

FALKIRK COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

LEADERSHIP GROUP

DATE: Thursday 10 September 2009
TIME: 14:00
VENUE: Committee Suite, Municipal Buildings, Falkirk Council

AGENDA

1. Minute of Last Meeting – 19 March 2008
 - Matters Arising
2. Minutes of Management Group meeting
 - 8 May 2009
 - 6 August 2009 (draft)
3. Single Outcome Agreement Update & Progress – Report attached
4. The Strategic Community Plan 2010 - 2015 – Report attached
5. Public Sector Funding – Future Pressures – Report Attached
6. Socio Economic Duty (incorporating draft response) – Report attached
7. Integrated Children’s Services – Report attached (Appendix will be handed out at the meeting)
8. Sustainable Development – Report attached
9. Public Performance Reporting – Community Planning – Report attached
10. Date of next meeting:
 - 2010 dates to be agreed
11. Any Other Business

FALKIRK COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

SUBJECT: SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENT 2009/2011 – UPDATE STATEMENT
MEETING: COMMUNITY PLANNING LEADERSHIP GROUP
DATE: 10 SEPTEMBER 2009
AUTHOR: HEAD OF POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This report presents to members of the Leadership Group a draft monitoring statement for the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA). Members of the Leadership Group will be aware that the Single Outcome Agreement was approved by the Partnership and individual agencies in May 2009.
- 1.2 Members of the Leadership Group will also be aware that there is a requirement to produce an annual monitoring statement for the SOA each September. In order to achieve this, this report presents a first draft statement that notes progress on each of the indicators by outcome. Members of the Leadership Group are asked to note the progress noted for each of the indicators and approve the process for finalising and approving this first monitoring statement.

2. DEVELOPING THE SOA FOR THE FALKIRK COUNCIL AREA

- 2.1 Members of the Leadership Group will recall that the most recent SOA was developed as an update from the first SOA. This has allowed a comparison to be made on progress against each of the outcomes over the first year of the SOA.
- 2.2 A draft comparison statement is attached to this report as appendix one. This statement sets out a summary of progress against each outcome and notes each of the indicators that measure progress against each outcome. The comparison statement then sets out the change in performance in terms of actual value, but also notes if this change supports the direction of travel agreed by the Partnership.
- 2.3 From the crude summary, we can see that most of the outcomes are showing good progress on nearly all indicators. However, it is important that each of the Implementation Groups and Partners review the outcomes and indicators they are responsible for, as some of the indicators noted within the SOA are somewhat out of date and while they provide a useful note of progress, recent global events may have changed the direction of travel. It is therefore important that the update statement reflects our understanding of the most current context within which we are trying to achieve our outcomes. Members should note that some information is still not yet available.

- 2.4 In addition to a factual statement on the progress made against each of the indicators, the annual monitoring statement should include a qualitative assessment on the effectiveness of the SOA approach. This should cover how the SOA is being supported by continuous improvement, e.g. the effectiveness of partnership working, the nature of community engagement and how this is informing priority outcomes, and a review and alignment of arrangements to support the delivery of agreed outcomes. Much of this information is already contained within our Single Outcome Agreement, but it is proposed that this be reviewed for the monitoring statement.
- 2.5 The achievements are currently being updated and will be appended to the statement attached.

3. CONCLUSION

- 3.1 The Single Outcome Agreement is a significant document in that it sets out the commitment of the Council, our local partners and the Scottish Government, to meeting the changing needs of the Falkirk Council area. It is important that the Partnership monitor regularly, the progress we are making against our local outcomes and takes appropriate actions where necessary, to achieve the progress we require to achieve the vision for our area.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Leadership Group:

- 4.1 **Approve the draft statement attached in appendix one;**
- 4.2 **Note that this statement will be updated with achievements prior to being submitted to the Scottish Government; and**
- 4.3 **The monitoring statement is reported to the Leadership Group every six months in order to review progress against agreed local outcomes.**



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HEAD OF POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Date: 4 September 2009
Ref: CTC090009FC – SOA
Contact Name: Fiona Campbell - Tel 01324 506004

Summary Statement

National Outcome	No of indicators Performance Improving	No of indicators Performance Deteriorating	No of indicators Performance the Same	Comparison not appropriate / available	Total No of Indicators
1	10	2		0	12
2	8	4		0	12
3	2	0		2	4
4	6	0	1	0	7
5	9	3	1	2	15
6	16	10		2	28
7	11	4		6	21
8	7	0		2	9
9	19	6		3	28
10	11	5		3	19
11	7	0		3	10
12	4	4		0	8
13	5	0		5	10
14	7	3		3	13
15	9	1		2	12
Total	131	42	2	33	208

National Outcome One – We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Net number and rate of new businesses formed in local authority area on an annual basis	+ 70 180 per 100,000 population	+ 185 259 per 100,000 population	+115 +79 per 100,000 population	Not yet available	+115 +79 per 100,000 population	At least Scottish average 2007 – 283 per 100,000 population	✓	At least Scottish average
Total Gross Added Value of businesses in the area	£2,112m -2004	£2,203m – 2005 – latest available	+£91m	Not yet available	+£91m	Increase	✓	Increase
Total business stock	3,889	3,951	+62	Not yet available	+62	Increase	✓	Increase
No of occupied business properties as a % of the total	98.6%	97.3%	-1.3	96.7%	-1.9%	Maintain above 95%	✓	Maintain above 95%
Total business stock in priority industries e.g. chemicals, construction, financial services etc	1162	1204	+42	Not yet available	+42	Increase	✓	Increase
RSA awards accepted / paid Average no and value	4 £1m	3 £620,000	-1 £380,000	2 accepted – £875,000 2 paid - £415,000	+290,000	Increase	✓	Increase
Business advice requests for consumer protection completed within 14 days	65.9%	88.7%	+22.8%	93.4%	+27.5%	95%	✓	95%
Increasing the total visitor expenditure to the area (per calendar year)	£76 m	£77m	£1m	£77m	+£1m	Increase	✓	Increase
Increasing the number of bed nights taken up by tourism related visitors (per calendar year)	£1.27m	£1.25m	£0.02	£1.25m	-£0.02	Increase	✗	Increase
Falkirk Town Centre national ranking per CACI	10 th in Scotland	15 th in Scotland	-5 places	15 th in Scotland (2008)	-5	Improve	✗	Improve

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Total area of Vacant and Derelict land Total	52ha 90ha 142ha	51.25ha 87.25ha 138 ha	-3.5ha	Next count in Oct 2009	-3.5ha	Reduce	✓	Reduce
Carriageway condition - % of network that should be considered for maintenance treatment	54% Falkirk ranked 25 th in 2006/07	35% Indicator definition was changed. Falkirk ranked 12 th in 2007/08	n/a Indicator changed	33.2%	-1.8%	Below 35%	✓	Maintain

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

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
No of claimants in receipt of out of work benefits per 1,000 population. The benefits are defined as Jobseekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Income Support (carers, lone parents and other on income related benefits) (FSF)	No of claimants 15,070 100.7 per 1,000 population 161.1 per 1,000 working age population	No of claimants 14,790 98.1 per 1,000 population 156.9 per 1,000 working age population	-290 -2.6 -4.2	Not yet available	-290 -206 -4.2	Reduce	✓	Reduce
Employment Rate	78.6%	78.5%	-0.1%	Not yet available	-0.1%	Increase	✗	Increase
Number of community benefit in procurement programmes with number of jobs and beneficiaries	0	24	+24	14	+38 Cumulative	60	✓	Increase
The proportion of school leavers in a positive destination In worst 15% SMID (FSF)	84.3% 75.2%	86.8% 75.7%	+2.5% +0.5%	Not available until Dec 2009	+2.5% +0.5%	Increase	✓	Increase
% of 16-19 year olds not in education, employment or training (FSF)	19%	16%	-3%	Not available until Dec 2009	-3%	Reduce	✓	Reduce
Reducing the number of unemployed people relative to the Scottish average	Falkirk 2.1% Scotland 2.2% Sept 07	Falkirk 2.6% Scotland 2.5% Sept 08	+0.5% +0.3%	Not yet available	+0.5% -0.3%	Reduce	✗	At or lower than the Scottish average.
Increasing satisfaction of business panel with events	93%	90%	-3%	91%	-2%	Maintain	✗	Maintain

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Increasing the number of business start up support from the Council through national business gateway	300	278	-22	339	Average 305	300	✓	Maintain
Increasing the uptake of work based training provision provided by the Council	432	560	+128	791	+359	600	✓	Maintain
Increasing the numbers of new starts on national training programmes	201 150	227 600	+26 +450	312	+111 -	300 600	✓	Maintain
Increasing the number of jobs created or secured by business development community planning activities	684	729	+45	339 Business Gateway 391 ETU 730 Total	+2143 Cumulative	Increase	✓	Increase
% of working age people receiving job related training in the 13 weeks prior to survey	23.3%	19%	-4.3%	Not yet available	-4.3%	Increase	✗	Increase

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

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
The % of school leavers moving into Higher education Further education Training Employment	25% 16% 10% 33%	28% 19% 12% 28%	+3% +3% +2% -5%	Not available - December 2009	+3% +3% +2% -5%	28% 20% 7% 31%	✓	30% 24% 11% 30%
Diversity in sectoral employment: - numbers and percentage. Wholesale and retail; Manufacturing; Health and Social Work; Public Administration; Real estate, renting business activities Other industries	11,000 -18.9% 8,800 – 15.1% 9,000 – 15.5% 5,500 – 9.5% 5,200 - 9% 18,600 – 32%	10,400 – 17.6% 9,300 – 15.7% 9,100 – 15.4% 5,600 - 9.4% 5,900 – 10% 18,900 – 31.9%	-1.3% +0.6% -0.1% -0.1% +1% -0.1%	Not yet available	-1.3% +0.6% -0.1% -0.1% +1% -0.1%	Monitor	-	Monitor
% of school leavers offered a guaranteed positive destination.	-	-	-	Not available until December 2009	-	50% 2008 75% 2009 100% 2010	-	100%
% of working age population with SVQ3 or above	47.1%	47.6%	+0.5%	50%	+2.9	Improve	✓	Improve

National Outcome Four - Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Proportion of schools achieving 'good' or 'very good' or excellent in the last 3 years in HMIE reports for: a) Structure of the curriculum b) The teaching process c) Leadership d) Expectations & promoting achievement e) Equality & fairness f) Partnership with parents & the community	94% 89% 100% 89% 100% 94%	94% 89% 94% 100% 100% 94%	- - -6% +11% - -	Reporting measures changed by HMIE and will be reflected in the next SOA update	-6% +11%	Reporting measures changed by HMIE and will be reflected in the next SOA update.	✓	Reporting measures changed by HMIE and will be reflected in the 2010 /11 SOA
The % of pupils in P3, P4, P6 & P7 attaining or exceeding the appropriate levels for their stage in Reading Writing Mathematics	85% 81% 88%	85% 81% 87%	- - -1%	85% 82% 88%	85% 82% 88%	85% 80% 85%	✓	5-14 measures under review.
Cumulative Attainment of National Qualifications by all pupils in publicly funded schools for S4 - % of the S4 roll gaining level 3 or better in English and mathematics; % of S4 roll gaining 5 or more awards as SCQF level 3 or better; % of S4 roll gaining 5 or more	91% 89% 73%	91% 89% 72%	- - -1%	Not yet available	91% 89% 72%	96% 93% 77%	✗	Improve

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
awards at SCQF level 4 or better; % of S4 roll gaining 5 or more awards at SCQF level 5 or better	30%	33%	+3%		31.5%	36%		
Cumulative attainment of National Qualifications by all pupils in publicly funded secondary schools for S5 – % of the original S4 roll gaining 1 or more awards at SCQF level 6 or better % of the original S4 roll gaining 3 or more awards at SCQF level 6 or better; % or the original S4 roll gaining 5 or more awards at SCQF level 6 or better	34%	37%	+3%	Not yet available	37%	39%	✓	Improve
	17%	19%	+2%		19%	22%		
	6%	7%	+1%		7%	10%		
The % of young people who leave school without employment, further or higher education or training	16%	13%	-3%	Not yet available	-3%	Reduce	✓	7%
% of pupil attendance at school Primary Secondary	95.6% 89.9%	95.4% 90.8%	-0.2% +0.9%	Not yet available	Average 95.5% 90.35%	96% 92%	✓	96% 92%
Number of young people in secondary schools involved in Pupil Councils.	251	375	+124	429	+178	450	✓	450

National Outcome Five - Our children will have the best possible start in life and are ready to succeed

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Proportion of children living in households that are dependent on out of work benefits or child tax credit more than the family element (finalised awards) number per 1,000 children aged 0-16	166 Child Tax Credit - 539	158 Child Tax Credit - 553	-8 +14	- Child Tax Credit - 543	-8 -4	Monitor	-	Monitor
Proportion of early years establishments achieving 'good', 'very good', or 'excellent' in the last 3 years in HMIE reports for: Improvements in performance Children's experiences The curriculum Meeting learning needs Improvement through self evaluation	n/a	New indicator 2008/09 data to be established as baseline	-	80% 80% 80% 80% 60%	-	Improvement on baseline data	-	Improvement on baseline data
Provision of a suitable mix of affordable, accessible and high quality of early learning and child care (0-4) Pre-school education places; toddlers places; baby places wraparound care	100% 92 24 164	100% 92 24 220	- - - +56	100% 101 24 254	100% 101 24 254	100% 127 36 232	✓	100% Maintain mix of public and private provision
% of looked after children who on leaving care achieve at least one subject at SCQF level 3 or higher	48%	71%	+23%	62.7%	Average 60.6%	Better than the Scottish Average 58.8%	✓	Better than the Scottish Average

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
% of looked after children who on leaving care achieve both English and Maths at SCQF level 3 or higher	26%	44%	+18%	40.3%	40.3%	Better than the Scottish Average 37.9%	✓	Better than the Scottish Average
Proportion of low birth weight per 1,000 live singleton births – Full term babies	18.4	19.3	+0.9	23.6	+13.2	Reduce	✗	Reduce
Pregnancies among under 20 year olds per 1,000 population	2005 61.2	2006 61.6	+0.4	2007 64.4	+3	Reduce	✗	Reduce
School meals taken as % of school roll Primary Secondary	60% 50%	59% 50%	-1% -	Not yet available		65% 55%	✗	Maintain
% of schools with breakfast clubs	35%	35%	-	Not yet available		35%	✓	Increase
Increase the proportion of newborn babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	18.7%	19.6%	+0.9%	21.3%	+2.6%	Increase	✓	Increase
% of eligible children who take up free school meals- registered and present Primary Secondary	93% 50%	99% 87%	+6% +37%	97% 73%	+4% +13%	99% 90%	✓	99% 90%
The no and proportion of looked after and accommodated children in community placements rather than residential care	84%	86%	+2%	Not yet available	86%	Better than the Scottish Average 81%	✓	Better than the Scottish Average

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
The proportion of young people who are looked after and accommodated who have a plan	100%	100%	-	100%	100%	Better than the Scottish Average 89%	✓	Better than the Scottish Average

National Outcome Six - We will live longer, healthier lives

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Deaths per 100,000 population from coronary heart disease and all cancers	2006	2007		Provisional				
CHD - No of Deaths	357	361	+4	270	-87	Monitor	-	Monitor
Crude Rate	238.5	239.5	+1	178.1	-60.4			
All Cancers – No of Deaths	446	419	-27	445	-1			
Crude Rate	298	278	-20	294	-4			
People aged 65 and over admitted for any reason two or more times in a year as an emergency to acute specialties per 1,000 population	41.6	47.98	+6.38	44.89	+3.29	Reduce	✗	Reduce
Reduce the increase of daily dose antidepressant prescription	33.2	35.2	+2	35.7	+2.5	Reduce	✗	Reduce
Reduce psychiatric readmissions within one year for those who have had a psychiatric hospital admission over the 7 days	n/a	95	-	92	-3	Reduce by 10%	✓	Reduce
Reduce the number of alcohol related acute hospital admissions (in patient or day cases) with alcohol as the main diagnosis	181	192	+11	200	+19	Reduce	✗	Reduce
Number of suicides	2006 16	2007 18	+2	2008 19	+3	Reduce	✗	Reduce
Number of delayed discharges greater than 6 weeks	394	164	-230	30	-364	National target of 0	✓	Reduce

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Life expectancy at birth Life expectancy at age 65	2004-2006 At birth M – 74.5 F – 79.4 At age 65 M – 15.5 F – 17.9	2005-2007 At birth M – 74.9 F – 79.5 At age 65 M – 15.9 F – 18.1	+0.4 +0.1 +0.4 +0.2	Not yet available	+0.4 +0.1 +0.4 +0.2	Increase	✓	Increase
High BMI in Primary 1 children – number of reviews and % of children receiving a review who are overweight	1,426 20.9%	1,467 16.8%	+41 -4.1	Not yet available	+41 -4.1	Reduce	✓	Reduce
Number of alcohol related diseases	2006 29	2007 37	+8	2008 28	-1	Reduce	✓	Reduce
% of schools designated as 'Health Promoting schools'	4%	98%	+94%	100%	+96%	100%	✓	100%
Participation in organised culture and leisure activities	28,105	35,558	+7,453	40,666	+12,561	37,000	✓	Increase
Leisure Centre admissions for adults	483,125	458,428	-24,697	531,428	+48,303	460,000 (525,000)	✓	Increase
Leisure Centre admissions for young people	388,792	396,834	+8042	399,960	+11,168	400,000	✓	Increase
Leisure Centre admissions for Leisure cards	54,108	59,061	+4953	49049	-5,059	60,000 (55,000)	✗	Increase
The number of people participating in healthy lifestyle physical activity programmes	13,537	19,669	+6132	37001	+23,464	20,000 (37,000)	✓	Increase
The number of participants in sports development classes	7,637	10,766	+3129	9346	+1,709	11,000 (8,700)	✓	Increase

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
The number of young people participating in health promoting initiatives Falkirk Council Forth Valley College	2,315 300	5,072	+2757	8402	+6,087	5,000 (9,000) 300	✓	Maintain number engaged
No and rate per 1,000 population of carer assessments carried out	266 2.3 per 1,000	1,236 10.6 per 1,000	+970	2,320 19.6 per 1,000	+2,054 +17.3 per 1,000	Increase	✓	Increase
Staff qualification – the percentage of care staff who are qualified, Working in care homes for older people (65+) Working in care homes other adults (18-64)	63.5% 90.0%	72.2% 80.0%	+8.7 -10%	78.9% 70%	+15.4% -20%	Better than the Scottish Average 65+: 53.9% 18-64: 56.4%	✓ ✗	Better than the Scottish Average
% of older people aged 65+ with intensive care needs receiving services at home	25.4%	24.7%	-0.5%	24%	-1.6%	Maintain level of service	✗	Maintain
Home care - total hours as a rate per 1,000 population aged 65+	579.4	593.6	+14.2	578	-1.4	Maintain level of service	✗	Maintain
Home care % home care clients aged 65+ receiving personal care	67.2%	71%	+3.8%	81.8%	+14.6%	Maintain level of service	✓	Maintain
Home care - % home care clients aged 65+ receiving care in evenings/overnight	28.6%	26.6%	-2%	29.6%	+1.1%	Maintain level of service	✓	Maintain

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Home care - % home care clients aged 65+ receiving care at weekends	69%	59.9%	-9.1%	60%	-9%	Maintain level of service	×	Maintain
Rate per 100,000 pop of all emergency admissions for patients of all ages	8687	9449	+762	9237	+550	Reduce	×	Reduce
Reduce smoking among adults – Number of attempts to quit	n/a	593	-	Not yet available	-	Increase	-	Increase

National Outcome Seven - We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish Society

Indicator/s (<i>noting frequency / type / source</i>)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Median earnings in £'s for residents living in the local authority area who are employed – full time weekly gross pay Median earnings in £s for workforce based in the local authority	Residents £429.30 Workplace £419.00	Residents £458.00 Workplace £428	+£28.70 £9.00	Not yet available	+£28.70 £9.00	Increase	✓	Increase
No of claimants in receipt of employment related benefits	15070	14780	-290	Not yet available	-290	Reduce	✓	Reduce
Reduce the earnings differential between male and female residents	£482.9m £406.20 f	£467.80m £434.40f	-£15.10 +£28.20	Not yet available	-£15.10 +£28.20	Reduce	✓	Reduce
Number of people experiencing multiple deprivation i.e. people living in the worst 15% of areas in Scotland	13,225 (8.8%)	13,248 (8.8%)	+23	13,298 (8.8%)	+73	Reduce	✗	Reduce
% of households assessed as homeless who are in priority need	71%	78%	+7%	86%	+15%	Increase	✓	100% by 2012
The % of homeless households provided with permanent accommodation in Council stock who maintained their tenancy for at least 12 months	91%	93%	+2%	90%	Average 91.3%	Increase	✓	Increase
% of households where respondent or partner has a bank or building society account	SHS 2005/06 91%	Not available – bi-annual update	-	Not yet available	-	Increase	-	Increase

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Number of active members of local credit unions	n/a	1,480	-	Awaiting information		Increase	-	Increase
The number of new learners participating in adult literacy programmes Falkirk Council	178	439	+261	408	+230	300 (400) 700	✓	Maintain
Forth Valley College	650	700	+50	-	-			
Learning centres and learning access points					Average			
A – number of users as a % of resident population	8.9%	7.9%	-1%	8.1%	8.3%	Maintain	✗ ✓	Maintain
B – the no of times the terminals are used per 1,000 population	565.6	640.7	+75.1	644.2	616.8	Increase		Increase
Number of new IT learners from priority area and with special needs	49.7%	23.7%	-26%	35%	-14.7%	30% (35%)	✗	Increase
Falkirk Council	650	500	-150	-	-	500		
Forth Valley College								
Number of time the free public access terminals are used in libraries	84,360	95,899	+11539	97,088	+1,189	96,000 97,000	✓	Increase
The number of individuals obtaining Welfare benefits advice Debt advice – new cases	17,150 681	16,166 698	-984 +17	16,035 816	Average 16,450 731.6	Target not appropriate	-	n/a
Number of benefit enquiries and benefit gains (FSF) Falkirk	23,647 £7.7m	17,009 £8.1m	-6,638 +£1.6	17,084 £9.7m	-6563 +£2m	Target not appropriate	-	n/a

Indicator/s (<i>noting frequency / type / source</i>)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Council Citizen's Advice Bureaux								
Number of new debt cases and total debt negotiated (FSF) Falkirk Council Citizen's Advice Bureaux	1,411 £26.7m	1,266 £32.3m	-145 +£5.6m	1,464 £49.3m	+53 +£22.6m	Target not appropriate	-	n/a
Average time (days) to process new housing benefit claims	29.8 days	26.8 days	-3 days	n/a	- 3 days	Reduce	✓	Reduce
Average time taken in calendar days to process all new claims and change events in housing and council tax benefit from the date of first notification.	n/a	n/a	n/a	DWP unable to provide information	-	33 Days	-	Awaiting data from DWP.
Number of working age benefit claimants relative to Falkirk Council average in Priority areas – areas in worst 15% SIMD 2006	2,700 2.03:1	2,650 2.04:1	-50 +0.01	Not yet available	+50 +0.01	Reduce	✓ x	Reduce
The number of benefit claimants in priority areas participating in work based training Falkirk Council Forth Valley College	102 183 in Falkirk LEA	163 150	+61 -33	Not yet available	+61 -33	150	✓	Increase

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

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Number and % of dental registrations (3-5 years)	3,366 68.3%	3,869 78.5%	+503 +10.2%	4,362 88.4%	+996 +20.1%	Monitor	✓	Monitor
Proportion of social background reports submitted to the Children's Panel within 20 days	42%	46.7%	+4.7%	33.4%	Average 40.7%	Better than the Scottish Average 38%	✓	Better than the Scottish Average
Number and rate per 1,000 of child protection referrals / investigations carried out during the year	486 15.2	484 15.1	-2 -0.1	434 13.5	Average 468 14.6%	Target not appropriate	-	n/a
Number and % of first contacts following supervision requirement within 15 working days	70 78%	133 82%	+63 +4%	101 90.2%	+40 +12.2%	Better than Scottish average 82.1%	✓	Better than the Scottish Average
Number and rate per 1000 of looked after children at home at 31 st March	129 3.30	218 5.54	+89	Data not yet available	+89	Target not appropriate (Scottish average: 4.81)	-	n/a
Number and rate per 1000 of looked after and accommodated children at 31 st March	225 5.76	268 6.81	+43	Data not yet available	+43	Scottish average 6.45	✓	Scottish Average
Number of Children receiving Playscheme Respite sessions provided by the children with disabilities team	171	200	+29	167	Average 179.3	Maintain level of provision.	✓	Maintain

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Reducing the number and percentage of persistent young offenders	64 10.9%	40 6.8%	-14 -4.1	32 7.2%	-37 -3.7%	Better than the Scottish average 2007-08: 8.7%	✓	Better than the Scottish Average
Number of Children's Panel Members appointed in a year.	27	34	+7	36	+9	Maintain	✓	Maintain

National Outcome Nine - We will live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
% of adult residents stating that they feel 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' when at home alone at night	SHS 2005/06 97%	Survey carried out every 2 years	-	No update available	-	Increase	-	Increase
Confidence in individual safety in local areas During the day At night	2006 84% 47%	2008 89% 51%	+5% +4%	No update available	+5% +4%	Maintain increase	✓	Maintain increase
Volume and rate of recorded crimes and offences per 10,000 population Crimes and offences are categorised as:								
Group 1 – Crimes of violence	13.9	14.4	+0.5	15.1	+7.9%	Reduce Groups 1 -4	×	Reduce Groups 1 -4 Groups 5 – 7 maintain
Group 2 – crimes of indecency	16.8	18.5	+1.7	13.7	-18.4%		✓	
Group 3 – Crimes of dishonesty	280.7	278.5	-2.2	267.3	-4.7%		✓	
Group 4 – Vandalism, fire-raising and malicious conduct	226.3	201.9	-24.4	190.2	-15.9%		✓	
Group 5 – other crimes which includes all drugs offences	140.3	135.4	-4.9	132.6	-5.3%	Groups 5 – 7 maintain	×	
Group 6 – offences (miscellaneous)	370.6	384.7	+14.1	374.8	+1.1%		×	
Group 7 – offences (road traffic)	649.5	727.6	+78.1	781.3	+16.8%			

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Overall prevalence of problem drug misuse – No of problem drug users in the area	n/a	856	-			Reduce	-	Reduce
The proportion of social enquiry reports submitted to court by due date	99.9%	99.9%	0	99.7%	-0.2%	Better than the Scottish average 2007/08, 97.3%	✓	Better than the Scottish average
Probation – the proportion of new probationers seen by a supervising officer within one week	87.5%	93.2%	+5.7%	93.4%	+5.9%	Better than the Scottish average 2007/08, 69.3%	✓	Better than the Scottish average
Community service – the average hours per week taken to complete community service orders	3.3	3.2	-0.1	2.7	-0.6	Better than the Scottish average 2007/08, 3.3		Better than the Scottish average
Food hygiene – the % of premises with a minimum inspection frequency of 12 months or less, that were inspected on time	99.3%	97.1%	-2.2%	99.2%	-0.1	96%	✓	Maintain
The number of casualties killed or seriously injured on our roads	2002-2006 83 – moving 5-year annual average	2003-2007 76 – moving 5 year annual average	5 year average 7	2004-2008 72 (provisional)	-11	2006-2010 Fewer than 67 – moving 5 year annual average.	✓	No target set beyond the Local Transport Strategy 2006-2009

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
The number of persons, including children, killed or seriously injured per million vehicle kilometres	2002-2006 average 0.058 KSI per mVkm	2003-2007 0.052	5 year average 0.006	2004-2008 0.048 (provisional)	-0.01	Reduce	✓	Reduce
The number of children killed or seriously injured per million vehicle kilometres	2002-2006 average 0.009 KSI per mVkm	2003-2007 0.007	+0.002	2004-2008 0.048	+0.039	Reduce	✗	Reduce
The number of persons, slightly injured per million vehicle kilometres	2002-2006 average 0.238 persons per mVkm	2003-2007 0.230	5 year average 0.008	2004-2008 0.222	-0.016	Reduce	✓	Reduce
% communicable disease investigations started within time	98.4%	98%	-0.4%	100	+1.6%	95%	✓	Maintain
Inspection of trading premises – the % in high and medium risk inspections that were inspected on time	97.9%	96.8%	-1.1%	95.5%	-2.4%	95%	✓	Maintain
Consumer complaints completed within 14 days of receipt	71.5%	51.8%	-19.7%	56.2%	-15.2%	50%	✓	Target revised
Cost of repairs on schools due to vandalism	£216k	£183k	-£33K	£233k	+17	Decrease	✗	Decrease
Number and rate per 1,000 of adults at risk of harm investigations	13	123 1 per 1,000	+110	121 1 per 1,000	+108	Target not appropriate	-	n/a
The number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population	7.48 (Scottish average 10.7)	5.68	-1.8	8.28	Average 7.15	Reduce	✓	To reduce at least as quickly as the Scottish average

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
The number of accidental fire fatalities per 10,000 population	0.2	0	-0.2	0.07	-0.13	Lower than the Scottish average	✓	Lower than the Scottish average
The number of incidents resulting in casualties per 10,000 population	0.93	0.73	-0.2	0.73	-0.2	Reduce	✓	Lower than the Scottish average
The number of wilful fire raising incidents per 10,000 population	77.56	65.06	-12.5	51.04	-26.52	Reduce	✓	Reduce to 50%
The number of hoax emergency calls to the Fire and Rescue service per 10,000 population	17.16	9.69	-7.47	8.61	-8.55	Reduce	✓	Achieve a year on year reduction

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

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
The % of residents stating their neighbourhood as a 'very good' or 'fairly good' place to live. In worst 15% SMID (FSF)	2006 81% 73%	2008 84% 68%	+3% -5%	No update available	+3% -5%	Improve	✓ x	Improve
Total larger (4+ bedrooms) affordable homes completed	0	0	0	0	0	Targets to be developed each year	-	To be confirmed
The number and variety of affordable homes total rented RSL and Council new build units completed;	65	8	+73	38	Cumulative 111	169 (subject to AHIP allocations each year and obtaining statutory consents) 41	✓ ✓	Increase
total low cost home ownership new home build units completed	8	0	+8	0	+8		Increase	Increase
Total tender approvals completed for new build affordable homes	51	105	+54	48	Cumulative 204	Increase	✓	Increase
% of Council tenancies allocated to homeless people	37%	53%	+16%	63%	+26%	Increase	✓ x	Increase
% of RSL tenancies allocated to homeless people	-	45%	45%	37.5%	-7.5%			
% of Council tenancies allocated to other groups in housing need	-	-	-	29%	-	50%	-	New indicator
% or RSL tenancies allocated to other groups in housing need	-	-	-	32%	-	50%	-	New indicator
% of cases reassessed as homeless or potentially homeless within 12 months of previous	4.1%	3.8%	-0.3%	1.5%	-2.6%	Reduce	✓	Reduce

Indicator/s (<i>noting frequency / type / source</i>)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
cases being completed								
% of council house sales settled within 26 weeks	86.1%	90.1%	+4%	86.7%	Average 87.6%	Increase	✓	Increase
Privacy – percentage of residential care places that are in single rooms Older people (65+) Other Adults	88% 93.3%	92.3% 94.3%	+4.3% +1%	96% 83%	+8% +10.3%	Better than the Scottish average 65+: 91.7% 18-64: 92.3%	✓ ✗	Better than the Scottish average
The proportion of people in single rooms with ensuite provision in care homes older people (65+) other adults (18 -64)	72% 33%	72% 37%	0 45	74% 48%	+2% +15%	Better than the Scottish average 65+: 74% 18-64: 51%	✓ ✗	Better than the Scottish average
The number and rate per 1,000 adult population of Mecs community alarms provided	703 6 per 1,000	683 5.9 per 1,000	-20 -0.1	847 7.1 per 1,000	+144 +1.1%	Maintain level of service	✓	Maintain level of service
The number and rate per 1,000 population of new adaptations provided during the reporting year	499 4 per 1,000	536 4.6 per 1,000	+37 +0.6	595 5 per 1,000	+96 +1 per 1,000	Maintain level of service	✓	Maintain level of service.
% of householder planning applications dealt with within 2 months	85.1%	82.9% 12 th in Scotland	-2.2	79%	-6.1%	90% or first quartile of Scottish Councils	✗	Top quartile in Scotland

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

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
The number and rate per 1,000 clients obtaining self directed support	43 0.4 per 1,000	39 0.3 per 1,000	-4	42 adults 0.4 per 1,000 6 Children 0.2 per 1,000	+5	Target not appropriate	-	n/a
Anti social noise complaints – average time to respond (in hours)	157 hours	19 hours	-138 hours	0.41 hours	-156.7 hours	Average response time less than 2 hours. All response visits to be within 2 hours.	✓	Average response times less than 1 hour. All response visits to be made within 2 hours.
No of community litter clean ups organised	16	20	+4	23	+7	25	✓	Increase
Number of young people involved in a range of youth intervention initiatives	40	120	+80	2300	+2260	Increase	✓	Minimum of 150
Levels of reported anti-social behaviour	3,474	3,320	-154	Not yet available	-154	Reduce	✓	Reduce
% of tenancies sustained for at least 12 months	91%	93%	+2%	92%	Average 92%	Increase	✓	Increase
ASB – % acknowledgement of new instruction issued within 1 day	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	Increase	✓	Increase

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
ASB - % lodged in Court within 4 days of final instruction / information	100%	100%	0	100%	100%	Increase	✓	Increase
% of homeless applicants fleeing domestic abuse	20%	22%	+2%	19%	-1%	Monitor	-	Monitor
Rates of domestic abuse incidents per 10,000 population	117	126	+9			Monitor	-	Monitor

National Outcome Twelve - We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it enhance it for future generations

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
% of non householder planning applications dealt with within 2 months	40.7%	49.5%	+8.8%	33.6%	Average 41.3%	60%	×	60%
% of all planning applications dealt with within 2 months	64.5%	67.1% 10 th in Scotland	+2.6%	56%	Average 62.5%	80% or first quartile of Scottish Councils	×	80%
Traffic light failure repairs completed within 48 hours	90.6%	94.5%	+3.9%	96.4%	+5.8%	95%	✓	95%
Street light failure repairs completed within 7 days	96.2%	97.1%	+0.9%	98.2%	+2	93%	✓	93%
% programmed watercourse assessments carried out	95%	97%	+2%	100%	+5%	90%	✓	90%
Assessment survey scores of cleanliness in public places	72	70	-2%	71	Average 71	73	×	Maintain
Abandoned vehicles removed within 14 days of notification	85.2%	89.4%	+4.2%	60.9%	-24.3	80%	×	85%
Special uplifts completed within 5 days	78%	92.8%	+14.8%	90%	+12%	95%	✓	95%

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

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
No of civil marriages	307	316	+9	333	Average 318	Monitor	-	Monitor
No of civil partnerships	6	9	+3	8	Average 7.6	Monitor	-	Monitor
No of baby naming ceremonies	6	11	+5	10	Average 9	Monitor	-	Monitor
No of renewal of wedding vows ceremonies	11	7	-4	1	Average 6.3	Monitor	-	Monitor
No of people attending citizenship ceremonies	56	54	-2	37	Cumulative 147	Monitor	-	Monitor
Public Access % of council buildings that are suitable and accessible to disabled people	56.0%	63.4%	+7.4%	73.4%	+17.4%	78% by 2010	✓	100%
Public Access % of schools that are fully or mostly accessible to disabled people	86%	86%	0	2009 89%	3%	90%	✓	Further progress will depend on school replacement programme
No of old people's welfare organisations operating across the Council area	40	40	0	40	40	Maintain	✓	Maintain
No of racist incidents and racially motivated crimes	279	229	-50			175	✓	Reduce
Percentage of racially motivated crimes	78.5%	n/a	-			71%	✓	Reduce

National Outcome Fourteen - We will reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
CO2 emissions from Falkirk Council operations	37,877 tonnes (05/06)	TBC	-	-	-	Savings Tonnes 08/09 6,201 09/10 7,460 10/11 7,853	-	20% reduction in annual CO ₂ emissions by 2012/13 from 05/06 baseline
Tonnage of municipal waste collected per 1000 population	760.9 tonnes	678.5 tonnes	-82.4 tonnes	633.3 tonnes	-127.6	Reduce	✓	Reduce
The maximum total tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste allowed to be sent to land fill	45,142	38,633	-6509	31,795 tonnes	-13.347	50,470 - 08/09 48,144 - 09/10	✓	Reduce
Proportion of municipal waste collected by the Authority: recycled or composted	35% 24.8% 10.1%	36% 24.3% 11.7%	+1% -0.5% +1.6%	40.8% 27.6% 13.2%	+5.8% +2.8% +3.1%	Increase % of MSW recycled or composted 30% 2008 40% 2010	✓	50% 2013 70% 2025 – aspirational
Proportion of adults travelling actively to work or education	2005/06 Walk – 11% Cycle – 2% Scotland Walk – 11.8% Cycle 1.6%	No update available Survey due during 2009	-	May 2009 Walk – 13% Cycle – 1%	+2% -1%	Increase	✓ x	Increase

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Percentage of children travelling actively to school (walking or cycling)	63.4% Primary 74.3% Secondary	No update available	-	Survey Sept 2009	-	Increase	-	Increase
Proportion of adults travelling to work or education by car or van	2005/06 69%	No update available. Survey due 2009	-	May 2009 72%	+3%	Decrease	✘	Decrease
% of our vehicle fleet with reduced emission technology	80%	88%	+8%	99%	+19%	100%	✓	100%
Compliance with EU and UK government air quality directives (SO ₂ – Sulphur dioxide) (NO ₂ – Nitrogen dioxide) (NO _x – Nitrogen oxides) (AWMA – Air quality management area)	Sulphur dioxide (UK) objective exceeded at 2 monitoring sites in Grangemouth.	Sulphur dioxide (UK) objective exceeded at 2 monitoring sites in Grangemouth	-	2 SO ₂ breaches 2 NO ₂ breaches	-	Compliance with EU and UK government air quality objectives at all 9 monitoring sites within the Council area	-	Compliance with EU and UK government air quality objectives at all 9 monitoring sites within the Council area

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
% of educational establishments achieving Eco Schools awards: Bronze awards; Silver awards; Green Flags	73% 47% 12%	75% 52% 21%	+2% +5% +9%	81% 67% 37%	+8% +20% +25%	80% 60% 30%	✓	80% 60% 30%
Reported incidents of illegal tipping Refuse Accumulations	134 476	-		2536	+2402	Assuming all incidents are reported – reduce number	✗	Assuming all incidents are reported – reduce number
Total number of dwellings brought up to SHQS by criteria: Tolerable standard Free from serious disrepair Energy efficiency Modern facilities and services Healthy, safe and secure Total	0 541 2131 1514 1012 1491	0 308 1976 1221 208 1324	Cumulative 0 849 4107 2735 1220 2815	0 335 2068 1075 1612 2446	Cumulative 0 1184 6175 3810 2832 5261	Increase	✓	Increase

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

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Sickness absence - % of working days lost through sickness absence for chief officers and local government employees	5.4%	6.0%	+0.6%	5.7%	Average 5.7%	4%	✘	4%
% of who people who contacted the Council that were satisfied with the service they received	2006 75.2%	2008 72.7%	-2.5%	Bi annual survey	-2.5%	Increase	-	Increase
% of operational buildings of appropriate condition for current use.	89.4%	89.9%	+0.5%		+0.5%	Increase	✓	Increase
% of people who feel informed about the Council	2006 71.8%	2008 75%	+3.2%	Bi annual survey	+3.2%	Increase	✓	Increase
% of SPIs in upper quartile	33%	34%	+1%	Not available yet	+1%	Maintain	✓	Maintain
Response repairs the % of housing repairs completed within the target times	77%	83%	+6%	89.3%	+12.3%	Increase	✓	Increase
Tenancy changes – the % of rent loss due to voids	1.6%	1.5%	-0.1%	1%	-0.6%	Reduce	✓	Reduce
% of homeless assessments completed within 28 days	39%	46%	+7%	72.2%	+33.2%	Increase	✓	Increase
The % of not low demand dwellings that were re-let within 4 weeks	15%	11%	-4%	74%	+59%	Increase	✓	Increase
% of tenants satisfied with the Council as a landlord		93%	-	-	-	Increase	-	Increase
% of Council tax collected in the year	96.2%	96.4%	+0.2%	96.1%	-0.1%	Maintain	✓	Maintain

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	2007/08 Performance	Annual Progress 06-08	2008/09 Performance	Overall Performance 06-09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	On track for target	'End' target/s and timescale
Time taken to respond to emergency calls Central Scotland Police Central Scotland Fire and Rescue Service - % handled in less than 1 minute	84%	84%	0			Maintain	✓	Maintain 70% target achieved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	61.8%	65.1%	+3.3%	66.8%	+5%	66.7%		

FALKIRK COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Subject: THE STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN 2010–2015
Meeting: COMMUNITY PLANNING LEADERSHIP GROUP
Date: 10 SEPTEMBER 2009
Author: CHIEF EXECUTIVE

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 This report will update the Leadership Group on progress in refreshing the Strategic Community Plan 2010 to 2015, following consideration of the first draft of the new Community Plan by the Management Group. Since then, a number of colleagues from across the Community Planning Partnership (CPP) have provided valuable feedback on the draft. The latest draft also takes account of feedback received from the Management Group.

1.2 Incorporated within the latest version of the Community Plan is a reflection of:

- The implementation of the Local Government Concordat and the development of a Single Outcome Agreement (SOA);
- An increased focus on the delivery and attainment of outcomes;
- Recent structural and thematic changes which have taken place within the CPP; and
- The impact of the current economic downturn and measures to help support our economy and local communities with respect to this. The Community Plan also reflects other challenges we face in the future.

2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

2.1 An updated draft of the Strategic Community Plan 2010–2015 is attached at Appendix 1. At the time of writing, a number of Implementation Groups from across the CPP are re-assessing their key priorities and actions, as follows:

- The Community Safety Strategic Assessment;
- The review of My Future's in Falkirk;
- Further development of our approach on Skills; and
- The development of a new Integrated Children's Service Plan.

2.2 As much as possible, the latest draft of the Community Plan has been amended to reflect these processes and the key issues emerging from them. In addition, further changes have been made to:

- Better reflect the role that both citizens and communities have to play in contributing to and influencing our strategic vision and outcomes, through Community Empowerment;
- Reflect recent priorities intimated by the Scottish Government for Community Health Partnerships in tackling health inequalities, as well as on mental and sexual health;
- Being clearer on the position we take with regard to Economic Development and the city region status of both Edinburgh and Glasgow; and
- How we will address the challenges which we face.

3. NEXT STEPS

- 3.1 The Strategic Community Plan is being submitted to the Community Planning Leadership Group today for consideration. An Equality Impact Assessment, as well as an Environmental Impact Assessment, is being undertaken.
- 3.2 Following consideration by the Leadership, the Strategic Community Plan will be presented to each of the partner organisations for approval and will be formally launched thereafter.

4. CONCLUSION

- 4.1 The drafting of the Strategic Community Plan is well progressed. Feedback from colleagues from across the CPP has been invaluable in ensuring the appropriate focus of the plan and the future role it has in informing our SOA. It is important that Community Planning partners take the draft Strategic Community Plan for consideration by their own organisations.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Community Planning Leadership Group:

- 5.1 **Notes the progress made in developing the Strategic Community Plan for 2010 – 2015;**
- 5.2 **Agrees the final draft of the Strategic Community Plan; and**
- 5.3 **Asks partner organisations to consider and approve the final draft of the Strategic Community Plan 2010-2015.**



.....
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Date: 3 September 2009
Ref: CTC090014AW
Contact Name: Andrew Wilson

LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

1. The Strategic Community Plan 2010 – 2015, considered by the Community Planning Management Group on 8 May 2009
2. The Strategic Community Plan 2010-2015 – Update considered by the Community Planning Management Group on 6 August 2009.

Any person wishing to inspect the background papers listed above should telephone Falkirk 01324 506046 and ask for Andrew Wilson.

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Subject: PUBLIC SECTOR SPENDING – FUTURE PRESSURES
Meeting: COMMUNITY PLANNING LEADERSHIP GROUP
Date: 10 SEPTEMBER 2009
Author: CHIEF EXECUTIVE

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This report will outline the likely future financial climate the Scottish public sector will face towards 2014 and how the Community Planning Partnership and its constituent key partners can best mitigate these effects so that we can continue to realise our vision and key priorities.
- 1.2 Members of the Leadership Group will be aware that the Scottish Government has intimated that a significant level of budget savings will need to be realised over the next few years, in accordance with budget forecasts from the UK Treasury. The latest available figures forecast that the funding available to the Scottish Government in 2010/11 will be reduced by c£520m. This suggests that there will be real reductions in the allocations to local government, health etc. In addition to this, Councils in particular, will have very limited room to generate additional income should Council Tax levels remain frozen and income generated from business rates also remain under pressure. Public sector organisations will also be expected to realise efficiency savings over the period as well. The following table summarises the position:

<i>Forecast Spending by the Scottish Government 2008/09 to 2013/14</i>						
	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14
Total Scottish Budget	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn
- Cash	28.1	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.7	29.8
- Real Terms	28.1	29.4	28.9	28.1	27.5	26.9
% Change year-on-year (cash)		5.7%	-0.3%	-0.25%	0.5%	0.5%
% Change year-on-year (real terms)		4.6%	-1.7%	-2.7%	-2.3%	-2.3%
% Change vs. 09/10 (real terms)			-1.7%	-4.4%	-6.5%	-8.5%

Source: Centre for Public Policy for Regions

- 1.3 The table above makes an assumption that UK Treasury forecasts are accurate. Although the table above depicts the most likely outcome planners are working within a spread of between 7.5% and 12% in terms of real spending reductions. This also assumes an even distribution of savings based on current funding proportions. There is however, potential for service areas to be prioritised and thus buffered from the full effects of savings. Under

such circumstances the financial impact on other parts of the Scottish Public sector will be disproportionate. In addition to this, there are also indications from the Scottish Government that levels of capital expenditure will also be significantly reduced in the years ahead. The Scottish Government's budget in 2009/10 has been allocated in the following proportions:

Source: Scottish Government

- 1.4 Whilst in an economic sense the recession across the UK may end this year, its effect will have a lasting legacy in the years to come. We have already seen the impact on public expenditure in the years ahead. Added to this will be additional demands on benefits payments with increasing numbers of people becoming unemployed. This will also place additional demands on a number of partners, as they will need to allocate additional resources to help increasing number of people becoming unemployed get back into work. It is anticipated that tax revenue will decrease and outgoings such as benefit payments will increase.
- 1.5 In the Falkirk Council area we have specific pressures for services. These include:
 - Increased birth rate and growing population;
 - The demands placed on care and other services as a result of an ageing population;
 - Generating prosperity from our local economy so that area can continue to move forward.
- 1.6 These challenges put all public expenditure under further pressures not just to maintain levels of services, but to increase the provision of services with decreasing resources.

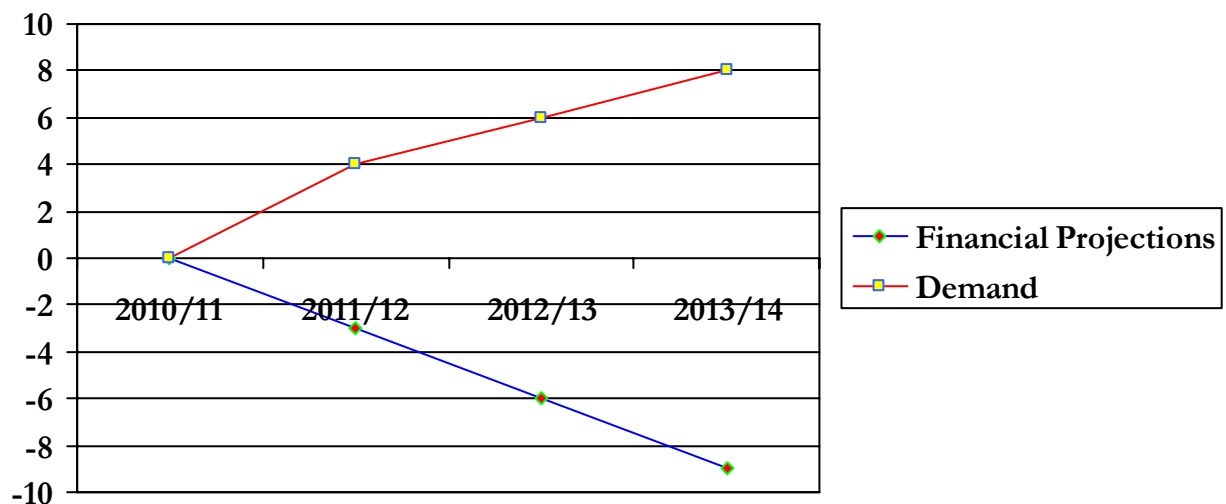
2. DETAILED IMPACT

- 2.1 Members of the Leadership Group will also be aware that Falkirk Council and the Community Planning Partnership have accelerated spending in support of the Economic Downturn Action Plan to mitigate some of the effects of the downturn and to support the local economy and businesses. The level of funding advanced from forthcoming years to the current year will need to be met from efficiencies in those years.
- 2.2 While income from business rates is being impacted by the downturn, Falkirk Council is also experiencing reduced value and benefit from receipts from the disposal of assets and from planning gain, as housing and commercial developers slow the pace of new developments. This has an impact on resources being made available to improve local environments and the public realm, as well as contributing to essential infrastructure projects.
- 2.3 All public sector organisations need to meet the requirements of 'Climate Change' legislation and in particular, the need to reduce carbon emissions supported by the implementation of carbon budgeting and the financial penalties which will apply should an organisation fail to meet its carbon reduction targets.
- 2.4 Public sector organisations have been seeking to achieve efficiencies but have also been keen to consider the way in which they deliver services. The redesign and re-engineering of services to achieve efficiency targets often takes front end investment to support the

management of change. This too will need to be met from a reduced level of available funding.

- 2.5 All of the factors already referenced have combined to create a financial squeeze and in some cases a significant funding gap. Some service areas across the Community Planning Partnership also face significantly increasing demand. Historically, other service areas have been able to help address these deficits. Their ability to do so in future has been much diminished as their level of resource has steadily reduced. It is essential that where funding gaps or deficits exist, these are addressed so that their impact does not worsen over time. The graph below depicts the forecast gap between service demand and available funding for the Scottish Government's spending allocation.

Scottish Block Finance and Demand - % Real Terms



Source: The Improvement Service

- 2.6 On top of this, there may be unknown spending commitments still to be met, such as increased energy costs, salary increases for staff and increased pension costs. Discussions are underway with regard to developing a wage strategy to mitigate and manage the impact of wage rises. It is inevitable through time, that in order to meet service demands with reduced funding allocations, efficiencies and savings will have to be realised. The effects of these efficiencies on our workforce and on our communities must be clearly understood and planned for.

3. MITIGATING THE EFFECTS

- 3.1 The Community Planning Partnership has made commitments within its Single Outcome Agreement and the Strategic Community Plan in terms of local priorities and outcomes. These are designed to contribute towards the attainment of our 20-year vision for the Council area. It is imperative that the Community Planning Partnership maintains its aspiration to achieve its vision, despite the current and future circumstances. In order to underpin this, it will be necessary for the Community Planning Partnership and its partners to:

- Ensure the optimisation of resources and their alignment to the delivery of priorities and outcomes;
- Revisit current commitments in light of these circumstances and ensure that they remain both valid and represent a continuing priority;
- Develop opportunities to better share resources and share economies of scale;
- Take account of delivering on partnership priorities and outcomes within partner organisations strategic decision-making processes. This includes improving collaboration on decision-making and optimising communication to ensure that affected partners are made aware of the impact of decisions and are fully engaged as part of these processes. There is also scope for us to pursue much more of a risk-based approach to decision-making. This would help to further improve the transparency of the decisions we take;
- Consider whether there are opportunities to radically redesign service delivery;
- Improve service self-sustainability with a view to managing budget impacts within the confines of their own service wherever possible; and
- Ensure that all significant budget commitments are re-evaluated in the light of the financial constraints we now face.

3.2 As a Community Planning Partnership, it is also vital that we take opportunities to optimise the benefits and savings from procurement. There is a role for adopting best practice on procurement from across the partnership to assure this. We also need to ensure that financial as well as non financial assets are utilised to best effect. This includes having an effective and robust approach on asset management and ensuring that our employees work in a SMART way as possible. We also need to ensure that the costs of bureaucracy are kept to an absolute minimum, to ensure a maximum focus on front-line service delivery.

3.3 We are currently in the process of enhancing the performance management information which the Community Planning Partnership receives, with a view to effectively reporting progress on the attainment of priorities and outcomes set out in our Single Outcome Agreement and Strategic Community Plan. It is essential that partners play their full part in the provision of performance information and in subjecting this to constructive scrutiny and challenge. This is a crucial role in ensuring the partnership's ability to demonstrate added value as well as Best Value.

4. CONCLUSION

4.1 The Community Planning Partnership enjoys a growing national reputation in taking a pro-active approach to the challenges it faces. By considering this report now, the partnership has the opportunity to identify and plan how best to deal with the challenges and impacts arising from the current and lagging effects of the economic downturn. One certainty the future years holds for us is that we will be faced with hard choices. It is up to us to ensure that we retain our level of aspiration and momentum towards our vision. In making the right choices to achieve our vision, there are a number of tools and suggestions made within this report to help us.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Community Planning Leadership Group:

- 5.1 Notes the context and nature of financially related challenges we face in the years ahead;
- 5.2 Agrees the key partnership based principles in how we will respond to these challenges. One of these should focus on ensuring that we take a partnership based approach and take account of the impact of the decisions we are taking on the attainment of partnership priorities and outcomes; and
- 5.3 Request that a further report be submitted once further clarity is received from the Scottish Government on the level of future financial support for the Scottish public sector and the level of savings we need to achieve.



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CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Date: 31 August 2010
Ref: CTC090010AW
Contact Name: Andrew Wilson

LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

1. None

Any person wishing to inspect the background papers listed above should telephone Falkirk 01324 506046 and ask for Andrew Wilson.

FALKIRK COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Subject: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DUTY
Meeting: COMMUNITY PLANNING LEADERSHIP GROUP
Date: 10 SEPTEMBER 2009
Author: HEAD OF POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1 On 27 April 2009, the UK Government introduced an Equality Bill at Westminster. This Bill aims to consolidate, strengthen and harmonise the current equality legislation into a single approach. Part of this Bill introduces a duty on certain public authorities to address the inequality that arises from socio-economic disadvantage and to place this objective at the core of their policies and programmes.
- 1.2 As the Bill stands, this provision applies to public authorities in England and Wales. As far as Scottish public authorities are concerned, the duty relates to devolved functions and Scottish public authorities are not covered. However, it is possible to extend the duty to apply to Scottish public authorities, and if this is considered to be an appropriate course of action, an amendment to the Bill may be lodged.
- 1.3 The Scottish Government is consulting on the appropriateness of extending this socio-economic duty to public authorities within Scotland. This is the first of two consultations in 2009 on the Equality Bill as it relates to Scotland. By implication, this will also extend to Community Planning Partnerships. The second will be on the specific public sector duties to promote equality provided for in the Bill, and this consultation will be launched in September 2009
- 1.4 The purpose of this report is to inform the Leadership Group of the socio-economic duty within the UK Equality Bill and to propose a response to the consultation led by the Scottish Government on extending the socio-economic duty within the UK Equality Bill, to cover public authorities in Scotland.

2. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DUTY

Aims of duty

- 2.1 It is widely recognised that socio-economic disadvantage leads to significant inequalities (for example in relation to education, employment, financial capability, crime and health) affecting people's choices, chances and circumstances throughout their lives. Within the UK Equality Bill, the purpose of introducing the social economic duty on public authorities is to highlight *'that inequality does not just come from your gender or ethnicity; your sexual orientation or your disability; your age, or your religion or belief. Overarching and interwoven with these specific forms of disadvantage is the persistent inequality of social class – your family background or where you were born.'*

- 2.2 The UK government state that social class still holds a powerful grip over people's lives. They believe that '*class trumps ability when it comes to academic performance and class trumps gender when it comes to life expectancy*'. The following examples are used: less academically able but better off children, overtake more able poorer children at school by the age of six; and—while women generally have longer life expectancy than men, since the early 1980s poorer women can now be expected to live less long than rich men.
- 2.3 The overall aim of the duty is to promote social mobility and reduce socio-economic inequality. The duty seeks to achieve this through ensuring that identifying and addressing the inequalities associated with socio-economic disadvantage is a key part of public authorities' planning, commissioning, monitoring and resourcing of services.

Scope of the duty

- 2.4 This duty will require public authorities, when making strategic decisions, to consider how their decisions might reduce the inequalities associated with socio-economic disadvantage. It will be for public authorities, subject to the duty, to determine which socio-economic inequalities they are in a position to influence.
- 2.5 This duty applies at a strategic decision making level only and does not place requirements on operational or spending decisions made at service delivery level. The relevant section of the Bill reads: "*An authority to which this section applies must, when making decisions of a strategic nature about how to exercise its functions, have due regard to the desirability of exercising them in a way that is designed to reduce the inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage. In deciding how to fulfil a duty to which it is subject... an authority must take into account any guidance issued by a Minister of the Crown.*"

Relationship with the rest of the Equality Bill

- 2.6 The socio-economic duty is a stand alone duty. The rest of the Equality Bill relates to the characteristics which are protected. These are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. Socio-economic status will not become a protected characteristic as a result of this duty. Therefore the other provisions contained in the Bill will not apply to socio-economic status

3. SCOTTISH CONTEXT

- 3.1 The Scottish Government believes that it already has a robust approach to socio-economic inequality, which puts addressing it at the very heart of what we do. They state that this is clearly reflected in the National Performance Framework around which the entire public sector in Scotland is now aligned and is reflected in every Community Planning Partnership in Scotland in the context of Single Outcome Agreements. The Scottish Government's Economic Strategy includes the Solidarity target committing the government to "*increase overall income and the proportion of income earned by the three lowest income deciles as a group by 2017.*" This target is supported by the 15 National Outcomes, in particular: "*we realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people*", and "*we have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society*".
- 3.2 The Scottish government state that they are tracking progress by means of a number of National Indicators, including:

- Decrease the proportion of individuals living in poverty; and
 - Increase healthy life expectancy at birth in the most deprived areas.
- 3.3 The Scottish Government state that they are tackling inequalities in Scottish society through the following three policy frameworks, jointly developed with Local Government.
- *Achieving Our Potential*: A framework to tackle poverty and inequality in Scotland;
 - *Equally Well* : Report of the Ministerial Task Force on Health Inequalities; and
 - *Early Years Framework*: aimed at ensuring that every child has the best possible start in life.
- 3.4 They state that these Frameworks set out the measures to be taken across a range of sectors and public services, including national and local government, NHS, schools, employers and the third sector. They also state that these, along with the Government Economic Recovery Programme, were identified and promoted as key areas for consideration by Community Planning Partnerships in preparing 2009/10 Single Outcome Agreements and that Community Planning Partnerships responded positively to this. In addition, the £435m Fairer Scotland Fund is assisting Community Planning Partners to tackle poverty concentrated in communities and among the most vulnerable groups of people. They also state that in the autumn the Scottish Government are going to publish an updated policy perspective on tackling multiple deprivation in our most disadvantaged communities.

Monitoring, Reporting, Accountability, and Enforcement

- 3.5 The Scottish Government's Concordat with Local Government commits to a reduction of monitoring and reporting required of Local Government - and under these terms, any new reporting requirements for local government in relation to this duty would need to be agreed with COSLA.
- 3.6 However, the duty as it is set out in the Equality Bill, does not specify any additional reporting requirements and it is not the intention that any new burdens be created. It is however, the intention that authorities covered by the duty should be able to identify and take into account the key inequalities associated with socio-economic disadvantage relating to their business area and population, using the most appropriate data available. The Scottish Government state that the means by which this is done, including any reporting requirements which might be proposed in the longer term, will require careful consideration, given the Scottish Government's commitment to reduce existing levels of external monitoring and the burden of reporting.
- 3.7 The duty would not give rise to any private law course of action. The legislation is framed with the intention of minimising the risk of unmeritorious legal challenges. However, the public authorities to whom the duty applies, may be subject to judicial review on their compliance with this, as with other statutory duties.
- 3.8 Whilst the Scottish Government's focus has been on reducing the gap between those on the highest and lowest incomes, the supporting documentation to the UK socio-economic duty refers to social class being one of the significant factors that leads to

inequality. Although these are clearly linked, the Scottish approach has not been explicitly class focused.

4. FALKIRK CONTEXT

- 4.1 The Community Planning Partnership (CPP) already responded to the Scottish Government in relation to the three frameworks detailed above.
- 4.2 Whilst there is significant work which the Council and its Community Planning Partners can do to support the national targets, it is recognised that the big levers for tackling poverty lie with the UK Government, especially in terms of issues around Tax Credits and Housing Benefits. The CPP supports the current dialogue between the Scottish Government and the UK Government regarding these issues.
- 4.3 We have recognised for some time now that getting people back to work is one of the best ways of lifting people out of poverty. It is acknowledged that if you are employed you are likely to be more confident, healthier, financially better off and have more opportunities and choices than someone not in work. We also recognise the considerable importance of income maximisation through access to welfare benefits, as well as addressing the increasing trend of personal debt, to lift people out of poverty. This is specifically relevant to our older population who are more susceptible to low income and the impact of rising fuel and food prices.
- 4.4 The CPP agrees that local approaches to tackling poverty are best co-ordinated at the local authority / community planning level, but recognises the different roles and responsibilities, particularly in relation to the more general targets to reduce welfare benefit claimants, which may not be the same as tackling poverty, inequality and deprivation as this does not always address the needs of those experiencing in work poverty.
- 4.5 We agree that the issues of economic growth and poverty / income inequality need to be linked, but also need to recognise there are different 'drivers' and motivators. It has proved challenging to align more closely the objectives of economic development activities to a reduction in poverty, although recent work around Community Benefits in Procurement has made significant strides in this direction.
- 4.6 The CPP has stated that there is strong evidence which demonstrates the links between low skills, poor education, unemployment and poverty. There are always challenges to be addressed in linking area-based regeneration funding to strategic approaches to tackling poverty. However, in recent years we have developed an increasingly sophisticated approach to the use of such ring-fenced funding, facilitating a strong focus on the root causes of endemic poverty and disadvantage.

5. PROPOSED RESPONSE

- 5.1 The section below lists the questions asked by the Scottish Government in relation to the socio-economic duty being applied in Scotland:

Q1. Do you think that the socio economic duty as it appears in the UK Bill should be applied to public authorities in Scotland?

Yes. It will embed existing commitments within our SOA corporate plan and forthcoming Strategic Community Plan. It is crucial that any action to tackle the issue of discrimination and disadvantage needs to be holistic and deals with root causes not just symptoms. Poverty cannot be seen in isolation and that is important not to separate social and economic deprivation.

Clearly it will be important for the Ministerial guidance on the duty in Scotland to fit with policy and practice within Scotland. In this respect, it may be more appropriate to retain the existing terminology of the Scottish Government regarding socio-economic inequality and the Solidarity target, rather than referring to 'class' in line with the supporting documentation to the Equalities Bill.

Q2. Which public authorities do you think the duty should apply to in Scotland?

Those public authorities that are required by the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 to engage in Community Planning. This would be consistent with existing legislation and support the Single Outcome Agreement and the Community Planning process.

Q3. Do you think what the Scottish Government are currently doing to tackle poverty and socio-economic disadvantage would be helped by the introduction of a statutory duty?

Although the use of ring fenced funding does act as a catalyst to access mainstream budgets, it has limited impact, particularly when resources are stretched. It is widely accepted that those with socio-economic advantages are more able to access services than those experiencing disadvantage and are also able to influence the strategic decision making process. The application of a statutory duty to address socio-economic disadvantage would ensure that all Community Planning partners are fully engaged in addressing inequality.

Introducing a statutory duty on public authorities to consider the socio-economic impact of decisions, will give public authorities the responsibility consider those who are less able to influence or access services. Public authorities will have the confidence be able to make decisions based on the socio-economic benefits to a community.

Public authorities inevitably have to balance a wide range of priorities, many of which are often in tension with each other. Introducing such a statutory duty would help to ensure that public authorities are encouraged to retain a robust focus on inequality as a key priority after the end of ring-fenced funding (such as the Fairer Scotland Fund) in March 2011.

Q4. Do you think that this socio-economic duty could cut across or undermine existing local and/or national policy and practice?

Local policy and practice will be enhanced as the legislative framework would support local and national policy and practice. The Guidance that would be issued in support of the duty will have a significant impact on how this duty could support local and national policy and practice. Raising awareness of issues associated with poverty would be a

good starting point as most people would not appreciate that a high number of people living in poverty are actually in work. A clear focus should be on getting broader support for basic rights and responsibilities for people to live lives free of poverty.

Q5. Do you think this duty would impact on (a) development (b) implementation and (c) monitoring of Single Outcome Agreements (for CPPs)?

Our approach within our SOA on preventing, tackling and alleviating poverty has included early intervention, key worker support skills training programmes, child care assistance, transitional support from benefit to work and income maximisation advice. This has been supported via additional resources from the Fairer Scotland Fund to ensure universal provisions are enhanced, targeted or modified to effectively reach the hardest to help and the most economically disadvantaged. The duty would enhance the development of the SOA, as it would allow community planning partners the opportunity to consider how mainstream funding can be used to greatest effect and create the strategic links between actions and plans.

However implementation may be difficult in the current economic climate. The socio-economic needs of our communities are increasing at a time when the resources available to are reducing.

Local and national government are committed to reducing the burden of monitoring so we do not anticipate any impact on monitoring of Single Outcome Agreements.

Q6. Do you think this duty would impact on the implementation of other statutory duties?

The CPP recognises the different roles and responsibilities that partners may have. Some of these may not be the same as tackling poverty, inequality and deprivation. However this should not prevent legislation that is necessary being introduced. The guidance that will be issued is key to this and should be able to take account of public agencies statutory duties. At present it is difficult to anticipate that it would have an impact.

Q7. Do you think the proposed arrangements for monitoring, reporting, accountability and enforcement of the socio-economic duty would be appropriate?

Monitoring reporting and accountability should be through the Single Outcome agreement and existing arrangements that other sectors have with the Scottish Government. These are entirely appropriate arrangements.

Q.8 (a) Do you think the data currently collected and analysed by public authorities would be sufficient for the purposes of the socio-economic duty?

There is a great deal of data and information around relating to the population's socio-economic circumstances that gives a picture of those households who are disadvantaged through health, education, income, crime and access to services etc. Within Scotland significant work has been carried out over the years so that information collected and analysed relates can be used effectively with household income and benefit entitlement being used as a measures of disadvantage. However the information on household and individual income is usually out of date and unavailable at a datazone level, thus making it difficult to access and correlate information on in work poverty, living costs and debt.

Within the supporting documentation to the UK legislation the reference to socio-economic background refers to social class. It is not clear in the UK legislation how social class is defined or measured, and if the information available in Scotland is statistically valid. It is hoped that the guidance issued will reflect the work carried out to date so that existing data can be used in the reporting process.

(b) If not, what additional data do you think would need to be collected and analysed?

More up to date and localised information on household income.

Q9. Do you have any other comments on the socio-economic duty?

No

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 The application of a statutory duty to address socio-economic disadvantage is to be welcomed, as it would ensure that all relevant public authorities are fully engaged in addressing inequality. It will support the existing work of the Community Planning Partnership in addressing the causes of poverty.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 **It is recommended that the Leadership Group:**

7.2 **Note the introduction of the socio-economic duty by the UK Government;**

7.3 **Agree to the response as set out in paragraphs 5.1 – 5.9; and**

7.4 **Ask officers to provide further updates on the implementation or otherwise of this legislation being extended to public authorities in Scotland.**



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HEAD OF POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Date: 2 September 2009

Ref: CTC090012LG

Contact Name: Linda Gilliland

LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

1. None

Any person wishing to inspect the background papers listed above should telephone Falkirk 01324 506041 and ask for Linda Gilliland.

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Subject: INTEGRATED CHILDREN'S SERVICES PLAN 2009-2014
Meeting: COMMUNITY PLANNING LEADERSHIP GROUP
Date: 10 SEPTEMBER 2009
Author: CHAIR OF CHILDREN'S COMMISSION EXECUTIVE GROUP

1. INTRODUCTION

This report asks the Community Planning Leadership Group to approve the attached draft Integrated Children's Services Plan (ICSP).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 It was recognised by the Children's Commission Executive Group that there was a need to streamline the ICSP and to ensure that it related to the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA). A small team led by the Director of Education took forward the work with the Children's Commission Executive Group giving approval throughout the process.

2.2 The ICSP will inform the work of the Children's Commission Executive Group over the next three to five years.

3. THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

3.1 The current ICSP is the second Integrated Services Plan for Falkirk Council and its partners and takes account of the summary of the first plan prepared last year.

3.2 The ICSP has been revised to:

- Reflect guidance issued from the Scottish Government in 2008;
- Link to the SOA;
- Streamline the plan and;
- Have smart indicators that are directly related to outcomes for children and young people.

3.3 The revised ICSP has been developed on the basis of a "child's journey" ie. the ideal life and experience for all children and young people in the Falkirk Council area. A series of statements to describe the ideal life have been developed for each life stage of a young person. Indicators were developed for each stage and these were linked to the national outcomes contained in the SOA. The proposed priorities have been developed as part of a gap analysis and reflect areas where the evidence is that there are outcomes that are below national averages or where it is necessary to develop a particular strand of work to implement policy effectively. The revised ICSP has been developed in close collaboration

with officers responsible for developing the SOA and the partners in the Children's Commission. The Children & Young People's Focus Group and Parents' Reference Group have also participated in the planning process.

- 3.4 The revised ICSP will need approval by a number of bodies. It is proposed that once the Community Planning Leadership Group has agreed the ICSP and its priorities, there will then be a period of further consultation. During this period the views of practitioners will also be sought. The plan will then proceed to the relevant committees and boards for final approval.

4. FUTURE WORK FOR THE COMMISSION EXECUTIVE GROUP

- 4.1 The Children's Commission will need to agree a process for ensuring that all Council Services and partner agencies disseminate a summary of the plan and its priorities. This will ensure that the priorities are reflected in all relevant planning. The Community Planning Partnership will also need to consider how these priorities are reflected in any future Community Plan and the SOA. The Children's Commission will take an overview and act as an advisory body to the Community Planning Partnership on these issues as part of its role as sub-group of the Community Planning Partnership. The Commission may want to consider how it raises the profile of the key priorities in the ICSP with young people, their families and communities.
- 4.2 The Children's Commission can then map out what agency or service should deliver on each of the priorities of the plan. A priority may not necessarily be delivered through the Children's Commission but through another partnership or through the core business of an individual service, eg. developments related to child protection would be delivered through the Child Protection Business Plan. This would lead to the priorities of the ICSP appearing in other agency and service plans through which they would be actioned. The ICSP would therefore link to many plans and form part of a "web" of plans.
- 4.3 The Children's Commission will establish a monitoring and review process that extracts six monthly information from the planning web in relation to progress on each of the priorities. The Commission can then make judgements about the rate and effectiveness of progress and where there are concerns these can then be addressed. This will also provide the Commission with a basis for revising the ICSP over time. The Children's Commission will report their findings to the Community Planning Partnership and relevant committees and boards.
- 4.4 The ICSP is a plan for **all** children and young people but it is important that the Children's Commission ensures progress for our most vulnerable groups. The Children's Commission will therefore also monitor the specific outcomes for young people in vulnerable groups on a six monthly basis. This will include looked after children (LAC) and looked after and accommodated children (LAAC), children who live in the worst 15% of deprived areas, children with a disability, children from minority communities and young carers, and children on the Child Protection Register.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Community Planning Leadership Group is asked to:

- 5.1 Approve the plan and the proposed priorities;
- 5.2 Agree that the plan is widely consulted upon and that the plan then progresses for formal approval;
- 5.3 Notes the proposed approach to dissemination; and
- 5.4 Notes the proposed approach to monitoring and review of the plan.

Maureen Campbell .

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CHAIR OF CHILDREN'S COMMISSION EXECUTIVE GROUP

Date: 8 September 2009
Ref: CTC090015MC
Contact Name: Maureen Campbell

LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

1. None

FALKIRK COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Subject: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Meeting: COMMUNITY PLANNING LEADERSHIP GROUP
Date: 10 SEPTEMBER 2009
Author: ACTING HEAD OF ROADS & DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This report follows a number of progress reports considered by the Community Planning Management Group on the topic of Sustainable Development (SD) and how this is being progressed within the framework of the Strategic Community Plan (SCP). Previous reports identified some of the key challenges for the partnership in addressing this topic, highlighting some areas for further consideration and action for each of the partner organisations.
- 1.2 This purpose of this report is to advise on progress made on these challenges and to provide an update on the activities of the SCP sustainable development theme group.
- 1.3 In addition, this report sets out to highlight the challenge of climate change for SCP partners. This includes the emerging responsibilities that public bodies have in addressing climate change, reducing carbon emissions and facing the additional obligations arising from the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) trading scheme and the Scottish Climate Change Bill (SCCB).

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The SCP sustainable development theme group provides a forum to pool and share sustainability expertise and help partners to plan for, and cope with, changing demands and priorities, such as those posed by climate change issues. Very few of the organisations that comprise the Community Planning Partnership have dedicated sustainability staff, relying instead on officers who are employed in areas such as property maintenance, energy and transport to take on additional duties in relation to sustainable development and climate change.
- 2.2 It is vital for all SCP partners that resources are put in place to meet both the demands of carbon emissions reduction and the new climate change adaptation obligations arising from the SCCB. In addition, there is a requirement to commence carbon accounting and trading under the CRC in 2010 and significant other legislative requirements on public bodies (Appendix 1). These new obligations require to be recognised and supported with appropriate staff and resources

3. COMMON THEMES

- 3.1 Partners continue to share best practice and experience on a number of key sustainability themes, however, this remains piecemeal and unstructured, which has resulted in Falkirk Council, at least, not disseminating the information in the most efficient or meaningful way.

Energy Performance Certificates

- 3.2 Energy Performance Certificates, which, from the beginning of 2009, are mandatory for public buildings over 1000sq.m in area, have proven challenging for a number of partners who shared common problems around lack of guidance and a shortage of approved consultants.

Sustainable building design

- 3.3 Sustainable building design remains a common theme, with Falkirk Council, FV College, NHSFV and the Scottish Prison Service trying to optimise sustainability in new build and retrofit projects. The next meeting of the group will incorporate a guided tour of the new hospital at Larbert.
- 3.4 All partners are dealing with **waste management** challenges, with Falkirk Council inviting partners to make use of a recycled furniture demonstration project as a short term meeting facility. This partnership project with the community enterprise sector hopes to tap into efficiency drives by community planning partners at corporate and community levels.

Climate Change

- 3.5 Climate change is perhaps the most challenging sustainability issue facing all community planning partners. Prospective legal obligations arising from the Climate Change (Scotland) Bill combined with the financial burden of the Carbon Reduction Commitment and escalating fuel prices, mean that climate change now poses a series of major problems that are common to all public bodies.

4. POTENTIAL JOINT APPROACH TO CLIMATE CHANGE

THE CHALLENGES

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Carbon Reduction Commitment

- 4.1 **Implications** - this 'carbon tax' on electricity and gas used by public bodies will involve significant additional financial outlay requiring cash flow management for this pay-in-advance payment system. Participating organisations will have to publicly account for their relative position in terms of CO₂ compared to similar organisations, appearing in an annual performance league table.
- 4.2 Significant work will be required to ensure that data quality is fit for purpose and does not increase organisations' penalty risk. Considerable culture change will be required in organisations in order for staff to be trained to budget forecast for carbon use and to

implement a carbon accountancy system. Specialist training will be required to teach public bodies how to participate in carbon trading on a commercial basis.

Potential Mandatory Annual Targets

- 4.3 **Implications** – the recently passed SCCB is widely expected to result in mandatory targets for public bodies such as a 3% annual decrease in CO₂. It is possible that this may be geographically assessed on a local authority area basis. It is anticipated that local authorities, NHS trusts and the Scottish Prison Service would be among those required to establish appropriate action plans, CO₂ accounting systems, tracking and reporting mechanisms. They, and other partners, may also be required to develop renewable energy and carbon reduction strategies, moving to whole life costing and the incorporation of carbon accounting in future decision making and investments.

Energy Cost Increases

- 4.4 **Implications** – the implications of public bodies transferring over to a national electricity framework are yet to emerge; however, purchase costs are expected to continue to rise above inflation.

Adapting to Severe Weather Events

- 4.5 **Implications** - severe weather events have the potential to impact directly on all members of the SCP partnership with many areas of common interest. Predicted increases in the frequency and severity of weather related incidents/emergencies will result in short term resource implications and contribute to the direction of future health and infrastructure investment.
- 4.6 The SCP partners should avoid duplication of effort and link with existing, and developing, flood risk management and emergency planning structures so that action and reporting requirements under SSCB and other government strategies are integrated.

POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

Joint Climate Change Declaration

- 4.7 In January 2007, Falkirk Council joined the 31 other Scottish local authorities in signing the Scottish Climate Change Declaration (Appendix 2). Since then, a number of community planning partnerships have signed up to a community planning approach to climate change through a partnership declaration. An example of a joint declaration is shown in Appendix 3. The signing of a partnership climate change declaration could be a first step towards partners committing to a joint approach, avoiding duplication, sharing best practice and leading the community by example.

Local Climate Impacts Project (LCLIP)

- 4.8 An LCLIP is a research project which examines the impact of severe weather events on communities and public bodies over a period of the last 5-10 years. Falkirk Council has commissioned an LCLIP to help build adaptive capacity to severe weather events by looking at their impacts across all of its services. With the project scope yet to be

determined, this offers an obvious opportunity to design the outputs to be of use to the community planning partners as an aid to a joint approach to a common problem.

Joint Climate Change Strategy

- 4.9 A partnership commitment to a climate change declaration coupled with the findings of the LCLIP could be used as the foundations of a joint strategic approach to climate change across the council area. This in turn could lead to a possible inclusion of SCP objectives into the Council's Single Outcome Agreement in future revisions. A shared strategy would offer more opportunities to save costs amongst the SCP bodies, maximising savings from a joint approach to adaptation/risk minimisation and support in CO₂ management.

Joint Carbon Management Expertise

- 4.10 In common with Falkirk Council, NHS Forth Valley does have its own energy manager and a (small) national sustainability team. There is an opportunity for much stronger integration on issues such as sharing training in CO₂ management, CO₂ reduction plans, awareness/behavioural change programmes, sources of funding etc.

Joint Staff Resource

- 4.11 As many public bodies struggle to rationalise existing budgets and protect jobs, the demands posed by a rapidly growing suite of legal and financial obligations threaten to leave many organisations under-resourced and vulnerable to legal and financial risk.
- 4.12 Given that many community planning partners are already working jointly through emergency planning the Sustainable Development Theme Group, an innovative solution may be the establishment of a joint staff resource to minimise risk, resources and work on common issues. This joint resource could include:

Climate Change Manager

- 4.13 Expertise could be provided through a shared climate change manager. They would be employed and housed within Falkirk Council, with partners making a financial commitment to the cost of this post which would entitle them to a proportion of officer time. The climate change manager's role would include responsibility for developing a joint climate change strategy and action plan, both of which are likely to be a requirement to conform to Government guidelines.

Carbon Manager

- 4.14 A shared carbon manager resource based in Falkirk Council would support partners in policy development, to share best practice, assist with training in CO₂ management and budgeting, behavioural change and awareness programmes and provide information on potential funding sources. As with climate change in general, carbon management is a rapidly emerging field, where suitably trained and experienced candidates are in very limited supply.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 Progress continues to be made in all partner organisations; however, the most recent obligations falling on the SCP partners require a more focused approach with greater use of shared resources to achieve value for money.
- 5.2 As stated in the previous reports, there remains the task of ensuring high level acceptance in all partner organisations of the need to embed SD and for greater awareness of the Climate Change agenda, at a strategic and operational level, across all areas of activity.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Leadership Group:

- 6.1 **Note the need for greater shared strategy on addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation challenges.**
- 6.2 **Agree to progressing a partnership climate change declaration.**
- 6.3 **Agree to develop a detailed plan for a joint staff resource to address the challenges of adaptation to climate change and reduction of carbon emissions.**



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ACTING HEAD OF ROADS AND DESIGN

Date: 2 September 2009

Ref: CTC090011RMM

Contact Officer: Robert McMaster, Acting Head of Roads & Design (01324 504953)/
Brenda Roddy, Sustainable Development Officer

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Subject: PUBLIC PERFORMANCE REPORTING – COMMUNITY PLANNING
Meeting: COMMUNITY PLANNING LEADERSHIP GROUP
Date: 10 SEPTEMBER 2009
Author: HEAD OF POLICY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 This report will provide a brief outline of the progress the Community Planning Partnership has made in progressing its arrangements on Public Performance Reporting.

1.2 As part of the Duty of Community Planning laid out in the Local Government Scotland Act 2003 and accompanying guidance, the Community Planning Partnership is required to report to its citizens and communities on:

- The arrangements it has put in place for Community Planning; and
- The results the Community Planning Partnership has achieved.

1.3 In addition to this, the Community Planning Partnership was asked by Audit Scotland in its report on our ‘Audit of Best Value and Community Planning’ to finalise its performance management and reporting arrangements and to further refine its public performance reporting approach.

1.4 More recently, the Community Planning partnership has developed and signed off two Single Outcome Agreements (SOA) with the Scottish Government. As part of these arrangements we are also required to report against a basket of performance indicators and targets outlined in our SOA and on progress in attaining local priorities and outcomes.

2. PUBLIC PERFORMANCE REPORTING UPDATE

2.1 The arrangements and reporting format we are adopting for the SOA are outlined in the update and progress report considered earlier in the agenda. The performance report we submit to the Scottish Government will be made available on the Falkirk Council website. This will be reported on an annual basis and will highlight the Community Planning Partnership’s performance on the SOA.

2.2 In addition to this, we will also be preparing an achievements based report which will be reported on a rolling basis through the Falkirk Council News. This is being reported in a more reader friendly way to better reflect the needs of the reading audience. The first example of the rolling report is attached at Appendix 1.

- 2.3 This comprises a number of achievement based studies across a number of different themes from the Community Planning Partnership. They have been selected to provide a representative cross-section from across the Community Planning Partnership and provide a number of practically focused examples of achievement, which we hope will be of interest to readers. Thanks are expressed to colleagues from a number of Community Planning partners who provided contributions for this first feature.

3. CONCLUSION

- 3.1 Our evolving approach on Public Performance Reporting is designed to be both pragmatic, proportionate and in a format which will be of interest to readers. We have adopted a 'newspaper feature' style in support of this. In addition to this, we are also reporting performance in a more traditional manner, which will complement what we submit to the Scottish Government on an annual basis.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

Members of the Community Planning Leadership Group are asked to:

- 4.1 **Note the progress the Community Planning Partnership has made in developing its approach on Public Performance Reporting; and**
- 4.2 **Provide comment on the further development of Public Performance across the Community Planning Partnership.**



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HEAD OF POLICY & PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Date: 3 September 2009
Ref: CTC090013AW
Contact Name: Andrew Wilson

LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

1. None

Any person wishing to inspect the background papers listed above should telephone Falkirk 01324 506046 and ask for Andrew Wilson.