pollution.

Glasgow City Council and Glasgow Housing Association have agreed that 8 areas of the city require comprehensive and concerted revitalisation (Transformational Regeneration Areas) namely, Laurieston, Gallowgate, Sighthill, Red Road, Maryhill, Shawbridge, Govan/Ibrox and Toryglen. This will involve extensive restructuring of housing provision integrated with social, economic, environmental, health and cultural regeneration.

In 2007/08, Glasgow received a street cleanliness score of 68 out of 100 from the Keep Scotland Beautiful index. While this represented a significant improvement from 47 in 2001/02, the score remains significantly below the Scottish average (71) and sees Glasgow ranked 28th of all 32 local authorities on this indicator.

While the City Council's Citizens' Panel⁴ findings show that dissatisfaction with street cleaning continues to be amongst the higher levels of service dissatisfaction recorded, real progress appears to have been made. In 2001, the service recorded a dissatisfaction level of 33%: this had fallen to 26% by 2006. Since the launch of the Clean Glasgow campaign in 2007, recorded levels of dissatisfaction show a consistent fall – to 17% in the Spring 2008 and 16% in Autumn 2008.

Air quality in the City, as measured by the number of days per year when air pollution is 'moderate' or 'higher' for PM10, has worsened from 21 days in 2004/05 to 41 days in 2008/09.

In 2007/08, the tonnage of organic waste diverted from landfill increased to 33,976 from 10,842 in 2004/05. In 2007/08, 18.1% of the municipal waste collected by Glasgow City Council was recycled. While this represented a significant improvement from 9.5% in 2004/05, it was the lowest recycling rate of all Scotland's councils.

Violence, anti-social behaviour and gangs (P16, P17, P18, P19)

In recent years, a significant emphasis has been placed on the importance of multi-agency partnerships in tackling these issues across the city. Accordingly, anti-social behaviour, violent crime, road, fire and home safety incidents currently show a positive downward trend. However, the current economic crisis will also provide new challenges in terms of community safety across Glasgow, with unintentional injury, acquisitive crime, suicide, deliberate fire setting and domestic abuse potentially escalating as a result.

The major community safety challenges lie within Glasgow's deeply embedded culture of violence, knife carrying and territorialism, Glasgow has higher rates of violent crime than the rest of Scotland and many comparable English cities, including high levels of serious assault using weapons. In terms of recorded violent crime, there has been a slight downward trend over the previous five years, with figures reaching a low of 13,409 violent crimes in 2008.⁵ This said, however, overnight hospital assault admissions have remained reasonably stationary, with approximately 1,200 recorded each year. Unsurprisingly, incidents of violent crime are highly concentrated in the centre of the city.

Detailed analysis of violent crime patterns in Glasgow shows that male offenders outnumber females by more than three to one, and that the peak ages for offending and being a victim are from around 15 to 25. The area of residence of offenders and victims is highly correlated with deprivation, and in some smaller, deprived communities in Glasgow more than one in ten people have been victims of a violent crime in the past three years.

Geographical areas where community safety problems exist have remained the same for decades, and are generally concentrated within and around the most deprived areas. Although some of these areas have been transformed significantly in terms of regeneration, there still exists underlying issues that impact negatively on community safety.

ASB can take many forms and its profile in each area is dependent on community tolerance levels and social deprivation. Within flats and tenement blocks there is a prevalence of complaints regarding noise nuisance and neighbourhood disputes, whilst housing estates can be breeding grounds for gang behaviour, with their distinct boundaries and poor use of public space. The city centre also hosts various forms of ASB with problems in relation to begging, drug use, street drinking around hostels during the day, and alcohol fuelled disorder surrounding licensed premises at night. In Glasgow approximately 150,000 anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents are reported to the police each year. Strathclyde Police public consultation data from 2008 also suggests that around 46% of people in Glasgow have experienced ASB within the previous year. This figure is higher than the Strathclyde average of 40%. Over 8,000 incidents of fire setting and fire related antisocial behaviour occur each year in the City with the majority of these fire incidents involving refuse and rubbish. Fire related ASB is concentrated within the most deprived high density housing areas where levels of deliberate fire setting and fire related ASB are higher than elsewhere in Scotland and many comparable UK cities.

There are over 100 youth gangs and approximately 2,000 gang members currently active in the Glasgow area and their behaviour ranges from hanging around street corners, to violence and organised criminality. The public perceive that around 5-10% of youths are involved in gang activity with membership comprising primarily of 13-17 years olds⁶. In 2008, some 9,300 young people under the age of 21, were reported by the police for a total number of 22,814 offences. A significant proportion of the offences were for Breach of the Peace, assault and drinking in public places.

The public has a media heightened awareness of crime and antisocial behaviour, often disproportionate to the actual level that a community will experience. Communities that have been identified as experiencing less problematic community safety issues (for example Hillhead and Baillieston), have an increased fear of crime and antisocial behaviour. Paradoxically, most communities will also have much less concern about fire, road safety or accidental injury where the risk of injury is relatively high.

Violence against women and children (P20)

Another major community safety challenge for Glasgow is the level of domestic abuse. The city of Glasgow records nearly a quarter of all recorded domestic abuse incidents across Scotland with 10,882 reported in 2008, costing Glasgow's public services £30.9 million each year⁷. There have been 20,688 victims of domestic abuse within the past 5 years with 8,982 (43%) reporting being physically abused or threatened with a weapon. Only 30% of women who sustained injuries in their worst incident of domestic abuse approach health services. Of those who sought help the service most frequently used was GP (65%) followed by A&E (35%). Around 35%-40% of women experiencing domestic abuse report depressive symptoms, rising to 50.2% in women with additional experience of childhood abuse.

The effect of the economic downturn may have a negative impact on domestic abuse in Glasgow as financial problems, home repossessions and unemployment could lead to increased family pressures and the potential for violence.

Prostitution has long been considered a significant social problem in Glasgow with an estimated 1000 women selling sex on the street usually with issues like drug addiction, homelessness, poverty and experiences of abuse. In 2008, 119 women were reported for prostitution offences and this figure is slightly higher than the previous year. This is likely to be due to the increased police presence on the streets since the implementation of the new kerb-crawling legislation. The average age of a female reported for prostitution was 30 years of age, with the youngest being 19 years of age. Since the commencement of the Prostitution (Public Places) (Scotland) Act 2007, 112 men have been reported in the Glasgow area.

Child protection (P18, P20)

The number of children and young people referred to the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA) for non-offence issues provides an insight into the scale of child welfare issues in the City. In 2007/08, 7,435 were referred to SCRA on grounds related to their care or well-being. As at 31st March 2008, a total of 3,019 children were subject to statutory supervision (Looked After and Looked After and Accommodated) by Social Work Services within Glasgow.

There is a high correlation between parental drug misuse and risk of significant harm, with many of these young people placed on the Child Protection Register, which monitors those children in the City most at risk. To give a sense of scale, as at 27th January 2009, 305 children were on the Child Protection Register:

- 48 in relation physical abuse
- 70 in relation to emotional abuse
- 22 in relation to sexual abuse
- 162 in relation to physical neglect
- 3 other reasons

The majority of children placed on the Register (85%) are aged 11 or under, and within this age group over 45% are aged 5 or under.

Road, fire and home safety (P17)

Although safety trends have improved over the past few years across Glasgow, there still continues to be a high number of deaths involving road accidents, unintentional injuries and fire casualties. In Scotland the death rate from unintentional injury is 30% higher than in England and Wales.

A major community safety challenge for Glasgow is the ever-present threat of fire to public safety and has severe social, economic and environmental consequences. Rate of fire, fire vandalism and consequential social, economic, health and environmental costs although converging, remain higher than elsewhere in Scotland. Whilst fire fatalities have increased from the previous year's all-time low, the actual number of fires in the home has shown a reduction. However, the number of house fires, fire casualties and fire fatalities per 10,000 of population is still above the Strathclyde average. The main cause of fires in the home is leaving the cooker unattended whilst cooking with alcohol consumption as a significant contributory factor.

Road incidents still continue to increase seasonally in the transition from summer to autumn and thereafter remain generally high until April. Whilst the total recorded number of road traffic incidents fell by 10%, road traffic casualties increased by 34%. In addition to this there were 27 road traffic incidents involving fatalities in 2008; slightly higher than the previous year. It should be highlighted that pedestrians account for one in every five deaths on our roads.

Hate crime (P9, P19)

At present the bulk of recorded hate crime incidents lie with Strathclyde Police and the greatest percentage (94%) relate to incidents of racism. Figures from the previous three years indicate an average of approximately 1,750 such incidents. Taking account of the range of issues and challenges the likelihood is that this figure indicates a significant level of under reporting. Statistics indicate that there is a moderate decrease in the occurrence of hate crime incidents across Glasgow, however, given the previously identified problem of under-reporting we will need to be cautious about making inferences from the available data. Key events such as the London bombings and the Glasgow airport terrorist attack result in an immediate temporary increase in the number of incidents.

GLASGOW'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE 15 NATIONAL OUTCOMES

The following section of the document maps how the achievement of Glasgow's Local Outcomes will contribute to each of the National Outcomes. A template has been completed for each of the 15 Scottish Government's National Outcomes. Further information will continue to be sought from contributing partners to ensure that the most up to date information is included.

On the whole, the indicators themselves remain unchanged from the 2008/09 Single Outcome Agreement. However, the 2008/09 SOA included some indicators which were under development. In some cases it has not been possible to collate the required data to report against these indicator. In these cases, the indicator has been removed and replaced with an alternative indicator where available. Details of the changes/additions to indicators for the 2009/10 SOA are available in Appendix 5.

Unless otherwise stated in the 'local context' section of the 15 National Outcome templates, the performance targets set out in the 2008/09 SOA remain on track to be achieved. A number of targets have been revised, mainly as a result of the negative economic circumstances that have prevailed throughout 2008/09 and are forecast to continue until 2010 at the earliest⁸. Such a prolonged recession, if it were to occur, would be expected to have a negative impact on crime levels, homelessness, stress, family breakdown, child poverty and increased inequalities. Targets in relation to all of these areas will also be reviewed ahead of the production of the 2010/11 SOA.

National Outcome 1: “We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe”.

Glasgow Context

Three local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 11. Improve the attractiveness of Glasgow as a place to live, invest, work and visit

After decades of population decline, the Glasgow City Region's population has stabilised in recent times; up from 1.74 million in 2003 to 1.75 million in 2007 (an increase of 0.4 %). The figures have been boosted by inward migration from Eastern Europe following A8 accession in 2004. However, forecasts to 2013, suggest that we should expect a period of short-term population decline followed by a period of growth. City Region Community Planning Partners cannot, therefore, be complacent. In response, the Clyde Valley Structure plan has been altered to plan for a faster rate of development.

Glasgow now needs to focus on retaining, developing and attracting talent across its economy. This will mean building on Glasgow's distinctive diversity and city 'buzz', increasing its place attractiveness and developing the city's cultural and leisure offer. It will also mean opening up the city's business and work cultures to better support and nurture talent - from whatever source. It may mean developing particular incentives to attract and retain talent, particularly in support of the city's priority industries and business specialisms.

At this time of economic pressures, Glasgow continues to be a good place to locate a business, ranking 6th in the latest Cushman and Wakefield UK Cities Monitor Report. Another positive can be taken from the recently-published (December 2008) Experian Retail Rankings which places Glasgow in the European top 20 league table. In first place is London's West End with Glasgow ranked 17th, one place ahead of Birmingham, the only other two UK cities to make the top 20. Glasgow is expected to consolidate this position by 2012 following completion of the proposed expansions of St Enoch's (285,000 sq ft) and Buchanan Galleries (700,000 sq ft).

The Strategic Major Events Forum (SMEF) will help guarantee future success from the events business and continue to showcase Glasgow as a major global events destination. The business plan recognises Glasgow as a city with an international profile and a track record for successful delivery of major events. It also recognises that to remain successful as a competitive events city requires the co-operation and co-ordination of all the main public agencies in the city, together with close working with city businesses. The business plan also sets out the essential actions which will ensure that SMEF continues to develop and reinforce its central role as Glasgow's major events forum until at least 2016. The plan aims to run concurrently with other strategic plans in the city, particularly the Glasgow Tourism Strategy to 2016 and Glasgow's 10-year economic strategy “A Step Change for Glasgow.” The importance of the wider tourism sector to the City's economy is reflected in the ambitious targets set for expenditure growth. One of Scottish Enterprise's Six Key Tourism Destinations is the city of Glasgow. Significant resource is being invested by Scottish Enterprise in further developing Glasgow as an attractive tourism destination.

The new Riverside Museum project (which is underway with finance in place) will reinforce Glasgow's global reputation as a major visitor attraction when it opens in Spring 2011. This world class iconic building, designed by Zaha Hadid Architects, will give visitors of all ages and abilities unprecedented access to over 3,000 objects which tell the story of our world class history.

In 2016 Glasgow aims to welcome four million tourists, equating to an additional one million tourists compared to 2005. There are 2,400 new hotel rooms planned for Glasgow in the next three years to meet the demand from the city's booming conference, events and leisure travel markets. As confirmed host city for the Commonwealth Games 2014 demand for hotel space is expected to dramatically increase.

Local Outcome 24: Improve Glasgow's physical environment and infrastructure

Much of the city's strategic ambition and future is underpinned by improvements to its physical infrastructure. Indeed, many of the *big ticket* projects identified in Glasgow's economic development strategy 'Step Change for Glasgow' are infrastructure-led. A number including the M74 completion, the SEC Arena, the aforementioned Riverside Museum and Clyde Gateway, are all underway with finance in place. Scottish Enterprise is contributing significantly to a number of key projects, including £25m to the SEC Arena development, £23m in the Pacific Quay development, £15m over 3 years to the Clyde Gateway URC and up to £126m over 8 years into Clyde Waterfront projects.

Many of these infrastructure projects are key to the preparation for the 2014 Commonwealth Games and their lasting legacy for the City. The three principle areas for Games development are:

- the Games Village in Glasgow's East End providing accommodation for athletes and mixed tenure housing accommodation for Glasgow's residents thereafter
- investment in new, and upgrading existing, key sports venues such as the National Indoor Sports Arena (which will offer outdoor 5-a-side pitches, health and fitness suites and a sports hall, mainly devoted to community use); the Velodrome; the development of the 50 metre pool at Tollcross Park Leisure Centre; and the development of the new stadium at Scotstoun
- the key transport and environmental improvements including the Clyde Fast-link, East End Regeneration Route and M74 (aimed at improving connectivity in the east end of Glasgow and assisting regeneration of the City's economy) and taking forward some key environmental improvement, and access and pathway initiatives.

The City Centre Action Plan includes a range of ambitious activities aimed at transforming the metropolitan core area, such as the International Financial Services District (IFSD). However, the IFSD project is unlikely to escape the effects on the property market, with a number of projects remaining in the pipeline. Indeed, our provisional data indicates we have failed to achieve our targeted 5% year-on-year growth in the value of private sector capital investment in the City. During 2007/08, total development activity values reached £4.32 billion, an increase of 2% from 2006/07's £4.21 billion. Provisional figures for 2008/09 indicate a decline in investment of approximately 6.5% from the 2007/08 level. We have revised our target for 2009/10 downwards to reflect current, and anticipated, market conditions.

Partners are actively addressing the reduced development activity with the introduction of range of financial and property management initiatives aimed at encouraging property development activity including more flexible land disposal measures, advance site preparation, and a range of initiatives to reduce the initial costs facing developers. We have also introduced the Better Glasgow Fund Programme, with a spend value of £36m over 2009/2011, which will include the following economic regeneration programmes and projects:

- Area Regeneration Projects including Canal Corridor Projects, Govan Townscape Heritage Initiative and Town Centre, East End, and City Centre and Merchant City Heritage Building Programme
- City Public Realm and Lighting Strategy
- Green Space Initiatives (including Allotments)
- New Business Centre Development Programme
- Business Growth Fund.

Local Outcome 24: Improve Glasgow’s physical environment and infrastructure (cont.)

This slow down in development activity has contributed to an increase in the amount of vacant and derelict land within the city. Recent changes to the planning applications process, land constraints on multiple levels (e.g. fragmented ownership, ground conditions) and the acquisition of land for the M74 and the city’s Schools Restructuring Project (a temporary, but significant contribution) have also impacted on the levels of vacant and derelict land in the city. The target in the 2008/09 SOA to deliver a 6% net reduction (from the 2006/07 baseline) in vacant and derelict land by 2010/11, now seems unlikely to be achieved: over 2007/08 (Year 1 of 4), there was a net increase of 58ha (4.67%) in the city-wide level with the level now standing at 1,325.66ha. As a consequence, the target has been revised to maintain the level of Vacant and Derelict Land at the 2007/08 level (1,325.66ha).

In addition to the financial and property management initiatives above, we have also now mapped the strategic outcomes of the Vacant and Derelict Land Fund against the Vacant and Derelict Land Programme to improve project development and delivery of cross cutting themes. An operational framework between Glasgow City Council, SEPA and Scottish Water to deliver the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Plan is emerging and should be in place during 2009. This will enable Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems to be designed strategically, unlocking development potential and contributing to the quality of a vibrant safe place.

An effective transport infrastructure is a vital component of a successful economy. Unfortunately, we failed to achieve our 2008/09 target to reduce the ‘Percentage of assessed Council and private bridges that fail to meet the European standard of 40 tonnes’ from 21.6% in 2007/08, to 19.5% in 2008/09. Our provisional figures show that 20.7% of bridges failed to meet the European Standard in 2008/09. Additional improvements targets for our transport network e.g. road condition are located under National Outcome 10.

Local Outcome 10: Increase performance and volume of business carried on in Glasgow

We continue to provide a range of business start-up help through the Business Gateway, including advice services on: drawing up a working business plan; financial control; selecting and setting up premises; health and safety advice; taxes, payroll & returns; sales & marketing; buying a franchise; setting up a social enterprise; developing your business into a viable commercial product or service; dealing with contracts and suppliers; and, specific advice on 'starting a business during an economic downturn'. During 2008/09, exactly 1,000 new start businesses were created with the help of Business Gateway (including 378 female client starts, 115 Black and Minority Ethnic clients, 9 disabled clients and 53 unemployed clients).

Scottish Enterprise (SE) continues to work with a wide range of Glasgow-based companies, addressing their key growth issues. In May 2009, SE were account managing around 220 Glasgow companies, providing services covering strategy development, business efficiency, organisational development and internationalisation.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no.	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	‘End’ target & timescale
Business stock per 1000 of population ⁹	1.1	Working	L10	DTI Small Business Service (annual)	26	30 per 1,000 population	38 per 1,000 population by 2016 as per Step Change strategy

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no.	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Business start-up rate per 1000 of population	1.2	Working	L10 L11	DTI Small Business Service (annual)	3.1	3.3 per 1000 population by 2010/11	3.7 per 1,000 population by 2016 as per Step Change strategy
Total GDP	1.3	Working	L10	Office for National Statistics	£13.5bn	£15.3bn by 2010/11	£19bn by 2016
Export sales	1.4	Working	L10	Global Connections Survey/Scottish Govt/Annual	£1.86bn	£2.48bn by 2010/11	£3.72bn by 2016
GDP per capita	1.5	Working	L10	Office of National Statistics, (annual)	2 nd Quartile of European cities (18 th of 35)	15 th by 2010/11	1st Quartile of European cities by 2016
Labour productivity	1.6	Working	L10	Office for National Statistics, (annual)	4 th Quartile of European cities (34 th of 35)	28 th by 2010/11	2 nd Quartile of European cities by 2016
Business investment in R + D	1.7	Working	L10	Office for National Statistics, (annual)	£20m	£30m by 2010/11	£52m by 2016
Ranking as a business location among European cities ¹⁰	1.8	Working Vibrant	L11	Cushman and Wakefield survey (annual)	26th of 33	24th by 2010/11	Top 20 by 2016
Connectedness with European and global business centres	1.9	Working Vibrant	L24	BAK-Basel Economics accessibility index (annual) (included in BAK Basel International Benchmarking Programme)	2006 figures Global 106.5 Europe 89.6 (100=ave)	2 points increase each index by 2010/11 (based on 18 and 14 points increase respectively 1980-2006)	7 points increase each index by 2016
World ranking-number of international delegates to conferences.	1.10	Working Vibrant	L11	ICCA statistics	22nd in 2005	21st in 2010/11 (NB rapidly growing world market)	Top 20 in 2016

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no.	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Tourism expenditure	1.11	Working Vibrant	L11	Scottish Tourist Board	£700m in 2005		Increase to £1.05bn by 2016
Private Sector Capital investment in Glasgow (includes completed/ under construction/ and consented development)	1.12	Working Vibrant	L11 L24	Glasgow City Council/Annual	£4.21billion (2006/07)	Achieve £3.5bn investment during 2009/10 (equivalent to the 2005/06 level)	
Amount of land developed per annum	1.13	Working Vibrant	L11 L24	Vacant and Derelict Land Survey (Annual in Sept)/ Council Plan ref. 4.2.6	1,325.66 ha (2007/08 baseline)	Maintain the level of Vacant and Derelict Land at the 2007/08 level	
Percentage of assessed Council and private bridges that fail to meet the European standard of 40 tonnes	1.14	Working Vibrant	L11 L24	Glasgow City Council/Annual/MIP/ SPI	27.5%	During 2009/10 - 20% or less of assessed Council and private bridges that fail to meet the European standard of 40 tonnes	
Commonwealth Games related transport improvements	1.15 (output)	Working Vibrant	L11 L24	Glasgow City Council/Annual	N/A	Complete: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 of the East End Regeneration Route by 2012 • M74 by autumn 2011 • Cathkin Mountain Bike Circuit by 2011 	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no.	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Glasgow City region ¹¹ Population	1.16	Working Vibrant	L11	General Registrar for Scotland	1,744,920 in June 2003		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stabilise City Region population levels at 2003 levels to 2013 (Population forecasts to 2013 suggest a reduction of 10,000) • increase Glasgow's population from 11% to 12% of the Scottish population by 2016
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

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

Fairer Scotland Fund Contribution and Priority Status: High

Glasgow Context

Five local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 7: Increase the number of jobs in Glasgow

While the latest data (which applies to 2007) shows an increase in employee jobs of 1,309 from the 2006 baseline, the time lag in the publication of this data means that the impact of the credit crunch and economic downturn is not yet fully reflected in the official statistics. As a result, it is very difficult to determine whether the interim target for 2010/11 remains realistic, however the increase in the JSA count would indicate a contraction in employee jobs and as a result the target in last year’s SOA to increase employee jobs by 17,000 between 2006/07 and 2010/11 has been revised to maintaining employee jobs at 390,677 (2007 ABI) to 2010/11. It is also anticipated that the longer-term for 2016/17 will become increasingly challenging, however, the target remains intact for the moment and will be reviewed at the end of 2009.

Local Outcome 8: Increase the proportion of better paid and more productive jobs

Although effects on the financial sector are yet to be felt, commentators suggest that redundancies are inevitable. Our progress targets for increasing employment in priority industries (including finance) looks unlikely to be achieved. Indeed, it will be a major challenge to retain the size of this sector, given the projected losses in financial services. However, despite the pessimistic assessment, key financial inward investors are continuing to recruit for the higher-skilled value added jobs. Therefore, the interim progress target remains intact but will be reviewed at the end of 2009. 2009 figures will not be available until December 2010.

Employment in the construction sector is likely to contract in the short to medium term, however, relative to other cities, Glasgow is fortunate in that it has secured the 2014 Commonwealth Games, preparations for which will continue over the next 5 years with the construction of major events venues, the athletes’ village and transport infrastructure. The Games will help maintain a momentum in Glasgow’s regeneration and create a buffer against the worst of the crisis and help to keep the city on course towards achieving its ‘Step Change’ targets in 2016.

Local Outcome 9: Increase the proportion of Glasgow residents in work

The latest available data shows, we are on target to achieve our employment rate targets (employment rate 68.4% at June 2008). However, the timelag in data publication means the latest data does not reflect current economic conditions. The most responsive labour market indicator, Job Seeker’s Allowance (JSA) count, on the other hand, shows an increase in claimant numbers throughout 2008. Analysis also shows that, while JSA claimant numbers increased 15.2% between 2005 and 2008 in the 15% most deprived areas (such as Castlemilk, Drumchapel, the East End), the increase in the non-deprived areas was 29.9% over the period, reflecting a significant increase rise in ‘white-collar’ unemployment.

The City has embraced the Department for Work and Pension’s (DWP) Cities Strategy by launching the Glasgow Works Partnership (partly funded by the Fairer Scotland Fund) to bring about long-term structural change in the city’s employability infrastructure, ensuring that more Glasgow residents get to be part of the city’s economic growth through support into employment and in work support to sustain employment.

Local Outcome 9: Increase the proportion of Glasgow residents in work (continued) and
Local Outcome 17: Reduce the proportion of children in poverty

The increase in JSA claimants means the target to reduce the number of people claiming a key (out of work) benefit to 76,331 by May 2009, will not now be achieved with the latest data showing (Aug 08) 80,490 residents are now in receipt of these key benefits. The provisional targets (outlined in the indicator section) to 2011 are still to be agreed with the DWP. However, although the number claiming benefits may be expected to increase in the short term at least, the target to 'narrow the gap between Glasgow and the rest of Scotland to 6% by 2010/11 in the proportion of working age residents claiming key benefits' remains a valid challenge as the rest of the country faces the same economic pressures.

While available data would indicate inequalities in the participation rates for disabled and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) residents, the significant confidence intervals which apply to this employment rate data mean targets to reduce the gap in participation levels are not available. However, Glasgow Works is establishing activity targets for BME clients, disabled clients, young people in the More Choices, More Chances category and Incapacity Benefit claimants over 50 years. One such target already agreed is for 10% of participants in Glasgow Works Area Programmes to be BME. In addition, Glasgow Works is the lead agency for the Glasgow Community Planning Race Equality programme and is working in partnership with the Ethnic Minority Enterprise Centre (EMEC) to align the City Strategy with the Race Equality Programme. By working through the Glasgow Works BME Sub Group it will drive forward activity to enhance BME Employment and business development in Glasgow and ensure the Race Equality Programme is implemented.

All Partners recognise the crucial role of health in the economy, and of employment in healthy working lives. Therefore, it is essential that we support all residents to find employment and improve their chances of being economically independent and included in society as a whole. Indeed, the City's Health Commission recommends that to tackle health inequalities we need to support early steps towards employment. The health and skill level of Glasgow's working-age population will be key to determining the participation level of the City's working-age, and the quality of employment they are engaged in.

Tackling worklessness is key to reducing child poverty and its associated harm. Research shows that the risk of being in poverty is lower for working households (both lone parents and couples), and where both parents work full-time, the risk of poverty is extremely low. Improving wage progression has an important role to play in tackling child poverty¹² and helping more parents to progress in work is likely to have a direct impact on child poverty. Young people from poorer backgrounds are also more than twice as likely to drop out and not be in education, training or employment at age 19¹³ making a successful transition to work more difficult. Child Poverty is an important target for the Glasgow Works delivery partners and specific actions are being discussed and developed in line with the Glasgow Works Child Poverty Action Plan. We know that causes of both poverty and worklessness are often localised and need local, flexible approaches. The Action Plan is incorporating a range of indicators such as Transitions, Integration, Engaging Employers, Recognising the needs of lone parents, Skills and Childcare. Whilst there are no numerical targets for workless households, Glasgow Works priority groups include many families where no adult is working e.g. lone parents.

Local Outcome 10: Increase performance and volume of business carried on in Glasgow

The commitment within Glasgow's 2008/09 SOA to 'grow the turnover of the social economy' has now been complemented by the launch of the Scottish Government's Enterprising Third Sector Strategy and funding, alongside a commitment to support local third sector infrastructure across Scotland to engage strategically in the planning and delivery of public services.

Local Outcome 10: Increase performance and volume of business carried on in Glasgow (continued)

Support is being provided by Glasgow Community Planning Partnership to develop the capacity of the city's social economy to contribute to the delivery of public services. An example of additional support is the European Regional Development Funded Local Regeneration Agency programme to support 880 social economy organisations to grow and develop; the provision of support for 62 additional individuals interested in setting up a social economy organisation. This support will result in the creation of 347 new jobs and an increase in turnover of circa £9.5 million over the period 2008-2011.

A Third Sector Strategy for Glasgow, which sets out the specific targets for growing the Sector, will be developed by the partners (including Glasgow City Council, Glasgow Community Planning, Glasgow Council for the Voluntary Sector, Glasgow Volunteering Centre and Glasgow Social Economy Partnership) by March 2011. A key objective will be to ensure support is provided to increase their capacity to bid for public sector contracts by forming consortia, sub-contracting etc. thus creating more sustainable employment and contributing to more efficient public service delivery. Additionally, it is anticipated that this strategy will potentially strengthen working links and joint bidding opportunities between third and private sector contract partners.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Employee jobs in Glasgow	2.1	Working	L7 L10	Annual/ Annual Business Inquiry/ Council Plan 4.1.2	388,387 (2006/07)	Maintain employee jobs at 390,677 (2007 Annual Business Inquiry) to 2010/11	50,000 increase from 2006/07 baseline by 2016/17
Employment in priority industries (financial services, tourism, creative industries, life sciences, marine, energy and food and drink)	2.2	Working	L10 L11	Annual Business Inquiry	ABI 2006 Financial 23,000; Tourism 31,000; Creative 23,000; Energy 2,500; Food & drink 5,500; Marine 3,600 (Total jobs 88,600)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000 additional jobs in Financial Services (in International Financial Services District (IFSD)) jobs by 2011 • Marine 400 additional by 2011 	Increase in employee job numbers in all priority sectors by 2016 and specifically
Average earnings ¹⁴	2.3	Working Healthy	L8 L17	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	5.3% below UK average	Reduce gap to 2010/11	UK average by 2017
Labour productivity (GVA per employee (£) + growth %)	2.4	Working	L8	Annual Business Inquiry and Bak Basel survey	4th quartile, 34 of 35 European comparator cities		2nd quartile by 2017
Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale

Employment rate	2.5 BME and disabled (=)	Working	L9	Annual Population Survey/NOMIS	9% below Scottish average (66% cf 75%)	67.8% by May 2009 71.3% by 2010/2011	Achieve Scottish average (75%) by 2016/17
Proportion of working age residents claiming key benefits ¹⁵	2.6 BME and disabled (=)	Working Healthy	L9 L17	Monthly/DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS)/Council Plan ref: 4.1.1	8.5% gap (2006/07)	Narrow the gap between Glasgow and the rest of Scotland to 6% by 2010/11	
Number of Key Benefit Claimants ¹⁶	2.7 BME and disabled (=) FSF Line of sight indicator	Working Healthy	L9 L17	Monthly/ DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) /Glasgow Works City Strategy	Number of claimants (May 2006 baseline): <u>Job Seekers' Allowance:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasgow -16,060 • Worst 15% SIMD areas - 11,110 • Rest of Glasgow - 4,950 <u>Incapacity Benefit:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasgow - 58,220 • Worst 15% SIMD areas - 39,680 • Rest of Glasgow -18,540 <u>Lone Parent:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasgow -13,985 • Worst 15% SIMD areas -10,815 • Rest of Glasgow - 3,170 	Reduce overall number of claimants to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72,387 by May 2010 (provisional) • 69,538 by May 2011 (provisional) FSF Closing the Gap target - to register a faster reduction in claimant rates in worst 15% SIMD areas than non 15% area, while securing overall Glasgow target	
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

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

Fairer Scotland Fund Contribution and Priority Status: High

Glasgow Context

Four local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 23. Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life

A recent consultation conducted in the south east of the city, referred to as the 'Listening to Learners Survey', determined that 61.9% of respondents felt that continued learning was very important to them. However, 31.4% of learners felt that there was insufficient information available in communities about support for learning. Partners will work together to deliver Information, Advice and Guidance to Glaswegians of all ages to improve opportunity awareness, their own skills awareness, aspirations and progression in their working lives, including those with additional support needs, ex-offenders and those for whom English is not their first language. Indeed, between 1st April and 30th November 08, the new agency Skills Development Scotland, provided 14,186 young people aged 12–19 years and 3,387 20+yrs with careers advice.

We are committed to enabling inclusion and independence for vulnerable groups receiving community care e.g. those with learning and physical disabilities and mental health problems. A key element of this approach is to support those with care needs to achieve their employment aspirations. We have recently started to report on employment services for Adult Social Work Service users. The target to refer 1000 users to employment services in 2008/09 has been exceeded, with 2,938 referrals. As a result, the 2009/10 target has been increased to 3,000 service user referrals. In terms of the outcomes achieved for those referred:

- the target to increase the number in work by 200 during 2008/09 has not been met with an increase of only 12 achieved.
- the target to increase the number in education or training by 300 during 2008/09 has not been met: the 2008/09 increase is 146.
- the target to increase the number in voluntary work by 125 (from 104 to 229) has not been met. The 2008/09 increase is 17.

Although the targets for positive outcomes have not been achieved during 2008/09, we have retained challenging outcome targets to 2010/11.

The targets to enable disabled people into mainstream employment are on target to be achieved. However, it has been determined that the performance indicator used in the 2008/09 SOA is not the most appropriate way of measuring this. The new indicator and targets are to be confirmed

Local Outcome 20: Improve Literacy and Numeracy of the population

There are significant economic gains for individuals from improving their skills. Research shows that having basic literacy and numeracy can explain up to 10% of wage differentials¹⁷. It has been estimated that in 2009/10 local colleges, community facilities, libraries, voluntary and health organisations will engage 14,700 Glaswegians in adult numeracy and literacy programmes. However, current projections indicate that over 65,000 adults could benefit from numeracy and literacy support.

Local Outcome 20: Improve Literacy and Numeracy of the population (continued)

The target in the 2008/09 SOA to increase the number of adults participating in literacy and numeracy programmes to 13,000 by 2008/09 and then to increase by 2% year on year to 2010/11 is likely to be exceeded for 2008/09 and so a more challenging target has been adopted for 2009/10 (14,700). Partners will continue to work together to identify residents and employees who would benefit from Adult Literacy Support through Glasgow's Learning, the Big Plus campaign or community learning services. We are currently working to establish baseline information in relation to the impacts of these services on participants' personal, family, community and working lives and employability. It is envisaged that future iterations of the SOA will include targets in relation these outcomes.

Local Outcome 22: Improve skills for employment

Up-skilling and re-skilling the workforce is crucial for the future economic prosperity of the City, and with research showing that an advanced apprenticeship for example offers wage returns of 35%¹⁸, it is also key to tackling poverty levels in Glasgow. Since 2003/04 approximately 10,000 assisted training places for unemployed and disadvantaged persons have been provided each year to improve residents' skills for employment. Indeed, our most recent data indicates that we are making excellent progress with our 4-year target (from 2007 to 11) for the provision of assisted certificated and non-certificated training places, with 54% of the overall target achieved as at Sept 2008.

Staff from early years' services and schools need to maximise the contribution which these services can make to driving the economy in Glasgow by working with Glasgow's Colleges to encourage and support parents and carers into training and employment including improved access to high quality childcare and education throughout the city. Literacy and numeracy will be a priority for all ages, and prioritised in a programme of Family Learning.

Regeneration provides opportunities to tackle social issues such as worklessness and social exclusion through improving workforce skills. Glasgow Housing Association's (GHA) £1.2 billion Improvement Programme has resulted in 1,115 new jobs being created since January 2006, 439 of which are apprenticeships or training places for individuals previously unemployed, economically inactive or in education and training. These employment and training benefits have been derived through the inclusion of Community Benefits clauses in the procurement process. By 2011/12 GHA expects another 350 training and employment opportunities to have been created. GHA is also incorporating Community Benefits in its new build programmes and other contracted activities.

The Community Benefits approach is being developed by GCC and the Clyde Gateway URC to support their physical regeneration programmes such as the construction of the Athletes Village and International Sports Arena for the Commonwealth Games. Community benefits and employment opportunities will also be realised through the Commonwealth Games' procurement strategy. By 2011 the URC plans to have created 443 training places and 195 jobs, with a further 2,000 jobs retained or attracted to the area. City Building and its partners are preparing young people in the city for these employment opportunities through their apprenticeship programme, the new Construction Skills Academy and the Construction for All initiative. Unfortunately, due to the current downturn in the construction industry as a result of the economic downturn, we have revised our training targets downwards from the 200 adults each year to 2010/11 stated in the 2008/9 SOA, to 77 for 2009/10. Partners will continue to work together to identify and refer suitable candidates, specifically targeting people who have difficulty accessing the labour market, for the opportunities at Construction Skills Academy through provision of Information, Advice and Guidance Services (IAG) in both school and post-school settings.

Local Outcome 21: Improve educational attainment & achievement of all children and young people

One of the primary goals of the Partnership is to create a Learning Glasgow which ensures that children and young people have core skills, are confident and able to achieve their full potential, and which promotes life long learning and skills development of all citizens. To do this we must ensure that children and young people receive the best possible educational and vocational support to help fulfil their potential.

In Glasgow we have a vocational training programme for schools which is offered across the city and annually provides approximately 1,300 young people with the opportunity to participate in one of our four models across a wide range of vocational areas. These individual models have been designed to meet the needs of defined groups of learners and are grouped together as (1) Mainstream, (2) Supported Vocational Programme (SVP) for young people with additional support needs, (3) EVIP and (4) Programmes for senior stages young people either as progression courses or short courses for Winter Leavers. In 2007/08 there were 1,040 vocational training places delivered to pupils aged 14-16 in mainstream education. It is anticipated that by 2011 this will have increased to 1,090. Additionally, there were 140 vocational training places delivered to vulnerable young people, including looked after children. It is anticipated that this will have risen to 150 by 2011.

The table below shows the destination of school leavers in Glasgow compared to Scotland.

Destination of School Leavers from Secondary Schools	Glasgow			Scotland		
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Full-time Higher Education	22	22	24	30	30	31
Full-time Further Education	26	26	27	23	23	25
Training	12	11	9	5	5	5
Employment	23	25	22	26	28	25
Voluntary Work	-	0	0	-	0	0
Unemployed and seeking employment or training	12	13	14	11	11	11
Unemployed and not seeking employment or training	4	2	2	2	1	2
Destination Unknown	2	2	2	2	1	1

Partners will work together to offer assessment and guidance to improve progression and increase aspirations with additional emphasis on increasing awareness of young carers support needs and the needs of young people from the Black and Minority Ethnic community in order to improve access to learning and to maximise opportunities that will help them achieve their full potential.

Partners will work together to identify pupils at risk of becoming part of the More Chance More Chances (MCMC) group and work to re-engage them in appropriate learning – through strategies such as Curriculum for Excellence, 16+ Learning Choices and MCMC. We will also use School Leaver Destination return to inform actions required to reduce drop-out rates from further and higher education and to increase retention. We will also work together to improve retention rates in Glasgow's Further & Higher Education institutions, increase progression rates and minimise under-employment of students.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no.	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Proportion of working age residents with no qualifications	3.1 FSF Line of sight indicator	Learning	L20 L22	Annual Population Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glasgow - 21% no qualifications Worst 15% SIMD areas - 31% non 15% SIMD areas - 13.3% (2006 baseline) 	Reduce proportion in Glasgow with no qualifications FSF Closing the Gap target - narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% area, while reducing the overall Glasgow rate	Reduce to the Economic Strategy's economic comparator group Core Cities' average of 17% by 2016
Number of adults participating in the adult literacy and numeracy programmes	3.2	Learning	L20 L22 L23	Glasgow City Council Annual/ Council Plan ref 2.2.4 ¹⁹	12,500 (2006/07)	Increase to 14,700 for 2009/10	
Provision of assisted certificated and non-certificated training places	3.3	Working Learning	L22 L23	Glasgow City Council Annual/ Council Plan ref 2.2.3	10,059 (2006/07)	22,500 adults receiving training between 2007/08 and 2010/11	
Disabled people (Royal Strathclyde Blindcraft Industries (RSBi) into mainstream employment	3.4 Disabled (=)	Working Learning	L23	Glasgow City Council Annual/ Council Plan ref 2.2.3	3 in 2006/07	Support 10 RSBi Workstep Programme participants into mainstream employment between 2007/08 and 2010/11	
Numbers trained in construction skills at the new Construction Skills Academy	3.5	Learning Working	L22	Glasgow City Council Annual/ Council Plan ref 2.2.3	77 trained from opening of Academy in Sept 2008 to March 31 st 2009.	74 in 2009/10	
Working age Social Work service users referred to employment services	3.6	Learning Working	L9	Glasgow City Council Social Work Services Annual Performance Report Council Plan ref 4.1.3	Year-to-date at Feb 2009 had made 2,270 referrals	Refer 3,000 each year to 2010/11	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no.	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Adult Social work service users (numbers) in work, education or training, or voluntary work	3.7	Learning Working	L9	Glasgow City Council Social Work Services Annual Performance Report/Council Plan ref 4.1.3 (Quarterly reporting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work - 1,562 education or training – 967 voluntary work – 104 (2007/08 baseline)	Achieve a year-on- year increase to 2010/11 in the number of service users in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work by 200 education or training by 300 voluntary work by 125 	
Proportion of young people going to higher education, further education, training or employment ²⁰	3.8	Learning Working	L21 L22	Annual/ Council Plan ref. 2.1.6/ Education Improvement Plan/ Source: Scottish Government Publication: Destination of Leavers from Scottish Schools	84% (2006/07)	85.5% in 2009/10 87% by 2010/11 (additional target for young people leaving care under Nat Outcome 7)	
Number of places on schools vocational programme for 14 – 16 year olds in mainstream schools	3.9 (output)	Learning Working	L21 L22	Glasgow City Council Annual Performance Report/Council Plan ref 2.2.1	1,000	Increase to 1,090 by 2010/11 (additional target for young people in care under Nat Outcome 7)	
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

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

Fairer Scotland Fund Contribution and Priority Status: High

Glasgow Context

Four local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 23. Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life and**Local Outcome 22: Improve skills for employment**

Glasgow City Council manages 127 early years establishments including nursery schools, extended day provision and Family Learning Centres. It also has partnership arrangements with 22 voluntary and 66 private and independent sector providers. In 2007, the combined primary, secondary and special school population was 67,392. The School Census of 2007 shows the changing school estate and pupil population, and the extent of additional support needs in Glasgow's schools.

School type	No. of schools 2007 (2006)	School roll 2007 (change from 2006)	Children with Additional Support Needs
Primary	170 (172)	37,831 (-2%)	742 (2% of primary population)
Secondary	30 (30)	27,876 (-1.1%)	196 (0.7%)
Special	46 (47)	1,685 (-6.9%)	1,673 (99.3%)

The table below shows the ethnic diversity of Glasgow's combined primary, secondary and special school population.

Ethnicity	Proportion of school population	No. of children
UK White	80%	53,895
White Other	2.5%	1,707
Minority ethnic background	13.1%	8,853
Ethnic background not known or had not been disclosed	4.4%	2,937

As highlighted in the Area Profile, child poverty remains a key issue in Glasgow. While some children who grow up in low-income households will go on to achieve their full potential, many others will not. Poverty places strains on family life and excludes children from the everyday activities of their peers. Many children experiencing poverty have limited opportunities to play safely and often live in overcrowded and inadequate housing, eat less nutritious food, suffer more accidents and ill health and have more problems with school work. Therefore tackling child poverty will also impact on this National Outcome.

As has been evidenced nationally, there is a correlation between attendance, attainment and exclusion levels in schools. Progress has been made towards the 2010/11 targets set out in the 2008/09 SOA for school attendance and exclusions and Partners will continue to work together to offer targeted support to young people with poor attendance or at risk of exclusion to re-engage in appropriate learning activity.

Our information for school attendance shows, between 2004/05 and 2007/08:

- Glasgow's primary school attendance increased from 92.8% to 93.1%. Nationally in 2007/08 this was 95.1%.
- Glasgow's secondary school attendance increased from 86.8% to 88.4%. Nationally in 2007/08 this was 90.9%.

In terms of school exclusions, between 2004/05 and 2007/08:

- The incidence of primary school exclusions dropped from 986 to 792.
- Secondary school exclusion decreased from 6,215 to 5,393.

We recognise the value of Curriculum for Excellence and are committed to improving the learning experiences for all children and young people and to raising attainment and achievement. Curriculum for Excellence acknowledges the need to recognise a broader range of achievements, as well as enabling high levels of attainment. Through strong partnership working Glasgow City Council already provides a rich and diverse range of opportunities for children and young people to achieve. We shall work to make these a more coherent and integrated part of a curriculum to broaden and deepen the experiences of all our children and young people. Our establishments have gained national recognition in citizenship, public speaking, sport, music, dance and drama.

Curriculum for Excellence in Glasgow will include partnership working with for example, further education colleges, Culture and Sport Glasgow, Glasgow Works, the voluntary sector and other services and agencies to ensure a coherent, all age approach by learning providers with a clear focus on social renewal throughout the City. We will build on our successful interagency work in Employability and Enterprise, Health Promotion, Active Schools, Eco Schools and International Education, etc. to extend and enhance the range of opportunities for personal achievement and for cross curricular and interdisciplinary learning. Furthermore, we shall incorporate Education Service's 'Be All You Can Be' policy in a way which promotes challenge, enjoyment, breadth, depth, progression, relevance, coherence, personalisation and choice in learning for all children and young people. We have a strong tradition of recognising establishment and individual achievement in these areas, e.g. health promoting schools, Eco schools, music festivals, sporting events, International awards and Fulcrum.

It is important that we raise standards of educational attainment and achievement for all in schools, especially in the core skills of literacy and numeracy, information and communications technology; personal and social development and to achieve better levels in national measures of attainment and achievement including examination results. We are currently developing a 14–19 strategy which will involve all learning providers in the City and provide an entitlement to positive destinations for our young people. As part of this approach, we are committed to ensuring entitlement to a Modern Apprenticeship for every suitably qualified school leaver aged 16-18 in Summer 2009.

Local Outcome 20: Improve Literacy and Numeracy of the population

In terms of literacy and numeracy in the primary sector, the 5-14 results for school year ending 2008 show that, overall, there was an improvement in those children attaining at the appropriate levels in the primary sector from the previous year and all annual targets were achieved.

Primary 5-14 Attainment	Actual 2006/07 (%)	Actual 2007/08 (%)	Target 2007/08 (%)	Target 2010/11 (%)
Reading	82	83.2	82	88
Writing	75	75.9	75	83
Mathematics	86	86.7	86	90

Similarly, results show that literacy and numeracy levels within the secondary sector (by the end of S2) continue to improve and all annual targets were achieved.

Secondary 5-14 Attainment	Actual % 2006/07	Actual % 2007/08	Target % 2007/08	Target % 2010/11
Reading	58	62.5	58	65
Writing	51	53.8	50	58
Mathematics	59	60.3	58	65

Local Outcome 21: Improve educational attainment & achievement of all children and young people

SQA Attainment	Actual % 2006/07	Actual % 2007/08	Target % 2007/08	Target % 2010/11
Improve the proportion of young people by the end of S4 achieving:				
English and mathematics at SCQF level 3	86	87(91)	N/A	88
5 or more awards at SCQF level 3 or better	86	84 (90)	N/A	88
5 or more awards at SCQF level 4 or better	66	65 (76)	N/A	68
5 or more awards at SCQF level 5 or better	22	22 (34)	N/A	23

The proportion of young people achieving English and mathematics at SCQF level 3 or better by the end of S4, has improved by 1% from the 2006/07 baseline. The proportion achieving five or more awards at level 5 has remained consistent. The proportion achieving five or more awards at level 4 and level 3 have decreased slightly. While Glasgow is making progress year-on-year closing the gap between its performance and the national performance for the proportion achieving English and mathematics at level 3 or better, the gap has widened for five or more awards at levels 4 and 5.

SQA Attainment	Actual % 2006/07	Actual % 2007/08	Target % 2007/08	Target % 2010/11
Improve the proportion of young people by the end of S6 achieving:				
3 or more awards at SCQF level 6 or better	18	20 (30)	N/A	18.5
5 or more awards at SCQF level 6 or better	11	13 (19)	N/A	11.25

By the end of S6, Higher results were strong. The proportion of young people achieving three or more Highers increased by 2%. The proportion achieving five or more Highers has increased over the last three years. Over the last three years, Glasgow is closing the gap between its performance and the national performance. However, as highlighted in the Area Profile, the scale and extent of deprivation in Glasgow means that comparison with other authorities and the national average performance is not always appropriate, however, it is important that we continue to have an outward focus and try, wherever possible, to close the gap between our performance and that of other authorities across Scotland.

Overall, all 2010/11 targets stated in the 2008/09 SOA in relation to national levels of attainment in Reading, Writing and Mathematics and SCQFs remain on target and unchanged.

The targets below reflect the need to ensure that children and young people receive the best possible educational and vocational support to help fulfil their potential and have greater opportunity to gain employment or improve their skills. At this stage, the targets set in these areas relate to all children and young people and what we aim to see over the coming period is a closing of the gap between those groups not achieving the Glasgow averages.

Since January 2008, Glasgow has had a project which concentrates on educational engagement & attainment of young women who become pregnant when of school age. Between January and June 2008, 35 young women received assistance from a Support & Re-integration worker. However, as the project started half way through the academic year, it is acknowledged that many of these young women had already established a pattern of non-attendance at the point of referral and so as a result. Baseline figures for qualifications achieved following pregnancy will be established in 2009/10.

Targets in relation to improvements in the educational attainment and achievement of Looked After and Looked After and Accommodated Children and reductions in the volume and seriousness of offending by young people are covered under National Outcome 7.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Proportion of children in primary schools achieving appropriate national levels of attainment in Reading, Writing and Mathematics ²¹	4.1	Learning	L20 L21 L22	Annual/ Council Plan (CP2.1.1)/ Education Improvement Plan	Reading 82% (2006/07) Writing 75% (2006/07) Mathematics 86% (2006/07)	Reading 88% by 2010/11 Writing 83% by 2010/11 Mathematics 90% by 2010/11	
Proportion of young people achieving appropriate national levels of attainment by the end of S2 in Reading, Writing and Mathematics ²²	4.2 Gender, Ethnicity (=)	Learning	L20 L21 L22	Annual/ Council Plan (CP2.1.2)/ Education Improvement Plan	Reading 58% (2006/07) Writing 51% (2006/07) Mathematics 59% (2006/07)	Reading 65% by 2010/11 Writing 58% by 2010/11 Mathematics 65% by 2010/11	
Proportion of young people by the end of S4 achieving English and mathematics at SCQF level 3 or better ²³	4.3 Gender, Ethnicity (=) FSF Line of sight indicator	Learning	L20 L21 L22	Annual/ Council Plan (CP2.1.3)/ Education Improvement Plan	Glasgow overall - 86% Those with Free Meal Entitlement ²⁴ - 71.1% No Free Meal Entitlement - 93.1% (2006/07 baseline)	Glasgow overall 88% by 2010/11 FSF Closing the Gap target - narrow the gap between attainment levels of pupils with free meals entitlement and those without, while progressing towards the overall Glasgow target	

Proportion of young people by the end of S4 achieving 5 or more awards at SCQF level 3 or better	4.4 Gender, Ethnicity (=)	Learning	L20 L21 L22	Annual/ Council Plan (CP2.1.3)/ Education Improvement Plan	86% (2006/07)	88% by 2010/11	
Proportion of young people by the end of S4 achieving 5 or more awards at SCQF level 4 or better	4.5 Gender, Ethnicity (=)	Learning	L20 L21 L22	Annual/ Council Plan (CP2.1.3)/ Education Improvement Plan	66% (2006/07)	68% by 2010/11	
Proportion of young people by the end of S4 achieving 5 or more awards at SCQF level 5 or better	4.6 Gender, Ethnicity (=)	Learning	L20 L21 L22	Annual/ Council Plan (CP2.1.3)/ Education Improvement Plan	22% (2006/07)	23% by 2010/11	
Proportion of young people by the end of S6 achieving 3 or more awards at SCQF level 6 or better ²⁵	4.7 Gender, Ethnicity (=)	Learning	L20 L21 L22	Annual/ Council Plan (CP2.1.4)/ Education Improvement Plan	18% (2006/07)	18.5% by 2010/11	
Proportion of young people by the end of S6 achieving: 5 or more awards at SCQF level 6 or better	4.8 Gender, Ethnicity (=)	Learning	L20 L21 L22	Annual/ Council Plan (CP2.1.4)/ Education Improvement Plan	11% (2006/07)	11.25% by 2010/11	
Primary school attendance	4.9	Learning	L18 L23	Annual/Council Plan (CP2.1.7)/ Education Improvement Plan	93% (2006/07)	95% 2010/11	
Secondary schools attendance	4.10	Learning	L18 L23	Annual/Council Plan (CP2.1.7)/ Education Improvement Plan	88% (2006/07)	90% 2010/11	
Primary school exclusions	4.11 Gender, Ethnicity (=)	Learning	L18 L23	Annual/Council Plan (CP2.1.7)/ Education Improvement Plan	815 (2006/07)	Reduce by 2% each year to 2010/11	
Secondary schools exclusions	4.12 Gender, Ethnicity (=)	Learning	L18 L23	Annual/Council Plan (CP2.1.7)/ Education Improvement Plan	6367 (2006/07)	Reduce by 2% each year to 2010/11	

Brief Links to relevant plans or other commitments of local partners to support delivery of these outcomes.

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

Fairer Scotland Fund Contribution and Priority Status: High

Glasgow Context

Nine local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

If our young people are to be successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors, and responsible citizens and we are to reduce the poverty gap, then this starts pre-birth. Improving services for children and families can help to reduce child poverty and health inequalities. Key interventions include improving educational attainment (see National Outcome 4) and achievement, improving childcare provision, family learning activity, employability and parenting support (see National Outcome 3) and tackling gender-based violence on women and children (see National Outcome 7).

**Local Outcome 18: Increase the proportion of parents who are capable, responsible and supported; and
Local Outcome 23: Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision-making capacity and involvement in community life**

The UK Government's aspiration to eradicate child poverty in a generation, by 2020, is supported by the Scottish Government and is highlighted in policy documents such as Achieving Our Potential, A framework to tackle poverty and income inequality, the Early Years Strategy and Equally Well, the Task Force report on health inequality. Indeed, the City's Health Commission recommends that to tackle health inequalities we need to create a child-friendly city with greater concentration of resources and effort on supporting parents and children in the early years, from pregnancy to primary school. The Health Commission also recommends that to tackle health inequalities we need to focus services on the early years of children's lives; develop a new model of support for children & families and improve the involvement of young people in decision-making.

Glasgow's response to the national Early Childhood and Extended Services Strategy is the Early Childhood and Extended Services Strategy (ECES). The ECES strategy reflects the Key principles of the National Framework into a local context, even although it was published earlier. It is a 5 Year Vision and Strategy for Early Childhood Services and Extended services is closely linked to economic and employability strategies and is underpinned by a commitment to the provision of flexible, extended, high quality early education and childcare services for families with children up to 14 years old. An entitlement model for services will be developed with key milestones set to measure progress across the 5 years.

There is increasing evidence that parenting interventions are cost-effective tools for preventing conduct disorders and yet few parents access formal support and yet welcome it if available. Implementation of our parenting framework will improve this situation with widespread co-ordinated access to parenting programmes focusing on the most vulnerable families.

Within the next 5 years, all parents / carers will be able to access high quality childcare provision within buggy - pushing distance of their home, 52 weeks a year, 8.00 a.m. until 6.00 p.m. and beyond where appropriate. There will be high quality education and high quality childcare services in all settings and services in the city: council, voluntary and private sector for children from birth to 16 years with strengthened quality assurance arrangements and a review of the partnership arrangements. A key priority will be the earliest assessment of needs and early intervention.

Currently NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and Glasgow City Council are drafting a parenting support framework. The vision of the Parenting Support Framework is to achieve better outcomes for all children and their families and to ensure that those who most need support, benefit appropriately from parenting support services.

**Local Outcome 18: Increase the proportion of parents who are capable, responsible and supported; and
Local Outcome 23: Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision-making capacity and involvement in community life**

The specific outcomes we hope to achieve by providing a parenting support services include the following:

- an improvement in the well-being of our children with a particular focus on reducing inequalities.
- parents who are better able to provide: protection for their children; consistent boundaries, secure attachment and enhanced emotional well being in their children; healthy and active lifestyles for their children; a learning environment for their children and to support their children's wider learning environment eg at nursery and school; involvement for children and young people in their communities and decisions that affect them.
- children who are ready to learn and who are less at risk of serious behavioural difficulties and subsequent anti social or violent behaviour.

The framework is still out for consultation and the evaluation framework is still being drawn up. Consequently, at this time we are unable to provide indicators to measure the success of the framework. We would hope to be in a better position next year to provide baseline data and set performance indicators around this area. In the meantime, we will continue the employability pilot in partnership with Glasgow Works, Working with Families, Careers Scotland and Job Centre Plus which is part of our Early Childhood and Extended Services Strategy. In 2008 to 2009, this created 43 jobs to support the provision of additional childcare to allow parents to access learning, training or employment opportunities. A further 66 jobs will be created in 2009 to 2010.

Local Outcome 21: Improve educational attainment & achievement of all children and young people

Glasgow City Council's framework for ensuring that children and young people who face a barrier to learning have their needs met in an open, fair and consistent way is called staged intervention. This framework recognises that children and young people facing barriers to learning require differing levels of support and intervention. The staged intervention framework makes it possible to plan for and organise four stages/levels of support and intervention: Stage 1 - additional support in the classroom; Stage 2 - additional support in the school; Stage 3 - additional support from within Educational Services, but external to the school e.g. Educational Psychologist; and Stage 4 - multi agency support e.g. Social Work.

We undertook its first Staged Intervention Audit earlier this year. It is believed that this is the most extensive audit that has been conducted in Scotland. It is anticipated that this will be an annual event. As demonstrated below, it was determined that 47% of children and young people faced some form of barrier to learning, with 14% of those children and young people being at the high end of the spectrum.

Sector	Number of children in sector	% children requiring Stage of Intervention by sector			
		No Staged Intervention Required	Stages 1 and 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
Primary	37,474	50%	39%	5%	6%
Secondary	26,764	57%	31%	4%	8%
Additional Support for Learning	1,661	1%	10%	26%	64%
Early Years	8,049	63%	21%	3%	13%
Early Years Additional Support for Learning	40	0%	5%	3%	93%
Total	73,988	53%	33%	5%	9%

**Local Outcome 15: Reduce the difference in life expectancy between most affluent and most disadvantaged residents and
Local Outcome 12: Increase the proportion of the population with a healthy BMI**

Unfortunately we have not achieved our planned progress towards our target to increase the proportion of newborns exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks from 22.5% in 2006/07 to 33.3% by 2010/11. The provisional figure for the year to Dec 2008 shows 23.9% of newborns were breastfed for this recommended period. The target has been revised downwards accordingly to 30% by 2010/11. Detailed programmes of work are underway in each Community Health and Care Partnership to ensure progress is made on this target.

Local Outcome 14: Improve children's diets

Local Outcome 13: Increase the proportion of residents involved in physical activity

The recent School Health and Wellbeing Survey (2007) of S1 and S4 pupils in Glasgow City showed the extent of poor diet and low levels of physical activity. An estimated 20% of children and young people in Glasgow are overweight or obese. Work in schools, healthy urban planning and implementation of healthy weight interventions are all being developed at city and local level.

The Scottish Government has introduced a new 'HEAT' target for Health Boards that requires the delivery of approved healthy weight interventions to a specified proportion of overweight children in each Health Board area. The target is to '*Achieve agreed completion rates for child healthy weight intervention programme by 2010/11.*' NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde has responded with a proposed model for delivery of this target that is currently under consultation with Community Health Care Partnerships and their partners. The intervention will utilise a family centred behaviour change approach focussing on diet modification and physical activity consisting of a 12-week intervention, 12 weeks of maintenance and 28 weeks of continuation. Unfortunately we did not achieve our 2008/09 target of 153,000 Free Swim attendances for juveniles. This was due to the closure of the pool at Scotstoun Leisure Centre for three months and the delayed opening of Pollok and Castlemilk Pools. Both Castlemilk and Pollok Pools are now fully operational and the 2009/10 target has been increased to 155,000 attendances.

The provision of healthy food in schools is one area where Partners sector can impact positively on children's diets. Fruit Plus provides pre-school children, primary school children and children attending special needs schools with free fruit five times a week during the school year. The main aim of Fruit Plus is to encourage a fruit eating habit amongst pupils at an early age that will be maintained throughout life. The project places emphasis on integrating the principles of healthy eating into various areas of the school curriculum with the aim of improving health and attainment levels. Glasgow's "Big Breakfast" provides open access to a free breakfast as part of a multi-strand integrated approach which aims to improve nutritional intake of primary school children, improve their attendance and punctuality and contribute towards higher educational attainment. During 2007/08, the service has had an uptake level of 20% which equates to approximately 7,020 breakfasts being served on a daily basis.

Much work has been undertaken over recent years to introduce more healthy options to school meals, however, encouraging children to eat in school at lunchtime remains an ongoing challenge. A number of new policy initiatives aimed at tackling health inequalities through the improvement of children's diets, and backed by the City's Health Commission, are due to be introduced. A series of Health Summits is being held, with young people in secondary schools also making proposals for solutions.

Local Outcome 19: Reduce the proportion of residents who smoke

The recent School Health and Wellbeing Survey (2007) of S1 and S4 pupils in Glasgow City also showed the extent of the high consumption of tobacco. Information on our approach to reducing smoking rates can be found in National Outcome 6.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Proportion of 3 year olds attending early years' provision	5.1	Learning	L18 L23	Annual/GCC Education Services/ Education Improvement Plan	80% (2006/07)	85% by 2009/10	
Proportion of 4 year olds attending pre-school education	5.2	Learning	L18 L23	Annual/GCC Education Services/ Education Improvement Plan	97% (2006/07)	sustain at 97% in 2009	
Proportion of newborns exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	5.3 FSF Line of sight indicator	Healthy	L12 L14 L15 & L18	Annual/Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS	22.5% (for GGCNHS Board area) 15% SIMD areas - to follow. non 15% areas - to follow	Increase Glasgow rate to 30% by March 2011 FSF Closing the Gap indicators -To narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% areas, while securing the overall Glasgow target (target tbc)	
Uptake of school meals ²⁶	5.4	Healthy	L12 L14	Glasgow City Council/ Council Plan ref. 5.2.5 (annual)	Primary (59%) and secondary (50%) schools	Halt the decline and maintain current level of uptake to 2010/11	
Uptake of 'Big Breakfast' free breakfast provision in all Glasgow primary schools	5.5	Healthy	L12 L14	Glasgow City Council/ (annual)	20% uptake (2006/07)	Maintain 20% uptake (based on primary school roll) to 2010/11	
Uptake of 'Fruit Plus' free fruit provision in Glasgow primary schools	5.6	Healthy	L12 L14	Glasgow City Council/ (annual)	90% of fruit provided was consumed (2006/07)	Maintain 90% fruit consumed to 2010/11	
Achieve agreed completion rates for child healthy weight intervention programme by 2010/11	5.7 Moved from NO6 for 2009/10	Healthy	L12 L14	Annual / NHS HEAT	0	4,447 by March 2011	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Proportion of children meeting recommended activity levels	5.8 Gender (=)	Healthy	L12 L13	Scottish Health Survey (SHS)	71.5% (SHS 2003)		Increase to 75% by 2012
Proportion of children undertaking active travel to school	5.9 New indicator for 2009/10	Healthy Vibrant	L12 L13	Scottish Household Survey (SHS)/ (Annual)	73.5% (incl taxis/2006)	Increase	
Free swim attendances for juveniles	5.10 Moved from NO6 for 2009/10	Healthy	L12 L13	Glasgow City Council/ (annual) Council Plan ref. 5.2.6	152,462 (2006/07)	155,000 in 2009/10	
The number of juvenile attendances recorded at indoor and outdoor sport and leisure facilities	5.11 New indicator for 2009/10	Healthy	L12 L13 L23	Culture and Sport Glasgow/Annual	New indicator. 2009/10 will be baseline	941,000 by 2009/10 1,197,800 by 2010/11	
Five year old children (primary one) with no signs of dental disease	5.12	Healthy	L14 L18	Annual/Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS	47.6%	60% by 2010	
3 to 5 years olds registered with dentist	5.13	Healthy	L18	Annual/Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS	72.4%	80% by 2010	
Childhood vaccinations	5.14	Healthy	L18	Annual/Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS	91.4% at 24 months in GGCNHS Board area 94.4% at 5 years months in GGCNHS Board area	95% target for all (ongoing)	
Smoking rates among 13 year olds	5.15 Gender (=)	Healthy	L15 L19	Glasgow City Council/ (annual) Council Plan ref. 5.2.2/SALSUS	3% (2006 for Glasgow City)	Reduce to 2% by 2010	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Smoking rates among 15 year olds	5.16 Gender (=)	Healthy	L15 L19	Glasgow City Council/ (annual)Council Plan ref. 5.2.2/ SALSUS	13% ((2006 for Glasgow City)	Reduce to 12% by 2010	

The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:

National Outcome 6: We live longer, healthier lives.

Fairer Scotland Fund Contribution and Priority Status: High

Glasgow Context

Seven local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

**Local Outcome 12: Increase the proportion of the population with a healthy BMI; and
Local Outcome 13: Increase the proportion of residents involved in physical activity (added for 2009/10)**

Obesity is increasing. The cause relates to complex interactions at individual, family and community level which combine to create an overall energy imbalance, commonly known as an 'obesogenic environment'. For individuals this effectively results in energy intake exceeding energy expenditure. The prevention and management of obesity requires action on three levels:

- prevention - through policy and environmental changes to promote more active living and healthy eating;
- community support - through education, skill development and access to healthy food and active living opportunities;
- weight management - through community based weight management services and for those with the highest BMI through specialist weight management services.

The scale of change required to make a significant impact on rising obesity rates at the population level needs to be substantial. Local policy needs to be reshaped across a number of diverse areas including: food cost and availability, community safety, health reform, workforce health, older people, child health, health inequalities, sustainability and climate change, social inclusion, employability, town planning, transport, education and culture. Therefore obesity is no longer just an NHS issue. Local Authorities, community planning partnerships, workplaces and education/early year's establishments also have a key role to play in changing the "environments" in which we live today which foster weight gain.

In addition, following the publication of the Director of Public Health's approach, drawing on the information and evidence base, other strategies and action plans have been outlined as to how NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHSGGC) will work with partners to tackle the obesity epidemic and what next steps should be. A number of strategies and action plans are now being developed including an NHSGGC obesity strategy which is in final draft form. There are some areas of joint work which will lay down strong foundations for tackling the obesity crisis in the long term including to:

- strengthen commitment to progressing Glasgow's food and physical activity strategies;
- support Council planning services in particular to challenge our obesogenic environment through urban design solutions;
- work with national government and the food industry to move people away from energy-dense foods and promote healthier choices;
- consider the role of regulation in respect of children's dietary choices at school;
- provide further specific support for weight management services, staff health, and schemes to promote active living.

'Let's Make Glasgow More Active: A physical activity strategy for Glasgow 2007-2012' aims to increase physical activity levels amongst Glaswegians, with particular emphasis placed on those groups who are least active and most disadvantaged (including socio-economically deprived groups, black and minority ethnic communities and disabled people (=)). Physical activity can provide a tool for the NHS in the treatment of many conditions including drugs rehabilitation. It can also help to realise savings, for example, a 1% increase in physical activity rates would save the NHS an estimated £3.5 million a year through reduced admissions for coronary heart disease, stroke and colon cancer.

Unfortunately we did not achieve our 2008/09 target of 98,000 Free Swim attendances for the over 60s. Rather, we saw a reduction from the previous year's 93,112 attendances. This decrease was due to the closure of the pool at Scotstoun Leisure Centre for three months and the delayed opening of Pollok and Castlemilk Pools. Both Castlemilk and Pollok Pools are now fully operational and the 2009/10 target has been increased to 100,000 attendances.

Local Outcome 15: Reduce the difference in life expectancy between most affluent and most disadvantaged residents (added for 2009/10); and Local Outcome 24: Improve Glasgow's physical environment and infrastructure

The Scottish Government published Achieving our Potential, its framework for tackling poverty and inequality, in November 2008. This document places importance on addressing health inequalities. For the Single Outcome Agreement (2009), the City of Glasgow will focus on addressing inequalities through focusing on the impact of financial exclusion (including child poverty), gender based violence, our environments and sustaining independence.

Glasgow's success in winning the bid to host the 2014 Commonwealth Games presents an opportunity for Glasgow to develop a lasting legacy for the city, which extends beyond the 11 days of sport. Whilst the Games will provide an opportunity to develop elite sport, improve sports facilities, and enhance the city's infrastructure (e.g. housing, transport), a key further objective is to use Glasgow 2014 as a catalyst to inspire Glaswegians to live healthier, more physically active lifestyles. The development of the Sports Development Strategy and the Sports Events Strategy will maximise the use of the new sports facilities beyond the Games by developing sporting pathways, ensuring links with clubs and building the sports volunteering capacity, increasing opportunities for people to participate in sport and physical activity at a community level, assist in attracting major national and international sports events enhancing Glasgow's image and profile and maximising the economic impact for the city.

Glasgow City Council has emphasised that improving health and reducing health inequalities will be a key priority for the 2014 Commonwealth Games project. A consultation is currently underway into the potential impact and legacy of the Games. This exercise will help feed into a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for the project, which will inform decision makers of the potential health impacts of the Games on Glasgow's residents, and will illustrate ways in which the positive impacts can be maximised. Key possibilities being explored for the Games as part of the consultation process include the potential use of contractors who promote health; education opportunities focusing on health and lifestyle; possible promotion of access to healthy food; widening access to affordable sporting facilities and exercise classes; creating safer walking, running and cycling routes and the possibility of using athletes as role-models to inspire citizens to be more physically active.

The GoWell Research programme is a longitudinal study of the processes and impacts of housing improvement and neighbourhood transformation that are taking place in Glasgow. The programme, which began in 2006, will provide over the next seven years a sustained examination of how national policy goals related to communities, regeneration and health are achieved at a local level and their impacts on people and communities in Glasgow. A focus of the study is Glasgow Housing Association's (GHA) investment and regeneration programmes. The first GoWell Community Health and Wellbeing Survey was undertaken in 2006. The results of the second survey are currently being analysed, the results will be reported in Summer 2009. GHA is committed to using the findings to influence the way it invests in its neighbourhoods across the city.

Local Outcome 23: Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life

The balance of Community Care expenditure across the City continues to shift away from residential towards home and community-based services, reflecting the increase in the proportion of vulnerable people being supported in their own homes with enhanced independence and choice. For the next three years, the Strategic Objectives for Community Care Services in the City remain:

- to provide modern and efficient integrated services that meet assessed need;
- to ensure that services are provided at a local level which allow people to maintain their independence;
- to reduce bureaucracy and streamline service delivery by optimising joint management and joint resourcing arrangements, and further developing ICT and E-Care systems; and
- to ensure an inclusive approach to the planning and delivery of services.

This Glasgow Carers' Strategy highlights respite and short breaks as a key strategic priority. Glasgow City Council is currently reviewing services and supports across all care groups to identify gaps. We expect there to be opportunities for service re-design to develop more personalised and responsive services and we will consult with carers and partners on this. The review is expected to be completed by the end of 2009.

Local Outcome 3: Reduce the public acceptance and incidence of over-consumption of alcohol and its subsequent negative impacts (personal, social and economic)

The Glasgow City Joint Alcohol Policy Statement between Glasgow City Council, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and Strathclyde Police was launched in October 2007. Work is underway to monitor implementation of its 98 actions. The statement covers five strategic objectives as follows:

- reducing alcohol related death and hospital admissions by improving alcohol services;
- reducing alcohol consumption across the whole population of the city and targeting initiatives towards groups who have harmful patterns of binge drinking or intoxication;
- reducing alcohol related crime, violence and disorder;
- reducing harm to children affected by alcohol;
- promoting responsible alcohol use amongst our employees and developing our role as a responsible employer and procurer of services.

The City's Health Commission also recommends the improved use of existing local licensing powers to tackle alcohol-related harm. Unfortunately we have not achieved our target for 2008/09 to undertake 4,000 screenings and alcohol brief interventions per year (see Indicator 6.4 below). However, 2008/09 was the first year of the programme and during the year, a major staff training programme has been implemented. NHSGGC are confident of significant increases in the numbers of brief interventions that will be carried out in Glasgow in 2009/10.

Local Outcome 19: Reduce the proportion of residents who smoke

The updated Glasgow Tobacco Strategy is due to be launched in 2009 with actions, developed with community involvement, under the following objectives:

- Reduce Availability and Supply of Tobacco Products
- Reduce Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke (SHS)
- Reduce Tobacco Promotion
- Education and Communications Campaigns on Tobacco
- Stop Smoking Services
- Regulation of Tobacco Products

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Smoking rates among 16 –24 year olds	6.1 Gender (=) New for 2009/10	Healthy	L15 L19	Glasgow Tobacco Strategy/Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health and Wellbeing Survey (3 years)	34% (2005 HWB survey)	Reduce to 31% by 2011	Reduce to 28% by 2014 (as in the updated Glasgow Tobacco Strategy)
Smoking rates among adults (aged16+) ²⁷	6.2 Gender (=)	Healthy	L15 L19	Glasgow Tobacco Strategy/Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health and Wellbeing Survey (3 years)	39% (2005 HWB survey)	Reduce to 32% by 2011	Reduce to 28% by 2014 (as in the updated Glasgow Tobacco Strategy)
Deliver agreed numbers of people quitting smoking ²⁸	6.3	Healthy	L15 L19	NHS quarterly	6,372 (2008)	21,240 overall by Dec 2010	
Achieve agreed number of screenings using the setting -appropriate screening tool and appropriate alcohol brief intervention, in line with SIGN 74 guidelines by 2010/11	6.4	Healthy	L3 L15	NHS/Annual/HEAT	0 (2008/09) New programme	4,902 (2008/09) 12,000 (2009/10) 18,000 (2010/11) (NHSGGC Board area targets - Glasgow figures available during 2009/10)	
Attendance at Glasgow City Council owned indoor and outdoor sport, recreation and leisure facilities ²⁹	6.5 Gender (=)	Healthy	L12 L13	Glasgow City Council/(annual) Council Plan ref. 5.2.6	4,249,932 (2006/07)	4,703,000 by 2009/10	
Free swim attendances for over 60s	6.6	Healthy	L12 L13	Glasgow City Council/ (annual) Council Plan ref. 5.2.6	93,044 (2006/07)	100,000 in 2009/10	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Modal share of adults undertaking active (walking, cycling, public transport) travel to work or education ³⁰	6.7	Healthy	L12 L13 L24	Scottish Household Survey (SHS)/(Annual)	30% using active forms of transport (2005/06) 45.5% (incl taxis) (2006)	Increase	
Improve cycling facilities and provide better safety and security for pedestrians within the city	6.8 New indicator for 2009/10	Healthy	L24	Glasgow City Council/Land and Environmental Services Annual Performance Report	100 cycle parking stands installed and 55% of primary schools signed up for cycling proficiency training (2008/09)	Implement the Cycling Walking and Safer Streets (CWSS) programme during 2009/10	
Proportion of adults meeting recommended activity levels	6.9 Gender (=) Race (=) FSF Line of sight indicator	Healthy	L12 L13	Scottish Health Survey (SHS) Greater Glasgow Health and Well Being Survey (GGHWS)	35% (SHS, 2003 NHS Board Baseline) GGHWS (2005) • Glasgow - 55.9% • Worst 15% SIMD areas - 58.2% • non 15% areas - 53.8%	SHS increase to 40% by 2012 ³¹ FSF Closing the Gap target- Maintain higher level activity levels in 15% areas whilst working towards increased city target	
Proportion of people aged 65 or over with intensive care needs cared for in residential homes	6.10	Healthy	L23 L24	Glasgow City Council/(annual) Council Plan ref. 5.4.2	62.5%;	Reduce to 59% by 2011	
Proportion of people aged 65 or over with intensive care needs cared for at home (10 hours a week or more) ³²	6.11	Healthy	L23 L24	Glasgow City Council/(annual) Council Plan ref. 5.4.2	37.5%.	Increase to 41% by 2011	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Number of overnight respite nights per 1,000 population for people aged 65+	6.12	Healthy	L23 L24	Glasgow City Council/ SWS Annual Report/Disability & Rehab Performance Framework	306	323 by 2011	
Number of overnight respite nights per 1,000 population for people aged 18-64	6.13	Healthy	L23 L24	Glasgow City Council/ SWS Annual Report/Disability & Rehab Performance Framework	35	34 by 2011	
Each NHS Board will achieve agreed improvements in the early diagnosis and management of patients with dementia by March 2011	6.14	Healthy	L23 L24	HEAT target annual	6,601 (at March 2007)	8,779 by March 2011	
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

National Outcome 7: We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish Society

Fairer Scotland Fund Contribution and Priority Status: High

Glasgow Context

Although employment is central to breaking the cycle of deprivation, cohesion is a much broader issue involving the removal of barriers which exclude sections of the community from engaging in society in a meaningful and productive way. It is also about addressing the inequalities arising from disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, or gender.

Fourteen local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 20: Improve Literacy and Numeracy of the population; and**Local Outcome 21: Improve educational attainment & achievement of all children and young people**

Glasgow City Council has a Corporate Parent responsibility for those children looked after under a statutory supervision order, both at home and away from home. It is important that we continue to monitor their educational attainment in order to ensure policy and practice are effective in improving the life chances of this group of vulnerable children and young people.

Educational Attainment of Looked After Children	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 Target
% leaving care with at least one SCQF level three (any subject):					
Looked-after	24.0%	40.3%	29.6%	34.3%	N/A
Looked-after & accommodated	51.6%	52.4%	50.9%	54.4%	N/A
Overall	33.3%	45.3%	37.0%	39.3%	41%
% leaving care with SCQF level three in English & Maths:					
Looked-after	11.6%	25.2%	14.8%	18.0%	N/A
Looked-after & accommodated	35.5%	39.3%	28.1%	36.8%	N/A
Overall	19.7%	31.0%	19.4%	22.7%	23%

As evidence in the table above, performance has improved in line with the targets set out in the 2007-11 Council Plan and the Single Outcome Agreement, which are, by 2011, to close the gap between Glasgow and rest of Scotland for the percentage achieving at least one SCQF Level 3 (37% compared to 52% nationally in 2006/07) and increase the proportion achieving SCQF Level 3 in English and Maths to 29%. Our provisional figures show we are on target to achieve our 2008/09 targets as set out in the table above. However, one of the gaps in relation to Looked After Children is that we generally consider attainment rather than achievement. An aspiration would be to collect more qualitative data in this area.

Care leavers are a vulnerable group who are far more likely to be unemployed, become homeless, end up in prison and have mental health issues. One way of reducing the chances of this group becoming socially excluded and disengaged is to ensure that they are provided with sound aftercare services that support them in the transition from being looked after to being independent adults.

Economic Activity of Care Leavers	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
No. of children and young people who received a leaving care service	461	545	619	791
% of these known to be in education, training or employment	8%	23.10%	31.80%	36%

As table above shows, we exceeded our target to increase the proportion of care leavers entering positive outcomes by 2 percentage points each year during 2007/08. The provisional figure for 2008/09 is also 36%, which means we remain on target for our 2010/11 progress target. It is also worth noting that the number of young people receiving a leaving care service increased by over a quarter in 2007/08. Partners will continue to work together to offer information and guidance and specialist key worker support targeted at LAAC young people to enhance positive and sustained outcomes.

Local Outcome 15: Reduce the difference in life expectancy between most affluent and most disadvantaged residents; and
Local Outcome 16: Reduce the harm caused by drugs addiction; and
Local Outcome 19: Reduce the proportion of residents who smoke; and
Local Outcome 11: Improve the attractiveness of Glasgow as a place to live, invest, work and visit (added for 2009/10)

There is significant disparity in health conditions across Glasgow, which needs to be addressed. Indeed, the City's Health Commission recommends that to tackle health inequalities, we need to have a clear emphasis on tackling inequalities. The proportion of emergency hospital admissions attributable to drugs is 66% higher in the 15% most deprived areas compared to the city average (2005/06, source: GG&CNHS), and is 400% higher than the non-deprived areas. The proportion of emergency hospital admissions attributable to alcohol is 66% higher in the 15% most deprived areas compared to the city average (2005/06, source: GG&CNHS), and is 369% higher than the non-deprived areas. The proportion of adults who smoke was 39% for Glasgow in 2005. However, this increased to 47% for bottom 15% Data Zone residents.

Local Outcome 1: Reduce violence and its impact, including gender based violence

Gender-based violence continues to be a significant problem in Scottish society. Strathclyde Police and the Violence Against Women Partnership (VAW) are now actively trying to increase the reporting of domestic abuse. The Domestic Abuse Court that was piloted in the south of Glasgow will now be rolled out to the north of the city. Women also see the health sector as an appropriate site for intervention against domestic abuse and expect the health service to take an interest in understanding and acting on women's experience of abuse. Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS are introducing 'Routine Enquiry' that will assist members of staff in highlighting domestic abuse concerns.

Local Outcome 23: Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life; and
Local Outcome 17: Reduce the proportion of children in poverty

Last year, Scotcash, Glasgow's Community Development Finance Initiative established by partners including the City Council, Glasgow Housing Association, Scottish Government and the Royal Bank of Scotland, won the Guardian's Public Service Award 2008 for the excellent progress it has made in less than 2 years in tackling financial exclusion and illegal money lending in the City. Already this year it has won the COSLA Excellence Award 2009 for Community Planning and Democracy. Both awards reflect the significant innovation by Glasgow in addressing the poverty of our residents. In primary health care, work with children and families, in mental health services and with older people on financial inclusion has been maximising people's income and giving them access to financial products and support with budgeting.

Improvement targets which contribute to each of the following local outcomes are also included under this National Outcome:

- **Local Outcome 2: reduce injuries as a result of road traffic incidents, fires and incidents in the home (added for 2009/10)**
- **Local Outcome 4: Reduce the impact and incidence of anti-social behaviour (added for 2009/10)**
- **Local Outcome 5: Reduce the involvement of young people in crime and as victims of crime and accidents**
- **Local Outcome 13: Increase the proportion of residents involved in physical activity (added for 2009/10)**
- **Local Outcome 24: Improve Glasgow's physical environment and infrastructure.**

Additional information on accessibility for disabled residents is provided under NO 10.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Mortality from Coronary Heart Disease among the under 75s in deprived areas	7.1	Healthy	L11 L15	Annual/Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS	123.2 per 100,000 persons aged under 75	86.0 at March 2011	
Male expectancy at birth in the most deprived areas	7.2	Healthy	L11 L15	Annual/Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS	69.2 male	Increase to Scottish average 74.6	
Female expectancy at birth in the most deprived areas	7.3	Healthy	L11 L15	Annual/Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS	76.0 female	Increase to Scottish average 79.6	
Smoking rates among people living in the city's most deprived areas (bottom 20% SIMD)	7.4	Healthy	L15 L19	Glasgow City Council/(annual) Council Plan ref. 5.2.2/Scottish Household Survey	39% (2006 for Glasgow)	Reduce to 32% by 2010	
Difference in overall crime levels in worst 15% SIMD datazones and low crime areas	7.5 FSF Line of sight indicator	Safe	L1 L2 L4 L5 L11	Quarterly/ Statistical Data Strathclyde Police	SIMD 2006 average crime score: • worst 15% SIMD is 1074 • top 15% SIMD is 284 • difference 790	reduce difference to 770 without detriment to low crime areas by 2010/11	
Number of reported crimes for rape, attempted rape, indecent assault and assault with intent to ravish	7.6 New for 2009/10 Gender (=)	Safe	L1	Police crime/Strathclyde Police/ Quarterly	384 (2006/07)	2% reduction by 2011/12	
Number of domestic violence incidents	7.7 Gender (=)	Safe	L1	Strathclyde Police/ Quarterly /Statistical	10,417 (2006/07)	Increase by 2% by 2010/11	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Number of women reporting domestic abuse	7.8 New for 2009/10 Gender (=)	Safe	L1	Police Vulnerable Persons Database /Strathclyde Police/Quarterly	5,006 (2006/07)	Increase by 2% 2010/11	
Number of repeat women domestic abuse victims	7.9 New for 2009/10 Gender (=)	Safe	L1	Police Vulnerable Persons Database /Strathclyde Police/ Quarterly	2,880 (2006/07)	Increase by 2% 2010/11	
Number of children present during domestic abuse incidents	7.10 New for 2009/10	Safe	L1 L5	Police Vulnerable Persons Database /Strathclyde Police/ Quarterly	5,285	Increase by 2% 2010/11	
Number of youth related antisocial behaviour incidents	7.11 New indicator for 2009/10	Safe	L5	Police STORM/ Strathclyde Police/ Quarterly	50,089 (2006/07)	Reduce by 2% 2011/12	
Number of young people offending more than once within a year period (0 - 15 years)	7.12 New indicator for 2009/10	Safe	L5	Police crime/Strathclyde Police/ Annual	3,499 (2006/07)	Reduce by 2% 2011/12	
Number of victims of crime (0 - 15 years)	7.13 New indicator for 2009/10	Safe	L5	Police crime/Strathclyde Police/ Annual	2,168 (2006/07)	Reduce by 2% 2011/12	
Number of accident admissions to hospital (0 - 15 years)	7.14 New indicator for 2009/10	Safe	L5	GGCNHS/HEAT/ Annual	1,046 (2007/08)	Reduce	

Numbers of children killed and seriously injured on the roads ³³	7.15 Gender (=)	Safe	L5	Annual/statistical data/ Scottish Government-Key Road Accident Statistics. Council Plan ref. 3.1.6	52 (calendar year 2007) (1994-98 average-149)	70% reduction from the 1994-98 average (exceeding the national targets of 50%) by 2010	
Number of adults estimated to have severe drug dependency	7.16	Healthy	L16	NHS/Glasgow City Council Prevalence Survey/ 4 yearly	11, 235 (2003)	Reduce	
Uptake of drug rehabilitation services	7.17	Healthy	L16	NHS/Glasgow City Council	381 residential and 3,101 community rehabilitation (March 09)	Increase to 400 residential and 3,200 community rehabilitation by March 2010	
Number of people receiving social care support as part of an integrated substitute prescribing programme	7.18	Healthy	L16	NHS/Glasgow City Council	6,378 (baseline March 2009)	Maintain at 6,378 to March 2010	
Number of adults with addiction problems receiving support towards employability	7.19	Healthy	L16 L17	NHS/Glasgow City Council	5,476 Baseline March 2009	5,500 at March 2010 (Assumes roll-out of employability reporting)	
Percentage of young people reporting illegal drug misuse, lifetime ever, in the last 12 months and in the last month	7.20	Healthy Safe	L16	SALSUS/3-year update/Glasgow City Council/SWS	<u>Lifetime ever:</u> 13 year olds = 13% 15 year olds = 28% <u>Past 12 months:</u> 13 year olds = 10% 15 year olds = 11% <u>Last month:</u> 13 year olds = 7% 15 year olds = 11% (SALSUS 2006)	Reduce	
Physical health of mental health patients: % of mental health patients receiving physical health check at least once per 15 months	7.21	Healthy	L13	NHS/Glasgow City Council/ Quality & Outcome Framework /Annually	91.5% of mental health patients received physical health check	Increase	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Proportion of households with a bank account	7.22	Healthy	L17 L23	Scottish Household Survey/Glasgow City Council DRS/Annual	81.5% (2007)	Increase	
Proportion of households which 'Manage Very Well' financially	7.23	Healthy	L17 L23	Scottish Household Survey/ Glasgow City Council DRS/Annual	9.8% (2007)	Increase	
Proportion of Looked After and Looked After and Accommodated young people leaving care service who are known to be in employment, education or training ³⁴	7.24	Learning	L21 L23	Social Work Services/ Education Improvement Plan/Council Plan ref 2.1.5 (B)	32% (2006/07)	2009/10 - 38% 2010/11 - 40%	
Proportion of Looked After and Looked After and Accommodated young people achieving at least one SCQF Level 3	7.25	Learning	L21	Social Work Services/ Education Improvement Plan/Annual/ Council Plan ref 2.1.5 (A)	37% compared to 52% nationally (2006/07)	Close the gap between Glasgow and rest of Scotland, specifically: 2009/10 - 46% 2010/11 - 52%	
Proportion of Looked After and Looked After and Accommodated young people achieving SCQF Level 3 in English and Mathematics ³⁵	7.26	Learning	L21	Social Work Services/ Education Improvement Plan/Annual/ Council Plan ref 2.1.5 (A)	19% (2006/07)	29% by 2010/11	
Number of places on schools vocational programme for vulnerable young people, including those who are looked after and accommodated	7.27	Learning	L21	Annual/ Glasgow City Council/ Education Improvement Plan/Council Plan ref 2.2.1	150	Increase to 220 by 2010/11	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Percentage of 15% most deprived council population within 400m of a bus stop with at least 6 buses an hour every hour between 7am and 7pm on an average weekday	7.28 New indicator for 2009/10	Vibrant	L24	SPT/Annually	84% (baseline 2007/08)	Increase	
Transport for the mobility impaired - Dial a Bus patronage, Ring n Ride patronage	7.29 New indicator for 2009/10 Disabled (=)	Vibrant	L23 L24	SPT/Annually	90,687	Increase	
Proportion of public service buildings suitable and accessible to people with disabilities ³⁶	7.30 Disabled (=)	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council/Statutory Performance Indicator/Annual	26.9% (2006/07)	Improve	
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

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

Fairer Scotland Fund Contribution and Priority Status: High

Glasgow Context

Seven local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 18: Increase the proportion of parents who are capable, responsible and supported**Local Outcome 21: Improve educational attainment & achievement of all children and young people**

The Early Childhood and Extended Services Strategy is focused on the earliest interagency assessment and intervention for children with emotional and behavioural difficulties. Nurture Classes ensure that work is done with vulnerable children and families in relation to behaviour management. Learning Centres ensure that multi-agency approaches are adopted to support young people with emotional and behavioural difficulties and their parents. Support is also available outreach to mainstream nurseries; primaries and secondary schools. Further Learning Centres are planned. The policy 'Every Child is Included' ensures that all children from early years to school age are assessed under the Additional Support for Learning Act 2004.

Local Outcome 1: Reduce the level of violent crime, including gender-based and domestic violence; and**Local Outcome 5: Reduce the involvement of young people in crime and as victims of crime and accidents**

We will continue to meet the increasing demand for the provision of help and support to children at serious risk and aim to receive positive inspection reports of Glasgow's child protection services. We will work with our partner agencies to address action plan targets for improvement from inspections, including the HMle Inspection of Glasgow's Protect Children Services (March 2009) recommendation to develop and implement a Child Protection Action Plan.

We have changed our strategy on directly provided residential care and we now aim to increase places over the next two years. Our new target is 130 places by 2010/11. Unfortunately we have failed to meet our target to increase the number of foster carers, including respite and shared carers. Our new target is to increase to the number to 486 by 2010/11, rather than the target of 546 in the original 2008/09 SOA.

Local Outcome 16: Reduce the harm caused by drugs addiction

Community Addiction Services in Glasgow City have contact with just under 12,000 people at any one time. Around 8,000 of these individuals are primary drug users, 3,000 primary alcohol users and around 1,000 with co-existing alcohol and drug dependencies. Community Addiction Services are based throughout the City area, provide direct access to assessment, treatment and care and ongoing support and are supported by a range of other specialist services such as community rehabilitation, in-patient care, residential services and community alcohol support services. A major focus for Addiction Service in the last five years has been the movement of individuals through to employability, training and education initiatives.

Local Outcome 23: Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life

Since 2004 Glasgow City Council and NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde have agreed to work together to address a range of issues associated with teenage pregnancy. The partnership, known as the Young People's Sexual Health Steering Group (YPSHSG), has been established to plan and implement an effective strategic response. Using a dual approach of direct service delivery and capacity building amongst the existing work-force, one of the aims of the YPSHSG is to promote a positive approach to sexual health and well-being in which young people learn to make confident and respectful choices in their lives. Examples of current work include:

- Developing a new approach to the delivery of school-based sexual health and relationships education
- Encouraging parents to become more engaged with their children on sexual health issues
- Improving the Local Authorities responsibilities around 'corporate parenting' and sexual health
- Delivering a group-work programme to vulnerable young people, and
- Improving the life chances of young women who come to parenthood at an early age, thus preventing unplanned second pregnancies.

Partners will continue to work together to further develop services for young pregnant women and young parents to improve access to education, employment and training.

Local Outcome 24: Improve Glasgow's physical environment and infrastructure

We are moving towards the 2008/09 progress target in relation to the 'proportion of homeless households assessed as non-priority'³⁷ although there are constraints due to the limited availability of permanent accommodation. A new target has been set for 2009/10 (5%) and 2010/11 (2%). Glasgow Housing Association (GHA) has made a significant commitment to addressing homelessness which is acknowledged in the city's draft Homelessness Strategy 2008-2012, increasing the proportion of its lets to Section 5 referrals to 40%.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Vulnerable 2s initiative in targeted areas of the city based on staged intervention	8.1	Learning Healthy Safe	L1 L5 L18 L21	Annual/GCC Education Services Standards and Quality Report	440 childcare places (2006/07)	550 childcare places in 2009/10	
Number of children in residential units and schools	8.2	Learning Healthy Safe	L1 L5 L18	GCC Council Plan (CP 5.3.2)/ Social Work Services Annual Performance Report	125 children in residential units and 73 in schools (at 31 Mar 2007)	130 places by 2010/11	
Number of foster carers, including respite and shared carers	8.3	Healthy Safe	L1 L5 L18	GCC Council Plan (CP 5.3.2)/ Social Work Services Annual Performance Report	446	Increase to 486 by 2010/11	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Number of adoptive families approved per year	8.4	Healthy Safe	L1 L5 L18	GCC Council Plan (CP 5.3.2)/ Social Work Services Annual Performance Report	31 approved in 2006/07 (up from 9 in 2005/06)	Achieve and maintain approval of 40 adoptive families per year	
Suicide rate (Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS Board area)	8.5 Gender (=)	Healthy Safe	L23	NHS	17.9 per 100,000 population (baseline 2002 - Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS Board area)	Reduce	Reduce suicide rate between 2002 and 2013 by 20%
Education and training in suicide assessment tools/ suicide prevention training	8.6	Healthy Safe	L23	NHS	0 (2006/07)	50% of key frontline staff in mental health, substance misuse services, primary care and accident and emergency being trained in suicide assessment tools/ suicide prevention training programmes by 2010	
Drug-Related Deaths	8.7	Healthy Safe	L16	NHS/Annually	101 deaths in (2006 Calendar Year)	Reduce	
New individuals reported to the Scottish Drug Misuse Database	8.8	Healthy Safe	L16	NHS/Annually/ISD	2,166 individuals reported to the database (2007/08)	Reduce to 2100 in 2009/10	
Percentage of secondary school pupils reporting they had not taken any illegal drugs/solvent in the past year	8.9	Healthy Safe	L16	SALSUS/3-year update/Glasgow City Council/SWS	13yr olds-90% 15 year olds- 79% (SALSUS 2006)	Increase proportions	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Number of children and young people (12-18 years) supported by Community Addiction Teams ³⁸	8.10	Healthy Safe	L16	Social Work Services Annual Performance Report/Glasgow City Council Plan ref. 5.2.4	1,250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009/10 –800 • 2010/11–800 	
Number of children supported due to parental substance misuse	8.11	Healthy Safe	L16 L18	Annual/ Council Plan (CP 5.3.4)/ Social Work Services Annual Performance Report	2,429	Increase provision of support - 2,800 children by 2010/11	
Number of adults supported by the Community Addiction Team ³⁹	8.12	Healthy Safe	L16	Glasgow City Council/(Annual) Council Plan ref 5.2.4	10,514 (2006/07)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009/10 - 12,000 • 2010/11 - 12,500 	
Proportion of homeless households assessed as non-priority	8.13	Healthy Safe	L24	Glasgow City Council/ Annual Council Plan ref 5.2.1 Social Work Services	14.9% (1,285 households) assessed as non-priority in 2006/07	Reduce households assessed as non-priority to: 5% by 2009/10, and 2.5% by 2010/11	abolition of priority need in the assessment of rehousing requirement for homeless applicants by 2012
Proportion of households assessed as priority who get social tenancy target	8.14	Healthy Safe	L24	DRS/Glasgow City Council	28% of those in priority get social housing (Baseline: 2007/08)	Increase	ensure a social tenancy for all those who require it by 2012

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Teenage pregnancy rate	8.15 FSF Line of sight indicator	Healthy	L23	Annual/Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS/Child and Family Services Plan	7.5 per 1,000 population (1995 baseline) Worst 15% SIMD - to follow Non 15% - to follow	Reduce by 20% the pregnancy rate (per 1000 population) in 13-15 year olds from 7.5 in 1995 to 6.8 by 2010 FSF Closing the Gap target (provisional) - To narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% areas, while securing the overall Glasgow target	
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

National Outcome 9: We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger

Fairer Scotland Fund Contribution and Priority Status: High

Glasgow Context

Ten local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 1: Reduce the level of violent crime, including gender based violence, and its impact

There has been a downward trend in terms of recorded violent crime and disorder over the past couple of years. The table below highlights some of the key reductions within Glasgow:

Violent Crime Type	2007	2008	% Reduction
Attempted Murder	207	154	-26%
Murder	23	20	-13%
Robbery	908	828	-9%
Serious Assault *	1687	1568	-7%
Simple Assault	10179	10042	-1%

Source: Strathclyde Police Corporate Crime Database

The City Centre continues to be policed effectively through the 'City Centre Policing Plan' and the 'Nitezone', two well-established partnership strategies, which directly influence and encourage up to 100,000 night-time economy patrons to behave responsibly, therein ensuring that they return home safely.

Local Outcome 5: Reduce the involvement of young people in crime and as victims of crime and accidents

The City's Health Commission recommends that to tackle health inequalities we need to tackle violence through supporting young people away from gang membership to more positive forms of participation in group activities – with a major focus on boys and young men. Some examples of innovative projects introduced to deal with community safety concerns include:

- Gang's Task Force (Strathclyde Police)
- Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV) project (Strathclyde Police)
- Operation Phoenix and Reclaim (Strathclyde Police)
- Ready to Learn Project (GCSS)
- Gladiator.

Local Outcome 3: Reduce the public acceptance and incidence of over-consumption of alcohol and its subsequent negative impacts (personal, social and economic); and
Local Outcome 4: Reduce the impact and incidence of anti-social behaviour

Operation Phoenix and Operation Reclaim are only two examples of the many community-based prevention and diversion activities that now focus services on problematic areas during peak times, in an effort to tackle gang violence and territorialism. Strathclyde Police utilise the Gangs' Task Force as an effective enforcement measure in tackling Strathclyde's most violent gangs. The Gangs' Task Force, working with partner agencies, has facilitated multi-agency operations aimed at engaging criminality and delivering public reassurance (Operation Fleet in Scotstoun, Govanhill and Calton). Operation Access has also targeted gang members who have used internet social networking sites to promote and glorify gang behaviour and violence.

The 'Govan Off Licence' campaign, which took place between December 2007 and June 2008, achieved a 40% reduction in antisocial behaviour by using a number of approaches to tackle alcohol abuse, including the utilisation of test purchasing legislation, radio communication links between off sales, media publications, raising alcohol awareness, provision of diversionary activities and effective policing. Proactively targeting ASB through focussed partnership working has assisted in the decline of ASB. In recent years, cognisance must also be taken of inclement weather in recent years. This is further highlighted by the reduction in malicious fires during two of the wettest summer periods in decades.

Local Outcome 6: Reduce the fear of crime; and

Local Outcome 11: Improve the attractiveness of Glasgow as a place to live, invest, work and visit; and

Local Outcome 23: Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life; and

Local Outcome 24: Improve Glasgow's physical environment and infrastructure

Strathclyde Police consultation data suggests that around one in every two people in Glasgow have experienced antisocial behaviour in the past year. Although this figure is declining slightly when compared to previous years, it is still essential that the ACPOS Public Reassurance strategy forms a key part of any local joint working aimed at tackling antisocial behaviour or crime. The establishment of Key Individual Networks (KIN) and Neighbourhood Reference Groups within communities has provided agencies with a platform to communicate with those that are badly affected by issues, and reassure the public that steps are being taken to address their concerns.

Our latest monitoring report data shows that we have failed to achieve a reduction in the number of incidents of crime on the Glasgow Subway from the 2007 baseline of 68 with the latest data showing that 93 incidents were reported in 2008/09.

Local Outcome 2: Reduce injuries as a result of road traffic incidents, fires and incidents in the home

Whilst fire fatalities have increased from the previous year's all-time low, the actual number of fires in the home has shown a reduction in line with public education initiatives, fire safety advice programmes, home fire safety visits as well as the investment programme in improving homes made by Glasgow Housing Association and other landlords which have seen the fitting of hard wired smoke alarms and other re-wiring programmes.

Local Outcome 16: Reduce the harm caused by drugs addiction

We failed to make the planned progress throughout 2007/08 towards our target to increase (by 5% by 2011 from the 2006/07 baseline of 1,651) the detection for the supply and possession with intent to supply controlled drugs. The provisional 2008/09 figures are higher than the previous year's and it is anticipated that the targeted 5% increase by 2011 may still be achievable.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Violent crime rates ⁴⁰	9.1	Safe	L1	Quarterly/Statistical / Strathclyde Police	14,491 (2006/07)	Reduce by 2% by 2010/11	
Number of hospital assault admissions	9.2 New for 2009/10	Safe	L1	NHS ISD/Annual	1,241 (2007/08)	Reduce	
Overall re-conviction rates ⁴¹	9.3	Safe	L1 L4 L5 L23	Community Justice Authority. Council Plan ref. 3.1.5	47% within 2 years in 2003/04	Reduce to 45% within 2 years by 2010/11	
Reported incidence of ASB/Disorder (incl vandalism and malicious mischief) ⁴²	9.4	Safe	L4	Quarterly/Stats/ Strathclyde Police	166,866 (2006/07)	Reduce by 2% by 2010/11	
Percentage of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a good place to live ⁴³	9.5	Safe Vibrant	L6 L11 L23 L24	Annual Questionnaire Survey/ Strathclyde Police	Very good = 28% Fairly good = 52%	5% increase by 2011	
Incidence of fire setting and fire related crime and ASB	9.6	Safe	L1 L4	Strathclyde Fire and Rescue Service/ (annual)	8,000	10% reduction by 2011	
Number of people seriously injured in road traffic incidents ⁴⁴	9.7	Safe	L2	Strathclyde Police Information Resources/Annual	247 (2007)	2% Reduction by 2011/12	
Number of people killed in road traffic Incidents ⁴⁵	9.8	Safe	L2	Strathclyde Police Information Resources/Annual	14 (2007)	2% Reduction by 2011/12	
Incidence of home fires resulting in casualties ⁴⁶	9.9	Safe	L2	Strathclyde Fire and Rescue Services/Annual	284	10% reduction by 2011	
Incidence of fires in domestic dwellings	9.10	Safe	L2	Strathclyde Fire and Rescue Services/Annual	1,334	10% reduction by 2011	
Number of accident admissions to hospital (+65)	9.11 New 2009/10 Indicator	Safe	L2	NHS ISD/Annual	2214 (2006/07)	Reduce	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Number of transport-related accidents in Glasgow	9.12	Safe	L2	Road Accidents Scotland (Scottish Government); Railway Safety (Office of Rail Regulation)/ (Annual)	Road related accidents by group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car 1132 • Pedestrian 591 • Bus 149 • Pedal Cycle 105 • Taxi 78 • Motor cycle 67 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rail and subway 5 (all 2007) 	Reduce	
Crime incidence on public transport across Strathclyde region	9.13	Safe	L1 L4	Annual reports; British Transport Police	1,086 Bus; 3,948 Rail (Regional figures) 68 Glasgow Subway	Reduce	
Number of offences for drinking in public	9.14	Safe	L3	Quarterly/Statistical / Strathclyde Police	8,929 (2006/07)	Increase by 2% by 2010/11	
Reported incidents of drinking in public places	9.15 New for 2009/10	Safe	L3	Police STORM/Strathclyde Police/ Quarterly	13,615	Reduce by 2% 2011/12	
Number of alcohol related hospital admissions	9.16 New for 2009/10 FSF Line of sight indicator	Safe	L3	GGCNHS/ NHS ISD	9,582 (2007/08)	Reduce for Glasgow overall FSF Closing the Gap target (provisional tbc) To narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% areas, while securing the overall Glasgow target	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Number of offences for drug supply	9.17	Safe	L16	Quarterly/Statistical / Strathclyde Police	1,651 (2007)	Increase by 5% by 2011	
Number of offences in relation to the possession of illegal drugs	9.18 New for 2009/10	Safe	L16	Strathclyde Police/ Quarterly	6,881 (2006/07)	Increase by 5% by 2011/12	
Number of persons reported for possession of illegal drugs	9.19 New for 2009/10	Safe	L16	Strathclyde Police/ Annual	5,401 (2006/07)	Increase by 5% by 2011/12	
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

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

Glasgow Context

Six local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 11: Improve the attractiveness of Glasgow as a place to live, invest, work and visit; and

Local Outcome 8: Increase the proportion of better paid and more productive jobs; and

Local Outcome 10: Increase the performance and volume of business carried on in Glasgow

The City Plan 2 is a key strategy for the City in terms of the spatial programme for the regeneration of the city, informing the land supply for sustainable development and ensuring accessible locations. Housing regeneration is a major part of the transformation of Glasgow as an attractive place to live and work. Improving the quality and range of housing, residential neighbourhoods and environments through good sustainable design and at strategic locations helps Glasgow develop its status as a major European city. This is being achieved through: redevelopment of the Waterfront and Clyde Gateway (national regeneration priorities); creation of new neighbourhoods; continuing area regeneration mainly in deprived areas; redevelopment of Transformational Regeneration Areas (TRAs); renewal of local neighbourhoods; and development of Community Growth Areas. These partnership regeneration activities and supporting infrastructural initiatives form a key element of the City's physical regeneration strategy as set out within City Plan 2 (to be adopted towards the end of 2009). The TRAs require major re-structuring to create sustainable mixed tenure communities. While not all of the new housing provision in the city to 2010 will be in regeneration areas (targets provided below), the majority of the new social rented housing will be concentrated here. The scale of regeneration (including proposed mixed use redevelopment) and the linkages with the Scottish Government's National Regeneration priority - the Clyde Corridor – will bring significant change both for communities and the city. It is a priority to take advantage of the scale of housing-led regeneration in the city to impact directly on deprivation and poverty through employment and training opportunities. GHA has developed a successful approach that derives community benefits through procurement that has created 1,115 new jobs including 439 apprenticeships and training places from its investment programme.

Local Outcome 24: Improve Glasgow's physical environment and infrastructure; and

Local Outcome 23. Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life

The Transformational Regeneration Areas will involve extensive re-structuring of housing provision in these areas through demolition, new build and rehabilitation to create mixed tenure sustainable neighbourhoods during the next 10 years. Initial masterplans have been drawn up with key input from local communities. Communities will be engaged and empowered throughout the development and implementation phases to ensure the outcomes achieved reflect communities' and other stakeholders' vision for their neighbourhoods. In addition, Glasgow City Council and GHA have jointly identified 3 pathfinder areas (Laurieston, Maryhill and Gallowgate) that will be progressed during the initial partnership phase. These pilots would help test the working assumptions in the business case and refine them for all areas. Discussions are continuing with the Scottish Government about the potential of these three areas to make early progress. The regeneration will also address social, economic, health and cultural revitalisation. Also crucial to this is renegotiation of the Disposal Clawback Agreement and Land Protocol with GHA. A revision of these agreements is necessary so that any positive land values arising from re-development can be recycled into the eight areas through the Special Purpose Vehicle.

Over the last 2 years, GHA has been working with its tenant leaders to create a new governance structure that fosters increased engagement, participation and empowerment for the LHOs remaining with GHA. Regional committees will be formed across the city and will engage more tenants in making real decisions about their communities and futures. These structures will participate in policy development and will have decision-making roles in investment in housing and physical and social regeneration in their communities.

The second stage transfer (SST) of a proportion of GHA's stock has begun. At the end of March 2009 almost 1,700 tenants changed landlords moving from GHA to four community based housing organisations. A further 32 LHOs who currently manage just over 21,000 houses on behalf of GHA, are still progressing through the various stages of the SST process due to be complete in 2011.

In mitigating the effects of the economic climate the Scottish Government has indicated that it will bring forward £100m of the Affordable Housing Investment Programme to 2008-09 and 2009-10, giving RSLs the opportunity to increase affordable housing provision at lower prices either through purchasing 'off the shelf' housing units or through land banking. The Scottish Government has also announced more flexibility for Shared Equity purchasers through allowing staircasing down and will be introducing a new Home Owners Support Fund, which will allow owners are experiencing financial difficulties to retain an equity stake in their home.

The Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2009/10 to 2013/14 (SHIP) sets out how investment in affordable housing (social and mid market renting and low cost home ownership) will be directed over five years to deliver Local Housing Strategy outcomes. The purpose of Glasgow's Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) is to work in partnership to deliver houses of high quality for Glasgow and its citizens and be an important contributor to the continued regeneration of the city. While we have achieved our 2008/09 targets for social rented housing provision, large family and wheelchair accessible housing, we have not achieved planned progress with private sector housing provision due to the economic downturn as explained in the Area Profile. The Council is currently exploring with mortgage lenders and builders ways in which it could contribute its own actions locally to help ensure the delivery of the private sector element of mixed tenure neighbourhood regeneration projects, and improve access to the market for first time buyers. The Council will also continue to progress the provision of over 3,000 social rented houses from the RSL/GHA Re-provisioning Programmes and prepare sites for private sector development for when the market picks up. This will help to mitigate the impact of the 'credit crunch' on the delivery of priority regeneration projects and tenure diversification outcomes in Glasgow.

Glasgow has over 70 parks and open spaces, more than any other city its size. In addition to their importance as tourism destinations and locations for major events, these spaces also important for formal and informal sport and recreation, children's play, nature conservation, improving health and well being, combating pollution and facilitating urban renewal. Throughout 2009/10 we aim to develop, in consultation with the public, management plans for seven of these Council parks.

The City's museums and art galleries are a major visit attraction. Unfortunately we were unable to achieve our ambitious target for 2008/09, which would have seen visits maintained at the 4 million-plus level experienced following the re-opening of Kelvingrove Museum. The target for 2009/10 has been revised accordingly.

Local Outcome 13: Increase the proportion of residents involved in physical activity

It is essential that both physical development and the provision of services is undertaken in a sustainable manner, alleviating rather than compounding the inequalities outlined in National Outcome 7. Many of the health and wellbeing improvements we are trying to achieve for Glasgow's residents (National Outcome 6) are dependent on increased participation in physical, sporting, cultural, voluntary and community activity. However these improvements cannot occur without appropriate provision of high quality, accessible community, cultural and leisure facilities and a transport and infrastructure system that encourages and enables a modal shift to active forms of transport (walking, cycling and public transport) for example. The City's Health Commission recommends that to tackle health inequalities, we need to incorporate health considerations in planning.

A number of large-scale developments are planned for the 2014 Commonwealth Games, including National Indoor Arena and Velodrome. However, as well as providing new facilities for the community, the legacy of the 2014 games will be a healthier, more vibrant City, of people enjoying and realising the benefits of sport as well as the wider social, environmental and economic improvements that the Games can help deliver. For example, the National Indoor Sports Arena (NISA) will offer outdoor 5-a-side pitches, health and fitness suites and a sports hall, which will all be mainly devoted to community use. This will provide local opportunities to participate in physical activity.

Indeed, the City's Health Commission recommends that to tackle health inequalities we need to make better use of the City's (existing and planned e.g. Commonwealth Games) cultural and community assets (e.g. existing community and sports' facilities usage levels particularly targeting current non-users). Culture and Sport Glasgow is proposing to Glasgow's Health Commission that a city-wide strategic partnership with voluntary and statutory organisations be developed that enables them to refer members or clients to the entire range of culture and sports services. This would also involve creating a system of pathways within Culture and Sport Glasgow and ensure that using any service or venue would provide access to the entire range of Culture and Sport Glasgow services. This would be the most ambitious programme of its kind anywhere in the UK and would mark a new stage in making Glasgow's renowned cultural and sporting services even more accessible to its citizens, especially the most disadvantaged.

In addition to providing routes and public transport services, ensuring access-for-all to this provision is key to enabling Glasgow's citizens to take full advantage of the city's amenities. Links can be made between health inequalities and transport policy. Sustainable and active methods of transport which promote both environmental and health goals are promoted by access to services and facilities such as cycle paths. Indeed, the City's Health Commission recommends that to tackle health inequalities we need to improve the physical environment through shifting emphasis and resources towards safe, active and sustainable modes of transport and to support Green Travel Plans.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Deliver the Forth and Clyde Canal project	10.1	Vibrant	L24	Annual / Council Plan / DRS	N/A	Complete Phase 1 of both the Maryhill and Speirs Locks by Spring 2011	
City's cultural and sporting infrastructure	10.2	Vibrant	L11 L24	Annually / Council Plan / CSG	N/A	Complete the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Riverside Museum by 2011 ▪ Glasgow Museum Resource Centre Phase 3 by end of 2011 ▪ Redevelopment of Scotstoun Stadium an international athletics venue by 2010 ▪ Maryhill Community Leisure Centre by 2009 ▪ Drumoyne Sports Centre by 2010 ▪ North Kelvinside Pitch Complex by 2010 ▪ National Indoor Arena and Velodrome by June 2009 ▪ Upgrade and additional 50m pool at Tollcross Park Leisure Centre by May 2012 ▪ Upgrade of Kelvingrove Park Bowling Green by September 2011 	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Sports pitch provision	10.3	Vibrant	L11 L13 L24	Annually / Sports Pitch Strategy / GCC	110	Reduce the deficit of sports pitches in Glasgow by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 x full size synthetic pitches • 2 x 7-a-side synthetic pitches • 11 x new or upgraded full size natural grass pitches additional changing accommodation at 2 locations (North Kelvinside and Drumoyne) 	
Parks and Open Spaces management and improvement	10.4 New for 2009/10	Vibrant	L13 L24	LES	More than 200 play areas upgraded during the last four years to 2008/09	upgrade 10 children's play areas	
Provision of private sector housing ⁴⁷	10.5	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council Council Plan ref. 4.2.5 (Annual)	New indicator	deliver 2,700 new build homes per year to 2010/11 (target subject to review)	
Provision of social rented sector ⁴⁸	10.6	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council Council Plan ref. 4.2.5 (Annual)	New indicator	deliver 4,700 new build homes by 2010/11	
Provision of large family and wheelchair housing ⁴⁹	10.7	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council Plan ref. 4.2.5 Local Housing Strategy (Annual)	176 large family and 95 wheelchair approvals achieved over the 2 year period achieved 2006-08	Large family & wheelchair 210 per annum each in Registered Social Landlord Sector; implement RES4 ⁵⁰	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Delivery of North West Pathfinder Common Housing Register followed by citywide CHR	10.8 New for 2009/10	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	Glasgow City Council/ DRS Annual Performance Report	New indicator	Delivery of North West Pathfinder Common Housing Register (CHR) followed by citywide CHR by Autumn 2009	
Completion of statutory registration of private landlords and associated enforcement action	10.9 New for 2009/10	Vibrant	L11 L24	Glasgow City Council/ DRS Annual Performance Report	New indicator	Complete 20,000 applications by end of March 2011	
Proportion of population within 400m of a bus stop with at least 6 buses an hour between 7am and 7pm on an average weekday	10.10	Vibrant	L11 L24	SPT (Geographical Information Systems)	80% (2007/08 baseline)	Increase	
Bus passenger numbers	10.11	Vibrant	L11 L24	Glasgow City Council Council Plan ref. 3.3.1	8 quality bus corridors 130.5m passengers	4% growth in bus passengers to 2010/11 as a result of extending and developing quality bus corridors	
Percentage of road network that should be considered for maintenance treatment	10.12	Vibrant	L11 L24	Glasgow City Council Council Plan/SPI	24.93% (2006-08)	To be within the top quartile of Scottish authorities in 2009/10	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Percentage of total population within 30 minutes public transport journey time of a hospital	10.14 New for 2009/10	Vibrant	L24	SPT	85% (2007/08 baseline)	Improve	
Percentage of total population within 15 minutes public transport journey time of a GP	10.15 New for 2009/10	Vibrant	L24	SPT	83%	Improve	
Percentage of total population within 15 minutes public transport journey time of a major retail centre	10.16 New for 2009/10	Vibrant	L11 L24	SPT	60%	Improve	
Percentage of 16-19 year olds within 30 minutes public transport journey time of a further education establishment	10.17 New for 2009/10	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	SPT	98%	Improve	
Visits to museums and galleries	10.18	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	Glasgow City Council/MIP Council Plan ref 5.2.7	over 4 million (2006/07)	3.21m for 2009/10	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Resident who are active library borrowers	10.19	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	Glasgow City Council/SPI Council Plan ref 5.2.8	111,490 in 2006/07(19.3% of the population)	117,000 in 2009/10 (20.15% of resident population)	
Number of visits to Glasgow's libraries	10.20	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	Glasgow City Council/SPI Quarterly	4,191,419 visits	4.6m in 2009/10	
Number of attendances at community facilities	10.21	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	Glasgow City Council/SPI Quarterly	1,143,729 (2006/07)	Increase by 3% to 1.3 million by 2009/10	
Learning Centre & Access Point users as a percentage of the city's population	10.22	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	Glasgow City Council/SPI Council Plan ref 5.2.8	12.2% (2006/07)	12.75% for 2009/10	
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

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

Fairer Scotland Fund Contribution and Priority Status: High

Glasgow Context

Six local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 6: Reduce fear of crime

Glasgow needs strong, engaged communities who feel in control and safe. Fear of crime has as much of an impact on communities as crime levels themselves. Strategies to tackle crime must be supported by information and reassurance to communities to ensure that fear reduces in line with action to reduce crime and its impact. Fear of crime is impacted on by social isolation and levels of community support and confidence.

The Glasgow Community Safety Partnership brings together key public and voluntary sector agencies from across the city to support this. The development of neighbourhood management and public reassurance strategies is a key strand of community safety activity in identifying and responding to local needs and concerns. It is quite possible that in the first year the action plan in support of the Outcomes may actually result in an increase in some offence statistics but these are thereafter predicted to fall to the target levels.

Local Outcome 5: Reduce the involvement of young people in crime and as victims of crime and accidents

Reducing anti-social behaviour is a key aim of the Partnership. Indicators in relation to this are covered under National Outcome 9. The Glasgow strategic assessment has identified work with families and young people as a particular priority in relation to safety. Young people as victims or perpetrators of crime is covered under National Outcome 7. Reducing offending rates for young people is dependent on the provision of positive, diversionary activities, participation, volunteering and people's achievement.

**Local Outcome 11: Improve the attractiveness of Glasgow as a place to live, invest, work and visit; and
Local Outcome 4: Reduce the impact and incidence of anti-social behaviour**

Research shows the condition of the physical environment (e.g. graffiti and litter) is linked to fear of crime. The 'Clean Glasgow' campaign aims to work with the community to tackle these environmental issues and to encourage pride in neighbourhoods. Targets relating to environmental conditions can be found in National Outcome 12.

Local Outcome 23. Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life

In addition, the Scottish Government continues to advocate a state of readiness against extremist action and we are taking every possible precautionary measure to protect Glasgow citizens, consistent with the level of threat from terrorist and extremist activity. This requires a balance between protecting those communities who would be affected most by extreme action and the wider community targeted by extremists so as to build community cohesion and strong diverse communities.

Local Outcome 1: Reduce the level of violent crime, including gender-based and domestic violence

Provisional figures show we have not achieved our intended progress during 2008/09 to reduce the number of attacks on emergency service workers by 2% from a 2006/07 baseline of 1747. Strathclyde Police's Recruitment drive, and the funding from the Scottish Government for additional officers, has resulted in an increased number of officers on the streets, which is subsequently increased the number of police assaults.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Proportion of residents reporting their quality of life has been affected by anti-social behaviour in last 2 years	11.1 FSF Line of sight indicator	Safe Vibrant	L4 L6 L11 L23	Glasgow City Council Citizens' Panel/Annual	Glasgow overall - 64% Worst 15% SIMD - 70% Non 15% - 62% (Spring 2007)	Reduce proportion affected by ASB in Glasgow overall FSF Closing the Gap target - to narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% area, while reducing the overall Glasgow rate	
Percentage of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a good place to live ⁵¹	11.2	Safe Vibrant	L6 L11 L23	Strathclyde Police Public Consultation Survey (Annual)	Very good (28%) Fairly good (52%) (2006/07 baseline)	5% increase by 2011	
Positive public perception of the general crime rate in local area (fear of crime) ⁵² generally and by reference to the confidence of minority communities	11.3	Safe Vibrant	L6 L11 L23	Annual Strathclyde Police Public Consultation Survey	Fear of crime (39%) (2006/07 baseline)	2% reduction by 2011	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
How safe do you feel walking alone at night? (% very unsafe/ a bit unsafe)	11.4 New for 2009/10 Gender (=)	Safe Vibrant	L6 L11 L23	Annual Strathclyde Police Public Consultation Survey	Tbc	2% Reduction by 2011/12	
Have you been a victim of crime in the past year? (%Yes)	11.5 New for 2009/10 Gender (=)	Safe Vibrant	L6 L11 L23	Annual Strathclyde Police Public Consultation Survey	tbc	2% Reduction by 2011/12	
Satisfaction with safety and personal security on public transport	11.6	Safe Vibrant	L6 L11 L23	Annual Scottish Household Survey reports; Annual NOVA survey for Subway	Rail 88% (SHS 2006) Bus 80% (SHS 2006) Subway 51% (SPT 2007)	Improve	
Number of community intelligence reports in relation to suspected terrorist activity	11.7 New for 2009/10	Safe Vibrant	L23	Tbc	379 (2008)	Increase by 2% 2011/12	
Attacks on emergency service workers (Fire Service)	11.8	Safe Vibrant	L1 L4 L5	Strathclyde Fire and Rescue Service/ (annual)	72 recorded attacks on fire-fighters (2006/07)	10% reduction by 2011	
Attacks on emergency service workers (Police Service)	11.9	Safe Vibrant	L1 L4 L5	Strathclyde Police (Quarterly)	1,747 (2006/07)	2% reduction by 2011	
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

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

Fairer Scotland Fund Contribution and Priority Status: High

Glasgow Context

Four local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 4: Reduce the impact and incidence of anti-social behaviour

The cleanliness and safety of the city is a key issue for local people and we believe that by tackling environmental problems, we can enhance the appearance of local communities and improve citizens' quality of life, while at the same time eliminating "signal crime", which encourages more serious problems in neighbourhoods. Poor quality environments and higher rates of anti-social behaviour and related crimes are linked. After many years of simply cleaning up after offenders, it became increasingly accepted that a more holistic approach was needed, in order to bring any kind of long-term sustainable improvement. It was therefore recognised that a new, integrated strategy was required; one that put some onus on the general public to change their behaviour. This has been addressed under the Clean Glasgow campaign launched in 2006. Achieving the local outcomes cited here will help to improve residents' and visitors' perceptions of crime and safety in their neighbourhoods and the city (National Outcome 11).

**Local Outcome 11. Improve the attractiveness of Glasgow as a place to live, invest, work and visit; and
Local Outcome 23. Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life; and
Local Outcome 24: Improve Glasgow's physical environment and infrastructure**

Improving the environment of neighbourhoods is important for encouraging communities to make full use of local services, assisting to improve perceptions about safety, bringing benefits for health and social interaction, and fostering greater pride in their neighbourhoods. Indeed, the City's Health Commission recommends that to tackle health inequalities we need to enhance housing and neighbourhood design through greater public engagement. Glasgow Housing Association (GHA), the largest social landlord in the city with the majority of its stock in the most deprived neighbourhoods, is investing £105 million in environmental improvement in these neighbourhoods between 2008/09 and 2018/19. This investment includes the Neighbourhood Quality Improvement Fund (NQIF) designed to work with partners to improve the wider neighbourhood, not just the land it owns. The Fund's programmes are scheduled to deliver £6.4m of investment in 2008/09 and 2009/10. During the last 4 years, Partners have developed programmes, in response to public consultation, in GHA's neighbourhoods to improve the quality of local environments through re-design, landscaping and improved play provision, making spaces more functional and in accordance with Secure by Design criteria. GHA is working with partners to derive employment and training benefits from environmental investment and maintenance.

The 'neighbourhood management' approach being rolled out through local community planning structures will continue to enhance mainstream investment in improving the physical environment. The approach, which focuses on issues such as road safety, litter, refuse dumping and children's play areas, has been recognised by the Government as a potential tool in addressing local health inequalities induced by high levels of stress. In particular, the Govanhill neighbourhood has been chosen as one of eight national Equally Well Test Sites to assess the impact on health inequality of a neighbourhood management approach which focuses on the delivery of our operational services such as cleansing, waste disposal and environmental health. Project outcomes will influence the partnership delivery of the community plan and will be outcome based providing an evidence base for future development.

Glasgow's Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) was reviewed in the context of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 in August 2008. The revised actions will help the Council (and other public bodies) to meet their duty under the Act. The Council's Woodland Unit has taken advantage of the changes to the various Governmental funding mechanisms and submitted three bids (conditionally approved) to the new scheme to facilitate £200,000 of works. This complements the £1.3 million obtained from previous funding sources toward managing and improving Glasgow's woodlands for the benefit of people and wildlife.

A Gartcosh-Gartloch Green Network Strategy and Bishop's Estate Management Plan has been approved. This emphasised that the area was potentially of national importance for biodiversity. The phased implementation of the Strategy should ensure that those living and working in the Greater Easterhouse area benefit from the various social, economic and environmental opportunities that this natural heritage resource can provide

During 2008/09, the City Council completed 5 new grassland/wildflower meadow projects and 3 pond creation/naturalisation projects. The Council also worked with the BBC and other partners to carry out a 'Year of Action' under the BBC's Breathing Places campaign. These events and activities allowed the Council to engage with the public and provided opportunities for thousands of people to help improve the city's wetlands, woodlands and grasslands, in line with LBAP (and other strategic) targets, including the now acknowledged links between good health and engaging with nature.

An Allotments Strategy has been drafted for public consultation with the final strategy due in 2009. The strategy will contain proposals to improve the maintenance of current sites, develop a sustainable funding strategy, establish a support framework for the allotment associations and the forum, increase allotment provision and promote biodiversity awareness on allotment sites.

The Historic Glasgow Strategy aims to disseminate the history and archaeology of the city and encourage cultural heritage as an economic driver. The Glasgow City Heritage Trust aims, not only to protect the built environment, but also provide education and outreach programme.

The City's housing improvement and repair programmes are vital to preserving the City's distinctive townscape. This will require eradication of Below Tolerable Standard (BTS) housing and substantial improvement in the condition of older private housing across the City.

The Glasgow Fuel Poverty Strategy (2005) provides a framework for energy efficiency improvements in housing. The Council has adopted a policy requiring all social housing funded through the Development Funding programme from April 2007 to meet EcoHomes 'very good' standard as a minimum, with the City Plan 2 requiring higher sustainability standards. The GHA's investment programme is the largest single contributor to improved energy efficiency in Glasgow's housing sector. GHA's investment programme has invested £695 million in the last 6 years on improving tenants homes to make them warmer, safer and drier, and a further £412 million of investment is planned over the next 3 years.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Complete the Townscape Heritage Initiatives (THI)	12.1	Vibrant	L11 L24	Glasgow City Council/DRS /Annual	N/A	Merchant City Spring 2010 Parkhead by Spring 2011	
Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale

Condition of older (pre 1945) housing stock	12.2	Vibrant	L11 L24	Scottish House Condition Survey (continuous, reporting every 2 years), local surveys (occasional)	7,650 older homes Below Tolerable Standard (BTS)	Reduce ⁵³	
Sustainable construction of housing procured by public sector	12.3	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council Council Plan ref. 4.2.5 (Annual)/ Development Funding Annual Performance Review	N/A	100% of social rented sector new build programme will satisfy EcoHomes "Very Good" Standard	
Biodiversity	12.4	Vibrant	L11 L24	Glasgow City Council Council (Annual)/Land and Environmental Services Annual Performance Report	N/A	Undertake access and biodiversity improvements to the Local Nature Reserves at Hogganfield Park and Commonhead Moss as part of the commitment to the Bishop's Estate (Gartloch-Gartcosh) project in 2009/10	
White Cart Flood Prevention scheme	12.5	Vibrant	L11 L24	Glasgow City Council Council (Annual)/Land and Environmental Services Annual Performance Report	N/A	Complete Contract 1 - Upstream Works - in 2009/10.	Complete Contract 2 - to create flood defence walls in the urban reaches will - in 2011/12
Street cleanliness	12.6	Vibrant	L11 L24	Keep Scotland Beautiful index/ Statutory Performance Indicator Annual/Council Plan ref 3.1.1 (A)	67 (2006/07)	To improve on the 2008/09 score of 68 by 2010/11	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Proportion of residents citing litter as a problem	12.7 ⁵⁴ (a) FSF Line of sight indicator	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	Glasgow City Council Citizens' Panel (Annual) Council Plan ref 3.1.1. (B)	Glasgow 60.5% Worst 15% SIMD - 55.6% Non 15% SIMD - 66% (2008)	Reduce proportion citing as problem FSF Closing the Gap target - To narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% area, while reducing the overall Glasgow rate	
Proportion of residents citing graffiti as problem	12.7 (b)	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	Glasgow City Council Citizens' Panel (Annual) Council Plan ref 3.1.1. (B)	50% (2008)	Reduce proportion citing as problem	
Proportion of residents citing fly posting as a problem	12.7 (c)	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	Glasgow City Council Citizens' Panel (Annual) Council Plan ref 3.1.1. (B)	26% (2008)	Reduce proportion citing as problem	
Proportion of residents citing chewing gum as a problem	12.7 (d)	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	Glasgow City Council Citizens' Panel (Annual) Council Plan ref 3.1.1. (B)	39% (2008)	Reduce proportion citing as problem	
Proportion of residents citing fly tipping/dumping as a problem	12.7 (e)	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	Glasgow City Council Citizens' Panel (Annual) Council Plan ref 3.1.1. (B)	30% (2008)	Reduce proportion citing as problem	
Proportion of residents citing dog fouling as a problem	12.7 (f)	Vibrant	L11 L23 L24	Glasgow City Council Citizens' Panel (Annual) Council Plan ref 3.1.1. (B)	61% (2008)	Reduce proportion citing as problem	
Recorded crimes of vandalism, malicious damage or malicious mischief ⁵⁵	12.8	Vibrant	L4 L11 L23 L24	Quarterly/ Statistics Strathclyde Police	17,939 (2006/07)	Reduce by 2% by 2010/11	
Increase 'Friends of Parks' groups across the city	12.9	Vibrant	L23 L24	Glasgow City Council/Project reporting (Annual)	14 groups in 2007	25 groups in 2009/10	
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

National Outcome 13: We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity.

Glasgow Context

Seven local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 11: Improve the attractiveness of Glasgow as a place to live, invest, work and visit

If Glasgow is to achieve its local outcomes relating to the attraction of investment, tourists and skilled workers (National Outcome 1), it is essential that residents and visitors view it as a welcoming, vibrant, safe and socially cohesive city. Residents' satisfaction with Glasgow as a place to live has increased from 85% (very satisfied 36% and satisfied 49%) in Spring 2005 to 95% in Spring 2007. Glasgow's success in winning the bid to host the Commonwealth Games will help us build a confident city, raising the aspirations not only of elite athletes but of all young people in the city, as well as raising Glasgow's profile across the world as a major visitor and tourist destination.

The targets set out in this SOA take account of the need to take full advantage of the opportunities arising from hosting the Commonwealth Games. We are also determined to leave a lasting legacy from 2014 by maximising the opportunities for the people of Glasgow, developing international relations with other Commonwealth countries and ensuring the memory of a magnificent Games. In tandem with the planned physical improvements, we will build volunteering capacity in the city and increase opportunities for all citizens to participate in sport and physical activity at community level. In the run up to the Games, we will stage the 2008 Commonwealth Sports Development Conference, a cultural festival programme and bring other major sporting events to the city.

Local Outcome 1: Reduce the level of violent crime, including gender-based and domestic violence

Local Outcome 23: Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life

As a nation we are not exempt from any terror attacks and the Glasgow Airport incident proved that Islamic Extremists are willing to target anywhere in the United Kingdom. The attack on Glasgow Airport has changed the Scottish public's view on terrorism, and accordingly partner agencies and the community are increasingly being asked to play their part in combating the threat of terrorism, by reporting suspicious activity or behaviour to the police.

Racist crime is one indicator of community cohesion. However, while the numbers of racist incidents and homophobic incidents has increased year on year since the introduction of recording through the Strathclyde Police Vulnerable Person database in 2002, it is currently estimated to be up to 80% underreported. Partners are currently working to increase the reporting of racist incidents and crime, however, we have not achieved planned progress during 2008/09 with our target to increase the number of reported incidents by 5% to 2010/11, as provisional figures for 2008/09 show the lowest level for 5 years.

Culture and sport make a significant contribution to addressing issues of equality and inclusion, health and well-being, and community cohesion. A year round programme of festivals, major events and exhibitions (e.g. Mela, Glasgay) promote mutual understanding and respect, challenge discrimination, and raise awareness of social justice issues. Culture and Sport Glasgow's newly established area teams will facilitate improved partnership working with local communities, thereby supporting increased participation in culture and sport amongst the most disadvantaged communities.

Local Outcome 23: Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life; and
Local Outcome 20: Improve Literacy and Numeracy of the population; and
Local Outcome 21: Improve educational attainment & achievement of all children and young people; and
Local Outcome 22: Improve skills for employment

Evidence from the 2007 Scottish Household Survey indicates that a significant percentage of Scottish adults had volunteered in the past year (30%). However, disadvantaged groups (e.g. unemployed, disabled people, those living in areas of deprivation) continue to miss out on the benefits of involvement in volunteering. This evidence strengthens the need for partnership working via Glasgow's Volunteer Framework to ensure barriers to participation are addressed in Glasgow. It is hoped that the Commonwealth Games will be a catalyst to make Glasgow the international centre of excellence in volunteer support and development/good governance, leading to active citizenship as the norm.

Following on from the Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan, Glasgow City Council is establishing a new Community Action Team responsible for engagement (informing, researching, consulting, involving and empowering) with local communities and interest groups in partnership with key internal and external partners and to encourage greater use of parks, visitor services, environment and recycling, biodiversity, heritage, environmental education and road safety. Targets for 2009/10 are not yet established but will be based on the achievements in 2008/09 relating to these areas of the service.

The Strategic Volunteering Framework, approved by Glasgow Community Planning Partnership, aims to enhance the positive contribution of volunteering within the city by assisting volunteer involving organisations, and other stakeholders that support volunteering, to adopt an effective, efficient and consistent approach across the city. The framework will enable the voluntary, public and private sectors to unite as partners to promote and develop volunteering in Glasgow. It aims to enhance the quality of the experience for existing volunteers, to ensure volunteering is accessible to all, and to encourage new people to participate and share in the benefits of volunteering. An Implementation Plan 2009/10 underpinning the Strategic Volunteer Framework will be developed following the completion of a scoping exercise to establish a baseline for volunteering activity in Glasgow (across sectors) the development of indicators to measure volunteering outcomes against the city's 5 Community Planning Themes.

Extending the English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) provision in the city is considered vital to ensure people can fully participate in the labour market, the education system and community life, thereby supporting community cohesion⁵⁶. There has been a significant increase in demand for learning programmes that support English language development as a result of the Asylum Seeker Dispersal Programme and an increase in migrant workers from non-English speaking countries including from the EU Accession States⁵⁷.

The Glasgow area has the biggest concentration of Gaelic speakers outside the traditional Gàidhealtachd. According to the 2001 Census, some 10,000 Glasgow residents have some Gaelic language ability and the number of Gaelic speakers and learners is increasing. The Council has given strong support to Gaelic development in the city. It opened the first 3-18 year Gaelic Medium Education (GME) school (Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu) in Scotland in 2006 and appointed the country's first Gaelic Arts Officer in 2004. The Council has developed a Gaelic Language Plan (in response to the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005), which will run from 2009 to 2012. The plan acknowledges Gaelic's wider cultural value and aims to encourage its use and a greater appreciation of its place within historical and contemporary contexts. Culture and Sport Glasgow's Community Learning team provide Gaelic classes, courses and events for adult learners and parents of children in GME. In addition, Culture and Sport Glasgow employs a Gaelic Arts Officer who is responsible for leading the implementation of the existing three-year Gaelic Arts Plan which was adopted in 2006.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Proportion of residents who are satisfied as a whole with Glasgow as a place to live	13.1	Vibrant	L11	Glasgow City Council Citizens' Panel/ Annual	Very satisfied 44% Fairly satisfied 51% (95% overall) (Spring 2007)	Maintain	
Proportion of residents who feel involved in their local community	13.2	Vibrant	L23	Glasgow City Council Citizens' Panel/ Annual	20% residents either felt very or fairly involved (Spring 2006)	Increase	
Proportion of residents involved in a community group in last 12 months	13.3	Vibrant	L23	Glasgow City Council Citizens' Panel/ Annual	20% (Spring 2006)	Increase	
Proportion of residents involved in any voluntary activity in the past 12 months	13.4	Vibrant	L23	Scottish Household Survey/Bi-annual	24% Glasgow (2007) 30% Scotland Worst 15% SIMD areas Glasgow 13% Non 15% areas Glasgow City 33%	Increase	
Programme of events, activities, concerts in parks	13.5	Vibrant	L11	Glasgow City Council Annual	260 local events	To increase the programme of events to 450 in 2009/10	
Number of racist incidents ⁵⁸	13.6 Race (=)	Safe Vibrant	L1 L23	Quarterly/ Strathclyde Police Vulnerable Persons Database	1,660 (2006/07)	a 5% increase in reporting by 2010/11	
Number of homophobic incidents	13.7 Sexual orientation (=)	Safe Vibrant	L1 L23	Quarterly/ Strathclyde Police Vulnerable Persons Database	129 (2006/07)	a 5% increase in reporting by 2010/11	
Number of sectarian related offences	13.8 New for 2009/10 Religion/ Faith (=)	Safe Vibrant	L1 L23	Strathclyde Police/ Quarterly	Tbc	Increase by 2% by 2011/12	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Number of English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) learning places in community, college and work related settings	13.9	Vibrant Learning Working	L20 L22 L23	Community Learning Strategic Partnership	New indicator. 2008/09 will be baseline	Local target and timescale to be developed by June 2009	
Number of children in Primary 1 entry to Gaelic Medium Education (GME)	13.10	Vibrant Learning Working	L21 L22	Glasgow City Council Education Services (Annual)	2006/07 – 52		Increase to 106 by 2012
Transfer rate from Primary GME to Secondary GME	13.11	Vibrant Learning Working	L21 L22	Glasgow City Council Education Services (Annual)	2007/08 – 95%		Target: 2012 – maintain
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

National Outcome 14: We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.

Glasgow Context

Three local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 11: Improve the attractiveness of Glasgow as a place to live, invest, work and visit

Local Outcome 15: Reduce the difference in life expectancy between most affluent and most disadvantaged residents

Local Outcome 24: Improve Glasgow's physical environment and infrastructure

In February 2007, Glasgow City Council signed Scotland's Climate Change Declaration which makes commitments to climate change mitigation and adaptation; partnership working with other stakeholders and the development of a plan with targets and designated timescales aimed at achieving a significant reduction in greenhouse gases. The declaration commits all signatories to act as a catalyst to other organisations in their areas to promote awareness of climate change and to work with others in local communities to take action to adapt to the impact of climate change, to reduce their greenhouse gas emission and to make public their commitment to action. Glasgow's Community Planning Partnership organisations have established the Glasgow Climate Change Partnership (GCCP), with a shared recognition of the need to adapt to the challenges of climate change. The partnership approach aims to ensure that a sustainable approach to service provision and improvement is achieved now and for the benefit of future generations. Through the development of innovative energy saving measures this partnership aims to cut their combined carbon footprint by approximately 6,500 tonnes every year. It is intended to examine the potential to develop this initiative further and in the future include a wide range of organisations in the community including businesses, churches and others. Glasgow City Council is also developing a five year Climate Change Strategy in consultation with a wide range of community partners. This strategy will contain a range of actions to reduce levels of green house gas emissions and to implement measures to adapt to unavoidable climate change impacts on the health and wellbeing of residents of Glasgow in the coming years.

Unfortunately, we have not achieved planned progress with our air quality targets in relation to Particulate Matter (PM10). Road traffic is identified as being responsible for much of the poor air quality and every effort must be made to effect a modal shift away from the use of private cars, where alternative modes are available. A new Air Quality Action Plan has been drafted within the context of the National Air Quality Strategy. The Plan, which is currently subject to public consultation, sets out proposals to improve air quality in the City's three designated management areas such as Low Emission Zones, increased tree planting, increased targeting on idling vehicles and developing a Glasgow City Council Travel Plan.

To achieve the long term vision of Glasgow becoming amongst the most environmentally sustainable cities in the UK will require contribution from residents (reducing, recycling and reusing) and public sector partners through the introduction of increased recycling facilities and reduced energy consumption for their operations and activities. Unfortunately, our year to date figures show that Glasgow City Council is unlikely to have achieved the planned reduction in energy consumption for Council operations and activities for 2008/09. Initiatives are underway to address the shortfall and our 2009/10 and 2010/11 targets remain unchanged.

Progress has also been made by the Council in developing an alternative waste treatment solution which will assist the city in reaching its targets for recycling. Responding to the challenge set by the Scottish Government's 2008 Zero Waste Strategy, the Council agreed to prepare an outline business case for the introduction of autoclave mechanical treatment facilities (steam treating mixed municipal refuse and producing a biomass fibre which can be recycled) at our existing waste treatment sites.

In 2009, Glasgow City Council will bring forward a specific proposal for consideration which, if implemented, will have a “step-change” impact on improving our future recycling rates. This will complement the expansion of existing measures i.e. increasing more blue bin routes, expanding the brown bin service and upgrading civic amenity facilities. A revised Waste Plan is currently being drafted and will provide a new policy framework for waste management activities and reflect the prevailing priorities and challenges.

The Eco Schools programme is an international initiative designed to encourage whole-school action for the environment. It is an environmental management tool, learning resource and recognised award scheme. Schools who have met the criteria can apply for an assessment for the Green Flag, a highly prestigious internationally recognised award. Young people are passionate about our environment, on both a local and global level. The Eco Schools Programme provides them with a platform to learn about, and take part in action to tackle many of the planet's environmental problems, such as climate change. This area fits into the local priorities and outcomes of the vibrancy theme ‘Glasgow’s infrastructure and environment’ and ‘Improve Glasgow’s physical environment and infrastructure’. The enthusiasm for the Eco Schools programme in Glasgow is demonstrated by the very high participation of the city’s schools.

The Glasgow Fuel Poverty Strategy (2005) provides a framework for energy efficiency improvements in housing. The Glasgow Housing Association’s (GHA) investment programme is the largest single contributor to improved energy efficiency in Glasgow’s housing sector. In the last 6 years GHA has invested £695 million to make tenants’ homes warmer, safer and drier. Improvements have included over: 37,000 heating systems; 10,700 new windows; 26,500 new kitchens; 26,600 new bathrooms; 46,100 new doors; 19,700 homes re-roofed; 25,100 homes re-wired and 22,600 properties re-clad.

As part of Glasgow's contribution to the Government's Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 targets, Glasgow City Council has calculated that GHA's Housing Investment Programme (2003-2007) reduced the city's CO2 production by 160,000 tonnes and energy usage by 1.6 million giga joules and its contribution to fuel poverty is illustrated by the fact that an average tenant living in a 3 apartment flatted property with a new heating system, double glazing, loft insulation and overcladding would have reduced their fuel bill by £150 - £210 per year, or been able to increase their comfort level.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	‘End’ target & timescale
Tonnage of municipal waste diverted from landfill ⁵⁹	14.1	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council SPI Council Plan ref. 3.3.2	62,141 tonnes (baseline diversion rate)	over 85,000 tonnes (a diversion rate of 23%) by 2010	
Tonnage of municipal organic waste diverted from landfill	14.2	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council SPI Council Plan ref. 3.2.3	31,420 tonnes	40,000 tonnes by 2010	
Proportion of municipal waste recycled ⁶⁰	14.3	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council SPI/ Council Plan ref. 3.2.1	16.8% (2006/07)	Increase to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23% by 2009/10 • 31% by 2010/11 	40% by 2011/12 (with residual waste treatment)

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Landfill diversion expressed as a maximum tonnage of BMW (biodegradable municipal waste) allowed to be sent to landfill	14.4	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council Council (Annual)/Land and Environmental Services Annual Performance Report	193,052 tonnes	Scottish Government set Glasgow Landfill Allowances of: 2009/10 – 151,648 tonnes In 2010/11 with residual waste treatment GCC seeks to reduce BMW to landfill to 144,662 tonnes.	
Air quality: PM10 Nitrogen Oxide and PM10 (particulate matter).	14.5	Vibrant Healthy	L11 L24	Glasgow City Council Statutory Performance Indicator Council Plan ref. 3.2.5	Nitrogen Oxide - 3 times (2006/07) The Particulate Matter (PM10) - 55 times (2006/07)	The Nitrogen Oxide (NO2) limit of 200 micrograms per metre cubed not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year in 2010/11. The Particulate Matter (PM10) limit of 50 micrograms per metre cubed not to be exceeded more than 12 times in 2009/10 and 7 times in 2010/11.	
Energy consumption for Council operations and activities	14.6	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council/Council Plan ref. 1.21/ Carbon Management Programme	203,688,000 KWHrs (Gas) and 99,548,000 KWHrs (metered electricity) (baseline 2005/06)	Reduce energy consumption by 10% in 2008/09, a further 3% in 2009/10 and a further 2% in 2010/11	
Council's environmental impact	14.7	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council Statutory/Council Plan ref. 1.2.2	a baseline of 196,600 tonnes of CO2 per annum (baseline 2006/07)	Reduce carbon emissions by 20% over 5 years	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Carbon output by the transport sector (Strathclyde Region)	14.8	Vibrant	L24	Annual/DEFRA report	4409 Kt CO2 (2005) 899Kt (2006)	Reduce	
Increase the number of schools working towards and achieving green flags in schools	14.9	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council/ Quarterly	Schools in programme: 2007/08 - 314 Schools with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bronze award (142 in 2007/08) • silver award (104 in 2007/08) • 1 green flag (52 in 2007/08) • 2 green flags (13 in 2007/08) 	Increase all categories to 2010/11	
Environment element of the Commonwealth Games Bid	14.10	Vibrant	L24	Glasgow City Council/Annual	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2009/10 the Council Environment Working Group will promote the Council's Climate Change Action Plan by putting plans and targets in place relating to biodiversity, green space, air quality, waste and renewable energy • During 2010/11 a Strategic Environmental Assessment will be undertaken to cover the entire Games. 	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Housing investment programme	14.11	Vibrant Healthy Safe	L15 L24	Glasgow Housing Association Business Plan, Annual Report	Completed 2008/09: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,400 heating systems; • 4,000 properties overclad; • 4,000 properties re-roofed; • 7,500 kitchens and bathrooms installed; • 6,700 homes rewired; • 31 high-rise blocks overclad/re-roofed; • 1,000 secure by design doors fitted 	To be completed by end March 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,571 heating systems • 3,381 properties overclad • 3,251 properties re-roofed • 6,748 properties with new kitchens and bathrooms installed • 6,226 properties rewired • 42 high-rise and mini-multi storey blocks overclad • 874 properties fitted with secure by design doors. <p>(NB. The Programme is drawing to an end, therefore 2009/10 targets may be lower than 2008/09 results)</p>	
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

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

Glasgow Context

Five local outcomes have been identified as contributing to this National Outcome. A description of some of the key activities we have in place to achieve each Local Outcome, and a brief commentary on the progress we have made throughout 2008/09 towards achieving each Local Outcome, is provided below.

Local Outcome 6: Reduce the fear of crime

Local Outcome 11: Improve the attractiveness of Glasgow as a place to live, invest, work and visit

Local Outcome 21: Improve educational attainment & achievement of all children and young people

Local Outcome 23: Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life

Local Outcome 24: Improve Glasgow's physical environment and infrastructure

The Glasgow Community Planning Partnership, and the individual agencies operating within it, seek to provide services which are responsive to community needs and continually improving. In an effort to develop this, the Partnership wishes to seek out better planning processes at both a city wide and local level. There is a desire to simplify and coordinate better these activities and reduce bureaucracy and duplication where that is possible. We also want to create stronger relationships between priorities and resource allocation decisions, and between community planning priorities and objectives and the planning decisions of the community planning partners. This stronger relationship is intended to ensure that mainstream services and resources change to reflect priorities agreed in partnership, broadening the focus of community planning from the marginal to the mainstream and less on the use of CRF resources. The Partnership wishes to create a clearer performance framework, which creates mutual accountability and enables us to assess progress and the added value delivered by community planning.

Community Reference Groups (CRGs) have been established in each of the ten local community planning partnership areas. These groups consist of nominated or elected individuals from a wide range of community based organisations. They reflect the range of community interests across their area, by ensuring membership from all the neighbourhoods as well as groups of people experiencing inequalities (e.g. in relation to race, gender, disability, sexuality, faith etc). Indeed, the City's Health Commission recommends that to tackle health inequalities we need to improve engagement with communities in service planning & budgeting and increase the integration of services.

The delivery of a best value focussed community engagement process with strong planning and performance framework will set the foundations for the delivery of high quality improving services.

Glasgow Community and Safety Services provides the opportunity for a range of services to come together from previously separate agencies to work in a way which better supports local communities. The Community Safety Partnership particularly acknowledges the importance of response rates, crime detection rates and responsiveness of public sector services to local community needs in developing public confidence in their areas and in reducing the fear of crime.

Over the course of 2009/10 the Partnership will review its current Community Capacity Building structures, with a view to developing a Community Capacity Building Strategy.

We have failed to make the planned progress on two of our Best Value targets this year: Council Procurement costs⁶¹ for which we are reviewing our target, and Delayed discharge per 1,000 population. Addressing delayed discharges remains a high priority for the Health Board, in partnership with Glasgow city council and efforts continue to ensure the standard of 0 is reached and maintained.

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Proportion of schools receiving positive inspection reports ⁶² (as percentage of inspections in the given year)	15.1	Learning	L11 L21	Annual/GCC Education Services	Primary - 88% Secondary - 100% ASL - 86% (Baseline 2007/08)	Primary – increase to 90% in 2009/10 Secondary - sustain at 100% in 2009/10 ASL – increase to 95% in 2009/10	
Proportion of pre-school centres receiving positive inspection reports ⁶³ (as percentage of inspections in the given year)	15.2	Learning	L11 L21	Annual/GCC Education Services	Early years – 96% (Baseline 2007-2008)	Increase to 98% in 2009/10	
People's perceptions of the quality of Policing services delivered ⁶⁴	15.3	Safe	L6 L11	Annual Consultation Survey Strathclyde Police Public Consultation Survey	Very Satisfied (30%) Satisfied (34%)	5% increase by 2011	
Percentage of all criminal cases dealt with within 26 weeks ⁶⁵	15.4	Safe	L11	Strathclyde Police/ Annual Report COPFS	Tbc	Increase by 3% by 2011	
Proportion of tenants of social landlords who report satisfaction with their services	15.5	Vibrant	L11	Source: GHA Tenant Satisfaction Survey (2004)	72% of GHA tenants (2006)	Reach national average (currently 78%) by 2010/11	
Satisfaction with service provided by Glasgow City Council	15.6		L11	Glasgow City Council Citizens' Panel/ Annual	23% very satisfied 57% fairly satisfied (baseline 2007/08)	Increase	
Proportion of passengers satisfied with public transport information provision	15.7	Vibrant	L24	Annual SHS outputs/ SPT (Subway)	85.8 (Rail) 75.2% (Bus) (SHS 2006) 60% (Subway) (SPT 2007)	Increase	
Proportion of passengers satisfied with public transport reliability	15.8	Vibrant	L24	Annual SHS outputs /SPT (Subway)	87.3% (Rail) 70.8% (Bus) (SHS 2006) 51% (Subway) (SPT 2007)	Increase	

Relevant Indicators	Indicator no	Community Planning Theme(s)	Relevant Local Outcomes	Frequency / Type / Source	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress target to 2010-11	'End' target & timescale
Proportion of passengers satisfied with the public transport system	15.9	Vibrant	L24	Annual SHS outputs/ SPT (Subway)	82.9% (Rail) 70.5% (Bus) (SHS 2006) 86% Subway (SPT 2007)	Increase	
Council efficiency savings ⁶⁶	15.10	Vibrant	L11	Glasgow City Council/ Annual Council Plan ref. 1.1.3	Glasgow City Council - £42m saved in 2006/07	£31m saving in 2009/10	Continue to deliver year on year efficiency savings
Council Procurement costs ⁶⁷	15.11	Vibrant	L11	Glasgow City Council/ Annual Council Plan ref. 1.1.5	N/A	£1m in savings in procurement costs in 2009/10 as part of Scotland Excel Consortium	
Delayed discharge per 1,000 population (number of patients waiting more than 6 weeks for discharge to appropriate setting)	15.12	Healthy	L11	Annual NHS HEAT standard	0 per 1,000	Maintain at 0	Maintain at 0 - ongoing
Reduction in the proportion of older people (aged 65+) who are admitted as an emergency inpatient two or more times in a single year	15.13	Healthy	?	Annual NHS HEAT	72.1 per 100,000 population	3,466 by March 2011	
Proportion of residents who believe they can influence decisions that affect their local neighbourhood	15.14	Vibrant	L11 L24	Glasgow City Council Citizens' Panel for baseline/Annual	3% strongly agree 21% tend to agree (24% overall) (Spring 2006)	Increase	
The following strategies and plans support the delivery of the local outcomes and local indicator targets outlined above:							

APPENDIX 1: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRIORITIES, LOCAL OUTCOMES AND NATIONAL OUTCOMES

Local Outcomes and Outcome number		Related Priorities	Achieving Outcome will help address priority(ies)	Local Outcome	Will require progress to be made with these outcomes	Contributes to National Outcome
1	Reduce the level of violent crime, including gender-based and domestic violence	P16, P19, P20	P9	4,5	L3, L4, L5, L7, L8, L9, L10, L17, L18, L20, L21, L22, L23	NO9
2	Reduce injuries as a result of road traffic incidents, fires and incidents in the home	P3, P17	P3	3, 5	L1, L3, L4, L5, L16, L17, L18, L19, L24	NO6, NO9
3	Reduce the public acceptance and incidence of over-consumption of alcohol and its subsequent negative impacts (personal, social and economic)	P2, P3, P17, P18, P19, P20	P2, P6, P16, P18	5, 18, 23	L5, L9, L13, L18, L23	NO6, NO9, NO11
4	Reduce the impact and incidence of anti-social behavior	P16, P17	P10, P18	3, 5	L1, L3, L5, L9, L13, L16, L17, L18, L21, L22, L23, L24	NO9, NO11, NO12
5	Reduce the involvement of young people in crime and as victims of crime and accidents	P17, P19, P20	P18	17, 18, 21, 22, 23	L1, L2, L3, L4, L7, L9, L13, L16, L17, L18, L21, L22, L23, L24	NO4, NO7, NO8, NO15
6	Reduce the fear of crime	P8, P9	P1, P8, P11, P15	1, 3, 4, 5	L1, L3, L4, L5, L11, L16, L17, L18, L23, L24	NO1, NO9, NO11, NO13
7	Increase the number of jobs in Glasgow	P3, P7, P15	P7, P14, P15, P18	10, 11, 22, 24	L10, L11, L20, L21, L22, L23, L24	NO2
8	Increase the proportion of better paid and more productive jobs	P3, P6, P8, P15	P3, P7, P15, P18	10, 11, 22, 24	L7, L10, L11, L20, L21, L22, L24	NO2
9	Increase the proportion of Glasgow residents in work	P3, P7, P9	P3, P5, P7, P9, P14, P18	7, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	L3, L4, L5, L7, L8, L10, L11, L12, L15, L16, L18, L19, L20, L21, L22, L23, L24	NO2, NO6, NO7
10	Increase performance and volume of business carried on in Glasgow	P6, P8, P9, P15	P6, P7, P14, P15	8, 11, 20, 21, 22	L3, L8, L11, (L20, L21, L22, L23) L24	NO1, NO2, NO3, NO15
11	Improve the attractiveness of Glasgow as a place to live, invest, work and visit	P8, P9, P10, P15	P6, P8, P9, P15	1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22, 23, 24	L1, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7, L8, L15-L18, L21, L22, L23, L24	NO1, NO10, NO12, NO13
12	Increase the proportion of the population with a healthy BMI	P1, P3	P1, P3	13, 14, 17, 18	L3, L12, L13, L14, L17, L18, L23, L24	NO6
13	Increase the proportion of residents involved in physical activity	P1, P3, P11	P1, P3, P10, P11, P16, P18	4, 18, 19, 23, 24	L3, L6, L11, L17, L18, L23, L24	NO5, NO6, NO10
14	Improve children's diets	P1, P3	P1, P3	17, 18, 24	L17, L18, L24	NO5, NO6

Local Outcomes and Outcome number		Related Priorities	Achieving Outcome will help address priority(ies)	Local Outcome	Will require progress to be made with these outcomes	Contributes to National Outcome
15	Reduce the difference in life expectancy between most affluent and most disadvantaged residents	P3, P6, P9	P9	13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	L2, L3, L9, L11, L12, L13, L14, L16, L17, L19, L23, L24	NO6, NO7, NO8
16	Reduce the harm caused by drugs addiction	P3, P5, P9	P9	5, 18, 23	L3, L18, L20, L21, L22, L23	NO7, NO8, NO9
17	Reduce the proportion of children in poverty	P3, P7, P9	P3, P9, P18	7, 8, 9, 18, 22	L8, L9, L16, L18, L20, L21, L22, L23	NO2, NO5, NO6, NO7, NO8
18	Increase the proportion of parents who are capable, responsible and supported	P1, P3, P17, P19, P20	P1, P2, P3, P9, P11, P12, P13, P14, P16, P18	3, 9, 20, 21, 22, 23	L9, L20, L21, L22, L23,	NO4, NO5, NO6, NO8
19	Reduce the proportion of residents who smoke	P3, P4	P3, P4		L13, L21, L23	NO5, NO6, NO7, NO8
20	Improve Literacy and Numeracy of the population	P8, P9, P12, P13, P14	P7, P12, P13, P14, P18	18, 21, 22	L18, L21, L23	NO1, NO3, NO4
21	Improve educational attainment & achievement of all children and young people	P7, P8, P9, P14, P18	P7, P12, P13, P14, P18	9, 18, 23	L14, L18, L20, L23	NO1, NO3, NO4, NO5, NO7, NO15
22	Improve skills for employment	P6, P7, P8, P9, P12, P14	P6, P7, P8	20, 21, 23	L9, L20, L21, L23	NO1, NO2, NO3, NO4,
23	Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life	P7, P9, P11, P18	P1, P2, P5, P7, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P15, P16, P18	4, 5, 6, 9, 18, 20, 21, 22	L6, L18, L20, L21, L22, L24	NO3, NO4, NO10, NO11, NO12, NO13, NO15
24	Improve Glasgow's physical environment and infrastructure.	P8, P9, P10, P17	P1, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P15, P16, P18	4, 11	L4, L11, L23	NO7, NO10, NO12, NO14

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION/STRATEGIES

Strategic Document/Policy	Hyperlink	Further information on Equality and Strategic Environmental Assessments
Glasgow City Council's 'Council Plan 2007-11'	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/YourCouncil/PolicyPlanning_Strategy/Corporate/CouncilPlan/	Glasgow Council Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality analysis of identified indicators
Glasgow City Council's Council Plan Supplement 2009 to 2011, 'Rising to the Challenge'	http://www.glasgowcitycouncil.co.uk/committee/minutes/public/extdocviewtop.asp?CID=2481&DATE=01/05/2009&TIME=11:00&DAY=Friday&PAGE=1	
A Step Change for Glasgow - Ten Year Economic Strategy	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Business/Businesssupport/Research_statistics/glasgowseconomicstrategy.htm	A Step Change for Glasgow – Ten Year Economic Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EQUIA expected to be done by March 2009
Glasgow's Strategic Major Events Forum Strategy and Business Plan to 2016		
Glasgow's Local Housing Strategy	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/93E7E617-DA68-4EEE-A064-9EC109B011B9/0/lhs_230404.pdf	EQUIA completed in 2008. Available on the Glasgow City Council website at http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/A052ED0A-30F5-4CF1-9AC3-3B006246E6E4/0/LHSEqualityImpactAssessoct08.pdf
Glasgow's Cultural Strategy	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/YourCouncil/PolicyPlanning_Strategy/ServiceDepartments/CultureandSportGlasgow/	
Draft Business Plan 2009/10 <i>Above and Beyond: Shaping a New Vision</i>		
Glasgow Works Strategy	http://www.easglasgow.com/resources/glasgow_works.pdf	Glasgow Works Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets for black and ethnic minority people Targets for people on Incapacity Benefit now Employment and Support Allowance
Glasgow City Joint Alcohol Policy Statement	Uplink awaited	
Joint Community Care Plan 2008-11	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/YourCouncil/PolicyPlanning_Strategy/ServiceDepartments/SocialWork/JointCommunityCarePlan.htm	Joint Community Care Plan 2008-2011 Carefirst has an equality monitoring system.

Strategic Document/Policy	Hyperlink	Further information on Equality and Strategic Environmental Assessments
Integrated Children's Services Plan 2005-08	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/YourCouncil/PolicyPlanning_Strategy/ServiceDepartments/SocialWork/glasgowcitychildrensservicesplan.htm	
Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland's Public Reassurance Strategy	http://www.acpos.police.uk/Documents/Policies/CRIME%20-%20ACPOS%20Public%20Reasurance%20Strategy%2010.09.07.pdf	
Metropolitan Glasgow – A Vision for the Future of the City Region	www.glasgoweconomicfacts.com	
Glasgow's Local Transport Strategy	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/GettingAround/LocalTransportStrategy/	EQUIA to be completed by March 2009 Strategic Environmental Assessment has been undertaken of the draft Local Transport Strategy. Available on the Glasgow City Council website at http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/E930C84A-AA88-4076-B9DF-0AFE5E6313EC/0/EnvironmentalReportb.pdf
The Regional Transport Strategy for the West of Scotland 2008-21	http://www.spt.co.uk/rts/index.aspx	An EQUI and a Strategic Environmental Assessment have been completed. The assessments and their monitoring reports can be accessed at SPT website http://www.spt.co.uk/rts/index.aspx
Glasgow Tourism Action Plan	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Business/Tourism/Tourismdetails.htm	
Glasgow Community Justice Authority Area Plan	http://www.glasgowcja.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/E8D371B3-AED1-477D-9208-DC9D7E9C796A/0/GCJAAreaPlan200811.pdf	An equality scheme has been written.
Glasgow Community Learning and Development Strategy	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/LearningEmployment_Training/Learning/Inyourcommunity/CommunityLearningStrategy/	
Glasgow Adult Literacy and Numeracy Strategic Plan	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/C9833334-C0D8-4F2B-8A7B-FF25267E33F9/0/ALN_Strategic_Plan_200608.pdf	

Strategic Document/Policy	Hyperlink	Further information on Equality and Strategic Environmental Assessments
Glasgow Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/DE598237-6590-4B51-907B-4CD693EFE128/0/Glasgow ASB Strategy.pdf	
Environment Strategy 2006-10 – Blueprint for a Green Future.	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D382DAAE-00C9-4310-B40E-2DA7219FCD8F/0/GCCEnvironmentStrategy20062010.pdf	EQUIA to be completed by March 2009
The Glasgow Community Plan 2005-10	http://www.glasgowcommunityplanningpartnership.org.uk/FileAccess.aspx?id=19	
Lets Make Glasgow More Active: A physical activity strategy for Glasgow 2007-2012		No formal Equality Impact Assessment was carried out however, the evidence used in the development of the strategy clearly indicated that specific groups of the population were less likely to participate in physical activity and needed to be targeted specifically. To address this a number of focus groups were set up to as part of the strategy development targeting specific minority groups e.g. disabled people, BME people and the outcome resulted in specific development plans.
Health Commission	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/HealthCommission/	
Strathclyde Police's Control Strategy		
Strategic Best Value Review of Parks and Open Spaces and Implementation Plan	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/B0111A43-E417-4584-B56C-90A83A0A83D2/0/Park_Review.pdf	None
City Plan and City Plan 2 - Statutory Development Plan	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Business/City+Plan/	Subject to both an Equalities Impact Assessment and a Strategic Environmental Assessment
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Structure Plan - Statutory Development Plan	http://www.gvcvcore.gov.uk/structure_plan/structure_plan.htm	
Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Greenspace partnership	http://www.gcvgreennetwork.gov.uk/	

Strategic Document/Policy	Hyperlink	Further information on Equality and Strategic Environmental Assessments
Strategy for Preventing and Alleviating Homelessness in Glasgow, 2008-12 – Glasgow Homelessness Partnership		
Glasgow Healthy Weight Action Plan 2009-2012	<u>To follow</u>	
Glasgow Tobacco Strategy Parenting Framework	<u>To follow</u>	
Infant Feeding Strategy	<u>To follow</u>	
Acute Addiction Plan and Tier 1&2 Addiction Plan		
Gender Based Violence Plans-	http://www.gvawp.org.uk/	
Glasgow Compact- voluntary sector engagement (attached)		
Glasgow Financial Inclusion Strategy- see DRS		
Glasgow Anti-poverty Strategy- see DRS		
Glasgow Carers' Strategy	http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Residents/Care_Support/Carers/CarersStrategy/	
Child & Family Services Plan		
Modernising Mental Health- http://www.nhs.gov.uk/content/default.asp?page=s57_5		
With Inclusion in Mind http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/10/18092957/0		
Director of Public Health Report- new report in preparation	http://www.nhs.gov.uk/content/default.asp?page=s1009	
Let Glasgow Flourish- CHCP profiles, inequality indicators	http://www.gcph.co.uk/content/view/85/72/	
Glasgow Works Strategy		
Glasgow Compact		
Parenting Strategy		
Strategic Document/Policy	Hyperlink	Further information on Equality and Strategic Environmental Assessments

<p>Scottish Enterprise Operating Plan</p>	<p>http://www.scottish-enterprise.com/sedotcom_home/about-us/se-whatwedo/se-operating-plans-current.htm</p>	<p>Scottish Enterprise's approach to partnerships and compliance with our equality public sector duties is contained in our organisational Equality Scheme. In this it states that where we are working with a formal Partnership then it is the lead partner's responsibility to comply with the duties and there is an onus on us to play our part in ensuring that it happens. Presently we would consider this lead role to be with the Local Authority. All SE projects are equality impact assessed (EIA) so any delivery from Scottish Enterprise has equality considerations built in.</p>
<p>Partners' Equality Schemes</p>		
<p>Equally Well Test Sites- South East CHCP and East CHCP</p>	<p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/1094/0075335.pdf</p>	
<p>NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Equality Scheme</p>	<p>http://www.equalitiesinhealth.org/equality_scheme.html</p>	
<p>Glasgow City Council Equality Scheme</p>	<p>http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/YourCouncil/PolicyPlanningStrategy/Corporate/Equalities/IntegratedEqualityScheme/</p>	<p>Our Integrated Equality Scheme 2008 to 2011 has been published. This consolidates and updates our Race, Disability and Gender Equality Schemes and describes how the Council will meet the existing statutory equality duties in respect of disability, gender and race. This means that our approach to equalities is now more strategic. Our Corporate Implementation Plan sets out key actions to respond to the equality duties and the timescale for these actions. Each Service has also developed a detailed equality action plan to support the Integrated Equality Scheme. The Services Action Plans set out timescales, responsibilities and targets or measures where appropriate. The first cycle of reports are due in November 2009.</p>

APPENDIX 3: FAIRER SCOTLAND FUND CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL OUTCOMES (LINE OF SIGHT)

National Outcome	FSF Contribution	Comments
NO1 We live in a Scotland that the most attractive place for doing business in Europe	LOWER	Contribution to be made through improvements in employment, skills and training of the workforce
NO2 We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people	HIGH	Employability support services, skills and learning will impact on this outcome
NO3 We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation	HIGH	Child and adult learning activities will impact on this outcome
NO4 Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens	HIGH	Investment in Children's education services
NO5 Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed	HIGH	Improvement in education, health and facilities relating to children
NO6 We live longer, healthier lives	HIGH	Contribution to a range of health programmes across a diverse age range of target clients
NO7 We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society	HIGH	Investment in a diverse range of activities to address crime and, victimisation, reduce accidents, tackle addictions and financial inclusion
NO8 We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk	HIGH	Improve physical and mental health / emotional well-being of families and individuals, and support for vulnerable children
NO9 We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger	HIGH	Support for measures to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour, working with young people, improving local communities
NO10 We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need	LOWER	Contribution to be made from community planning activities e.g. community involvement and engagement
NO11 We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others	HIGH	Improving quality of life in local communities
NO12 We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations	HIGH	Improving the quality of local communities through the roll out of Neighbourhood Management
NO13 We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity	LOWER	Contribution through community engagement and capacity building, social capital etc.
NO14 We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production	LOWER	Contribution through better education and awareness of impacts on local communities & environment
NO15 Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people 's needs	LOWER	Contribution to this Outcome through investment in other National Outcomes. Better community Engagement should also strengthen this.

APPENDIX 4: FAIRER SCOTLAND FUND CONTRIBUTION TO LOCAL OUTCOMES (LINE OF SIGHT)

Local Outcome	FSF Contribution	Contribution to National Outcomes
LO1 Reduce the level of violent crime, including gender-based and domestic violence	INDIRECT	NO9
LO2 Reduce injuries as a result of road traffic incidents, fires and incidents in the home	INDIRECT	NO6, NO9
LO3 Reduce the public acceptance and incidence of over-consumption of alcohol and its subsequent negative impacts (personal, social and economic)	DIRECT	NO6, NO9, NO11
LO4 Reduce the impact and incidence of anti-social behaviour	DIRECT	NO9, NO11, NO12
LO5 Reduce the involvement of young people in crime and as victims of crime and accidents	DIRECT	NO4, NO7, NO8, NO15
LO6 Reduce the fear of crime	INDIRECT	NO1, NO9, NO11, NO13
LO7 Increase the number of jobs in Glasgow	INDIRECT	NO2
LO8 Increase the proportion of better paid and more productive jobs	INDIRECT	NO2
LO9 Increase the proportion of Glasgow residents in work	DIRECT	NO2, NO6, NO7
LO10 Increase performance and volume of business carried on in Glasgow	INDIRECT	NO1, NO2, NO3, NO15
LO11 Improve the attractiveness of Glasgow as a place to live, invest, work and visit	INDIRECT	NO1, NO10, NO12, NO13
LO12 Increase the proportion of the population with a healthy BMI	INDIRECT	NO6
LO13 Increase the proportion of residents involved in physical activity	DIRECT	NO5, NO6, NO10
LO14 Improve children's diets	DIRECT	NO5, NO6
LO15 Reduce the difference in life expectancy between most affluent and most disadvantaged residents	DIRECT	NO6, NO7, NO8
LO16 Reduce the harm caused by drugs addiction	DIRECT	NO7, NO8, NO9
LO17 Reduce the proportion of children in poverty	DIRECT	NO2, NO5, NO6, NO7, NO8
LO18 Increase the proportion of parents who are capable, responsible and supported	INDIRECT	NO4, NO5, NO6, NO8
LO19 Reduce the proportion of residents who smoke	INDIRECT	NO5, NO6, NO7, NO8
LO20 Improve Literacy and Numeracy of the population	INDIRECT	NO1, NO3, NO4
LO21 Improve educational attainment & achievement of all children and young people	DIRECT	NO1, NO3, NO4, NO5, NO7, NO15
LO22 Improve skills for employment	DIRECT	NO1, NO2, NO3, NO4,
LO23 Improve residents' aspirations, confidence, decision making capacity and involvement in community life	DIRECT	NO3, NO4, NO10, NO11, NO12, NO13, NO15
LO24 Improve Glasgow's physical environment and infrastructure	INDIRECT	NO7, NO10, NO12, NO14

APPENDIX 5: CHANGES TO GLASGOW'S SOA 2008/09 INDICATOR SUITE

Alternative Indicator(s) for 2009/10	Replacing 2008/09 indicator(s)
Number of offences in relation to the possession of illegal drugs Number of persons reported for possession of illegal drugs Number of offences for drug supply	Weight of Class A drugs seized Number of class A tablets seized Referral offers to the Arrest Referral scheme to impact on offending relating to drug addiction Detection for the supply and possession with intent to supply controlled drugs
Number of youth related antisocial behaviour incidents Number of accident admissions to hospital (0 - 15 years) Number of young people offending more than once within a year period (0 - 15 years) Number of victims of crime (0 - 15 years)	Reducing the volume and seriousness of offending by young people
Undertake access and biodiversity improvements to the Local Nature Reserves at Hogganfield Park and Commonhead Moss as part of the commitment to the Bishop's Estate (Gartloch-Gartcosh) project in 2009/10	Complete 5 new grassland/ wildflower meadow projects 3 pond creation/ naturalisation projects To delete above targets and replace with new target – check whether these have been achieved
Proportion of population living up to 800 metres of rail with a half-hourly service or Subway station or up to 600m of bus stops with at least 6 buses per hour or up to 400m of a bus stop with an hourly service	Proportion of council population within 400m of a bus stop with at least 6 buses an hour every hour between 7am and 7pm on an average weekday. (NB This Indicator is a variation on the original and excludes rail transport.)
Number of transport-related accidents across Strathclyde region	Number of road related accidents in Glasgow by sub-group Number of rail and subway related accidents
% of total population within 30 minutes public transport journey time of a hospital % of total population within 15 minutes public transport journey time of a GP % of total population within 15 minutes public transport journey time of a major retail centre % of 16-19 year olds within 30 minutes public transport journey time of a further education establishment	Proportion of population within 30 minutes (public transport) journey time of strategic employment location
Free swim attendances for juveniles Free swim attendances for over 60s	Free swim sessions for juveniles and over 60s (combined figure)
Smoking rates among people living in the city's most deprived areas (bottom 15% SIMD).	Smoking rates among people living in the city's most deprived areas (bottom 20% SIMD).

Revised targets for 2009/10 SOA

- Private sector capital investment (completed, under construction, and yet to start) in the city. The target has been revised from the

£5.4bn in 2010 (5% pa) target which was included in the 2008/09 SOA, to £3.5bn for 2009/10 with the target reviewed on an annual basis

- Deliver a 6% net reduction (from the 2006/07 baseline) in the level of vacant and derelict land in the city by 2010/11 - the target has been revised to maintain the level of Vacant and Derelict Land at the 2007/08 level (1,325.66ha)
- Employee jobs in Glasgow - Increase employee jobs by 17,000 by 2010/11 – revised to 'Maintain employee jobs at 390,677 (2007 ABI) to 2010/11
- Numbers trained in construction skills at the new Construction Skills Academy. The target has been revised from 200 in 2009/10 to 77. 2010/11 target is subject to review.
- Our target to complete the East End Regeneration Route by 2011 has been revised to 2012 due to a change in the construction timetable for the National Indoor Sports Area
- Proportion of newborns exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks - target has changed from 'increase to 33.3% by 2010/11' in 2008/09 version to '30% by March 2011' in 2009/10 version
- Number of persons reported for drinking in public has been changed to 'the number of offences for drinking in public and the target has also been altered from a target to 'reduce by 2% by 2010/11' to 'increase by 2% by 2010/11'. This change in direction of travel has been made to reflect the additional police officers targeting this behaviour
- Number of Domestic abuse incidents changed to increase by 2% for 2010/11 to reflect the work ongoing in relation to addressing underreporting
- We have changed our strategy on directly provided residential care and we now aim to increase places over the next two years. Our new target is 130 places by 2010/11.
- Number of foster carers, including respite and shared carers. Our new target is to increase to the number to 486 by 2010/11, rather than the target of 546 in the original 2008/09 SOA.
- Number of adults supported by the Community Addiction Teams. Targets revised to 12,000 for 2009/10 and 12,500 for 2010/11.
- Number of children and young people (12-18 years) supported by Community Addiction Teams. Target for young people has been dropped from working with 1250 to 800 to reflect the refocusing of the service on meeting needs of the most vulnerable young people in line with local policy.
- Provision of wheelchair accessible housing. The target to 'deliver 210 units of wheelchair accessible homes by 2010/11' has been amended to be in line with the new Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2009/14
- White Cart Flood Prevention Scheme. We have replaced 'During 2010/11 complete the main construction works to create 8.3 kms of defence walls' with 'Complete Contract 1 - Upstream Works - in 2009/10. Contract 2 to create flood defence walls in the urban reaches will be completed in 2011/12'. This provides a 2009/10 interim target and end target.
- Visits to museums and art galleries. The target has been revised from maintaining at 4 million visits per year, to 3.21m in 2009/10
- We have increased our annual target for the Programme of events, activities, concerts in parks. In 2008/09 our target was 350 local events, this has been updated with 'To increase the programme of events to 450 in 2009/10'
- Glasgow City Council to deliver £5.5m in savings in procurement costs to 2010/11 as part of Scotland Excel Consortium. Due to the financial crisis and the Council's current restricted buying strategy, we cannot achieve our previous savings target of £5 million by 2011 through procurement arrangements with Scotland Excel. The target has therefore been revised to £1 million for 2009/10. A target for 2010/11 will be determined during 2009/10.

Indicators with revised 2008/09 SOA targets

- The target to reduce the 'Percentage of assessed Council and private bridges that fail to meet the European standard of 40 tonnes' to 22% in 2008/09 was altered post SOA June submission to a more challenging target of 19.5%.

Additional Indicators for 2009/10

- Smoking rates among 16 –24 year olds
- Number of hospital assault admissions
- How safe do you feel walking alone at night? (% very unsafe/ a bit unsafe)
- Number of reported crimes for rape, attempted rape, indecent assault and assault with intent to ravish
- Have you been a victim of crime in the past year? (%Yes)
- Number of women reporting domestic abuse
- Number of sectarian related offences
- Number of repeat women domestic abuse victims
- Number of community intelligence reports in relation to suspected terrorist activity
- Number of children present during domestic abuse incidents
- Delivery of North West Pathfinder Common Housing Register followed by citywide CHR
- Completion of statutory registration of private landlords and associated enforcement action
- Number of alcohol related hospital admissions
- Mode share of children undertaking active travel to school
- Reported incidents of drinking in public places
- Improve cycling facilities and provide better safety and security for pedestrians within the city
- Proportion of households assessed as priority who get social tenancy
- The number of juvenile attendances recorded at indoor and outdoor sport and leisure facilities

Indicators with updated baselines

- Private sector capital investment in Glasgow: This indicator has also been renamed to clarify that it only monitors private sector capital investment, and does not include the significant public sector investment in the city. The 2006/07 baseline of £4.67bn stated in the 2008/09 SOA has been changed to £4.21billion. This amendment has been made as, up to 2006/07, residential development sites were categorised more generally i.e. as the site either being complete or under construction, depending on the balance of activity on each site. However, from 2007/08 onwards, we are now able to determine the actual number of housing units built or under construction on each site which provides a more accurate picture of residential development activity than hitherto.
- Mode share of adults undertaking active travel to work or education- 30% travel to work using active forms of transport (2005/06). Revised to include taxis in baseline - 45.5% (incl taxis) (2006)
- Carbon output by the transport sector (Kt CO₂ – source DEFRA). Baseline altered from 4409 Kt CO₂ (2005) in SOA1 to 899Kt (2006) in SOA2
- Satisfaction with safety and personal security on public transport 81% Bus (2005/06); 53% Subway (Spring 2007); (Rail figures

- awaited) – baseline updated: Rail 88% (SHS 2006); Bus 80%(SHS 2006); Subway 51% (SPT 2007)
- Proportion of passengers satisfied with public transport information provision. 89% rail (2005); 82% bus (2005); 60% Subway (2007). Updating baseline with 85.8 (Rail); 75.2% (Bus) (SHS 2006); 60% (Subway) (SPT 2007)
 - Proportion of passengers satisfied with the public transport system. 84% rail (2005) 76% bus (2005) 86% Subway (2007)
 - Replace with baseline figures: 86% Subway (SPT 2007) 82.9% (Rail) 70.5% (Bus) (SHS 2006)
 - Proportion of passengers satisfied with public transport system reliability: 86% rail (2005); 75% bus (2005); 51% Subway (2007) replace with new baseline figures of 87.3% (Rail); 70.8% (Bus) (SHS 2006); 51% (Subway) (SPT 2007)
 - Violent crime rates. 2006/07 baseline revised from 14,432 to 14,491
 - Detection for the supply and possession with intent to supply controlled drugs. Baseline revised from 8677 for calendar year 2007 to 1651 for 2006/07
 - Smoking rates among adults (aged16+). The baseline has been altered from the Scottish Household's 2006 value of 31% to use the Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health and Wellbeing 2005 Survey value of 39% as the baseline.
 - Drug related death – 2008/09 SOA use d Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS figure of 131 for 2007. This has been replaced with Glasgow City area baseline figure.
 - Numbers trained in construction skills at the new Construction Skills Academy. Baseline for 2008/09 has been confirmed at 77.

Moved indicators

Moved from National Outcome 7 to 6 for 2009/10:

- Achieve agreed completion rates for child healthy weight intervention programme by 2010/11

2008/09 indicators removed

- Number of families receiving Child or Working Tax Credits while in work or with CTC more than the family element
- Number of adult literacy learners reporting positive impact on quality of their life in their personal, family, community and working lives. This is in its first stages of implementation and further information will follow on this evidence.
- Number of adults literacies learners reporting positive impacts in their working lives and employability. Evidence will be gathered through Learner Outcome Tracking Information System (LOTIS). Further evidence to be explored
- Proportion of people leaving prison, resident in Glasgow, engaged in literacies development - local target and timescale to be developed for June 2009. Work is underway to develop this information
- Number of parents/carers taking part in family learning programmes - Evidence involving family literacies and adult ESOL learners will be gathered for this indicator
- Staged intervention in early years establishments to identify needs of the 'whole child' and family/carer. This indicator has been removed as the staged intervention audit has now been undertaken in all early years establishments
- Secure education and positive destinations for all young pregnant women and mothers. Baseline figures for qualifications achieved following pregnancy will be established in 2009/10
- Proportion of carers/parents with access to high quality education and childcare within buggy pushing distance of their home.
- Percentage of population with positive perception of general mental or emotional well being
- Number of adults estimated to have severe drug dependency

- Proportion of rail, subway and bus stations and vehicles DDA-compliant (regional). SPT advised that a review of this indicator revealed that the available data is not robust and unsuitable for use at this moment
- Time lost on regional roads due to congestion. SPT advised that a review of this indicator revealed that the available data is not robust and unsuitable for use at this moment
- Proportion of population within 30 minutes (public transport) journey time of strategic employment location. SPT advised that a review of this indicator revealed that the available data is not robust and unsuitable for use at this moment
- Govan Cross Townscape Heritage Initiative. This project has not yet been approved. A decision is expected by June 2009
- Increase wireless capacity. Various issues have affected the implementation of this project including the takeover of the approved supplier and additional costs this would have entailed. More significantly there is little evidence now of actual market demand for this technology. Drop target but monitor situation in advance of 2014 Games
- Community Capacity Building support provided by public services - Glasgow Community Learning Service Partnership mapping of Community Capacity Building services
- Construction training provision for Lone Parents.

¹ Source - GRO Mid-Year estimate June 2007

² In 2008, the Leader of the Council established a Health Commission for Glasgow which was challenged to come up with innovative recommendations to tackle Glasgow's record on health

³ MSP Kenny MacAskill speech GAAS Christmas Conference

⁴ From 2007, Glasgow City Council's resident survey, the Citizens' Panel, was renamed the Glasgow Household Survey. All 2006/07 baseline data sourced from the Citizens' Panel will now be monitored using the Glasgow Household Survey.

⁵ Strathclyde Police Corporate Database: All recorded Group 1 Crimes of violence and the Group 6 offence of Simple Assault 2004-2008

⁶ [Kintera, Bannister, Pickering, Reid and Suzuki, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Report on Young People and Territoriality in British Cities](#)

⁷ McGowan & Chalmers 2007 Economic cost of Domestic Abuse

⁸ Fraser of Allander Institute's Economic Commentary, February 2009.

⁹ Related to National Indicator 2

¹⁰ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 37: Business community satisfaction with local area. No local survey undertaken at present, however, international ranking as location best proxy

¹¹ Glasgow City Region includes the following local authorities: Glasgow; Renfrewshire; West Dunbartonshire; North Lanarkshire; Inverclyde; East Renfrewshire; East Dunbartonshire; South Lanarkshire

¹² Harker (2006) Delivering on Child Poverty: What would it take

¹³ DCSF (2007) Youth Cohort Study sweep 12 SFR39/2007

¹⁴ Related to LI 7: median weekly earnings relative to the Scottish average

¹⁵ Local Outcome Indicator 38: Number of claimants in receipt of unemployment related benefits

¹⁶ Local Outcome Indicator 38: Number of claimants in receipt of unemployment related benefits

¹⁷ De Coulon et al (2007) The Value of Basic Skills in the British Labour Market

¹⁸ Macintosh (2007) A cost benefit analysis of apprenticeships

¹⁹ Relates to National Indicator 30: Reduce number of working age people with severe literacy and numeracy problems. Improvement Service have advised that output indicator can be used.

²⁰ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 40: Percentage of school leavers destined for employment, training, further, higher and other education

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- ²¹ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 2: Glasgow indicator relates to the percentage of children attending publicly-funded schools in Glasgow and attaining appropriate level in maths, reading and writing by the end of relevant 5-14 stage
- ²² Related to Local Outcome Indicator 2: Glasgow indicator relates to the percentage of children attending publicly-funded schools in Glasgow and attaining appropriate level in maths, reading and writing by the end of relevant 5-14 stage
- ²³ The S4 indicators measure the single year cumulative percentage of Glasgow S4 student attainment at these SCQF levels
- ²⁴ free meal entitlement used as a proxy measure for deprivation
- ²⁵ The S5 and S6 indicators measure the single year cumulative percentage of Glasgow S5 and S6 student attainment at these SCQF levels
- ²⁶ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 36: Numbers of children taking up nutritious school meals
- ²⁷ Related to National Indicator 17: Reduce the percentage of the adult population who smoke to 22% of by 2010 and Local Outcome Indicator 28: Levels of smoking among adults/ young people
- ²⁸ This figure relates to the number who committed to a cessation date through support from smoking cessation services, and had remained quit after 1 month
- ²⁹ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 34: Percentage and breakdown of the local population taking part in sport/ leisure activities
- ³⁰ Related to: National Indicator 36/Local Indicators menu 49
- ³¹ The Greater Glasgow & Clyde Health & Well-Being report figures use a different methodology from the SHS. The SHS indicator will remain the primary target. Despite the recent rise in activity levels indicated by trends in the H&WB study, rising obesity levels across Glasgow indicate that continued and sustained activity will be required across all communities in Glasgow (both deprived and non deprived) to raise overall health.
- ³² Related to Local Outcome Indicator 20: Percentage of older people aged 65+ with intensive care needs receiving services at home
- ³³ Relates to Local Outcome Indicator 50: Number of adults and children killed or seriously injured in road accidents
- ³⁴ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 41: Number of young people leaving care for education, employment or training
- ³⁵ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 5: Number and percentage of all looked after children who attain standard grades in English and Maths
- ³⁶ Relates to Local Outcome Indicator 58
- ³⁷ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 59: Number of households assessed as 'homeless' or 'potentially homeless'
- ³⁸ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 32: Prevalence of problematic drug use within council area and National Indicator 29: Decrease the estimated number of problem drug users in Scotland by 2011
- ³⁹ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 32: Prevalence of problematic drug use within council area and National Indicator 29: Decrease the estimated number of problem drug users in Scotland by 2011
- ⁴⁰ Related to National Indicator 24: Reduce overall crime victimisation rates by 2 percentage points by 2011
- ⁴¹ Related to National Indicator 23: Reduce overall reconviction rates by 2 percentage points by 2011
- ⁴² Relates to Indicator 24
- ⁴³ Relates to National Indicator 28
- ⁴⁴ Relates to Local Outcome Indicator 50: Number of adults and children killed or seriously injured in road accidents
- ⁴⁵ Relates to Local Outcome Indicator 50: Number of adults and children killed or seriously injured in road accidents
- ⁴⁶ Relates to Local Outcome Indicator 52: Incidence of home fires resulting in casualties and casualties
- ⁴⁷ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 61: Number, quality and variety of affordable homes
- ⁴⁸ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 61: Number, quality and variety of affordable homes
- ⁴⁹ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 61: Number, quality and variety of affordable homes
- ⁵⁰ RES 4 is a City Plan 2 policy for residential developments for car free housing at suitable locations. The policy sets out criteria for these sites, parking/servicing provision (e.g. no parking provision for residents), parking control/management & site layout and design. An important aspect of this policy is that residents of car free housing would be self-selecting and aspire generally to live without a car.

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- ⁵¹ Related to National Indicator 28: Increase the percentage of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a good place to live and Local Outcome Indicator 48: Number and percentage of residents stating they are satisfied with their neighbourhood
- ⁵² Related to National Indicator 31: Increase positive public perception of the general crime rate in local area and Local Outcome Indicator 46: Adult residents stating fear of crime is having a moderate or great effect on the quality of life
- ⁵³ Specific targets will be included in Glasgow Older Private Housing Strategy which will be finalised by the end of 2008/09
- ⁵⁴ For all indicators numbers 12.7a-f. The survey methodology was changed in 2008 when it was mainstreamed into the Council's Household Survey. While this ensured improved geographical representation and a consistent survey approach in future, it does mean the 2007 and 2008 results are not comparable. The Autumn 2008 figures will be used as the new baseline.
- ⁵⁵ Relates to Local Outcome Indicator 49: Incidences of vandalism, malicious damage or malicious mischief
- ⁵⁶ A8 Nationals in Glasgow, Blake Stevenson, May 2007
- ⁵⁷ "English for Speakers of Other Languages [ESOL] Strategy: mapping exercise and scoping study," Scottish Executive Social Research, 2004.
- ⁵⁸ Related to LO 55 and LOI: 56 Community cohesion
- ⁵⁹ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 7: Tonnage of municipal waste collected and Local Outcome Indicator 8: Tonnage of municipal waste landfilled and National Indicator 39: Reduce to 1.32 million tonnes waste sent to landfill by 2010
- ⁶⁰ Related to Local Outcome Indicator 9: Proportion of municipal waste recycled
- ⁶¹ Relates to National Indicator 42: Improve public sector efficiency through the generation of 2% cash releasing efficiency savings per annum
- ⁶² Related to National Indicator 8
- ⁶³ Related to National Indicator 12
- ⁶⁴ Relates to National Indicator 43: Improve people's perceptions of the quality of public services delivered
- ⁶⁵ Relates to National Indicator 25: Increase the percentage of criminal cases dealt with within 26 weeks by 3 percentage points by 2011
- ⁶⁶ Relates to National Indicator 42: Improve public sector efficiency through the generation of 2% cash releasing efficiency savings per annum
- ⁶⁷ Relates to National Indicator 42: Improve public sector efficiency through the generation of 2% cash releasing efficiency savings per annum