

PERTH AND KINROSS COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP**8 MAY 2009****SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENT****Report by Chief Executive, Perth & Kinross Council****ABSTRACT**

This report seeks the Community Planning Partnership's approval of the revised draft Single Outcome Agreement 2009-2011 for Perth and Kinross following discussion with the Scottish Government.

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 It is recommended that the Community Planning Partnership:

- i) Approve the revised draft Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) attached as Appendix 1;
- ii) Note the 'further development areas' to be undertaken by the Community Planning Partnership as part of a continuous improvement programme;
- iii) Instruct the Community Planning Implementation Group to prepare a report for the next Community Planning Partnership meeting identifying options for progressing the 'further development areas'.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 On 14 November 2007 the Scottish Government agreed a Concordat with COSLA setting out the terms of a new relationship between the Scottish Government and Local Government. This Concordat underpins the funding allocation to Local Government over the period from 2008-09 to 2010-11.
- 2.2 The Concordat outlines that Single Outcome Agreements were required to be in place for each Scottish Council by 1 April 2008. From 2009 onwards all SOAs should be agreements between the Scottish Government and Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs).
- 2.3 The Perth and Kinross SOA for 2008/09 was prepared as a CPP agreement with the Scottish Government and was signed by the Leader of the Council and the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Sustainable Growth on 16 July 2008.
- 2.4 The SOA 2008/09 formed the basis for development of the draft SOA 2009-2011. This document reflects the ongoing external changes, most notably the current economic downturn, and in response to this, the priorities for action and the targets for improvement have been modified accordingly. A number of the indicators have also been updated to ensure that they provide meaningful information that supports effective monitoring of performance.

2.5 The draft SOA 2009-2011 was approved at the CPP on 27 February and submitted to the Scottish Government to form the basis for further discussion.

3. DISCUSSION PHASE

3.1 Since 27 February discussions have taken place with the Scottish Government lead Director involving senior officers from the Community Planning Partnership. Overall feedback on the scope and strategic focus of the document was very positive with only minor changes required to the final revised draft.

4. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AREAS

4.1 As part of the process on ongoing development of the SOA it has been identified that further development of the following areas is required –

- the financial planning process to reflect the focus of the SOA;
- data gathering and reporting processes across the Community Planning Partnership;
- a co-ordinated approach to the promotion of equality and diversity
- the role of the voluntary sector in strategic planning and service delivery; and
- joint community engagement; and
- joint public reporting

4.2 To facilitate this it is proposed that the Community Planning Implementation Group is instructed to bring a report to the next meeting of the CPP identifying options for the development of each area.

5 CONSULTATION

5.1 A wide range of Community Planning partners have been consulted on the development of the Single Outcome Agreement.

5.2 A number of partner organisations were engaged in the process of discussion between the CPP and the Scottish Government.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 The introduction of SOAs in 2008/09 provided a welcome opportunity to streamline our planning, both strategic and budgetary, service delivery and reporting mechanisms to provide better outcomes for the communities of Perth and Kinross. By ‘fine tuning’ the first iteration of the SOA for Perth and Kinross and developing the draft SOA for Perth and Kinross 2009-2011 the Community Planning Partnership is in an excellent position to drive forward effective and responsive public services to achieve this ambition.

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Single Outcome Agreement for Perth and Kinross

2009 - 2011

April 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
The Purpose and Scope of Our Agreement	4
Our Context	5
Our Governance Arrangements	12
Managing and reporting on our Performance	13
Ongoing Development of the SOA	14
Our Outcomes	16
Outcomes Templates	18

PERTH AND KINROSS SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENT – 2009 - 2011

This Single Outcome Agreement for 2009-2011 between the Scottish Government and the statutory public sector organisations delivering services in Perth and Kinross has the full support of the Community Planning Partnership and sets out priorities which will focus the delivery of better outcomes for the people in our area.

It supports the working relationship based on mutual respect and partnership as set out in the Concordat of November 2007 and offers central and local government the chance to build on existing relationships underpinned by a new level of trust and confidence in the other as a partner.

For the Scottish Government

Signed:

Position: Cabinet Secretary for Finance &
Sustainable Growth

Date:

For Perth & Kinross Council

Signed:

Position: Leader of Perth & Kinross
Council

Date:

For NHS Tayside

Signed:

Position:

Date:

For Tayside Police

Signed:

Position:

Date:

For Tayside Fire and Rescue

Signed:

Position:

Date:

For Scottish Enterprise

Signed:

Position:

Date:

For PKAVS

Signed:

Position:

Date:

For Perth College

Signed:

Position:

Date:

For TACTRAN

Signed:

Position:

Date:

1. The Purpose and Scope of our Agreement

This Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) for 2009-2011 sets out the key local outcomes that the Community Planning Partnership is committed to achieving for the people and communities of Perth and Kinross. It builds on the strategic direction of, and commitments within, the Perth and Kinross Community Plan (2006 - 2020) and is integral to delivering our priorities for the area.

This SOA is an agreement for delivery of local and national outcomes and establishes challenging targets that will drive forward significant improvements for our communities. The process of community engagement at a number of levels ensures that this SOA reflects the needs of our area, our communities and our people.

The SOA is the cornerstone of the new relationship between the Scottish Government and local government as set out in the Concordat between the Scottish Government and COSLA. It also reflects the requirement on all public services to work together to support delivery of the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework.

The scope of the SOA covers the public services delivered in Perth and Kinross by Perth & Kinross Council, NHS Tayside, Tayside Police, Tayside Fire and Rescue, Scottish Enterprise (Regional Operations –Tayside), Perth and Kinross Association of Voluntary Services and the voluntary sector it represents, UHI Perth College and other public agencies and partners. This SOA is underpinned by a commitment from all Community Planning Partners, both statutory and non-statutory, to provide high quality public services for local people and communities, whilst also fulfilling our duties in relation to Best Value, equalities and sustainable development.

There is a strong ethos of partnership working across organisations in Perth and Kinross. Community Planning is well developed both as a process and as a delivery mechanism for improved services, and there is a clear commitment across all partner organisations to delivering real improvements for people.

2. Our Context

Perth and Kinross Community Planning Partnership has an ambitious vision and a clear strategic direction for our area that will make Perth and Kinross Scotland's most beautiful, vibrant and successful rural area and to make Perth Scotland's most beautiful, vibrant and successful small city.

The Community Planning Partnership is committed to enhancing the quality of life of our citizens, to making best use of our public resources and to delivering our long term goal of achieving significant, measurable improvement in the quality of life of every citizen of Perth and Kinross. We will achieve this through providing community leadership that delivers and facilitates high quality, customer focused services and by developing our people, modernising our organisations and working constructively in partnership to deliver high quality services to our communities.

The individual organisations involved in the Community Planning Partnership have evolved to form a strategic partnership that demonstrates strong and effective leadership that enables people to work together for the benefit of other people. It is already demonstrating significant progress through improving safety, growing the economy and increasing the quantity and quality of employment in the area, as a result we are noted for our innovative approaches to both youth justice and employability, including the development of a 'health academy'. The quality of life of residents in the area is also enhanced by our focus on improving the health and care of the population and in particular reducing the inequalities in health outcomes that some people experience. One of our rural areas has been selected as a test site for a ground breaking 'Equally Well' pilot. Our approach to enhancing our natural and built environment and the accessibility of our open spaces has an obvious impact on residents and the high number of visitors to the area. We also continue to deliver key developments that reduce the impact of our organisations and communities on the environment and mitigate the effects of climate changes. By the development of individuals through schools, nurseries and early years' provision, and through our approach to lifelong learning, the support of community organisations and volunteering opportunities, we are constantly nurturing successful learners, confident individuals and effective contributors that are responsible citizens who support strong and vibrant communities. Our services for vulnerable children and families are sector leading in their approaches to 'looked after' children and young people, with low numbers of children and young people requiring care in residential settings and the development of a Corporate Parenting scheme.

Our area, our communities and our people are unique and as a Community Planning Partnership we want to enhance this. To do so, we will face many challenges, particularly in managing the rapidly growing population and sustaining our wide range of communities.

Although Perth has always been acknowledged as one of Scotland's historic cities, confirmation of our city status in 2012 would be a key milestone in realising this vision, not just for Perth City, but for the whole of Perth and Kinross as a confident and ambitious area with a strong identity.

It is recognised that the current national and global economic downturn will have an impact on the communities of Perth and Kinross; however the full effect of this remains unknown. To respond to these challenges, the Economic Development Strategy for the area is currently under review. This will build on the previous prioritisation of investment for economic and social regeneration in Perth City and in our rural communities to address the new demands that have emerged.

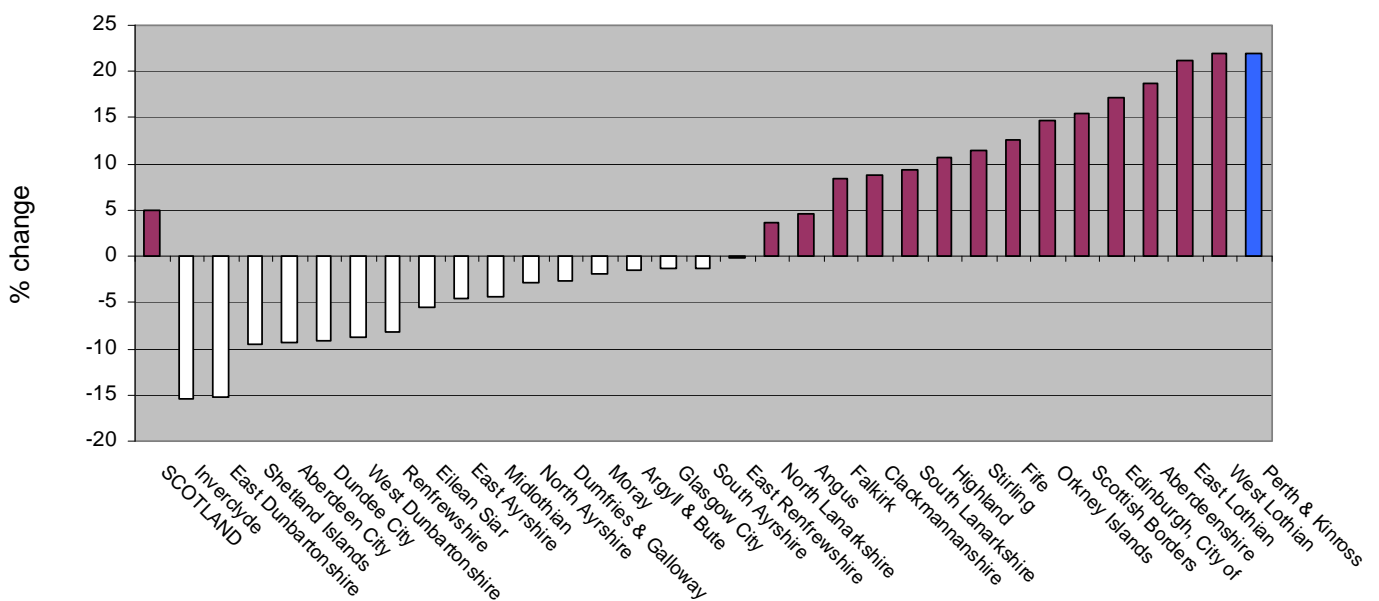
Historically, there have been local pockets of deprivation within some of our rural communities which could be masked by general statistics. Whilst many of the issues were similar in each area, the solutions available in urban areas were not so readily applicable in our more remote or rural settings and require more innovative approaches. This tailored approach will be integral to how future responses to economic changes will be developed.

Perth and Kinross is a large area of approximately 5,286 km² and has a population of 140,190. It is ranked 5th in Scotland in terms of area and 14th in Scotland in terms of population¹. Overall, the area has experienced one of the highest population growths in Scotland, placing increasing demands on services and infrastructure. It is a diverse area comprising many discrete communities, each with its own distinct challenges and opportunities. Approximately one-third of people live in Perth which faces many of the issues of other cities. At the other extreme, remote communities like Kinloch Rannoch pose many challenges in terms of access to, and delivery of, essential services.

Our biggest challenge in the coming years is to deal effectively with population growth – we have the highest projected growth rate in Scotland. (Figure 1)

Figure 1

Projected population changes for Council areas by 2031



Population Growth - Overview

Local communities are changing rapidly and becoming increasingly diverse. In recent years, the pace of demographic change has accelerated. From 1991-2001 the population grew by 6.8%¹. Between 2001 and 2007 the General Registrar Office for Scotland (GROS) mid year estimates suggest that the population of Perth and Kinross grew by 5.3%².

The latest GROS projections³ (for 2006 to 2031) indicate that Perth and Kinross has the highest projected growth rate in Scotland at 22.2% (30,872 persons) although the GROS recognise that this may be an underestimate and their higher end projection is 28% (39,253 persons). These projections are an extrapolation of past trends and reflect the

rate of growth that Perth and Kinross has been experiencing over recent years. This growth is driven by net in-migration which reached 1,873 per annum in 2005/6. The new projections anticipate net migration to continue at or around, 1,850 per annum before declining to around 1,250 beyond 2012.

The other significant change is that the previous trend of a declining birth rate is anticipated to be reversed with a projected 24% rise in births to 2024 compared with the 2004 based projections³.

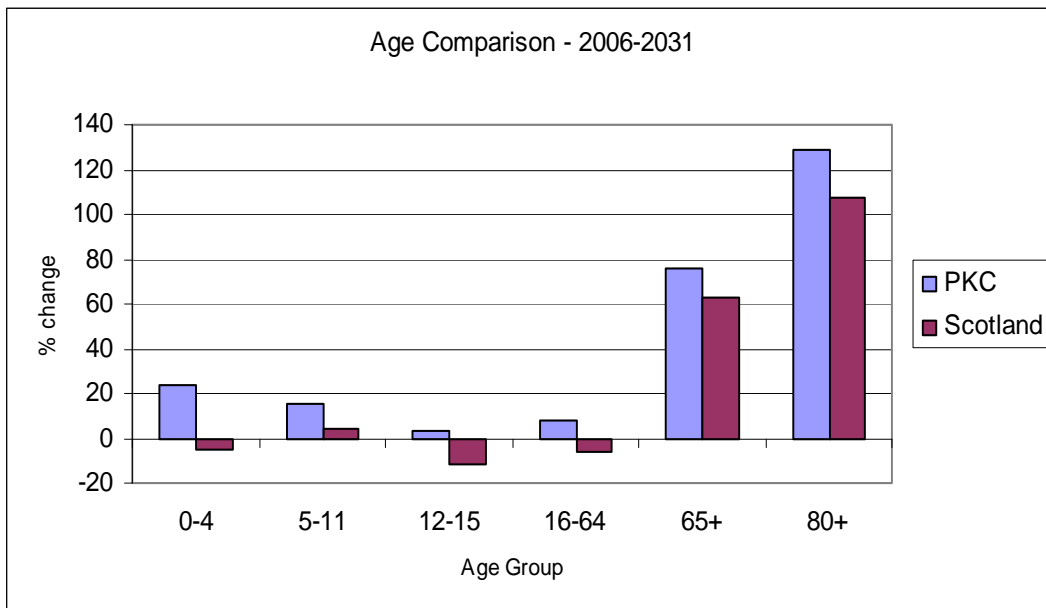
The growing population will present challenges for all Community Planning Partners both in terms of infrastructure and in increased demand for services. The 2006 based population projections were prepared prior to the full impact of the current downturn in the economy and housing market becoming evident. It is both the Scottish Government's and the Community Planning Partnership's view that there is an underlying demand for additional housing and that demand is suppressed by the lack of available mortgages. In this period of uncertainty, it is likely that house completions will have reduced by approximately 60% in Perth and Kinross in the year to July 2009 and with little prospect of a sudden recovery in the following year, there is likely to be a reduction in the predicted rate of population growth.

In summary, it is likely that growth has temporarily stalled but it is too early to predict how long the economic climate will affect demographic growth and the housing market or the speed of recovery when an upturn begins. It is therefore essential for the delivery of housing land and Council services that the Community Planning Partnership continues to monitor the situation closely and maintains the momentum in preparing for the predicted growth rates in the coming months and years.

Age Structure

As shown in Figure 2 below the projected age structure for Perth and Kinross displays different characteristics from the national picture with an expected increase in all age cohorts³.

Figure 2



Children's Population

Throughout the 1990s the number of children in Perth and Kinross remained stable whilst other parts of Scotland experienced a decline. This was due predominately to a falling birth rate, however projections identify that this has reversed and that the area will have an increasing birth rate from 2006 onwards. This is reflected in the 0-4 age group but also feeds through into primary and secondary school age groups. The latter becomes evident beyond 2020.

The 2006 to 2031 projections suggest that there will be approximately 8,000 additional births compared to the trends identified by the 2004 based projections. This equates to an average of 320 additional births per annum. Health services from pre-natal and maternity provision through to early years health support will require expanding capacity to meet the increasing demand.

At the same time, the introduction of the entitlement to pre-school education for all three and four year olds, the reducing class size agenda and review of space standards has had an impact on school capacity. This has resulted in a reduction in spare capacity in primary schools across Perth and Kinross to the extent that 36% of primary schools are currently at, or exceeding, their notional capacity or operating above 80% capacity. (Note: a school operating above 80% is unlikely to have capacity across all year groups). There is, therefore, little scope to accommodate the projected 15% increase in the 5-11 age group. Provisional estimates suggest that over 67% of primary schools will require either replacement or extension to accommodate the projected primary and nursery demand.

The projected cost of the school build programme in forthcoming years is likely to be in the region of £190m at 2008 prices with the majority of provision likely to be required by 2020.

The secondary school sector will also face greater pressure as the increased birth rate works through the primary schools. The main impacts will, however, be felt beyond 2020.

Working Age Population

The projected increase in those of working age of almost 7,000, whilst welcomed, presents a challenge, particularly during the present economic downturn, to ensure the growth in quality employment opportunities continues to exceed the resident workforce increase. Achieving this will help to reduce outward commuting from Perth and Kinross which at 2001 stood at 19% of the working population (although there are significant variations within Perth and Kinross).

Perth and Kinross has the third highest level of migrant workers in Scotland, after Edinburgh and Glasgow, and 12th highest in the UK⁵. In percentage terms, Perth and Kinross has the highest number/proportion of migrant workers in Scotland with 29 such workers per 1000 population. A recent survey by Tayside Fire and Rescue and Perth & Kinross Council identified over 5000 migrant workers living in temporary accommodation on farms during the peak of season 2008⁶. The migrant workforce is providing an essential labour source for the agricultural and tourism industry, which are key sectors of the local economy. However, it is evident that their pattern of work is changing and it appears that increasing numbers are choosing to stay in Perth and Kinross on a more permanent basis. All the main public sector organisations are seeing an increasing demand for services from the migrant labour force. In particular, placing requests for

primary school places, where English is not the first language have risen from 118 in 2006 to 459 in 2008⁷.

Over 65 Population

Although in Perth and Kinross the increasing population in the over 65 and over 80 age groups has been in line with national trends in recent years, the projected percentage increases of 74% and 129% between 2006 and 2031 are 13% and 22%, respectively, above the Scottish average.

As the needs of this group increase, services to the elderly provided by the Council, NHS Tayside and the voluntary sector are going to be placed under pressure. This is particularly true for services aimed at the over 80 age group which are the most resource intensive. Currently, the average annual cost of Council services to the over 80 age group stands at £7,802 per recipient; 50.4% of the over 80 age cohort receives additional Council Services. As this age group is projected to increase by 4,655 by 2031, the projected additional annual expenditure is likely to increase from £29,726,000 in 2007 to £66,048,610 in 2031 (based on 2007 prices). The geographical distribution of this age group is also of significance as services are often provided in the recipient's home.

Economic Profile

Perth and Kinross has a working age population of 84,800 (2007) of which 71,600 are economically active. Of these 69,500 are in employment (including 9,300 self-employed) with the remainder claiming unemployment at that date. Both the working age population and the numbers in employment rose quite significantly in the period from 2000 to 2007. Employee jobs also rose significantly over the same period, full-time positions have stabilised since 2005 at around 40,000, with part-time positions increasing significantly in the period from 2000-2005 from 14,000 to approximately 21,000. Tourism remains one of our largest private employment sectors at around 13% of all employee jobs.

The stock of VAT registered businesses has grown from 4900 to 5400 between 1994 and 2007. Latest figures from the Scottish Clearing Banks have identified that the number of new business bank accounts has been in decline since the 2nd quarter in 2008.

Vacancies notified to the Job Centre have also reduced between the period 2000 to 2006 to the current level of 405. The current economic recession is starting to have an impact on unemployment levels within Perth and Kinross, and while notified redundancies since November 2008 are currently sitting at 250, anecdotal evidence would suggest the level is much higher.

Health Profile

In Perth and Kinross there is a positive picture of health but it is recognised that within the area there are vulnerable or marginalised groups who experience health inequality. This may be a result of geographical location such as living within areas experiencing deprivation, as poorer health frequently correlates with a lower socio-economic status and higher levels of households living on benefit. It is also recognised that there are priority groups, such as those vulnerable to homelessness, adult and young carers, gypsy travellers and young people leaving care, who must also be targeted in order to achieve a reduction in health inequalities across Perth and Kinross.

The increasing number of people living with long term illness and with dementia will provide challenges for services as they also strive to increase opportunities for people to maintain independent lifestyles within the community.

The development of an “Equally Well” pilot Test Site in the Rattray area will provide a key opportunity to address the health inequalities in the area. This test site will allow the development of innovative approaches to service provision that build on the existing networks. These approaches will focus upon improving the health and emotional wellbeing within families with complex needs.

Transport

Perth is at the heart of the road and rail network serving the north and northeast of Scotland. The increasing population and the background growth in traffic on the national trunk road network in and around Perth has been modelled and shows that the current network will have severe operational difficulties before 2018. The introduction of an hourly rail link to Edinburgh in December 2008 has been a positive response to these challenges. Additional solutions have been examined and an integrated package of roads, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure combined with public transport improvements will be required. These include a new road bridge across the Tay close to the north end of Perth and the creation of an integrated transport facility; from preliminary work the cost of the total package is estimated to exceed £85m at 2008 prices.

Environmental Profile

Work is underway to address the total carbon footprint in Perth & Kinross, which is one of the highest identified in Scotland. Perth & Kinross Council is one of only two Councils to have achieved the ‘Carbon Trust Standard’ in recognition of significant carbon reduction. Our communities also have a growing interest in working towards reducing our carbon footprint, with specific emission reduction projects being undertaken in three separate communities.

The challenges that will be brought by further climate change will continue to demand mitigating actions to be undertaken and in February 2009 the Community Planning Partnership agreed to sign up to Scotland’s Climate Change Declaration.

The contribution of our environment to the local economy is recognised; in particular, the uniqueness of the diversity of the landscapes is central to our tourism industry. Maintaining and improving this and the diversity of species and habitats in the area is important for the prosperity of the area.

Housing and Housing Land Supply

Population growth, combined with the national trend towards a falling average household size, has fuelled housing demand. In recent years, the effective housing land supply throughout Perth and Kinross has remained significantly above the Government’s 5 year target. Although the current supply stands at 5379⁸, the new population projections will require an increase in the annual house building rate from 750 to 1,000 pa. This trend means that the supply will drop below 5 years in certain housing market areas in the near future unless improvements to the supply can be made. Efforts to improve the effective housing land supply in the short term are likely to be hampered by education, transport and drainage infrastructure constraints.

Despite a history of relatively healthy effective housing land supply, the pressures of housing demand driven by immigration has fuelled house price inflation, with 59.8% inflation over the period March 2004 to March 2008⁹. This has increased the affordability gap and the need for more affordable housing. A recent study indicates Perth and Kinross has one of the highest levels of need in Scotland with an estimated requirement of an additional 540 affordable houses per year¹⁰. Continued inward migration is likely to see the demand for affordable housing increase to the extent that the projected growth in housing association stock is unlikely to keep up with demand. Innovative ways of increasing the supply of affordable houses are being explored to meet these challenges, including a resumption of council house building.

There is a need to monitor closely the impact of the current economic conditions on the demand and supply of affordable houses. At a time of lack of mortgages and the general lack of activity in the housing market, there is likely to be an increasing demand for affordable rented sector housing. The ability of Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) to respond to increasing evidence of need is constrained by funding and available land. The Council will continue to utilise Council Tax Income on Second Homes Earmarked Reserve and commuted sums from developers to assist in the delivery of affordable housing. In addition, the Council is working with private house builders to help the release of affordable housing land where this is tied to associated private sector developments and is discussing with them how they can bring forward affordable housing at the present time.

In addition to these changing demographics, we are also mindful of the geographical challenges, at times, posed by the large area within the boundaries of Perth and Kinross. Where appropriate we will also work out-with the area, in particular with services in our neighbouring authorities, to develop relationships that will enable the delivery of efficiencies and improved outcomes.

¹ Source: *1991 Census and 2001 Census*

⁶ Source: *Tayside Fire and Rescue & Perth & Kinross Council migrant workers Farm Survey 2008*

² Source: *2001 Census and 2006 Mid Year Estimates GROS 2007 Revised*

⁷ Source: *Annual pupil census in publicly funded schools in Scotland 2006/7 & 2007*

³ Source: 2008 GROS

⁸ Source: *2007 Perth & Kinross Housing Land Audit.*

⁴ Source: *National Insurance Figures DWP 2006/07*

⁹ Source: *HBOS*

⁵ Source: *UK Institute of Public Policy Research (IPPR) 2008*

¹⁰ Source: *Bramley (2006 Local Housing Need and Glen Affordability Model for Scotland – Up-date (2005 based) Edinburgh, Communities Scotland.*

3. Our Governance Arrangements

Perth and Kinross Community Planning Partnership embraces good governance in:

- Focusing on our purpose and on outcomes for citizens and service users;
- Performing effectively in clearly defined functions and roles;
- Promoting values for our organisation and partnership and demonstrating the values of good governance through behaviour;
- Taking informed, transparent decisions and managing risk;
- Developing the capacity and capability to be effective; and
- Engaging stakeholders and making accountability real.

All partners are committed to ensuring effective governance of the SOA is embedded in the formal arrangements of the Community Planning Partnership. This establishes the corporate commitment of each partner's governing body, i.e. the Council or NHS Tayside Board, and their agreement to support delivery of the SOA in all ways compatible with their statutory powers and duties. This is supported by the ultimate accountability of all statutory partners in Community Planning to Ministers and Parliament or Councils.

The Community Planning Partnership recognises that having a governance framework, which identifies formal roles and responsibilities through which stakeholders can contribute effectively, is a key aspect of decision making. It also recognises that establishing productive working relationships across partnerships is just as important. Key to this is the commitment shown by the corporate leadership of all partners to joint working, with the practical arrangements each has put in place in their own organisations allowing a true focus on joint delivery of outcomes.

4. Managing and Reporting on our Performance

Performance and progress in relation to the Perth and Kinross SOA will be reported to the Perth and Kinross Community Planning Partnership Executive Officer Group at its regular meetings and to the Community Planning Partnership on a six-monthly basis. At each meeting dedicated time will be provided for scrutiny, challenge and discussion on progress in relation to the agreed Local Outcomes and, where appropriate, improvement actions identified to address any areas of concern.

As the lead organisation and facilitator of the Community Planning process in Perth and Kinross, the Council will scrutinise performance and progress in relation to the SOA via six-monthly reports and discussion at the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee of the Council. Partners will also report regularly on progress to their own Boards.

The partnership is committed to open and transparent decision-making and public reporting.

The Community Planning Partnership has further developed budget and performance management processes in the context of the Single Outcome Agreement to ensure that there is a clear link between the allocation of resources and the local outcomes identified in this SOA.

During 2008/09 all Community Planning Partner organisations enhanced their business planning approaches to ensure these link formally to achieving the local outcomes outlined in this SOA.

Within Perth & Kinross Council each service produces a Business Management and Improvement Plan (BMIP) which details how the service's activities contribute to the achievement of the relevant outcomes in the SOA. This process has been directed and overseen by the Council's Executive Officer Team. Scrutiny by Elected Members of the BMIP process is via Service Performance Reports to the Council's Scrutiny Committee and relevant Service Committees.

Similar arrangements are being developed by partners within their own organisations over the forthcoming year. This includes the development of clear links in the NHS Tayside Local Delivery Plan, the Tayside Police Strategic Plan and the Tayside Fire and Rescue Action Plan to service delivery that is integral to improving the local outcomes identified in the SOA.

Reference to the service delivery plans that support delivery of the Perth and Kinross priorities and key actions relevant to each National Outcome is noted in section 8 (where possible hyperlinks to these documents are also included).

The Perth & Kinross Council Public Performance Reporting (PPR) framework has been enhanced and adapted to reflect the partnership and SOA developments. From September 2009 an Annual Performance Report in relation to the Perth and Kinross SOA will be published and publicised widely through the Council newspaper, the websites of Community Planning Partners and other channels.

The Partnership believes that a joint PPR approach, which is intrinsically linked to its joint community engagement framework, will be the most appropriate way forward. This will enable an ongoing dialogue regarding local priorities, service planning, delivery and performance and outcome assessment.

5. Ongoing Development of the SOA

The introduction of the SOA has provided a platform for further development of co-ordinated planning and delivery of services locally. Within the first year, improvement has been identified in co-ordinating children's services and the Integrated Children's Services Plan for the area has been revised to align its priorities and improvement targets with those of the SOA.

Similarly, within the Council both the Corporate Plan and the Business Management and Improvement Plans of services have been revised. This has ensured that the appropriate actions are being taken to address our SOA priorities.

There has continued to be significant involvement from all core partners of the Perth and Kinross Community Planning Partnership in the further development of the SOA which has built upon and enhanced the first iteration. The Partnership has had a key role in monitoring and scrutinising this SOA and has enhanced its joint accountability and governance arrangements.

The involvement of the voluntary sector in the development of the SOA has been crucial. Within the Community Planning Partnership, the sector is represented by Perth and Kinross Association of Voluntary Services (PKAVS) and by the Council of Voluntary Services (CVS). However, the diversity and scale of the sector is recognised, along with its key role in delivering many of the outcomes in the SOA, therefore communication mechanisms have been developed to support the engagement of as many organisations in the sector as possible. In addition, we recognise the vital role of the national voluntary sector organisations and are looking at further ways of actively involving them in taking forward our SOA. These structures will continue to be developed.

The SOA has been recognised as the primary strategic driver for public service delivery across Perth and Kinross. Considerable progress has been made in further enhancing local service planning across all CPP organisations to reflect more clearly the relationship of this to the delivery of the SOA. This will be supported by the development of a revised Community Engagement framework that supports ongoing joint review of local outcomes and ensures community ownership.

The Community Planning Partnership is keen to establish a robust set of indicators for the SOA. We are confident that there is a good spread of meaningful and informative indicators to support our priorities in relation to most of the National Outcomes, but there are a number of areas that we acknowledge need to be developed further. In particular, measurements relating to disadvantage, early years development, community engagement and culture.

As part of the Community Planning Partnership's approach to continuous improvement regime, several areas of development have been identified. In particular, this will include further development of:

- the financial planning process to reflect the focus of the SOA;
- data gathering and reporting processes across the Community Planning Partnership;
- a co-ordinated approach to the promotion of equality and diversity
- the role of the voluntary sector in strategic planning and service delivery; and
- joint community engagement; and
- joint public reporting

This change and improvement approach will form the basis of an improvement plan that will strengthen and enhance the Community Planning Partnership and the services it delivers.

6. Our Outcomes

The Perth and Kinross SOA has built on the long-term priorities and outcomes of our Community Plan for 2006 – 2020. These strongly reflect the national priorities of the Scottish Government, as shown on Diagram 1 on page 15.

Each of the local outcomes has been developed in response to identified local improvement needs based on evidence of past trends and comparisons with peer authorities. A process of analysis of local indicators and targets has identified those that will best measure improvements in performance against each local outcome with robust targets that will stretch progress.

Glossary/Key

Section 8 of the SOA demonstrates how the Perth and Kinross Community Planning Partnership will address each of the 15 national outcomes locally in the area. The following terms have been used throughout these sections.

Local Outcomes

CP Perth and Kinross Community Plan 2006 – 2020

Relevant Indicators

Local Locally developed indicator
National One of the 45 defined indicators from the Concordat

Glossary

ASDAN Award Scheme Development and Accreditation Network
ASN Additional Support Needs
AHIP Affordable Housing Investment Programme
FSB Federation of Small Businesses
Ha Hectares
HEAT Health Improvement, Efficiency and Governance, Access and Treatment targets for Health Boards required by the Scottish Executive Health Department
GDP Gross Domestic Product
ICSP Integrated Children's Services Plan
ISD Information Services Division (NHS Scotland)
NVQ National Vocational Qualification
SIMD Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
UHI University of the Highlands and Islands

National Outcomes

Local Outcomes

1. We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe.
2. We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.
3. We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation.



1. Our area will have a thriving and expanding economy
2. Our area will have improved infrastructure and transport links
3. Our area will have a positive image locally, nationally and internationally
4. Our area will provide well paid employment opportunities for all
5. Our people will be well skilled and trained

4. Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.
5. Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.
8. We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.



6. Our young people will attain, achieve and reach their potential
7. Our children are nurtured and supported and have the best start in life
8. Our communities and people experiencing inequalities will have improved quality of life, life chances and health
9. Our communities will be safer

6. We live longer, healthier lives.
7. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society



10. Our people will have improved health and well-being
8. Our communities and people experiencing inequalities will have improved quality of life, life chances and health

9. We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger.
11. We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.
13. We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity.



9. Our communities will be safer
11. Our communities will be vibrant and active
1. Our area will have a thriving and expanding economy
3. Our area will have a positive image locally, nationally and internationally

10. We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.
12. We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations.
14. We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.



12. Our communities will have access to the key services they need
13. Our area will have a sustainable natural and built environment
14. Our people will have better access to appropriate and affordable housing of quality

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



12. Our communities will have access to the services they need
15. Our services will be responsive, of high quality and continually improving

7. Outcomes and Indicators

National Outcome 1 - Outcomes and Commitments

We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe

Relevant National Policy Context

The Government's Economic Strategy (2007)

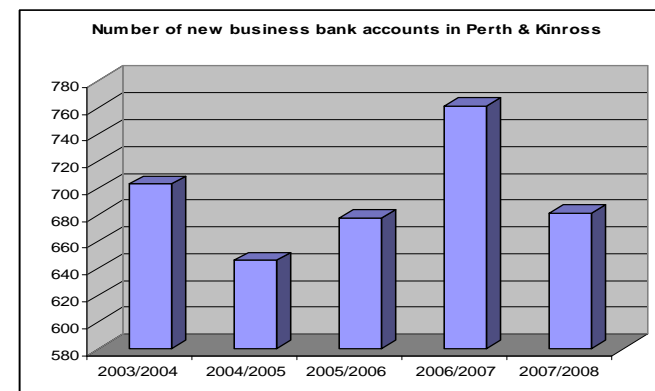
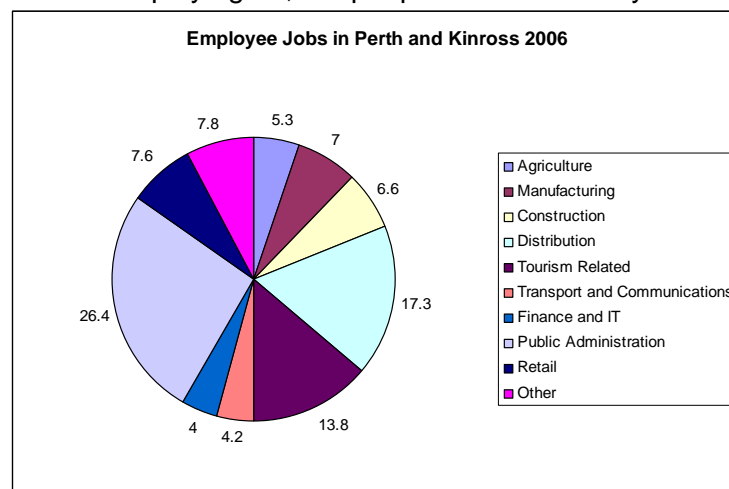
The Scottish Economic Recovery Programme (2009)

Better Businesses - A Strategy and Action Plan for Social Enterprise in Scotland (2007)

Local Context

In recent years some indicators show our economy has been performing well, levels of GDP rose and there have been higher than average rates of self employment. However, the overall number of self-employed has actually declined; the number of new business bank accounts that were opened in 2007 indicated a reduction in new business start-ups with the numbers further decreasing in the first 3 quarters of 2008¹. Local employee jobs also declined slightly between 2000 and 2007. It is recognised that there is likely to be further significant negative impact in these areas as the recent economic down-turn continues to affect the business sector.

At 1st April 2007 there were a total of 6,260 businesses in Perth and Kinross employing 49,100 people². The economy is dominated by small businesses (82% of all businesses employ fewer than 10 people); businesses employing more than 50 people account for only 8% of all businesses, but they employ 52% of our workforce².



In line with the National reports, the local housing and construction sector, providing 6.6% of employee jobs, has been particularly affected by the economic downturn from September 2008 to January 2009; since November 2008 there have been 243 redundancies reported. It is also anticipated that the retail sector, which employs 7.6% of the workforce, will be affected. 51 redundancies have already resulted from the closure of 2 Woolworths stores and early indications suggest that some of the 51 car sales businesses and producers may have to downsize their operations.

Tourism is a major driver in the area. It accounts for 13% of all employment in the area³ and was worth £417 million⁴ to the local economy in 2007/08; this was an increase on the previous year although the number of visitors had fallen. Development of the sector underpins our ambition to be Scotland's most beautiful, vibrant and successful area.

It is recognised that a broader based economy would attract other investment, and in the longer term build a healthier more sustainable economy. Our central location within Scotland is an asset that can attract businesses and is integral to the economic recovery plan for the area. Marketing of the area internationally, nationally and locally remains a priority, therefore a number of factors constraining our ability to provide the most attractive business environment need to be addressed. Currently business land options are very limited for developers and for companies looking to invest in new sites and premises (particularly in Perth itself), therefore we need to ensure that increased serviced business land is available to facilitate future development.

The number of Social Enterprises in Perth and Kinross has grown in recent years. It is estimated that there are around 3,000 social enterprises in Scotland with a collective turnover of £1billion; a study is currently underway to identify fully the size of the social economy/enterprise sector in Perth and Kinross.

Further development of a transport infrastructure in and around the area, including a new Forth crossing, is necessary to allow existing and new businesses to function effectively. Within Perth recent traffic models and projections suggest that without a new road bridge over the River Tay, serious congestion is likely in the town centre in future years. Modelling has also highlighted that improvements are required to a number of major junctions to improve the road network in and around Perth. Other transport priorities identified in the Regional Transport Strategy, which will support future economic growth, include improvements to the A9, continued development of rail links to provide faster trains and better freight links, enhanced road links to Perth Harbour, improved Park and Ride facilities and the development of a transport interchange at Perth railway station.

KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :

- ◆ Improve business and transport infrastructure
- ◆ Sustain and increase business investment
- ◆ Sustain the existing business base and where possible develop it beyond existing dominant industries
- ◆ Integrate all aspects of tourism (cultural events, accommodation, retail, etc.) to ensure the sector remains robust

	Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
	1. Our area will have a thriving and expanding economy (CP modified)	Levels of GDP <i>(local but relates to national)</i>	£1.831billion	£1.918bn	£1.7bn * (2010)
	2. Our area will have improved infrastructure and transport links (CP)	Number of New Business Bank Accounts <i>(local but relates to national)</i>	761	681 (424 Jan - Sep 08)	550 * (2010)
	3. Our area will have a positive image locally, nationally and internationally (CP)	Tourism Revenues <i>(local)</i>	£373m	£417m	2009/10 - £433m 2010/11 - £450m 2011/12 - £468m
	3. Our area will have a positive image locally, nationally and internationally (CP)	Area of Serviced Business Land (Ha) <i>(local)</i>	baseline	7.6 ha	12.0ha (2009/10) 14.0ha (2011/12)
	Key joint delivery strategies	Economic Development Strategy and Joint Action Plan 2006-10 (under revision) Local Economic Recovery Plan (in process of being developed) Regional Transport Strategy Experience Perthshire Tourism Strategy 2006-2011 Events Strategy and Action Plan 2006-2011 Perth & Kinross Marketing Strategy			
	Key Service Delivery Plans	Perth & Kinross Council Environment Service Business Management and Improvement Plan			

* This target will be reviewed on a regular basis and amended as necessary to respond to the economic climate

National Outcome 2 - Outcomes and Commitments

We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people

Relevant National Policy Context

Scottish Government Economic Strategy – Workforce Plus – An Employability Framework for Scotland (2006)

Local Context

Over recent years, Perth and Kinross has had continual low levels of unemployment (1.2% compared to a Scottish average of 2.1%¹) and corresponding high levels of economically active people (81.9% of our working age population are in work, compared to a Scottish average of 79.9%¹), although the claimant count unemployment rate was declining at a slower rate than the rest of Scotland. However, the current economic downturn is having a significant impact on this and the number of people registering as unemployed has increased significantly over the past few months. In January 2009 there were 1774 people registered as unemployed (2.1%), an increase of 86% since the April 2008 figure of 953 individuals (1.1%).²

Although most of our rural communities do not have the same levels of recorded deprivation as a result of unemployment as is evident in Perth and Rattray, the rural location and access to employment and services, particularly childcare, do result in pockets of disadvantage.

Benefits claimants, such as those claiming Incapacity Benefit and long term unemployed, are also likely to experience increased levels of long-term poverty. In December 2008 there were 9230 people claiming benefits, 5260 on Incapacity Benefit, 970 on Job Seekers Allowance, 860 Lone Parents, 830 Disabled, 760 Carers, 260 Bereaved and 270 in the “other” category⁴. It is estimated that 6000 of these benefit claimants want to work but face barriers back into employment such as low skills levels, low confidence or social skills, lack of child care. The latter is particularly acute in rural areas and is being addressed within the Integrated Children’s Services Plan. It is anticipated that if unemployment continues to increase over the future months this will create a further barrier for this group as vacancies are most likely to be filled by the recently unemployed. It is evidenced that it is significantly harder to secure employment once unemployed for a period over 1 year.

Over 70% of benefit claimants are in the 25+ age group, and in some areas there are concentrations of workless households which are greater than twice the Perth and Kinross average. Approximately 12.5% of those unemployed have been unemployed for more than 6 months⁴. The overall number of working age people on benefits has consistently shown decreases over past years. A reduction from 11.3% of the working age population claiming benefits in 2006/07, to 11.1% in 2007/08 to 10.9% in May 2008. Maintaining this steady decrease will be dependant on future economic circumstances.

Since November 2008 there have been 243 redundancies over 7 companies recorded. The majority of these (137) being in the construction sector, with the retail sector (51) and manufacturing (55) also affected.

<p>The economic value of the public sector to the local economy in terms of employment and incomes is considerable and collectively the public sector accounts for 26.4% of the employee jobs in the area. Within the sector, Perth & Kinross Council is the biggest employer providing 5000 jobs (full time equivalent); it is estimated that in addition to direct employment it generates a further 2250 jobs through the purchase of goods and services and a further 1500 jobs through the expenditure of its employees.</p> <p>KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Improve employability, specifically amongst benefit claimants ◆ Support the economic recovery of the area through assistance to businesses and individuals 				
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
1. Our area will have a thriving and expanding economy (CP)	% working age people on benefits <i>(national)</i>	11.3%	11.1%	14%* (2009/10) 12%* (2010/11) 11%* (2011/12)
4. Our area will provide well paid employment opportunities for all (CP modified)	% of working age population unemployed	1.2% (Nov 07)	1.6% (Nov 08)	3.5%* (2009/10) 3%* (2010/11) 2.5%* (2011/12)
	Labour participation rate <i>(local)</i>	79%	81.8%	Maintain current levels*
	Increase the social economy turnover	Baseline and target to be set 2009/10 – research currently underway to establish this.		
Key joint delivery strategy	Economic Development Strategy and Joint Action Plan 2006-10 Perth and Kinross Employability Strategy and Action Plan Integrated Children's Services Plan 2009/12			
Key Service Delivery Plans	Perth & Kinross Council Environment Service Business Management and Improvement Plan <i>The Fairer Scotland Fund supports delivery of the above targets</i>			

* This target will be reviewed on a regular basis and amended as necessary to respond to the economic climate

National Outcome 3 - Outcomes and Commitments

We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation

Relevant National Policy Context

More Choices, More Chances and 16+

Local Context

To ensure we have a well-skilled and qualified workforce that can effectively contribute to the maintenance and growth of the economy, we need to improve skills at all levels within our current and potential workforce, from basic entry level skills, through to vocational qualifications and higher level skills. Although there is a significant number of the population resident in Perth and Kinross who are well-qualified (SVQ level 4) this has decreased from 39% in 2006/07 to 36% in 2007/08¹. Many of these well-qualified residents currently travel out-with the area to work and with the increase in redundancies in all areas of Scotland it is likely that a number of these individuals will also experience unemployment in future months.

On the whole, the locally employed workforce has a lower skills base than those residents employed outside the area. There is an increasing number of the local workforce with low levels or no formal qualifications (12.1% with no qualifications at all¹). The decrease over the past 18 months in the number of those employed locally who have gained SVQ qualifications is likely to be compounded by reluctance from employers to invest in training within the current economic climate; considerably fewer SVQs have been registered with Perth College compared with the same period last year.

There was an increase of 84 young people reported in the School Leaver Destination Return for 2007-08² and overall the percentage of leavers entering a positive destination was 89.1%, an increase of 0.7% on last year. The percentage of young people entering further and higher education has risen from 52.2% in 2006-07 to 53.6%; however this remains lower than the Scottish figure of 56%. The increase in Perth and Kinross of leavers continuing in post school education is balanced by a decrease in leavers entering employment and training (35.2%), 1% lower than last year, this decrease mirroring the Scottish trend. The percentage of young people entering training (2.7%) has decreased slightly from last year (3.2%). It is anticipated that there will be fewer modern apprenticeships available over the next year, with less registered with Perth College in December 2008 than at the same time in 2007. The percentage of leavers who are unemployed seeking work is 7.7%, 3.1% lower than the national rate. Leavers whose destination is unknown has fallen slightly to 1.6% but is still higher than the national figure of 1.1%.

It is difficult to estimate accurately the actual number of adults within our communities requiring literacy and/or numeracy support. However, within the younger population, 98% of pupils had reached functional reading and writing levels³ by the end of S2 and had appropriate levels of numeracy. There were 648 adults were engaged in literacy/numeracy programmes to improve their skills in the first half of 2008/09⁴.

	Recorded levels of expenditure on research and development by companies in Perth and Kinross are low; however there are two centres of excellence in the area, the Scottish Crop Research Institute and the Fisheries Laboratory. This is an area requiring expansion, and would be strengthened by the development of UHI Perth College to enable it to lead research and achieve University status.				
	KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :				
	◆ Develop and diversify the skills of the local population				
	◆ Develop local tertiary education provision to meet the short and long term needs of the local economy				
	Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
	6. Our young people will attain, achieve and reach their potential (CP modified)	% local workforce with formal qualification	89.3%	87.9%	88.9% (2009/10) 89.9% (2010/11)
		% of adult learners who have achieved almost all their learning outcomes	Baseline to be established		90% (2009/10) Sustain (2010/11)
5. Our people will be well skilled and trained (CP modified)	% school leavers moving onto positive and sustained destinations (<i>national</i>)	88%	89.1%	91% (2009/10) 92% (2010/11) 95% (2020)	
	Number of young people in the 'More choices, more chances' category	420	370	350	
Key joint delivery strategy	Economic Development Strategy and Joint Action Plan 2006-10 Integrated Children's Services Plan 2009/12				
Key Service Delivery Plans	Perth & Kinross Council Education & Children's Service Business Management and Improvement Plan <i>The Fairer Scotland Fund supports delivery of the above targets</i>				

National Outcome 4 - Outcomes and Commitments

Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens

Relevant National Policy Context

- Curriculum for Excellence
- Skills for Learning, Skills for Life, Skills for Work
- Getting it Right for Every Child
- Early Years Framework
- Improving Scottish Education 2
- More Choices, More Chances and 16+

Local Context

Pupils' overall levels of attainment in reading, writing and mathematics in primary and secondary have been steadily improving in the last five years. However, further improvements are

Figure 1. Percentage of pupils achieving appropriate level E or above in S2



needed in writing in primary and early secondary school, as the percentage of pupils attaining the appropriate level is still lower than the percentage of pupils attaining the equivalent levels in reading and maths.

The proportion of young people achieving Credit or Intermediate 2 awards by the end of S4 continues to be amongst the highest in Scotland and the proportion of young people gaining Highers and Advanced Highers by the end of the S6 exceeds that of comparator authorities. Although attainment levels in SQA Awards from S3 – S6 continue to be in line with or our above the national average in almost all other measures they do not exceed levels in our comparator authority areas¹. In some

geographical areas the levels of qualification gained by boys is considerably lower than girls. To meet learners needs more effectively schools will continue to build on the good progress already made in improving the curriculum and delivery of a five part strategy for Creating a Curriculum for Excellence.

Within Perth and Kinross, there are 14 areas that are within the 20% most deprived in Scotland in relation to education, skills and training indicators such as school absences rates, performance of secondary school pupils and number of working age adults without qualifications¹.

In 2007–2008 exclusions in primary and secondary schools reduced by 20%. Furthermore less than 1% of pupils across nursery, primary and secondary schools were involved in incidents of violence and aggression against staff in schools¹.

18,000 young people and children participated in sporting activities over the last 12 months. This number remains stable, and the quality of provision continues to increase. A significant number of youngsters received the opportunity to become qualified coaches over the past year which has further expanded sporting opportunities for other children and young people.

In addition, or as an alternative, to attaining traditional qualifications a growing number of young people, including young people at risk of offending or with Additional Support Needs, have accessed and achieved alternative qualifications in the school and in the community. This includes achievements through Award Scheme Development and Accreditation Network (ASDAN), Duke of Edinburgh and Youth Achievement Awards. Further work is required to increase capacity and strengthen the continuum of opportunities offered.

Volunteering is recognised as valuable experience for young people and in 2007/08, 90 young people and 16 organisations were registered for Millennium Volunteer awards. This enabled a total of 153 young people to be awarded certificates in recognition of the hours they had contributed as volunteers. Many children and young people also participated in schemes that increase their awareness of their responsibility as citizens such as Junior Community Wardens, Junior Road Safety Officers, Young Fire Fighters and Safe Taysiders.

KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :

- ◆ Improve writing attainment of primary and S1-S2 pupils
- ◆ Raise overall S4 to S6 attainment and achievement levels and, in particular, the levels of the lowest attaining pupils
- ◆ Develop recognition of success across a wide range of achievements provided through volunteering and a range of sporting, cultural and community activities

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
6. Our young people will attain, achieve and reach their potential (CP modified)	% pupils achieving level E or beyond in levels in writing at S2 (<i>local</i>)	58%	63%	2009/10 – 65% 2010/11 – 67% 2011/12 – 69%
	Average educational tariff score for S4 pupils within the 20% local regeneration partnership areas	111	111	Narrow gap between average tariff score for S4 pupils in regeneration areas and Perth and Kinross average

		<p>% Attainment of S4 pupils achieving</p> <p>a) English and Maths at SCQF level 3</p> <p>b) 5 or more subjects</p> <p>i) level 3</p> <p>ii) level 4</p> <p>iii) level 5</p> <p>c) % of pupils achieving 5+ level 6 subjects by the end S6</p> <p>d) % pupils attaining 1 or more subjects at level 7 or equivalent (achievement levels for in the above indicators boys and girls will be reported from 2009/10)</p>	<p>a) 92%</p> <p>b) i) 90% ii) 74% iii) 34%</p> <p>c) 22%</p> <p>d) 16%</p>	<p>a) 92%</p> <p>b) i) 91% ii) 78% iii) 39%</p> <p>c) 24%</p> <p>d) 17%</p>	<p>a) Exceed comparator authorities</p> <p>b) Exceed comparator authorities</p> <p>c) 25%</p> <p>d) 18%</p> <p>Narrow the gap between boys and girls achievement levels</p>
		<p>Number of young people achieving awards</p> <p>a) Youth Achievement,</p> <p>b) Duke of Edinburgh,</p> <p>c) ASDAN accredited</p> <p>d) Junior Sports Leader</p> <p>e) Millennium</p>	N/A	<p>a) 7</p> <p>b) 251</p> <p>c) 33</p> <p>d) 63</p> <p>e) 153</p>	<p>a) 9 (2010/11)</p> <p>b) 260 (2010/11)</p> <p>c) 40 (2010/11)</p> <p>d) to be informed by baseline</p> <p>e) increase</p>
	Key joint delivery strategy	Integrated Children's Services Plan 2009/12			
	Key Service Delivery Plans	<p>Perth & Kinross Council Education & Children's Service Business Management and Improvement Plan</p> <p>'Towards a Safer Tayside' Tayside Fire and Rescue Action Plan 2008/09</p> <p><i>The Fairer Scotland Fund supports delivery of the above targets</i></p>			

National Outcome 5 - Outcomes and Commitments

Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

Relevant National Policy Context

Early Years Framework (2008)
Getting It Right For Every Child

Local Context

As identified in the Early Years Framework (Scottish Government/Cosla, 2008) “What happens to children in their earliest years says much about our society and is key to outcomes in adult life.” For children to have the best possible start in life good parental care is required both before and after birth. It is recognised that poor maternal health has a significant bearing on the future health of the child and that all children have the right to high quality relationships, environments and services that meet their holistic needs. Play, learning, social relationships and the development of emotional and physical well-being is fundamental to achieving this.

Although a range of mainstream services are in place to support parents through pregnancy and the early stages of parenting, there are challenges in engaging some key groups. In particular this includes pregnant women and new mothers living in our areas of deprivation (low income and poverty are consistent factors in incidences of poor parenting). One in nine children live in households where no-one is in employment; although this is lower than Scotland as a whole, rates vary across postcode areas. Nearly 10,000 (12%) of the working age population in Perth and Kinross are claiming benefits¹.

In addition families with multiple or complex needs, such as domestic abuse, drug and/or alcohol misuse, homelessness, learning disabilities, mental health issues, frequently find the challenges of parenting greater. Often these families will be in receipt of support from a range of providers, from both the statutory and voluntary sectors, and there is a need to build on the progress that has been made in developing integrated approaches to early intervention and to continue to better co-ordinate the support available. This will be a key feature of the approach being developed through the ‘Equally Well’ test site in Rattray.

Being a teenage parent can have adverse affects on an individual’s life chances. For example, teenage mothers often have poor educational attainment and reduced employment opportunities and there is an additional risk of increased mortality and morbidity for both mother and infant. Pregnancy rates for under 16 year olds in Perth and Kinross are less than the Scottish average and there is a slight reduction in the overall trend, The latest provisional figures for 2004/06 give a rate of 3.2 per 1000 women aged 13 – 15 (41 individuals)² which is less than the Scottish average of 7.6 per 1000 women³; these rates include the number of deliveries combined with the number of abortions. There is great variation in teenage pregnancy rates in under 20 year olds across Perth and Kinross, with some of the most deprived areas demonstrating the higher rates, with 27% of first-time mothers being aged 19 and under³.

Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth are considered to have a low birth weight (LBW). The trend in LBW babies in Perth and Kinross is consistently lower than that of Tayside and considerably lower than the average for Scotland and has shown a gradual downward trend. The risk of LBW is increased with deprivation, poor nutrition, multiple pregnancy, teenage pregnancy and smoking and drinking during pregnancy and LBW is a major determinant of infant mortality and morbidity. Although over the whole of Perth and Kinross the percentage of women smoking when pregnant is not high, within the areas of deprivation the percentage is considerably greater with 42.9% of women still smoking at the time of their first antenatal booking (2003-2004).⁴

The percentage of babies breastfeeding at the first visit in Perth and Kinross in 2006/07 was 59.5%. This includes mothers who were exclusively breastfeeding and mothers who were mixed breast and formula feeding. This figure is much higher than the Scottish average of 44.2%. However by the 6–8 week review in 2006/07 the percentage of babies breastfeeding (including mixed breast and formula) dropped to 47.7% (2% lower than 2004 figures) whilst those exclusively breastfeeding dropped to 35.6%. The variation in breastfeeding rates across the area is notable and 2005/07 data shows that at the 6-8 week review breast feeding rates are particularly low in the areas for regeneration⁴.

Provisional figures show the percentage of Primary 1 children (aged 4–6) in Perth and Kinross CHP overweight (including obese and severely obese) in 2006/07 was 18.7%. This is less than both the Scottish average of 21% and the average for Tayside Health Board of 20.6%. Nearly 7% (6.6%) of the P1 children in Perth and Kinross were classified as obese (includes severely obese)³

KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS:

- ◆ Integrated early years approach to support children and families
- ◆ Targeted support to enhance parenting skills where needed
- ◆ Targeted support to improve the health and emotional wellbeing of pregnant women

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
7. Our children will be nurtured and supported and have the best start in life (New)	% of babies aged 6-8 weeks in a) Perth and Kinross 1)exclusively, 2) mixed breastfeeding b) Local Regeneration Partnership Areas	a1) 35.6% a2) 47.9% b1) 25.26 (2005/07) b2) 19.47 (2005/07)	a1) 36.95% a2) 48.14% b1) N/A b2) N/A	a1) 40% (2011/12) a2) 49% (2011/12) b1) Narrow the gap with Perth & Kinross average b2) Narrow the gap with Perth &

		1)exclusively, 2) mixed breastfeeding			Kinross average
		% P1 children free of any disease at dentine level	61% (Tayside average)	N/A	Narrow the gap between those schools achieving baseline and those below
		% of women smoking in pregnancy a) Perth and Kinross b) Local Regeneration Partnership Areas	a) 19.0% b) 34.8% (2005/07)	a) 18.6% b) N/A	a) 17.6% b) Narrow the gap with Perth & Kinross average
		Severe obesity levels in P1 children	3.8% (2005/06)	3.1% (07/08)	3.8% - halt the increase of severe P1 obesity based on 2005/06 baseline
		Pregnancy rates per 1000 women a) under 16 year old b) under 20 year old	a) 3.2 b) 33.7	a) N/A b) N/A	To be confirmed with NHS Tayside
Key joint delivery strategy	Integrated Children's Services Plan 2009/12 Perth and Kinross Parenting Strategy (2008) Tayside Healthy Weight Strategy Tayside Sexual Health Strategy				
Key Service Delivery Plans	Perth & Kinross Council Education and Children's Service Business Management and Improvement Plan NHS Tayside Local Delivery Plan <i>The Fairer Scotland Fund supports delivery of the above targets</i>				

National Outcome 6 - Outcomes and Commitments

We live longer, healthier lives.

Relevant National Policy Context

Better Health, Better Care: Action Plan (2007)
Better Outcomes for Older People (2005)

Local Context

The demographic projections for 2031¹ estimate increases of 74% in the number of over 65s and 129% in those over 80. These increases exceed projections for Scotland as a whole. This significant change to the age profile will present us with a challenge, as the proportion of young people declines it will have an implication not only on the available workforce but on our current reliance on families as carers

Since 1991 there has been a large increase in the proportion of people with a long-term medical condition which may be life threatening, affecting people physically, mentally, emotionally and/or financially. Through our Employability Strategy, ill health is recognised as a key factor as a barrier to employment. In 2001, 17.8% of people² (and 12.6% of those of working age) in Perth and Kinross stated that they had a life limiting long-term illness. Although below the national average, this represents an increase from 10.3% since 1991. The number of people with dementia is also projected to increase by 58% between 2007 and 2024.

In 2001-03 life expectancy at birth for females and males was higher in Perth and Kinross than in Scotland. However, life expectancy varies between 69.7 years for males and 77.0 years for females in some areas of deprivation to 83.1 years for males and 88.6 years for females in other areas³. There are 9 areas in Perth and Kinross that fall within the 20% most Health Deprived in Scotland⁴. This is based on the assessment of various indicators, including admissions to hospital for drugs/alcohol, and the occurrence of low birth weights.

Increasing health problems as a result of alcohol consumption are evident in Perth and Kinross, and between 1997/98 and 2006/07 the number of people in hospital with an alcohol-related diagnosis increased from 494 to 862³. An association between the rate of alcohol-related discharges and deprivation is also evident in Perth and Kinross as there were 115 alcohol-related discharges per 10,000 population in the most deprived areas compared with only 21 per 10,000 in the most affluent areas⁴.

The prevalence of problematic drug misuse in Perth and Kinross increased from 1.29% of the population in 2000 to 1.76% in 2003⁵, however this is lower than Angus and Dundee City and slightly lower than the Scottish average which is 1.84%. In 2005/06, there were 95 general acute inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse where the patient was a resident in Perth and Kinross. The rate has been relatively static for the past three years, although Perth and Kinross has the highest rate per 100,000 population amongst the three Tayside Council areas⁶.

Coronary heart disease (CHD) continues to be the main cause of death in Perth and Kinross with the incidence being higher amongst men, the elderly and those living in deprived areas. Projections for the next ten years show an increase in the incidence of cancer by 30%⁷, but a reduction in mortality as treatment advances. Regular moderate physical activity has been shown to help prevent or decrease the risk from CHD, colon cancer and diabetes. However national data identifies that 72% of women and 59% of men are not active enough to maintain or improve their health, making physical inactivity the most common risk factor for coronary heart disease. It is estimated that one third of CHD, one quarter of strokes and Type II Diabetes could be avoided with regular moderate physical activity. In addition, the promotion of physical activity is increasingly associated with having a broader positive impact on areas such as mental and emotional wellbeing, education, transport and the environment. Sports facilities, extensive woodlands and good quality, safe green spaces that encourage the engagement of people in exercise are available in many of our communities but barriers to their use by those most at risk of CHD still need to be addressed.

KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :

- ◆ Responding to an increasing elderly population with increasingly complex needs
- ◆ Tackling areas of health inequality
- ◆ Reduce alcohol and drug related harm
- ◆ Increase levels of physical activity across the population.

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
10. Our people will have improved health and well-being (CP)	Number of attendances at sport and active recreation activities	New indicator 2009/10	921,482	940,002 (2010/11)
8. Our communities and people experiencing inequalities will have improved quality of life, life chances and health (CP modified)	Alcohol related hospital admissions	a) 517 per 100,000 (Perth & Kinross), b) 1,949 per 100,000 (areas of regeneration)	N/A	a) Reduce by 2% b) Reduce by 4%
	Prevalence of problem drug users (<i>national</i>)	1.76% population (2002)	N/A	Reduce by 5% (2011/12)
	Prevalence of adults smoking (<i>national</i>)	P&K area - 21.8 % Areas of regeneration – 30.6%	N/A	Reduce by 8% (2010/11)

		Suicide rate per 100,000 per year <i>(national – HEAT)</i>	11.4 (5 year average 2002-2006)	N/A	Reduce by 20% (2013)
		Agreed improvements in the early diagnosis and management of patients with dementia will be achieved (HEAT)	TBC (2008)	0.16% (Tayside)	33% increase
		% of older people aged 65+ with intensive care needs receiving care at home as a % of all receiving long-term care	N/A	20.1%	2009/10 – 22% 2010/11 – 23% 2011/12 – 24%
		Bed occupancy days for those aged 65+ admitted as emergencies(HEAT)			20% reduction on 2004/05 baseline
	Key joint delivery strategy	Joint Health Improvement Plan 2006/09 Joint Adult Services Plans (under development) Perth and Kinross Employability Strategy and Action Plan			
	Key Service Delivery Plans	NHS Tayside Local Delivery Plan Perth & Kinross Council Housing and Community Care Business Management and Improvement Plan Perth & Kinross Council Education and Children's Services Business Management and Improvement Plan 'Towards a Safer Tayside' Tayside Fire and Rescue Action Plan 2008/09			

National Outcome 7 - Outcomes and Commitments

We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society

Relevant National Policy Context

Same as You (2000)
Changing Lives

Local Context

Responding to, and where possible preventing, homelessness is a strategic priority in Perth and Kinross. In 2007/08 1216 households presented as homeless, with 833 of these households assessed as homeless or potentially homeless. 70.9% of these households were assessed as in priority need of housing¹. The most common reason for people becoming homeless is family breakdown. The number of households presenting as homeless in the first three quarters of 2008/09 is similar to last year at 737 applications. However, the current economic recession may result in a rising number of presentations if housing related debt continues to increase.

Housing in Perth and Kinross is generally costly; in 2008 Perth and Kinross had the 12th highest house prices for an average 3 bedroom dwelling yet had the 3rd lowest earnings for those in the lower quartile earnings category³. In the preceding years average house prices had risen considerably, from £119,211 on March 2004 to £178,136 in September 2008. However reports indicated that in Central Scotland, Fife and Tayside, the value of homes fell by 5.5% between November 2007 and January 2008².

The standard and appropriateness of housing across all the sectors varies and in 2006 there were 11 areas within Perth and Kinross that remain within the 20% most deprived in terms of Housing³. This is based on the assessment of need in relation to a range of areas, including accommodation without any central heating and households living in overcrowded accommodation. A Housing Needs Assessment will provide current information of needs later in 2009. The Scottish House Condition Survey 2005/06 estimated that 27% of households in Perth and Kinross were 'Fuel Poor'. The national Scottish average is reported at 19% of households being 'Fuel Poor'⁴.

Young people with Additional Support Needs (ASN) have particular challenges when leaving school and need additional support to achieve managed transitions from school into positive destinations which offer a range of opportunities such as supported employment. There were 209 children with ASN in the post school transition for year 2007/8¹; it is anticipated that this may increase as a proportion of the school population as schools improve their use of procedures to identify needs. There were 18 leavers from special education in 2007-08, 10 (55.6%) of whom went into positive destinations whilst 1 had an unknown destination⁵.

A recent survey of adults in Perth and Kinross with learning disabilities and their carers identified that many people enjoy a wide range of activities and enjoy friendships with staff and their peers, yet many would like the opportunity to have more friendships and relationships than they currently have. Although many feel safe and generally well supported in their homes, bullying and harassment are still common experiences for some people. A significant number of people are not living where they want to or with someone of their choosing. Despite a good number of people having jobs, most of these are not full-time or well paid and are not the jobs they would like to have. They also stated that they wanted to see services which take account of people's long-term needs and are planned accordingly, rather than simply responding to crises. They also wanted to be much more involved in the planning themselves. Many people with learning disabilities are living longer with more complex needs and the aspirations of young people are radically different from some of the older and perhaps more institutionalised people.

Inequality can also be the result of a number of factors including deprivation. In 2004 there were over 6800 people living in 10 areas of Perth and Kinross that were identified as within the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland¹ based on a number of factors that can individually as well as collectively result in inequality. These 10 areas are also amongst the 20% most income deprived³, based on the proportion of people on low incomes. In addition, both average workplace and residence earnings within Perth and Kinross are lower than the Scottish average. Workplace earnings have always been lower in Perth and Kinross, although earnings of those resident in Perth and Kinross have traditionally been higher than the Scottish average and reflected the number of high paid commuters. Over recent years these levels have also reduced and are now below the Scottish average. As a result there are many residents living on low wages throughout the area although not in high concentrations within most communities.

Other areas of inequality include educational attainment (National Outcome 4), health (national Outcomes 5 & 6) and crime (National Outcome 9). In addition to the measures introduced to promote equality and provide services for the most vulnerable in our community we will provide support to those on benefits to claim for all they are entitled to. We will also promote awareness of energy efficiency to those who experience fuel poverty to make sure they have in place the relevant measures to reduce their bills. Inequality can also be the result of life circumstances such as being a Looked After Child, (National Outcome 8).

There are a number of population groups that experience inequalities as a result of disability, race and ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, gender and/or faith/belief that regularly engage with services to ensure that particular needs and considerations are recognised and wherever possible accounted for in service development and delivery.

	KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close the inequalities gap, particularly in relation to poverty, educational opportunity, health and housing quality/availability. • Improve equity of opportunity for those experiencing inequality as a result of disability, race and ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, gender or faith. 				
	Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
	8. Our communities and people experiencing inequalities will have improved quality of life, life chances and health (CP modified)	% of households accepted as in priority need who have been assessed as homeless or potentially homeless	69.4%	70.9%	100% (2012)
		Number of people within in Perth & Kinross data zones within 20% worst affected 'data zones' in Scotland	6,815	N/A	Reduce by 5% (2012)
		% households experiencing fuel poverty	27%	N/A	25% (2009/10) 23% (2010/11)
		Average monthly earnings for those people whose workplace is within Perth and Kinross	£1,842	£1,773	£1,700* (2010/11)
Key joint delivery strategy	Social Inclusion Strategy (under development) Local Housing Strategy				
Key Service Delivery Plans	Perth & Kinross Council Housing and Community Care Business Management and Improvement Plan Perth & Kinross Council Education and Children's Services Business Management and Improvement Plan <i>The Fairer Scotland Fund supports delivery of the above targets</i>				

* This target will be reviewed on a regular basis and amended as necessary to respond to the economic climate

National Outcome 8 - Outcomes and Commitments

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

Relevant National Policy Context

- Getting it Right for Every Child
- Early Years Framework
- These are our Bairns (2008)
- We can and must do better (2008)

Local Context

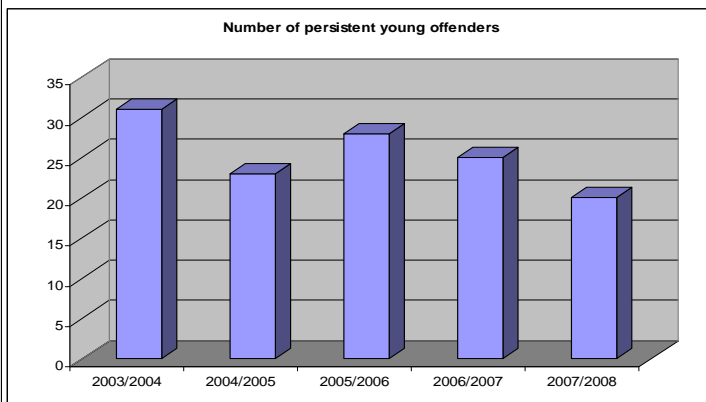
Increased awareness and proactive communication campaigns, along with demographic changes, have resulted in a significant rise in the number of 'cause for concern' referrals from other agencies over recent years. Only those children whose referrals are clearly defined as child protection are recorded formally as a Child Protection (CP) 'referral'. As a consequence a higher percentage of children subject to child protection case conferences than the national average become registered. The number of children on the CP register remains slightly below the national average (2.4/1,000 population compared to Scotland's national average of 3.1) as would be expected from the area profile of Perth and Kinross, however this is rising in line with the national trend. A snapshot (July 2008) identified that there were 43 children on the child protection register. Since this date, the number has increased and the 'snapshot' of September 2008 identified that there were 50 children on the register¹.

The most common household characteristic affecting the children and young people who attend Initial Child Protection Case Conferences is substance misuse; although poverty, social isolation, domestic abuse and housing instability or inadequacy are also significant factors. One in nine children lives in households where no-one is in employment; although rates vary across postcode areas and there are 10 areas in Perth and Kinross which are within the 20% most income deprived areas². Although data on the number of children and young people living in families experiencing domestic abuse are not available, it is known that the overall number of domestic abuse incidents reported to Tayside Police has increased.

During the course of 2007/08 there were 421 homeless presentations from households with children, with 201 of these families were accepted as homeless³. In the first three quarters of 2008/09 there were 349 homeless presentations from households with children. Snapshot information at March 2008 identified that there were 31 children in Bed and Breakfast accommodation. The need for children to remain in Bed and Breakfast accommodation for longer than 14 days has decreased, and although there were 7 incidences in the first quarter of 2008/09, there have been no incidences of this in either the second or third quarters. The challenge in maintaining this is compounded by the particular issue in Perth and Kinross of increasing the supply of affordable housing; with particular from 2009/10 onwards.

Research states that Looked After and Accommodated Children tend to have poorer life chances. The number of Looked After and Accommodated Children in Perth and Kinross in January 2009 was 206 in total, (124 Accommodated and 82 Looked After at home). Parental substance abuse is now the main reason for accommodating children and accounts for the increasing percentage of very young children who require permanent placements out-with their own families.

Perth and Kinross has been successful in achieving one of the highest rates of children accommodated in community placements rather than residential placements in Scotland. A number of Accommodated children have been allocated Corporate Parents to improve their outcomes and their opportunity to have appropriate housing, employment and training, and good physical and mental health. Children and young people who are looked-after experience significant health inequalities and have higher levels of physical and emotional health problems. Many looked after children, particularly those living at home, currently underachieve and have a higher chance of being excluded. In 2007-2008, however, there was a significant increase in the achievement of young people attaining SCQF Awards.



Another group of vulnerable young people prone to being at risk are those involved in offending behaviour. By 2007/08 the number of persistent offenders had decreased to 20. The rate of referral to the Reporter on grounds of offending also reduced from 82.4% in 2006/07 to 67.5% in 2007/08, this represented 259 children or 1.9% of population compared to Scotland's national average of 3.4%. A further 340 children and young people were diverted from referral by Tayside Police. ³ Overall 914 alleged offences were committed by children and young people over the year⁴.

KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :

- ◆ Ensure children and young people are protected
- ◆ Reduce parental substance misuse
- ◆ Improve life chances for looked after children
- ◆ Divert young people from offending

	Relevant Indicators	Baseline	Progress	Local Targets &

Local Outcome		(2006/07)	2007/08	Timescales
7. Our children will be nurtured and supported and have the best start in life (New – based on ICSP and Corporate Plan aspirations) 9. Our communities will be safer (CP)	% of children on the child protection register over 18 months <i>(local)</i>	13.5%	13.5% 8% <i>(2008/09)</i>	Targets not appropriate
	% of children, leaving care, who attained			
	a) at least one subject at Standard Grade foundation level or equivalent	a) 53%	a) 69%	a) 70% (2010) 72% (2011/12)
	b) English and Maths at foundation level or equivalent <i>(local)</i>	b) 33%	b) 37%	b) 50% (2010) 60% (2011/12)
	Breaches of unsuitable accommodation orders (families in B&B 14+ days) <i>(local)</i>	39	32	15 (2009/10) 10 (2010/11) 7 (2011/12)
Number of Persistent Young Offenders <i>(local)</i>	25	20	19 (2009/10) 18 (2010/11) 17 (2011/12)	
Key joint delivery strategy	Integrated Children's Services Plan 2009/12 Community Safety Strategy 2007/12 Child Protection Committee Annual Business Plan Youth Justice Strategy			
Key Service Delivery Plans	Perth & Kinross Council Housing and Community Care Business Management and Improvement Plan Perth & Kinross Council Education and Children's Services Business Management and Improvement Plan Tayside Police Strategic Plan 2006/09 NHS Tayside Local Delivery Plan <i>The Fairer Scotland Fund supports delivery of the above targets</i>			

National Outcome 9 - Outcomes and Commitments

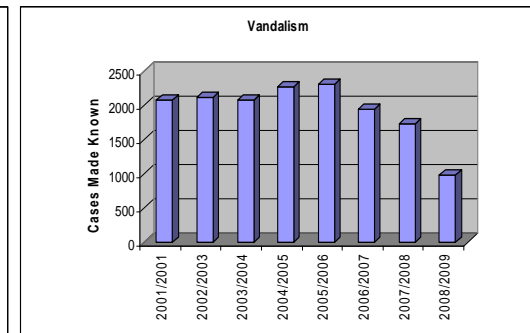
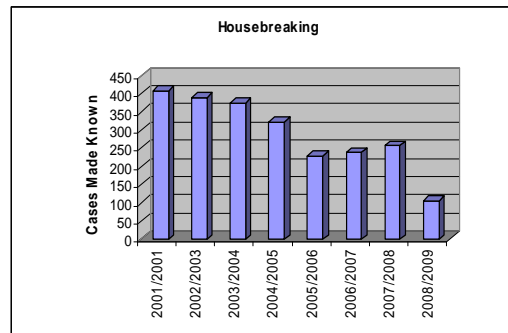
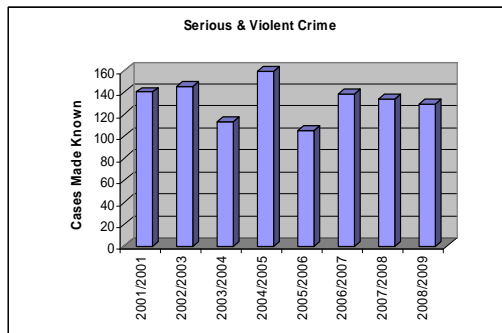
We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger

Relevant National Policy Context

- Scottish Policing Performance Framework'
- Tomorrow's roads – safer for everyone
- Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2005'

Local Context

Perth and Kinross, in comparison with the rest of Scotland, has a relatively low crime rate and across all our communities crime has decreased in recent years.



However, 16 areas within Perth and Kinross are within the 20% most deprived in Scotland in relation to crime, based on the rate of recorded crime at small areas level¹. This is based on five indicators of broad crime types: crimes of violence; domestic housebreaking; recorded vandalism; drugs offences; and minor assault.

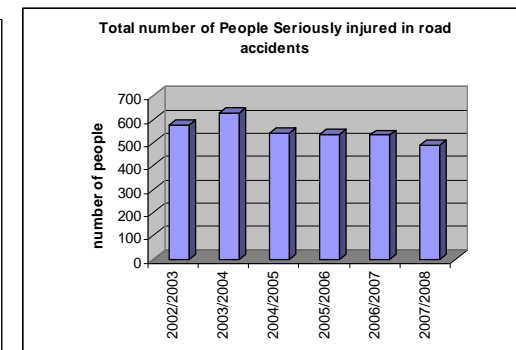
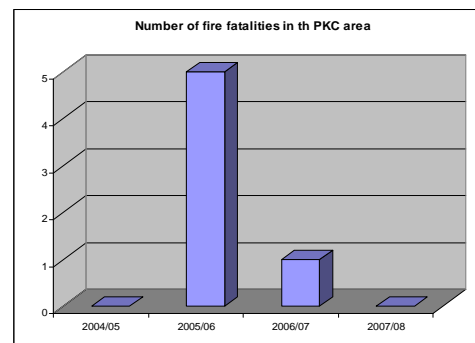
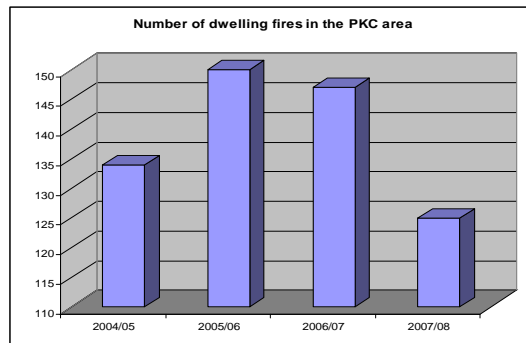
The percentage of people who offend that are reconvicted has remained static over recent years. In 2006/07 23% of offenders were reconvicted within 6 months, 33% within 1 year and 44% within 2 years².

Although there have been increases in the number of reported incidents of domestic abuse, concerns remain that incidents are under reported.

The increasing negative impact of alcohol on individuals and communities is of significant concern. From an internal audit of probation cases in Perth and Kinross it was identified that alcohol was a factor in 46% of all breach of the peace offences and 31% of all assaults.³ Statistical evaluation of Tayside Police crime data for 2005/06 shows that within Perth and Kinross the number of offences of drunkenness also rose from 244 in 2004/05 to 295 in 2005/06.⁴ Recent figures identified the misuse of alcohol as a direct contributor in 54% of fatal fires in Scotland and an indirect factor in a further 8%.⁵

The number of home accidents within the area is concerning and recent data shows that the number of people in Perth and Kinross over the age of 65 requiring hospital admission as a result of home accidents is 61% higher than the Scottish average⁶. With the elderly population in Perth and Kinross projected to increase significantly over the next 20 years, the number of home related accidents may well rise accordingly. Currently 30% of adults over 65 and 50% of adults over 80 are estimated to fall at least once a year.

The number of Home Fire Safety visits in the area has increased from 365 in 2006/07 to 929 in 2007/08 and positive outcomes have been evident in relation to dwelling house fires and the number of people killed in fires. There was a rise in wilful fires from 40 in 2006/07 to 52 in 2007/08⁵. Preventative approaches have also resulted in improved road safety and reduced serious injuries and deaths.



KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :

- ◆ Reduce violent crime, in particular those that are alcohol-related
- ◆ Improve the safety of vulnerable people in their homes
- ◆ Reduce number of fires, particularly those that are alcohol-related
- ◆ Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road accidents

	Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
	9. Our communities will be safer (CP)	Reported crime levels (Groups 1 – 4) (<i>local</i>)	6132	5,445	TBC end April 2009
		Group 1 crimes a) All b) under the influence of alcohol	a) 138 b) TBC end April 2009	a) 134 b) TBC end April 2009	a) TBC end April 2009 b) TBC end April 2009
		Re-conviction levels within - a) 6 months b) 1 year c) 2 years (<i>national</i>)	a) 23% b) 33% c) 44%	N/A	Reduce by 2% (2010)
		Number of hospital admissions of over 65s as a result of unintentional injury in the home	1,655 per 100,000	N/A	Reduce by 35% (2020)
		Number of a) dwelling fires b) wilful fires c) fatalities arising from fires d) alcohol-related fatalities arising from fires	a) 131 b) 40 c) 1 d) 0	a) 127 b) 52 c) 0 d) 0	a) Reduce by 5% - 124 (2009/10) b) 5% reduction - 38 (2009/10) c) 0 d) 0
		Number of people KSI in road accidents (<i>local</i>)	83	124	142
		Key joint delivery strategy and relevant operational plans	Community Safety Strategy 2007/12 Road Safety Plan 2007/10 Tayside Community Justice Authority 2008/10		
	Key Service Delivery Plans	Tayside Police Strategic Plan 2006/09 'Towards a Safer Tayside' Tayside Fire and Rescue Action Plan 2008/09 Perth & Kinross Council Housing and Community Care Business Management and Improvement Plan Perth & Kinross Council Environment Service Business Management and Improvement Plan NHS Tayside Local Delivery Plan			

National Outcome 10 - Outcomes and Commitments

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

Relevant National Policy Context

Local Context

As a result of the demographic changes in our communities and the growing population, access to amenities and services is a constant challenge in some communities. The importance of access to services in rural areas is recognised and plans are underway to provide 'first stop shop' access through community and mobile libraries.

Currently around one-third of the population live in Perth, within which there are urban issues such as deprivation, which result in some communities experiencing lower levels of access to services and amenities. However, Perth and Kinross also has very remote communities which have different challenges when ensuring access to public services. In addition, many of the villages do not have a grocery shop and some of the smaller towns, such as Coupar Angus and Auchterarder have a limited range of retailing; almost 75% of people drive to Perth for their main food shopping¹. The geographic nature of the Perth and Kinross area means that there is, and will continue to be, a reliance on the road network as the primary facilitator of public and private transport.

Perth and Kinross has the largest number of migrant workers, both as short term migrants and as family units on a more permanent basis, outside Edinburgh and Glasgow². As numbers increase, the effect on the demand for school places and potentially the establishment of additional classes where English is not the first language has become greater, and initial evidence suggests that demand may focus particularly on Denominational schools. Support is already provided through home/school liaison, language and youth/community work activities. There is also an increasing requirement for translation services across all service providers, including support to those who need help with English, employment or civil law. Pressure is expected on affordable housing and there has been an increase in the number of people accessing English for Speakers of Other Languages provision (ESOL)

Through the Perth and Kinross Community Equalities Advisory Group community members and service users have also raised the need for further understanding of translation requirements of other groups such as deaf people. Inclusion is a key priority and work to support active engagement of all groups in our community to inform the development and delivery of public services is ongoing.

Social rented housing is in short supply across Perth and Kinross. In 2007/08, 1216 households presented as homeless, compared with 1016 in the previous year³. Whilst the number of households in housing need is increasing, the supply of available social housing in terms of authority and registered social landlord re-lets is reducing. In March 2007, Perth and Kinross had a Council housing stock of 7573 houses.

Owner-occupied housing accounted for around 66% of all residential properties³. The 2003 Local Housing Needs Assessment identified a shortfall in the supply of affordable housing and 2006/07 targets for building affordable housing were not met. There have been significantly more affordable houses built in the first half of 2008/09 and it is anticipated that the targets for this year will be achieved. In addition the total number of houses built in the area in 2007/8 was 934; this was the second highest number over the past 10 years. The pressure on affordable housing is likely to be compounded by in-migration and a reduction on house building by the private sector in response to the downturn in the economy and housing market.

KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :

- ◆ Improve access to services for people living in rural areas or experiencing inequalities
- ◆ Increase available affordable housing

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
12. Our communities will have access to the key services they need (CP modified)	Access to a range of key local services a) local shop, b) GP, c) bus stop	a) 92% b) 78% c) 64% (2005/06)	N/A	Validity of this indicator to be assessed prior to setting targets
13. Our area will have a sustainable natural and built environment (CP)	% of resident population that travel to work/school by a) private motor vehicle b)-public transport c) foot or cycle	a) 72% b) 7% c) 19% (2005/06)	N/A	a) 70% b) 8% c) 20%
14. Our people will have better access to appropriate and affordable housing of quality (CP)	Number of houses built (local) a) total b) affordable	a) 689 b) 136	a) 934 b) 155	Total programmed to be built a) 468 b) 180 (09/10) 704 180 (10/11)
	Identification of effective housing land supply	5834 units	5379 units	Increase by 500 units per year to 7734 (2011/12)
	% of ESOL learners who have achieved 'almost all' of their learning outcomes	Baseline to be established		90% (2009/10) 100% (2010/11)
Key joint delivery strategy	Local Housing Strategy Joint Environmental Strategy			

	Key Service Delivery Plans	Perth & Kinross Council Housing and Community Care Business Management and Improvement Plan Perth & Kinross Council Environment Service Business Management and Improvement Plan Perth & Kinross Council Education and Children's Services Business Management and Improvement Plan
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National Outcome 11 - Outcomes and Commitments

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

Relevant National Policy Context

Local Context

Perth and Kinross is a diverse area comprising many discrete communities. The area is rated consistently as a good place to live, both by the people themselves and independent surveys.

Without the many active voluntary and community groups within our neighbourhoods, including 54 Community Councils, 33 Bloom committees, 189 Neighbourhood Watch groups, over 15 tenants groups and a wide range of sport and active recreation groups for all ages, our communities would lack their current vibrancy and strength. A number of communities have now been involved in Placecheck events where members of the community participate in identifying areas of improvement within their community and working with service providers to identify potential solutions. In addition Community Learning and Development Partnerships continue to be developed in local areas across Perth and Kinross. These involve local communities and agencies coming together to share information and plan and deliver services in partnership to improve the quality of life. This community activity will be supported by the development of locally based community planning.

Recently a number of Community Trusts have developed in rural areas involving local people coming together to tackle pertinent issues for their community using Windfarm and Climate Change funding.

In a survey of 13 and 15 year olds in Perth and Kinross in 2006, 80% of 13 year olds and 77% of 15 year olds reported they had actively taken part in groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months¹. Young people also have the opportunity to be involved in local youth fora across all the main communities, pupil councils in most primary and secondary schools and a Youth Council for the whole area.

The interest in volunteering by all age groups is strong in the area. In 2007/08 in excess of 160 people volunteered in a range of settings through the Perth and Kinross Volunteer Centre. In addition the 2001 census identified that 12,050 people in Perth and Kinross were recorded as providing care for a family member or friend, of which 3,671 were recorded as providing more than 20 hours of care per week².

The involvement of businesses within the community is central to sustainability and there are several examples of small businesses joining together to develop large-scale projects to enhance their individual enterprises. Examples of this are the ETAPE cycling event in Pitlochry which has expanded from attracting 1000 participants in year 1 to already having 2700 participants booked for year 3, 60% of whom are from overseas.

The development of the Sirolli project in Blairgowrie which focuses on supporting people in the community to grow new and existing businesses has supported community members to make a real difference in the area. To date it has generated the development of 17 new enterprises, the expansion of 10 existing enterprises, the creation of 26 jobs and the retention of a further 61 existing jobs. In total it is estimated that the project has resulted in the injection of £275,000 new capital into businesses in the region.

While there are many examples of confident, thriving communities in our area, it is recognised that some communities need additional support to improve their quality of life and access to services. A survey completed in 2006³ identified that the vast majority of Perth and Kinross residents are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live in and feel safe there after dark. However, the results also indicated that despite low levels of crime and general satisfaction with the area, a number of residents, particularly young women and older people, do not always feel safe in their communities.

KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :

- ◆ Increased levels of community engagement to ensure people have greater influence over the place in which they live and the services we deliver.
- ◆ Ensure the contribution made by volunteers in our communities is recognised and valued

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
11. Our communities will be vibrant and active (New – derived from CP vision)	% of residents surveyed who are satisfied with the area they live in	90%	90%	92% (2009/10) 93% (2010/11)
8. Our communities and people experiencing inequalities will have improved quality of life, life chances and health (CP modified)	% of residents surveyed who feel safe outside in their communities after dark (<i>local</i>) to be reviewed	93% (2005/06)	N/A	95% (2011/12)
	Number of schools with a pupil council (<i>local</i>)	90%	90%	95% (2010)
	Number of registered volunteers	New indicator – baseline and target to be set 2009/10		
Key joint delivery strategy	Community Safety Strategy 2007/12			
Key Service Delivery Plans	Perth & Kinross Council Education and Children's Services Business Management and Improvement Plan Perth & Kinross Council Housing and Community Care Business Management Plan			

National Outcome 12 - Outcomes and Commitments

We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations

Relevant National Policy Context

Local Context

The diversity of landscapes in Perth and Kinross makes it unique, with a historic and natural environment of landscapes, buildings and wildlife. Under sensitive management, this natural heritage also has the potential to enhance people's lives and provide substantial economic benefits, of particular value to fragile rural populations. The challenge of an increasing population will mean we have to increase the housing supply, regenerate communities and ensure employment while taking care not to have a negative impact on the existing natural environment.

The lowlands are characterised by a low coastline backed by highly productive farmed carseland, leading up to the sharply defined steep sides of the major geological fault lines in the north and west. The varied coastline gives us a rich variety of wildlife and valued landscapes. Loch Leven is a wetland of global importance for wildlife and research.

Highland Perthshire has spectacular scenery with woodlands, moor, farmland, historic castles and remarkable numerous large lochs. The southern boundary is delineated by the Highland Boundary Fault – a defining structure in Scotland's geology. The area supports an exceptional range of wildlife. The uplands contain unusually nutrient-rich bedrocks e.g. Ben Lawers and Beinn a'Ghlo, which support a remarkable diversity of alpine habitats and species, some of which occur nowhere else in Scotland.

Much of the area is very accessible and is popular for tourism and informal outdoor recreation. The woodlands are recognised as being of both local and international importance, and offer many examples of champion trees and culturally and historically significant sites. Blair Atholl Castle and Scone Palace are major attractions and Loch Earn and Loch Tay are popular for water-based recreation. Tourism and outdoor recreation are strongly dependent on the natural and built heritage, and, with agriculture, forestry, game and water sports, represent an important source of local income and employment.

Freshwater systems in Perth and Kinross are generally of the highest quality and with large areas of gravel beds, shallows, fast flowing water and deep pools, they support a high salmon population. Estimates from catch returns indicate that the Tay catchment is consistently one of the top three salmon rivers in Scotland and the River Tay system is a special conservation area (SAC) designated for Atlantic salmon. There are a few stretches of fair or poor quality river, this is predominantly associated with discharges and challenges remain with regard to diffuse pollution, particularly of agricultural land.

Parts of Perth and Kinross suffered extensive flood damage when the Rivers Tay and Earn burst their banks in 1993 and there have been other more localised incidents in the intervening period. While much has been done to provide flood defences, flooding is a natural phenomenon and cannot be prevented entirely by engineering works alone. Climate change is likely to lead to more frequent and violent storms and more flooding, particularly in the lower reaches of the rivers. While flood alleviation schemes for other settlements provide some respite a different approach is required to better manage rivers and the impact of future sea level rise, better manage existing infrastructure and new development proposals.

There are currently 3140 Listed Buildings in the area and 37 Conservation Areas. These are a key asset in terms of cultural significance by helping define the local sense of place and understanding of our local history. The majority of settlements in the area are of architectural and historic significance and are a key component of a sustainable development strategy that focuses on improvement and enhancement of existing assets. Evidence suggests that restoration and conversion is a significant component of the local development industry and the retention of historic assets significantly contributes to property values. The historic environment also contributes to the local tourist economy with 85% of visitors to the area visiting an historic property.¹

KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :

- ◆ Improve the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- ◆ Improve river quality and halt the loss of biodiversity
- ◆ Improve sustainable care of historic buildings

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
13. Our area will have a sustainable natural and built environment (CP)	SSSI features in favourable condition	60%	64%	95%
	% water bodies achieving at least good status (<i>local</i>)	51%	51%	100% (2015)
	% of priority species in Perth and Kinross for which positive action is underway	New indicator; baseline and target to be established 2009/10		

		Number of buildings registered as At Risk (<i>local</i>)	New indicator	50	reduce by 3% (2011/12)
	Key joint delivery strategy	Joint Environmental Strategy and Action Plan 2004/08 (to be revised 2009/10) Tayside Biodiversity Action Plan Scottish Rural Development Programme			
	Key Service Delivery Plans	Perth & Kinross Council Environment Service Business Management and Improvement Plan Scottish Natural Heritage Corporate Strategy 2008-2013			

National Outcome 13 - Outcomes and Commitments

We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity

Relevant National Policy Context

Local Context

Cultural activity is strong in Perth and Kinross and is a key facet of our local identity. Citizens value the variety and quality of provision within the area, including the Concert Hall and Theatres in Perth and Pitlochry. In 2007/08 the Concert Hall and Perth Theatre hosted 377 performances and concerts, attracting an overall attendance of 137,000 across the two venues¹. There were a further 9,559 attendances at community events run by Horsecross during 2007/08. This makes a significant contribution to our local economy. Key events for the area in the coming years include the Scottish Homecoming in 2009, the 800th Anniversary of the founding of Perth City in 2010, the campaign for city status coinciding with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 2012 and The Ryder Cup in 2014. These events will leave a legacy which will lead to permanent improvements to our infrastructure and economy.

There is an expanding core of partner organisations providing wider opportunities for the public to engage in cultural activity through organised festivals, exhibitions and events such as Perth Festival of Arts, Perthshire Visual Arts Forum, Perthshire Public Arts Trust and Perthshire Art Association. The value of a wide range of professional artists being resident in our communities is recognised and the development of Perthshire Open Studios has been a valuable opportunity for them to exhibit their work for the benefit of other residents and tourists. Our area benefits from strong international links through twinning and other arrangements which provide exciting opportunities to share with communities around the world our cultural and social heritage and activities. These opportunities to benefit from cultural activities and experiences are available both in Perth and in local communities and promote equality of access for all.

We have a strong tradition of young people excelling in music, arts and drama. Our orchestras and youth theatre are growing and related activities are developing increasingly in local communities. There are also a number of choral music societies participated in by adults in the area.

The 2001 Census identified that 1.08% of the population of Perth and Kinross speak Gaelic, compared with 1.16% of the population of Scotland overall. It is promising that a Provincial Mod is held annually in Aberfeldy and attracts a large number of children and adults. The area also hosts a successful Gaelic choir, although this is only for adults over the age of 18 years and there is a vibrant Gaelic Society which meets monthly. The area is renowned for other forms of traditional music, with a number of world famous musicians being born and remaining resident in the area. Perth Concert Hall gained the accolade of Best Venue of the Year at the Scots Trad Music Awards 2008.

Perth & Kinross Council's Museums and Art Galleries are fully accredited and the entire collection is recognised as a collection of national significance. The Fergusson Gallery collection is soon to be extended to include the gift of the Margaret Morris Archive. Our Council archives and local studies collections are rich in local resources which can be accessed by all. Access to these collections is being made more readily available on-line extending their ability to reach world-wide audiences. These services are working with partners through the Ancestral Tourism Forum, to develop and promote family history and genealogical services, building on the strong potential this offers in the tourism market. The library has an excellent Scots language resource centre and we are committed to exploring links between Gaelic and Scots and acknowledge the contribution language makes to cultural heritage.

The future use of Placemaking Guidance will further enable communities and public services to work together to create a strong identity and provide sustainable infrastructure for the places in which people live and work to deliver a successful economy and build civic pride and confidence in the area.

KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :

- ◆ Increase opportunities for people to be involved in cultural events activities
- ◆ Enhance cultural planning to inform future delivery and development

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
3. Our area will have a positive image locally, nationally and internationally (CP)	Detection levels for racist crimes <i>(local – Scottish Policing Performance Framework)</i>	84.6% (3 yr ave 04/05-06/07)	88.4%	to be set by end April
	Number of participants in cultural activities <i>(local)</i>	New indicator – baseline and target to be set 2008/09		
Key joint delivery strategy	Community Safety Strategy 2007/12 Economic Development Strategy and Joint Action Plan 2006/10 The National Plan for Gaelic 2007-2012			
Key Service Delivery Plans	Perth & Kinross Council Education and Children's Service Business Management and Improvement Plan Tayside Police Strategic Plan 2006/09			

National Outcome 14 - Outcomes and Commitments

We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production

Relevant National Policy Context

Local Context

Perth and Kinross has been identified as having a footprint of 12.30 tonnes of carbon per capita, higher than the Scottish average of 11.81 tonnes of carbon per capita.

There is commitment locally to reduce greenhouse gases and between 2006 and 2008 Perth & Kinross Council reduced its CO₂ emissions from 19,319 tonnes of CO₂ to 18,467 tonnes of CO₂ in 2008¹. This has contributed to Perth & Kinross Council being one of only two Councils achieving the 'Carbon Trust Standard' in recognition of significant carbon reduction. As a result of investments and commitment to energy efficiency, the Council has also now gained Energy Efficiency Accreditation status.

Bio-mass options for a range of buildings in Perth and Kinross are being explored and development of this will play a key role in the reduction of the need for fossil fuels and may help address fuel poverty.

The UK government has awarded Scottish Hydro Electric a research contract, in partnership with Ofgem and the University of Reading, to carry out a two year 'experiment' with three communities in the UK, to explore the potential for communities to reduce their energy costs. One of the communities chosen is Alyth in Eastern Perthshire. The project will offer to install Smart meters in the homes of all its domestic customers, and supply non customers with the opportunity to have a free simpler consumer consumption feedback device. The second aspect of the project involves Alyth being given a budget of £50,000 over a 2 year period, to raise awareness, educate and provide some small pieces of equipment or services to reduce the community's electricity usage by 10% within this time period.

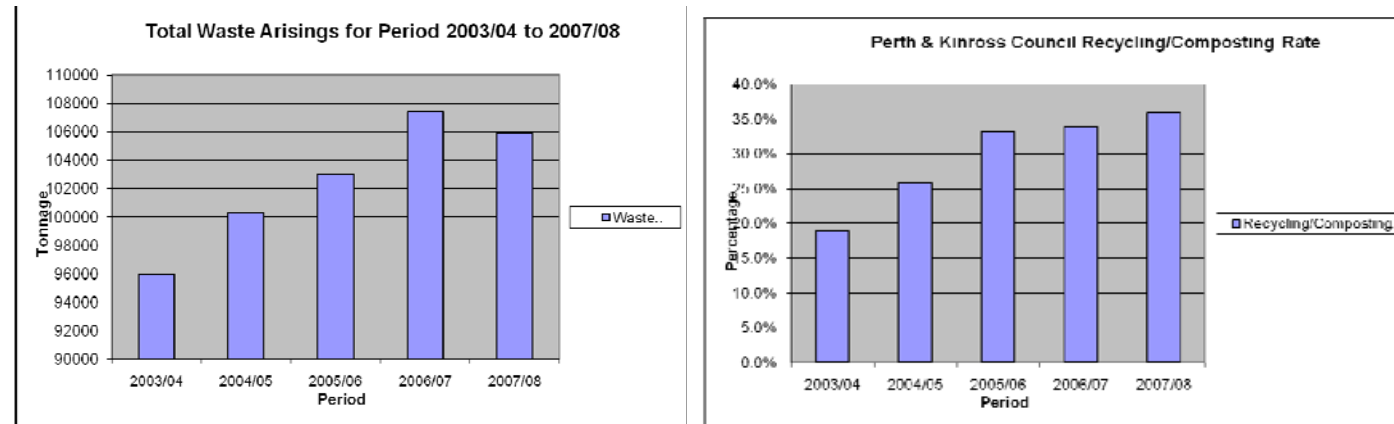
There are also two further communities, Comrie and Letham, that have secured funding from the Scottish Government Climate Challenge Fund to undertake work to reduce their carbon emissions.

The volume of waste produced in Perth and Kinross and its subsequent treatment is central to reducing the local and global environmental impact of consumption and production. Since 2003/04 total municipal waste arising has increased from 95,977 tonnes to 105,610 tonnes in 2007/08². However following extensive waste reduction initiatives and the economic downturn, this has led to projected waste arisings of 98,500 tonnes for 2008/2009.

The Councils recycling and composting performance has continued to improve with a projected recycling and composting rate of 38% expected for 2008/2009. This is due to the roll out of a new kerbside recycling service to 16,300 households, the redevelopment of 4 Recycling Centres and introduction of 7 new Recycling Points. This information is summarised in graph form below.

The Council expects to meet the Scottish Government's recycling and composting target of 40% by 2010 through the further roll out of the kerbside recycling service to a total of 62,000 households. The kerbside recycling services are complemented through proactive education and awareness campaigns and supported community led waste and recycling initiatives.

In addition, development works at a further 3 Recycling Centres, creation of a new Recycling Centre in North Perth and the creation of 2 new waste and recycling bulking stations will assist further in achieving short and medium term recycling and composting targets.



Key air pollutant samples taken from a number of locations in Perth indicate local air quality is good. However, Government targets for 2010 for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀) are unlikely to be met at a few traffic hotspots.

KEY LOCAL ACTION AREA :

- ◆ Reduce the Total Carbon Footprint for Perth and Kinross
- ◆ Manage municipal waste and increase recycling and composting rates
- ◆ Reduce air pollution

	Local Outcomes	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
	13. Our area will have a sustainable natural and built environment (CP)	Emissions from public sector organisations	19,319.88 tonnes CO2 (PKC only)	18,467.30 tonnes CO2 (PKC only)	5% annual reduction
		Proportion of new public buildings receiving high energy conservation ratings per annum (<i>local</i>)		N/A	100% from 2009/10
		Total domestic energy consumption/ capita/ consumption (kWh) for Perth and Kinross area (<i>local</i>)	Total Consumption (kWh) 1,231,855,866 (2005)	Total Consumption (KWH)1,221,599, -1% weather correction(2007/08)	Reduce by 7.5% (2018)
		The percentage of municipal waste collected during the year that was recycled or composted	34%	35.9%	2010/11 – 42% 2011/12 – 45% 2019/20 – 60%)
		Key joint delivery strategy	Joint Environmental Strategy and Action Plan 2004/08 (to be revised 2009/10)		
	Key Service Delivery Plans	Perth & Kinross Council Environment Service Business Management and Improvement Plan 'Towards a Safer Tayside' Tayside Fire and Rescue Action Plan 2008/09			

National Outcome 15 - Outcomes and Commitments

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

Relevant National Policy Context

Transforming Public Services – the next phase of reform

Local Context

All public services in Perth and Kinross strive to ensure delivery of high performing, quality services that meet the needs of users and communities. Our agenda is about achieving excellence through people, modernising our organisations and working in partnership to achieve outcomes that are important for people in our communities. We are developing a culture of excellence among the staff in all our organisations and we are committed to improving services; enhancing the quality of life of our citizens and making best use of public resources. We are ambitious and adventurous in developing new ways of improving and developing services, taking account of the needs and aspirations of our communities.

We have an important responsibility to ensure that public resources are used as efficiently and effectively as possible. It is vital that we make the best use of our resources. All partners have embraced an 'invest to save' approach that strives to invest in early intervention services to reduce escalation of problems that would otherwise require a higher level of services at a later date. This preventative approach will secure better outcomes for individuals, families and communities and deliver better value for the public pound in the longer term.

To be valued by the public we need to seek out the most efficient ways of delivering, commissioning and facilitating services. We will develop effective leadership across Perth and Kinross and deliver services in partnership where this can provide efficiencies without compromising on quality.

Over the past year a number of inspections of local services have identified many areas of strength. In particular an Audit of Best Value and Community Planning on Perth & Kinross Council by Audit Scotland involved a comprehensive assessment of many areas of the Council and the functioning of the Community Planning Partnership. This report identified that "Community Planning is well developed in Perth and Kinross supported by a strong commitment to partnership working, effective planning structures and a clearly defined set of desired outcomes. "

Community Planning Partners and their services have a range of mechanisms to gather information on 'customer' satisfaction. For instance, the 17th Viewfinder Questionnaire in 2007 identified that 72% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied¹ with the services that Perth & Kinross Council provide. Tayside Fire and Rescue survey all recipients of their services with 96% of recipients stating satisfaction with the service they had received².

Other service specific mechanisms have identified 'customer' satisfaction such as HMIE surveys, which found that parents, staff and pupils are generally very positive about all aspects of education in primary and secondary schools. Over 90% of parents feel their children enjoy school and find school work stimulating and challenging and the same proportion of staff enjoy working in their schools. Almost all pupils in primary and almost 90% of pupils in secondary enjoy being at their school. Perth & Kinross Council surveys of Council house tenants have also found high levels of satisfaction with the services they receive.

Across all partner organisations progress has been made in our community engagement and customer/patient focus programmes although it is recognised that more could be done. The value of partners having a shared involvement in consultation events is recognised and the positive outcomes generated from an event which involved all statutory partners and voluntary sector representatives with residents in St Madoes has provided a firm starting point. A Community Equalities Advisory Group has also been established in the past year to increase the opportunities for individuals and groups that may experience inequalities to engage in service development and delivery.

KEY LOCAL ACTION AREAS :

- ◆ Continue to improve and deliver quality services
- ◆ Effectively utilise public resources
- ◆ Improve community and service user engagement in service development and delivery

Local Outcomes	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (2006/07)	Progress 2007/08	Local Targets & Timescales
12. Our communities will have access to the services they need (CP)	% of customer satisfaction of all CPP organisations (national)	72% (PKC only) Composite baseline to be identified 2008/09	Fire Service 96% PKC 72%	75% (2009/10) 78% (2010/11)
15. Our services will be responsive, of high quality and continually improving (New)	Level of efficiency savings achieved (national)		Fire & Rescue 1.8% PKC 1.84%	2%

Key Service Delivery Plans	Perth & Kinross Council Corporate Plan Tayside Police Strategic Plan 2006/09 'Towards a Safer Tayside' Tayside Fire and Rescue Action Plan 2008/09 NHS Tayside Local Delivery Plan			
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DATA Sources

National Outcome 1

- ¹ Scottish Clearing Banks February 2009
- ² FSB Database 2008
- ³ Nomis 2008
- ⁴ STEAM report 2008

National Outcome 2

- ¹ Nomis March 2008
- ² Nomis February 2009-02-12
- ³ SIMD 2006
- ⁴ Nomis December 2008

National Outcome 3

- ¹ ONS Annual Population Survey, accessed via NOMIS 2008
- ² Skills Development Scotland School Leaver Destination Return 2007/08
- ³ Perth & Kinross Council Education and Children's Services Standards and Scrutiny Report 2007/08
- ⁴ Perth & Kinross Council Education and Children's Services

National outcome 4

- ¹ Perth & Kinross Council Education and Children's Services Standards and Scrutiny Report 2007/08

National Outcome 5

- ¹ Nomis December 2008
- ² Scottish National Statistics February 2009
- ³ Perth and Kinross Community Health Partnership, Population health and Wellbeing Profile 2008
- ⁴ SMR02, ISD Scotland
- ⁵ ISD Scotland Online (2008)

National Outcome 6

- ¹ 2008 GROS
- ² 1991 Census and 2001 Census
- ³ ISD Alcohol Statistics Scotland 2007
- ⁴ SIMD 2006
- ⁵ Estimations the National & Local Prevalence of Problem Drug Misuse in Scotland, 2005; ISD Scotland
- ⁶ Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 2007
- ⁷ 2005 GROS, Annual Death File

National Outcome 7

- ¹ Perth & Kinross Council Housing and Community Care January 2009
- ² Lloyds TSB 14 February 2008
- ³ SIMD 2006
- ⁴ The Scottish House Condition Survey 2005/06
- ⁵ Skills Development Scotland School Leaver Destination Return 2007/08

National Outcome 8

- ¹ Perth & Kinross Council Education and Children's Services
- ² SIMD 2006
- ³ Perth & Kinross Council Housing and Community care January
- ⁴ Tayside Police January 2009-02-12

National Outcome 9

¹ SIMD 2006

² Tayside Community Justice Authority 2008

³ Perth & Kinross Council, Criminal Justice Service Internal Audit 2006

⁴ Tayside Police, Chief Constable Annual Report 2006/07

⁵ Tayside Fire & Rescue 2008

⁶ ISD Scotland, 2008

National Outcome 10

¹ SIMD 2006

² National Insurance Figures DWP 2006/07

³ Perth & Kinross Council Housing and Community Care January 2009

National Outcome 11

¹ SALSUS 2006

² Census 2001

³ Perth & Kinross Council Viewfinder (16th) 2006

National Outcome 12

¹ Visit Scotland, Tourism in Scotland 2003

National Outcome 13

¹ Perth & Kinross Council January 2009

National Outcome 14

¹ Perth & Kinross Council Corporate Services

² Perth & Kinross council The environment Service January 2009

National Outcome 15

¹ Perth & Kinross Council Viewfinder (17th) 2007

² Tayside Fire and Rescue Service User Survey 2008