



Glasgow Community Planning Partnership

Fairer Scotland Fund

Progress Report 2008/09

September 2009

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Foreword

Introduction by Councillor Jim Coleman, Chair of the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership

On behalf of Glasgow Community Planning Partnership, I am pleased to present our annual report on Fairer Scotland Fund (FSF) investment for 2008/09. This report demonstrates the key role that FSF has played in tackling poverty and deprivation, and promoting the continuing regeneration of Glasgow.

The FSF is a catalyst for an effective partnership both citywide and locally through Glasgow's ten Local Community Planning Partnership boards. At its heart, this annual report illustrates the added value that is generated by the partnership working among community planning partners and communities throughout the city.

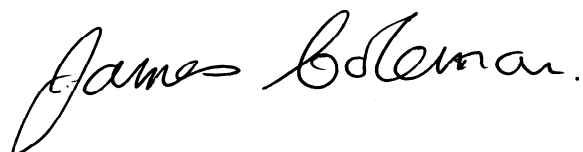
The regeneration of Glasgow over recent years has brought real improvements to the quality of life of our citizens and the range of opportunities open to them. The current economic climate and the impact of the recession pose significant challenges to our city and to the partners who deliver key public services to Glasgow's citizens. These challenges have served to deepen our commitment to work in partnership and focus on the causes of poverty, not just its symptoms.

FSF, aligned to the Single Outcome Agreement, has played a key part in driving forward partnership working in Glasgow. It has played a key role in delivering the effective community engagement mechanisms we have in place to ensure that the views of local communities influence and inform the community planning process and delivery of local services.

This Annual Report highlights the progress we've made over the last year in delivering responsive and joined-up public services that target the needs of the most vulnerable individuals and families in the city. The FSF has focussed our efforts on the key priorities of addressing barriers to accessing employment and training, building safer and healthier communities, and improving the quality of lives in our most disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

This document has helped us to acknowledge the Partnership's achievements and also focus on the way forward as we focus on delivery of the Single Outcome Agreement.

I am proud of what Glasgow Community Planning Partnership has achieved through the FSF and am pleased to have the opportunity to highlight these in this annual report.



Councillor James Coleman
Chair, Glasgow Community Planning Partnership

1. Introduction

In June 2008, Glasgow Community Planning Partnership submitted its proposals for Fairer Scotland Funds (FSF) investment for 2008/09. This report provides an overview of the progress made during the past year, and also demonstrates the impact of the investment on Glasgow's Single Outcome Agreement (SOA). It is intended to complement the wider Glasgow SOA performance report which is being separately prepared for Scottish Government.

This submission outlines some of the key outcomes progressed by the partnership, and illustrates the integration of FSF activity with CPP partners mainstream activity to help deliver the main strategic priorities for the city. It further highlights the changes in the economic and social context within the city in the past year, particularly in light of the current recession, and assesses the impact on delivering our key objectives and outcomes for Glasgow.

We also report on the progress made during the past twelve months in involving our local communities as partners in the community planning process, and also how CPP partners have developed a model of inclusion to ensure that all Glaswegians, irrespective of background, are included in the process.

2008/09 has been a year of transition for the CPP as we have migrated from the previous regeneration framework to the Fairer Scotland Fund, and the integration with the Single Outcome Agreement approach. Further challenges lie ahead over the next few years, and we outline here some of the early steps being taken by the CPP to prepare for a new financial environment which will require greater integration, streamlining and mainstreaming of services.

2. Strategic Overview

The Glasgow CPP is charged with planning the delivery of high quality, effective public services that are responsive to local people's needs. Like other Community Planning Partnerships, Glasgow is currently facing a challenging period as the economic climate puts increased pressures on local agencies to deliver regeneration services in an environment where competition for resources is ever growing.

Notably, there has been an increased demand for specific interventions as a result of the recession. A clear example of this can be seen with the worsening labour market conditions, which will influence the demand for employability related services. At the same time, local authorities have reported a decline in income due to a range of factors including the reduction in receipts from commercial activities.

The downturn in credit has also affected expenditure in the retail and leisure sectors, areas vital to the city centre economy. Private sector investment has slowed as a result of lack of available finance and market confidence. Although Glasgow has been shielded from the very worst of the recession through the on-going commitment to large scale public sector capital projects (M74, Clyde Gateway, Commonwealth Games etc.), growth in the local economy has slowed, and in some areas has actually declined.

Concerns over reductions in future budget settlements for public sector bodies in Scotland will confound the problems in meeting financial obligations to continue to fund a wide range of services. These pressures will make it even more imperative that CPPs develop more efficient, joint services that are targeted at those individuals and communities in greatest need.

Delivering our Strategic Themes

The current recession and reduction in public spending will impact upon the CPP Partnership's ability to deliver services to meet the five Community Planning themes of a *working, healthy, learning, safe and vibrant* Glasgow.

Working

During 2008/09, there was a steady decline in job growth coupled with a decline in activity and investment in key industries in Glasgow. The rise in the number of residents claiming key benefits has been one clear manifestation of the decline in the job market. This will put pressure on our ability to meet the key objective of creating a working Glasgow, and delivering on local and national outcomes to support this:

- the number of employee jobs in Glasgow in 2007 (the latest year for which data are available) was down by over 16,500 (-4%) from the 2005 level
- there has been a notable rise in numbers of key 'workless' benefits claimants in Glasgow over the past year, with numbers increasing by 4,800 to 85,400 by February 2009
- vacancy levels have also fallen in the city by more than one third (-37%) between April 2008-2009, a steeper rate of decline than across Scotland and GB as a whole

The main areas of focus of FSF investment to support a working Glasgow has been to support the employability and skills of Glasgow residents in receipt of key benefits, and in particular, those who may be disadvantaged due to life circumstances, age, race, disability or ill-health. The subsequent rise in both official unemployment and

economic inactivity has presented new challenges to those delivering employability programmes in the city. With a larger pool of those on key workless benefits, including a pool of newly unemployed who by definition are 'nearest the job market', agencies are faced with choices over whom to target finite resources upon. Currently, the Board of *Glasgow Works* (the FSF backed body tasked with delivering key employability services in the city) is reviewing how the partnership responds to these challenges, and how it targets services to particular client groups.

Healthy

FSF investment to date has focused on tackling health inequalities, with a particular emphasis on investment in services that help address the poor health record of some of those residents in our more deprived communities. However, long term problems remain in the city around ill-health, and it is feared that recessionary pressures might have a negative affect on this as more people lose their jobs, increase their debts, and experience the impact of reduced incomes. In some instances, this could affect both the mental and physical health and well-being of some of those persons (and their families) directly affected by the recession. Recent evidence demonstrates the need to continue support for investment in programmes to tackle long standing health issues in the city - five Glasgow constituencies are in the top ten in the UK for alcohol related deaths, including Shettleston, which has a death rate almost six times the national average, whilst alcohol related hospital admissions in Glasgow have risen 8% in the past two years.

Much of the current health-relayed FSF investment continues to focus around health promotion and joint partnership activities to address key issues such as drugs addiction, alcohol, obesity, and mental health. Additional investment is being targeted at vulnerable young children and families, especially where there are addictions issues. This is part of the increasing focus on early intervention in health & social care which CPP partners now recognise. Almost £2m of FSF was been invested in a children's services programme in 2008/09 (rising to £2.5m in 09/10) to provide a diverse range of initiatives. This approach has enabled the further development of targetted support services. Significant levels of investment remain in healthy eating programmes for young people including more than £3.2m for fee breakfast and fruit initiatives for primary school children, demonstrating our contiued support for initiatives that link healthy eating with education, general well-being, and positive lifestyle choices.

FSF activity will continue to be focused on tackling health inequalities, with a particular emphasis in earlier interventions in health and social care. For 2009/10, an additional allocation of resources will be channelled into our central Addictions Programme in order to fund more services that target vulnerable people.

Learning

Large scale investment of regeneration funds has been made in Glasgow in tackling education, training and skills issues over the past few years, with FSF and predecessor funds central to this. Recent evidence suggests that the city is narrowing the gap in terms of school attainment levels, skills for the young (16-25), and adult qualifications. Previous investment via *More Choices More Chances* to target skills for the young 'NEET' group have been continued across a number of programmes, including *Glasgow Works*, which targets services to the under 25 client groups.

The CPP has made a significant commitment to youth skills through its support for the *City Apprenticeship scheme*, which aims to provide a 4 year craft apprenticeship training programme via the City Building Construction Skills Academy for a total of

167 young people from across the local Community Planning Partnership areas. This is complemented by the 'soccer success' pre-apprenticeship scheme, supported by both Celtic and Rangers football clubs.

Support for adult literacy programmes continue, much of which are being delivered locally across the five strategic planning areas in Glasgow, and linking in with local providers in the education (colleges) and voluntary sectors. There is close synergy between the Community Learning & Development Partnership and CPP in developing and delivering learning priorities. Stated outcomes include improving literacy and numeracy locally, improving skills for employment, improving confidence and aspirations and improving educational achievement for children and young people.

Despite our recent learning successes in Glasgow, market pressures may place greater demands for particular services and any subsequent capacity issues must be dealt with by our Community Planning Partners. For example, many of those who have been affected by redundancy will require re-training or skilling. Even for many of those remaining in employment, the importance of skills, training and life-long learning will become ever more important as workers seek to remain productive in their jobs and competitive in the labour market.

As mentioned previously, an emerging bi-product of recession is an increasing tension among learning and skills providers as to how to prioritise finite resources. Some of those recently made redundant will be 'nearest the labour market' or more 'job ready', and could become a more attractive client group to assist with services. This might threaten those more intensive (and expensive) longer term programmes which work with those with multiple barriers to learning, skills and employment, leaving service providers with stark choices around targeting of resources.

The threat to the sustainability of full-term apprenticeships programmes and the decrease in opportunities for work after qualifying is a growing challenge for both employers and employees in all sectors in Glasgow at present.

All of these factors might impact on learning and skills provision in the city. However, these services will be crucial to the future, ensuring that Glaswegians are adequately qualified and skilled to remain competitive as the economy comes out of recession. Fairer Scotland Funds will continue to be invested by the CPP to ensure that such inequality gaps do not grow further in the interim.

Safe

The approach to community safety in Glasgow involves a broad range of interventions. Fairer Scotland Funds will continue to be invested in initiatives to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour, but also in delivering services that provide a safer environment and assist the most vulnerable in our communities. Making available a significant level of FSF resources illustrates the commitment to the CPP objective of delivering safer communities:

- a £2.4m commitment to community policing initiatives across all local Community Planning areas to improve dedicated local resources in local neighbourhoods
- a significant element of the £2m children's services programme focuses on reducing anti social behaviour through the provision of diversionary youth services via the Council and its partners

- £368,000 investment in the Clean Glasgow programme which provides a vital community reassurance role throughout the city, and also an operational resource in each local community to address environmental issues that impact on community safety and address anti-social behaviour
- £807,000 in a diversionary activities programme lead by Strathclyde Police and Glasgow Community & Safety Services to offer a range of services to young people based on sport, leisure, arts and education
- £340,000 committed to the Routes out of Prostitution partnership programme to support vulnerable women to exit prostitution, which operates as part of a wider Violence Against Women Strategy

Statistics show that the CPP partners are making some notable inroads into tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, with most types of recorded anti-social behaviours in decline over the past two years. The trend in recorded violence has been decreasing with levels now at their lowest for 5 years, and the perception of anti-social behaviour has been improving with a marked reduction in residents reporting that their quality of life has been affected by this over the past to years.

However, there remain significant long term challenges to be addressed by agencies in to make Glasgow a safer city for its residents. Some examples include:

- anti-social behaviour continues to impact on one in every two residents
- 70% of prisoners taken into custody are under the influence of alcohol
- 9% of recorded violence involves knives
- alcohol related accidents are increasing
- Glasgow records half of all domestic abuse incidents

Evidence suggests that recessions and their affects can also impact upon certain types of crime and anti-social behaviours, particularly where communities become disconnected due to high levels of unemployment and poverty. CPP partners will remain flexible and responsive to such issues as and where they arise in the city.

Many of the community safety issues facing the city are complex and require a cross-cutting approach to tackling these. In recognition of this, the *Glasgow Community Safety Partnership* has been formed by a range of agencies to tackle key priorities. The city has created a Strategic Assessment to support the work of the partnership. In particular, the assessment assists with the prioritisation of local resources to address issues in local communities. The Strategic Assessment informs the Single Outcome Agreement process to ensure that community safety issues are embedded in the outcomes and objectives for the city.

The Community Safety Partnership has identified a range of very high level priorities for the year ahead:

- alcohol
- antisocial Behaviour
- road, Fire & Home Safety
- violence
- violence Against Women and Children

The CPP (via the Community Safety Partnership) are moving forward with a range of joint activities to address these issues, with a significant level of FSF investment committed to partnership initiatives to address these. The approach to delivering responses to many of these issues is being co-ordinated locally to reflect specific

conditions in neighbourhoods, often with the support of the local voluntary sector being crucial to delivery of services.

Vibrant

Vibrancy remains a key theme for the Partnership. A series of FSF supported programmes are being delivered to advance a range of Outcomes aimed at improving the resilience and vibrancy of local communities. This includes investment in both the people and fabric of local communities, as strong successful communities are built around both residents and the physical environment. The support for such activities will not be compromised even in the current economic climate, as community engagement and involvement remains a strong focus for improving partnership between CPP partners and residents. Capacity building (which is often recognised as a barrier to increasing the levels of involvement or participation in local communities) activities are also supported.

The Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games will act as a catalyst for strengthening community participation across the city. Both city partners and Scottish Government recognise that 2014 is not just about the 12 days of competition, but is an opportunity to build a lasting legacy across a number of areas, both pre and post games. The legacy plans for Glasgow focus on a range of priorities which will be developed by the city in partnership with Scottish Government in the run up to and beyond the games, through:

- maximising the economic opportunities for local residents and businesses to share in the financial benefits from the games
- investment in programmes to increase physical participation in sport and other activities across our population, from the young, older people and local communities, and to take advantage of existing and new facilities being planned
- improving our networks of volunteers at city wide and community levels
- enhancing community cohesion through improvements to the physical transport structure
- ensuring a 'sustainable Games' legacy to help make Glasgow a greener city; and
- enhancing the international reputation of the city, to encourage more people to visit and stay

As the legacy plans develop, opportunities will arise for a wide range of organisations, both city-wide and local, to participate in plans to deliver the above. Community involvement will be central to the successful delivery of our legacy priorities, with an opportunity to engage residents in a wide range of activities and events which will ensure a Games legacy which is wider and longer lasting than an impact upon sport alone, but will enhance community participation, co-operation and vibrancy in the city for years to come.

Much of the current focus of FSF investment around our vibrancy theme supports community cohesion activities to foster good relations between the young and old, people of different faiths or race, gender, sexuality or disability. Many of the barriers between communities can be broken down through cultural, leisure and sporting activities. A range of local initiatives are driven by CPP partners with FSF support to promote inclusive, vibrant communities, including (2008/09 figures):

- a £1.7m equality and diversity programme to promote positive relations between different communities

- effective engagement with local communities will be supported by an £670,000 programme to help the CPP to continue its meaningful community engagement work through a network of activities and structures across our ten local areas
- £133,000 towards a faith programme to support people of faith to become more deeply involved in tackling poverty and promoting regeneration in Glasgow's poorest neighbourhoods
- almost £1.1m in programmes to promote access to sport, arts & leisure opportunities among young Glaswegians
- a '*Class Connections*' scheme provides access to the full range of culture and leisure services venues, for children and young people in pre 5, primary and secondary schools, with a specific focus of assisting children from excluded groups
- our 4th year of FSF/CRF investment in the '*Young Scot/Kidz Cards*', helping to sustain a programme of accessible and accountable leisure services to young people in Glasgow, with a particular aim of encouraging young people to take part in community engagement activities.

SOA Alignment

The Glasgow CPP agreed the 2009/10 Single Outcome Agreement with Scottish ministers in July 2009. The SOA establishes the strategic framework for FSF investment across the city. A range of local outcomes have been developed by CPP partners, based on existing and emerging priorities in Glasgow. The new SOA sets out how local CPP partners will deliver on local Outcomes and priorities, and subsequently contribute to all 15 National Outcomes. The Local Outcomes articulated in the SOA have been agreed by Glasgow's Community Planning Partners and represents a distillation of key partnership strategies. Each of these Local Outcomes addresses specific local priorities identified in key strategy documents of the Community Planning Partners.

Fairer Scotland Funds and forerunners were previously invested in a wide range of activities in Glasgow to support the delivery of the five strategic themes for the city. Since the inception of the SOA framework, partners have begun to focus FSF investment more specifically on a number of outcomes, the so called 'line of sight'. This focused approach maximises the investment impact of FSF with mainstream funds from CPP partners.

FSF has now become an even more important catalyst to help develop innovative activities to tackle social inclusion and regeneration activities in Glasgow. FSF investment is being delivered across a series of programmes, both city-wide, and locally, and involves a range of CPP partners and local service providers, including those from the community and voluntary sectors. Decisions are based around strategic fit with relevant National and Local Outcomes within the SOA framework, as well as the five CPP objectives of a *healthy, learning, safe, vibrant and working* Glasgow. The headline programmes include:

- employability
- future Childcare and children's services
- mental and physical health & well-being
- addictions programme
- community safety & environmental
- financial Inclusion
- culture, leisure and sporting programmes

- support to the voluntary sector
- community engagement, equalities and capacity building

All applications for Fairer Scotland Fund must show alignment with local and national Outcomes, as well as CPP objectives, with all recipients expected to demonstrate how their services deliver against outcomes and how these outcomes link with the priorities set out in the SOA. This has been achieved through the adaptation of the FSF *Single Monitoring Framework* process in Glasgow to integrate with the SOA. At all stages of the process, from application, scrutiny, monitoring and reporting, awarded bodies are required to evidence the alignment of activities against the SOA framework.

Not only does this alignment process apply to all new activities developed by partners, it also applies to existing activities. For all existing funded activities funded via FSF and forerunner funds, a transitional phase has been introduced during the past year to focus and re-profile investment in FSF across a number of strategic programmes.

Our '*project to programme*' approach has consolidated a range of services across the city under a smaller number of key activities. In addition, the rationalisation and re-profiling of CPP activities has enabled to CPP to re-invest some of its funds in activities that have emerged as greater priorities for the city - this has been timely given the recent changes to the socio-economic environment.

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

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

Delivery Changes

As outlined earlier, the current economic climate is putting pressure on local CPP partners as demand for services shift. This will require organisations to become more flexible and responsive in delivering services as and where demand becomes more apparent. It will also require agencies to come up with more imaginative, efficient ways of working to ensure that the maximum outcomes are derived from within existing resources.

One of the largest challenges facing the public and voluntary sectors is the predicted constraints on public spending over the next few years. Growing pressures on agencies to maintain funding of key front line services such as primary health care and education may bring about an additional financial pressure in other areas of public services, including some of those regeneration activities jointly funded via Community Planning partners.

The CPP in Glasgow has already begun planning for this scenario, with a special high-level working group leading on a review of the key service priorities in the city post 2010. A revised Community Plan for Glasgow is planned for 2010, which is likely to reflect upon this new focused approach to such priorities. In the year ahead, the CPP partners will consider how to promote the sustainability of services to combat poverty and deprivation in the city, whilst ensuring that available funds are invested in a more targeted manner.

In order to achieve best value in a challenging time, it is likely that the CPP will need to try to deploy more of the available services to specific priority geographic areas of greatest need. In addition, the CPP will aim to utilise better intelligence and information sharing to target services at specific priority client groups in a more focused manner.

The CPP partners will also look to develop further an 'early intervention' model to aspects of service delivery, to tackle both the root causes and the symptoms of many of the issues facing the city. In effect, the CPP will look to at the scope for investing resources at an earlier stage in service intervention in order to avoid the often costly consequences that manifest as a result of poverty and deprivation. This will require a more co-ordinated approach by agencies to intervene in issues at an earlier stage. Such interventions might include more intensive work with children and young people (and which might include parents), or more intensive work around education and skills, health promotion, and earlier interventions to combat anti-social behaviour.

Plans for Removal of Ring Fencing

For 2009/10, the CPP has approved investment for its £51.5m Fairer Scotland allocation. The programme for 09/10 remains broadly similar in focus to that delivered in 2008/09, with similar levels of expenditure planned across each of the key areas of activity (the exception being the extra investment in addictions services and those for vulnerable children and families, which will increase by £1.4m).

However, with the ending of ring fencing in 2010 and the move towards a single grants integration process for Glasgow, some degree of reshaping of services may occur in programme delivery across the city and locally after 2010. This review of investment will be set against the context of the on-going review of CPP priorities in the current economic climate (as outlined above), and also the SOA framework for the city.

Planning for the longer term sustainability of regeneration activities in Glasgow began in 2008, when the Glasgow CPP undertook a comprehensive review of funded activities, leading to the development of a 'programme-themed' approach to investment priorities. This exercise aimed at ensuring that complementary services are linked together. At this time, the CPP also agreed that all future FSF awards must meet a minimal £50,000 level to any organisation, and also that FSF should not exceed 70% of total funding for any programme or initiative, in a bid to improve the sustainability of supported activity in the city. The recent changes to the investment process has also been aimed at achieving a closer fit with the priorities and Outcomes in Glasgow's Single Outcome Agreement, as well as ensuring that there is also a complementary alignment with Partner's mainstream services. For 2009/10, all approved funding will be closely scrutinised to ensure alignment.

In March 2009, the support functions to Community Planning in Glasgow transferred from Glasgow Community Planning Ltd (GCPL) to Glasgow City Council (GCC). A new Community Planning Division has been created within Corporate Services which

combines services previously provided by GCPL and those provided by the Council. This includes overall responsibility for developing policy for the use of, and managing the disbursement of the Fairer Scotland Fund (FSF) and the Council's Social Inclusion Budget (SIB), currently worth around £9.5m. This has improved the co-ordination of grants from these two funds and has acted as a starting point for improved co-ordination across all Council grant budgets. It also represents an opportunity for future alignment of community planning objectives.

During the second half of 2009, the Community Planning Support team will lead on the further integration of FSF, SIB and other City Council grants of a similar nature. By early 2010, Glasgow City Council hopes to have secured a single comprehensive, innovative and rationalised grants programme for social inclusion and poverty/regeneration activity in Glasgow.

The creation of a single grants programme will provide opportunities for greater flexibility, alignment and rationalisation with other similar funding streams in the city - this will act as a forerunner to establishing further wide-ranging integration of related services in the city. The integration process will greatly assist the CPP in making investment plans post 2010, both in terms of potential cost savings deriving from the administration of the process, but also in the development of joint service planning.

3. Progress Against Our Outcomes

Despite some challenges, the past year has witnessed a series of positive outcomes for the city, many of which have resulted via the work of the CPP and the investment of Fairer Scotland Funds. Through the embedding of the SOA across Community Planning Partnership activities, links can be demonstrated between the delivery of FSF funded services and the strategic Outcomes and priorities for Glasgow. In 2008/09, FSF investment helped achieve a range of positive outputs and outcomes for Glaswegians:

- supporting our outcome of better employment opportunities for people by helping to fund the *Glasgow Works* programme - over 1,200 unemployed or workless clients progressed into employment, of which 29% were under 20, 23% were long term unemployed, 12% lone parents and 10% Black or Minority Ethnic clients
- to ensure that our young people are successful learners, 167 young apprenticeships have been supported in the first of a four year programme to equip young Glaswegians, including those from deprived neighbourhoods, with skills, qualifications and experience as part of a formal apprenticeship programme
- our outcome around safety from crime, disorder and danger, has been supported via a *community policing* plan to enhance safety for Glaswegians visiting the city centre, and support for 100 new community police officers deployed specifically to work in local neighbourhoods – violent crime has reduced by 2% and reported incidents of anti-social behaviour and disorder by 5% over the past two years
- a range of initiatives to achieve our outcome of living longer healthier lives, with significant levels of FSF investment in physical activities including contributing to a programme of visits to council owned sports and leisure facilities, free swimming for all young persons and pensioners, and free fruit for all children in primary schools – currently 20% of all primary school children in Glasgow receive free nutritious breakfasts every day
- we have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish Society through a range of measures including investment in the £10m three-year *Financial Inclusion programme*, which is now delivering comprehensive city-wide information, advice and guidance to counter debt and poverty in Glasgow, with 13,500 clients assisted with advice in 2008/09
- we have nurtured strong, resilient and supportive communities through delivery of capacity building and community involvement programmes – involvement of all residents through an equality & diversity programme which has facilitated the city's first joint *race equality & diversity fund* across partners; and the first full year of engagement with our network of *Community Reference Groups*, which more closely connects residents to service providers
- *neighbourhood management* is now embedded in the practices of CPP partners, with better resource allocation and targeting of services leading to tangible local outcomes for neighbourhoods – e.g. 16 new or refurbished play facilities delivered city-wide during 2008/09

Local Delivery

While many of our key programmes have been implemented city-wide, much of the added value of the impact of Community Planning is derived through local planning and delivery. Almost £14.9m of Fairer Scotland Funds were directly deployed via

the local CPP network in Glasgow in 2008/09. All local CPP areas work to the same overarching framework within the Community Plan and SOA. However, an important element of autonomy exists for local CPPs to invest in particular priorities that may affect their areas more so than others.

Each of our ten local CPPs has drawn up *Local Investment Plans* to articulate their shared vision of the priorities to be addressed within local neighbourhoods. These priorities form the cornerstone for the development of programmes of activity in response to this. The plans typically set out the evidence of specific need for local communities and then articulate in detail local responses to these issues, including details of those involved in delivering these services. Local Investment Plans are particularly important to the strength and success of the partnership element of local CPPs as this is where much of the shared involvement and delivery with the voluntary/third sector resides. The expertise held by voluntary groups can help the CPP to deliver specialist local services to meet residents needs across Glasgow.

The delivery of individual investment plans by local CPPs also provides a framework for the development of wider more diverse partnerships across the city. While the strategic Glasgow CPP contains a core number of statutory bodies, local CPPs often use proven local practices to form more diverse area partnerships to deliver services. In effect, local CPPs utilise existing community structures to improve outcomes around the strategic themes. Local theme delivery groups often include wider networks of community service providers such as local voluntary providers, local schools and colleges, regeneration agencies, advice bodies, community groups and businesses.

One example is the CPP Learning theme group in the East of the city, which is currently shaping almost £400,000 of FSF investment to improve the capacity of all providers in relation to the provision of the strategic priorities as set locally. The outcomes for the local theme group include: improving literacy and numeracy locally; improving skills for employment; improving confidence and aspirations; improving educational attainment and achievement for children and young people, and upgrading and developing local learning networks. John Wheatley College leads on the coordination of the theme delivery, aided by the Local Regeneration Agency, Culture & Sport Glasgow and the local schools. The involvement of a network of local third sector projects brings local experience and capacity to the programme, particularly those who work with the young people of East Glasgow.

In the North of Glasgow, the local CPP vibrant theme group has a specific youth stakeholders group, aimed at developing a range of outcomes for young people in the area, including:

- encouraging local young people to participate fully in their community and in the decision making processes that affect their lives
- securing increased resources for young people and services for young people
- fulfilling an advocacy role for youth & young people
- identifying opportunities for Partnership working to develop innovative projects that will have a long-lasting benefit on young people

A network of over 50 voluntary local youth providers and CPP partner agencies, including Stow College and local schools, contribute to the development of this group and the delivery of programmes of activity. Many of these are put in place to address the gaps in provision of youth activity / provision in North Glasgow, primarily in areas where there was little or no current activity.

Tracking Progress

Appendix Two illustrates that investment in FSF in Glasgow will impact most on ten of the 15 National Outcomes ('line of sight'), with indirect impacts on the other five. In order to demonstrate the expected accelerated progress that FSF investment should have in our most deprived areas, Glasgow CPP has selected key measures of progress for each of the ten National Outcomes which have a direct line of sight between FSF investment in Glasgow and National and Local Outcomes. Each of these measures of progress has been selected as they either directly or indirectly reflect progress against outcomes that have benefited from substantial levels of FSF investment. Importantly, these indicators are also available at a sub-city level, which enables the CPP to monitor changes between our 'deprived and non-deprived' populations – that is to assess whether we are narrowing the gap between those living in our deprived areas and the rest of the city.

Appendix one provides full details of each Outcome indicator selected, including baselines and targets. For all ten measures, the FSF 'stretch element' target is *to accelerate change faster in the 15% areas while contributing to the overall improvement in the city totals*. Table 1 summarises the progress made to date.

Table 1 FSF Indicator Progress

Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Progress
NO2	Number of Key benefits Claimants	88,265 Glasgow claimants May 2006	5% decline in 15% areas by Feb. 2009 but now reversing
NO3	Proportion of working age residents with no qualifications	31% of adults in 15% areas with no qualifications, in 2006	29.5% by 2008 in 15% areas, reduction overall in Glasgow
NO4	% of young people by end of S4 achieving English and Maths at SCQF level 3 or better	2006/07 – 71.1% of pupils from deprived backgrounds achieving standard	Decline to 73.1% by 2007/08
NO5	Proportion of newborns exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	2006/07 - 12.9% of babies in 15% areas breastfed	2007/08 15.4% of babies in 15% areas breastfed
NO6	Proportion of adults meeting recommended activity levels	2005 - 58.2% of adults in 15% areas meeting levels	2008 – 35% in 15% areas
NO7	Difference in overall crime levels in worst 15% SIMD data zones and low crime areas	worst 15% SIMD: 1074 top 15% SIMD: 284 Difference 790	2008 SIMD – Available October 2009
NO8	Teenage pregnancy rate	2004/06 average 14.8% in 15% deprived areas	2007 average 15.3% - rate increasing, not reducing to target
NO9	Number of alcohol related hospital admissions	2005/06 - 23.6 in 15% areas	2007/08 - 25.6 in 15% areas, increase across Glasgow
NO11	% of residents reporting quality of life has been affected by anti social behaviour in last 2 years	Spring 2007 – 70% in bottom 15% areas	Autumn 2008 reduction to 53% in 15% areas, reduction across Glasgow
NO12	Proportion of residents citing litter as a problem	Spring 2008 – 66% in bottom 15% areas	Autumn 2009 panel available November 2009

National Outcome Two: ***We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.*** Performance Measure –

Number of key benefits claimants

Status: Amber

Given the buoyancy of the Glasgow economy in recent years and the increase in job opportunities, this measure had been on track to exceed targets prior to the recession. The success of the FSF funded *Glasgow Works* and other employability initiatives secured significant reductions in those claiming key benefits including those on long term Incapacity Benefit. Even by February 2009 (latest disaggregated data available), when the effects of the recession were starting to impact on the labour market, the city had experienced a 5% net reduction over 3 years in those claiming key benefits in deprived areas, with rates falling faster in deprived areas than non-deprived areas.

However, as with the rest of the country, the city labour market is experiencing the affects of the economic downturn and we are now less likely to meet the 2010 end target reduction in the total number of claimants. Instead, success can currently be measured in the high turnover of those receiving direct help via *Glasgow Works*, and also in progress made into the target of achieving 3,000 benefits claimants back into work.

Case Study: Glasgow Works

Glasgow Works is a major contributor towards National Outcome 2: “*We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people*”. In 2008/09, £2.25m FSF was invested in the programme to help meet the aspirations of the partners involved in addressing employability in the city. A range of activities outlined in the ‘*Glasgow Works Business Plan*’ have been implemented over the past year. The overall target is to provide a range of ‘employability’ services to 15,000 Glaswegians whilst securing sustained employment for 3,000 residents by 2010.

The Glasgow Works Business Plan targets specific groups including those hardest to reach and most excluded, including the young, older people, single parents, those on health-related benefits, and Black & Minority Ethnic residents. The strategy also contributes to ‘closing the employability gap’ by targeting those in deprived communities, and it also has a secondary target of addressing child poverty.

In addition to FSF, Glasgow Works is funding by a range of city partners as well as investment from the department for Work and Pensions (DWP). It is delivered on a contract basis to five separate consortiums that cover the entire city – these consortiums include a range of specialist service providers, and are led by the five Local Regeneration Agencies (LRAs) in the city.

The plan includes a two-pronged attack that involves helping unemployed people by boosting their skills and confidence and also working with employers to secure training, placements and jobs for clients. A process of ‘referral’ operates between providers to ensure that clients on programme are recipients of a coherent, joined up range of services which are tailored to their needs. This not only includes skills, training and educational qualifications, but can also cover support around childcare, accommodation, debt advice, addictions support, and a range of other services that that reflect personal client needs.

In its first full year of delivery, more than 1,200 long-term unemployed people in Glasgow have found sustained employment. On top of those who have found work, a further 10,000 people have been engaged with the programme.

*National Outcome Three: **We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation.** Performance Measure - Proportion of working age residents with no qualifications*
Status: Green

This measure is on track to reduce the gap between those in deprived areas with no formal qualifications relative to those in non-deprived areas, whilst improving the overall Glasgow figure. The city is experiencing a consistent long term reduction in working age persons with no formal qualifications. From a position in 2004 where more than one-in-three (35%) of adults in deprived areas had no formal qualifications, the latest update for 2008 records this figure below 30%, with similar improvements amongst the rest of the city population – less than one-in-five Glaswegians of working age now have no formal qualifications. The long term Glasgow city target for 2016 is 17%.

This measure is important for a city like Glasgow as it indicates the strength and diversity of its resident workforce. In the depths of a recession, a well-skilled and qualified resident workforce can enhance competitiveness and productivity, and place the city in a strong position when the expected recovery happens.

FSF investment has helped support a range of activities across the CPP which are aimed at improving skills and qualifications. E.g. FSF investment in the *City Building Construction Craft Apprenticeship Scheme*, to provide a 4 year craft apprenticeship training programme to young people from across the local CPP areas. Similarly, the *environmental employability programme* is an employment and training programme designed to support workless individuals move into or return to the labour market. This programme, which is a partnership between Glasgow Housing Association, Scottish Government, Glasgow City Council, and DWP, provides waged training placements with trainees undertaking various environmental tasks with Local Housing Organisations.

*National Outcome Four: **Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.** Performance Measure - % of young people by end of S4 achieving English and Maths at SCQF level 3 or better*
Status: Green

FSF is being invested in children and young people in Glasgow to support their development. A wide range of services are being supported in partnership with CPP partners including Glasgow City Council Education Services, Social Work Services and NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde, to address both the symptoms and consequences of non-engagement with young people. The *Children's Services Programme* supports a highly specialist service for children with chronic anti-social or offending behaviour, emotional disturbance and mental health problems. This allows the various agencies to address difficulties faced by children (and their families) where additional support is required to maintain them in school, divert them from involvement in anti-social/offending behaviours and encourage positive outcomes through education and learning.

Academic achievement is one measure used to determine progress made by children and young people in the city. A key SOA target is to increase the proportion of young people attaining SCQF level 3 qualifications or better in English and maths by the end of S4. A proxy measure is used to determine performance of those from deprived areas – those with free school meal entitlement. Using this proxy, the total attaining level 3 or better was 71.1% in 2006/07, rising to 73.1% in 2007/08. Whilst the overall Glasgow total also increased, levels amongst pupils with no entitlement fell slightly.

Case Study: Junior Fire fighter Programme

The *Junior Fire Fighter* Programme is a major contributor towards a range of city priorities and outcomes, and impacts in particular upon National Outcome Four: “*Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens*”. In 2008/09, £95k of FSF was invested alongside resources from Strathclyde Fire & Rescue and Glasgow City Council to provide an innovative training and employment opportunity for a diverse group of young people from the former ‘More Choices More Chances’ category. A financial contribution to the programme was also made by Scottish Enterprise.

Twenty young people were recruited to undertake a two year Modern Apprenticeship programme which potentially will lead to employment with Strathclyde Fire & Rescue while achieving a level 3 SVQ in Direct Training and Development. The programme includes work placements at local fire stations as well as with other CPP partners such as Culture & Sport Glasgow and various community organisations. Over the period, the cadets will complete their National Pool Lifeguard Qualification. As part of the delivery, the cadets also work within primary schools to help educate young children in fire prevention, home safety and safety on bonfire night.

This programme makes a highly valued contribution to our working, learning, safe and vibrant Glasgow themes, and was recently recognised with a national training award.

*National Outcome Five: **Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.** Performance Measure - Proportion of newborns exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks*

Status: Green

Glasgow’s SOA includes a key measure on exclusive breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks as an indicator of healthy behaviours. FSF investment supports a wide range of health promotion activities conducted by public and voluntary sector partners in the city, including parents and families.

The proportion of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks has been gradually increasing in Glasgow over the past few years, with inroads made into the overall city target for 2011 of 25.5%. The gap in this measure between mothers our deprived and non-deprived communities fell between 2007 and 2008, with the overall level of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks rising from 12.9% to 15.4 % in deprived areas.

*National Outcome Six: **We live longer, healthier lives.** Performance Measure - Proportion of adults meeting recommended activity levels*

Status: Red

The CPP partners invest significant levels of funding in sporting and leisure activities, complemented by healthy eating promotions, to encourage more Glaswegians to become active and sustain healthy lifestyles. Between 1999 and 2005, the measure

used to record activity levels of residents showed a steady increase, particularly in our more deprived communities. The positive trend appeared to have vindicated the various programmes of investment to get residents more active. However, the most recent data suggest a decline in the figure in deprived communities, as well as across Glasgow as a whole. It is not known at this stage whether the sample data suggest a one-off 'statistical blip' in progress or highlight an underlying issue. The newly published Scottish Health Survey (SHS) 2008 shows that levels of recommended physical activity continue to rise nationally for both men and women. Glasgow CPP partners will examine local SHS results once they become available for further evidence of trends in physical activity.

National Outcome Seven: *We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish Society.* Performance Measure – *Difference in overall crime levels in worst 15% SIMD data zones and low crime areas*

Status: not known

SIMD crime data will be available as part of the overall release of the 2008 SIMD results on 29 October 2009 – an update on the measure used to track progress against FSF investment will follow.

It is anticipated that there will be a narrowing of the gap in crime levels recorded between our deprived and non-deprived communities. Through the work of Strathclyde Police, Glasgow City Council and other key city partners including *Glasgow Community & Safety Services (GCSS)*, FSF has been invested in a range of important initiatives to tackle both offending and anti-social behaviour. Activities address both the symptoms and causes, and focus equally on prevention of behaviours as well as dealing with the impact of offending.

During 2008/09, the Glasgow CPP agreed to support the *community policing* initiative to raise the visibility of and trust in police across Glasgow's neighbourhoods. In response to strong evidence from local residents, the CPP and Strathclyde Police supported the recruitment and training of additional community police officers whose main duties will be to work solely in local neighbourhoods to provide an increased and familiar presence.

A *Diversions Activities Programme* operated by GCSS benefits from FSF investment to work with young people to reduce disorder that occurs in local communities. The programme includes the deployment of mobile services in targeted neighbourhoods at particular times – services include sport, media and leisure facilities to young people. Others schemes provide outdoor pursuits programmes, and delivery of activities for children during school holidays.

Case Study: Financial Inclusion Strategy

The Council's Financial Inclusion Strategy is a major contributor towards several city priorities including health, employability and community safety, with a key contribution to Outcome 7: "*we have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society*". In 2008/09, £1.5m (£840k centrally and £656k through local CPPs) was invested in the £10m three-year programme to help meet the aspirations of the Council and its CPP partners to deliver a comprehensive, modernised financial inclusion strategy.

The Financial Inclusion Strategy is an innovative approach to tackling social inequality as along with the Glasgow Works programme, it is being delivered via a 'commissioned services' approach rather than via an historical grant funded

approach. Services have been contracted out to different consortiums across the city, with the Council and its partners looking to ensure for the first time that financial inclusion & housing information and advice services are delivered in a comprehensive and inclusive manner across all of Glasgow. This approach provides a fair and transparent allocation of resources based on value for money and promotes improved performance in service delivery and customer focus, with robust quality performance management across Glasgow.

The main elements of services provided cover a broad financial inclusion agenda including money advice, welfare rights, housing advice, financial education/budgeting, fuel poverty, health related advice, affordable credit, and employability advice via in-work benefit checks and debt advice. The voluntary and third sectors, as well as independent national bodies, are key agents in the delivery of services for this programme.

The new approach has ensured that five umbrella contracts are established, with consortiums delivering a strategic, planned approach to service provision across all areas, and offering a full range of information and advice services to a diverse range of clients. Many of the clients who use these services are often the same ones who access other key services including employability support & advice, health promotion programmes, or education services. Through the 'referral' processes, CPP partners are now able to link up the delivery of a range of services to clients in a more holistic and dedicated manner.

By moving away from fragmented services and consolidating Financial Inclusion & Housing Information and Advice Services into one framework, Glasgow is adopting a modernised approach which will meet the current needs of Glasgow's citizens, and benefit the Council and CPP partners through demonstrating best value, efficiency and effectiveness with standardised terms and conditions.

The diversity of services and outcomes being delivered via the Financial Inclusion programme can be exemplified through the following:

'Scotcash' is an independent social business reducing financial exclusion within Glasgow by increasing access to affordable credit through loans, providing basic bank accounts (via RBS), access to discounted household goods as well as access to credit union savings accounts and high quality financial advice. It targets people in poverty and works with them, moving them on the route to financial and social inclusion. For people unable to access mainstream credit and those who are financially excluded, Scotcash offers a direct alternative to doorstep lending, illegal money lending, and other expensive forms of credit. In less than 3 years, the project has contributed to the financial inclusion agenda, including the following:

- debt and budgeting advice to over 2,000 customers
- 800 customers received welfare rights advice
- almost 2,500 bank loans totalling over £1.3m
- almost 650 bank accounts opened
- over 200 savings accounts opened

The *Macmillan Cancer Care* project works with vulnerable people recently diagnosed with cancer. The project arranges provision of high quality welfare benefits and money advice to avoid unnecessary worry at a time when people are most vulnerable. The Council, the Pension Service and Job Centre Plus have been working in partnership with Macmillan Cancer Support to look develop dedicated services through the five local Community Health and Care Partnerships and through

the Beatson Centre. To date, over 800 referrals have been made to the project with a combined gain for clients of £2.2m. An extension to this approach is currently being looked at to cover services for persons suffering some of the other chronic long-term health conditions in the city such as heart or lung disease.

The *Financial Education in Schools* programme promotes good financial management among school pupils in Glasgow. The aim is for every pupil in the city, from early years to secondary, to have a planned coherent programme of financial education which has been developed in line with the financial outcomes contained in 'A Curriculum for Excellence'. The Council's 'Determined to Succeed' team are also key partners in delivering this strategy with their network of enterprise & employability officers across the city.

National Outcome Eight: *We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.* Performance Measure – Teenage pregnancy rate
Status: Red

The CPP supports a range of programmes of activity across Glasgow to promote good sexual health amongst young people. An example of this is *The Place @ Pollok*, a project that provides a drop in service for young people aged 12-19 in the Pollok area. It delivers health information, advice and a sexual health clinical service in partnership with the Sandyford Initiative.

Despite a sustained programme of interventions, levels of teenage pregnancy, particularly among the very young (13-15) have risen in recent years. This mirrors national trends. Consequently, the measure outlined in the SOA to track this is not on target at present. The city is lagging behind in its long term target to reduce teenage pregnancies to 2010. Pregnancy rates have actually increased noticeably in the past four to five years, particularly in our more deprived communities, with the gap widening between the 15% and non 15% cohorts.

National Outcome Nine: *We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger.* Performance Measure – Number of alcohol related hospital admissions
Status: Red

Alcohol related hospital admissions is an important barometer for measuring progress towards several of Glasgow's key outcomes around substance abuse, ill health, and community safety. A number of FSF backed programmes, some of which are outlined in this report, either directly or indirectly contribute to tackling alcohol abuse, both its symptoms and consequences.

Despite the resources made available to address this issue, the indicator is currently not on track, with a rise in admissions recorded for those living in deprived areas in 2007/08. Indeed, the rate has risen across the entire city, demonstrating the pervasive impact of alcohol on all Glaswegians. This is part of a wider trend in Scottish society, with alcohol impacting on all communities, not just the more socially deprived. Greater focus by both city partners and Scottish Government will be required to address the underlying causes of rising alcohol abuse.

National Outcome Eleven: *We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.* Performance Measure – Proportion of residents reporting their quality of life has been affected by anti-social behaviour in last 2 years
Status: Green

The latest data from the Glasgow Household Survey suggests that significant inroads have been made in this indicator, with the proportion of residents citing anti-social behaviours in our deprivation areas declining to just over half (53%), a clear fall from 70% reported a year earlier. The proportion fell in the non 15% areas also, with the overall Glasgow total declining to less than half (47%).

CPP partners can evidence extensive activity that will have impacted upon these figures. In addition to a range of diversionary activities described above, CPP partners are tackling both the causes and consequences of anti-social behaviour in local communities through a wide range of initiatives. FSF investment has been critical to the development of several high profile programmes.

One of the key priorities for *Neighbourhood Management* in Glasgow is community safety. As well as providing more resourcing for community policing, CPP partners are investing in environmental programmes to tackle the issue. Led by Glasgow Community & Safety Services, City Council Land & Environmental Services, Strathclyde Police and Local Housing Organisations, a range of improvements are being made in local neighbourhoods. Part of the solution involves the prompt reporting of issues and the deployment of resources to tackle issues once they become known. FSF-backed resources have been crucial to supporting these efforts, not least in investing in the information and intelligence gathering process that underpins Neighbourhood Management.

Practical examples of better neighbourhood management in the city includes improvements to lighting, pathways, CCTV, community patrols, removal of graffiti, litter and other environmental impacts. Hotspots are identified where degradation of environment occurs or where there are congregations of individuals, and resources deployed to address concerns before they become serious issues. Investment in play areas and road safety are other recent examples of local neighbourhood improvements delivered by city agencies with the support of the Community Planning Partnership.

Operation reclaim is a multi-award winning initiative supported by FSF to reduce gang violence and anti-social behaviour in North Glasgow. It is run by a private sports body with support from a range of CPP partners, and offers sporting, arts and cultural activities to local young people. It also runs workshops on gang violence and knife crime.

*National Outcome Twelve: **We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations.** Performance Measure – Proportion of residents citing litter as a problem*
Status: Unknown

Results from Glasgow City Council's Autumn 2009 Household Survey will be available in November 2009 – an update from this will follow.

It is anticipated that the considerable programme of activity undertaken in the city to improve local neighbourhood environments will impact positively on this measure, particularly in some of our 'hot-spot' areas.

The *Clean Glasgow Programme* is a major initiative in Glasgow, tasked with improving conditions in the city, linking cleansing and the environment. The programme aligns with several CPP priorities around creating safer, cleaner and more vibrant local communities.

Clean Glasgow focuses on environmental clean-ups including de-littering services, sweeping streets, removing chewing gum, uplifting fly tipping and de-littering gap sites. This is coupled with an educational programme for schools in relation to litter and refuse. Targeted initiatives in specific areas encourage local communities to be proactive in their approach to litter. Clean Glasgow is led by Glasgow City Council and Glasgow Community & Safety Services. However, local CPPs are closely involved in shaping the programme at local level through the implementation of the *Neighbourhood Management* approach, which works with residents to identify priority hot-spots at the local level and implements appropriate responses. A range of dedicated staff are at the disposal of the Clean Glasgow programme to tackle these issues:

- GCSS Environmental Community Action Team (ECAT) provide a city-wide service to support environmental volunteers in setting up or delivering community clean-ups and other related activity
- the GCSS Community Enforcement Officer (CEO) Service is a uniformed service that provides a vital community reassurance role throughout the city
- the City Council Rapid Response Area Teams (RRTs) will provide a new dedicated operational resource in each of the LCPPs

4. Community Engagement Process

In June 2008, the CPP submitted plans for FSF investment for the year ahead. Considerable detail was provided on the range of actions being taken by the CPP to invest in the engagement process. Over the past 12 months, the Community Planning Partnership has continued to build relationships with local communities to ensure that the needs of local people are met in the planning and delivering of public services. This has been pursued through the support for and development of structures that facilitate dialogue between communities and CPP partners, with an end goal to secure community influence across public service investment. A number of successes have been delivered, some of which are outlined below. However, a number of challenges remain in strengthening the effectiveness of the community engagement structures in Glasgow, and work will continue to address these.

Community Reference Groups

In June 2008, we reported on the formation of Community Reference Groups (CRGs) which are central to the embedding of community engagement practices within the Community Planning process. Over the past year, CRGs have continued to develop and establish their position at the heart of community engagement. An independent evaluation of the city's 13 CRGs was carried out in Spring 2009, highlighting the significant progress made within the first 12 months of the CRGs.

These included:

- thorough process of awareness raising, promotion and recruitment
- a citywide membership of over 300 residents
- CRG structures and processes that are now fully functioning with an agreed meeting cycle, and with a regular core body of attendees
- evidence that the CRGs are now beginning to exert influence on local community planning priorities and engagement processes
- providing ongoing administrative and development support for CRG members

Specific areas of good practice were also identified in the evaluation, particularly around securing young people's involvement, actively involving members in the development of community engagement support structures, and in bringing CRG members together from different communities to discuss cross-cutting issues.

However, a number of areas for the future development were also identified in the evaluation and work has already commenced to address these. Over the remainder of 2009/10, this will involve further work undertaken to:

- clarify the role and remit of CRGs in relation to other community engagement structures
- work with partner organisations to enhance the two-way flow of information and the feedback mechanisms to CRG members from partners
- enhance the geographic and demographic representation of members
- ensure that local residents from different backgrounds (e.g. age, race, gender, disability, sexuality, belief etc) are appropriately represented on the CRGs
- continue to address barriers to participation and the additional support needs of members
- monitor the effectiveness of the Learning Programme for CRG members; and
- establish independent community engagement support structures for CRGs across the city

Glasgow Community Planning Partnership will commit the necessary resources to CRGs to ensure that they continue to develop and mature in their role of delivering effective community engagement. Discussions with community planning partners will also continue to ensure that partners engage effectively with CRGs and that appropriate use is made of existing partner community engagement structures.

Progress has also been made on delivering local *Community Engagement Plans* across each of the five Strategic Planning Areas. These plans set out a range of specific local issues and highlight where there is a need to engage with local groups to help develop solutions to these. Crucially, the plan maximise opportunities for synergy among the community engagement activities of partner organisations, avoiding duplication and ensuring best value and most efficient use of resources.

Although each area plan differs in emphasis, some of the common activities developed and delivered across the five areas have included:

- specific service development based on the needs of people in local neighbourhoods
- the engagement of young people
- better models of communication with residents; and
- development of a support resource (vehicle) to assist the engagement process in each area, including the facilitation of Community Reference Groups

A review of engagement plans and their impact across each area will take place in late 2009 / early 2010. This review will determine whether the original plans remain fit for purpose and align with current or emerging priorities. It is timed to dovetail with a review of the overall *local investment plans*, as any changes to service delivery by local CPPs will have a knock-on effect on the community engagement process to support this. In doing so, the review of local engagement plans should ensure that community engagement activity consistently aligns with the overall priorities for each local CPP.

Youth Engagement

A range of specific structures have been established across Glasgow to engage with young people in the city. This is in recognition of the contribution that young people can play to the development of services, and also recognises that different methods are often required to involve young people.

One example of this can be found in the South West of the City, where the CPP have agreed to support the development of a CRG for young people. This is known as the *Young Persons Community Reference Group, or Yspeak*. Much like the Community Reference Groups, the YPCRG supports effective community engagement in the Local Community Planning Partnership (LCPP) by:

- directly communicating young persons community priorities to the LCPP
- helping the LCPP to engage effectively with wider communities in the area
- helping the LCPP plan community engagement activities and assess their effectiveness; and
- contributing to support for involvement of community resident members of the LCPP Boards

Since early 2009, the 22 members of *Yspeak* have actively participated in a variety of local consultations, in order for young persons voices to be heard in the shaping of

services. Yspeak is supported by a dedicated member of staff, employed through Culture & Sport Glasgow. The outcomes for Yspeak include:

- ensure that young people had a say in the things they wanted to change in the area
- ensure that there were clear mechanisms and structures for young people to be involved in the decision making process; and
- ensure that young people are able to articulate their views and provide opportunities for them to play an active part in contributing to community life

Community Capacity Building

For 2008/09, the CPP agreed a support programme to Community Capacity Building (CCB). Community capacity building is the development activity that strengthens the ability of community organisations and groups, so that they are better able to engage in consultation and planning, manage community projects, and take part in partnerships and community enterprises. The focus for community capacity building is primarily to strengthen the community sector and secondly to reach out to individuals.

One key area of capacity building to have taken place over the past 12 months has been the progression of a learning programme for Community Reference Group members. This aligns with the CPP aim of moving community influence 'upstream'. i.e. communities being involved in setting the priorities and direction of Community Planning and individual partners, and developing solutions. This can be supported by empowering communities with the skills and knowledge to become equal partners.

A learning programme was drafted in early 2009, based on a learning needs assessment conducted with CRG members support staff and CPP partners. This learning programme focuses on the premise: *what do CRG members need to know to be able to carry out their roles on these bodies?* The learning programme consists of a series of interactive events between CRG members and CPP partners, focusing on a range of relevant issues. It is supported by an induction process, which includes the supply of a range of written support materials to complement the learning programme workshops.

The workshops form a programme of linked sessions with a series of options and choices. For 2009, the sessions include:

- working with others - equalities & diversity
- what is good community engagement and where do CRGs fit in?
- achieving local outcomes and delivering in partnership
- setting our own agenda: being pro-active, and planning & evaluating the impact of our work; and
- assessing community engagement proposals and plans

These sessions are supplemented by a series of *action learning sets* for CRG members from similar representative backgrounds, and provide access to structured networking opportunities at a city level. The action learning sets typically facilitate smaller group of people in an environment where they can ask questions, seek answers, gain support and expect challenges.

Community Engagement Support Vehicles

During 2008/09, Glasgow CPP set about establishing Community Engagement Support Vehicles (CESVs) in each of the city's five Strategic Planning Areas. The

purpose of these structures is to provide support for Community Reference Groups and other community engagement structures as required.

The minimum level of support provided by the CESVs will be:

- administrative support to local engagement structures
- staff support
- capacity building of community members on local CPPs and CRGs

A pilot CESV, provided by the Glasgow East Regeneration Agency, in the East strategic planning area has been in operation for over a year and is currently subject to an independent evaluation.

In the West and South West, the CESV will be provided by third sector organisation *Momentum*. In the South East and North of the city, the CESV is provided by *Culture & Sport Glasgow*. These newly established support structures are still in their early stages and will continue to develop in 2010/11 to provide localised community engagement support throughout the city.

Citizens Panel

CRGs are one of a number of ways in which the CPP engages with residents. Individual partners employ a variety of methods of consultation dependent on the particular group engaged with or issues to be addressed. For example, the health board deploys a network of *Public Participation Forums*, while the police manage a number of *Key Individual Network* (KIN) groups in local communities. Our local CPP structures also use a range of methods to involve local residents in shaping service delivery, again dependent on the issues or target groups. For example, *Yspeak* in South West Glasgow, or city-wide *Integration Networks* which work with BME communities.

Whilst the involvement of residents on formal structures such as CRGs, PPFs, or Community Councils is invaluable to the engagement process, the CPP recognises that the majority of residents do not wish to be so regularly or actively involved. Many residents are content to provide their views in other ways. The CPP partners are keen to capture these views alongside the input of CRG members and others. One common way for local authorities to do this is to establish and manage citizens panels.

During the 2007 resident consultation on Neighbourhood Management, over 2,000 of the 10,000 residents surveyed indicated that they would be willing to provide more frequent feedback to CPP partners on a range of issues across the city. Using this group as a starting point, the Glasgow CPP has commenced work to establish a *Citizens Panel* for Glasgow.

The panel will be integral to both community engagement and the *Neighbourhood Management* process by providing a frequent source of consultation on a range of local issues across the city. The initial target is to establish a panel of at least 2,000 residents, representing a cross section of Glaswegians, and large enough to ensure that robust results are available across each of the ten local CPP areas. Once established, the intention will then be to consult the panel two to three times per year on issues relating to the delivery of local services.

In order to test the interest in the citizen's panel, a short pilot survey was conducted in July 2009. This survey was mailed out to the 2,200 residents who had responded in the original Neighbourhood Management Survey stating that they would like to

take part in regular consultation regarding local issues. This group will form the initial base for establishing the larger membership of the panel. The survey asked respondents a small number of questions about local neighbourhood services. Around 700 responses (approximately 1 in 3) were received by the end of July, and have now been processed and are currently being analysed.

The next stage in developing the Citizens Panel will be to confirm the interest of these residents to be consulted on a regular and ongoing basis. Building on this core group of residents, Community Planning support staff will work with an experienced market research agency to identify and recruit additional members required to bring the panel up to the minimal 2,000, whilst also ensuring that the final make up of panel members is both representative and robust. Alongside the Community Reference Groups, the Citizens Panel will be a core part of our community engagement model and will continue to be developed in 2010/11.

Community Engagement and the new Community Plan

Glasgow's current Community Plan expires in 2010. Coupled with the advent of the Single Outcome Agreement for the city, the CPP recognise the need to review and refresh the existing plan. This exercise will commence during the autumn of 2009 and will run into the Spring of 2010. The consultation process for the plan will include significant input from local communities through the identification of local priorities in each of the ten local community planning partnership board areas. These local priorities will be fed into wider discussions between community planning partners and wider stakeholders as Glasgow's new Community Plan is developed. The CRG networks, the new citizen's panel, and other CPP partner engagement structures will all be utilised as part of this process in order to draw the connection between priorities of both city residents and Community Planning Partners.

Equalities and Diversity Programme

In recognition of the additional support needs of particular resident groups in the city, *Glasgow's Race Equality programme* has been progressed. The programme supports the equalities and diversity agenda within Community Planning in Glasgow, including the engagement process, and also aims to improve the range, extent, and impact of funding for services being delivered for BME communities in Glasgow. A key principle of the programme is to bring together and streamline work with long standing BME communities, new migrants, and refugees.

A range of agencies are involved in developing the programme including the City Council, Police, NHS, Culture & Sport Glasgow, and Glasgow Anti-Racist Alliance (GARA). These agencies work closely with a range of voluntary sector partners to deliver against a number of themes and priorities. The Glasgow Community Planning Partnership made available a specific award of £1.7m award from FSF for the *Equalities & Diversity Programme* in 2008/09. The fund is been made available to agencies across the city that contribute to the race equality programme.

There are six strands to the programme:

- mainstreaming through policy development, research & influence
- employment and business development
- challenging racist behaviour & attitudes through anti racist advocacy, monitoring, standards based training & awareness raising
- working with young people and school
- capacity building and community development; and

- promoting community cohesion, tolerance & integration including through arts, faith, cultural work and positive images

Action plans for each of the strands have been developed and work is ongoing to develop these into a coherent programme.

In addition, Glasgow Community Planning Partnership has invested significantly in a development programme for *Integration Networks* across the city to support structures to develop and adapt to a shift in strategic direction, consistent with the community planning vision. These local partnerships comprise a range of voluntary and community organisations and public sector agencies and are now key platforms for race equality activity in local CPP areas. For 2009/10, local allocations from the FSF Race Equalities and Diversity Fund have been made to support localised programmes of work as identified within the strategic action plans developed by Integration Networks.

Case Study: Ethnic Minority Law Centre

The Ethnic Minority Law Centre provides a comprehensive package of legal advice, assistance and representation on a range of legal matters to vulnerable female asylum seekers and refugees in Glasgow, including the provision of emotional support and information in a culturally sensitive setting. The Centre provides a holistic service to target groups, with an outcome of integrating clients into their local community.

In 2008/09, a total of £53,296 Fairer Scotland Funding was awarded to the Centre to support such services. The services contribute to a wide range of priorities for the city, not least the outcome of making Glasgow a safer place to live. Specific issues tackled include domestic abuse and racial discrimination, and awareness raising of these within the refugee and asylum seeker communities.

A number of service users have been able to regularise their immigration status and have been granted either temporary or permanent leave to remain in the UK. Consequently, this has had a positive impact on their lives as they no longer need suffer the trauma or abuse resulting from their former lives. The clients have also gained further rights such as access to employment, training, childcare, housing, benefits and healthcare.

In 2008/09, the Centre aided 71 clients to access learning opportunities across Glasgow. A total of 53 service users were supported to access health related activities including mental health services, whilst a further 26 women were given support, information and advice as a result of their experiencing specific forms of discrimination.

Voluntary Sector Engagement

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

The Compact underpins the Partnership's commitment to having a fruitful and transparent working relationship with the Voluntary Sector.

During the course of the year discussions have also progressed with the sector on the development of a 'Third Sector Interface'. This is in line with the Scottish Government's guidance on developing such an Interface.

The Third Sector Interface will be complimentary to the Compact in that it is required to deliver the following minimum set of functions – the provision of:

- support to voluntary organisations
- support the promotion of volunteering
- support and development of social enterprise; and
- connect between the CPP and the third sector

Future plans around this development include the organisation of an event which is open to all elements of the third sector in a bid to be as inclusive as possible in the design of the Third Sector Interface.

5. Financial Commentary

Glasgow was awarded more than £51 million in Fairer Scotland Fund for 2008/09. Table 2 summarises the major programmes of delivery for FSF for 2008/09, indicating the level of spend and description of activity. The table provides an update from that submitted in June 2008 of planned investment, outlining any changes in actual spend for the financial year. The variance in spend (indicated in bold) across particular programmes from planned and actual spend demonstrates the flexibility of the investment process in Glasgow, with the CPP able to re-direct funds within the financial year to respond to emerging or shifting priorities.

Table 3 provides a breakdown of our FSF investment by National Objectives, indicating the alignment of funded investment in Glasgow with Scottish Government priorities.

Table 2 demonstrates the spread of investment of Fairer Scotland Fund across a range of key programmes in the city. These programmes are designed to tackle specific aspects of inequality and deprivation in Glasgow whilst contribute to the five strategic themes of Community Planning. However, they must also demonstrate strategic fit with the high level priorities and outcomes within Glasgow's Single Outcome Agreement. This 'fit' is secured at the programme development stage, with providers required to develop services which match outcomes for clients with those outlined in the SOA. This process is re-enforced during the monitoring and reporting stages to ensure that the services delivered continue to meet the needs of users as well as aligning with the intended priorities and outcomes outlined in the original development stage.

During 2008/09, the largest single allocation of FSF went to local CPPs to invest in the delivery of services to local communities. The final spend of £14.9m was over £140k higher than originally allocated. Under spends in other programmes enabled the CPP to invest some of this in a range of additional local services in the lead up to the end of the financial year.

Notable adjustments made during the year include under-spends in the employability and Local Regeneration Agency programmes, as well as Children's Services, Community Policing and Community Engagement programmes. These adjustments resulted from a number of factors including the later commencement of some services. E.g. the late recruitment or training of specialist staff. However, in most instances, including Glasgow Works, the Community Policing Initiative and the Children's Services Programmes, the delivery mechanisms are now fully in place and operational, with anticipated adjustments in service provision set for 2009/10.

Notable re-deployments for 2008/09 included over £1.1m for a community facilities programme to invest in a range of capital projects identified as part of the *neighbourhood management* initiative – these included contributions to new play parks, and community road safety improvements. More than half a million pounds of additional investment was made available in-year to Glasgow Community & Safety Services to provide additional diversionary programmes for young people during the winter period, as well as capital funding for enhanced CCTV coverage in local neighbourhoods. Almost £200k was allocated in-year to support a capital award to a new voluntary sector partner facility, and £94k transitional funding to projects previously supported under the *New Futures Fund*.

The total spend for 2008/09 was £49,835,953, which represents 97.7% of the total FSF allocation of £51,014,000. A carry forward of £1,178,047 has been agreed for 2009/10.

Table 2

Fairer Scotland Investment 2008/09 – Final Spend by Programme		
Programme	Investment 2008/09	Headline Description
Glasgow Works & Other Employability Programme	£3,489,881	Programme of activity to promote employability under Glasgow Works, plus other employability activities, including a contribution to new craft apprenticeships for Glaswegians.
Local Regeneration Agencies	£6,588,448	Support to LRA funded activities, to promote economic development, support to build capacity in the social economy and increase enterprise development.
Future Childcare	£2,000,549	Contribution to city's approach to childcare services.
Glasgow City Council–Led Citywide Programmes	£9,143,300	Diverse activities such as healthy eating, sporting activities, and learning, delivered on a citywide basis
Addictions Programme	£1,194,185	Support to on-going addictions programme, inc. drugs & alcohol.
Financial Inclusion	£840,636	Improve the financial management skills of Glasgow residents. A further £656,454 of the local CPP budgets were also invested in the financial inclusion programme
Routes Out of Prostitution	£340,499	Programme to work with vulnerable women.
Sports Programme	£275,000	Sport and education in the community, including schools football & 'Old Firm' Alliance projects
Children's Services Programme	£1,938,000	A programme to address the needs of vulnerable children and young people.
Community Policing Programme	£1,308,952	Enhanced policing programme rolled out across Glasgow, plus including deployment of new community police officers.
Glasgow Community & Safety Services	£807,093	Diversions activities for young people including sport, leisure and education.
Clean Glasgow Community Programme	£368,000	Contribution to city-wide environmental improvement programme.
Faith Communities Programme	£132,379	Inter-faith programme to work with and support local communities.
Equalities & Diversity Programme	£1,649,782	Programme of investment to facilitate and support equality & diversity.
Community Engagement Programme	£667,387	To provide support to the community engagement process, both city wide, and at area level.
Voluntary Sector Support	£330,549	Includes the Voluntary Sector Compact. Awarded an additional £200,000 for capital project
Community Facilities Programme	£1,148,636	A range of capital projects aimed at meeting the priorities identified through the Neighbourhood Management programme.

Final NFF Transition Fund	£94,226	Transition funding for projects previously funded through the New Futures Fund.
Local CPP Programmes	£14,868,451	Investment in continuing programmes, plus new activities that meet with priorities across the 10 local CPPs.
Support Costs	£2,000,000	Including the operational costs of Glasgow Community Planning Ltd.
Administration Costs	£650,000	Glasgow City Council to manage fund payments and audit costs
Total Investment	£49,835,953	
Agreed Carry Forward	£1,178,047	

As stated, Glasgow CPP requires all FSF applicants to demonstrate how their services align with the strategic objectives of both Glasgow's Community Plan and its Single Outcome Agreement. In addition, applicants are also asked to demonstrate how their services contribute to the wider Scottish Government Purpose through the alignment with one or more of the Strategic Objectives of a *Wealthier and Fairer, Smarter, Healthier, Safer and Stronger and Greener Scotland*. Applicants are asked to demonstrate (and evidence) which strategic objectives their programme or initiative addresses. One primary and one secondary objective can be chosen (although it is recognised that many of the programmes funded actually deliver services which meet multiple objectives). Table 3 below illustrates the breakdown of FSF investment in Glasgow for 2008/09 by the *primary* Strategic Objective selected by each awarded body.

Almost £18.7m of FSF funded services in Glasgow in 2008/09 identified a primary attribution towards a *wealthier and fairer Scotland*, accounting for 40% of investment. Over £12.8m (27%) was aligned primarily to a *healthier Scotland*, £8.8m (19%) primarily to *safer & stronger*, and £6.6m (14%) primarily to *smarter Scotland*. Although just 1% was primarily aligned to a *greener Scotland*, a number of community safety / environmental programmes recognised secondary contributions towards this objective.

Table 3:

Investment of Fairer Scotland Fund by National Strategic Objective, 2008/09		
Primary Objective Selected	FSF Investment	Percentage of Total
Wealthier & Fairer	£18,697,579	40%
Smarter	£6,551,031	14%
Healthier	£12,812,432	27%
Safer & Stronger	£8,806,139	19%
Greener	£318,772	1%
Total	£47,185,953	100%

Table 3 actually demonstrates a close alignment between CPP objectives and national strategic objectives, with the main focus of FSF investment continuing around core social inclusion and regeneration priorities of: jobs, learning & skills, healthier lifestyles, safer & vibrant neighbourhoods, and community cohesion.

Most FSF awards in Glasgow are invested in services that are developed and delivered by a range of CPP partners and others. The FSF is often deployed as the catalyst for bringing forward new and innovative services between partners. In essence, FSF funding is deployed strategically to 'kick start' investment in and development of new initiatives. This collaborative approach to service delivery can be

demonstrated in the level of 'match investment' from partners in Fairer Scotland Funded activities.

CPP partner contributions totalled £47,986,913 in 2008/09, bringing the total level of investment including FSF to almost £98 million in the city. *Setting partner contributions of £48 million against FSF direct investment of £49.8m gives a ratio of 96 pence of partners funding for every £1 of FSF investment.*

A wide range of different sources of match funding for FSF investment were recorded for 2008/09, with the largest financial contributions of match coming from statutory public bodies including CPP partners, Scottish Government, Europe, and national & local voluntary bodies / charitable trusts.

Although the profile or spread of match funding sources remained broadly similar to the previous year, the overall ratio of match for 2008/09 (96 pence per pound) was higher than for 2007/08, which was at 90p for every pound of equivalent CRF spending.

Appendix One: FSF Outcome Indicator Templates

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

Relevant Local Outcome(s)	FSF “line of sight” Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2009	“Progress” target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	“End” target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
7,8,9,10,17		May 2006	Jan-March 2009		
	No of Key benefits Claimants* *IB, JSA and Lone Parents	Total Claimants (Glasgow 88,265) (15% areas - 61,605) (non 15% - 26,660) Claimant Rates: (Glasgow - 22.9%) (15% Rates - 36%) (Non 15% - 12.4%)	Total Claimants (Glasgow 85,350) (15% areas - 58,415) (non 15% - 26,935) Claimant Rates: (Glasgow - 22.0 %) (15% Rates - 34.1%) (Non 15% - 12.4 %)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 2010 – Total Claimants 72,387 (provisional) Change 2006-2009 Glasgow: -3% 15% areas -5% Non 15% areas +1% 	To register a faster reduction in claimant rates in 15% areas than non 15% area, while securing overall Glasgow target
Source: DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) /Glasgow Works City Strategy					

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

Relevant Local Outcome(s)	FSF “line of sight” Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2009	“Progress” target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	“End” target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
20,21,22,23		2006	2008		
	Proportion of working age residents with no qualifications	(Glasgow 21%) (15% areas - 31%) (non 15% areas - 13.3%)	(Glasgow 18.7%) (15% areas - 29.5%) (non 15% - 11.8%)	Reduce to the Economic Strategy’s economic comparator group Core Cities’ average of	To narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% area, while reducing the overall

				17% by 2016	Glasgow rate
	<i>Source: Annual Population Survey</i>				

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

Relevant Local Outcome(s)	FSF “line of sight” Indicator/s (<i>noting frequency / type / source</i>)	Baseline at 2006-07 2006/07	Progress at March 2009 2007/08	“Progress” target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	“End” target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
20,21					
	Proportion of young people by end of S4 achieving English and Maths at SCQF level 3 or better	(2006/07) * (Glasgow - 86%) Those with Free Meal Entitlement - 71.1%) (No Free Meal Entitlement - 93.1%)	(2007/08) * (Glasgow - 87%) Those with Free Meal Entitlement - 73.1%) (No Free Meal Entitlement - 82.7%)	88% by 2010/11	narrow the gap between attainment levels of pupils with free meals entitlement and those without, while progressing towards the overall Glasgow target
	*free meal entitlement used as a proxy measure for deprivation <i>Source: Glasgow City Council, Education Services</i>				

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

Relevant Local Outcome(s)	FSF “line of sight” Indicator/s (<i>noting frequency / type / source</i>)	Baseline at 2006-07 2006/07	Progress at March 2009 2007/08	“Progress” target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	“End” target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
12,13,14,15, 18,19,21,23					
	Proportion of newborns exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	(Glasgow - 22.5 %) (15% areas - 12.9) (non 15% areas -	(Glasgow - 23.7 %) (15% areas - 15.4) (non 15% areas -	Increase to 25.5% in Glasgow by March 2011	To narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% areas, while

		31.1)	32.6)		securing the overall Glasgow target
	<i>Source: Greater Glasgow & Clyde Health Board</i>				

National Outcome 6: “We live longer, healthier lives”.

Relevant Local Outcome(s)	FSF “line of sight” Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2009	“Progress” target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	“End” target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
12,13,14,15, 18,19,21,23		2005	2008		
	Proportion of adults meeting recommended activity levels	(Glasgow - 55.9%) (15% areas - 58.2%) (non 15% areas - 53.8%)	(Glasgow - 39%) (15% areas - 35%) (non 15% areas - 42%)	Increase to 40% baseline in Scottish Health Survey measure	To narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% areas, while securing the overall Glasgow target
	<i>Source: Greater Glasgow Health and Well Being Survey (GGHWS)</i>				

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

Relevant Local Outcome(s)	FSF “line of sight” Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Progress at March 2009	“Progress” target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	“End” target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
1,2,4,5,11, 13,15,16,17, 19, 23,24	Difference in overall crime levels in worst 15% SIMD datazones and low crime areas	SIMD average crime score: worst 15% SIMD is 1074 top 15% SIMD is 284	2008 data available October 2009		reduce difference to 770 without detriment to low crime areas by 2010/11

		Difference 790			
	<i>Source: Strathclyde Police (derived from SIMD)</i>				

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

Relevant Local Outcome(s)	FSF “line of sight” Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07 2004-2006 average	Progress at March 2009 2007	“Progress” target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	“End” target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
1,5,16,18, 21,23,24	Teenage pregnancy rate	Per 1,000: (Glasgow - 11.7) (bottom 15% - 14.8) (non 15% - 8.4)	Per 1,000: (Glasgow - 11.3) (bottom 15% - 15.3) (non 15% - 7.2)	Reduce by 20% the pregnancy rate (per 1000 population) in 13-15 year olds from 7.5 in 1995 to 6.8 by 2010	To narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% areas, while securing the overall Glasgow target
	<i>Source: Greater Glasgow & Clyde Health Board/ Child and Family Services Plan</i>				

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

Relevant Local Outcome(s)	FSF “line of sight” Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07 2005/06	Progress at March 2009 2007/08	“Progress” target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	“End” target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
2,3,4,5,6,11, 16,23,24	Number of alcohol related hospital admissions	(Glasgow - 9,037) (15% areas - 6,363) (non 15% areas - 2,621) Rates - (Glasgow 15.6 per 1,000) (15% areas 23.6 per	(Glasgow - 9,754) (15% areas - 6,907) (non 15% areas - 2,847) Rates - (Glasgow 16.9 per 1,000) (15% areas 25.6 per 1,000)	Reduce	To narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% areas, while securing the overall Glasgow target

		1,000) (non 15% - 8.5 per 1,000)	(non 15% - 9.2 per 1,000)		
<i>Source: GG&C Health Board / NHS ISD</i>					

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

Relevant Local Outcome(s)	FSF “line of sight” Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07 Spring 2007	Progress at March 2009 Autumn 2008	“Progress” target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	“End” target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
1,4,5,6,11,23	Proportion of residents reporting their quality of life has been affected by anti-social behaviour in last 2 years	(Glasgow 64%) (bottom 15% - 70%) (non 15% - 62%)	(Glasgow 47%) (bottom 15% - 53%) (non 15% - 42%)	Reduce	To narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% area, while reducing the overall Glasgow rate
<i>Source: Glasgow City Council Household Survey</i>					

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

Relevant Local Outcome(s)	FSF “line of sight” Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07 2008	Progress at March 2009 Autumn 2009	“Progress” target/s to 2010-11 (where available)	“End” target/s & timescale/s or direction of travel
4,11,23,24	Proportion of residents citing litter as a problem	(Glasgow - 61%) (bottom 15% - 66%) (non 15% - 56%)	2009 Data available Autumn 2009	Reduce proportion citing as problem	To narrow the gap between 15% areas and non 15% area, while contributing to the overall reduction for Glasgow

Appendix Two: Fairer Scotland Fund Contribution to National Outcomes (Line of Sight)

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

Appendix Three: Fairer Scotland Fund Contribution to local Outcomes (line of Sight)

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