



Community Planning Aberdeen Management Group

Meeting on WEDNESDAY, 27 JANUARY 2021 at 2.00 pm

**** Virtual - Remote Meeting, Aberdeen ****

BUSINESS

APOLOGIES

FUNDING

- 1.1 External Funding Update Presentation - Stuart Bews, Senior External funding & Policy Officer

MINUTES

- 2.1 Minute of Previous Meeting of 29 October 2020 for approval (Pages 3 - 18)
- 2.2 Minute of Meeting of the CPA Board of 3 December 2020 - for information (Pages 19 - 26)

STRATEGIC BUSINESS

- 3.1 Socio Economic Rescue Plan Progress Report (Pages 27 - 58)
- 3.2 Locality Recovery Plans Progress Report (Pages 59 - 82)
- 3.3 LOIP Refresh Update - Population Needs Assessment (Pages 83 - 154)

CPA IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

- 4.1 CPA Improvement Programme Dashboard, Quarterly Update and Appendices (Pages 155 - 214)
 - Appendix 1 –Overview of Progress
 - Appendix 2 –New Charters

- 4.2 Project End Report: Increase the number of families who request additional support and receive an offer of an appropriate service within 30 days of receipt of the Child's Plan, to 80%, by 2021 (Pages 215 - 220)

GENERAL BUSINESS

- 5.1 Community Resilience (Pages 221 - 226)
- 5.2 Child Poverty Action Report (Pages 227 - 284)
- 5.3 CPA Budget Quarterly Update (Pages 285 - 288)

FORWARD BUSINESS PLANNER

- 6.1 CPA Management Group Forward Planner (Pages 289 - 292)
- 6.2 Date of Next Meeting - 24 March 2021

Should you require any further information about this agenda, please contact CommunityPlanning@aberdeencity.gov.uk

COMMUNITY PLANNING ABERDEEN MANAGEMENT GROUP

29 OCTOBER 2020

Present:- Angela Scott (Aberdeen City Council) (Chair) from item 8 onwards, Murray Main (Police Scotland) (Vice Chair), Gale Beatie (Sustainable Cities and Aberdeen City Council), Jamie Bell (Scottish Enterprise), Allison Carrington (Aberdeen Prospers), Rab Dickson (Nestrans), Jill Franks (Sport Aberdeen), Anna Gale as a substitute for Sandra MacLeod (Resilient, Included and Sustainable and Health and Social Care Partnership), Maggie Hepburn (ACVO), Lavina Massie (Civic Forum), Pauline May (Nescol), Derek McGowan (Community Justice Group), Martin Murchie (as a sub for Angela Scott up to item 7 (ACC), Rob Polkinghorne (Integrated Children's Services), Simon Rayner (as a substitute for Richard Craig (Alcohol and Drugs Partnership), Scott Symon (Scottish Fire and Rescue Service).

Also Present:- Neil Carnegie, Michelle Cochlan, James Simpson, Allison Swanson, Richard Sweetnam, Angela Taylor (item 4), Paul Tytler, Colin Wright and Martin Wyllie (All Aberdeen City Council).

Apologies:- Chris Smillie, (Health and Social Care Partnership) and Jennifer Wooley, (SAMH) for item 9.

Apologies:- Richard Craig (Alcohol and Drugs Partnership), Jillian Evans (NHSG and Sustainable Cities), Nicola Graham (Skills Development Scotland) and Sandra MacLeod (RIS and Health and Social Care Partnership).

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
1. Welcome and Chair	Martin Murchie welcomed all to today's meeting and advised that the Chair would join the meeting in due course however in the meantime he would act as her substitute and take the chair.	
2. Minute of Previous Meeting of 12 August 2020	<p>The Management Group had before it the minute of its meeting of 12 August 2020, for approval.</p> <p>In relation to Item 3 resolution (ii) (shared Intelligence), the Management Group noted that a report on the development of a Set of Principles was to be considered later on today's agenda.</p> <p>With regards item 6 (Socio Economic Rescue Plan Progress Report), resolution (ii), the Management Group noted that Allison Carrington, Chair of Aberdeen Prospers, had a discussion with Lavina.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
Page 4	<p>In relation to item 7 (Alignment of Private Sector Corporate Responsibility to the LOIP), the Management Group noted that an online CSR event for businesses was held on 8 October 2020. Following the event, two businesses had been in touch wanting to get involved. Follow up activity post the event was planned and the intention was to repeat the event in the future.</p>	Michelle Cochlan, ACC
	<p>With regards to item 8 (Outcomes Framework), resolution (ii), the Management Group noted that the improvement programme database would be considered later on today's agenda.</p>	
	<p>In relation to item 9 (CPA Revised Improvement Programme 19-21), resolution (ii), the Management Group noted that a report mapping the work of volunteers and resilience of communities during COVID and how this would be retained post COVID was being developed and would be reported to the next meeting of the Management Group.</p>	Derek McGowan/Neil Carnegie, ACC
	<p>With regards to item 12 (Project End), resolutions (ii) and (iii), the Management Group noted that the Locality Managers were actively engaging with the Outcome Improvement Group lead contacts and a mapping exercise of the current involvement of communities with the live improvement projects was being undertaken.</p>	Neil Carnegie, ACC
	<p>In relation to item 13 (Child Friendly Cities), to note that Matt Reid was trying to confirm if there was any available data on the impact the accreditation had on other cities and if available he would share with Aberdeen Prospers.</p>	Matt Reid, ACC
	<p>With regards to item 15 (Community Justice Outcome Activity Annual Return for submission to Community Justice Scotland), the Management Group noted that the annual report had been submitted.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to approve the minute as a correct record; and (ii) to note the status of the actions as recorded above. 	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
3. Minutes of Meetings of the CPA Board of 16 September 2020	<p>The Management Group had before it the draft minute of the CPA Board meeting of 16 September 2020 for information.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to note the draft minute.</p>	
<div>Page 5</div> <p>4. Socio Economic Rescue Plan Progress Report</p>	<p>With reference to item 4 of the minute of its previous meeting of 12 August 2020, the Management Group had before it a report which provided an update on the progress towards delivery of the Socio Economic Rescue Plan since its approval by the Council and CPA on 30 June and 1 July 2020 respectively.</p> <p>The report recommended:- that Management Group note the progress of the Socio Economic Rescue Plan through the progress tracker provided in the appendix.</p> <p>Speaking in furtherance of the report, Angela Taylor advised that following publication of the report, the single action which was red (action 4.4 in the place theme - Review the pilot projection City Centre Living and the affordable housing waiver), had now changed to amber and a lead has been identified (Mel Booth, Strategic Place Planning).</p> <p>An update report on the Socio Economic Rescue Plan was also approved at the CG&R committee yesterday. Angela also advised that the following three new interventions had been added to the action plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support to Aberdeen Inspired to extend restaurant week beyond the business improvement district (BID) area itself; ii. Support to Aberdeen Inspired and the newly formed Hospitality Group to support the development of an Aberdeen Gift Card. To support local businesses in the city centre, purchasers of the gift card would pre load the cards with a value that could be redeemed in participating shops, restaurants, cultural venues or attractions; and iii. Support to Aberdeen Inspired and the newly formed Hospitality Group with the development of a Check-In System App, adapted specifically for Covid-19 Test 	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>and Protect.</p> <p>The following financial support would also be provided for the additional three interventions; £9k for Restaurant Week; £15k for the Aberdeen Gift Card; and £15k for the check-in app system. This support would all be met from the existing Socio Economic Rescue Plan Budget and including these allocations £39k of the £141k budget had now been allocated.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to approve the recommendation; and (ii) to note the verbal update on the current status as recorded above. 	
Page 6 5 Locality Recovery Plans	<p>The Management Group had before it a report which presented the Locality Recovery Plans 2020/21 to support the recovery of our priority localities.</p> <p><u>The report recommended:-</u></p> <p>that Management Group approve the Locality Recovery Plans for submission to the Community Planning Aberdeen Board on 3rd December 2020.</p> <p>The Management Group noted that the Recovery Plans continued to be developed in advance of submission to the CPA Board and that any comments from partners should be provided directly to the Locality Managers.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <p>to approve the Locality Recovery Plans for submission to the Community Planning Aberdeen Board on 3 December 2020, on the basis that the Plans continued to be developed and that partners should submit any comments directly to the Locality Managers for consideration in advance of the reports submission to the CPA Board meeting.</p>	All Partners/Locality Managers
6. Shared Intelligence Update	With reference to item 3 of the minute of the meeting of the Management Group 12 August 2020, the Management Group had before it a report which provided an update on work previously reported to the Management Group to develop shared intelligence.	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>The report recommended:- that Management Group note the work undertaken to date to develop shared intelligence and that consideration was being given to how the specific Covid-19 data and intelligence activity could be built on, both by individual partners and on a multi-agency basis, to support advanced practice on a much broader basis, in particular to support the refresh of the LOIP.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to approve the recommendation.</p>	
<p>7. LOIP Refresh Presentation</p> <p>Page 7</p>	<p>The Management Group received a presentation from Michelle Cochlan which she advised of the route map to the refreshed LOIP with the draft LOIP going out for consultation in April 2021 and the proposed refreshed LOIP being reported in July 2021.</p> <p>In terms of the process for the LOIP refresh, Michelle advised that the first stage was to undertake the Population Needs Assessment (PNA) and that would be undertaken between now and the end of the year so that when consultation workshops were held in the new year we were going into those sessions as informed as possible. The PNA process would provide an analysis and understanding of the available data which would enable us to work with Partners to make a professional judgment about what the data was telling us.</p> <p>As part of PNA the following available data sources would be used and actions undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data over time in the Outcomes Framework to understand medium to long term trends • Covid-19 impact data to understand short term impact and extrapolate longer term impact • Improvement Project Data – Impact of our tests of change • Improvement Service working with us to add to our evidence base and support analysis • Continue to work with OIGs to identify gaps in data and work with colleagues to 	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<div>Page 8</div>	<p>address these</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional judgement • Community perspective • Key messages and story telling - and a rounded view of what all the data tells us about our priorities going forward <p>The Management Group welcomed the update on the route map to the LOIP. In respect of gaining the community perspective, Maggie Hepburn asked if there was a process for planned for that and whether the Partnership could draw upon some of the existing surveys currently being undertaken with communities as part of the learning from Covid. In response, Michelle Cochlan welcomed any support and or data to ensure gather the community perspective and would discuss with Maggie outwith the meeting.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to thank Michelle Cochlan for the informative presentation; (ii) to note the route map to the refresh of the LOIP; and (iii) to note that Michelle Cochlan would discuss with Maggie Hepburn existing data being collated seeking the community's perspective so that this could feed into the refresh process. 	Michelle Cochlan, ACC
8. Draft Integration of Locality Planning Models for Community Planning Aberdeen and Aberdeen City Health & Social Care Partnership	<p>The Management Group had before it a report which set out proposals for the integration of two locality planning models currently in place in Aberdeen. Both models were established in response to legislation, namely the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 and the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. Following a review of locality planning conducted by staff from Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership, it was proposed that there were significant benefits to be gained from a more integrated approach to locality planning for communities, partners and staff across the Community Planning Partnership. This paper presented recommendations for improvement and sought approval to consult on these further with a broader range of partners, stakeholders and communities.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
Page 9	<p>The report recommended:- that Management Group approve the following recommendations for presentation to the CPA Board on 3 December 2020 -</p> <p><u>Shared Localities and Priority Neighbourhood</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the term Localities would be used by Community Planning Aberdeen and all partners to mean the three broad areas of the City: North, South and Central; (b) the term Priority Neighbourhoods would mean those areas within the North, South and Central Localities which experience poorer outcomes as a result of their socio-economic status; (c) George Street, Ashgrove and Kincorth, Leggart & Nigg should also be considered Priority Neighbourhoods based on analysis of SIMD data; <p><u>Shared Locality Plans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) the introduction of three Integrated Locality Plans for North, South and Central Localities; (e) within these Locality Plans there would be included a focus on our Priority Neighbourhoods; with an option to separate out these plans for the Priority Neighbourhood; (f) the development of an overarching toolkit co-produced with communities on how communities could develop a neighbourhood plan which would cover subjects such as local priority outcomes, community reliance and improvements to spatial planning; <p><u>Shared Locality Empowerment Groups</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) the scope of Locality Empowerment Groups would expand to cover not only health outcomes, but all LOIP Stretch Outcomes; (h) Locality Partnerships would now be known as Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships and that these would continue to be supported by Partnership staff; (i) through the neighbourhood planning toolkit co-produced with communities, we would also encourage communities to develop their own neighbourhood partnerships to oversee these and explain how existing community groups and community councils might take on this role; (j) the CPA Community Engagement Group would continue to provide strategic oversight and seek to improve community engagement and empowerment across the Partnership, including overseeing the transition to the new Locality 	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
Page 10	<p>Empowerment Groups and Neighbourhood Partnerships;</p> <p>(k) appoint a new Chair for the Community Engagement Group, with continued support from Vice Chair Jonathan Smith;</p> <p><u>Next steps</u></p> <p>(l) note the further work planned during November to review the shared resources available across the Partnership to support the proposed new model;</p> <p>(m) agree to further consultation taking place on these proposals with a broader group of stakeholders and community groups in advance of a final report being taken to the CPA Board on 3 December; and</p> <p>(n) note intentions to initiate a second phase of the review which would look in depth at the network of community groups in Aberdeen and how we connect with these going forward.</p> <p>Speaking in furtherance of the report, Michelle Cochlan took partners through each of the individual recommendations providing all with an opportunity to comment on the specific aspects and to raise any queries. Partners were supportive of the proposals and all in agreement that the current arrangements were complicated for communities and welcomed that the proposals aimed to provide clarification, alignment and consistency of the approach to locality planning.</p> <p>In terms of locality plans, it was suggested that these should not duplicate the LOIP city wide activity. The development of an overarching toolkit co-produced with communities on how communities could develop a neighbourhood plan which would cover subjects such as local priority outcomes, community reliance and improvements to spatial planning was welcomed and it was felt that this could help build community resilience and support the transfer of good practice between communities.</p> <p>With regards the Community Engagement Group, it was noted that it had not been active in terms of meetings over the last few months, however, through the Chair and Vice Chair partners were confident that this Group would provide the strategic oversight and improvement to community engagement and empowerment across the Partnership.</p>	

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	<p>In terms of consultation, Michelle advised that subject to approval of the recommendations today, consultation with communities and partners would be held in the first two weeks of November which would enable the consultation to be reflected in the report to the CPA Board on 3 December.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to approve the recommendations; and (ii) in respect of recommendation (j), to appoint Michelle Cochlan as Chair of the Community Engagement Group. 	Michelle Cochlan
<p>9. Aberdeen Links Service Presentation</p> <p>Page 11</p>	<p>The Management Group received a presentation from Chris Smillie (Community Links Development Manager) and Jennifer Wooley (Senior Link Practitioner – SAMH) on their experience leading project 11.2 which was working to the aim of “Extend the link working approach across primary care to support 3,000 people attain their own identified outcomes by 2021” and currently at a progress scale 8.</p> <p>In their presentation Chris and Jennifer covered the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes did we make? • Have our changes resulted in improvement? • Outcomes to target the 9 Social Determinants of Health • How will we sustain and spread these changes? • Next Steps <p>In terms of next steps, Chris advised that the project team would be exploring the use of digital to support the embedding of Links Approach; looking at uncompleted outcomes and how to reduce the number; and testing the wider referral route e.g. MDiT / Self Referral/ extending the referral route</p> <p>The Management Group thanked Chris and Jennifer for their informative presentation and for the outcomes they’ve achieved to date, noting the next steps the project plans to take in order to achieve the project aim.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to thank Chris and Jennifer for their informative presentation and for the outcomes they've achieved to date, noting the next steps the project planned to take in order to achieve the project aim and that this would be reported via the project update.</p>	Chris Smillie
<p>10. CPA Improvement Programme Dashboard, Quarterly Update and Appendices</p> <p>Page 12</p>	<p>The Management Group had before it a report providing an update on the projects within the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 which had started, or were due to start, to deliver the Partnership's 15 Stretch Outcomes by 2026 on the basis of the revised improvement programme approved by the Board on 16 September 2020 and presents the new improvement project dashboard from which project updates could be viewed. The report also included new charters for approval for project initiation.</p> <p>The report recommended:- that Management Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) note the overview of progress against the revised CPA Improvement Programme as contained at Appendix 1; (b) agree that a separate project charter was not required for Stretch Outcome 10 improvement aim "Increase % of individuals indicating an improvement in at least one area* at the end of their Community Payback Order Supervision by 2021" as proposed in Appendix 1 and that this be recommended to the CPA Board; (c) approve the proposed amendment to the following LOIP project aim and that this be recommended to the CPA Board on 3 December 2020: • "Reduce Aberdeen's carbon emissions by 30% by 2021" replaced by "Reduce public sector carbon emissions by 5% by 2023" – See charter 14.2; (d) approve the new charters included at Appendix 2 for submission to the CPA Board on 3 December 2020; (e) approve the proposed rescheduling of all other charters which were due to be submitted to CPA Board in December, but have been postponed; and (f) consider the updates provided on live improvement projects contained at the Improvement Project Dashboard. 	

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Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By										
	In terms of the project charters, the Management Group commented as per the table below. The importance of all Project Leads having completed the improvement training was emphasised and where training had not been undertaken this should now be completed.											
	<table><tr><th>New Charters</th><th>Management Group Comments</th></tr><tr><td><u>Charter 8.3</u> Reduce the number of young people referred to the Children's Reporter on offence grounds as a result of appropriate and effective interventions by 2021.</td><td>Charter approved for submission to CPA Board however the Project Plan to be fully populated in advance and ensure that the data could be collated for the outcome and process measures.</td></tr><tr><td><u>Charter 8.4</u> Increase by 10% the number of young people who are jointly reported to SCRA and COPFS who are offered robust alternatives to entering the statutory system by 2021.</td><td>Charter approved for submission to CPA Board however ensure the timescales in Project Plan are reflective of when the activity would take place. Project Lead to undertake the necessary training if this has not already been done.</td></tr><tr><td><u>Charter 8.5</u> i) Increase the number of awareness raising events relating to 'digital' offending by 2021, and then ii) reduce the number of 'digital' offences from 2021 – 2026.</td><td>Charter approved for submission to CPA Board. Project Lead to undertake the necessary training.</td></tr><tr><td><u>Charter 9.2</u> Using a whole population approach • increase the awareness of domestic abuse by 2021 • reduce number of children who are witness to domestic abuse by Sept. 2022 • decrease number of reported incidents by 30% by 2026.</td><td>Charter approved for submission to CPA Board subject to the charter sticking to the current LOIP Improvement Project Aim and therefore removing the proposed change.</td></tr></table>	New Charters	Management Group Comments	<u>Charter 8.3</u> Reduce the number of young people referred to the Children's Reporter on offence grounds as a result of appropriate and effective interventions by 2021.	Charter approved for submission to CPA Board however the Project Plan to be fully populated in advance and ensure that the data could be collated for the outcome and process measures.	<u>Charter 8.4</u> Increase by 10% the number of young people who are jointly reported to SCRA and COPFS who are offered robust alternatives to entering the statutory system by 2021.	Charter approved for submission to CPA Board however ensure the timescales in Project Plan are reflective of when the activity would take place. Project Lead to undertake the necessary training if this has not already been done.	<u>Charter 8.5</u> i) Increase the number of awareness raising events relating to 'digital' offending by 2021, and then ii) reduce the number of 'digital' offences from 2021 – 2026.	Charter approved for submission to CPA Board. Project Lead to undertake the necessary training.	<u>Charter 9.2</u> Using a whole population approach • increase the awareness of domestic abuse by 2021 • reduce number of children who are witness to domestic abuse by Sept. 2022 • decrease number of reported incidents by 30% by 2026.	Charter approved for submission to CPA Board subject to the charter sticking to the current LOIP Improvement Project Aim and therefore removing the proposed change.	Derek McGowan, CJ
	New Charters	Management Group Comments										
	<u>Charter 8.3</u> Reduce the number of young people referred to the Children's Reporter on offence grounds as a result of appropriate and effective interventions by 2021.	Charter approved for submission to CPA Board however the Project Plan to be fully populated in advance and ensure that the data could be collated for the outcome and process measures.										
	<u>Charter 8.4</u> Increase by 10% the number of young people who are jointly reported to SCRA and COPFS who are offered robust alternatives to entering the statutory system by 2021.	Charter approved for submission to CPA Board however ensure the timescales in Project Plan are reflective of when the activity would take place. Project Lead to undertake the necessary training if this has not already been done.										
	<u>Charter 8.5</u> i) Increase the number of awareness raising events relating to 'digital' offending by 2021, and then ii) reduce the number of 'digital' offences from 2021 – 2026.	Charter approved for submission to CPA Board. Project Lead to undertake the necessary training.										
<u>Charter 9.2</u> Using a whole population approach • increase the awareness of domestic abuse by 2021 • reduce number of children who are witness to domestic abuse by Sept. 2022 • decrease number of reported incidents by 30% by 2026.	Charter approved for submission to CPA Board subject to the charter sticking to the current LOIP Improvement Project Aim and therefore removing the proposed change.											
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Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
Page 14	<u>Charter 10.6</u> Increase number of young people who need support in relation to trauma and bereavement having access to such support by 2021.	Charter approved for submission to CPA Board. Project Team to look to add measure for change idea re use of QR codes.
	<u>Charter 11.4</u> Increase the number of community run green spaces that are organised and self-managed, particularly in priority localities where satisfaction and use is low	Charter approved for submission to CPA Board however Project Team to consider identifying an area that they are going to focus on e.g. one of the priority localities, so that you are using the improvement methodology of testing change ideas small and then spreading as appropriate, and able to demonstrate the impact of the change ideas.
	<u>Charter 12.9</u> Increase the uptake of alcohol treatment by improving access to alcohol services and ensuring they are local, integrated and targets areas of greatest need by 10% year on year by 2021.	Charter approved for submission to CPA Board subject to detail as to when specific initial tests of change would be started/ended being added to the project plan.
	<u>Charter 14.2</u> Current LOIP Improvement Project Aim: Reduce Aberdeen's carbon emissions by 30% by 2021. Proposed Revised Improvement Project Aim Reduce public sector carbon emissions by 5% by 2023	Charter approved for submission to CPA Board subject to the charter sticking to the current LOIP Improvement Project Aim of "Reduce Aberdeen's carbon emissions by 30% by 2021."
	<p>The importance of the improvement projects identifying a priority locality to test their change ideas, where appropriate, was discussed and it was suggested that a section be added to the project charter template to prompt project teams to consider this and to make this explicit.</p> <p>In terms of the project updates, the Management Group received a demonstration of the new improvement project dashboard that was available on the CP website and</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
Page 15	<p>provided Partners with an opportunity to scrutinise and understand whether our improvement projects were delivering on the improvement aims as set out within the LOIP, and the impact that this was having on the stretch outcomes. It also allowed the Partnership to identify any challenges being experienced by project teams and where additional support might be required. It was noted that the dashboard would be used at all future meetings to consider progress with the improvement programme.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to approve recommendations (a), (b) and (e); (ii) to approve the new charters included in Appendix 2 of the report for submission to the CPA Board, unless otherwise stated above and the subject to the comments above being actioned; (iii) to note the updates provided on live improvement projects contained at the Improvement Project Dashboard; (iv) to note that a tagging system for the updates would be included for the next meeting and that the Management Group consider the updates on an exception reporting basis; and (v) to agree that the Community Planning Team review the project charter template with the view of adding a section to identify which, if any, priority locality the project would be focused in. 	<p>OIG Chairs</p> <p>Allison Swanson, ACC</p>
11. Locality Annual Reports	<p>The Management Group had before it a report which presented the third Annual Reports for the Locality Plans 2017-27.</p> <p><u>The report recommended:-</u></p> <p>that Management Group support the submission of the Locality Plan Annual Reports to the Board on 3 December for approval, noting that further outcome data would be added to the reports in advance of the Board meeting where possible.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <p>to approve the recommendation.</p>	<p>Neil Carnegie, ACC</p>

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
12. CPA Annual Outcome Improvement Report 2019/20 Public Facing Summary Page 16	<p>The Management Group had before it a report which presented the public facing summary of Community Planning Aberdeen's third Annual Outcome Improvement Report since the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) was published in August 2016, and the first to be published since the LOIP was refreshed in February 2019.</p> <p>The report recommended:- that Management Group approve publication of the public facing Annual Outcome Improvement Report 2019/20 and that this be reported to the CPA Board on 3 December for information.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to approve the recommendation.</p>	Allison Swanson, ACC
13. CPA Budget Quarterly Update	<p>The Management Group had before it a report which provided an update on the 2020/21 Community Planning Budget's financial performance for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 September 20.</p> <p>The report recommended:- that Management Group note Community Planning Aberdeen Budget's performance during quarter 2 of 2020/21.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> approve the recommendation.</p>	
14. CPA Forward Planner	<p>The Management Group had before it the CPA Forward Planner.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to note the CPA Forward Planner.</p>	
15. Funding Tracker	<p>The Management Group had before it the Funding Tracker of key funding opportunities available to the Partnership, linked to the themes within the LOIP and Locality Plans.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to note the CPA Funding Tracker and to agree that Outcome Improvement Groups consider funding streams available at present.	OIG Chairs
16. Date of Next Meeting	The Management Group noted that its next meeting would be held on 27 January 2021 at 2pm.	

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COMMUNITY PLANNING ABERDEEN BOARD

3 December 2020

Virtual meeting

Present:- Councillor Laing (Chair)
Heather Crabb (as a substitute for Karl Leydeker)
Councillor Duncan (Integration Joint Board Chair)
Bruce Farquharson (Scottish Fire and Rescue Service)
Councillor Greig
Chief Superintendent George MacDonald (Police Scotland)
David Milne (Scottish Government)
Ken Milroy (NESCOL)
Councillor Alex Nicoll
Paul O'Connor MBE (ACVO)
Alastair Robertson (Aberdeen Active Partnership)
Angela Scott (Aberdeen City Council)
Jonathan Smith (Civic Forum)
Councillor Wheeler

In Attendance:- Michael Wilkie (KPMG)

Also Present:- Neil Carnegie, Ishbel Greig, Derek McGowan, Martin Murchie, Martin Smith, Richard Sweetnam, Paul Tytler, Colin Wright, Michelle Cochlan, Allison Swanson and James Simpson (all Aberdeen City Council).

Apologies:- Caroline Hiscox, Karl Leydeker, Gordon MacDougall and Susan Webb.

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
1. Declarations of Interest	There were no declarations of interest.	
2. Minute of Previous Meeting of 16 September 2020	The Board had before it the minute of its previous meeting of 16 September 2020, for approval. <u>The Board resolved:-</u> to approve the minute as a correct record.	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
3. Draft Minute of the CPA Management Group meeting of 29 October 2020	<p>The Board had before it the minute of the CPA Management Group meeting of 29 October 2020, for information.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to note the draft minute.</p>	
4. CPA Board Forward Business Planner	<p>The Board had before it the Forward Business Planner.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to agree the Forward Business Planner.</p>	
<div>5</div> <div>Page 20</div> <p>National Update – Scottish Government</p>	<p>The Board received a verbal update from David Milne, Scottish Government in respect of three questions from partners:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>On 1 July 2020, an update was provided which advised that SG officials, working with officers from improvement support agencies, COSLA, and the Community Planning Improvement Board, have developed proposals on how we review progress to date in strengthening community planning. These proposals were to be recommended to Ministers and COSLA leaders. Can you advise you advise on the status of the CP review? [CPA Board]</i> <p>Mr Milne advised that the Cabinet Secretary had agreed a delay due to continuing work on the response to the Covid pandemic. However, the Community Planning Managers' Network was meeting in January 2021 and that informal meetings had also been taking place.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Scottish Government has identified 'an income loss' scheme for Local Authorities and that it will be administered through CoSLA. It confirms a level of funding for ALEO's, however this will only pass to them at the discretion of the Local Authority. In addition, the decision on any allocation will not be reached until March 2021. Given the perilous state of Leisure Trust ALEO's, why will the Scottish Government not confirm a level of funding now [as it did with the culture sector] and ensure that it is passed on without delay? [Active Aberdeen partnership]</i> 	<p>David Milne, SG Martin Murchie Jonathon Smith</p>

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<div>Page 21</div>	<p>Mr Milne reported that the Cabinet Secretary for Finance had announced £40m of Consequentials to ALEOs in September 2020. The Scottish Government was working with CoSLA and Local Authorities to identify lost income and a further requirement of £89m had been identified. However, this funding would not be confirmed by the UK Treasury until March 2021.</p> <p><i>3. The Scottish government made funding available to soft play centres and night clubs to mitigate the loss of income due to the pandemic. However, Community centres and other service providers in Aberdeen who had soft play or inflatables as part of their core services and income generating models were not eligible to apply on the basis that the customers didn't access such facilities as a pay as you go payment mechanism, but through group bookings instead..... ACVO and individual organisations have been regularly giving feedback to funders of all types for the need to be flexible and proactive to give organisations the very best chances of survival, and to allow them to continue meeting the needs of the communities and to address the resulting ramifications of this crisis..... I would ask for all current and future funding streams open to businesses and third sector organisations, that there be flexibility built into the funding application process. The same issue has been raised via another round of funding where there was no flexibility to support established and respected third sector organisations to help their communities, and simply based on their legal status as an organisation. [ACVO]</i></p> <p>Mr Milne confirmed that Scottish Government colleagues had responded to this question directly and further referred to his Policy colleagues for additional clarification. He stated that there were potentially other sources of funding and support and offered to work with ACVO to identify these.</p> <p>David Milne agreed to link up with Cllr Duncan, Martin Murchie and Jonathon Smith and SG analytical colleagues regarding Shared Intelligence</p> <p>The update further covered the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Government Budget to be published on 28 January 2021; • Scottish National Investment Bank has made its first investment. Regional dialogues to take place; and • Social Renewal Advisory Board report to be tabled at future CPA Board meetings. 	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<u>The Board resolved:-</u> to note the updates.	
6. Socio-Economic Rescue Plan 2020/2021 Page 22	<p>The Board had before it a report and progress tracker update on the progress towards delivery of the Socio Economic Rescue Plan.</p> <p>Richard Sweetnam – Chief Officer, City Growth spoke to the Plan and took questions. Mr Sweetnam undertook to report back to the Board on the status of the uptake of Business Loans.</p> <p>The report recommended: that the Board note the progress of the Socio-Economic Rescue Plan through the progress tracker provided in the appendix.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:</u> to note the report and progress of the Socio Economic Rescue Plan.</p>	Richard Sweetnam, Ishbel Greig
7. Locality Recovery Plans	<p>The Board had before it a report on the Locality Recovery Plans 2020/21 to support the recovery of priority localities.</p> <p>The report recommended: that the Board approve the Locality Recovery Plans.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:</u> to approve the recommendations.</p>	
8. Shared Intelligence Update	<p>The Board had before it a report providing an update on work previously reported to develop shared intelligence. Martin Murchie - Chief Officer Data and Insights, spoke to the report.</p> <p>The report recommended: that the CPA Board note the work undertaken to date to develop shared intelligence and that consideration was being given to how the specific Covid-19 data and intelligence activity could be built on, both by individual partners and on a multi-agency basis, to support advanced practice on a much broader basis, in particular to support the refresh of the LOIP.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<u>The Board resolved:-</u> to approve the recommendation.	
9. Learning on the role of Community Planning in responding to Covid-19 and contributing to recovery effort P 20 23	<p>The Chair proposed that items 9 and 10 be considered together.</p> <p>The Board had before it a paper sharing initial learning from Community Planning Managers on the role Community Planning is playing locally in relation to the Covid-19 response and recovery. It was hoped this would be helpful in supplementing insights from individual CPIB members and feed into and inform the board's discussion.</p> <p>Michelle Cochlan spoke to the paper then presented an update on the LOIP and Locality Plans 2021 (item 10).</p>	
10. LOIP Refresh Update P 20 23	<p>Ms Cochlan presented an update on the process for developing and approving the refreshed LOIP and Locality Plans 2021. She advised that there would be four development stages of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather (November/December 2020) • Assess (January/February 2021) • Consult (March/April 2021) • Approve (May/June/July 2021) <p>before bringing the final drafts to the Management Group in June 2021 and the Board in July 2021.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to note the paper and presentation.</p>	All Partners
11. Integration of Locality Planning and Community Empowerment Models for Community Planning Aberdeen and Aberdeen City	<p>The Board had before it a report setting out proposals for the integration of two locality planning models currently in place for Community Planning Aberdeen and Aberdeen Health and Social Care Partnership. Following a review of locality planning conducted by staff from Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership, it was proposed that there were significant benefits to be gained from a more integrated approach to locality planning for communities, partners and staff across the Community Planning Partnership.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<div>Page 24</div> <div>Health & Social Care</div>	<p>The report recommended: that the Board agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the term Localities will be used by Community Planning Aberdeen and all partners to mean the three broad areas of the City: North, South and Central; (b) the term Priority Neighbourhoods will mean those areas within the North, South and Central Localities which experience poorer outcomes as a result of their socio-economic status; (c) George Street, Ashgrove, Stockethill and Kincorth will be considered Priority Neighbourhoods based on analysis of SIMD data; Shared Locality Plans; (d) the introduction of three Integrated Locality Plans for North, South and Central Localities; (e) that within these Locality Plans there will be included a focus on our Priority Neighbourhoods; with an option to separate out these plans for the Priority Neighbourhood audience; Shared Locality Empowerment Groups (f) the scope of Locality Empowerment Groups will expand to cover not only health outcomes, but all LOIP Stretch Outcomes; (g) Locality Partnerships will now be known as Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships and these will continue to be supported by Partnership staff; (h) the CPA Community Engagement Group will continue to provide strategic oversight and seek to improve community engagement and empowerment across the Partnership, including overseeing the transition to the new shared Locality Empowerment Groups; (i) the Community Planning Aberdeen constitution is updated to reflect the core roles and remits of the groups included in Appendix 5; (j) preparation of a shared communications plan to inform communities about the new arrangements and engagement them in the implementation phase, subject to the agreement of the CPA Board; and (k) note intentions to initiate a second phase review of locality planning which will look in depth at the network of community groups in Aberdeen and how we connect with these going forward to expand neighbourhood planning. <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to agree the recommendations.</p>	<div>Michelle Cochlan, ACC</div>

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<p>12. CPA Improvement Programme Dashboard, Quarterly Update and Appendices</p> <p>Page 25</p>	<p>The Board had before it a report providing an update on the projects within the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 which have started, or are due to start, to deliver the Partnership's 15 Stretch Outcomes by 2026 on the basis of the revised improvement programme approved by the Board on 16 September 2020 and presents the new improvement project dashboard from which project updates can be viewed. The report also included new charters for approval for project initiation.</p> <p>Allison Swanson – Improvement Programme Manager, presented a demonstration on how to navigate the new Improvement Project Dashboard.</p> <p>The report recommended:</p> <p>that the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) note the overview of progress against the revised CPA Improvement Programme as contained at Appendix 1; (b) agree that a separate project charter is not required for Stretch Outcome 10 improvement aim "Increase % of individuals indicating an improvement in at least one area* at the end of their Community Payback Order Supervision by 2021" as proposed in Appendix 1; (c) approve the new charters included at Appendix 2; (d) approve the proposed rescheduling of all other charters which were due to be submitted in December, but have been postponed; and (e) consider the updates provided on live improvement projects contained at the Improvement Project Dashboard. <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to approve the recommendations.</p>	
<p>13. Locality Annual Reports</p>	<p>The Board had before it a report presenting the third Annual Reports for the Locality Plans 2017-27 in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torry; • Seaton, Woodside and Tillydrone; and • Middlefield, Cummings Park, Heathryfold, Northfield and Mastrick 	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<div>Page 26</div>	<p>Neil Carnegie – Area Manager, Customer, spoke to the reports. Mr Carnegie agreed to work on crediting acknowledgement of groups, individuals, organisations involved in Locality Annual Reports and to share information and promote positive stories through websites and social media.</p> <p>The report recommended: that the Board approve the Locality Plan Annual Reports and that they be published on the CPA website.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> (i) to approve the recommendation; (ii) to congratulate all those who were involved in the various projects outlined in the reports and for the progress that they have made and for what has been achieved; and (iii) to note that Neil Carnegie would update the reports to acknowledge groups, individuals, organisations involved in Locality Annual Reports and would share information and promote positive stories through websites and social media.</p>	Neil Carnegie
14. CPA Annual Outcome Improvement Report 2019/20 Public Performance	<p>The Board had before it a report presenting the first public facing summary of Community Planning Aberdeen's third Annual Outcome Improvement Report since the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) was published in August 2016, and the first to be published since the LOIP was refreshed in February 2019.</p> <p>The report recommended: that the Board note the Annual Outcome Improvement Report 2019/20 public performance summary.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to note the recommendation.</p>	
15. Date of Next Meeting	<p>The Board noted that its next meeting would be held on 4 March 2021 at 2pm. The Chair advised that this meeting might be rescheduled and that members would be advised in due course.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to note the comments.</p>	



Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Socio-Economic Rescue Plan 2020/2021
Lead Officer	Richard Sweetnam
Report Author	Richard Sweetnam
Date of Report	5 January 2021
Governance Group	CPA Management Group – 27 January 2021

Purpose of the Report

To update CPA Board on the progress towards delivery of the Socio-Economic Rescue Plan.

Summary of Key Information

1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The [Socio-Economic Rescue Plan 2020/2021](#) was approved by Aberdeen City Council (ACC) and CPA on 30 June and 1 July respectively.
- 1.2. It was agreed that for each of the three themes, an officer of the Council would coordinate the implementation of each action across partners for each of the 'Business', 'People' and 'Place' themes.

2 CURRENT POSITION

- 2.1. The Implementation Group has met every 4 weeks since the approval of the Rescue Plan and will continue to meet on a four weekly basis to the 31 March 2021. The Group is attended by officers of ACC and representatives of CFINE, FSB, AGCC, VisitAberdeenshire, Scottish Enterprise, Business Gateway, Skills Development Scotland, ACVO, Aberdeen Inspired, NESCOL and Culture Aberdeen.
- 2.2. It reviews progress towards delivery and a tracker for each theme has been set up according to action, update, LOIP Link and Status (Red, Amber, Green).
- 2.3. There are a total of 75 actions in the plan, the status of these actions as at January 2021 is:

Complete	10
On track (green)	61
Being monitored (amber)	1
Needs intervention (red)	0
Closed	3
	75

- 2.4 The rescue plan was intended to be a short term 'rescue response' to the immediate effects of the economic crisis, coming to an end on 31st March 2021. Going beyond 31st March 2021, there will be a shift from 'immediate response' towards medium and longer term recovery actions.

3 NEXT STEPS

- 3.1 Actions will continue to be monitored by the Socio-Economic Rescue Plan Implementation Group until 31st March 2021. After this date, it is recommended that the Socio-Economic Rescue Plan, and Implementation Group concludes. By 31st March 2020, the 75 actions in the plan would be categorised as one of the following:
- Closed
 - Completed / Business as usual
 - Integrated with an existing CPA Improvement Project
 - To be considered as part of the LOIP refresh
- 3.2 A mapping exercise has been completed, linking the medium to longer term recovery actions in the socio-economic rescue plan with the existing improvement projects in the LOIP and this is detailed in the appendix. It is recommended that actions with links to existing improvement projects are integrated with these projects and reported following the usual Community Planning Aberdeen structure.
- 3.3 It is recommended that the outstanding medium to longer term recovery actions, which are not currently linked with existing improvement projects, be considered as part of the refresh of the LOIP and potential new improvement projects created as required.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the Management Group:

- i) Note the progress of the Socio-Economic Rescue Plan through the progress tracker provided in the appendix; and
- ii) Approve the next-steps for the Socio-Economic Rescue Plan and the integration with the LOIP and the Community Planning Aberdeen structure from 31st March 2021 for recommendation to the CPA Board on 22 February.

Opportunities and Risks

The Plan and Governance provides an opportunity for a coordinated city-wide Partnership response to the impact of Covid-19. The actions aim to provide as much support to businesses in the immediate response to Covid-19 and to mitigate where possible against permanent job losses in the city. The proposals aim to support health and wellbeing outcomes in the Children & Young people and Adult stretch outcomes. The proposals support the poverty and active travel stretch outcomes.

Consultation

The following people were consulted in the preparation of this report:

Background Papers

Socio-Economic Rescue Plan
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Contact details:

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SocioEconomic Rescue Plan: Business theme

	On track
	Being Monitored
	Needs intervention

Ref No	Action	Lead	Outcome(s)	January Update	Status	Output Measuers	Next Steps
1	General Response						
1.1	Covid-19 Business Loans Programme	Andrew Stephen - ACC	Working capital loans to business to support ‘trading out’ of current crisis	Loan fund now has £4m in bank, two new enquiries received, one already converted to an application. ACC will now proceed to promote new funding available.	On track	No of applications- 8 No of succesful applications - 1 No of applications awaiting additional info - 1	Business as usual
1.2	Aberdeen City Council Business Charter	Richard Sweetnam - ACC	Supportive business environment for companies in the city	Being embedded across service redesigns in ACC	On track		Business as usual

1.3	Planning, consenting and licensing systems to support business response/ diversification – eg temporary relaxation of planning controls – temporary uses eg surplus car parks or units into social spaces	David Dunne - ACC	Getting people back into work Support initiatives around recouping lost revenues within these key sectors and adapting to physical distancing rules and Spaces for People project	Regular meetings continue to be held between Planning, Building Standards and Environmental Health to manage applications for outside seating and licensing. To date over 80 business have been in contact and application and renewal process is in place. This includes a guidance document for business which is updated as required Ongoing	On track	No of businesses in contact - 80	Business as usual
1.4	'Shop, Visit, Eat Local' – consider loyalty card scheme/ app	Chris Foy - VisitAberdeenshire	Enhanced and sustained spend in local hospitality, tourism, and retail Marketing Strategy and communications plan - incl. adverts on social media, PR, media partnership with local media outlet to extend reach. Content to include city initiatives, blogs from local people, businesses and celebrity. Promote and encourage local products and staycations.	<u>AI</u> Aberdeen Gift Card Total Sales to Date = £135,500, 3,275 gift cards. <u>VisitAberdeenshire</u> New video went live before Christmas to support the Rediscover campaign. This featured the Aberdeen Gift Card as key part of the film. Plans to launch phase 3 of this campaign at the ned of January are currently on hold due to the new lockdown. <u>AGCC</u> North East Now ran a highly successful 'Christmas Cracker' competition with media partners the Evening Express and Original 106 which saw 14 different local companies encompassing the food & drink, tourism, hospitality and retail sectors gain extensive broadcast and print exposure for their donations of prizes which were also available for consumers to purchase as gifts over the Christmas period, as well as encouraging people to consider other, similar, ways to support local.. Engagement was high with multiple daily promotions across across print, radio and social media over a two-week period, stimulating additional visits to the website and engagement with NEN's social feeds.	On track	Aberdeen Gift Card Total Sales to Date = £135,500, 3,275 gift cards North East Now Views - 17,000 Combined social media followings - 10,000 Post impressions - 300,000 KPIs for Restaurant Week and Aberdeen Gift Card being defined.	Complete / Business as usual

1.5	Tourism Business Recovery Programme	Chris Foy - VisitAberdeenshire	A tiered approach. In-depth business programme for small numbers that achieves tangible outcomes; one-to-one product development advice; to oneto-many workshops; industry network building and community engagement.	Progressing as planned. Game Changer 3 Programme, (VA with ONE and Scottish Enterprise) poised to start in January. VA will be hosting a Customer and Market Insights Seminar on Tuesday 12 January. 2-4 pm	On track	40 businesses receiving in-depth tailored support 11 recovery webinars open to all tourism businesses	Complete
1.6	Business Gateway Recovery Programme	Andrew Burnett / Roz Taylor - Elevator	'SME Redundancy to Recovery Programme' of 121 business advice - Sales & Supplier Recovery, Continuity Planning, Digital, Leadership, H&S & Risk assessment and HR	Our webinars are scheduled for Jan/Feb/Mar both redundancy to recovery and Emerging Minds although numbers have been dropping off over the Christmas period. Emerging Minds – Scheduled for the 20th January Redundancy to Recovery – 15th January & 29th January	On track	Redundancy to Recovery attendees - 310 Emerging minds attendees - 57 14 'Redundancy to Recovery' webinars run	Business as usual
1.7	Business Resilience Group Invest Aberdeen Advisory Group	Richard Sweetnam - ACC	Coordination between public and private sectors in terms of Covid-19 response and post lockdown Oversight by industry and investors of the In Invest Aberdeen Business Plan	Officers continue to work closely with all members of the Business Resillience Group, many of whom also join the SERP Implementation Group meetings. The Invest Aberdeen Advisory Board met again on 3rd December	On track	Link to Aberdeen Prospers LOIP project, project lead No of resilience group meetings - 18 No of IA Advisory group meetings - 1 No on advisory Board - 14	Complete / Business as usual

1.8	Positive Procurement Programme	Mel Mackenzie - ACC	Strengthening local supply chains and contributing towards local business growth. Provide more access to contracts for smaller businesses. Engage local suppliers, SMEs, Voluntary Sector, Social Enterprises early on commissioning needs. Security of jobs, job creation, development of community benefits and social value outcomes through contracts.	Planning underway for Talking Tenders session to be held 27th January.	On track	Link to Aberdeen Prospers LOIP project	Link to LOIP AP project 2.1
1.9	ACC Key Account Management	Andrew Stephen - ACC	Regular engagement with local businesses by ECMT Relationship management with local business community and key employers	ACC has submitted 3 Kickstart bids on behalf of 33 employers, representing 102 posts. These are in the assessment stage. Fourth bid about to be submitted. Promotion of the scheme continues and receiving steady flow of expressions of interest.	On track	No of KAM businesses engaged with No of meetings held No of KAM businesses engaged with SE	Business as usual
2	Tourism, Leisure, Hospitality						
2.1	Extend planning rules for restaurants to keep up deliveries	David Dunne - ACC	Flexibility of regulatory systems to accommodate physical distancing Maintain revenue stream for businesses in lockdown transition period	Ongoing, no further update.	On track		Complete

2.2	Waive policy street occupation consents (eg on-street seating for cafes and bars, beer gardens and similar to accommodate physical distancing); consider 'nighttime economy zones' – eg Quad, Aberdeen Art Gallery	David Dunne - ACC	Flexibility of regulatory systems to accommodate physical distancing rules and Spaces for People project Open Air, Pop up activity to mitigate concerns on social distancing	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>The exemptions offered by the Scottish Governments Planning Division have been extended, as have Building Warrant requirement for temporary structures.</p> <p>Regular meetings continue to be held between Planning, Building Standards and Environmental Health to manage applications for outside seating and licensing.</p> <p>To date over 80 business have been in contact and application and renewal process is in place. This includes a guidance document for business which is updated as required</p>	On track		Complete
2.3	Creative Business Resilience Support - Outdoor exhibitions/ drive in events/ shows (City Centre / Neighbourhoods / Beachfront / Parks) that can provide social distancing	Duncan Cockburn - Culture Aberdeen	Preparing creative/cultural businesses for post Covid-19 environment Building balance of content for digital and physical experiences.	<p>As with much of 2020, the pandemic continues to affect the cultural sector in significant ways at the start of 2021. Venues remain largely closed and many staff continue to be furloughed. The fight for financial survival continues for many organisations. Despite the clear challenges, many organisations within the cultural sector continue to engage with audiences digitally and shift their content to virtual platforms. As a network, we continue to meet to provide support and develop strategies as how best, as a sector, we can support the social and economic recovery of the city. We are working on various documents/outcomes that demonstrate the value culture will have in supporting the rescue plan – this will be presented to a variety of stakeholders and influencers. We have also recently submitted a collaborative application for Creative Scotland's Culture Collective bid.</p>	On track		Possible requirement for new LOIP project
2.4	Information, Advice & Guidance on physical distancing for tourism sector	Andrew Morrison - ACC	Specifically raised by businesses in response to VA survey	see 2.5	On track		Complete / Business as usual

2.5	Information, Advice & Guidance on physical distancing for tourism sector	Andrew Morrison - ACC	Business Awareness on details – embed in FAQ	Hospitality sector closed in Level 4. Interventions focused on essential retail and takeaway food services. Advice and assistance continue to be provided to businesses as appropriate	On track	KPIs being defined	Complete / Business as usual
2.6	Pilot temporary green spaces/ markets – Pop Up	Innes Walker - Aberdeen Inspired	Spread city centre occupancy across city centre, repurposing currently 'dead spaces' Explore/pilot other models –rooftop gardens, community gardens/urban growing projects (LOIP alignment) Market space option – where business physical premises are too restrictive reopening, a market /collection point could be an alternative	Action complete.	Completed	KPIs being defined	Complete
3 Job retention / creation							
3.1	City Centre Apprentice Scheme – Assess feasibility to reduce business rates as incentives for businesses retaining employees/ taking on trainees in city centre sectors – retail, tourism, hospitality	Jamie Coventry - ACC	Support business growth Skills and training and improved employability	ACC has submitted 3 Kickstart bids on behalf of 33 employers, representing 102 posts. These are in the assessment stage. Fourth bid about to be submitted. Promotion of the scheme continues and receiving steady flow of expressions of interest. ACC's Young Person Guarantee allocation of c£1m has been confirmed and programme is being developed, shaped by relevant LOIP and Rescue Plan projects and actions. However, given recent developments on retail and hospitality front, year one of activity is unlikely to drive people towards these industries. PACEPlus funding will provide employability support to people who have been made redundant and focus of this funding stream will be on 25+ age group. Scottish Govt has introduced new apprenticeship schemes and increased funding available to employers. Flexible Workforce Development Fund has been made more accessible to SMEs.	On track		Complete

3.2	Grey Matters entrepreneurial training scheme for redundant executives	Andrew Burnett / Roz Taylor - Elevator	Supporting business start-up rates	Our Grey matters programme continues to develop well with teams coming together and a great number of solid business ideas emerging.	On track	<p>Link to Aberdeen Prospers LOIP project</p> <p>23 participants on November cohort.</p> <p>40 applications received for November cohort.</p>	Business as usual
3.3	Local Export Partnership	Shane Taylor - AGCC	<p>Supporting the resilience of existing exporters given uncertainty around business continuity</p> <p>Supporting and sustaining £15bn of annual export value</p>	Action closed.	Closed		Closed
3.4	Elevator Centre for Entrepreneurship	Andrew Burnett / Roz Taylor - Elevator	Designated digital demonstration centre providing 'digitalboost' training and 121 support for businesses Responding to anticipated increase in demand as a result of Covid-19	The Centre remains closed to the public in accordance with government guidelines. Elevator and Business Gateway services continue to be delivered remotely.	On track	<p>Link to Aberdeen Prospers project</p> <p>No of 'digitalboost' training sessions</p> <p>No of people / companies attending training</p>	Business as usual

	Hospitality 3.5 Apprenticeship North- East scheme	Lorna Carnegie - ONE	Job creation in hospitality centre	Next board meeting 20th January at which point there will be an update on the current situation of the hotels involved and their abilities to progress to the next programme with their new apprentices. They have maintained their commitment to th current apprentices, who will graduate from the programme in Spring this year. A decision as to when to run the next programme will be made at this meeting also.	On track	Link to Aberdeen Prospers project No of apprentices on training programme No receiveing SVQ Level 5 in Hospitality Services	Business as usual with link to Aberdeen Prospers appresnticeships projects
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SocioEconomic Rescue Plan: People theme

	On track
	Being Monitored
	Needs intervention

Ref No	Action	Lead	Outcome(s)	January Update	Status	Output Measures	Next Steps
1	Supporting Young People into Positive Destinations						
1.1	Positive Destination Planning Sessions	SDS - Nicola Graham; ACC - Lori Manson	Data Hub of young people to destinations Employability of school leavers. Early identification of and support put in place for those at risk of leaving school without a positive destination.	Link to 1.6 below - Positive Destination Planning Meetings complete in eight schools, with winter leavers without a positive destination being indentified and referred on to appropriate further training/ employability programmes. Meetings in the remaining 3 schools are a priority for Jan, these had to be re-arranged due to staffing issues in the schools	On track	Link to ICS project	Link to Positive Destinations projects, stretch outcome 6
1.2	Tailored ACC & Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration Internship for care experienced young people (LOIP Project – Priority Groups into Public Sector Jobs)	People & Organisational Development - Lesley Strachan; City Growth - Angela Taylor	Good work experience CV improvement References Potential for some qualifications	As per last month. Exploring opportunities to create modern apprenticeships to support work of the Covid Business Support Hub. If that goes ahead we will encourage this young person to apply, with appropriate support provided by employability keyworking team, distinctly removed from any recruitment process.	Being Monitored	Link to Aberdeen Prospers project	Link to AP project 2.4

1.3	Guaranteed job interview for ACC internships for care experienced young people (LOIP project - priority groups into public sector jobs) where jobs are available	People & Organisational Development - Lesley Strachan; City Growth - Angela Taylor	Potential work experience; Feedback;	Complete	Complete	Link to Aberdeen Prospers and Attainment and Transitions to Adulthood projects	Link to AP project 2.4
1.4	Skills 4.0 – Review emphasis based on employability pipeline	Skills Development Scotland - Allison Carrington; NESCol - Robin McGregor	Shared understanding of skills required for local economy	Work ongoing - new NESCol prospectus with revisit part time and distance learning offer published and shared with key partners. Draft NESCol curriculum portfolio roadmap to be published in January. Further consultation with key partners scheduled prior to publication.	On track		Business as usual
1.5	Develop and pilot an accredited course for young parents to aid them back into education or employment using Google classroom as an online means of supporting pupils (LOIP Project - Young Women into Jobs)	NESCol - Robin McGregor	Skills and training outcomes Employability	Aberdeen Foyer in partnership with NESCOL have new staff member in place and are actively recruiting participants for Foyer Families - new flexible accredited learning and employability programme targeting parents with children 0-12 years who are looking to build confidence and think about moving into work and/or further learning/training whilst gaining qualifications. Content based on pilot run with parents input to new design. Course starts beginning of February online and can move to face to face as required. Free childcare can be sourced and digital kit / wifi provided if required.	On track	Link to LOIP project - Young Women into Work	Link to ICS project 3.4

1.6	Accelerate the Re-Boot programme - targeted at supporting winter leavers who are disengaging with education in the months prior to them leaving school	Aberdeen Foyer - Leona McDermid	Improved positive destinations	See 1.1 above - meeting held in December to understand scope and scale - focus on Winter Leavers not in a destination from 19/20 (42 young people) and those who are not in a positive destination from 20/21 Winter Leavers cohort.	On track	Link to Attainment and Transitions ICS Group	Link to ICS project 6.5
1.7	Session with DYWNE to explore how opportunities to bed emerging industries and skills into education system	DYW NE -Mary Holland; ACC Education - Alex Duncan	Identification of potential career routes for young people, postCovid.	The Right Skills Right Job Winter Leavers programme has now been offered to all secondary schools in the city and several schools have come forward wanting to deliver to the groups of young people identified. The delivery model will be in 3 parts 1) workshops in class supported by employer videos 2) DYW arranged employer mock interviews 3) Access to work related e-learning modules.	On track	Potential link to Attainment and Transitions to Adulthood Group	Link to Positive Destinations projects, stretch outcome 6
2 Community Spaces							
2.1	Maximise Hubs in three priority areas Dee - Tullos Community Wing, Don - Tillydrone Community Hub, West - Cummings Park Community Centre, using schools or community facilities as navigation of the benefits system	Children and Young People's Services - Graeme Simpson	Wrap around eg financial resilience, positive mental health and employability and extending support to families Regular 'case conferencing'	The Hubs are now operating operating from Tullos Community Wing, Manor Park Community Wing and Tilly Community Hub. We continue to work to identify suitable long-term accommodation. Staff are planning bespoke support arrangements for the children/families identified as benefiting from Hub support. Due to COVID these will necessitate flexible support arrangements and will be more dispersed in nature. Links continue to be developed with other community groups to ensure alignment and a sharing of knowledge resources. A	On track	LOIP Mental Health and Wellbeing	Business as usual / link to various LOIP projects

2.2	Homelessness presentations and No One Left Behind - employability wrap around	Housing Access & Support- Kay Diack; City Growth - Angela Taylor	Wrap around/ tailored approach to overcome personal challenges Improved employment prospects/ securing work and able to maintain tenancies	Meetings taking place between employability and housing teams to detail the current employment situation in Aberdeen, anticipated future situation, and the support which can be made available to people which will support not only their access to employment, financial advice, wellbeing support, etc, but also to sustain their tenancies. Referral routes explained, forms provided, along with additional signposting. Further meetings to take place with other housing teams.	On track	Link to Aberdeen Prospers and Homelessness health and wellbeing projects	Possible requirement for new LOIP project
3 Job Retention/Creation							
3.1	City Centre Apprentice Scheme - Assess feasibility to waive/reduce business rates as incentive for businesses taking on trainees in city centre sectors - retail, tourism, hospitality See Business Ref 3.1.	ACC City Growth -Jamie Coventry	Support business growth Skills and training and improved employability	ACC has submitted 3 Kickstart bids on behalf of 33 employers, representing 102 posts. These are in the assessment stage. Fourth bid about to be submitted. Promotion of the scheme continues and receiving steady flow of expressions of interest. ACC's Young Person Guarantee allocation of c£1m has been confirmed and programme is being developed, shaped by relevant LOIP and Rescue Plan projects and actions. However, given recent developments on retail and hospitality front, year one of activity is unlikely to drive people towards these industries. PACEPlus funding will provide employability support to people who have been made redundant and focus of this funding stream will be on 25+ age group. Scottish Govt has introduced new apprenticeship schemes and increased funding available to employers. Flexible Workforce Development Fund has been made more accessible to SMEs.	On track	Link to Aberdeen Prospers Project	Closed
3.2	Employability schemes for office-based occupations being displaced		Job creation, skills development, skilled workforce with transferable skills	closed	Closed - deleted from plan		Closed

	3.3 Protocol on all capital and City Region Deal projects to create/secure jobs and apprenticeships	Capital - John Wilson; Procurement Service - Stuart Calderwood -Roddy McTaggart	Skills/ Training outcomes Community Benefits needs realised	complete	Complete	Positively impacts on economic, people and place based improvement/prosperity outcomes and National Performance Framework Link to Aberdeen Prospers Project	Complete
	3.4 Work with CityFibre to capitalise on any potential job creation and training schemes resulting from its operations in the Aberdeen City Region, and on corporate social responsibility activities	City Growth - Wendy Robertson	Job creation Skills development Targeted CSR activity to support socio-economic recovery Opportunity for digital sector to enable new ways of working in long-term	No new update - Discussions ongoing with Vodaphone and CityFibre	On track	Link to Aberdeen Prospers project	Link to LOIP AP project 2.1
4 Workforce Development							
	4.1 Energy Transition Skills Academy	NESCol - Robin McGregor / Allison Carrington	Ensuring local people gaining skills around new opportunities in delivery of Net Zero Vision	Work ongoing - Linked to NESCol curriculum redesign and ONE "Academy" initiative. Outline plan to be featured within NESCol Roadmap published in January. Likely phased model to be iteratively updated as short/medium/longterm jobs requirement becomes clearer	On track		Business as usual

4.2	Employment mentoring for adults - Career Ready Model (prob unpaid to avoid impact on benefits)	People and Organisational Development - Lesley Strachan; Angela Taylor/Lori Manson	Boost employment prospects	Kickstart bid submitted for ACC as an employer - 150 posts sought	On track		Link to AP project 2.4 and CJ 10.2
4.3	Adult volunteering scheme, enabling a whole system approach to volunteering to support people in need		Boost employment prospects and tackle physical and mental health issues associated with unemployment. Support for people in need. Kinder communities	closed	Closed		Closed
4.4	Campaign to encourage hospitality workers to move into care sector, alongside upskilling provision	ACC Comms - Karen Allan (supported by partner group)	Contribute to addressing care sector jobs People in work, transferrable skills recognized	as las month	On track	organisations	Business as usual

4.5	Careers in Aberdeen public sector - upskill staff to enable progression across public sector as vacancies arise, opening entry level jobs	City Growth - Angela Taylor/Opps for All manager; People and Organisational Development - Lesley Strachan	Skilled workforce, right people in right jobs, employee retention/loyalty, opportunities	keyworker PVG has come back clear, start date agreed. Workplace development officer still going through Aberdeenshire processes.	On track		Business as usual
4.6	Digital Skills Challenge - speak to industry to consider a pilot	Customer - David Gammie / City Growth - Wendy Robertson	Citizens with digital skills, access and ability to apply for jobs online, carry out digital roles in workplace, apply for and maintain benefits claims. Understanding of and ability to respond to changes in demand for and supply of labour in digital sector. Opportunity for digital sector to enable new ways of working in long-term. Reduced economic and social impact of poor connectivity	No new update - Waiting for the next group meeting to discuss	On track	Link to Aberdeen Prospers projects	LOIP to AP project 2.2
4.7	Creation of local online jobs portal	City Growth - Angela Taylor; Aberdeenshire Council - Angie Millett	Access to jobs at all levels for city region residents, with links to employability and application support. Free promotion of jobs for businesses, with application support provided to applicants. Links people with employability teams and funded programmes.	Website build continues	On track		Business as usual

4.8	Joint promotional campaign about learning opportunities	NESCol - Paul Smith	Joined-up approach to ensure agreed collective messaging about learning and training opportunities is promoted. Access to education. Skilled workforce.	Further development of campaign creative completed (social media artwork, social media animation, video ident) and additional content created (draft media release, web copy for landing page, draft social media posts) and draft toolkit shared with partners. Discussion with Aberdeenshire Council and Aberdeen City Council regarding landing page hosting (agreed to be hosted by ACC in Newsroom) and with partners in relation to feedback on creative. Content for landing page from partners collated and quotes for draft media release obtained. Liaison with media in relation to campaign launch (ongoing). Finalised toolkit to be issued 08/01/21 with a view to noon launch on 11/01/21 through online channels.	On track		Business as usual
4.9	Make the case for the need for the additional funding for employability support for Aberdeen from the Scottish Govt, reflecting combined economic impact of Covid-19 and the oil and gas downturn	City Growth - Richard Sweetnam	Availability of funding to enable employability support to increased numbers of people in need of it	Complete	Complete		Complete
5 Wellbeing Support							
5.1	Secure and use ESF employability and social inclusion funds	City Growth - Stuart Bews	Funding secured to deliver early stage engagement, financial and employability support. Skilled workforce	Work on the draft proposal continues	On track		Complete
5.2	Hardship fund managed by Lord Provost's Charitable Trust	Communities - Susan Thoms	Charities providing support to individuals and communities in need have immediate access to funds to do so.	Impact report completed and impact reported through December via media partners and social media. Quotes and short videos provided by supported charities.	On track	£301,658 raised in 206 days 60 grants to 42 charities 19,405 people supported, including 3,789 families and 7,786 children and young people 251 volunteers contributed over 22,264 volunteer hours	Closed

5.3	Partnership between Community Planning and Business in the Community to align corporate social responsibility to areas of need	Community Planning - Michelle Cochlan	Building on work initiated before the pandemic to align support from responsible businesses across Aberdeen to LOIP/ areas of need	The online Community Planning Aberdeen (CPA) online corporate social responsibility platform continues to be updated regularly with opportunities for businesses across Aberdeen to get involved in the City wide Local Outcome Improvement Plan. Following the launch event for the platform in October 2020 we continue to build our relationship with Business in the Community (BITC) which is working with CPA to strengthen our connection and acting as as conduit with the Aberdeen responsible business community. In December 20, BITC was able to connect a donation of four smart phones made by John Lewis to the work of the Council and CPA to support small businesses during the pandemic. This allowed us to distribute these phones to businesses in need. This is part of pilot which BITC in conducting to connect small businesses in Aberdeen to a broad range of support available from more resilient businesses across the City. Community Planning Aberdeen has also been invited to join the BITC Corporate Social Responsibility Network in the City to enable continued and greater collaboration.	On track	No. of businesses pledging commitment to working with the Partnership - 2 No. of enquiries received from businesses about working closer together - 4 No. of attendees at Responsible Business Events - 61 No. of business community representatives attending Aberdeen Responsible Business Events - 29 No. of businesses represented at Aberdeen Responsible Business Events - 17 No. of businesses directly contributing to the work of the Partnership - 1	Will support all LOIP projects
5.4	Process for providing food to people in food insecurity through CFINE and advice delivered on free school meals	Neil Carnegie	Supports LOIP Stretch Outcome that no one will go without food due to poverty	Complete	Complete	Link to Sustainable Cities Group project	Complete
5.5	Crisis Line/ Single access point for vulnerable people in need	Customer - Jacqui McKenzie	Single access point for people vulnerable to harm as a result of Covid19 Emotional support	complete	Complete	No	Complete
5.6	Roll-out of Mental Health First Aider scheme across public sector family, ALEOs and contractors. Add it to contract/tendering requirements so businesses benefiting from public sector money have to have something similar in place	People and Organisational Development - Kirsten Foley	Emotional support for people at risk of self-harm	Complete	complete	No - NHS initiative. Link in with Healthy Working Lives team	Complete

5.7	Introduce training for all front-facing staff on self-harm/suicide indicators and steps to take to protect people	People and Organisational Development - Kirsten Foley	Early identification of potential harm to individuals Prevention of harm to individuals	Complete	complete	Link to RIS project	Complete
5.8	Develop suite of suicide prevention measures to include: development and roll-out of suicide prevention app across NE councils; creation of suicide prevention team across three NE councils; creation of Lived Experience network or panel which influences suicide prevention activity, programmes, and policy work and which supports, upskills and engages meaningfully and regularly with panel members; and increased promotion of availability of mental health support for adults	SAMH - Liam Yule	Range of suicide prevention activities carried out across NE. Reduction in number of suicides. Lived experience is part of thinking and development of suicide prevention and self-harm activity Emotional support for people at risk of self-harm as a result of ongoing/ new mental health issues linked to Covid, unemployment, financial woes, etc	Had been looking at doing work particularly with taxi drivers and fire fighters as a targeted audience and to do something a bit different in regards to suicide prevention. But, the pandemic has made this challenging to put in place and so it has been largely paused meantime. Work continues with taxi drivers, video to be made which drivers can watch while they're waiting in ranks and app cards to be provided for being kept in vehicles for distribution to passengers. 90 minute introduction to suicide prevention sessions have been widely rolled out across the North-east, with really good pick up. 12 training sessions set for Feb were booked up within an hour, so clear appetite for this. Four sessions delivered for ACC managers via webinar in September, these were recorded and have been promoted to all staff. Coming towards time to release Christmas message. App will be updated in December. Information sharing agreement being developed between agencies to enable sharing of information and track incidences of suicide and attempted suicides. Looking to improve data capture and identify any potential themes or patterns to help prevent suicide.	On track	Link to RIS project	Link to RIS project 11.7

5.9	Increased support for victims of domestic abuse, improved and quicker access to counselling services	Communities - Val Vertigans	Reduction of harm to adults and children. Reduction in no, of domestic abuse incidents. Better reporting of incidents and better outcomes for victims.	As per previous months. Additional issues: Rape Crisis Grampian secured additional funds from the SG to increase their Support and Advocacy Service and Young Persons' service by one full time position for each service. These positions are now filled and will have an impact on the waiting time for survivors in the criminal justice system or considering the reporting and for those accessing the Young Person's Service. AHSCP Adult Protection are making better links with VAWP and will encourage council officers to be more aware of pathways re. securing support and help for adults where we receive concerns for physical harm relating to domestic abuse. The ACC Housing Domestic Abuse Policy has been approved by the Risk Board and is going to committee in March, and a comms campaign has been organised for the new lockdown, including targeting non-English-speaking communities with audio messages going out via SHMU local radio.	On track	Link to Community Justice project	Link to CJ project 9.2
5.10	Restructuring of individual debt to council including housing, council tax and pre-existing penalty charge notices to reflect ability to pay post-Covid impact, but kept under review to reflect potential positive changes in individuals' financial situation	Wayne Connell, Customer	Citizens able to pay debt in manageable amounts, reduced impact on mental health, reduced poverty, reduced reliance on highinterest loans.	We have provided deferment of payments for Council Tax and Business Rates and make mutually agreeable payment arrangements with customers. This is to allow customers to be able to afford the payments. A project to create a Corporate Debt Team, which will include rent, council debt and other debts is underway. Services continue to provide via telephone and other virtual methods.	On track		Business as usual

5.11	Instigate a Benefits Awareness Take Up campaign, coupled with increased promotion of/access to debt management support and counsellors	CFINE - Dave Kilgour	Citizens accessing all of the benefits they are entitled to, reduced poverty, reduced debt levels, reduced reliance on high-interest loans, reduced impact of debt on mental health.	<p>No further update.</p> <p><u>December update</u> Referral leaflet process being drafted. This will support a wide range of frontline staff to use to refer people for support when coming across cases that need benefit advice etc. Angela Kazmierczek, ACC FIT team, working with Dave Kilgour, CFINE, to finalise an article focused on Pension Credit for the Council's Housing Newsletter. At CFINE we are distributing from next week contact details for the Scottish Welfare Fund in all food parcels as part of the lead up to Xmas. Also, currently looking to get details about the additional support monies recently announced by the Scottish Government and maximising circulation of this.</p>	On track		Possible requirement for new LOIP project
5.12	Creation of community food officer post to deliver the Food Growing Strategy	Strategic Place Planning - Sandy Gustar	Additional resilience through local food growing schemes, access to green and open spaces, improved physical and mental health, development of skills and confidence, access to low cost food	Service redesign restructure business case is due out for consultation soon and this new post will feed in to this. We should be in a position to define job profile etc early next year.	On track	Link to Sustainable Cities Group LOIP project	Business as usual
5.13	Promotion of city's parks and open spaces, including nature sites and routes to them, as well as activities available in them	Comms - Karen Allan	Improved mental and physical health, increased use of open spaces, local tourism boost, may attract tourists from further afield. Promotes Aberdeen as a destination.	Winter parks promotion activity planned	On track	Link to Sustainable Cities Group project	Links to active travel projects 15.1
5.14	Citizen Engagement exercise to record sights and sounds linked to city's parks and open spaces, including nature sites, to bring the outdoors indoors. Creation of 'virtual' tours of these spaces.	Comms - Karen Allan	Citizen engagement, increased sense of public 'ownership' of and care for public spaces. Physical and mental health benefits for 'recorders' alongside associated benefits for those who can't access these areas for health or other reasons. Greater awareness of/improved biodiversity and improved reporting of local wildlife. Promotion of Aberdeen as a destination.	The Countryside Ranger service is liaising with city schools to encourage pupils to support this activity in recording sounds and pictures of the local parks and green spaces	On track	Link to Sustainable Cities Group project	Business as usual

SocioEconomic Rescue Plan: Place theme

	On track
	Being Monitored
	Needs intervention

Ref No	Action	Lead	Outcome(s)	January Update	Status	Output Measures	Next Steps
1 Safe Zones- Social Distancing							
1.1	Creating Space to Move and Enjoy	David Dunne - ACC	Provide a safe operating environment and conditions for business and public spaces (parks, paths, etc.) to adapt to Covid 19 , Reduced traffic volumes; Increased air quality & health, Use potential public art and other design led methods to provide an environment that is attractive, welcoming and engaging.	Work underway monitoring the interventions to feed into the February report to CG&R, however the new Tier restrictions over January will impact on the recommendations of the report.	On track	City Footfall data ; Traffic data; Air Quality Data; Website traffic, No of licences for outdoor cafes, possibly a very short questionnaire on the website. 15. 38% of people walking and 5% of people cycling as main mode of travel by 2026	Complete
1.2	Supporting the above, waive policy street occupation consents – changes to facilitate physical distancing – see 1.4 and 2.2 Under Business Theme Plan	David Dunne - ACC	Flexibility of regulatory systems to accommodate physical distancing rules and Spaces for People project. Maintain revenue stream for businesses in lockdown transition period	Ongoing, work continues to engage with business to renew licences and approvals as necessary.	On track	Regulatory systems introduced and implementation timescales No of businesses closing in these areas	Complete
1.3	Reopen Gallery as priority venue – allows socially distant visits due to capacity / one-way options	Christine Rew/ Alex Robertson - ACC	Emphasise safe visits / space available / social distancing / trained & welcoming staff and the use of technology to provide safe experiences.	Art Gallery closed to visitors on 26/12/2020 in line with current Covid restrictions Level 4	Complete	Number of in-person visitors recorded	Complete

1.4	Review AAGM Estate – potential closure of Tollbooth; Reduced Maritime Museum; close Treasure Hub for General Tours	Christine Rew/ Alex Robertson - ACC	Resolution of small spaces and tourism. Reduced opening/ private pre-sales. Exclusive pre bookings	All venues remain closed in line with current Covid restrictions Level 4	On track		Complete
1.5	Update Aberdeen Event Guide on best practice	Stephen O'Neill - ACC	Manage and control external event bookings in order to ensure that there is a balance of the City Centre returning to businesses as (Almost) usual whilst the event industry looks to recover. Events delivered in-line with best practice around social distancing and hygiene factors to ensure public confidence.	No further update. work ongoing	On track	Delivery of Guidance and maximising events to stimulate safe footfall	Complete
1.6	Review management and maintenance of green/ open spaces for social distancing, wildlife & costs (review grass cutting regimes / tree planting / biodiversity / etc.)	Steven Shaw - ACC	Protect / improve physical & mental health with safer access to outdoors and connection to nature Increase wildlife. Reduced costs of management.	Environmental Services follow Scottish Government guidance were thought relevant, Coronavirus (COVID-19): guidance on safer public spaces – urban centres and green spaces. A number of green spaces were maintained in a more natural way during the summer of 2020 and this work continued in to autumn and winter. The maintenance plan for 21/22 is under review. Areas have been identified and the review will focus on these areas for 21/22. Site visits were completed in early December and work continues to complete the detailed plans for how these areas will be managed and maintained. This work will include areas of biodiversity, reduced maintenance, food growing, additional tree planting and links to community led green space partnerships. Consultation with local communities has started.	On track	Increased wildlife Off-set carbon Reduced costs KPIs are being defined	Complete

2 Transport							
2.1	Bike Hire Scheme	Joanna Murray - ACC	Health Benefits, Lower emissions higher air quality Encourage use of green transport. Allow access to active travel opportunities for all our citizens	The contract has now been awarded. A revised delivery programme is now being prepared by the contractor for consideration prior to any publicity.	On track	<p>15.1 Supporting different ways for active travel in everyday journeys, using partners and volunteers to address safety, infrastructure, fitness, well-being and confidence No of people using bikes/ take up of scheme.</p> <p>KPIs will be included here as soon as they are finalised. These will likely include: membership numbers; number of bikes available for hire; car ownership amongst Bike Hire members; rate of member utilisation of Bike Hire bikes; member satisfaction with the Bike Hire service; climate monitoring report data; utilisation of bikes; availability of bikes; number of breakdown / repairs – timescales involved; utilisation of</p>	Links to active travel projects 15.1
2.2	Tourism Car Parking Ticket – new product to support domestic tourism and hotels	Chris Foy - VisitAberdeenshire	Capitalise on likely mode of travel for inbound tourists	Private sector car park operators (Bon Accord, Union Square, Trinity) approached to determine options for spring 2020/21. Established that there is a precedent for a similar scheme at Bon Accord	On track	<p>1.3 Improving investment into Aberdeen and Aberdeen businesses. Money generated and how it has been spent</p>	Business as usual

2.3	Additional Cycle Parking / hubs	Joanna Murray - ACC	Encourage active travel into the city centre and to key locations 10 locations have been identified	Complete	Complete	15.1 Supporting different ways for active travel in everyday journeys, using partners and volunteers to address safety, infrastructure, fitness, well-being and confidence .	Complete
						47 cycle racks and 27 scooter racks st various schools	
						8 maintenance stands at various locations	
						17 cycle racks at various locations	
2.4	Smart Journey Planning Tool	Neale Burrows / Amye Ferguson - ACC	Can investigate gamification which in turn can potentially encourage purchase of local food and beverages, as well as advertisement of local events. Investigate inclusion of digital trails to encourage journeys to city centre and local shopping. (Would require additional budget to implement) Longer-term development of connected vehicles and Mobility as a Service (MaaS) which could allow purchase of ticketing through app and encourage multi-modal journeys.	A GoABZ web app has now been developed and available to the public-this ensures that it is accessible to those without a smart phone. The MaaS Investment Fund project proposal was considered by Transportation Programme Board in December 2020 with some points to be clarified by project officers before full approval can be given to develop a funding bid.	On track	15.1 Supporting different ways for active travel in everyday journeys, using partners and volunteers to address safety, infrastructure, fitness, well-being and confidence. 1. Improved reported satisfaction with travel planning 2. Total number of registered users 3. Total logs into GoABZ/ per week 4. Total number of trip plans generated 5. New features added 6. Reported levels of behavioural change	Link to Active Travel Projects 15.1
3 Shop, Visit,Eat Local							

3.1	Campaign to maximise opportunities from local market – Aberdeen as a safe destination	Chris Foy - VisitAberdeenshire	1.Promotion of local creative practitioners – eg creative space for artists 2. Buy AAGM and local independent produce using mobile device & pick up at Art Gallery shop 3. Drive footfall to gallery and establish as hub for independent arts community 4. Increased footfall and dwell time in city centre 5. Physical distancing compliant product development – Marketing campaign highlighting how to spend a day safely in Aberdeen	Rediscover campaign as repored in Business 1.4.	On track	1.1 Diversification of the economy into other growth sectors including wider energy related sectors; tourism; food and drink; life sciences; health and social care and construction.	Business as usual
3.2	Conversion of Digital uptake into footfall at the Art Gallery – streaming services eg Cowdray Hall	Christine Rew/Deirdre Grant - ACC	Promotional Visits	All venues have closed again from 26/12/2020 in line with current Covid restrictions Level 4. Promotional programme will be launched to attract walk-in visitors when appropriate	On track	Number of in-person visitors recorded	Business as usual
3.3	Gallery retail space expanded (eg Top Level in cafe area) – managed inhouse	Christine Rew/Susy Bell - ACC	Shop local, Gallery visits - Link to 4.2	Art Gallery closed to visitors on 26/12/2020 in line current Covid Restrictions Level 4	On track	Number of makers participating	Complete / Business as usual

3.4	Develop digital City Centre & Open Space Tours – eg Nuart, heritage walking tours, coast & country, talking statues (convert offer planned for guided walks to digital offer)	Chris Foy - VisitAberdeenshire	Promotional; Footfall to different city centre precincts	Open top bus route test completed.Ambition to run pilot summer 21 through to university term start / Offshore Europe. Project being taken forward with First / Bright Bus, with sponsors sought. Supported by insight from AGCC and VA.	On track		Business as usual
4 Economic Strategy							
4.1	Net Zero Vision & Strategic Infrastructure Plan – Governance	Richard Sweetnam - ACC	Lobby and promote the Vision and the ambition of the city ‘as one’ to the UK Government and the Scottish Government, making clear the scope and scale of the transition opportunity in Aberdeen and its contribution to UK and Scottish climate change targets.	Net Zero and Climate Resilience Vision - (Transition Delivery Unit) now set up first meeting held on the 15th of December.	On track	1. 10% increase in employment across priority and volume growth sectors by 2026. 14. Addressing climate change by reducing Aberdeen's carbon emissions by 42.5% by 2026 by 2026 and adapting to the impacts of our changing climate	Business as usual with links to Aberdeen Prospers employment projects
4.2	Scotland’s Energy Transition Zone Business Case – including the ETZ Training & Jobs Plan	Richard Sweetnam (BC) NESCOL	Business case for phase 1 of ETZ	Update from People Theme 4.1 Work ongoing - Linked to NESCol curriculum redesign and ONE "Academy" initiative. Outline plan to be featured within NESCol Roadmap published in January. Likely phased model to be iteratively updated as short/medium/longterm jobs requirement becomes clearer	On track	As above	Business as usual with links to Aberdeen Prospers training / skills projects
4.3	H2 Aberdeen Business Case	Andrew Win - ACC	Business case for H2 Hub and Bus Projects	Outline Business Case approved. A Prior Information Notice (PIN) was issued on 22nd December seeking the market's interest in delivering the intital Aberdeen Hydrogen Hub investment as well as the City's wider Hydrogen ambitions. The PIN closes on 22nd January with the outcome presented to City Growth and Resources.	On track	As above	Business as usual

4.4	Review the pilot projection City Centre Living and the affordable housing waiver.	Mel Booth - ACC	Increase in city centre living opportunities and increased city centre population to support activity and retail.	Review of City Centre Living Strategy is ongoing. Opportunities to progress increased living in city centre are explored through the Strategic Housing Investment Plan.	On track	KPIs are being defined	Business as usual
4.5	Events 365 / AAGM Exhibition Programme – spread out of events – curation of events & exhibitions to different zones of the city, including open spaces	Stephen O'Neill/Deirdre Grant - ACC	Manage and control external event bookings in order to ensure that there is a balance of the City. Centre returning to businesses as (almost) usual whilst the event industry looks to recover.	Tour of Britain approved by both City & Shire Council for 2021 and 2022. Legal team amending contract to reflect additional risks presented by the pandemic. Nuart SLA being drafted . Work ongoing supporting national working groups to develop best practice .	On track	a) 3 signature events to be supported through the Event 365 platform b) Over 90 communities, voluntary & commercial events supported through the external event application process	Business as usual

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Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Locality Recovery Plans 2020/21
Lead Officer	Derek McGowan, Chief Officer – Early Intervention and Community Empowerment
Report Author	Neil Carnegie, Communities and Housing Area Manager Colin Wright, Development Manager (Torry) Paul Tytler, Locality Inclusion Manager (Woodside, Tillydrone, Seaton) Martin Smith, Locality Inclusion Manager (Middlefield, Cummings Park, Heathryfold, Northfield and Mastrick)
Date of Report	7 January 2021
Governance Group	CPA Management Group 27 th January 2021

Purpose of the Report

This report presents a monitoring update on the Locality Recovery Plans 2020/21 to support the recovery of our priority localities. The report includes an update from Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton; updates from Torry and Northfield to be submitted.

Summary of Key Information

1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The COVID-19 pandemic is having a profound effect on the overall health and wellbeing of the city, its citizens and families. It has also coincided with an unprecedented fall in hydrocarbon prices and further significant implications for the city's economy and will continue to create considerable harm for our citizens. Covid-19 and the consequent public health crisis has fundamentally changed how the economy will respond as the city adapts to new operating models as lockdown is phased out.
- 1.2 Locality Recovery Plans follow the development of the Socio-Economic Recovery Plan and were approved by CPA Management Group on 29th October 2020 and CPA Board on 3rd December 2020.

2 NEXT STEPS

- 2.1 The priorities and actions included in the recovery plans will be subsumed within the refreshed Priority Neighbourhood Plans now being developed along with the refreshed LOIP, following the review of Locality Planning approved by CPA Board on 3rd December 2020.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the Management Group:

- i) Note progress against the Locality Recovery Plans for submission to the Community Planning Aberdeen Board on 4th March 2021.

Opportunities and Risks

The Plans provide the opportunity for a coordinated locality level response. The plans aim to provide as much support to communities in the ongoing response to Covid-19 and to mitigate where possible against further poorer outcomes in localities. The priorities and outcomes will be included as appropriate in the refreshed Priority Neighbourhood Plans under development in line with the review of Locality Planning.

Consultation

The monitoring reports will be considered at forthcoming Locality Partnership meetings – Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton on 20th January 2021; Torry on 20th January 2021 and Northfield on 27th January 2021.

Background Papers

Locality Recovery Plans 2020/21

Contact details:

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Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton Locality Rescue Plan: Economy

	On track
	Being Monitored
	Needs intervention

Ref No	Action	Lead	Update January 2021	Status
1	An inclusive community where people have the same opportunities regardless of age, ability, gender, race and wealth			
1.1	delivery of early years provision Woodside	Fersands and Fountain Community Project	Family Centre continues to deliver support although numbers are lower than pre-covid - expected impact of people being furloughed, now out of work.	On track
1.2	Woodside - delivery of after-school club, supporting parents in work;	Fersands and Fountain Community Project	Out of school club relocated to Woodside Fountain Centre in light of Covid restrictions on access at Kittybrewster School.	On track
1.4	Delivery of The Pantry with Cfine model.		The Pantry has reopened at Woodside Fountain Centre on a Covid safe basis to support people moving from food insecurity to a more sustainable model,	On track
1.5	deliver library services		Tillydrone Library in the campus has continued to operate in line with Covid guidance and supporting the wider work at the Campus.	On track
1.6	Lighthouse Foodbank		The Lighthouse has continued to operate the foodbank in support of people and families in the community.	On track

Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton Locality Rescue Plan: People

	On track			
	Being Monitored			
	Needs intervention			
Ref No	Action	Lead	January 2021 Update	Status
1	Improving physical health in the area is important to me			
1.1	Neighbourhood Lead Response – continued delivery of the neighbourhood lead model	AHSCP		On track
1.2	Delivery of new Cruyff Court	ACC Locality Team	Delivery of the project has been impacted by ground drainage conditions, with the solution now linked to the construction of the new primary school in Tillydrone adjacent to the site.	Being monitored
1.3	Deliver weight management support to test online resources, with Connecting Aberdeen in Tillydrone	AHSCP	Project team set up and project charter established.	On track
1.4	Delier outdoor learning	Family Learning Team	Worked in partnership with Creative Learning to develop outdoor learning for our vulnerable families. Developed new outdoor learning opportunities and secured funding for coastal work with local schools. Developed and delivered out door training as well as accompanying information books. Supplied play toys to more than 200 children in the summer to get them outside, moving and using their imaginations. team have all accessed Walking meeting training via NHSG - planning walk and talks as a way to support families with childdren in buggies	ongoing

2 Improving mental health in the area				
2.1	Volunteering – capitalise on the increase in volunteering as a result of COVID	AHSCP	ongoing refresh of support through neighbourhood leads	On track
2.2	Mental health and food poverty, identified as priorities by the St Machar Partnership Forum	AHSCP/St Machar Partnership Forum	Sub-groups established for mental health and food poverty.	On track
3 Improving well-being (health, happiness and comfort)				
3.1	Pharmacy Deliveries	AHSCP		On track
3.2	Connecting Aberdeen – deliver digital connectivity and literacy work e.g. wi-fi enabling Woodside	AHSCP	Continuation of delivery of devices for remaining part of Phase 1 and Phase 2 of Connecting Scotland.	On track

3.3	Deliver continued Family Learning support	Family Learning Team	<p>Created progression routes for families that we are working with into 121 sessions with artists. This is done with support of the FL worker. Have continued to have contact with 140+ families throughout the summer until now. Have applied for and secured funding for food vouchers, book vouchers and a hardship fund which will be used to support parents in times of need.</p> <p>Have run mental wellbeing workshops online to families with success and plans for more in the future</p> <p>Developed the Rainbow Robin project and brought partners together to support families city wide over the festive season, through activities looking at mental health, attachment, bonding and general parenting.</p> <p>Have create 300 packs in partnership with Creative Learning to give to vulnerable families. Cfine will deliver 100 of these to families requesting food parcels.</p> <p>Have supplied every school / nurseries / Bon Accord / 3rd sector in partnership with Rainbow Robin a robin colouring in sheet which also includes support numbers for: Woman's Aid, Samaritans, Cfine, DA and the Aberdeen Council support line.</p>	On track
3.4	liaising with staff at Aberdeen University in the form of guidance and support following the return of students	Police Scotland	<p>We are continuing to liaise with staff at Aberdeen University in the form of guidance and support in relation to dealing with any breaches of COVID-19 legislation by students. This is city wide but we have been concentrating on the student halls at Hillhead Halls and Old Fire</p>	

Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton Locality Rescue Plan: Place

	On track
	Being Monitored
	Needs intervention

Ref No	Action	Lead	January 2021 Update	Status
1	A safe community is important to me			
1.1	Theft by Shoplifting – deliver support for local businesses through detection/detering, referring vulnerable towards support and food banks.	Police Scotland	Continue to supporting local businesses through detection/detering. We have been liaising with the Lighthouse Project for making referrals for vulnerable persons to food banks which may assist deter offending. Locality officers have identified a male who has now been charged with 18 shopliftings in total in the area. Since his incarceration there has been a marked reduction in thefts locally.	On track
1.2	Domestic Abuse – delivery of support in light of increased reporting by victims due to the situation.	Police Scotland	ongoing plans with the Locality team for operation targeting High Risk domestic offenders in the Tillydrone/Seaton areas. We had a day of action in December targeting domestic offenders and will continue with this again in the New Year. Engagement again held with the Lighthouse Project with regards to future joint working. As a result of this meeting shared priorities have been identified such as protecting/ assisting those who face domestic violence as well as safeguarding those suffering from substance abuse and signposting them towards help	On track
1.3	Op Aspen - continued commitment to dealing with serious and organised crime, targeting those involved	Police Scotland	Further days of action planned in January in relation to drug search warrants in the Tillydrone/Seaton areas. This operation was instigated in response to concerns raised by the local community and continues our commitment to dealing with serious and organised crime, targeting those involved. These operations also assist with those involved in illegal activities to divert them to help and support to tackle their addictions	On track

1.4	Speeding and road safety operations in the Tillydrone Avenue, Diamond Bridge areas in response to community concerns.	Police Scotland	We have ran further speeding operations in the Tillydrone Avenue, Diamond Bridge areas and Hutcheon Low Drive area in response to community concerns. Tickets were issued where appropriate and others given suitable advice.	On track
1.5	continue delivery of Home Fire Safety Visits to all communities	SFRS	ongoing	On track
1.6	Operational Intelligence audits on all High-Rise buildings within the city	SFRS	ongoing	On track
1.7	Street Design – delivery of improved safety at the underpass	ACC Locality Team	drain surveys have been completed and costings received for the civil improvement work required.	on track
1.8	Cycle theft (new action)		Locality Officers have been supporting an operation in relation to bicycle thefts. Through this officers have been undertaking high visibility patrols in particular areas highlighted as suffering high volume of thefts and engaging cyclists. Through engagement security advice has been provided. Officers have also attended at residential areas such as student halls of residence and block of high rise flats where commonly bikes are left in communal areas, distributing posters and fliers offering security advice.	

Northfield Locality Rescue Plan: Economy

	On track
	Being Monitored
	Needs intervention

Ref No	Action	Lead	Update January 2021	Status
1	<i>An inclusive community where people have the same opportunities regardless of age, ability, gender, race and wealth</i>			
1.1	Address in-work poverty including affordable and accessible childcare	ACC	Completion of the new Northfield Cummings Park Nursery is scheduled for the end of March 2021. The nursery will provide 80 places.	
		Middlefield Project	Middlefield Nursery is supporting children to still attend nursery that meet the Government eligibility - those of keyworkers, ME2 and the most vulnerable children. For those families not attending the Nursery is still supporting communication through email, text, Whatsapp and the Projects Facebook page. This can be general advice, support and ideas for activities.	
1.2	Provide Support for Universal Credit claimants especially for people who cannot volunteer (which impacts on benefits) <i>versus the benefits of volunteering (positive mental health, skills and experience acquisition)</i>	ACC	DWP working with locality as partner to address. Middlefield Community Project have linked with Pathways to develop support project to prepare people for employment opportunities.	

Northfield Locality Rescue Plan: People - Children & Young People

	On track
	Being Monitored
	Needs intervention

Ref No	Action	Lead	January 2021 Update	Status
1	All our young people need supported towards their individual best opportunity			
1.1	Support provision of Positive Destinations for all young people	ACC	1. Development of Fit Like Hub from Manor Park Centre will support children and families in number of ways	
		Middlefield Project	2. Youth Activities have continued to be provided through Middlefield Project Youth Flat.	
		Police Scotland (& range of partners)	3. Police Scotland; The Foyer; ACC; Denis Law Legacy Trust; Mastrick, Summerhill & Sheddocksley Community Council and Tesco have come together to alleviate the anti-social behaviour at the Tesco, Rousay Drive site. After engaging with the young people a plan is in place to create an outdoor youth hub in the car park. Funding is being sought to complete project	
1.2	Support to Young Carers - establish real picture of the need in the area.	SHMU/ACC	Lockdowns have halted progression of this project	
1.3	Support Positive Mental Health		Middlefield Project have run a very successful mental health initiative for individual young people that need support and this has achieved good results. Looking to secure funding to continue.	

1.4	Deliver outdoor learning	ACC Family Learning Team	<p>Covid Reponse work - Worked in partnership with Creative Learning to develop outdoor learning for our vulnerable families. Developed new outdoor learning opportunities and secured funding for coastal work with local schools. Developed and delivered out door training as well as accompanying information books. Supplied play toys to more than 200 children in the summer to get them outside, moving and using their imaginations.</p>	
1.5	Deliver continued Family Learning support	ACC Family Learning Team	<p>Created progression routes for families that we are working with into 121 sessions with artists. This is done with support of the FL worker. Have continued to have contact with 140+ families throughout the summer until now. Have applied for and secured funding for food vouchers, book vouchers and a hardship fund which will be used to support parents in times of need.</p> <p>Have run mental wellbeing workshops online to families with success and plans for more in the future</p> <p>Developed the Rainbow Robin project and brought partners together to support families city wide over the festive season, through activities looking at mental health, attachment, bonding and general parenting.</p> <p>Have create 300 packs in partnership with Creative Learning to give to vulnerable families. Cfine will deliver 100 of these to families requesting food parcels.</p> <p>Have supplied every school / nurseries / Bon Accord / 3rd sector in partnership with Rainbow Robin a robin colouring in sheet which also includes support numbers for: Woman's Aid, Samaritans, Cfine, DA and the Aberdeen Council support line. (NB: city wide figures)</p>	

Northfield Locality Rescue Plan: People - Adults

	On track
	Being Monitored
	intervention

Ref No	Action	Lead	January 2021 Update	Status
1 Improving physical health in the area is important to me				
1.1	Number of men aged 40 – 60 not fitting into existing supports and negative about some possibilities	AHSCP	Projects still to be developed	
1.2	How much can we affect alcohol/drug use reductions	ACC	PNP & LEG's promoting ADP funding opportunities across the locality	
1.3	Average life expectancy for men in area 5 years less than Aberdeen City average		Supporting Healthy Hoose staff back to full-time	
1.4	Mental Health and Wellbeing		Supporting Healthy Hoose staff back full-time.	
2 Improving mental health in the area				
2.1	Volunteering – capitalise on the increase in volunteering as a result of COVID	AHSCP	Continuing to recruit to newly formed Locality Empowerment Group for North.	
2.2	Mental health and food poverty, identified as priorities by Middlefield Community Hub	AHSCP/Middlefield Community Hub	Establishment of sub-groups to address themes. To be developed further after upcoming PNP meeting on 27 January.	
3 Improving well-being (health, happiness and comfort)				

3.1	Pharmacy Deliveries	AHSCP	1. NERVS are undertaking the pharmacy delivery on behalf of ACC/ACHSCP. Meeting arranged for the end of January to review the service in line with the Data Processing Agreement established between ACC and NERVS which is in place until March 2021.	
			2. Moir Green Chemist are continuing deliveries.	
3.2	Connecting Aberdeen – deliver digital connectivity and literacy work e.g. wi-fi enabling wider Northfield	AHSCP	Continuation of delivery of devices and identification of digital champions for remaining part of Phase 1 and Phase 2 of Connecting Scotland.	

Northfield Locality Rescue Plan: Place

	On track
	Being Monitored
	Needs intervention

Ref No	Action	Lead	January 2021 Update	Status
1	<i>A safe community is important to me</i>			
1.1	Food Poverty	ACC/Community Groups	1. Community venues continue to distribute Fareshare and food parcels/bags in conjunction with CFINE and number of supermarkets. Mastrick and Northfield have set days but will provide emergency if contacted. Middlefield Project similarly provide food parcels. All venues use their social media to advise.	
			2. Cummings Park Community Centre has been re-instated following first lockdown and distributed 100 fresh meat/food parcels/gifts to 86 families including at least 180 children on Christmas Eve 2020. 'The Cubby' project to support food distribution and providing direct support and signposting to families and individuals is being progressed during January to restart as soon as safely possible.	
1.2	Need to encourage 'Sense of Place'	ACC	Increase support to Community Food Growing Groups and to access to Green Spaces including Middlefield Community Garden, Cummings Park Flat Community Garden, Heathryfold Park and general paths development work across the area	

1.3	Theft by Shoplifting – deliver support for local businesses through detection/deterring, referring vulnerable towards support and food banks.	Police Scotland	Continue to supporting local businesses through detection/deterring.	
1.4	Domestic Abuse – delivery of support in light of increased reporting by victims due to the situation.	Police Scotland	1. Ongoing plans with the Locality team for operation targeting High Risk domestic offenders in the wider Northfield area.	
		Northfield Partnership Forum	2. Plans being prepared with ACC and Police Scotland to provide joint training for staff to support children and families experiencing and witnessing domestic abuse.	
1.5	Op Aspen - continued commitment to dealing with serious and organised crime, targeting those involved	Police Scotland	Further days of action planned in January in relation to drug search warrants in targetted areas. This operation was instigated in response to concerns raised by the local community and continues our commitment to dealing with serious and organised crime, targeting those involved. These operations also assist with those involved in illegal activities to divert them to help and support to tackle their addictions	
1.6	Continue delivery of Home Fire Safety Visits to all communities	SFRS	Ongoing	
1.7	Operational Intelligence audits on all High-Rise buildings within the city	SFRS	Ongoing	

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Torry Locality Rescue Plan: Economy

	On track
	Being Monitored
	Needs intervention

Ref No	Action	Lead	Update January 2021	Status
1	An inclusive community where people have the same opportunities regardless of age, ability, gender, race and wealth			
1.1	bringing local partners together to develop a collective approach and plan which seeks to co-ordinate resources, avoid duplication and delivers a wider but more focussed response locally	Communities Team	Working group established and terms of reference agreed Xmas food initiative delivered with local business	On track
1.2	work with partners such as Pathways and Aberdeen Foyer to maximise the level of support available locally for those seeking employment		Identifying and promoting opportunities. Working group considering how to take a morepro-active approach	Being monitored

1.3	Continue to develop the Torry Best Start and Smile Pantry to alleviate food poverty, widen access to Best Start support for parents, provide benefits advice and offer information and advice to improve dental health. Target to increase Pantry membership from current	CFINE	The Pantry reopened on a Covid safe basis to support people moving from food insecurity to a more sustainable model, but current restrictions necessitate further temporary closure. Recruitment of new members progressing.	On track
1.4	maximise opportunities for training and employment for the local community with those taking forward the proposed ETZ project to community		Joint working with developers to deliver engagement with local community which includes consideration of best way to offer training and employment opportunities	
1.6				

Torry Locality Rescue Plan: People

		On track		
		Being Monitored		
Ref No	Action	Lead	January 2021 Update	Status
1.1	Neighbourhood Lead Response – continued delivery of the neighbourhood lead model	AHSCP		On track
1.2	Improvement Project to increase the uptake of alcohol treatment by improving access to alcohol services and ensuring they are local, integrated and targets areas of greatest need by 10% year on year by 2021	AHSCP/partners	Still in development	
	Continue to develop the Torry Fit Like Hub – a multi agency approach to providing support for our most vulnerable children and families	Childrens Services/ Children 1st	Ongoing support is being delivered to a number of children and their families	On track
	Re-instate Big Noise after school clubs	Big Noise	After school clubs re-instated. Temporary halt due to current restrictions but arrangements now in place will allow for prompt restart when restrictions lifted	On track

	Continue development of a multi-agency project, led by Police Scotland, to improve access to naloxone by recruiting and training family and friends of heroin users to administer naloxone when a user overdoses to reduce the number of deaths	Police Scotland /ADP	Maintaining existing support	On track
1.3	Create a Patient Participation Group for Torry Medical Practice	Torry Medical Practice		On track
1.4	Delier outdoor learning	Family Learning Team	Worked in partnership with Creative Learning to develop outdoor learning for our vulnerable families. Developed new outdoor learning opportunities and secured funding for coastal work with local schools. Developed and delivered out door training as well as accompanying information books. Supplied play toys to more than 200 children in the summer to get them outside, moving and using their imaginations. team have all accessed Walking meeting training via NHSG - planning walk and talks as a way to support families with childddren in buggies	ongoing
2.1	Volunteering – capitalise on the increase in volunteering as a result of COVID	AHSCP	ongoing refresh of support through neighbourhood leads	On track

2.2	Mental health and food poverty, identified as priorities by the St Machar Partnership Forum	AHSCP/St Machar Partnership Forum	Sub-groups established for mental health and food poverty.	On track
3.1	Pharmacy Deliveries	AHSCP		On track
3.2	Connecting Aberdeen – deliver digital connectivity and literacy work	AHSCP	Continuation of delivery of devices for remaining part of Phase 1 and Phase 2 of Connecting Scotland. •Connecting Aberdeen – The Scottish Government funded project saw 385 devices (city wide) allocated to alleviate social isolation. Phase 1 saw the distribution of devices, along with 12 months wi-fi connection and allocation of a digital champion to provide support to improve digital literacy. This was prioritised for people on the shielding list, low income and with no current suitable device. Phase 2 of the project is aimed at households with children and young people, pregnant women and care leavers up to 26 years, all on low income and not currently owning a device. This will form part of the wider digital connectivity and literacy work in Torry	On track

3.3	Deliver continued Family Learning support	Family Learning Team	<p>Created progression routes for families that we are working with into 121 sessions with artists. This is done with support of the FL worker.</p> <p>Have continued to have contact with 140+ families throughout the summer until now. Have applied for and secured funding for food vouchers, book vouchers and a hardship fund which will be used to support parents in times of need.</p> <p>Have run mental wellbeing workshops online to families with success and plans for more in the future</p> <p>Developed the Rainbow Robin project and brought partners together to support families city wide over the festive season, through activities looking at mental health, attachment, bonding and general parenting.</p> <p>Have create 300 packs in partnership with Creative Learning to give to vulnerable families. Cfine will deliver 100 of these to families requesting food parcels.</p> <p>Have supplied every school / nurseries / Bon Accord / 3rd sector in partnership with Rainbow Robin a robin colouring in sheet which also includes support numbers for: Woman's Aid, Samaritans, Cfine, DA and the Aberdeen Council support line.</p>	On track
3.4				

Torry Locality Rescue Plan: Place

	On track
	Being Monitored
	Needs intervention

Ref No	Action	Lead	January 2021 Update	Status
1	A safe community is important to me			
1.1	Theft by Shoplifting – deliver support for local businesses through detection/deterring, referring vulnerable towards support and food banks.	Police Scotland	Continue to supporting local businesses through detection/deterring. We have been liaising with the Lighthouse Project for making referrals for vulnerable persons to food banks which may assist deter offending. Locality officers have identified a male who has now been charged with 18 shopliftings in total in the area. Since his incarceration there has been a marked reduction in thefts locally.	On track
1.2	Domestic Abuse – delivery of support in light of increased reporting by victims due to the situation.	Police Scotland	Identification of local priorities ongoing with partners	On track
1.3	Kings Foundation to complete refurbishment of Foundation Centre and open Spring 2021 to provide a community resource to the east of Tullos	Kings Foundation	Progressing	On track

1.4	Jesus House Church development of improved facility at the former Salvation Army building offering a range of community provision including food poverty initiatives and support for those with addiction issues	Jesus House	Progressing	On track
1.5	continue delivery of Home Fire Safety Visits to all communities	SFRS	ongoing	On track
1.6	Operational Intelligence audits on all High-Rise buildings within the city	SFRS	ongoing	On track
1.7	Improvement Project in the Torry area aimed at reducing the number of deliberate fires by 20% by 2021.		Still in development	Being Monitored
1.8				



Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	LOIP Refresh Update and Aberdeen City Population Needs Assessment 2020
Lead Officer	Michelle Cochlan, Community Planning Manager
Report Author	Anne McAteer, Research Officer
Date of Report	7 January 2021
Governance Group	CPA Management Group – 27 January 2020

Purpose of the Report

This report presents the draft 2020 Population Needs Assessment for Aberdeen City. The PNA is a key source of evidence which informs the key priorities for Community Planning Aberdeen and Aberdeen City Council and provides an updated evidence base for the refresh of the 2016 Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

Summary of Key Information

1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 In 2018, Community Planning Aberdeen published a population needs assessment to provide a comprehensive picture of Aberdeen City as seen through a broad range of data sets. The document was used as the evidence base for identifying the shared priorities for public services in Aberdeen and updating the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26.
- 1.2 Over the last two years the Partnership has been working towards the improvement aims within the LOIP with a view to improve outcomes for the people of Aberdeen. At this two year juncture it is timely to refresh the population needs assessment to understand emerging trends and if the Partnership's current priorities continue to respond to local need.

2 POPULATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2020: HEADLINE FINDINGS

2.1 The headline findings that have emerged from the Population Needs Assessment 2020 include the following:

Our Economy

- **High rate of furlough.** At 30th September there were 9,700 people on furlough. This is equivalent to a rate of 6.2 per 100 people aged 16-64 years and was the second highest rate of all local authorities.
- **Fall in average earnings:** The median gross weekly pay for people living in Aberdeen fell from £599.50 in 2019 to £582.50 in 2020. This is lower than the rate for Scotland of £595.00.
- **Increase in Claimant count and Universal Credit claimants.** Between March and November 2020, the number of Claimants in Aberdeen City increased from 4,165 to 9,495 – an increase of 128%. In the same period the number of people on Universal Credit increased from 7,966 to 17,829.
- **Increased areas of deprivation (SIMD).** Between 2016 and 2020, the proportion of the City's datazones in the 40% most deprived areas of Scotland increased from 28% to 33.2%.

Our People

- **Increase in school leavers in a positive destination.** In 2018/19, 93.2% of school leavers had a positive follow-up destination – an increase from 91.9% in 2017/18. The proportion of those achieving a positive destination was lower for those in most deprived areas (88.1%) compared to least deprived areas (97.5%) and was lower for looked after children (76%). COVID-19 is likely to have an impact on school leavers in the next few years with girls, ethnic minorities, those in poverty and care experienced children likely to be most affected.
- **Increase in number of children on the Child Protection Register.** In 2019 there were 119 children on the Child Protection Register – an increase from 68 in 2018 and equivalent to a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 children which is higher than the rate of 2.8 in Scotland.
- **High rate of drug related deaths.** In 2019 there were 44 drug-related deaths in Aberdeen (31 males and 13 females). The average annual rate of drug-related deaths for 2015-19 was 0.21 per 1,000 which is higher than the rate for Scotland of 0.18 per 1,000 population.
- **Reduction in rates of crimes.** In 2019/20 the most common crimes and offences were Miscellaneous Offences, Motor Vehicle Offences and Crimes of Dishonesty. Since 2016/17, rates have decreased for all crimes and offences with the exception on non-sexual crimes of violence where the rate has increased.

Our Place

- **Falling CO₂ emissions:** between 2005 and 2018, per capita CO₂ emissions fell from 9.0 to 5.3 t. In the same period, the total of CO₂ emissions fell from 1,875 kt to 1,210 kt.
- **Reduction in household waste.** The amount of household waste generated has fallen each year since 2016, and the amount going to landfill has dropped from 58,021 tonnes to 15,005 tonnes. In the same period, the percentage of waste being recycled has increased from 39% to 49.9%.
- **Increase in volunteering:** In response to COVID-19, over 7,000 volunteers were recruited in Aberdeen. Pre-COVID-19 there were almost 80,000 people assisting volunteering, contributing to a combined 4.4m hours of help every year.
- **Increase in the number of people seriously injured in road traffic accidents.** Provisional figures for 2019 report 113 road traffic accidents in Aberdeen City, involving 143 casualties. There were 3 fatalities and 50 serious injuries. Following a period of decreases, the number of people seriously injured in road traffic accidents has increased in each of the last two years (from 34 in 2017).

3 NEXT STEPS

- 3.1 The revised population needs assessment for 2020 provides an updated evidence base for the refresh of the 2016 Local Outcome Improvement Plan. It will provide an important sense check to ensure that our priorities for improvement are grounded on what is needed rather than what is nice to do. The development stages and timeline for the LOIP refresh is contained at appendix 2.
- 3.2 Work is in progress with staff across the Partnership to check the accuracy of the data, check key messages and address any gaps in the data before submission to the Council's Strategic Commissioning Committee and CPA Board.
- 3.3 The headline findings will be considered as part of the refresh of the LOIP to inform discussions about the Partnership's performance in responding to local need over the last two years and how this will be strengthened going forward. As well as supporting the refresh of the LOIP, the PNA is also a source for Partners to utilise in their own organisations to consider whether the key findings have an impact on their current strategic plans.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the CPA Management Group:

- Consider the current draft Population Needs Assessment: Key Findings 2020 at Appendix 1;
- Note that work is in progress with Partners to address any gaps in information and data; and agree that it be submitted to the CPA Board in March 2021;

- | | |
|------|--|
| iii) | Agree that Partners take the Population Needs Assessment into their respective organisations to consider the key findings alongside their own strategic plans; and |
| iv) | Note the development stages and timeline for the LOIP refresh at Appendix 2. |

Opportunities and Risks

A robust Population Needs Assessment is an opportunity to consider the current needs of the people of Aberdeen to ensure that, as a Partnership and as individual public service organisations, we are providing an appropriate response. As with any evidence based model, its strength lies in the breadth and depth of the supporting data, and the quality of the analysis. The Council's Business Intelligence Unit has worked with Partners to provide quality assurance throughout the development of the PNA to ensure the integrity of the information contained.

Consultation

The following people were consulted in the preparation of this report:

Michelle Cochlan, Community Planning Manager
Data owners across the Community Planning Partnership
Aberdeen City Council Data and Insights Team
Aberdeen City Council Corporate Management Team

Background Papers

The following papers were used in the preparation of this report.

[Aberdeen City Population Needs Assessment 2018](#)

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Aberdeen City

Population Needs Assessment

(Draft 19 January 2021)

2021



Community Planning
Aberdeen

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The Aberdeen Overview

A summary of key findings from the
Aberdeen City Population Needs Assessment – January 2021

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Our Economy



- City Growth
- Business
- Employment
- Earnings
- Skills & Workforce
- Tourism
- Poverty

Our People



- Pre-natal & best start
- Child health
- Child protection
- Looked after children
- Mental health
- Education
- Youth justice



- Older people
- Drugs & Alcohol
- Mental health
- Physical health
- Crime and justice
- Homelessness
- Hospitalisation

Our Place



- Priority neighbourhoods
- Place standard
- Environment
- Community safety
- Volunteering
- Active travel
- Data and digital

Economy



Covid-19 Impact

KPMG forecast that Aberdeen will be one of the worst impacted economically with a large decrease in output in 2020 and a strong bounceback in 2021. They project that overall Aberdeen City will be the 5th worst affected area in Scotland due highly impacted industries: air transport, coke and refined petroleum.



City Growth

Historically, GVA per head for Aberdeen City has been significantly higher than the average for Scotland. After a sharp fall in March, Scotland's GDP has continued to increase month by month. But as of September 2020, output remains 7.6% below the level in February prior to the direct impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic



Business

There has been a slight drop in the number of businesses in Aberdeen. In 2020 99.3% of enterprises were classified as micro, small or medium and 0.7% were large (over 250 employees). The rate of micro and small businesses applying for Covid business support grants has been half the rate seen across Scotland, suggesting that many businesses in the City have been resilient.



Employment and Furlough

As of June 20, the rate of unemployment in the City was 2.7%, compared to 3.3% for Scotland. Claimants increased by 128% between Mar-Nov 20 to 6% of the working age population, signalling rising unemployment. Furlough has helped reduce unemployment. As at 30 Sep 20, 9,700 people were on furlough. This is 6.2 per 100 compared to 5.2 for Scotland and 2nd highest rate of all LAs.



Earnings

The median gross weekly pay is £582.20 compared to £595 for Scotland. Employees earning less than the living wage decreased from 18% in 2016 to 11.9% in 2019.



Young Workforce

2020 figures for participation of 16-19 years olds in Education, Employment or Training has remained steady over the past 3 years from 89.8% in 2018 to 89.9% in 2020. However, school leavers and younger workers in particular are likely to feel the lasting effects of the pandemic on the labour market. The percentage of leavers successfully achieving a modern apprenticeship fell from 80% to 77%



Tourism

Latest data available shows that in recent years the number of domestic visitors to the City has decreased, although there has been an increase in international visitors and air passengers. Covid-19 has had a considerable impact on the tourism industry due to global travel restrictions and "stay at home" messaging. Hotels are reporting a revenue drop of 60-80% compared to last year.



Employment sectors

In 2019 over 8% of employees worked in the Accommodation and Food sector and 2% worked in Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. These sectors have been most impacted by the virus so far. Scottish Enterprise ranked Aberdeen as the third highest (after Glasgow and Edinburgh) in terms of potential redundancies with over 10,000 jobs estimated to be at risk in Aberdeen City.



Digital Skills

The digital technology sector is growing rapidly and reliance on digital technologies has become even more apparent during the pandemic – working from home, connecting with friends and family, and undertaking basic everyday tasks such as shopping and banking. Access to digital tools and ability to perform digital tasks continues to increase, as does the demand for skills with employers.



Poverty and Deprivation

In 2020 the proportion of Aberdeen datazones in the 40% most deprived areas of Scotland has increased from 28% to 33.2%. Conversely, 36.7% of datazones are in the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland. The pandemic has pushed many people into poverty and financial insecurity, but most often impacting those who were already lowest paid.



Food Poverty

In March 2020, 6.4% of City Voice respondents reported that, because of lack of money or other resources, they were hungry but did not eat. Covid 19 has had a significant impact on food security and as of 3 December 2020, of the 21,100 residents who called the Covid-19 crisis line, 5,076 calls required food assistance with 91% of those resulting from unavailable funds.



Fuel Poverty

23% of households are in fuel poverty – lower than the 25% average rate for Scotland. This is higher in Social housing (48%) than owner-occupied housing (10%). Extreme fuel poverty is estimated to affect 12% of households in Aberdeen. Again, there are differences between social housing households and owner occupied households.

People



Pre-Natal Health

13.7% of women in the City with a known smoking status were recorded as a 'current smoker' at their first antenatal appointment lower than the Scottish average. Teenage pregnancies per 1,000 in Aberdeen were 31.1 compared to 30.5 for Scotland. In the period 2016/17 to 2018/19 (3-year aggregate) the rate for maternal drug use was 17.1 (crude rate per 1,000 maternities) which is higher than the rate for Scotland of 15.4.



Best Start in Life

In Aberdeen between 2016/17 to 2018/19, 85% of babies born were a healthy birth weight. The proportion of babies exclusively breast-fed at 6-8 weeks (2017/18 - 2019/20) is higher (39.9%) compared to Scotland (31.2%). National data indicates that COVID-19 is likely to impact on the developmental milestones of 2-4 year olds due to the various impacts of lockdown restrictions.



Child Health

In 2018/19, 69.7% of P1 pupils in Aberdeen had no obvious tooth decay – slightly lower than the average rate for Scotland of 71.6. In 2018/19 79.5% of p1s were classified as 'healthy weight' – slightly higher than the figure for Scotland of 76.6%.



Child Protection

In July 2019, there were 119 children on the Child Protection Register (CPR) in Aberdeen City. This is an increase from 68 in 2018. The rate of children on the CPR (per 1,000 children aged 0-15 years) was 3.4 compared to 2.8 in Scotland. 59 of the cases were due to neglect and 45 due to parental drug/alcohol use.



Looked after children (LAC)

In July 2019 there were 542 LAC in Aberdeen, 1.4% of the 0-17 years population. The proportion of LAC in kinship care was at lower in Aberdeen at 36%, compared to Scotland (54.2%) [19]. In 2018-19, 24.9% of LAC had more than 1 placement in the past year – higher than the rate for Scotland of 19.7% [20]. Local intelligence indicates there has been an increase in kinship care over Lockdown.



Educational Outcomes of LAC

In 2018/19 82.4% of LAC in the city left school with 1 or more qualification at SCQF level 4 – higher than Scotland at 69.8%. In 2018/19, 76% of LAC in Aberdeen had a positive destination compared to 71% in Scotland. This is lower than the rate for 2017/18 of 79% and lower than the rate for all children of 93.2%



Children's Mental Health

Public Health Scotland have reported that the COVID-19 Lockdown has had a negative impact on the sleep, behaviour, mood, physical activity, concentration, and eating for children aged between 2 and 7 with similar outcomes for 18-24 year olds. Acute mental health has also been significantly impacted, in June 2020 there were 298 patients waiting to be seen by CAMHS, of these 52 (17%) had been waiting over 18 weeks.



Attainment and Achievement

The number of young people achieving National 4 is 88% which is lower than the pass rate in 2016 which sat at 94%. The number of young people achieving A-C at National 5 has increased in 2020 to 88.7%. This is higher than in the previous four years at 78.6% in 2016 and the 5 year low of 76.7% in 2019.

Positive Destinations

In 2018/19, 93.2% of school leavers in Aberdeen had a positive destination, this is compared to 88.1% in areas of deprivation. COVID -19 is likely to have a significant impact on school leavers in the next few years. Groups most likely affected will include girls, ethnic minorities, those in poverty and care experienced young people.



Child Poverty

In 2018/19 an estimated 7,471 children (0-15 years) in Aberdeen City were living in poverty – equivalent to 21.5% of children. This is an increase from 19.2% in 2014/15



Attendance and Exclusions

In 2018/19, average attendance in primary schools in the City was 94.5% and for secondary schools the rate was 91.6%. In 2018/19 there were 1,221 cases of exclusion in Aberdeen City – an increase from 1,072 in 2016/17



Youth Justice

In 2019/20, 714 young people were identified as an accused, up from 672 in 2018/19. In the same period, the total number of offences increased from 1,481 to 1,595, the first increase in 4 years. Figures between April and July 2020 saw a decrease where 185 8-17 year olds committed offences, compared to 361 in 2019/20.

 <p>Mental Health</p> <p>In 2019/20, 16.6% of Aberdeen's population is prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis, lower than Scotland but an increasing trend, mirrored nationally. In 2019 there were 25 probable suicides in Aberdeen (20 male & 5 female), a reduction of 5 since 2018. As a result of social isolation and the socio-economic impacts of Covid-19, mental health is an area of concern.</p>	 <p>Dementia & Older People in the Community</p> <p>In 2019, Dementia and Alzheimer's disease were the leading cause of death for females in Aberdeen City (13.2% of all female deaths) and the second most common cause of death for males (8.0% of all male deaths). The proportion of people aged 65+ years is widespread throughout the city ranges from 7% in Old Aberdeen, City Centre and George Street to 25% in Dyce.</p>	 <p>Life and death</p> <p>Healthy life expectancy has decreased for both males and females in the past 3 years, at 63.4 years for females and 61 years for males. In 2019 there were 2,161 deaths in Aberdeen – a slight decrease from 2,170 deaths in 2018. At 6th December, there were 158 deaths in Aberdeen where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate (77 female and 81 male).</p>
 <p>Drugs</p> <p>In each of the last two years, the number of drug-related deaths has fallen and was at 44 in 2019. Of these, 31 were males and 13 were females. In the period 2015-19, the average annual rate for drug-related deaths was 0.21 deaths per 1,000 population (compared to 0.19 in 2014-18) and is higher than Scotland (0.18). There are indications that Covid-19 and subsequent restrictions have increased levels of drug and alcohol misuse.</p>	 <p>Alcohol</p> <p>In the period 2016-19, 25% of adults in Aberdeen were drinking above the guideline recommendations of 14 units per week (4% reduction from 2014-17) Alcohol related deaths for the city reduced from 41 in 2014-2018 to 38 in 2015-2019) similar to the rate for Scotland. Whilst alcohol-related hospital admissions have increased to a rate of 759 per 100,000 population in 2018/19 to 711 in 2019/20 and higher than Scotland rate of 673.</p>	 <p>Obesity & Physical Activity</p> <p>In 2016-19 it was estimated that 23% of the City's adult population was obese (classified as a BMI of 30+), lower than the rate for Scotland of 29% and a decrease from 25% in 2014-17. In period 2016-19 combined 70% of adults level of physical activity met the recommended guidelines, an increase of 3% since 2015-18 and 4% higher than Scotland.</p>
 <p>Community Justice</p> <p>In 2018-19, 725 people living in Aberdeen City had a first ever court conviction – down from 809 in 2017-18. Of these, 32 were under 18 years and 120 were aged 18-20 years. Of the 2,483 offenders in the 2016-17 cohort, 29.5% were reconvicted within a year of receiving their sentence. In 2019-20, 680 Community Payback Orders were successfully completed, up from 644 in 2018-19.</p>	 <p>Crime</p> <p>In 2019/20 the most common crimes and offences recorded in Aberdeen were Miscellaneous Offences (5,833), Motor Vehicle Offences (5,577) and Crimes of Dishonesty (5,218). Since 2016/17, rates (per 10,000 population) have decreased for all crimes and offences except for non-sexual crimes of violence where the rate has increased from 17.4 per 10,000 population to 22.4.</p>	 <p>Domestic Abuse</p> <p>In 2019/20 there was an increase of 42 recorded incidents of domestic abuse in Aberdeen (2,528) and there 162 recorded crimes for domestic abuse. Resulting from Covid-19 and the impact on access to support services there have been concerns about a rise in domestic violence. Between April & October 2020, there were 85 domestic abuse crimes recorded in Aberdeen compared to 88 for the same period in 2019.</p>
 <p>Smoking</p> <p>In the period 2016-19, an estimated 18% of adults in Aberdeen were current smokers - down from 23% in 2014-17 and similar Scotland figure (17%). A higher proportion of males (20%) than females (17%) were smokers. It is estimated that 5% of adults use e-cigarettes (6% males, 4% females).</p>	 <p>Homelessness & Housing</p> <p>In the year 2019-20, there were 1,486 applications under the Homeless Persons legislation in Aberdeen City Council. This is a decrease of 8.7% (141 applications) on the number of applications in 2018-19. At 31st March 2019 there were 4,116 applicants on the Local Authority's waiting list and 2,124 on the transfer list for housing.</p>	 <p>Emergency Admissions</p> <p>The rate of emergency hospitalisations has been gradually decreasing over the past 10 years, from 7,813 per 100,000 population in 2007-09 to the current level of 7,024. Over the same period, the rate in Scotland has increased. Data for Apr to Sep 2020 has shown a decrease in both emergency admissions and A&E attendance compared to the same period in 2019 and suggests this has been due to Covid-19.</p>

Place



Priority Neighbourhoods by Locality

Based on [SIMD](#)

South

- Torry
- Kincorth

North

- Mastrick
- Middlefield
- Northfield
- Cummings Park
- Heathryfold

Central

- Seaton
- Tillydrone
- Woodside
- Stockethill
- George Street
- Ashgrove



Place Standard

When asked about different aspects of their neighbourhood, availability of green space and feeling safe in your neighbourhood were the highest scoring areas in March 2020. Lowest scoring areas were economy and access to jobs and as well as the ability to participate in decisions and help change things for the better.



Green Space

In March 2020, 65% of City Voice respondents reported that they were satisfied with their local green space, down from 71% in 2019. A Scottish report has found that use of green space during lockdown varied, with some groups increasing the frequency of their visits and others, particularly older people, reducing their visits. Those who used green space reported it benefitted their mental health.



Emissions

In 2018 CO₂ emissions in Aberdeen totalled 1,210.4 kt (down from 1,875.1 in 2005). Of this, 44.4% is attributed to industry and commerce, 38.9% to domestic use and 26.9% to transport.



Waste

Household waste generated in Aberdeen has decreased each year since 2016. The amount of household waste going to landfill has reduced by 74% since 2016 and the % of waste being recycled has increased from 39% to 49.9%. Waste managed by other methods (e.g. incineration) has also increased and was 32.4% in 2019.



Flooding

80% of average annual damages for flooding in the North East are within Aberdeen. This means the total average annual damages for Aberdeen are £17,370,000pa.



Youth anti-social behaviour

In 2019, a total of 2,761 Youth Anti-social Behaviour calls reported to the Police. This is a considerable increase from 1,740 in 2018. In the year to September 2020, there were 1,426 calls reported to the Police.



Dwelling Fires

In 2019/20 there were 256 accidental dwelling fires in Aberdeen and 35 deliberate dwelling fires. Aberdeen has a higher rate of both fires than Scotland at 214.2 and 29.3 per 100,000 dwellings compared to 165.6 and 19.8. Impairment due to alcohol/drugs was suspected to be a contributory factor to accidental dwelling fires in Aberdeen in 15.6% of cases.



Road Safety

Provisional figures for 2019 report 113 road traffic accidents in Aberdeen, which involved casualties. There were 143 casualties in total of which 3 were fatalities and 50 were serious injuries. The number of people seriously injured in road traffic accidents has increased in each of the last two years (from 34 in 2017).



Volunteering

In response to Covid-19, over 7,000 volunteers were recruited through for Aberdeen alone (March– July 2020) and over 25% are over 60. Pre Covid-19 there was close to 80,000 people assisting volunteering, contributing to a combined 4.4m hours of help every year. The increase is mirrored nationally with volunteering participation in Scotland increasing by 26%.



Active Travel

In 2019, 21% of people reported walking as their main mode of travel (same as 2018) and 2% reported cycling (up 1%). Driving a car was the most common at 53%. Covid-19 has impacted on the number of trips and the modes of travel. In Aberdeen, data shows that the level of cycle users in Nov 2020 was up 37% compared to Nov 2019 and the daily number of pedestrians was up 62%.



Digital and Data

Effective use of data and digital technology can help the way we deliver public services and empower people in our communities. Data from the Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2019 suggests a relatively high degree of trust in public service organisations to use personal data only for acceptable purposes. However, the UK Data Strategy recognises weaknesses in how public service organisations currently share and use data to help our communities.

Introduction

1.1. What is a Population Needs Assessment?

The Population Needs Assessment is a high-level analysis of key groups, priorities, and challenges across public services, including service performance and information available on the customer perspective. The PNA will identify areas where more detailed analysis is required to ensure a greater understanding of existing and potential provider strengths and weaknesses, and opportunities for improvement.

This PNA will update the information provided in the [Population Needs Assessment](#) which was carried out in 2018.

The PNA will include aggregated data under the headings of Economy, People and Place. Whilst it is intended that the PNA will provide a comprehensive overview of the state of Aberdeen across a wide range of indicators, there will be areas which are identified as out of scope for the initial assessment. Where there is an identified need for more detailed analysis, this will be planned for the future. For example, data drilling down into specific communities, service provider or market.

1.2. Data used and limitations

Much of the data presented in this document comes from official statistics provided by, for example, the Scottish Government, National Records of Scotland, Public Health Scotland, ONS and NOMIS. Additional data has been provided by Council services and Community Planning Partners.

As there are few official statistics that give local authority level data in (near to) real-time, most of the data included in this document is pre-COVID-19 and so will not capture the impact that the pandemic has had. Where more recent data is available (e.g. Claimant Count) this has been included. In some cases, Scotland level data or information has been added to help give an indication of which areas are most likely to be impacted.

In general percentages and rates presented have been rounded to one decimal point. Some of these (e.g. life expectancy) will have a degree of error associated with them because of the way they are generated. Technically, these results should be presented with their associated Confidence Interval (usually $\pm x\%$). Differences are said to be statistically significant if confidence intervals do not overlap. However, for ease of presentation, confidence intervals are not shown. A degree of caution is therefore required when interpreting some of the data – particularly for smaller geographies such as neighbourhoods or intermediate zones where there is likely to be greater imprecision around estimates and confidence intervals are likely to be broader.

1.3. Consultation

Within this Population Needs Assessment information on the Customer and Citizens perspective has been included. In most cases, this has been done using Aberdeen City Voice. Aberdeen City Voice is Aberdeen's citizens' panel. There are over 1,400 citizens on the panel who have agreed to give their views on a range of issues. Full access to the questionnaires and reports can be found at [Aberdeen City Voice](#).

1.4. Layout

The layout follows the LOIP themes – Economy, People and Place. Section 2 focuses on Economy, Section 3, 4 and 5 relate to People, with Section 3 giving a demographic overview of the City, Section 4 covering Children and Section 5 looking at Adults. Section 6 focuses on Place.

1.5 Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals were developed in 2016. They recognise that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality and spur economic growth – issues at the core of the Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan. The goals serve as a framework to cross check against our population needs assessment to help identify any gaps. Through out this document you will see reference made to the goals, acknowledging where there are gaps in current data.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Our Economy



2. Our Economy

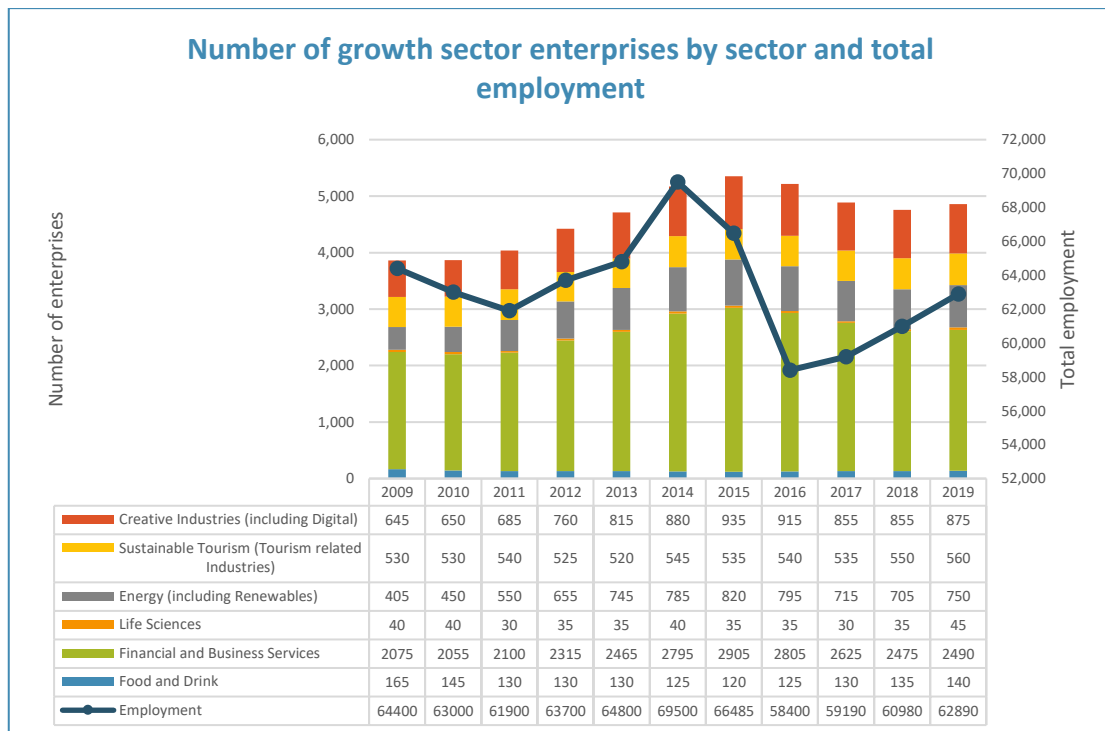
COVID-19 overview - Scotland: Scotland's GDP grew 1.5% in May following sharp falls of 18.9% in April and 5.5% in March. Compared to February, Scotland's GDP was 22% lower in May. This is significantly bigger than any previous economic contraction. In September, Scotland's GDP is provisionally estimated to have increased by 1.6% compared to August. This is the fifth consecutive month of increasing GDP, but output remains 7.6% below the level in February prior to the direct impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic [1].

KPMG forecast that Aberdeen City will be one of the worst impacted economically with a large decrease in output in 2020 and a strong bounceback in 2021. They project that overall Aberdeen City will be the 5th worst affected area in Scotland. This is partly due to the industries that are likely to be most impacted nationally, and that have a high footprint in Aberdeen: air transport, coke and refined petroleum.

2.1. Economy

Gross Value Added (GVA): In 2018 Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire had a GVA (current prices) of £18,235 million – equivalent to 12.8% of Scotland's total GVA [2]. GVA per head for Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire was £37,288 (current basic prices) which was higher than the average GVA per head for Scotland of £26,134 and an increase from £36,014 in 2017 [3].

Growth sector enterprises: Scotland's Economic Strategy recognises the importance of key industries in the continued growth of the country. The Strategy has identified six sectors where Scotland has a distinct comparative advantage – Food and Drink (including fisheries and agriculture), Creative Industries (including digital), Sustainable Tourism, Energy (including renewables), Financial and Business Services, and Life Sciences. In 2019 there were 4,860 growth sector enterprises in Aberdeen City with slightly over half of these (52.1%) being financial and business services. Between 2015 and 2018, the number of growth sector enterprises fell from 5,350 to 4,755 but increased between 2018 and 2019. Total employment in growth sector enterprises was 62,890 in 2019 – an increase from 60,980 in 2018 [4].



Source: Scottish Government, Growth Sector Statistics, Local authority area statistics database [4]

Oil and Gas: In 2019 it was estimated that there were around 30,600 people directly employed in the Oil and Gas Industry in the UK (no figures for Aberdeen City available). Indirect employment (i.e. within the wider industry supply chain) was around 121,000. A further 117,5000 jobs were supported through induced employment (i.e. those who are supported as a result of the wider economic activity stimulated by the Oil and Gas Industry. The total number of jobs supported by Oil and Gas increased between 2018 and 2019 (from an estimated 259,000 in 2018 to an increase to around 269,000 in 2019). This is the first year-on-year increase since 2014 [5]. However, the recent drop in oil price and the coronavirus pandemic have had a major impact on the industry. Oil and Gas UK estimate 30,000 jobs in the sector in the UK could be lost as a result of the coronavirus pandemic and the low oil price with around 10,000 of these in the North East [6].

Tourism and travel: In 2018 there were 574,000 domestic visitors and 250,000 international visitors to Aberdeen City. The number of domestic visitors to the City decreased between 2017 (592,000) and 2018, while the number of international visitors increased (from 243,000 in 2017) [7]. **Air passengers:** In 2019 there were 2.91 million terminal passengers through Aberdeen Airport. This is a drop from 3.05 million in 2018 and lower than the peak of 3.72 million in 2014 [8]. **Rail passengers:** In 2018-19 there were 2,661,142 entries and exits at Aberdeen train station. This is down from 2,948,186 in 2017-18 and lower than the peak of 3,742,646 in 2014-15 [9]. Tourism has been badly affected by COVID-19. Restrictions, particularly early in the summer, shut down many tourism businesses. Hotels in Aberdeen that are more reliant on business or corporate trade have fared particularly badly, reporting a revenue drop of between 60% and 80% compared with 2019 [10].

2.2. Businesses

Impact of Covid-19 on businesses - Scotland: Analysis from the Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS) shows that in Scotland, the vast majority of businesses (with 10+ employees) are, and have been, trading through the crisis. In the period 19th October to 1st November, an estimated 92.7% of businesses (with 10+ employees) were trading. However, this proportion varied by sector, being lowest in Accommodation and Food Services (62%) and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (88%). While most business are trading, many (50% on average) are doing so with lower turnover. Again, this varies by sector, with a higher proportion in some sectors reporting a decrease in turnover. The worst affected sector was Accommodation and Food Services where, in the period 5th October to 1st November, 86% of businesses reported that turnover has decreased compared to what they would normally expect for this time of year. Across all industry sectors, 5.8% of businesses reported that they had no or low confidence that their business will survive the next three months. This percentage increased to 24.9% for Accommodation and Food services [11].

Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) – Second Grant claims: On 31st October 2020, there were a total of 4,000 SEISS second grant claims in Aberdeen City. This is equivalent to a rate of 68 claims per 100 potentially eligible population. This is similar to the average rate for Scotland of 69 claims per 100 potentially eligible population [12].

Business grants: At 8th September 2020, 2,370 COVID-19 Business Support Grants had been awarded in Aberdeen City. This is equivalent to a rate of 21 per 100 small and micro businesses (compared to an average of 42 per 100 in Scotland) and is the lowest rate of any Council [12].

Businesses: In 2020 there were 8,690 enterprises and 11,555 local units in Aberdeen City ¹. This is down from 8,800 enterprises and 11,625 local units in 2019. In 2020, most enterprises (86.5%) were classified as Micro (employing up to 9 people), 10.2% were small (10 to 49 people), 2.6 were medium (50 to 249 people) and 0.7% were large (employing over 250 people). The number of enterprises is currently lower than the peak of 9,185 in 2015 [13].

Business births and deaths: In 2019 there were 1,150 new businesses in Aberdeen City – a slight increase from 1,135 in 2018. The number of business births each year has been broadly stable since 2016. In 2019 there were 1,105 business deaths – slightly higher than 1,070 in 2018, but lower than the peak of 1,450 business deaths in 2016. One-year survival rates of 2018 business births was 90.7% in Aberdeen compared to 90.8% in Scotland. Five-year survival rates of 2014 business births was 40.3% in Aberdeen compared to 42.3% in Scotland [14].

Business Gateway start-ups: In 2018-19 there were 524 Business Gateway Start-ups – a slight drop on the number of start-ups in 2017-18 (534) but higher than the 2016-17 figure of 416.

¹ An enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group. An individual site (for example a factory or a shop) in an enterprise is called a local unit.

This is equivalent to a rate of 23 per 10,000 population – higher than the rate for Scotland of 16.7 per 10,000 population [15].

2.3. Labour market

Covid-19/overview - Scotland: In the short-term, the labour market has been impacted through lockdown, which completely closed some parts of the economy. Longer term damage is likely to come through changing behaviours, which will impact different industries in different ways, and businesses closing as a result. Between March and October 2020, the number of employees in Scotland fell by over 70,000 [16].

The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (furlough) has helped to reduce unemployment in the short term. There has to be a question whether these jobs will ever return, however, and it should be noted that many of these jobs are already low paid and with limited hours. The IPPR estimate that across the UK over a million jobs currently furloughed will not return in March [17]. These jobs are primarily held by those who are more likely to have no qualifications. According to the BICS for November, while around 10.1% of the workforce was on furlough leave, this was as high as 36.4% for the Accommodation and Food sector and 26.4% for arts, entertainment, and recreation. Many of the lowest paid employees work in these sectors and in positions that cannot be done remotely, meaning that employees in these sectors are most likely to experience loss of hours and pay, and in the long-term unemployment. In the period 5th October to 1st November, only 5.2% of the workforce in Accommodation and Food Services sector were working remotely compared to an average of 23.7% across all industry sectors [11].

School leavers and younger workers in particular are likely to feel the lasting effects of the pandemic on the labour market. As early as April, younger workers reporting being much more severely impacted by the economic impact of Covid-19 than older workers, reporting fewer hours worked, being more likely to have lost their jobs, and feeling more insecure about their long-term economic prospects. Young people are also far more likely to be employed in sectors that were most vulnerable to the lockdown and continue to be most affected, for example non-food retail, restaurants and hotels, and passenger transport [18]. As noted by Resolution Foundation, the impact of previous economic recessions has been felt most keenly by those leaving education and entering employment, and the evidence suggests that this experience will be repeated with this recession.

Furlough – Aberdeen City: In Aberdeen City, at 30th September there were 9,700 people on furlough. This is equivalent to a rate of 6.2 per 100 16-64 year-olds compared to the rate for Scotland of 5.2. It is the second highest rate of all local authorities – only East Renfrewshire is higher. City of Edinburgh has the third highest rate at 6.1 per 100 16-64 year-olds [12].

Working from home: A high proportion of employees in Aberdeen City are in positions that can be done from home at 41.4%. This is the 7th highest proportion in Scotland.

Employment and employment sectors: In 2019, there were an estimated 172,000 jobs in Aberdeen City of which 118,000 (68.6%) were full-time and 54,000 (31.4%) were part-time. The most common sectors/industries were Human Health and Social Work Activities (16.3% of jobs), Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (15.7%), Mining and Quarrying (11.0%) and Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles (10.5%). Just over

8% of employees worked in the Accommodation and Food sector, similar to the Scottish average, and 2% worked in Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. These two sectors have been most impacted by the virus and lockdown so far [13]. Analysis by Scottish Enterprise which considers the sectoral make-up within Local Authorities ranked Aberdeen City as the third highest (after Glasgow City and City of Edinburgh) in terms of potential redundancies with over 10,000 jobs estimated to be at risk in Aberdeen City [19].

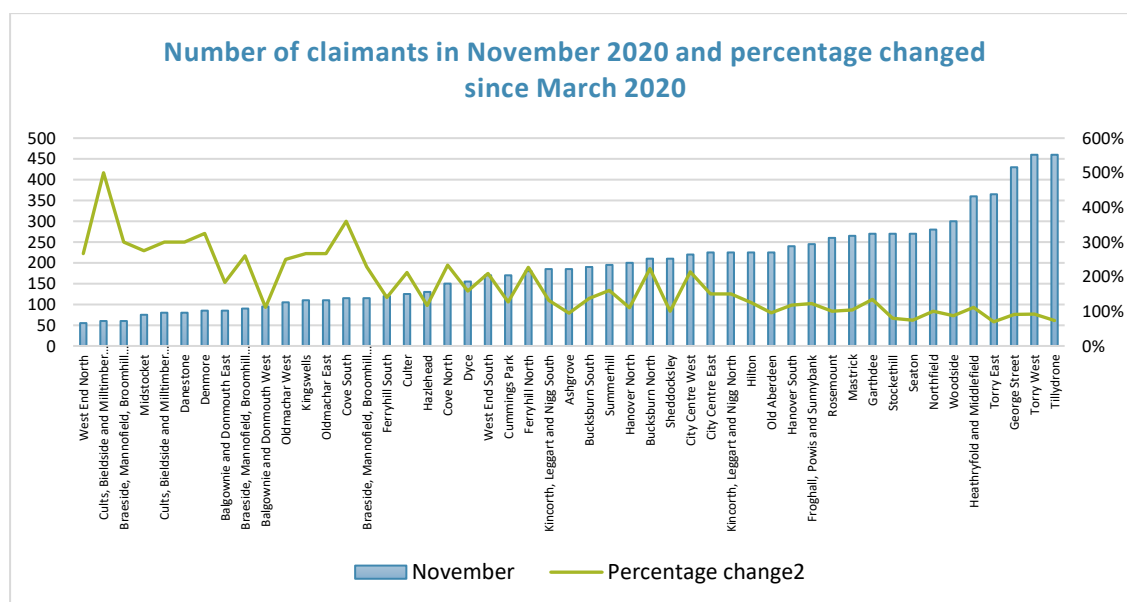
Economic activity²: In the year from July 2019 to June 2020, 81.1% of Aberdeen's working age population (16-64 years) was classified as economically active compared to 77.1% in Scotland. A higher proportion of males (84.7%) than females (77.7%) were economically active. Of those who were economically active, 78.7% were in employment in Aberdeen City compared to 74.6% in Scotland.

Economic inactivity: In the year from July 2019 to June 2020, 18.9% of Aberdeen's working age population were economically inactive. A higher proportion of females (22.3%) than males (15.3%) were economically inactive. Of all of those who were economically inactive, 27.4% were long-term sick, 25.6% were looking after home/family, 20.2% were students and 12.2% were retired. Three quarters (75.6%) of those who were economically inactive did not want a job [13].

Claimant count³: Between March and November 2020, the Claimant Count in Scotland increased from 114,650 to 210,750 – an increase of 83.8%. In the same period the number of claimants in Aberdeen City increased from 4,165 to 9,495 – an increase of 128%. This is equivalent to a rate of 6% of the working age population (16-64 years) which is the same as the rate for Scotland. More claimants in Aberdeen City were male (5,900) than female (3,600) and most claimants (58.1%) were aged 25-49 years. The number of claimants varies across the City (Intermediate Zones), being highest in Tillydrone and Torry West which both have 460 claimants and lowest in West End North where there are 50 claimants. However, all areas of the City have seen an increase since March, with the percentage increase in the number of claimants ranging from 70% in Torry East to 500% in Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber West (although the numbers here are still relatively low) [13].

² Economically active refers to people who are either in employment or unemployed. Economically inactive refers to people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, all those who are looking after a home or retired.

³ Claimant Count is the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed.



Source: Nomis Official Labour Market Statistics, Labour Market Profile – Aberdeen City, Claimant Count [13]

Unemployment (model-based): In the year from July 2019-June 2020, the unemployment rate in Aberdeen City was 2.7% (of those who were economically active). This was lower than the equivalent rate for Scotland of 3.3%, but slightly higher than the rate of 2.5% in the year April 2019 to March 2020 [13].

Workless households: In 2019 there were an estimated 13,900 workless households (i.e. households where no-one aged 16 years or over is in employment) in Aberdeen City – an increase from 12,800 in 2018. This is equivalent to 16.1% of all households compared to 17.7% in Scotland. In Scotland (no data available for Aberdeen City), it is estimated that 11.1% of children are in workless households [13].

Job density: In 2018 there were an estimated 191,000 jobs in the City – equivalent to 1.22 jobs per person aged 16-64 years (compared to 0.82 for Scotland) [13].

Qualifications: Compared to Scotland, Aberdeen City has a higher proportion of its workforce who are qualified to NVQ4 and above (54.9% in Aberdeen and 45.3% in Scotland) [13].

Modern apprenticeships: In 2020 Q2, there were 1,057 Modern Apprenticeships currently in training. This is down from 1,125 in the same period last year. The percentage of leavers successfully achieving a Modern Apprenticeship also fell from 80% in 2019 Q2 to 77% in 2020 Q2 [20]

Digital skills: The digital technology sector is growing rapidly and is a key contributor to economic growth – creating an unprecedented demand for skills with employers across all sectors. Skills Development Scotland reports that annual vacancies in ICT in Scotland average 13,000, and that 75% of employers reported that they found it difficult to recruit employees with the right technical skills or experience [21]. In Scotland, between 2008 and 2018, the number of teachers whose main subject is Computing Science fell by almost 23%. Similarly, data from the SQA Annual Statistics Report shows that between 2016-18, National 5 participation in Computing Science fell by 19% (versus Mathematics, which fell by <1%) with a participation rate at 15% of Mathematics' participation rate. Participation in Higher Computing Science fell by 8% over the same period (versus Mathematics, which fell by 1%) with a participation rate at 22% of Mathematics' participation rate. Most of the pupils who take

Computing Science are males. By the time pupils take the Higher Computing Science qualification, only 16% of them are female on average; an imbalance that continues as they move on through university and into industry [22]. In Scotland, 79% of those undertaking Computing Science courses were males and in 2017, only 23% of digital technology roles were held by women [21].

Digital skills are also important in non-‘tech’ roles. Estimates from a DCMS-commissioned⁴ module of the February 2020 ONS ‘Opinions and Lifestyle’ survey found that nearly half (48%) of the working population use ‘basic’ data skills at work a lot, and just under a quarter (24%) use more advanced skills, such as data analysis and making graphs, a lot in their current job [23].

Digital technologies are also part of daily life for most people. Reliance on digital technologies has become even more apparent during the pandemic – working from home, connecting with friends and family, and undertaking basic everyday tasks such as shopping and banking. A series of questions relating to digital technology was asked in the City Voice survey. In March 2020, when asked about access to digital tools, 82.1% of City Voice respondents reported having access to a laptop or PC, 80.6% to a smart phone and 67.5% to a tablet. Overall, 94.6% of respondents reported having access to at least one of these devices. This is an increase from 2018 when 90% of respondents reported having access to at least one device with the largest increase being in access to smartphones (increase from 71% in 2018 to 81% in 2020). City Voice respondents were also asked a series of questions about their ability to perform digital tasks. Based on responses, 79% of respondents were identified as having ‘basic digital skills’ – an increase from 71% in 2018 [24].

2.4. Earnings

Average weekly wage: In 2020, the median gross weekly pay for people living in Aberdeen City was £582.50 – slightly lower than the equivalent for Scotland of £595.00. As in Scotland, the median weekly pay was higher for males (£621.30) than for females (£529.50). Both males and females living in Aberdeen earned less than those in Scotland. While the difference for males was relatively small (£621.30 compared to £626.30), females living in Aberdeen City earned considerably less than those in Scotland (£529.50 compared to £562.50). The average (median) weekly pay decreased between 2019 and 2020 (from £599.50 to £582.50) for people living in Aberdeen City, while in Scotland it increased from £578.30 in 2019 to £595.00 in 2020 [13].

Living Wage: In 2019 there were an estimated 17,000 people (11.9% of employees) in Aberdeen City who were earning less than the Living Wage (£9.30). The proportion of employees earning less than the Living Wage in Aberdeen City has decreased from 18.0% in 2016 [25]. In 2020, there were 47 employers in Aberdeen City who were signed up to the Real Living Wage [26].

2.5. Poverty and deprivation

Covid-19 overview: The pandemic has pushed many people into poverty partly due to reduced income as result of reduced hours, reduced levels of pay from the furlough scheme and loss of employment. Analysis by the Legatum Institute suggests that 690,000 more people

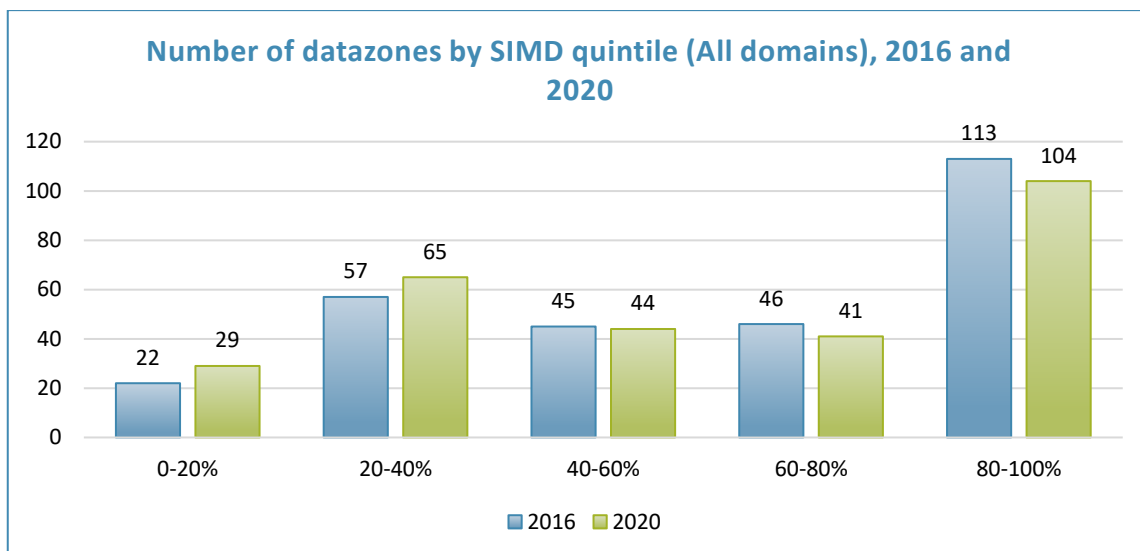
⁴Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport

across the UK are now in poverty than would have been the case had the pandemic not occurred [27]. This has not been evenly spread, with certain groups more likely to experience these negative effects, most often those who were already lowest paid and closest to poverty.

As well as young people, two groups who are likely to be particularly affected are women and people in Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities. Women tend to work in less secure and lower paid jobs and have therefore felt the worst effects of the impact on the labour market. The Institute for Fiscal Studies highlight that mothers are more likely to have quit or lost their job, or to have been furloughed, compared to fathers since the start of lockdown, and that the gap between pay and hours for men and women has increased. People from Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic Communities tend to work in less secure and lower paid jobs. The Equality and Human Rights Commission argue that this has been further exacerbated during the pandemic, with people who identified as BAME reporting that they were less likely to be furloughed and more likely to have been made unemployed [28]. This has further widened already existing gaps in income and meant that many people from these communities are more likely to experience poverty.

Linked to a rise in poverty is growing financial insecurity. Research by the Money and Pensions Service suggests that as many as one in five adults are struggling to pay bills and that people are increasingly using savings to cover living costs [29]. As the worst affected employees by the economic disruption have been lower earners who are less likely to have savings to fall back on when experiencing reduced income, there is a growing trend of financial insecurity. Figures from the Scottish Household Survey showed an already high level of financial insecurity in Aberdeen City with 11.1% in 2019 reporting that they “Don’t manage very well and have some financial difficulties” or “Are in deep financial trouble”. This is compared to 8.8% in Scotland and an increase from 9% in 2018 [30].

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD): Based on overall rankings of deprivation (i.e. All Domains), Aberdeen City’s position has worsened between 2016 and 2020. The number of datazones in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland has increased from 22 (out of 283) in 2016 to 29 in 2020, and the number of datazones in the 20-40% most deprived areas of Scotland has increased from 57 to 65. This means that the proportion of datazones in the 40% most deprived areas of Scotland has increased from 28% to 33.2%. Conversely, while lower than in 2016, Aberdeen City still has a relatively high number of datazones in the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland with 104 (36.7%) datazones in this category [31].



Source: Scottish Government, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020V2 [31]

Relative poverty: In Scotland in 2018/19 an estimated 19% of people in Scotland are living in relative poverty (below 60% of median income) after housing costs and it is estimated that 56% of those in relative poverty are in working households (i.e. households where at least one person is working). It is estimated that 23% of children in Scotland are living in relative poverty after housing costs [32]. Provisional data for 2018/19 estimates that 5,198 (15%) children in Aberdeen City are living in Relative Low Income families⁵ [33].

Child poverty: Research published by the End Child Poverty coalition reported that in 2018/19 an estimated 7,471 children (0-15 years) in Aberdeen City were living in poverty (below 60% median income after housing costs). This is equivalent to 21.5% of children and an increase from 19.2% in 2014/15 [34].

Universal credit: Between March and November 2020, the number of people on Universal Credit in Aberdeen City more than doubled from 7,966 in March to 17,829 in November (provisional). In October 2020, over a 40.2% (6,930) of those on Universal Credit were in employment [35]. The number of people on Universal Credit varied across the City (Intermediate Zones) from a low of 68 in West End North to a high of 921 in Tillydrone. In November 2020, 4,916 people in the South locality were claiming Universal Credit compared with 5,361 in the North locality and 7,528 in Central.

Food poverty: In March 2020, 6.4% of City Voice respondents reported that, because of lack of money or other resources, they were hungry but did not eat [24]. In the period April 2018 to September 2019, 30,448 food parcels were distributed from Independent food banks (not including Trussell Trust) in Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire. This is an increase from 27,062 parcels in April 2017 to September 2018. Across Scotland the impact of COVID-19 has had a significant impact on food security. Research from the Independent Food Aid Network identified an 113% increase in independent emergency food parcel distribution by independent foodbanks in Scotland from February to July 2020 [36]. As at 3 December 2020, of the 21,100 Aberdeen residents who called the Covid-19 crisis line, 5,076 calls required food assistance with 91% of those resulting from unavailable funds.

⁵ Relative low-income is defined as a family in low income before housing costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

Fuel poverty: In 2016-18 an estimated 23% of households in Aberdeen were in fuel poverty with 12% being in extreme fuel poverty. A higher proportion of those in social housing were in fuel poverty than those in owner occupied housing (48% compared to 10%) [37]

Homeless applications: In the year 2019-20, there were 1,486 applications under the Homeless Persons legislation in Aberdeen City Council. This is a decrease of 8.7% (141 applications) on the number of applications in 2018-19 [38].

Our People

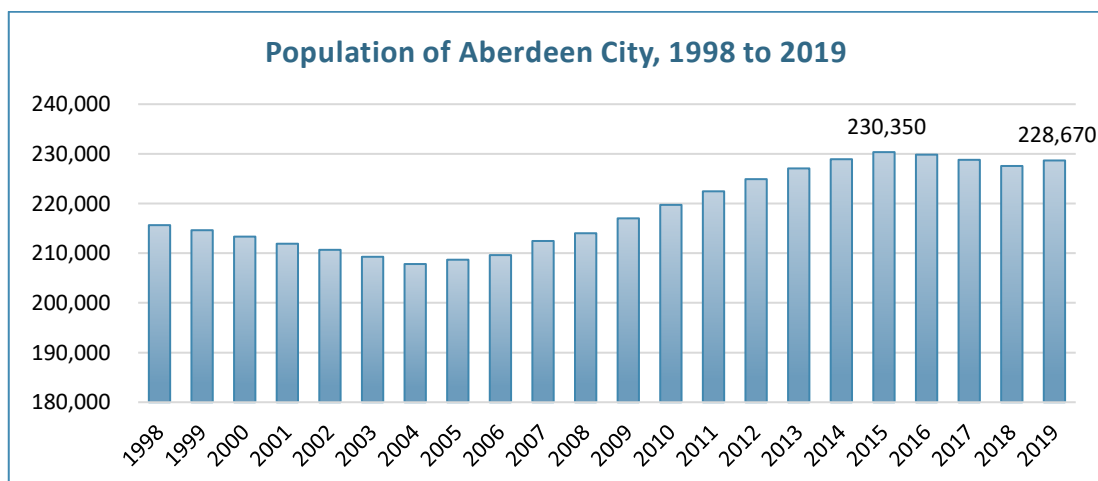


3. Demography

3.1. Population

Population: In June 2019, Aberdeen City had an estimated population of **228,670** [39]. This equates to 4.2% of Scotland's total population. In terms of population size, Aberdeen City is the 8th largest local authority in Scotland. There are slightly more females (114,873) than males (113,797) in the city with females making up 50.2% of the population. The population varies considerably by neighbourhood, ranging from a low of 1,812 in Cummings Park to a high of 13,535 in Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill and Seafield.

Population change: Following an 11-year period of year-on-year increases, Aberdeen's population peaked in 2015 (230,350) and decreased in each of the 3 subsequent years before increasing again between 2018 (227,560) and 2019 (228,670).



Source: National Records of Scotland, Population Estimates Time Series Data [40]

Age structure: Compared to Scotland, Aberdeen has a relatively young population. The median age in Aberdeen is 38 years compared to 43.4 years for Scotland. Comparison of broad age structures shows that Aberdeen has a higher proportion of working age people (69.1% compared to 64.5%) and a lower proportion of under 16 year-olds (15.5% compared to 16.9%) and people of pensionable age (15.4% compared to 18.7%) than does Scotland. Within

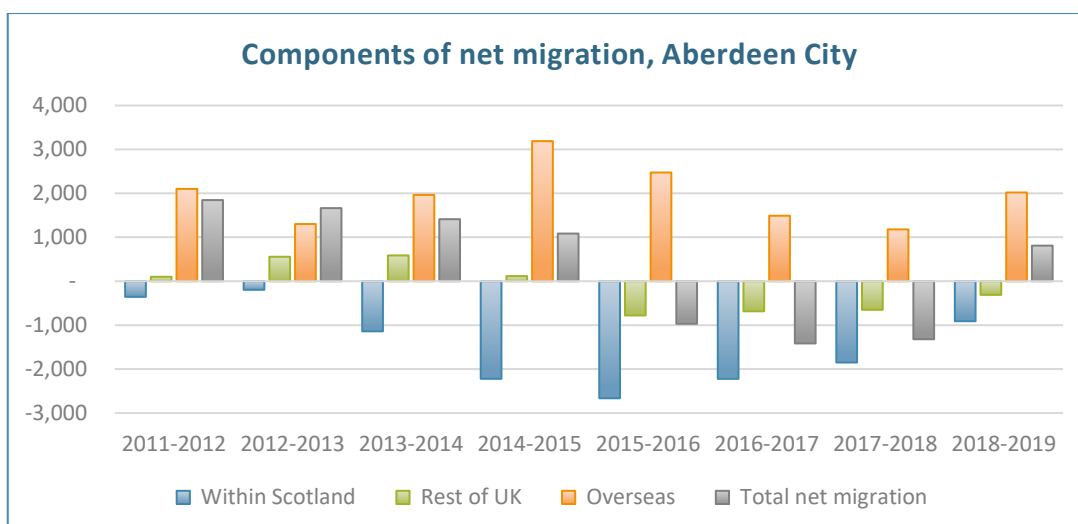
Aberdeen, however, the age structure varies considerably by neighbourhood. The proportion of children (0-15 years) ranges from 25% in Middlefield to 7% in Hanover. The proportion of 16-64 year-olds ranges from 60% in Hazlehead to 86% in George Street and the proportion of people aged 65+ years ranges from 7% in Old Aberdeen, City Centre and George Street to 25% in Dyce [41].

Country of birth and Ethnicity: Aberdeen City has a diverse population. Recent figures (year ending June 2020) from National Records of Scotland estimate that 24.7% of the City's population was born outside the UK (compared to 9.8% for Scotland). Of those, it is estimated that 41.1% are from EU countries and 58.9% from non-EU countries (compared to 50% for both groups in the year to end December 2019). The estimated proportion of those born outside the UK has fluctuated in the last few years, from 24% in the year ending June 2017, down to 19% in year ending June in both 2018 and 2019, before rising again to 24.7% in the year to end June 2020. [42]. At the time of the 2011 Census, Aberdeen City had the third highest proportion of non-white ethnic minority people in Scotland at 15.6%. This was more than double the Scotland rate at 7.6% [43].

Disability/health: Aberdeen City has a slightly higher rate of people (known to the local authority) with learning disabilities at 5.5 per 1000, compared to 5.2 for Scotland as a whole [44]. At the time of the 2011 Census, 26.5% of the population reported having one or more long-term health conditions (compared to 29.9% in Scotland) and 16% reported having a long-term health condition that limited their activities (compared to 19.7%) in Scotland [43]. In the Scottish Health Survey (2016-19), 24% reported having a limiting long-term illness in Aberdeen City compared to 33% in Scotland. This proportion was higher in females (28%) than males (19%) [45].

3.2. Migration

Migration: Population change is driven by two main components: 1) natural change (births minus deaths) and (2) net migration (the sum of migration to/from Scotland and internal migration). It also includes other changes (e.g. changes in prisoner and armed forces population) although these tend to make up a smaller proportion of changes. The recent decreases in population were driven by a combination of increased net out-migration (mainly from Aberdeen City to other parts of Scotland) combined with reduced net in-migration from overseas, resulting in overall negative net migration to the City. However, while there was still negative net UK migration between 2018-19, this was lower than in previous years. Also, the levels of positive net migration from overseas increased, resulting in overall positive net migration (810 people). In addition, there was also positive natural change (i.e. more births than deaths) of 328. These combined to result in the increase in population between 2018 and 2019 [46].

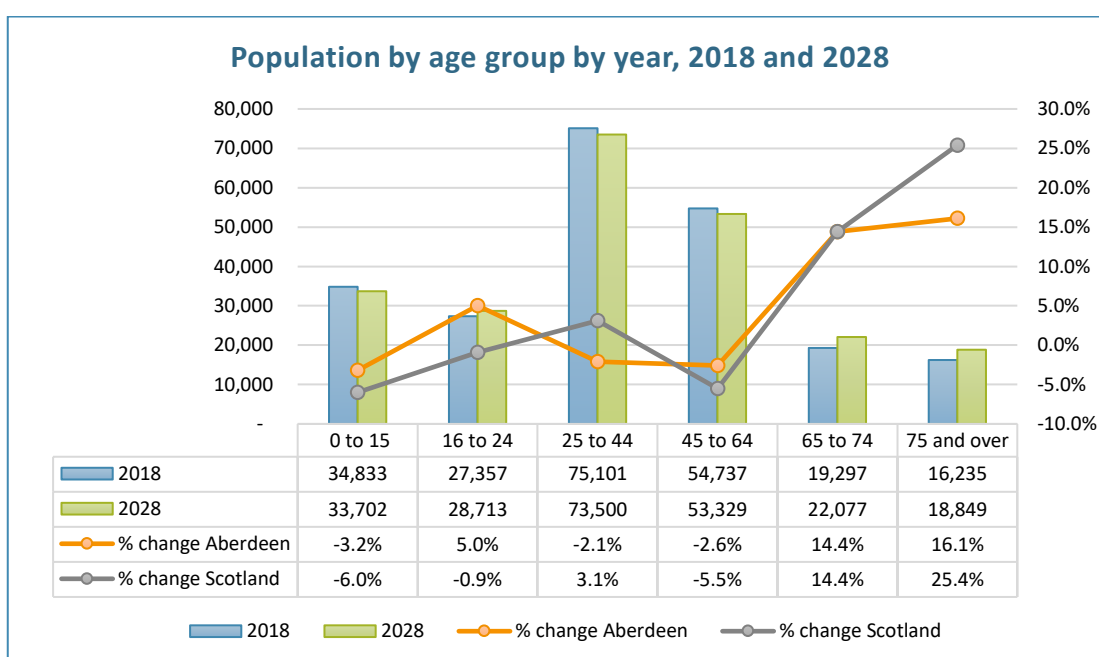


Source: National Records of Scotland, Mid-year Population Estimates, Scotland [47]

3.3. Population projections

Population projections: Between 2018 and 2028 the population of Aberdeen is projected to increase by 1.1% to 230,170. Over the same time period, the population in Scotland is projected to increase by 1.8%. Most of the increase in Aberdeen City is projected to come from migration (1%) with natural change accounting for 0.1% of the projected increase. Across Scotland, between 2018 and 2028, 14 councils are projected to see a population decrease and 18 councils are projected to see a population increase [48].

Projected change by age group: The projected change is not consistent across all age groups. In Aberdeen City, decreases are projected in the 0-15 year age group (-3.2%), the 25-44 year age group (-2.1%) and in the 45-64 year age group (-2.6%). Increases are projected for the other age groups, with the largest increase being in the 75 years and over age group (16.1%). In terms of size, however, 25 to 44 years is projected to remain the largest age group with the 75+ years group projected to remain the smallest group [48].

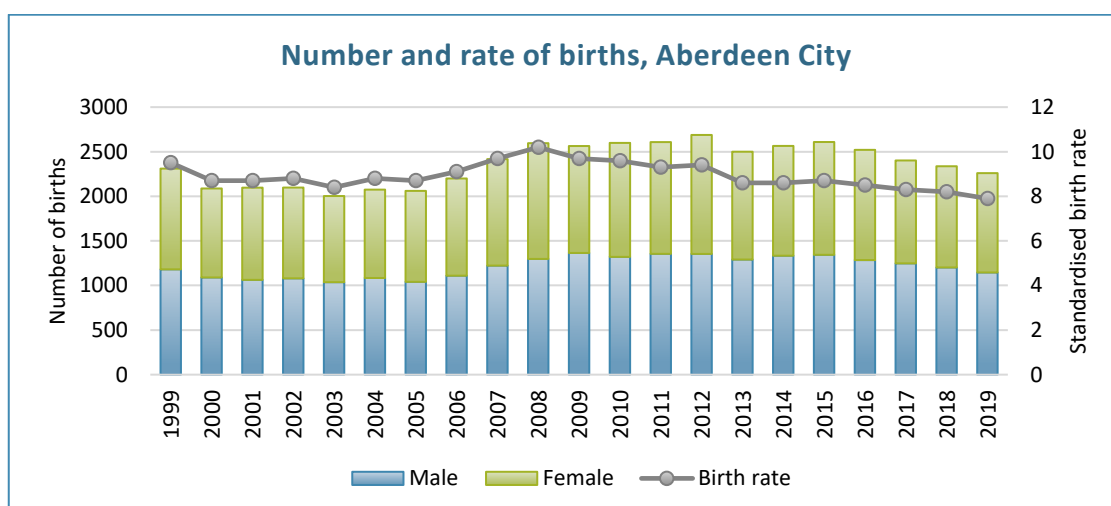


Source: National Records of Scotland, Population projections for Scottish Areas (2018-based) [48]

Projected change by gender: The projected change differs by gender. The male population is projected to increase by 2.5% over the period, while the female population is projected to decrease by 0.2%. This would mean that by 2022, the number of males in Aberdeen City would, in contrast to recent trends, be higher than the number of females [48].

3.4. Births

Births: In 2019 there were 2,260 births in Aberdeen City – a decrease of 3.3% from 2,337 births in 2018. Of these births, 1,114 (49.3%) were female and 1,146 (50.7%) were male. Between 2018 and 2019 the standardised birth rate fell from 8.2 to 7.9 per 1,000 population and is the equal third lowest (along with Dundee) in Scotland. Glasgow City (7.7) and City of Edinburgh (6.7) have the lowest standardised birth rates. The standardised birth rate for Scotland is 9.1 per 1,000 population. The most common age group for mothers is 30-34 years and the least common age group for mothers is 0-19 years. Compared to 20 years ago, more births are now to older mothers, with the number of births to women aged 0-19 years decreasing by 68.3% and the number of births to women aged 40 years and over increasing by 96.5%. The number of births varies across the city. The [Intermediate Zone](#) with the highest number of births in 2018 (2019 data not yet available) was Tillydrone (85 births) and the Intermediate Zone with the lowest number of births was City Centre East (22) [49]. The rate of births ranged from a low of 5.9 per 1,000 to a high of 17.4 per 1,000 [50].



Source: National Records of Scotland, Vital Events Reference Tables [51]

3.5. Deaths

Deaths: In 2019 there were 2,161 deaths in Aberdeen City – a slight decrease from 2,170 deaths in 2018. Of these deaths, 1,067 (49.4%) were female and 1,094 (50.6%) were male. The age-standardised death rate was 1,134.5 per 100,000 population compared to 1,159.6 in 2018. In Scotland, the standardised death rate decreased from 1,139.5 in 2018 to 1,107.6 in 2019. The highest number of total deaths were in the 85-89 years age group. For females, the most common age group was 90 years and over and for males the most common age group was 80-84 years [51].

Death rates vary across the city. Based on Intermediate Zones, the most recent data is for 2017-19 (3-year aggregate). Age-sex standardised rates range from a high of 2,257 per

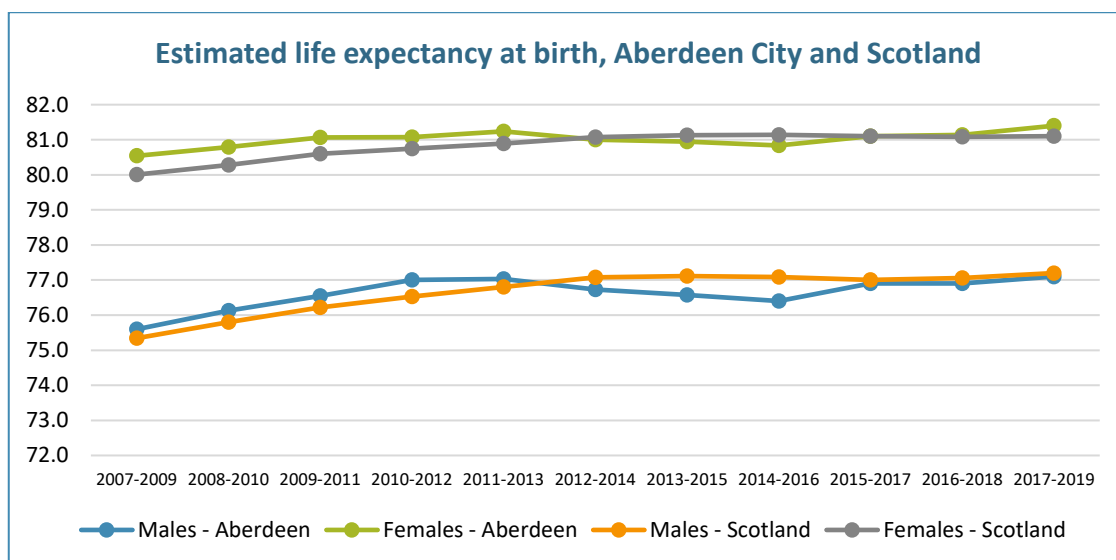
100,000 population in Woodside to a low of 692 in Kingswells. The equivalent rate for Aberdeen City is 1,164 [50].

Early deaths (15-44 years, all causes): The rate for early deaths also varies across the City. In the period 2017-19, the rate of early deaths ranged from 0.0 per 100,000 population in Balgownie & Donmouth East and Oldmachar West to 300 per 100,000 population in Torry West. The equivalent rate for Aberdeen City was 94.3 [50].

COVID-19 deaths: In 2020, there were 191 deaths in Aberdeen City where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate (93 female and 98 male). Of these, 97 were in a care home setting, 86 were in a hospital setting and 8 were at home/non-institutional setting [52]. In Scotland, the COVID-19 death rate in the most deprived areas is 2.2 times that in the least deprived areas (based on data from 1st March to 31st October 2020) [53]. Analysis by National Records of Scotland also shows that deaths among people in the South Asian ethnic group were more than twice as likely to involve COVID-19 as the White ethnic group [54].

3.6. Estimated life expectancy at birth

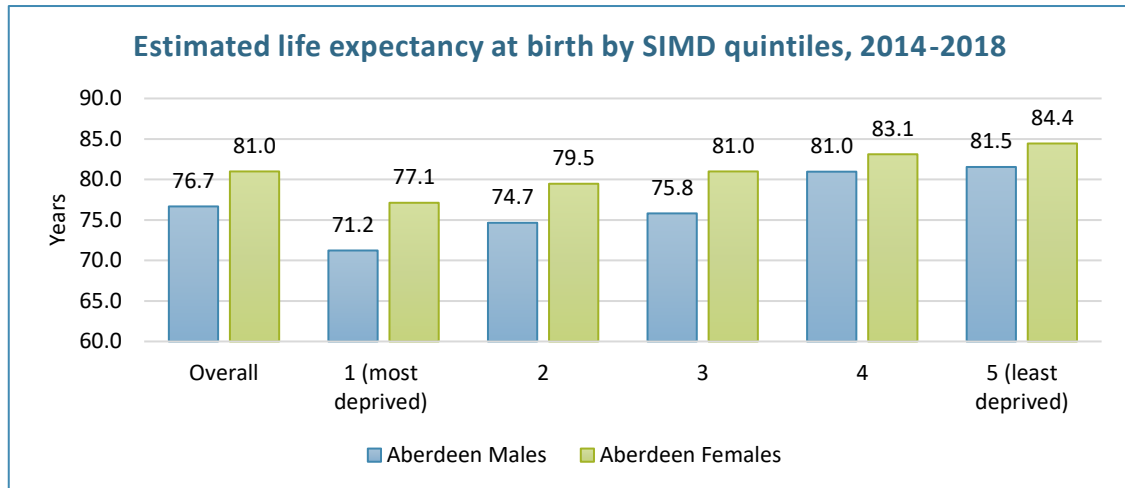
Estimated life expectancy: In general, Life Expectancy (LE) at birth is higher for females than for males. In 2017-19 in Aberdeen City LE at birth was estimated to be 81.4 years for women and 77.1 years for men, i.e. on average, a baby girl born in Aberdeen City in 2017-19 could expect to live for 81.4 years while a baby boy born in Aberdeen City in the same period could expect to live for 77.1 years. The estimated LE at birth for females is slightly higher than that for Scotland (81.1 years), while for males it is slightly lower than for Scotland (77.2 years) [55]. Across Scotland, life expectancy has increased since the early 1980s but has now remained virtually unchanged since 2012-14, with most of Scotland's council areas experiencing a slow-down or a stall in life expectancy growth since that time.



Source: National Records of Scotland, Life Expectancy in Scotland, 2017-19 [55]

Estimated life expectancy by deprivation: Estimated life expectancy is strongly associated with deprivation. In Aberdeen City in 2014-2018, estimated life expectancy for men in quintile 1 (most deprived) was 71.2 years compared to 81.5 years for men in quintile 5 (least deprived) – a difference of 10.3 years. For women, the difference in estimated life expectancy was less

marked, at 77.1 years for women in quintile 1 compared to 84.4 years for women in quintile 5 - a difference of 7.3 years [55]. Comparison with data from 2013-2017 shows that the gap in estimated life expectancy between most and least deprived quintiles in Aberdeen City has increased for males (previously 9.7 years) and decreased slightly for females (previously 7.4 years).

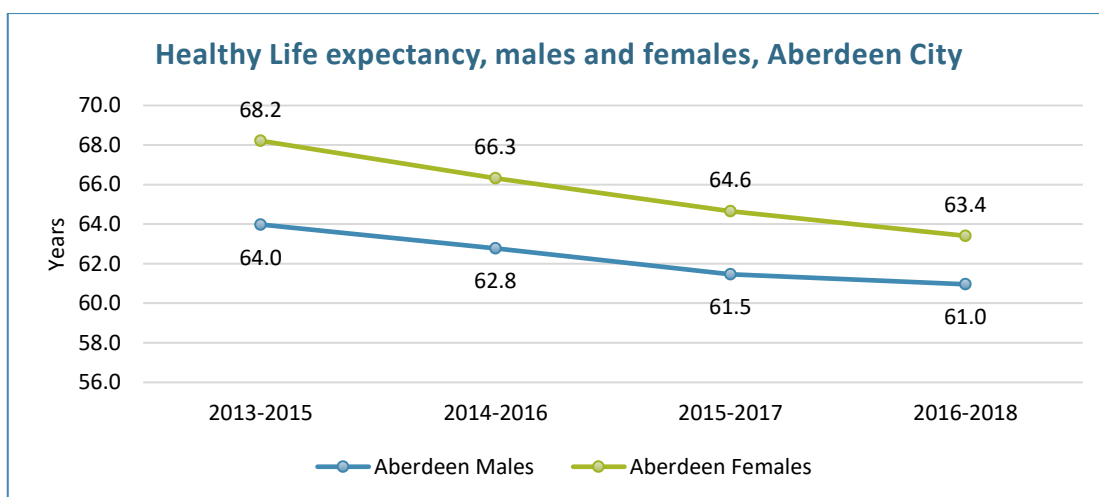


Source: National Records of Scotland, Life Expectancy for Administrative areas within Scotland, 2016-2018 [56]

The relationship between estimated life expectancy and deprivation means that for both males and females there are important differences in estimated life expectancy at birth depending on where you live in Aberdeen City. The most recent data available for smaller geographies ([Intermediate Zones](#)) is for the period 2015-2019 (5-year average). For males, estimated LE at birth ranges from a low of 69.2 years in Seaton to a high of 83.9 years in West End North – a difference of 14.7 years. For females it ranges from a low of 72.3 years in Woodside to a high of 88.2 years in Balgownie & Donmouth East – a difference of 15.9 years. [50].

3.7. Healthy life expectancy

Healthy life expectancy: While Life Expectancy (LE) counts total years of expected life regardless of level of health, Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) represents the number of years that an individual can expect to live in good health. In 2016-2018, males in Aberdeen City had an estimated life expectancy at birth of 76.9 years and a healthy life expectancy of 61.0 years, giving an expected period of 'not healthy' health of 15.9 years. This means that a baby boy born in 2016-2018 could expect to live 79.3% of his life in healthy health. In 2016-2018, females in Aberdeen City had an estimated life expectancy at birth of 81.1 years and a healthy life expectancy of 63.4 years, giving an expected period of 'not healthy' health of 17.7 years. This means that a baby girl born in 2016-2018 could expect to live 78.1% of their life in healthy health. Healthy life expectancy in Aberdeen City has decreased for both males and females in the past 3 data periods. In Scotland, HLE is strongly associated with deprivation. As well as having a lower life expectancy, those in the most deprived quintiles could expect to live a smaller proportion of their life in 'good' health than those in the least deprived quintiles (70.1% compared to 85.4% for males and 66.2% compared to 82.5% for females) [56].

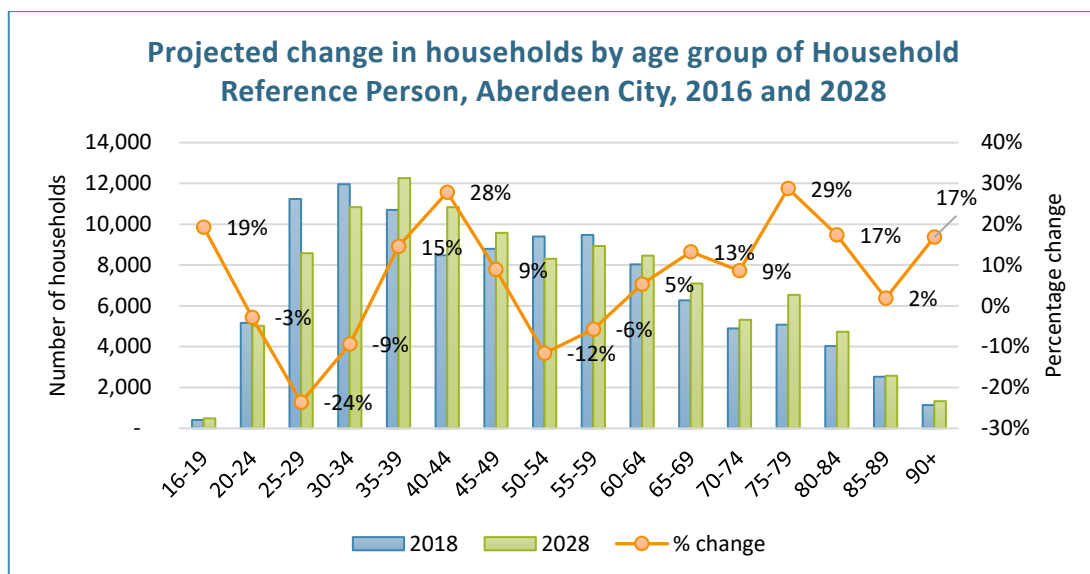


Source: National Records of Scotland, Life expectancy for administrative areas within Scotland [56]

3.8. Households

Households: In 2019, there were 108,381 households in Aberdeen City an increase of 0.7% from 107,586 households in 2018, and the same as the rate of increase for Scotland as a whole. Since 2001, the number of households in Aberdeen has increased by 11.8% which is lower than the average rate for Scotland of 13.7%. The average household size was 2.03 compared to 2.15 for Scotland [57].

Household projections: Between 2018 and 2028, the number of households in Aberdeen City is projected to increase from 107,586 to 110,884. This is a 3.0% increase, which compares to a projected increase of 5.0% for Scotland as a whole. In 2028, the household type “One adult” is projected to remain the most common in Aberdeen City (38.4% of all households in 2018 and 38.9% in 2028) and the household type “One adult, one or more children” is projected to remain the least common (3.7% in 2018 and 3.6% in 2028). Between 2018 and 2028, the household type “Three or more adults” is projected to see the largest percentage decrease (-5.0%) and the household type “Two or more adults, one or more children” is projected to see the largest percentage increase (5.0%). Based on 5-year age groupings, between 2018 and 2028, the 25 to 29 age group is projected to see the largest percentage decrease (-23.6%) and the 35 to 39 age group is projected to see the largest percentage increase (28.8%). In terms of size, however, 35 to 39 years is projected to become the largest age group of a Household Reference Person (HRP), compared to 30-34 years in 2018 [58].

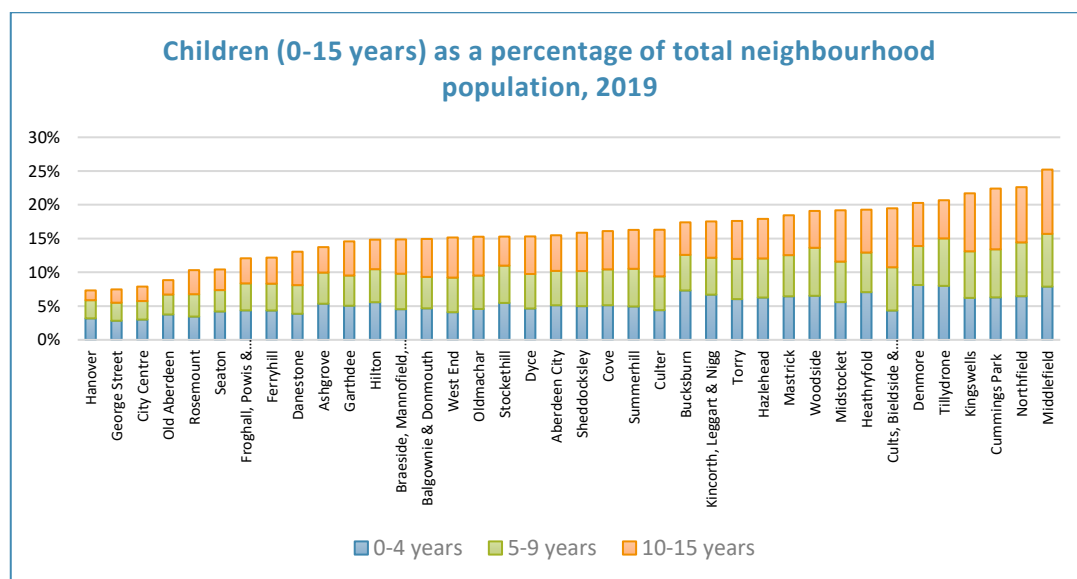


Source: National Records of Scotland, Household Projections for Scotland, 2018-based [58]

4. Children & Young People

4.1. Child population

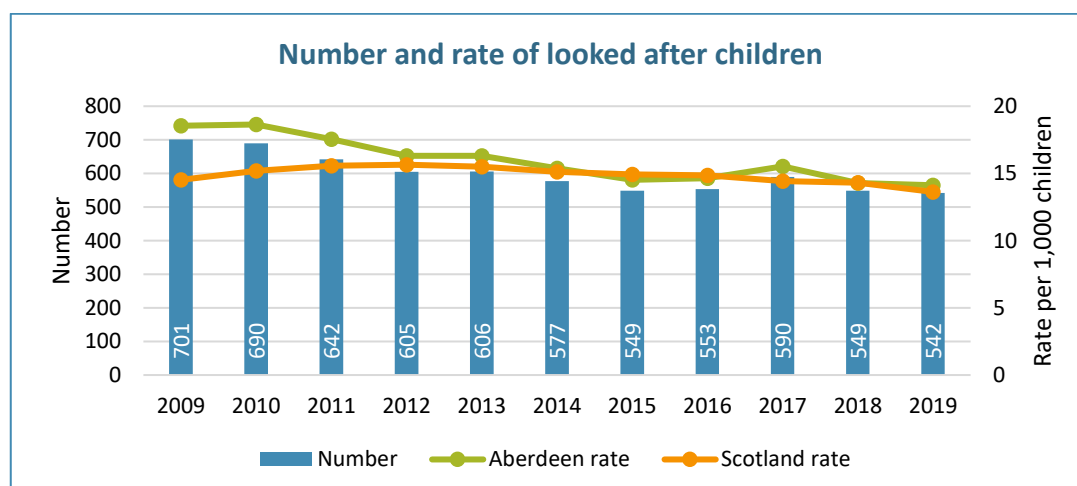
Child population: In 2019, there were 35,423 children (0-15 years) in Aberdeen City – 15% of the city’s population [41]. The number and proportion of children varies by neighbourhood. In terms of numbers, Old Aberdeen has the smallest child population (299) while Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber has the largest (2,274). Hanover has the smallest proportion of children (7.3% of the population of the neighbourhood) and Middlefield the largest (25.2%).



Source: National Records of Scotland, Small Area Population Estimates, 2019 [41]

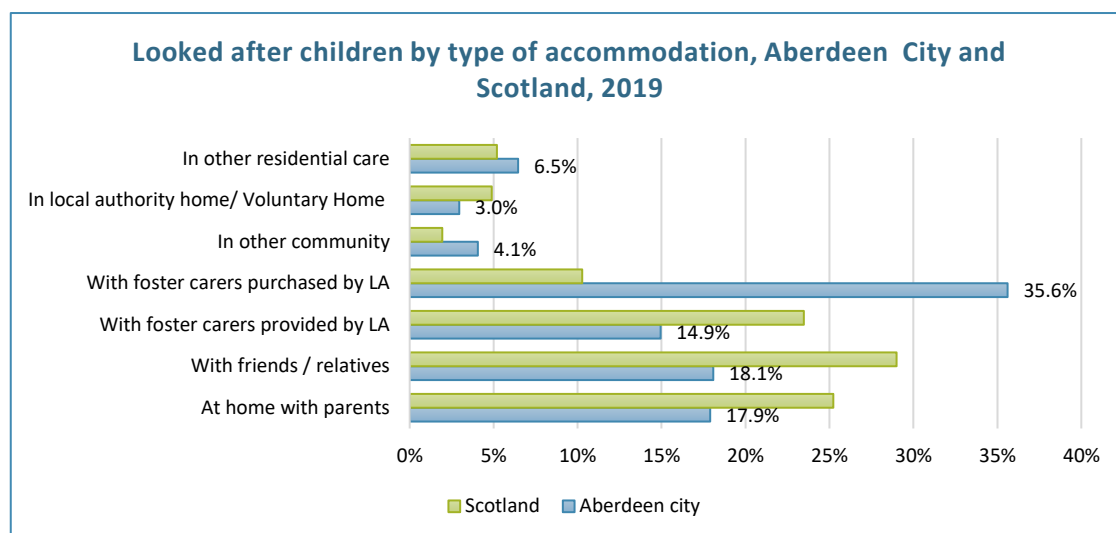
4.2. Looked after children

Looked after children (LAC): On 31st July 2019 there were 542 looked after children (LAC) in Aberdeen City – equivalent to 1.4% of the 0-17 years population. This is the same as the rate for Scotland. Most (60%) looked after children in Aberdeen City are boys, and over a quarter (26%) are under 5 years old. Five percent of looked after children are known to be from an ethnic minority group and 26% are known to have a disability [59].



Source: Scottish Government, Children’s Social Work Statistics, Scotland, 2018-19 [59]

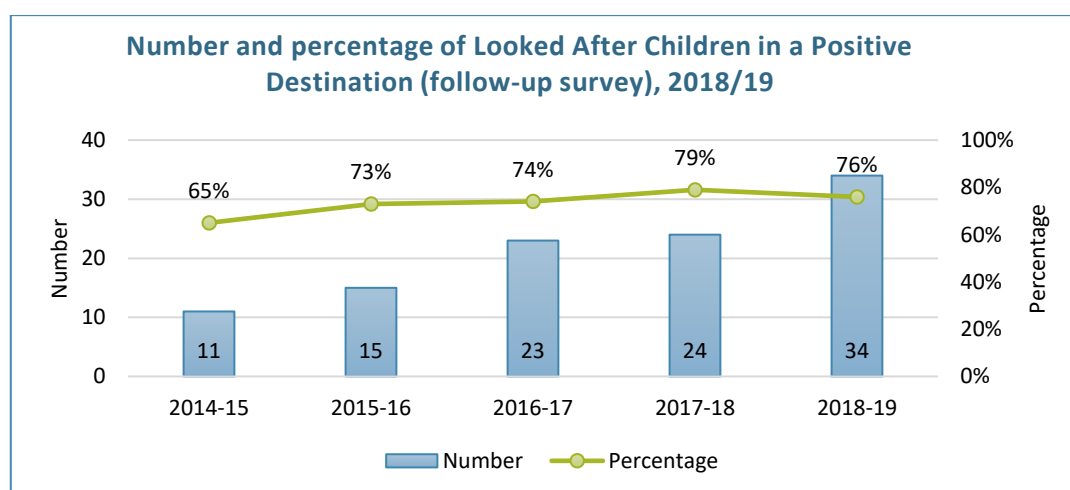
Accommodation: Foster care is the most common setting for looked after children in Aberdeen City. At 36%, the proportion of looked after children in kinship care (at home with parents or with friends/relatives) is lower in Aberdeen City than in Scotland (54.2%) [59]. In 2018-19, 24.9% of LAC had more than 1 placement in the past year – higher than the rate for Scotland of 19.7% [15].



Source: Children's Social Work Statistics 2018/19 [59]

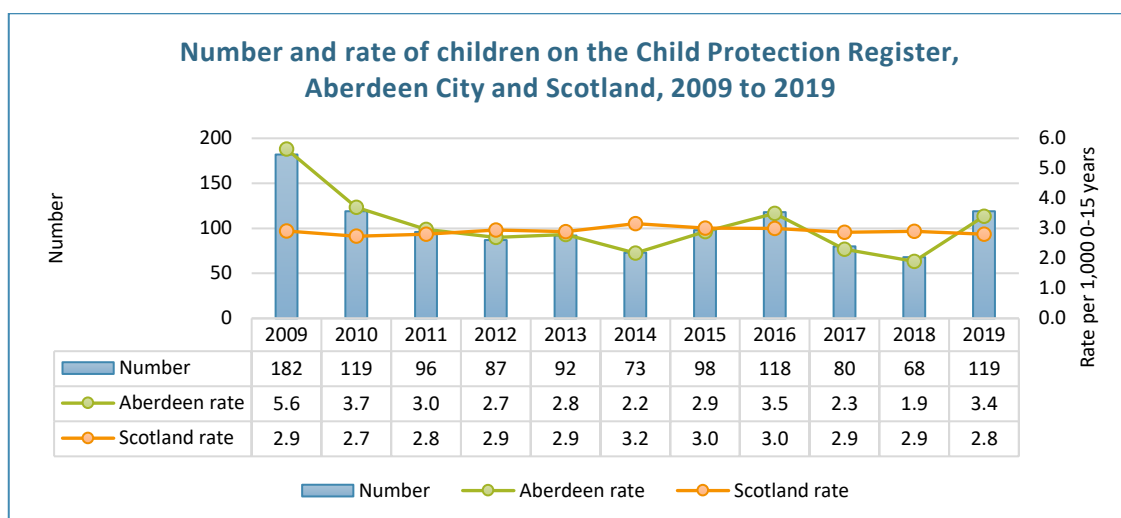
LAC educational outcomes: In 2018/19 82.4% of looked after children in Aberdeen City left school with 1 or more qualification at SCQF level 4 – higher than the rate of 69.8% for Scotland and an increase from 76.0% in 2017/18 [60]. In 2018/19 the attendance rates for looked after children in Aberdeen City was 88% compared to 87% for Scotland. [The exclusion rate](#) (per 1,000 pupils who were looked after) was higher in Aberdeen (248 per 1,000 pupils compared to 152 per 1,000 pupils in Scotland). In Aberdeen, as in Scotland, the exclusion rate was higher in males (279 per 1,000 pupils) than females (202 per 1,000 pupils) [60].

LAC positive destinations: In 2018/19, 76% of looked after children in Aberdeen City had a positive destination (based on 9-month follow-up survey and children who were looked after for the full year) compared to 71% in Scotland. This is lower than the rate for 2017/18 of 79% and lower than the rate for all children of 93.2% [60].



Source: Scottish Government, Education Outcomes for Looked After Children 2018/19 [60]

Child protection: At 31st July 2019, there were 119 children on the Child Protection Register (CPR) in Aberdeen City. This is an increase from 68 in 2018. The rate of children on the CPR (per 1,000 children aged 0-15 years) was 3.4 compared to 2.8 in Scotland [59]. Provisional data shows the most common concerns identified at case conferences of children who were on the child protection register at 31st July 2019 were neglect (59) and parental substance (both drug and alcohol) misuse (45). In 2018-19, 6.2% of child protection registrations were re-registered within 18 months – higher than the rate in 2017-18 of 2.7%. In Scotland 7.2% of child protection registrations were re-registered within 18 months. This is an increase from 6.1% in 2017-18 [15].



Source: Children's Social Work Statistics 2018/19 [59]

4.3. Mental health and wellbeing

COVID-19 – Overview: The mental health of children and young people has been particularly badly hit this year. Public Health Scotland have reported a negative impact in sleep, behaviour, mood, physical activity, concentration, and eating for children aged between 2 and 7. In addition, 4 in 10 children this age had not spoken to their friends at all between March and July [61]. Similarly, poor outcomes were also reported amongst those aged between 18 and 24, with this group more likely to report stress, loneliness, not coping well, and suicidal thoughts or feelings. 15% of people in this age group reported suicidal thoughts or feelings compared to 11% for the Scottish population as a whole [62].

Aberdeen City COVID – 19 Wellbeing Survey: An extensive wellbeing questionnaire was issued to all pupils, families and staff associated with Local Authority run educational settings in order to establish of how the Lockdown period had impacted wellbeing and how members of the school community were feeling about a return to school buildings. 5374 children and young people (a return rate of just under a quarter) completed the survey with responses spread from Nursery through to S6. The full report can be found here (INSERT LINK).

Almost all learners felt very safe learning at home with 75% selecting the highest response and over 97% scoring 4 or above. This extremely high percentage dipped a little when asking how safe children and young people felt about a return to school with only 80% reporting confidence.

18% of respondents reported poor sleep.

28% of children and young people reported that they found it difficult to manage homework and schoolwork easily. Further analysis suggests that those in the senior phase of secondary felt their most acute challenges in this area and uncertainty around SQA grades is likely to have impacted young people considerably.

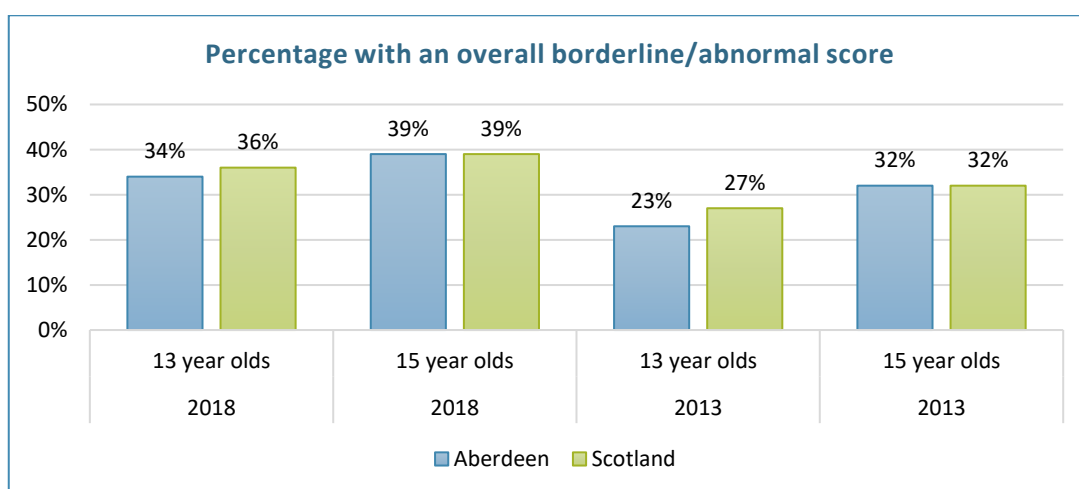
Learners were asked what would support their wellbeing further. Responses were extremely mixed with only a few common themes emerging. These included:

- Seeing friends more often/playing with friends
- Going back to school
- Exercise.

Impact on Parents and Carers: Although 90% of families felt confident in supporting their child during lockdown (suggesting that the supports from schools, the provision of a Digital Hub and access to support through the Virtual School was effective) just under 10% of respondents didn't. Just under 30% reported that their stress levels were not manageable and over 40% unable to make time in their lives for activities that were good for them. Just under 20% of respondents struggled to find meaningful ways of staying connected to their friends and family.

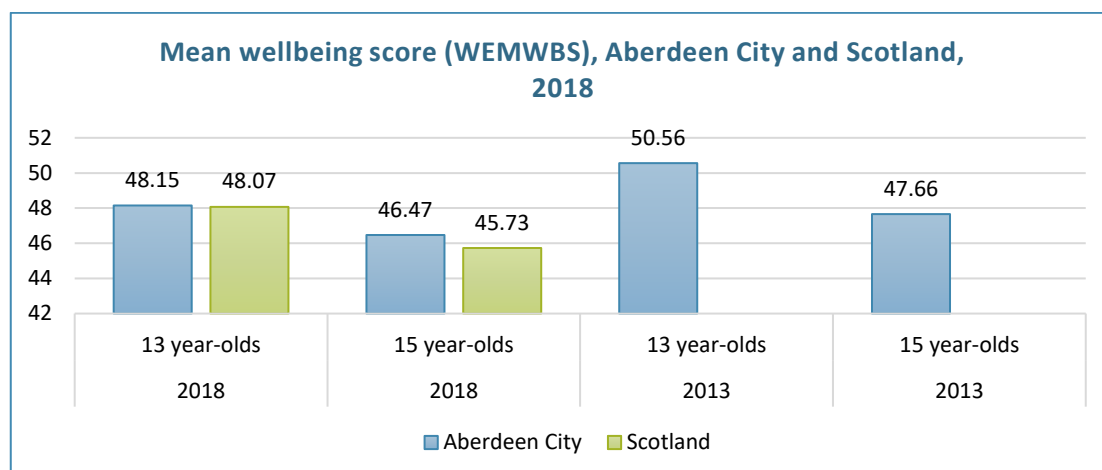
SALSUS Survey: Information on mental health and wellbeing is provided through the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) with the most recent data being for 2018 [63]. The previous survey which contained local authority data was in 2013. In SALSUS, emotional and behavioural problems are measured using the Goodman Strengths and Difficulties (SDQ) questionnaire and mental wellbeing is measured using the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWB).

SDQ: The questionnaire includes five scales – emotion, contact, hyperactivity/inattention, peer relationships and pro-social behaviour. Scores are grouped into bands 'normal', 'borderline' and 'abnormal'. In 2018, 34% of 13 year-olds and 39% of 15 year-olds in Aberdeen City had an overall 'borderline/abnormal' score. This is an increase from the previous survey (2013) when the figures were 23% and 32% respectively [64].



Source: Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2018: Summary findings for Aberdeen City Council [64]

WEMWBS: The WEMWBS gives a mean wellbeing score based on responses to statements concerning their mental wellbeing. The lowest possible score is 14 and the highest is 70. In 2018 the average wellbeing score for 13 year-olds was 48.15 and for 15 year-olds it was slightly lower at 46.47. These scores are lower than the equivalent scores in 2013 (50.56 and 47.66 respectively), but slightly higher than the scores for Scotland [63].



Source: Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2018: Summary findings for Aberdeen City Council [63]

Child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS): The NHS in Scotland provides mental health services for children and young people with a wide range of mental health conditions including Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), anxiety, behaviour problems, depression and early onset psychosis. This treatment is provided through Child and Adolescent Mental Health (CAMH) services. In the quarter ending June 2020, 359 patients were seen in the Grampian Health Board. Of these 81.6% were seen within the 18 week target period (compared to 61.7% in Scotland). In the month to end June 2020 there were 298 patients waiting to be seen, of these 52 (17%) had been waiting over 18 weeks [65].

4.4. Education

COVID-19 – overview [66] : A wealth of research continues to emerge around the impact of the current pandemic on children and young people. Young People are a particularly vulnerable group who will be significantly impacted by COVID-19. There is widespread agreement that those who leave education over the next few years will be negatively impacted than their peers who left school pre-lockdown. There are some groups of young people who will be impacted more than others and these include:

- Those who are disabled - potential for less extensive pathways being available to support transition and employment opportunities
- Girls – most likely to leave school and take up relatively low skilled jobs in sectors which have diminished
- Those living in poverty as levels of poverty and all of the risk associated with living in poverty will have been exacerbated by the pandemic. The gap will have widened.

- Those experiencing poverty for the first time (Aberdeen is currently a redundancy hot spot)
- Those who are BAME – a community more likely to be unemployed, on zero hour contracts, and occupying low paid and in ‘at risk’ roles and so there is likely to be reduced employment opportunities;
- Care Experienced Young People – already at a disadvantage in accessing employment, training, etc and sustaining that. They will be pushed further down the labour queues.

School and pupil numbers: In 2019 there were 13,915 primary school pupils and 9,106 secondary school pupils in Aberdeen City. There were also 135 pupils enrolled in Special Schools. The total number of pupils was 23,156. 34.5% of primary pupils and 36.6% of secondary pupils had additional support needs. The most common reason for support for both primary and secondary pupils was English as an additional language. In 2019, 5,338 (23%) of all pupils in Aberdeen City did not have English as their main home language. The three main home languages (other than English) are Polish, Arabic and Russian [67].

Attendance: Percentage attendance is calculated in relation to the total number of possible attendances (half-days). In 2018/19, average attendance in primary schools in the City was 94.5% and for secondary schools the rate was 91.6%. The respective rates for Scotland were 94.5% and 90.7%. There was variation in attendance rates by school. For secondary schools in the City, attendance rates ranged from a low of 82.2% (Northfield Academy) to a high of 94.5% (Cults Academy) [68].

Exclusions: In 2018/19 there were 1,221 cases of exclusion in Aberdeen City – an increase from 1,072 in 2016/17. This is equivalent to a rate of 52.9 exclusions per 1,000 pupils. The rate of exclusions was higher in secondary schools (105.8) than in primary schools (19.7). The number of pupils excluded was also higher in secondary schools (481) than primary schools (145) [69].

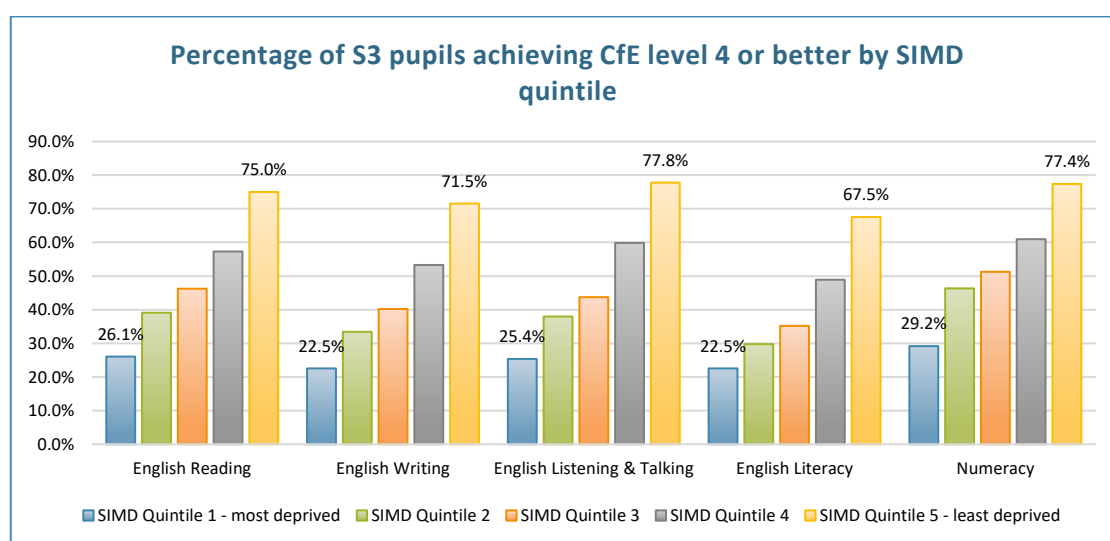
Attainment – Achievement of Curriculum for Excellence (CfE) Levels: Previously classed as experimental statistics, this label has now been removed. Data on achievement against expected levels (Early Level, First Level, Second Level, Third level or better and Fourth Level) is given at four stages – P1, P4, P7 and S3 – in five areas: reading, writing, listening and talking, literacy and numeracy. In 2018/19, with a few exceptions, the proportion of pupils in Aberdeen City achieving the expected level is similar to or lower than the equivalent proportion for Scotland as a whole [70].

Percentage of pupils achieving expected levels						
		P1	P4	P7	S3	S3
		Early Level	First Level	Second Level	Third Level or better	Fourth Level
Reading	Aberdeen City	78%	78%	78%	86%	56%
	Scotland	82%	78%	80%	91%	55%
Writing	Aberdeen City	76%	74%	72%	85%	51%
	Scotland	79%	73%	74%	90%	52%
Listening and talking	Aberdeen City	86%	87%	85%	86%	57%
	Scotland	87%	85%	86%	91%	57%

Literacy	Aberdeen City	73%	71%	70%	83%	48%
	Scotland	76%	70%	71%	88%	48%
Numeracy	Aberdeen City	82%	77%	74%	84%	60%
	Scotland	85%	77%	76%	90%	59%

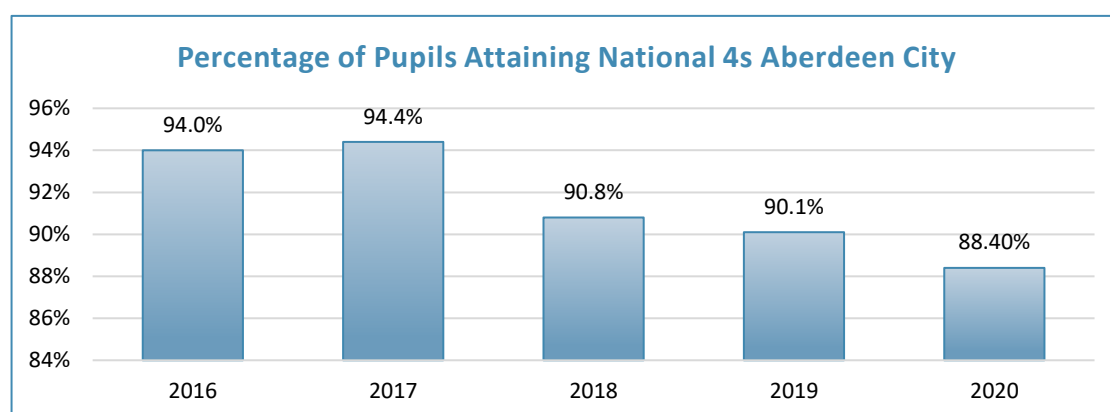
Source: Scottish Government, Achievement of Curriculum for Excellence Levels 2018/19 [70]

Achievement of expected levels varies by deprivation. In Aberdeen City in all subject areas, a smaller proportion of those in the most deprived 20% (SIMD 2016) achieved the expected level than those in the least deprived 20%. As an example, the chart below shows the percentage of S3 pupils achieving Fourth Level in each of the five areas [70].



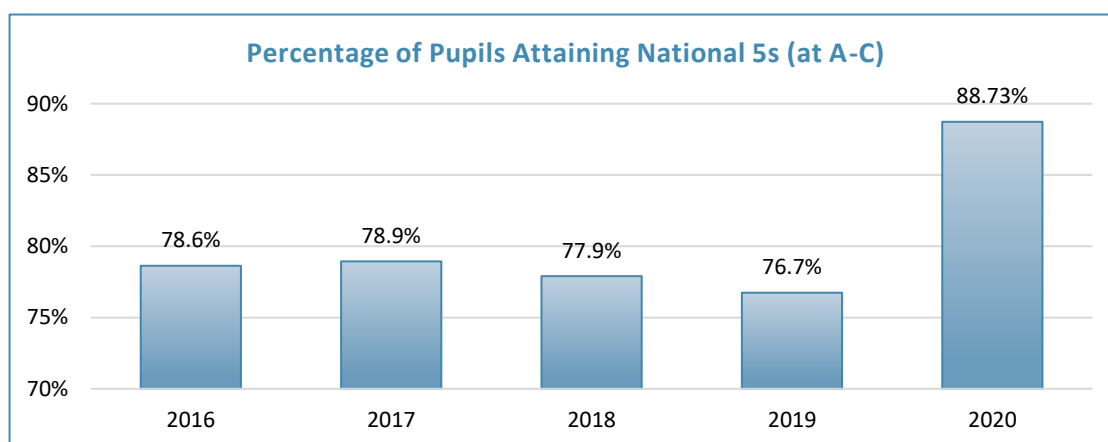
Source: Scottish Government, Achievement of Curriculum for Excellence Levels 2018/19 [70]

National 4: The number of young people being presented for a National 4 has decreased from 3,528 in 2016 to 2,593 in 2020. Attainment currently sits at 88% which is lower than the pass rate in 2016 which sat at 94% [71].



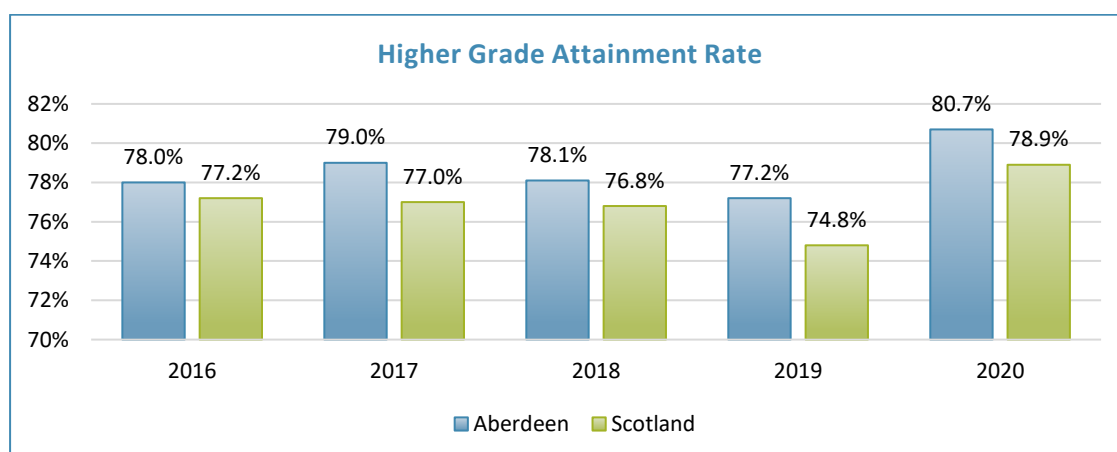
Source: ACC, Strengthening the Senior Phase Report [71]

National 5: The number of young people achieving A-C at National 5 has increased in 2020 to 88.7%. This is higher than in the previous four years at 78.6% in 2016 and the 5 year low of 76.7% in 2019 [71].



Source: ACC, Strengthening the Senior Phase Report

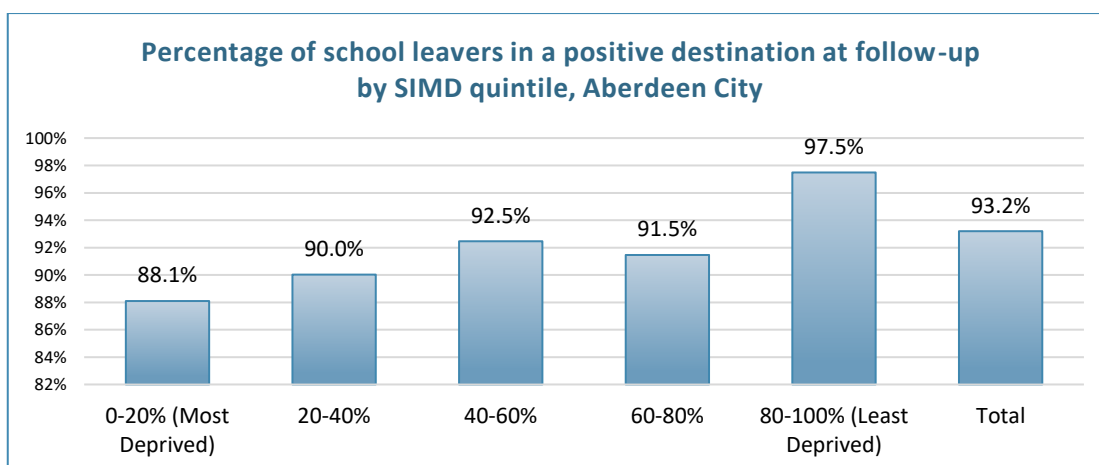
Higher: The attainment rate for Higher is up by 3.53 percentage points and is highest since 2015. This sits significantly higher than the attainment rate for Scotland at 78.9% [71].



Source: ACC, Strengthening the Senior Phase Report

Positive destinations: Follow-up destinations for school leavers are for outcomes approximately 9 months after the end of the school year. The figures for 2018/19 relate to early April 2020 and therefore will not reflect the full impact of the Coronavirus pandemic. In 2018/19, 93.2% of school leavers had a positive follow-up destination, an increase from 91.9% in 2017/18 and slightly higher than the rate for Scotland of 92.9%. The most common destinations were higher education (38.4% of school leavers), further education (27.9%) and employment (23.8%) [72].

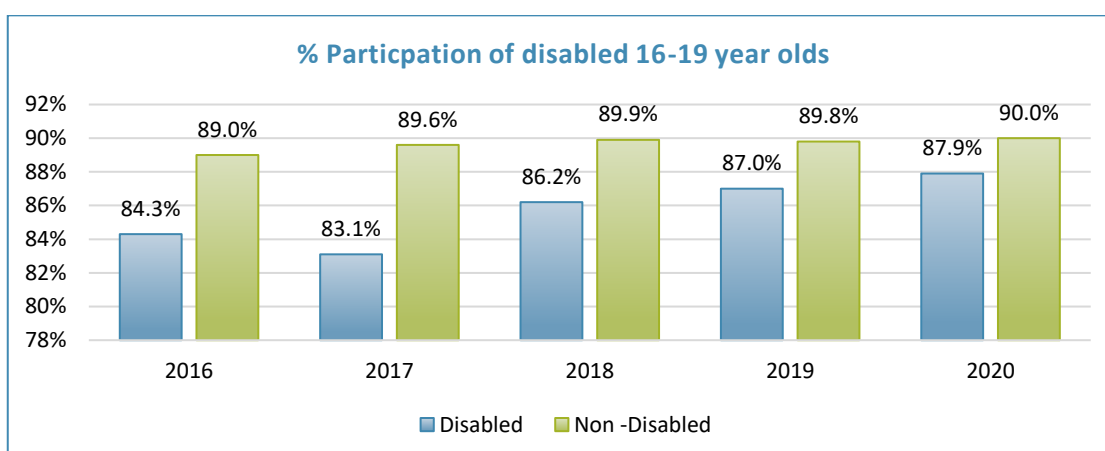
The percentage of school leavers in a positive follow-up destination varied by deprivation (based on SIMD) with 88.1% of school leavers in the most deprived quintile having a positive destination compared to 97.5% of those in the least deprived quintile [72].



Source: Scottish Government, Summary statistics for follow-up leaver destinations, No. 2: 20 [72]

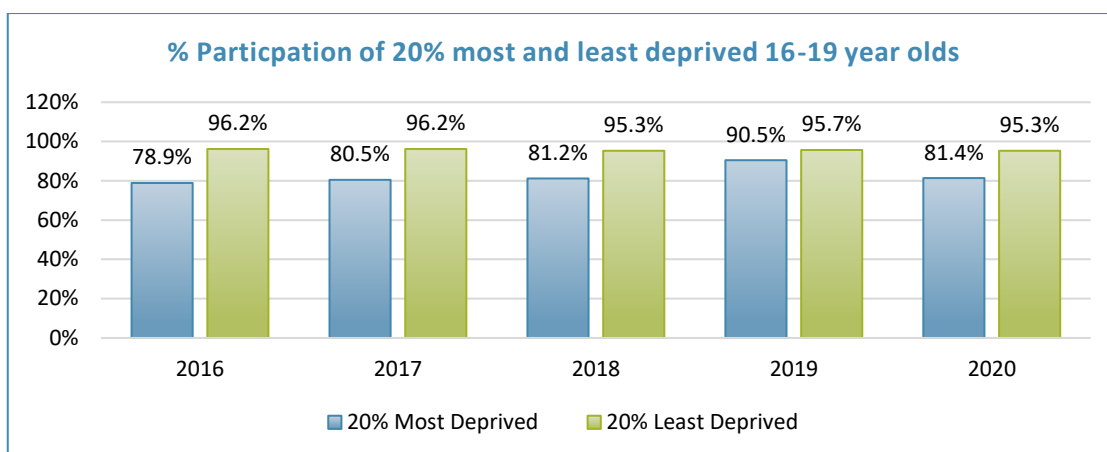
Participation in Education Employment or Training: The Skills Development Scotland Participation measure provides information on the current position of all children and young people between the age of 16 to 19 years, where they remain in school or have since left. 2020 figures indicate that participation has remained steady over the past 3 years from 89.8% in 2018 to 89.9% in 2020 [73].

Participation of Disabled Young People: Participation of disabled young people has increased over the past 5 year from 84.3% in 2016 to 87.9% in 2020. This is slightly lower than participation among non-disabled young people who in 2020 had 90% participation rates [73].



Source: Skills Development Scotland: Annual Participation Measure [73]

Participation levels in the 20% Most Deprived Communities: In 2020, participation rates were lower for those in the 20% most deprived areas (81.4%) than for those in the 20% least deprived areas (95.3%). While the percentage of young people 'participating' in the least deprived 20% remained constant between 2019 and 2020, the proportion of young people 'participating' in the 20% most deprived areas dropped substantially (from 90.5% in 2019) [73].



Source: Skills Development Scotland: Annual Participation Measure [73]

Foundation apprenticeships (FAs): Four cohorts of pupils have participated in FAs. In Aberdeen City there are 93 FAs currently in training in Cohort 4 (started in 2019). This is an increase from 17 in Cohort 3 (started in 2018). The total number of FAs across the city has increased from 21 in 2016/18 to 128 in 2020/21 [74].

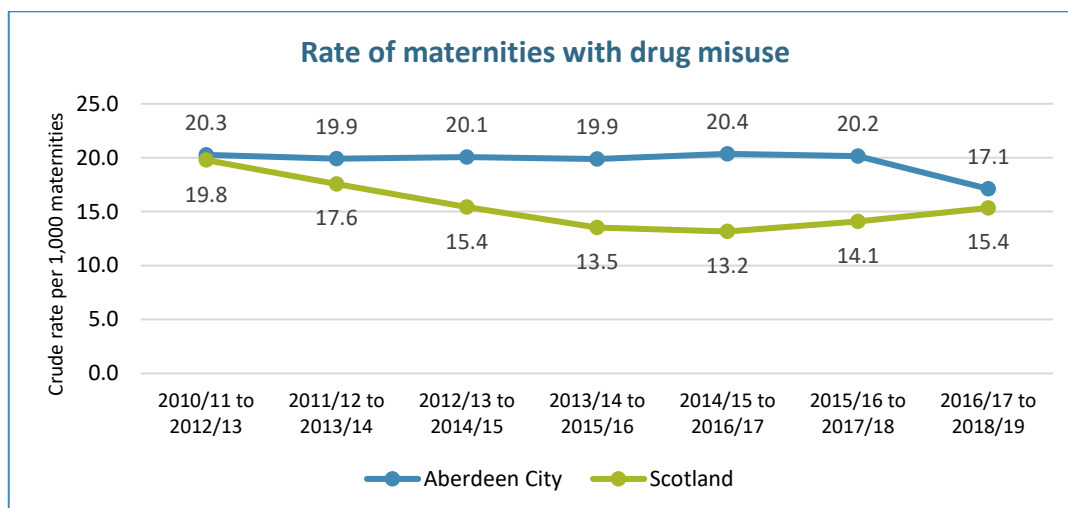
Free school meals (FSM): In February 2020, 51.1% of primary school pupils in Aberdeen were registered for FSM in mainstream local authority schools. All P1-P3 primary school pupils are entitled to free school meals. The proportion of P4-P7 pupils who were registered for FSM varied by school, ranging from a low of 0% to a high of 56.3%. At secondary school level, a total of 12.5% of pupils were registered for a FSM, although again there was variation between schools with the proportion of pupils registered ranging from a low of 7.9% to a high of 25.9%. At Aberdeen City's special schools 24.4% of pupils were registered for FSM. As of 12 December 2020, 4,238 free school meal vouchers had been provided city-wide since March 2020.

4.5. Children – early years

COVID-19 Impact: There is concern that COVID-19 and in particular, the infection control measures, including lockdown, have had a profound impact on 2-4 year-old children in Scotland. This is an age group that sees rapid development and it is important that children are able to develop fully at each stage to reach their full potential. Issues such as restrictions on mixing with other children, some children not being able to access good quality outside space easily and limited access to children's services could result in poorer outcomes for some young children [75].

Smoking during pregnancy: In 2016/17 to 2018/19 (3-year aggregate), 13.7% of women in the City with a known smoking status were recorded as a 'current smoker' at their first antenatal appointment. Rates of smoking during pregnancy are lower in Aberdeen City than in Scotland and have decreased gradually over the past few years. Rates of smoking during pregnancy vary across the City (HSC localities) at 11.9% in Aberdeen South, 13.2% in Aberdeen Central and 16.1% in Aberdeen North [50]. Based on Intermediate Zones, rates range from a low of 0% in Cults, Bieldside & Milltimber West to a high of 35.7% in Torry East [49].

Maternities with drug use: In the period 2016/17 to 2018/19 (3-year aggregate) there were 43 maternities with drug misuse recorded. This is equivalent to a rate of 17.1 (crude rate per 1,000 maternities) which is higher than the rate for Scotland of 15.4. The rate of maternities with drug use had been consistent at around 20 per 1,000 maternities before the decrease in the most recent figures [50].



Source: ScotPHO Profiles [50]

Healthy birth weight: In 2016/17 to 2018/19 (3-year aggregate), 85% of babies born in Aberdeen City were a healthy birth weight compared to 83.8 % in Scotland. The proportion of babies who are a healthy birth weight has remained relatively stable over the past few years – ranging between a low of 83.9% to a high of 85.1% in the period from 2010/11 to 2012/13 to 2016/17 to 2018/19. Rates vary across the City ([Intermediate Zones](#)) ranging from a low of 79.5% in Bucksburn North to a high of 90.8% in Garthdee [50].

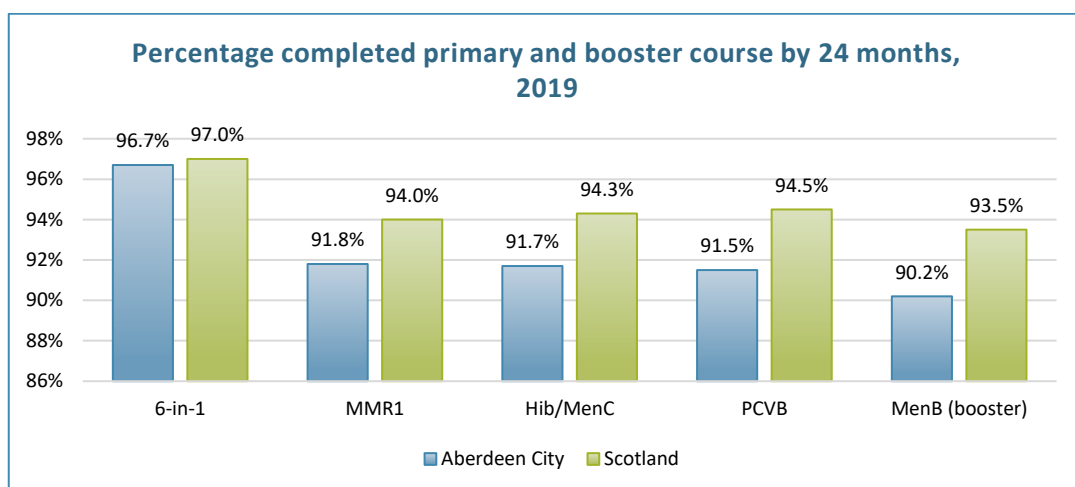
Premature births: In 2016/17 to 2018/19 (3-year aggregate), 8.2% of births in Aberdeen City were premature, similar to the rate for Scotland of 8.4%. The rate of premature births varied across the City ([Intermediate Zones](#)) from a low of 3.8% in Cove South to a high of 14% in Garthdee [50].

Breast-feeding: In 2017/18 to 2019/20 (3-year aggregate), 39.2% of babies in the City were exclusively breast-fed at the time of their 6-8 week review. This is significantly higher than the Scottish average of 31.2%. While the overall rate of breastfeeding for the City has increased over the past few years, there is variation across the City (based on [Intermediate Zones](#)) with rates ranging from a low of 19.0% in Heathryfold & Middlefield to a high of 68.2% in Cults, Bieldside & Milltimber East [50].

Exposure to second-hand smoke: In 2017/18 to 2019/20 (3-year aggregate), 7.7% of babies were reported as being exposed to second-hand smoke at their 6-8 week review. This is similar to the rate for Scotland of 7.8%. The percentage of babies exposed to second-hand smoke has decreased in both Aberdeen City and Scotland. In previous years, the rate in Aberdeen had been consistently higher than that in Scotland [50].

Immunisation: In Scotland there is a national target for 95% of children to complete courses of routine childhood immunisations by 24 months of age. Rates of babies who have completed the primary and booster courses for these immunisations by 24 months are lower in Aberdeen City than in Scotland [76]. Uptake of immunisation varies by [Intermediate Zone](#). In 2017-19, percentage uptake of 6-in-1 at 24 months ranged from 92% in Tillydrone to 100% in Balgownie

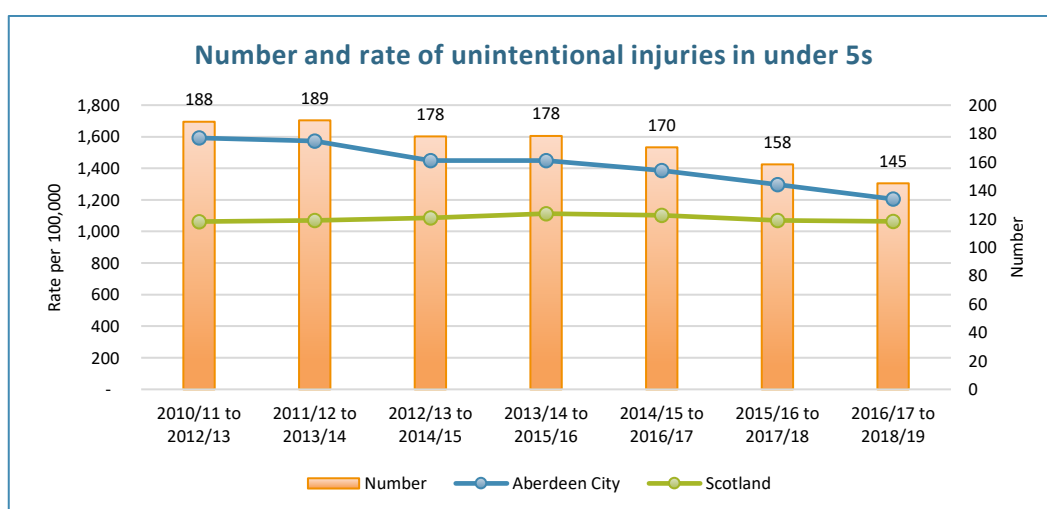
and Donmouth East and uptake of MMR ranged from 81% in City Centre East and Culter to 97% in Balgownie and Donmouth East [50].



Source: Public Health Scotland, Childhood Immunisation Statistics Scotland [76]

Developmental concerns at 27-30 months: During 27-30 month reviews, the health professional (normally a health visitor) assesses children's developmental status and records the outcome (e.g. no concern, concern newly suspected as a result of the review, or concern or disorder already known prior to the review) against each of nine developmental domains (social, emotional, behavioural, attention, speech language & communication, gross motor, fine motor, vision and hearing). In 2016/17-2018/19, 6% of children in Aberdeen City had one or more concern identified at the 27-30 month review. This is lower than the rate for Scotland of 15.9%. The percentage of children with one or more developmental concern varied across the City (Intermediate Zones) ranging from a low of 0.0% in Dyce, Cults, Bieldside & Milltimber West and Balgownie & Donmouth East to a high of 15.9% in Torry West [50].

Unintentional injury in children under 5 years: In 2016/17 to 2018/19 there were 145 emergency hospital admissions for unintentional injury in children under 5 years (3-year rolling average number). This is equivalent to a rate of 1,205 per 100,000 population – higher than the equivalent rate for Scotland of 1,063. Both the number and rate of unintentional injuries have fallen in recent years [50].



Source: ScotPHO Profiles [50]

4.6. Child health

The National Picture

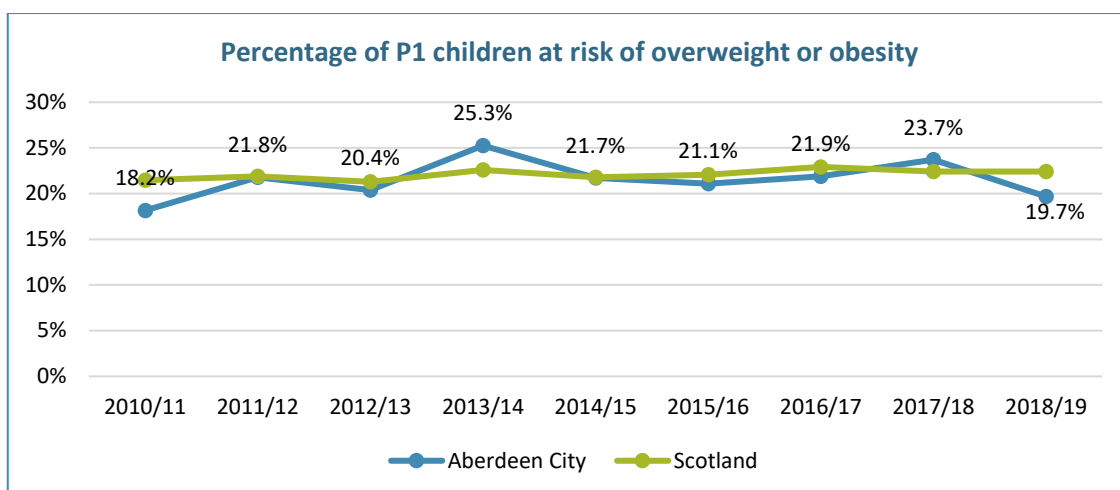
Child Health Service Usage since March 2020: The start of lockdown in Scotland in late March through to April saw a steep fall in the use of health services among the general population of around 50-60%. Among children aged 0-14 years this fall was more stark at around 60-80%. This was seen universally across all paediatric services but was most pronounced in Out of Hours GP consultations.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, levels of attendance have been below those seen in previous years, and while attendance and use of paediatric emergency and unscheduled services has started to recover, there remains to be variable reduction in use among those aged 0-14 years.

After falling significantly during lockdown, service use had a gradual recovery from late April and as Scotland moved through the three phases of the routemap, with the 5-14 age group generally showing the largest increase. However, following further restrictions being imposed, firstly in the West of Scotland (01 September), then Nationally (07 October), followed by the implementation of the 5-tier Strategic Framework (02 November), emergency and unscheduled service use has once again fallen, particularly for the under 5 age group.

Adult Emergency service use generally recovered more quickly than service use by children, with use comparable with pre-covid levels for most emergency and unscheduled health services during late August. Adult service use has subsequently declined with the further restrictions, but not to the same extent as children. While it is acknowledged that the levels of health service usage may be lower due to the change in public liberty during lockdown and subsequent restrictions, the rate at which services are being utilised as lockdown eases varies substantially among different age groups, service type and in different geographical areas.

Healthy weight/BMI: In 2018/19, valid height and weight measurements were recorded for 1,480 Primary 1 children in Aberdeen City (equivalent to 62.7% of the 5 year-old population). Of these, 79.5% were classified as 'healthy weight' – slightly higher than the figure for Scotland of 76.6%. 19.7% of P1 children in Aberdeen City were classified as being at risk of overweight and obesity (compared to 22.4% in Scotland and 23.7% in 2017/18) [77]. (It should be noted that at 62.7%, coverage in 2018/19 was lower than in previous years. In 2017/18 coverage was 86.5%). In 2018/19, 79.5% of P1 children were classified as having a healthy weight (BMI between the 5% and 95% of the 1990 UK reference range for their age and sex) compared to 76.6% for Scotland. The percentage of P1 children who were a healthy weight varied across the City (Intermediate Zones) from 61.9% in George Street to 100% in Hanover North [50].

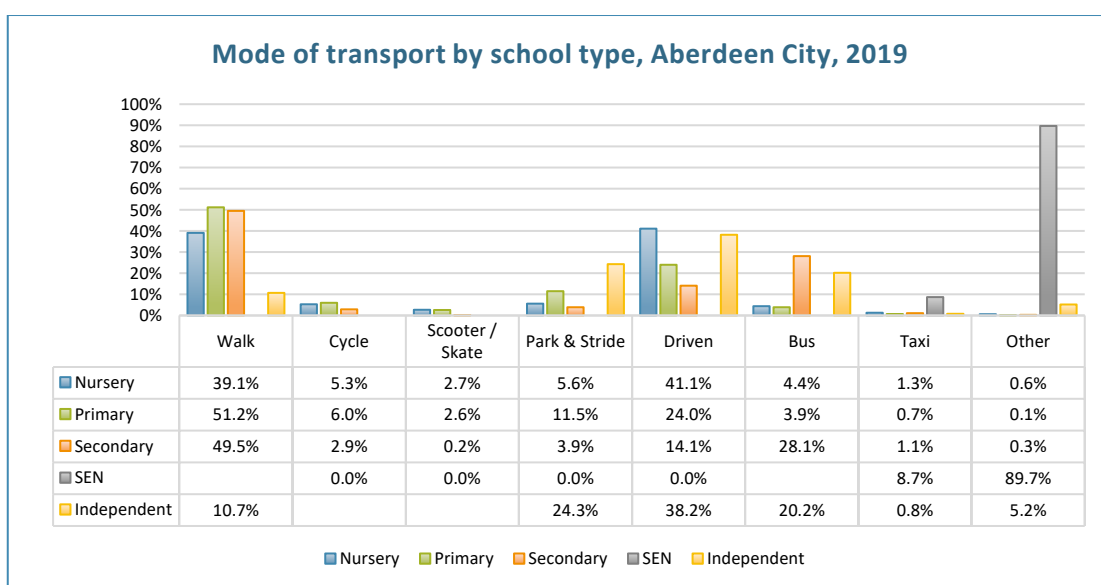


Source: Public Health Scotland, Data and Intelligence, Primary 1 Body Mass Index (BMI) statistics, Scotland [77]

Overweight is classified as BMI $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ centile and $< 95^{\text{th}}$ centile

Obese is classified as BMI $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ centile

Active travel to school: In 2019, the most common mode of travel to school (excluding nursery) in Aberdeen City was walking (47.3%), followed by being driven (21.6%) and bus (13.2%). Mode of travel varied by type of school. Walking was the most common mode of travel for both primary (51.2%) and secondary (49.5%) pupils, while nursery children were most commonly driven to school (41.7%) with 39.1% walking. Pupils at SEN schools most commonly travelled by an 'other' mode (89.7%). The most common mode of travel for pupils at independent schools was being driven (38.2%) [78].

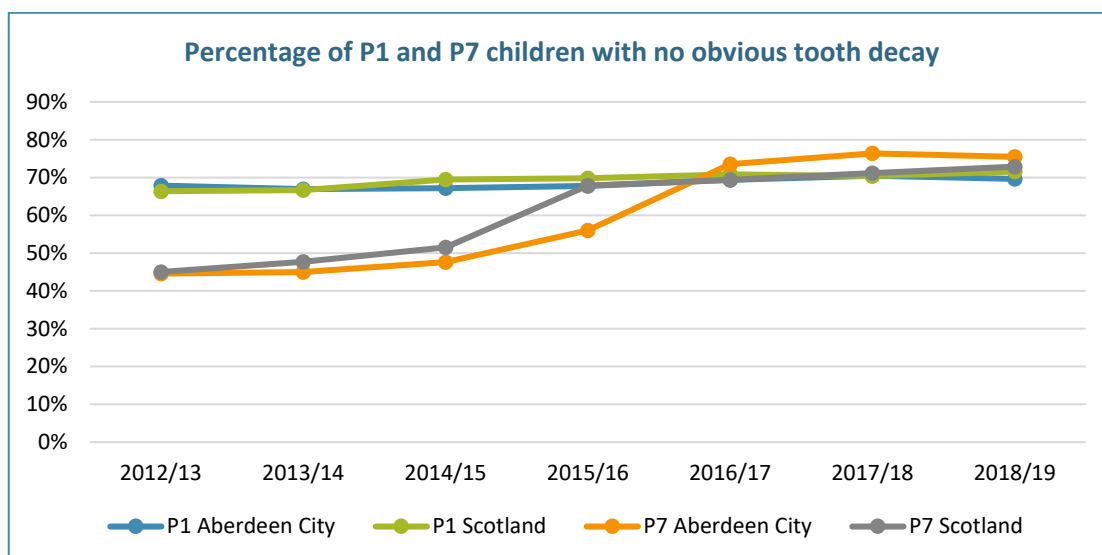


Source: Sustrans, Hands Up Scotland 2019 [78]

While still relatively high, the proportion of children who walk to school has fallen since 2010, with a noticeable drop between 2011 (58.3%) and 2012 (49.7%). Since 2010 the proportion of children cycling to school has increased (from 1.8% to 4.5%) as has the proportion of children using park and stride (from 7.4% to 9.9%).

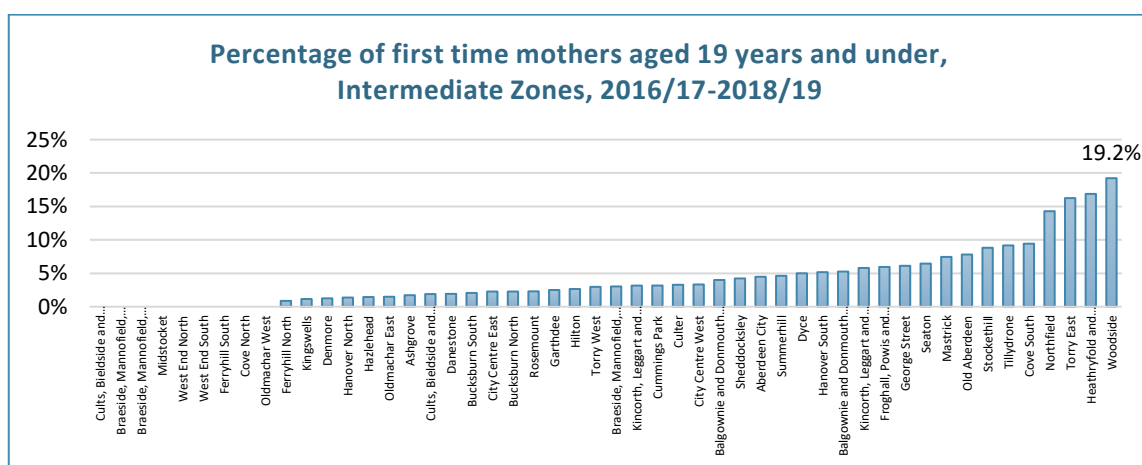
Dental health: In 2018/19, 69.7% of P1 pupils in Aberdeen had no obvious tooth decay – slightly lower than the average rate for Scotland of 71.6%. Across the City (Intermediate Zones), the proportion of [P1 pupils](#) with no obvious tooth decay ranged from a low of 38% in

City Centre East to a high of 91% in Midstocket. In the same period, the proportion of [P7 children](#) with no obvious tooth decay was 75.5% compared to 72.9% in Scotland. Again, there was substantial variation across the City with proportions ranging from a low of 40% in City Centre East to a high of 96% in Braeside, Mannofield and Seafield East. Since 2012/13 the percentage of P1 children with no obvious decay has increased slightly (from 68% to 70%). The proportion of P7 children with no obvious decay increased markedly between 2014/15 (48%) and 2016/17 (74%) and has increased further over the past two years to 76% [50].



Source: ScotPHO online profile tool [50]

Teenage pregnancies: As in Scotland as a whole, the rate of teenage pregnancies (15-19 years) in Aberdeen City has reduced significantly over the past 10 years from 55.2 per 1,000 population (crude rate per 1,000 females aged 5-19 years) in 2006-08 to 31.1 in 2016-18 – similar to the rate for Scotland of 30.5 – although there was a very slight increase between 2015-17 (30.8) and 2016-18 (31.1). [50]. The percentage of first-time mothers who are aged 19 years and under varies across the City (Intermediate Zones) ranging from 0.0% to 19.2% [79]. The rate of pregnancies for females under 16 years has also decreased (although there was a slight increase between 2015/17 and 2016/18) from 10 per 1,000 females aged 13-15 years in 2009/11 to 2.7 in 2016/18. This is the same as the rate for Scotland [80].



Source: Statistics.gov.uk [79]

4.7. Smoking, alcohol, and drug use

Smoking: Data on smoking is available from the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) [63]. The most recent data is from 2018 and gives results for 13 year-olds and 15 year-olds.

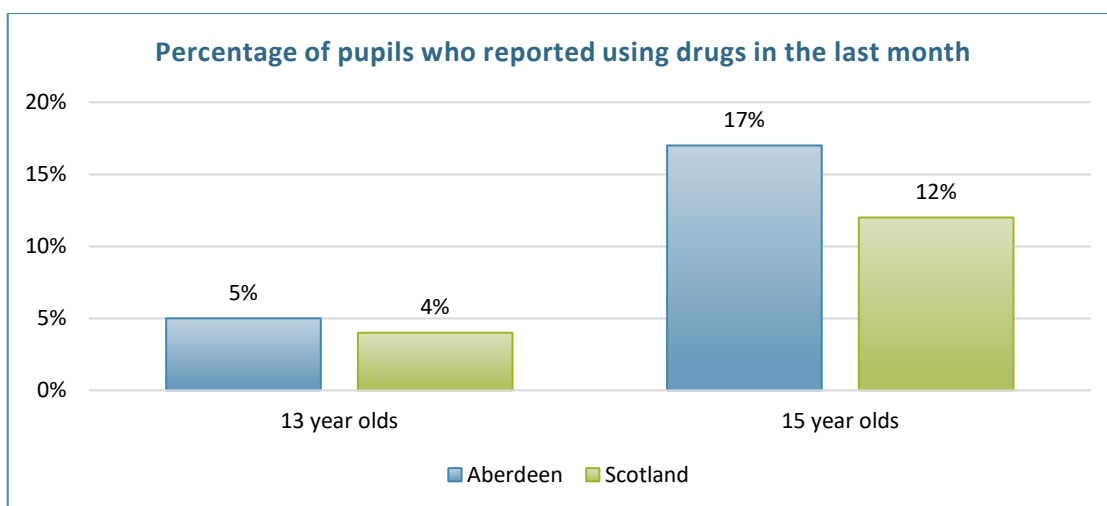
In the 2018 survey, 1% of 13 year-olds reported being regular smokers (usually smoking one or more cigarettes per week) and 2% of 13 year-olds reported being occasional smokers (sometimes smoke cigarettes but less than one per week). Almost a quarter (24%) of 13 year-olds said they felt it was 'ok' for someone their age to 'try smoking to see what it's like' – an increase of 6% from the previous survey and 5% higher than the rate for Scotland. Smoking was more common in 15 year-olds with 8% reporting they were regular smokers (an increase of 3% from 2013) and 6% reporting they were occasional smokers (also an increase of 3% from 2013). Half (50%) of 15 year-olds said they felt it was 'ok' for someone their age to try smoking – an increase of 1% from the previous survey and 5% higher than the rate for Scotland.

Pupils who had reported being regular smokers, were asked where they usually obtained their cigarettes/tobacco. The most common responses were 'get someone else to buy them' at 74% (up 22% from 2013 and 26% higher than Scotland) and 'get given cigarettes by friends/family/carer' at 62% (6% lower than 2013 and 13% higher than Scotland).

E-cigarette use: In addition to tobacco smoking, pupils were also asked about e-cigarette use. 16% of 13 year-olds and 36% of 15 year-olds reported either trying or using e-cigarettes (an increase of 11% and 24% respectively since 2013). With regard to regular use, 3% of 13 year-olds and 3% of 15 year-olds reported using e-cigarettes once a week or more.

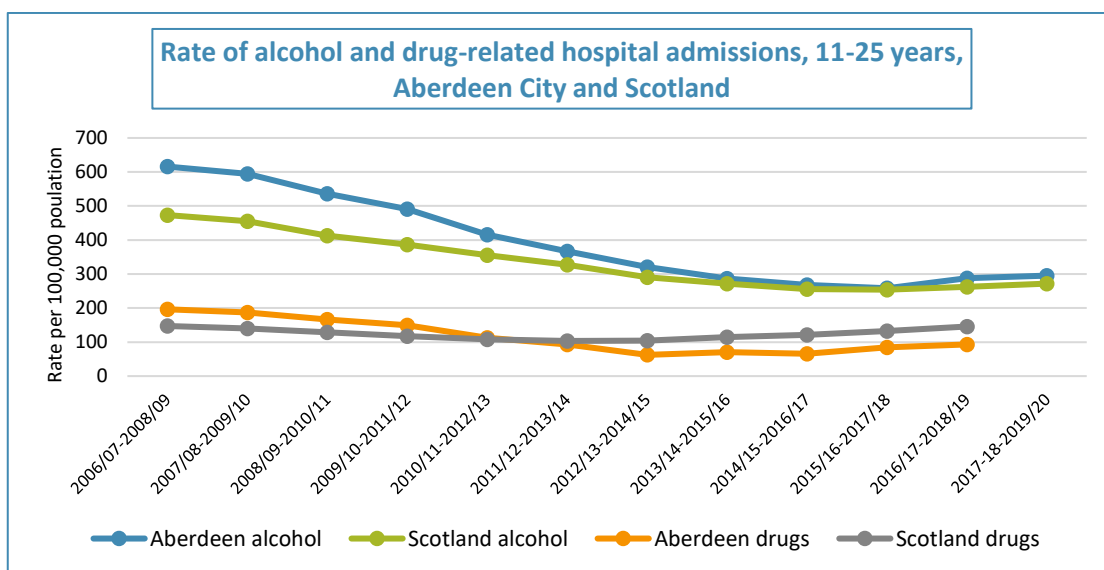
Alcohol use: Data on alcohol use is also available from the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) [63]. In 2018, 5% of 13 year-olds and 18% of 15 year-olds reported that they had drunk alcohol in the week prior to the survey (increase of 2% from 2013 for both age groups). 60% of 13 year-olds and 84% of 15 year-olds thought it was 'ok' for someone their age to 'try drinking alcohol to see what it's like' (an increase of 15% for 13 year-olds and 2% for 15 year-olds from the 2013 survey). When asked if they had ever been drunk, 50% of 13 year-olds and 71% of 15 year-olds reported that they had been drunk, with 4% of 13 year-olds and 21% of 15 year-olds saying they had been drunk more than 10 times. 2% of 13-year-olds and 13% of 15 year-olds reported that they had managed to buy alcohol in the last 4 weeks.

Drug use: Data on drug use is available from the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) [63]. In 2018, 5% of 13 year-olds and 17% of 15 year-olds reported using drugs in the last month – and increase of 4% and 10% respectively from the 2013 survey. 1% of 13 year-olds and 6% of 15 year-olds reported usually taking drugs at least once a week. When asked if they felt it was 'ok' for someone their age to 'try taking cannabis (the most commonly used drug) to see what it's like', 10% of 13 year-olds and 43% of 15 year-olds said yes (increases of 7% and 29% respectively from 2013). When asked if they had been offered drugs, 27% of 13 year-olds and 56% of 15 year-olds reported that they had been offered drugs (increases of 14% and 22% respectively from 2013). When asked to rate how easy it would be to get illegal drugs if they want to, 31% of 13 year-olds and 64% of 15 year-olds reported that it would be 'very' or 'fairly' easy to get illegal drugs. Pupils who had used drugs were asked if they felt that they needed to get help because of their drug use. 8% of 15 year-olds felt they needed help and 40% of 15 year-olds would like to stop taking drugs.



Source: Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) 2018: Summary findings for Aberdeen City Council [63]

Alcohol- and drug-related hospital admissions, 11-25 years: In the period 2017/18-2019/20 the rate (per 100,000 population) of alcohol-related hospital admissions for young people aged 11-25 years was 295.0 compared to 271.9 in Scotland. This is the second consecutive year of increase following a sustained period of decreases. In 2016/17-2018/19, the rate of drug-related hospital admissions for young people aged 11-25 years was 93.3 in Aberdeen City compared to 146 in Scotland. The rate of drug-related hospital admissions has increased in both Aberdeen City and Scotland in the last two periods [50].



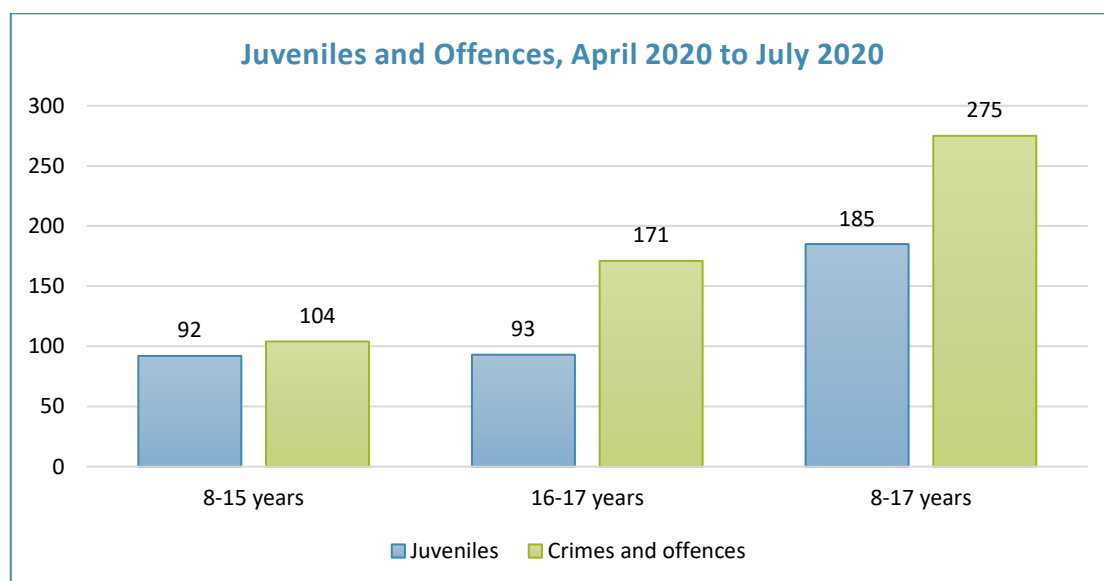
Source: ScotPHO online profile tool [50]

4.8. Juvenile crime

Juvenile crime: In 2019/20, 714 young people (under 18 years) were identified as an accused – up from 672 in 2018/19. In the same period, the total number of Offences increased from 1,481 to 1,595 and the number of CrimeFiles increased from 889 to 1,012. These increases come after a four-year period of consistent decreases. In 2019/20, 435 of the juveniles were aged 8-15 years and 279 were aged 16-17 years. Approximately two-thirds (477) were male and one third (237) were female. The most common type of offence for 8-15 year-olds was

Miscellaneous offences, while for 16-17 year-olds it was Other Crimes. A quarter (25.5%) of juveniles appeared on more than one CrimeFile [81].

April 2020 to July 2020: Data for the first quarter of 2020/21 shows a decrease in the number of young people accruing charges. Between April and July 2020, 185 8-17 year olds committed offences, compared to 361 in the same period of 2019/20. 275 crimes/offences were committed by 8-17 year olds in the first quarter of 2020/21 while in the same period in 2019/2020 there were 525 crimes/offences committed by the same age group [82]. Of the 8-15 year-olds, 67 were dealt with by Police Direct Measures. Of these, 25 were given a Recorded Verbal Juvenile Warning, 19 were referred to Social Work (EEI), 14 were given a Restorative Justice Letter and 9 were referred to Barnardos (EEI).



Source: Youth Justice Unit Management Data [82]

Anti-social behaviour: In 2019, a total of 2,761 Youth Anti-social Behaviour calls were reported to the Police. This is a considerable increase from 1,740 in 2018. In the year to September 2020, there were 1,426 calls reported to the Police [83].

Referred to Children's Reporter on offence grounds: in 2019-20 there were 114 young people referred to the Children's Reporter on offence grounds – an increase from 96 in 2018-19 [84]

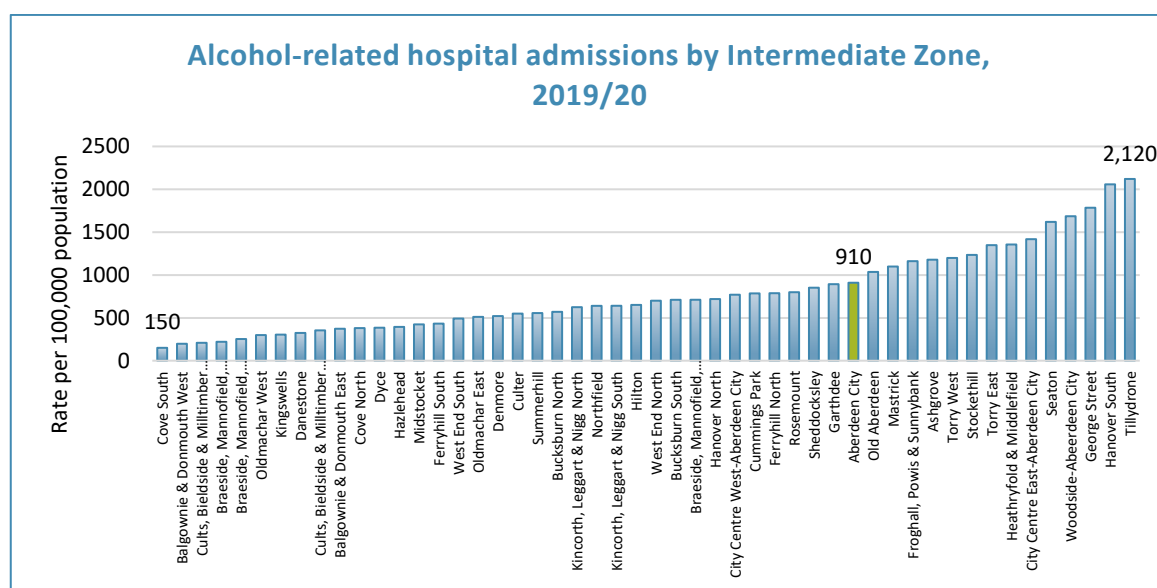
5. Adults

5.1. Health behaviours

COVID-19 overview: There are indications that the pandemic and subsequent restrictions have increased levels of drug and alcohol misuse. This may be due to a range of factors including changing work and leisure patterns, stress and anxiety and a reduction in support services and networks. A report published by Scottish Families affected by Alcohol and Drugs reported an 80% increase in Helpline contacts between 18th March to 30th November 2020 compared with the same period the previous year. This included a 34% increase in contact from family members and a 244% increase in contact from people seeking support for their own alcohol and drug use [85].

Alcohol: In the period 2016-19, 25% of adults in Aberdeen City were drinking above the guideline recommendations of 14 units per week. This is higher than the rate for Scotland of 24% but lower than the rate for 2014-17 which was 29%.

Alcohol-related hospital admissions: In 2019/20 there were 1,557 alcohol-related hospital admissions in Aberdeen City – equivalent to a rate of 711 per 100,000 population which is higher than the rate for Scotland of 673 but a decrease from the rate of 759 in 2018/19. Across the City (Intermediate Zones), the rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions ranged from a low of 150 in Cove South to a high of 2,120 per 100,000 population in Tillydrone [50].



Source: ScotPHO online profile tool [50]

The average number of alcohol-related Emergency Department presentations in Aberdeen City (ARI and RACH) pre-lockdown (2/1/20 – 18/3/20) was 39 per week, whilst the average attendances post-lockdown was 31.8 per week. Note this data is extracted using common alcohol related terms in the presenting complaint and some ICD-10 codes [86].

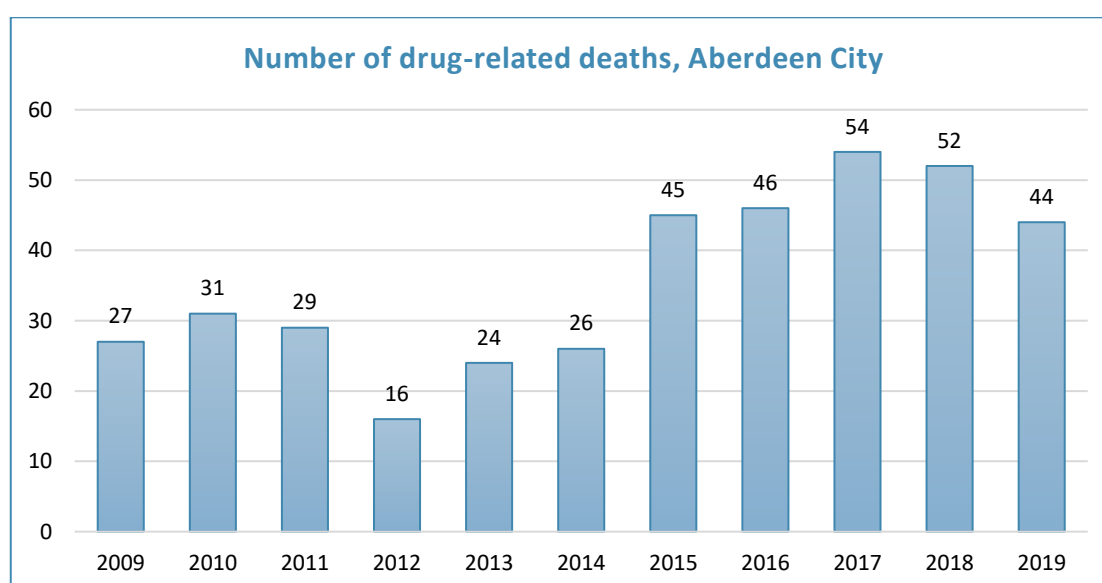
Alcohol-specific deaths: In 2019 there were 30 alcohol-specific deaths in Aberdeen City – down from 51 deaths in 2018. As the number of alcohol-specific deaths can fluctuate substantially on a yearly basis, a 5-year rolling average number is also given. For the period 2015-2019 this figure was 38 – down slightly from 41 in 2014-2018 [87]. Rates of alcohol-related deaths are available for the period 2014/18. In Aberdeen City the rate of alcohol-

related deaths was 19.9 per 100,000 population – similar to the rate for Scotland of 20.6 per 100,000 population and an increase from 18.4 in 2013/17. Rates of alcohol-related deaths vary (HSC localities) from 16.9 per 100,000 population in Aberdeen North, to 17.3 in Aberdeen South and 27.2 in Aberdeen Central [50].

Drugs use prevalence: Data on prevalence of problem drug use is limited. In 2015/16 it was estimated that 1.5% of Aberdeen’s population have a problem drug use compared to 1.6% in Scotland [88]. Estimated prevalence of problem drug use is higher in males (2.0%) than females (0.9%).

Drug-related hospital admissions: In 2016/17-2018/19 there were 438 drug-related hospital admissions (3-year rolling average number) which is equivalent to a rate of 182 per 100,000 population, compared to 200 per 100,000 population in Scotland. Following a period of decreasing drug-related hospital admissions, the rate has increased in the past two periods – from 166 in 2014/15-2016/17. The rate of drug related hospital admissions varies (HSC localities) from 222 per 100,000 population in Aberdeen Central, to 168 in Aberdeen North and 147 in Aberdeen South [50].

Drug-related deaths: The number of drug-related deaths in Aberdeen City increased substantially in the last few years, reaching a high of 54 in 2017. In each of the last two years, the number of drug-related deaths has fallen and was at 44 in 2019. Of these, 31 were males and 13 were females. Compared to 2008, females make up a higher proportion of drug-related deaths (11% in 2008 compared to 29.5% in 2019). As the number of deaths can fluctuate substantially on a yearly basis, annual rates for a 5-year period are also given. In the period 2015-19, the average annual rate for drug-related deaths was 0.21 deaths per 1,000 population (compared to 0.19 in 2014-18). This is higher than the rate from Scotland (0.18 per 1,000 population) and the 7th highest average annual rate of drug deaths of all local authorities in Scotland (improvement from 5th highest in 2018). In Aberdeen City, as in Scotland, drug-related deaths were highest in the 35-44 year age group (0.63 per 1,000 population in 2015-2019) [89].

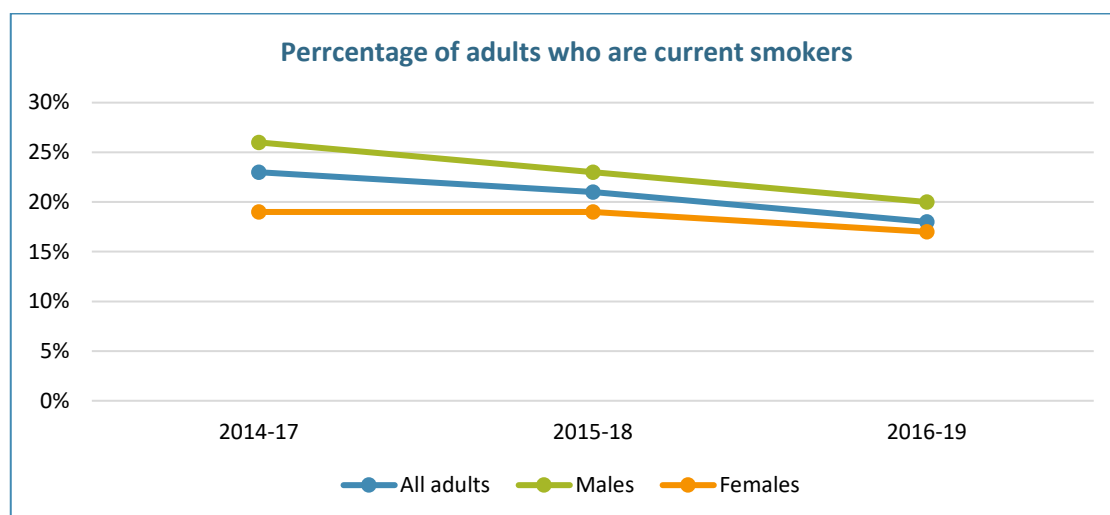


Source: National Records of Scotland, Drug Related Deaths in Scotland [89]

Naloxone Provision: For Aberdeen City community, the number of Naloxone kits distributed to persons at risk, family/friends and service workers varied from an average of 15.17 per week pre-lockdown to 15.3 post lockdown (26 March 2021).

Referrals to Substance Misuse Service: Pre lock down there was on average 11 referrals per week to the Integrated Drug Service, whereas post lockdown this reduced to 10.11 per week. The average number of referrals to Integrated Alcohol Service pre-lockdown was 15 per week, and post-lockdown was 11.57 per week.

Smoking: In the period 2016-19, an estimated 18% of adults in Aberdeen City were current smokers compared to 17% in Scotland. A higher proportion of males (20%) than females (17%) were smokers. The percentage of adults who are current smokers has decreased from 23% in 2014-17. It is estimated that 5% of adults use e-cigarettes (6% males, 4% females) [45].



Source: Scottish Health Survey, [45]

Obesity: In 2016-19 it was estimated that 23% of the City's adult population is obese (classified as a BMI of 30+). This is lower than the rate for Scotland of 29% and a decrease from 25% in 2014-17 [45].

Physical activity: In the period 2016-19, 70% of adults in Aberdeen City were meeting the recommended guidelines for physical activity (150 minutes of moderate activity or 75 minutes of vigorous activity per week) compared to 65% for Scotland. Twenty-two percent had low or very low levels of physical activity and 9% had some activity [45]. Based on data from the Scottish Household Survey, in 2019 82% of adults in Aberdeen City had taken part in some form of physical activity (including walking) in the previous month. When walking was excluded, the proportion dropped to 56%. The most common activities were walking (at least 30 minutes) at 65%, multi-gym/weight training at 19%, and running/jogging and swimming both at 13% [30].

5.2. Mental health

COVID-19 – impact on mental health: As a result of social isolation caused by lockdown, the health impacts of Covid-19, and the broader impact on the economy and society, mental health is an area of particular concern. According to the ONS Opinions and Lifestyle Survey, 70% of people in the UK are very or somewhat worried about the effect of Covid-19 on their life. Longitudinal analysis of the Understanding Society data also showed a rising number of participants experiencing mental health problems, rising from 23.3% in 2017-19 to 36.8% in April this year. However, there are also significant differences between population groups, with several demographic groups experiencing particularly poor mental health as a result of

the pandemic. Some of the most impacted groups are children and young people; older people who are isolated; people with pre-existing mental health problems; people with long-term disabling physical health conditions; single parents; transgender people; unemployed people and those in insecure employment; Black, Asian, and minority ethnic communities; and women [62].

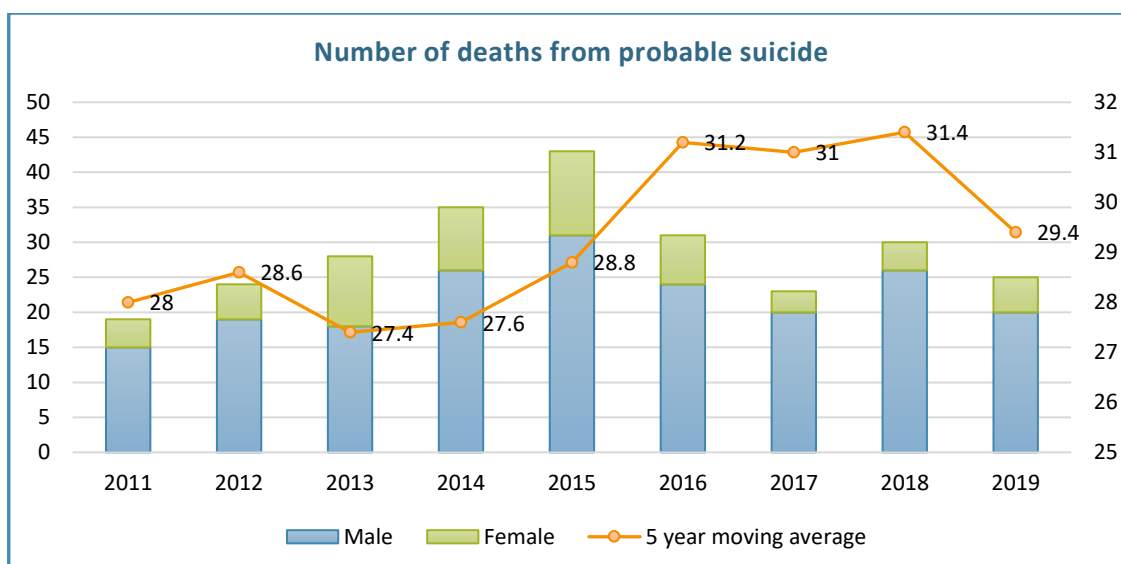
The ONS carries out the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey, which asks about the impact of Coronavirus on multiple aspects of people's lives including mental health and wellbeing. Results are reported at NUTS 2 level. The North East Scotland region included both Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire. Although sample sizes are small there are high levels of loneliness and anxiety, as well as low levels of happiness in North East Scotland [90].

Dementia: Alzheimer Scotland estimate that there are 90,000 people with dementia in Scotland with around 3,000 of these being under the age of 65 years [91]. In 2019, dementia and Alzheimer's disease were the leading cause of death for females in Aberdeen City (13.2% of all female deaths) and the second most common cause of death for males (8.0% of all male deaths). Dementia and Alzheimer's was also the leading cause of death for females in Scotland (14.4%) and the second most common cause of death for males (7.6%) [92].

Prescriptions for anxiety/depression/psychosis: In 2019/20, 37,975 people in Aberdeen City were prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis. This is equivalent to 16.6% of the population – lower than the proportion for Scotland of 19.7%. Consistent with trends in Scotland, the proportion of people receiving prescriptions for these conditions has increased in recent years, from 13% in 2010/11. The proportion of people prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis varied by HSC locality, at 15.6% in Aberdeen South and Aberdeen Central to 18.9% in Aberdeen North [50].

Psychiatric patient hospitalisations: In 2016/17-2018/19 there were 573 (3-year rolling average number) patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals in Aberdeen City. This is equivalent to a rate of 257 per 100,000 population – similar to the rate for Scotland of 256 per 100,000 population. Rates varied across the City (HSC localities), at 201 in Aberdeen North, 241 in Aberdeen South and were highest in Aberdeen Central at 349 per 100,000 population [50].

Deaths from suicide: In 2019 there were 25 probable suicides in Aberdeen City (20 male and 5 female). The number of suicides in the City peaked at 43 deaths in 2015 [93]. For the period 2014-2018 (5 year aggregate) the rate of 13.8 per 100,000 population is the similar to the rate for Scotland of 13.2 per 100,000 population [93]. The rate of deaths from probable suicide varied by HSC locality. In 2014-2018 the rates per 100,000 population were 10.9 in Aberdeen South, 13.3 in Aberdeen North and 18.7 in Aberdeen Central [50].



Source: National Records of Scotland, Probable suicides: Deaths which are the result of intentional self-harm or events of undetermined intent [93]

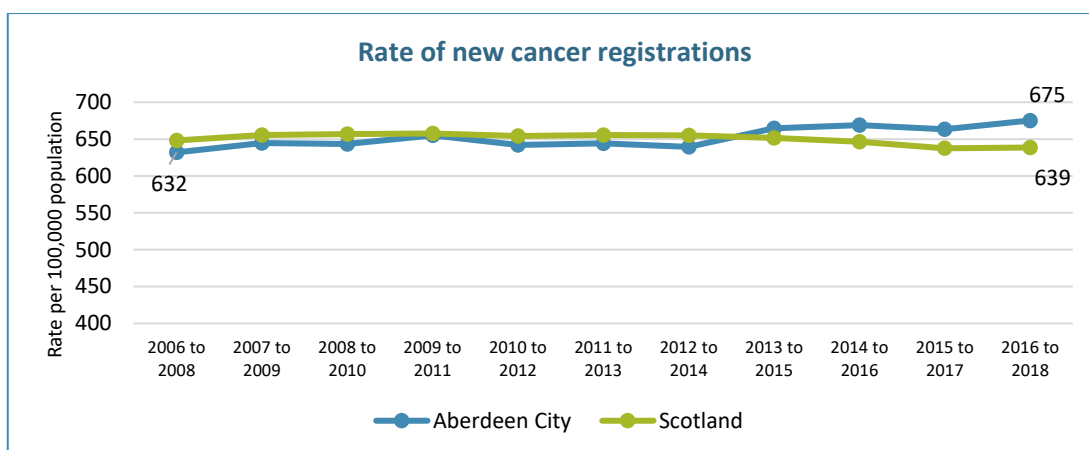
Social Isolation: Figures for Social Isolation are collated from the Primary Referral Reasons for the Links Practitioners service. This number we would predict to be much higher as most Social Isolation cases may go undetected or unrecorded. However, against other referral reasons for Links Practitioners - Social Isolation is in the top 5.

Mental Health and Wellbeing: In 2019 the majority of respondents (70%) to the Health and Social Care Service Users Survey 2019 were satisfied or very satisfied with their mental health and wellbeing while a further 15% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied and the remaining 15% are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Those that dissatisfied or very dissatisfied are more likely than average to be male (19%) and aged under 60, 60 to 69 or 90+ (21%, 22% and 29%, respectively) [94].

5.3. Key diseases

Key diseases: In 2019, cancer and circulatory diseases (such as coronary heart disease and stroke) together accounted for over half (54.5%) of all causes of death in Aberdeen City. In 2019, almost a third (30.5%) of male deaths and over a quarter (28.6%) of female deaths were caused by cancer, and 25% of male deaths and 24.8% of female deaths were caused by circulatory diseases. Leading causes of death are given for specific disease classifications (e.g. types of cancer and circulatory diseases are listed separately). In 2018, Ischemic heart diseases were the leading cause of death for males (12.3% of a male deaths), followed by dementia and Alzheimer disease (8.0% of all male deaths). For females, dementia and Alzheimer disease was the leading cause of death for females (13.2% of all female deaths), followed by cerebrovascular disease (9.8% of all female deaths).

Cancer: In 2016-18 there were 1,261 new cancer registrations in Aberdeen (3-year rolling average). In contrast to the broad stable/downward trend in Scotland, the rate of new cancer registrations in Aberdeen City has increased and at 675 per 100,000 population is at its highest level for 10 years. The rate of cancer registrations varies by HSC localities, at 662 per 100,000 population in Aberdeen South, 677 in Aberdeen North and 690 in Aberdeen Central [50].



Source: ScotPHO online profile [50]

Cancer early deaths: In 2016-18 there were 287 early deaths (<75 years) from cancer (3-year rolling average number). This is equivalent to a rate of 165 per 100,000 population – slightly higher than the rate for Scotland of 156 per 100,000 population. Overall, the rate of early deaths from cancer has decreased over the last 10 years (from 191 per 100,000 population in 2006-08). The rate of early deaths from cancer varies across the City (Intermediate Zones), from a low of 58 per 100,000 population in Balgownie & Donmouth East to a high of 308 in Sheddocksley [50].

Coronary heart disease (CHD): In 2017/18-2019/20 there were 7373 patient hospitalisations with coronary heart disease (3 year rolling average number). This is equivalent to a rate of 390 per 100,000 population – higher than the rate for Scotland of 372 per 100,000 population. In both Aberdeen City and Scotland, the rate of CHD patient hospitalisations has decreased over the past 10 years. The rate of CHD hospitalisations varies by Intermediate Zone, from a low of 176 per 100,000 population in Ferryhill North to a high of 777 in Tillydrone [50]. In 2016/18 the rate of early deaths (<75 years) from CHD was 50.8 per 100,000 population in Aberdeen City. This is the same rate as Scotland. The rate of early deaths from CHD varied ([Intermediate Zones](#)) from a low of 0.0 in Braeside, Mannofield and Seafeld East to a high of 160 per 100,000 population in Hanover South [50].

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): In 2016/17-2018/19, the incidence⁶ of COPD in Aberdeen City was 229 (3-year average number). This is equivalent to a rate of 150 per 100,000 population which is lower than the rate for Scotland of 174 per 100,000 population. In 2016-2018 there were 113 deaths (3-year average), which is a rate of 76 per 100,000 population – similar to the rate for Scotland of 75 per 100,000 population. In 2016/17 to 2018/19 there were 374 (3-year rolling average number) patient hospitalisations in Aberdeen City. This is equivalent to a rate of 244 per 100,000 population – lower than the rate for Scotland of 287. The rate of patient hospitalisations for COPD varied across the City (Intermediate Zones) from a low of 33 per 100,000 population in Cults, Bieldside & Milltimber East to a high of 939 per 100,000 population in City Centre East [50].

5.4. Hospitalisations

Emergency hospitalisations: In 2017-19 there were 14,669 emergency patient hospitalisations in Aberdeen City (3-year rolling average) – equivalent to a rate of 7,024 per 100,000

⁶ Total number of patients with a first admission in 10 years who were discharged from hospital or died.

population. This is lower than the rate for Scotland of 7,624. The rate of emergency patient hospitalisations has been gradually decreasing over the past 10 years, from 7,813 per 100,000 population in 2007-09 to the current level of 7,024. Over the same period, the rate in Scotland has increased (from 7,531 in 2007-09). The rate of emergency patient hospitalisations varies across the City ([Intermediate Zones](#)) ranging from a low of 4,448 per 100,000 population in Cults, Bieldside & Milltimber West to a high of 11,532 in City Centre East [50].

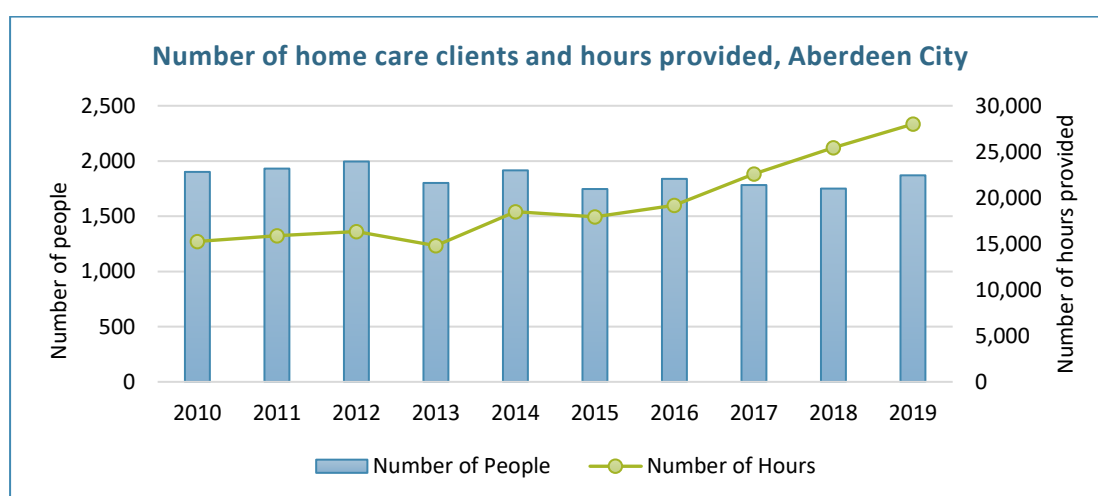
Recent data (provisional) suggests that the number of emergency hospital admissions may have been impacted by COVID-19, particularly at the start of lockdown. For example, in April 2020 there were 1,292 emergency admissions compared to 1,837 in April 2019. Total admissions for the period April to September were 9,546 in 2020 compared to 10,895 in 2019 [95].

Patients aged 65+ years with multiple emergency hospitalisations: In 2017-19 there were 1,866 patients aged 65+ years with 2 or more emergency hospitalisations in Aberdeen City (3-year rolling average number). This is equivalent to a rate of 5,334 per 100,000 population which is lower than the rate for Scotland of 5,456 and a slight increase from the rate of 5,240 per 100,000 population in 2016-18. Rates vary across the City ([Intermediate Zones](#)), ranging from a low of 2,517 in Kingswells to a high of 9,365 in Northfield [50].

Accident and Emergency Attendances: In 2019/20 there was a slight reduction in accident and emergency attendances in Aberdeen City with 46,897 visits down from 46,954 in 2018/19. Recent data (provisional) suggests that the number of emergency hospital admissions may have been impacted by COVID-19, particularly at the start of lockdown. For example, for the period April to September 2020 there were 15,470 attendances at accident and emergency compared to 24,300 for the period April to September 2019.

5.5. Home care and care homes

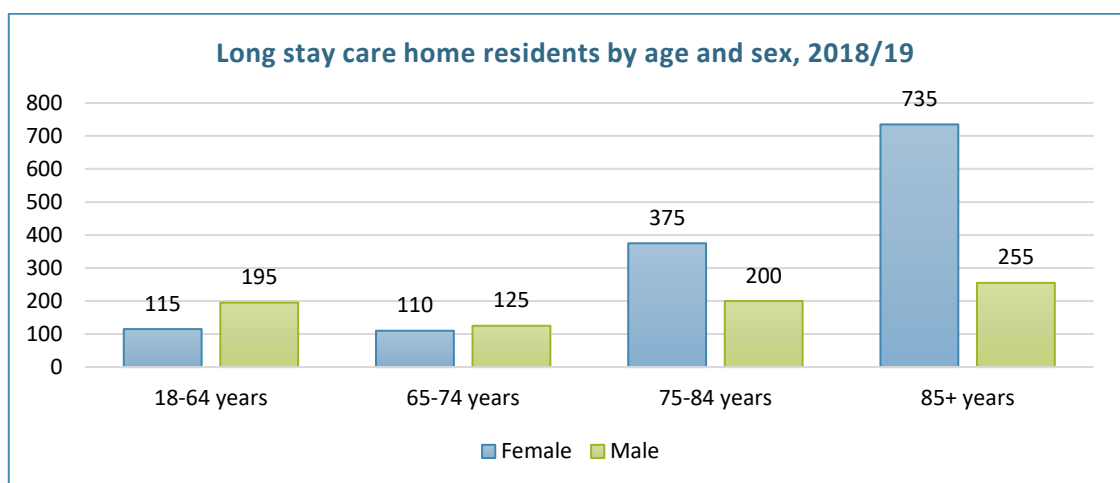
Home care: In March 2019 there were 1,870 people receiving home care in Aberdeen City, with a total of 28,005 hours of care provided. The number of people receiving care and the number of hours of care provided increased from 2018 where the figures were 1,870 and 25,455 respectively. Elderly/frail made up the largest client group (1,250 people), followed by people with a physical/sensory disability (730 people) [96]. (Note: the same individual can appear in multiple client groups.)



Source: Public Health Scotland, Social Care Insights [96]

High levels of care: In Aberdeen, in 2018/19 there were 469 people aged 65+ years with high levels of care need who were cared for at home (i.e. who received 10 and more hours of home care purchased or provided by the local authority). This equates to 27% of all people in this age group with high levels of care need – significantly lower than the Scottish average of 35% [50].

Care homes: In Aberdeen City in 2018/19 there were 2,510 people who were supported in a care home at any point in the financial year (i.e. people where some or all of the care home fee is paid by the Health and Social Care Partnership). Of these, 400 were short stay/respite and 2,105 were long stay (i.e. funded for a period of over six weeks). Of those who were long-stay, 1,800 were aged 65+ years, with over half (55%) of these being 85+ years. Almost three quarters (74%) of long-stay residents over 85 years were female [96].



Source: Public Health Scotland, Social Care Insights [96]

Last six months of life: In Aberdeen City, in 2019/20 the number of days in the last six months of life spent in the community was 339,810, an increase from 308,964 in 2018/19, but a slight decline from 341,684 in 2017/18.

5.6 Looking After Own Health and Wellbeing

Own health and wellbeing: In Aberdeen in 2018/19, 94% of adults reported being able to look after their health “very well” or “quite well”, this was the same percentage as in 2017/18, however a 3% decrease from 2015/16. In 2018/19, 73% of adults supported at home agreed that they were supported to live as independently as possible, this was a 9% and 7% reduction from 2017 and 2015 respectively, however higher than the figure for Scotland in both periods. Similarly, the percentage of adults supported at home who agreed they felt safe reduced in 2019 to 76% from 84% in 2017.

Unpaid carers: Latest data for 2020 to date, shows 2,761 unpaid carers, an increase of 1,048 from 2019.

Available clubs and groups: In 2019 a majority (63%) of respondents agreed that there were plenty organisations, clubs or groups in their community offering activities they could take

part in. A significant proportion of respondents (68%) considered that it could be hard for them to get motivated to do things to look after their own health and wellbeing (this figure was particularly high amongst 60 to 69 year olds at 78%). The same proportion (68%) indicated that they could sometimes feel a bit down, which made it harder for them to look after their own health and wellbeing [94].

Participation in local services and activities: Over half of respondents (53%) indicated that they did not take part in any such activities. This figure was particularly high amongst 60 to 69 year olds (73%) and in the most deprived SIMD quintile (62%) [94]. Most respondents (92%) agreed that health and care support from professionals was there when they needed it. They were also quite likely to express positive views about outdoor spaces and the ability of themselves, and family and friends, to contribute to looking after their health and wellbeing. However, only 63% agree that there are plenty organisations, clubs or groups in their community offering activities they could take part in, this figure being especially low amongst males (52%). A significant proportion of respondents said that it can be hard for them to get motivated to do things to look after their own health and wellbeing and that they can sometimes feel a bit down, which makes it harder for them to look after their own health and wellbeing (68% in each case) [94].

Our Place



6. Our Place

6.1. Our City

Area: Aberdeen City covers an area of 186 square kilometres and has a population density of 1,231 persons per square kilometre. In terms of population size, it is the 8th largest local authority in Scotland.

Neighbourhoods: The City contains 37 neighbourhoods – small area geographies that are used (by Community Planning) to differentiate between different areas of the City. (Note: the neighbourhood boundaries do not match official administrative data boundaries. As a result, official data may not be available at neighbourhood level. Intermediate Zones approximate neighbourhood boundaries.)

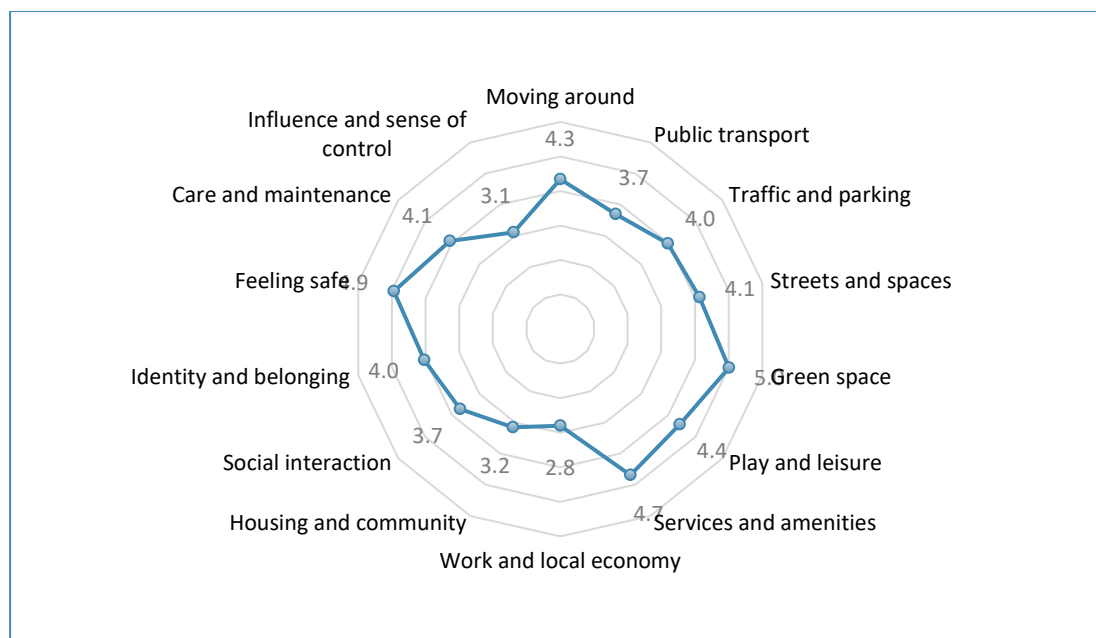
Priority localities: The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivations (SIMD) is the Scottish Government's official tool for identifying small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland. Following SIMD 2020, 13 of Aberdeen's neighbourhoods are recognised as deprived on this basis: Torry, Tillydrone, Seaton, Woodside, Middlefield, Cummings Park, Northfield, Heathryfold, Mastrick, Kincorth, Ashgrove, George Street and Stockethill.

6.2. Communities

Community involvement: In City Voice 44 (March 2020), 55.8% of respondents reported that they would like to be involved in decisions which affect their community but only 26% of respondents indicated that they felt they knew how to get involved. When asked what they felt would help them become more involved, the most popular choices were community events (50.9%) and face to face engagement (35.7%) and the most popular methods of giving their views about what is happening in their community were online surveys (67.5%) and questionnaires (65.1%) [24].

Place Standard Questionnaire: A shortened version of the Place Standard questionnaire was also included in City Voice 44. Participants were asked to answer a series of questions with their local neighbourhood in mind. Scoring was on a scale of 1-7, where 1 = lots of room for improvement and 7 = very little room for improvement. Overall, green space (Can you regularly experience good quality natural space?) and feeling safe (Do you feel safe in your

neighbourhood?) were the highest scoring areas with mean scores of 5.0 and 4.9 respectively. The lowest scoring areas were work and economy (Is there an active local economy and the opportunity to access good quality jobs?) and influence and sense of control (Do you feel able to participate in decisions and help change things for the better?) with mean scores of 2.8 and 3.1 respectively [24].



Source: City Voice 44 [24]

Volunteering: In response to Covid-19 and to support the recovery, over 7,000 volunteers were recruited through national campaigns for Aberdeen alone (March 2020 – July 2020) and over 25% were over 60 years old. This is in addition to the volunteering that regularly occurs in city with close to 80,000 people assisting volunteering in Aberdeen, contributing a combined 4.4 million hours of help every year in Aberdeen. There has also been an eight-fold increase in volunteering enquiries to ACVO [97]. A research survey undertaken by Volunteer Scotland and Ipsos MORI has also highlighted that volunteering participation in Scotland had increased by 26% to 74% compared during Covid-19 (from 48% before lockdown was put in place). Over half - 59% of people - stated that they would continue volunteering 'post COVIDCovid-19 [98].

Using digital and data to help our communities: The benefits of using data to improve productivity and transform public services have been recognised in the UK Data Strategy 2020. The Strategy also recognises some of the existing barriers. Presently data is not consistently managed, used or shared in a way that facilitates informed decision-making or joint working across the public sector [99]. Effective use of data and digital technology can help the way we deliver our services and is fundamental to their planning and re-design. It can also empower people in our communities – improving the way they interact, both with each other and with public sector services. Data from the Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2019 suggests a relatively high degree of trust in public service organisations to use personal data only for acceptable purposes. When asked, 58% of adults said they had either 'a great deal' or quite a lot' of trust in public service organisations, compared to only 15% for private companies [100].

6.3. Housing

Dwellings: In 2019 there were 119,523 dwellings in Aberdeen City – an increase of 1,392 (1.2%) on the number of dwellings in 2018. The number of dwellings varies by neighbourhood from 724 in Cummings Park to 6,676 in Braeside, Mannofield and Seafield. Most (59%) are in [Council Tax](#) bands A-C, with 26% being in bands D-E and 15% being in bands G-H [57]. The proportion of dwellings within each Council Tax band varies by neighbourhood. For example in Cummings Park, 99% of dwellings are in Council Tax bands A-C, while in Cults, Bielside & Milltimber, 68% of dwellings are in Council Tax bands F-H [101].

Over a third (39%) of dwellings have a [single adult discount](#) with the proportion of dwellings with these discounts ranging from a low of 24.6% in Cults, Bielside & Milltimber to a high of 51.1% in Woodside. 6.4% of dwellings have 'occupied exemptions' (e.g. student households), with the highest levels of exemptions being in Old Aberdeen (31%), George Street (28%), Froghall, Powis & Sunnybank (22%) and Seaton (20%) [57].

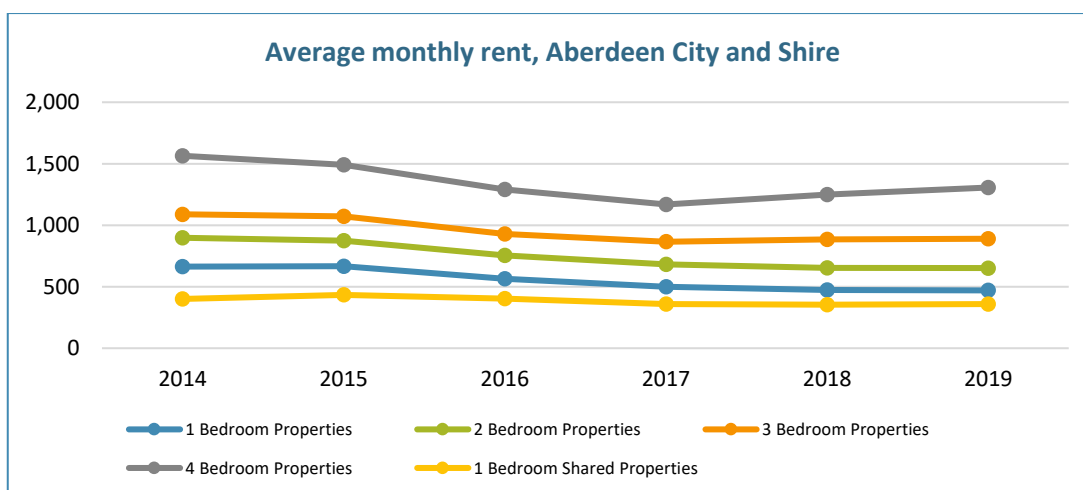
Second homes account for less than 1% of all dwellings in the City and in 2019 there were 5,697 vacant dwellings (4.8% of all dwellings) – an increase from 5,085 vacant dwellings in 2018. Most (55%) dwellings are flats, 18% are terraced, 16% are semi-detached and 11% are detached. At the time of the 2011 Census, 57.3% of households in the City were owned, 24.2% were socially rented, 17.0% were privately rented and 1.4% were rent-free.

Housing stock: In Aberdeen City in 2019 the Local Authority's housing stock totalled 21,974 – a slight decrease from 21,990 in 2018. Of the Council stock, 16,629 (76%) were flats and 5,345 (24%) were houses. Since 2009, the total housing stock owned by the Council has decreased by 4.2% - from 22,940 [102]. At 31st March 2019 there were 4,116 applicants on the waiting list and 2,124 on the transfer list for housing [103].

Supply of new housing: In 2018-19, 1,144 new houses were supplied in Aberdeen City. Of these, 104 were local authority new builds, 911 were private new builds, 102 were housing association new builds and 27 were conversions [104].

Supported housing: A range of supported housing is provided by the Local Authority. Housing for older people includes 110 very sheltered and 1,890 sheltered dwellings of which 223 are wheelchair adapted. Some 2,789 dwellings have been fitted with a community alarm. Housing for people with physical disabilities included 428 dwellings adapted for wheelchair use, 437 for ambulant disabled and 1,900 with other adaptations [105].

Private rental sector: In 2019, the average monthly rent in Aberdeen City and Shire (Broad Rental Market Area) was £470 for a one-bedroomed property, £652 for a 2-bedroomed property, £889 for a 3-bedroomed property and £1,306 for a 4-bedroomed property. These were broadly similar to the average rents in 2018 with the exception of 4-bedroomed properties which increased from £1,249 in 2018. Rents for all property types are lower than pre-2015 levels [106].



Source: Scottish Government, Private sector rent statistics [106]

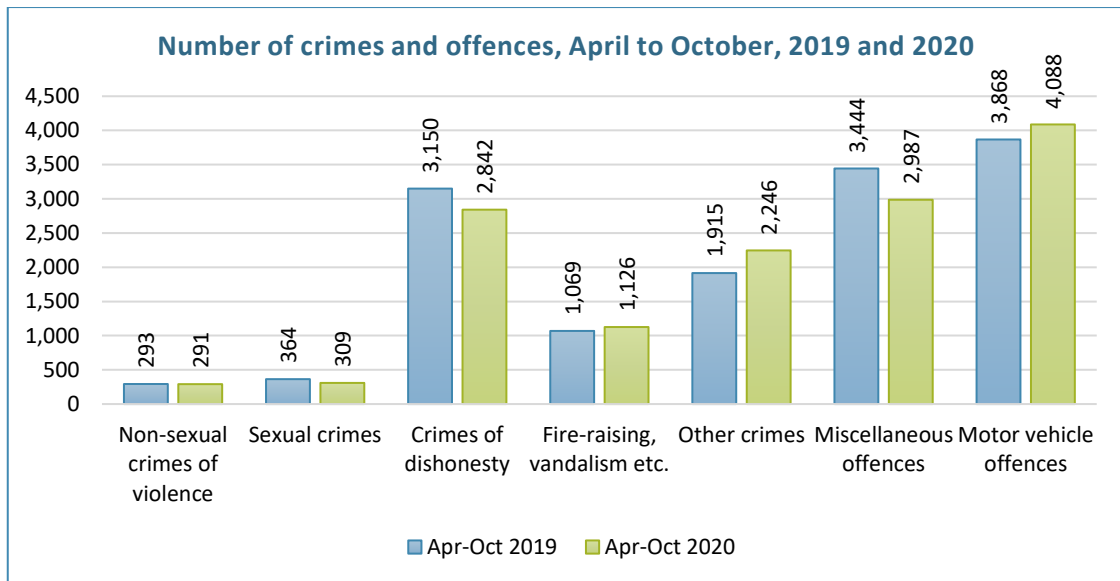
House sales: In 2019, the average purchase price for a residential property in Aberdeen City was £195,120 – a decrease from £196,047 in 2018. The average property price peaked in 2015 at £220,768. The number of properties sold increased slightly from 3,879 in 2018 to 3,943 in 2019 [107].

6.4. Crime

Crimes and offences: In Scotland, crimes and offences are classified into 7 groups, with a new group for Coronavirus restriction crimes being added in 2019/20. In 2019/20 the most common crimes and offences recorded in Aberdeen City were Miscellaneous Offences (5,833), Motor Vehicle Offences (5,577) and Crimes of Dishonesty (5,218) [108]. Since 2016/17, rates (per 10,000 population) have decreased for all crimes and offences with the exception of non-sexual crimes of violence where the rate has increased from 17.4 per 10,000 population to 22.4 [108].

New official statistics were introduced from April 2020 to provide information about the volume and type of crimes and offences recorded in Scotland during the COVID-19 pandemic⁷. In Aberdeen City, the total number of crimes recorded between April to October 2020 was slightly higher than in the corresponding period in 2019. Between April and October there were 6,814 crimes recorded in 2020 compared to 6,791 in 2019. Conversely, the total number of offences was lower at 7,075 in 2020 compared to 7,312 in 2019 [109].

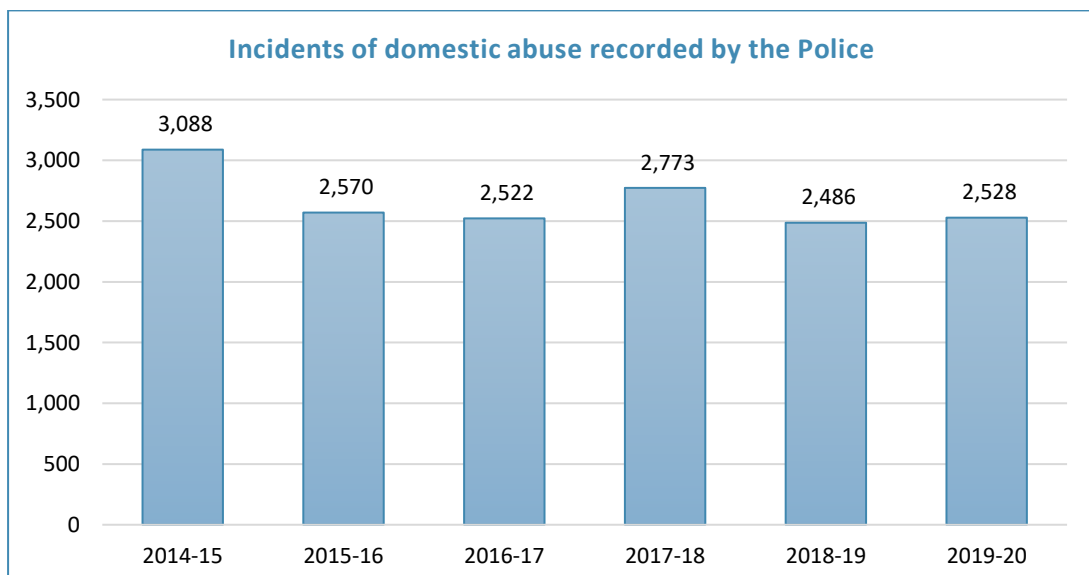
⁷ While restrictions put in place to limit the spread of the virus will have had an impact on the number of crimes and offences recorded by the police, some caution is advised before necessarily attributing all of the changes to this situation. For example, longer term trends in some types of offending, which existed prior to the pandemic, may remain a factor. Crimes recorded by the police do not reveal the incidence of all crimes committed as not all crimes are reported to the police [109]



Source: Scottish Government, Recorded Crime in Scotland: October 2020 [109]

The rate of crime varies across the City and is relatively low in most areas ([Intermediate Zones](#)). In 2019, the rate of crime⁸ range from a low of 4 (crude rate per 1,000 population) in Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill & Seafield South to a high of 247 in City Centre East [50].

Domestic abuse: In 2019/20 there were 2,528 recorded incidents of domestic abuse in Aberdeen City – an increase from 2,486 in 2018/19 [110]. Not all incidents of Domestic Abuse result in a crime being recorded. In 2019/20 there were 162 recorded crimes for Domestic Abuse. Since the start of the pandemic there have been concerns about a rise in domestic violence, as access to support services and other networks of support has been less readily available. Between April and October 2020, there were 85 recorded crimes for Domestic Abuse in Aberdeen City compared to 88 for the same period in 2019 [109].



Source: Scottish Government, Domestic abuse: statistics 2018-2019 [111] and Police Scotland, Management Information, Council Area Report: Quarter 4 2019/20 [112]

⁸ (based on SIMD crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drug offences and common assault)

Anti-social behaviour: In 2019/20, there were 4,137 instances of anti-social behaviour reported to the Council – down from 4,495 in 2018-19.

6.5. Criminal Justice & Social Work

First convictions and reconvictions: In 2018-19, 725 people living in Aberdeen City had a first ever court conviction – down from 809 in 2017-18. Of these, 32 were under 18 years and 120 were aged 18-20 years. Of the 2,483 offenders (over 18 years) in the 2016-17 cohort, 29.5% were reconvicted within a year of receiving their sentence [113].

Police disposals: In 2018-19 there were 847 Recorded Police warnings given in Aberdeen City. This is an increase from 659 in 2017-18. There were also 611 Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices given in 2018-19 – down from 807 in 2017-18.

Diversion from prosecution: In 2018/19 there were 114 Diversion from Prosecution Cases commenced of which 45 were 16 and 17 year-olds and 69 were 18+ years. This is a similar figure to 2018-19, when there were 116 Diversion from Prosecution Cases commenced in Aberdeen City, although the proportion of 16 and 17 year-olds has increased (from 27.6% in 2018/19 to 39.5%) [114].

Community payback orders: In 2019-20, 680 Community Payback Orders were successfully completed, up from 644 in 2018-19.

Bail supervision orders: In 2018-19, 26 Bail Supervision Orders were commenced by individuals. These Orders are agreed by the Court so that an individual is supervised by Justice Social Work instead of being remanded in prison (which can lead to negative outcomes for individuals in relation to employment, housing, family relations, etc, which can result in an increased likelihood of further offending). The number of individuals commencing Bail Supervision Orders increased to 45 in 2019-20.

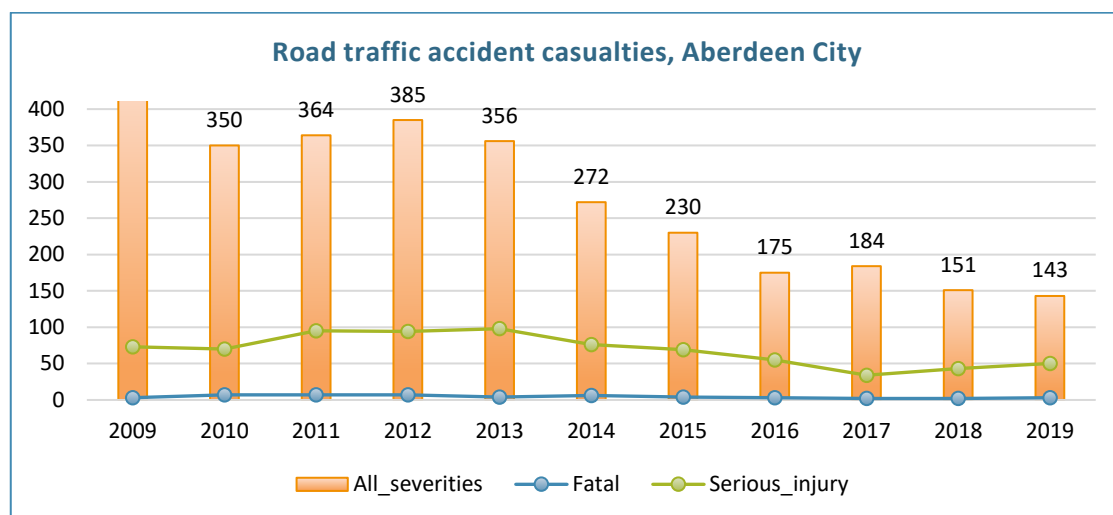
Custodial sentences: In 2018-19, 602 people in Aberdeen City were given a custodial sentence – up from 581 in 2017-18. Of these, approximately one third (203) were for a period of up to 3 months. Of those given a custodial sentence in 2018-19, 520 (86.4%) were male and 22 were under the age of 21 years (all male) [115].

6.6. Safety

Accidental dwelling fires: In 2019/20 there were 256 accidental dwelling fires in Aberdeen City (down slightly from 262 in 2018/19) which is equivalent to a rate of 214.2 per 100,000 dwellings compared to 165.6 in Scotland. Impairment due to alcohol/drugs was suspected to be a contributory factor to accidental dwelling fires in Aberdeen in 15.6% of cases – similar to the rate for Scotland of 15.8%. There were 42 non-fatal casualties and no fatal casualties [116]. The rate of accidental dwelling fires varies across the City (Intermediate Zones). In 2018/19, the rate of accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population ranged from a low of 0 in Kingswells, Bucksburn South, Dyce, Balgownie & Donmouth East and Denmore, to a high of 434 per 100,000 population in Hanover South [49].

In 2019/20 there were also 35 deliberate dwelling fires (rate of 29.3 per 100,000 dwellings compared to 19.8 for Scotland). In total there were 833 fires in Aberdeen City in 2019-20, of which 485 were primary fires, 340 were secondary fires and 8 were chimney fires. This is down from the total of 1,026 fires in 2018-19 [116].

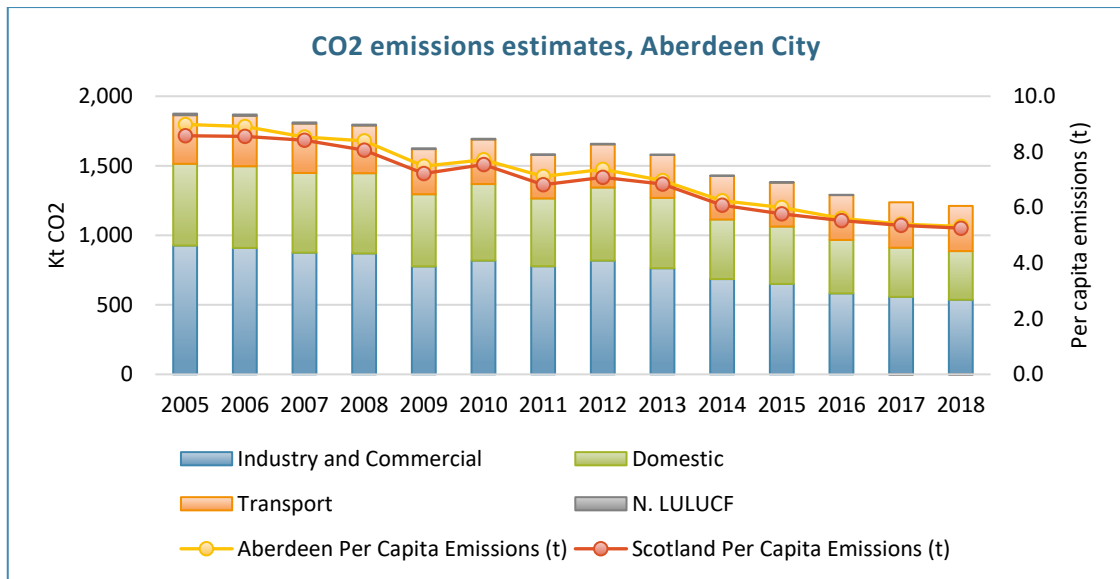
Road safety: Provisional figures for 2019 report 113 road traffic accidents in Aberdeen City which involved casualties. In total, there were 143 casualties of which, 3 were fatalities and 50 were serious injuries. Following a period of decreases, the number of people seriously injured in road traffic accidents has increased in each of the last two years (from 34 in 2017) [117]. In 2016-18, the rate of casualties from road traffic accidents varied across the City ([Intermediate Zones](#)) from a low of 9 per 100,000 population in Denmore to a high of 150 per 100,000 population in Tillydrone [50].



Source: Transport Scotland, Key Reported Road Casualties in Scotland [117]

6.7. Environment – climate change

CO₂ emissions: In 2018 CO₂ emissions in Aberdeen totalled 1,210.4 kt (down from 1,875.1 in 2005). Of this, 44.4% is attributed to industry and commerce, 28.9% to domestic use and 26.9% to transport. Since 2005, per capita CO₂ emissions have fallen in both Aberdeen and Scotland, mostly due to the greening of the electricity grid and the Net Zero Vision for Aberdeen has put in place a local commitment to meeting the Scottish Government target of Net Zero Emissions by 2045. In 2018 the per capita levels were similar in Aberdeen and Scotland at 5.3 tonnes [118].



Source: GOV.UK, UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2018 [118]

Adaption: Climate change is being experienced now across Aberdeen. Changes to local rainfall patterns and weather events are being seen, putting increasing numbers of people and property at risk. A Local Climate Impacts Profile exploring weather events experienced in Aberdeen over the previous 5 years has been drafted and will be published in early 2021. This information complements existing national climate risk information and coupled with the Aberdeen Adapts framework for climate adaptation, will allow organisations to assess and adapt to the risks of our changing climate.

Flood risk: Scotland has been separated into 14 Local Plan Districts for flood risk management purposes. These districts are based on river catchments and coastal areas which cross administrative and institutional boundaries. SEPA, working with others, has produced a Flood Risk Management Strategy for each Local Plan District. The most recent Flood Risk Management Strategy produced by SEPA for the North East Local Plan District (2016-2021) identifies 4 areas in Aberdeen City that are potentially vulnerable to flooding – Peterculter, Bridge of Don, Denmore, and Deeside.

Average annual damages for each area:

- Aberdeen City – Deeside: £12 million (River 86%, Coastal 1% and Surface Water 14%)
- Aberdeen City – Bridge of Don: £4.5 million (River 81%, Coastal <1%, Surface Water 19%)
- Aberdeen City – Denmore: £570,000 (89% River)
- Aberdeen City – Peterculter: £300,000 (River 94%, Surface Water 6%)

The total average annual damages for the North East local plan area = £21,746,500. The total average annual damages for Aberdeen City = £17,370,000. This means that 80% of average annual damages for flooding in the North East are within Aberdeen City [119].

Nature based solutions are being employed across Aberdeen, at locations such as at Seaton Park, Middlefield and Maidenraig, to reduce flood risk while delivering additional outcomes

for people and wildlife. A recent national Nature of Scotland Award was given to Aberdeen for this pioneering work on natural flood management.

6.8. Environment

Greenspace: Greenspace is important for a range of reasons, including health and well-being, economic benefit and environmental protection. Aberdeen has a diverse mix of greenspaces for people and wildlife. The types, quantities, quality and accessibility of these are not evenly distributed across Aberdeen. Areas of social deprivation tend to have lower diversity and quality spaces which in turn can impact on the health outcomes for those communities. Some areas, e.g. Deeside, have much higher prevalence of tree cover than others. Aberdeen has an overall tree canopy cover of 10%, much lower than comparable cities, Scotland as a whole, and national targets. Further analysis of the context, actions and trends in this area is required. Aberdeen's greenspaces are assessed through a periodic Open Space Audit, with the latest Audit currently being finalised. This Audit will provide information that is critical to directing greenspace policies and interventions of all partners going forward.

In March 2020, 65% of City Voice respondents reported that they were satisfied with their local green space. This is down from 2019 when 71% reported that they were satisfied.

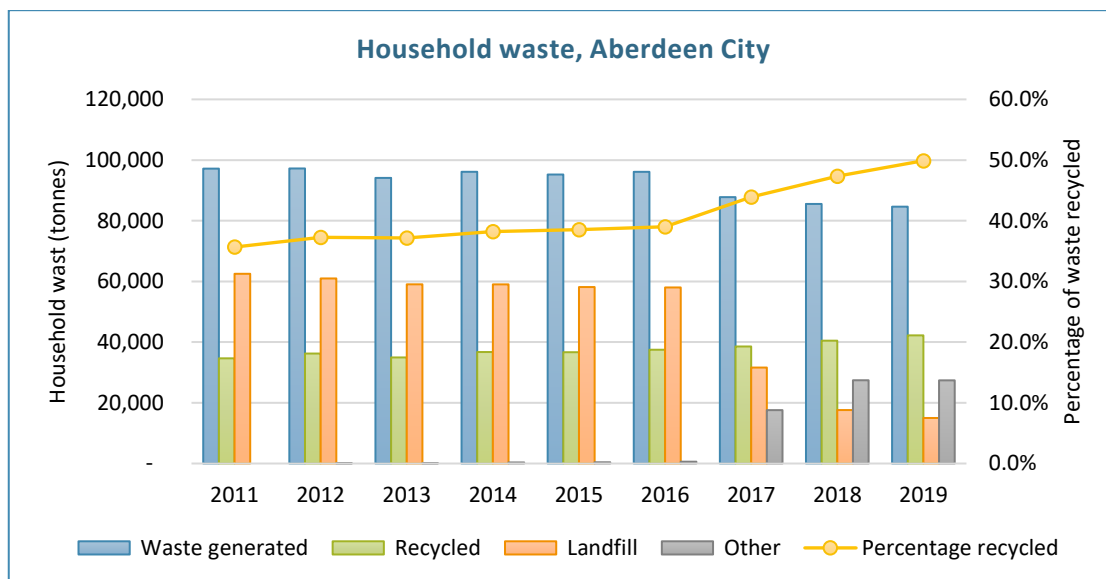
COVID-19: A report published for the Public Health Scotland Social & Systems Environment & Spaces Group looked at the use of green and open spaces during lockdown. The report found that use of green and open spaces was polarised with some people increasing the frequency of visits and time spent outside, and others making fewer or no visits. The most marked reduction in time spent in green and open spaces was amongst older people. Overwhelmingly, users reported that green and open space benefited their mental health during lockdown. Socio-economic inequalities in use of green and open spaces existed before lockdown, but lockdown did not reduce these and may have made them worse [120].

Water environment: Aberdeen is a coastal harbour city bounded by two major inland waterways, the Dee and the Don. These connections to water are important parts of its history, culture, economy, and well-being. Flooding, erosion, pollution, and wildlife impacts are all being experienced at the coast and inland and have significant implications for our people and economy. Further analysis of the context, actions and trends in this area is also required.

Natural heritage: The dramatic decline and loss of natural heritage is, alongside climate change, a crisis facing most of the globe. Aberdeen is not immune to this and this places risks on our citizens through impacts on food security, economy and health and wellbeing. Aberdeen has a diverse range of species and habitats with their outlook is currently mixed. It is home to several European protected species and sites, such as the freshwater pearl mussel and the River Dee Corridor. Aberdeen has 1 Site of Special Scientific Interest, 4 Local Nature Reserves and 14 Local Nature Conservation Sites. Approx. 5 – 10% of our land is protected for wildlife, compared to a UK wide target of 30% by 2030. It is currently unclear what proportion of land outside protected areas is managed for wildlife. Further analysis of the context, actions and trends in this area is required.

Household waste: In 2019, 84,643 tonnes of household waste were generated in Aberdeen City. The amount of household waste generated has decreased each year since 2016 and the amount of household waste going to landfill has fallen from 58,021 tonnes to 15,005 tonnes – a reduction of 74%. In the same period, the percentage of waste being recycled has increased from 39% to 49.9%. There has also been an increase in 'other' diversions from landfill

(disposed by incineration, recovered by incineration, recovered by co-incineration and waste managed by other methods) from 604 tonnes in 2016 to 27,407 tonnes in 2019 (equivalent to 32.4% of waste generated). The carbon impact of household waste has fallen from 253,014 tonnes CO₂e in 2016 to 180,260 tonnes CO₂e in 2019 [121].



Source: Scotland's Environment, Summary data on Scottish household waste generation and management [121]

Active travel: In 2017/18, an estimated 20.6% of people in Aberdeen City used active travel (walking or cycling) to get to work or education. This is a decrease from 26.1% in 2016/17 [50]. In 2019, 21% of people reported that their main mode of travel was walking (same as in 2018) and 2% reported that their main mode of travel was cycling (up from 1% in 2018). Driving a car was the most common main mode of travel at 53% [122].

Impact of COVID-19 on Transport and travel: COVID-19 has had an impact on both the number of trips people make and the modes of travel they use. A report by Public Health Scotland suggests that one of the main outcomes has been a reduction in the use of public transport. Walking and cycling increased during lockdown and into Phase 1. During Phases 2 and 3 cycling journeys reduced but on the whole were higher than during a similar period last year, although in late August and early September levels of cycling were similar to last year. Walking journeys have also reduced and have been consistently lower than during a similar period last year as fewer people travel to work. However, there is evidence that suggests that during lockdown walking and cycling for recreation increased, although it is not known whether these habits will be retained in the longer term. The use of cars, while low during the initial lockdown, increased steadily between April and August [123].

In Aberdeen City, comparison of data from ACC Active Travel Counters shows that the level of cycle users in November 2020 was up 37% compared to November 2019 and the daily number of pedestrians was up 62%. Data from ACC Automatic Traffic Counters shows that while levels of traffic dropped immediately following lockdown in March, traffic levels have been steadily increasing and are now slightly higher than pre-lockdown levels. Similarly, bus services are now running at pre-lockdown levels, although bus occupancy levels are currently at around 50% of pre-lockdown levels [124].

Air Pollution: Information on PM₁₀ concentrations are available for six sites in Aberdeen City (Anderson Drive, Errol Place, King Street, Market Street, Union Street and Wellington Road).

In 2019, the annual mean PM10 concentrations was below the target of 18ug/m³ at all six sites [125]. As part of work to measure changing travel behaviour resulting from COVID-19, regular updates for concentrations of NO₂ are collected⁹. In November 2020, concentrations of NO₂ at the six sites were 72% of those for November last year [124].

Electric Vehicles: As of 2020, Aberdeen City has 56 publicly available electric vehicle chargers installed in order to encourage the use of electric vehicles. This is an increase of 3 since 2019, but an increase of 26 since 2017 and equates to 4% of the total number of chargers available in Scotland.

This document does not include data for the following Sustainable Development Goals:



7 Further Information

If you have any queries about the content of this document or would like further information, please contact us using the details below.

Contact Anne McAteer, Research Officer, Community Planning Team

Email communityplanning@aberdeencity.gov.uk

Visit www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/data

⁹ Source data has been provided for NO₂ levels as it is a local pollutant from vehicles and is therefore suitable to demonstrate the impact of lockdown. PM10 levels have not been provided as they are influenced by wider sources and gives a less accurate picture of local impact.



Community Planning
Aberdeen

Refresh of LOIP & Locality Plans 2021

Development stages

GATHER	ASSESS	CONSULT	APPROVE
November 20	January 21	March 21	May 21
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen Outcomes Framework Draft update to Aberdeen Population Needs Assessment (PNA) Summary Further data/ insights/research/ evidence of Covid-19 impact from Improvement Service, Partners, Communities Reframing PNA around the Global Sustainable Development Goals to identify gaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kick off sessions with OIGs: Locality Empowerment Groups Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships CPA Management Group - update 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic consultation sessions for stakeholder held by OIG Chairs/ Locality Leads: Partners Community representatives Responsible business community Public consultation exercise using Citizen's space simulator CPA Management Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final consultation phase: Local Partners Communities National Partners: Community Justice Scotland Public Health Scotland Education Scotland Feedback to public on results of consultation and draft LOIP Director of Public Health assessment of balance of prevention
December 20	February 21	April 21	June/ July 21
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop PNA summary in collaboration with data and subject matter experts from OIGs Locality level summaries to be developed Review LOIP improvement projects – progress and relevance Review Socio-Economic Rescue Plan – progress and relevance Complete initial assessment of impact on LOIP: context, stretch outcomes, improvement project aims, format 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up with OIGs/ LEGs/ PNPs LOIP/ Locality Plan Design Launch public consultation exercise using Citizen's space simulator CPA Board - update 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commence drafting of LOIP and Locality Plans Clarity of which projects should be prioritised for testing in which localities/neighbourhoods CPA Board session with the Improvement Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final draft LOIP/ Locality Plans to CPA Management Group CPA Board Meeting 7 July 21



Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	CPA Improvement Programme Dashboard, Quarterly Update and Appendices
Lead Officer	Angela Scott, Chair of CPA Management Group and Chief Executive of Aberdeen City Council
Report Author	Allison Swanson, Improvement Programme Manager
Date of Report	7 January 2021
Governance Group	CPA Management Group – 27 January 2021

Purpose of the Report
This report provides an update on the projects within the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 which have started, or are due to start, to deliver the Partnership's 15 Stretch Outcomes by 2026 on the basis of the revised improvement programme approved by the Board on 16 September 2020; and presents the project updates via the improvement project dashboard. This report also includes new charters for approval for project initiation.

Summary of Key Information

1

BACKGROUND

1.1

The refreshed [Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan](#) (LOIP) was approved by Community Planning Aberdeen Board on 26 Feb 2019. It introduced 15 Stretch Outcomes to be delivered by 2026 and 120 shorter term improvement project aims which will initiated over 2019 to 2021.

1.2

The Community Planning Aberdeen [Outcome Management and Improvement Framework](#) sets out how CPA ensures effective, systematic and collaborative scrutiny of progress towards the achievement of outcomes within the LOIP. These arrangements include quarterly reporting to the CPA Board on progress made in taking forward the LOIP improvement projects.

1.3

The CPA Improvement Programme 2019-21 was approved by the Board on 1 May 2019 and set out the timescales for initiation of all 120 improvement projects included within the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2016-26 over three years up until 2021. Subsequently, the Improvement Programme was reviewed to take reflect the impact of Covid-19 on the delivery of the 120 improvement aims. The [revised Improvement Programme 2019-21](#) was approved by the CPA Board on 16 September 2020 and this report provides an overview of progress to date.

1.4

Overview of progress to date:

LOIP Aims	Project Charters Due	Project charters received	Projects now live	Months since LOIP Published
120	97	76%	71%	23

* No. of project charters due takes account of LOIP project aims which are being managed as one project and therefore have one charter.

2 NEW PROJECT CHARTERS

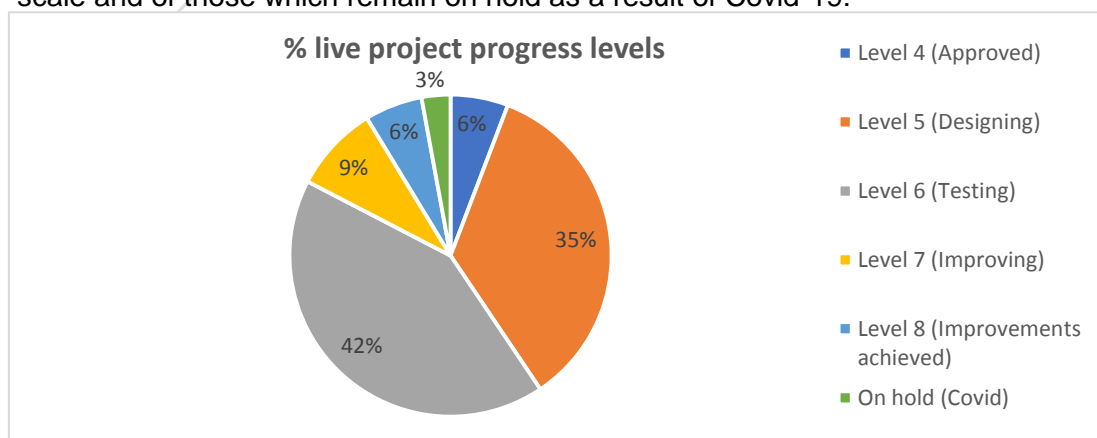
- 2.1 This report includes 5 of 22 project charters which are due to be submitted to the CPA Board in March 2021, as per the revised CPA Improvement Programme 2019-21, approved by the Board on 16 September 2020. 17 of the remaining charters originally scheduled to be submitted to the CPA Board in December have been postponed. See Appendix 1 for details and Appendix 2 for new project charters.

3 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT OVERVIEW/ LIVE PROJECT UPDATES

- 3.1 Projects which have had a charter approved for initiation of testing will produce a one page update report until the project is complete. This is a short summary of progress towards achieving the overall project aim, including details of what changes are being tested between reporting periods and the improvement data which demonstrates whether the changes are making a difference. The report is designed to focus on the outcomes of the project, rather than a general update on activity. Project team's self evaluate their progress using the Progress Scale. All projects that have been approved by the CPA Board will be at a minimum of stage four.

Project Progress Scale	
1	Project area identified and agreed
2	Draft Outline Project Charter and team in place
3	Understanding baseline of current system
4	Project Charter endorsed by CPA Board
5	Change ideas and project measures developed
6	Testing underway
7	Initial indications of improvement
8	Improvements achieved
9	Sustainable improvement
10	Project complete

- 3.2 Progress updates for all live improvement projects can be accessed on the [Improvement Project Dashboard](#) on the Community Planning Website. From the dashboard Partners can scrutinise and understand whether our improvement projects are delivering on the improvement aims as set out within the LOIP, and the impact that this is having on the stretch outcomes. An overview of project progress is provided at Appendix 1.
- 3.3 Of the 69 live projects the chart below provides a breakdown of the project by progress scale and of those which remain on hold as a result of Covid-19:



- 3.4 A live improvement project status has now been added to the overview at Appendix 1 and is reflected in the final column of the project update table. The status has been undertaken on the basis of the progress scale of each improvement project and will enable the Partnership to see how projects are progressing in terms of the improvement methodology and assist in identifying any challenges and where support may be required. The status is on the following basis:





Live Project Status	1-2 reporting periods at the same progress scale	3 reporting periods at 1 scale	4 or more reporting periods at same scale or gone back a scale
---------------------	--	--------------------------------	--

The status has been undertaken consistently across the projects, however it is recognised that as a result of covid-19, the project progress may have been impacted and any rationale for remaining at the same scale for 4 or more periods will be included in the project update.

- 3.5 Of the 69 live projects the table below provides an overview of the project ragging:

OIG	Green	Amber	Red	On hold
AP	4	2	0	0
ICS	13	0	8	0
CJ	8	1	4	0
RIS	8	2	4	0
ADP	5	2	0	2
SC	4	1	1	0
Total	42	8	17	2

- 3.5 The overview also provides a performance trend against progress towards the individual aim(s) of each project as reported in the project update on the basis of declining, improving, steady. Where no data or only baseline data is available this has been highlighted. The key for the performance trend is:

	Improving
	Steady
	Declining
	Baseline or no data

4 NEXT STEPS

- 4.1 Projects which have charters approved will proceed to the designing and testing stage.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the Management Group:

- note the overview of progress against the revised CPA Improvement Programme as contained at Appendix 1;
- approve the new charters included at Appendix 2 for submission to the CPA Board on 22 February 2021;
- approve the proposed rescheduling of all other charters which were due to be submitted to CPA Board in February 2021, but have been postponed; and
- consider the progress and updates provided on live improvement projects contained at the [Improvement Project Dashboard](#).

Opportunities and Risks

Successful delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 requires a robust programme management approach to the delivery of the 120 improvement projects in the refreshed LOIP. It has been agreed that we will take a phased approach to the initiation of the projects in the LOIP to help ensure we are channelling our resources to those projects which are most likely to have the biggest impact; and/ or set the foundation for further improvement activity.

Consultation

The following people were consulted in the preparation of this report:
Chairs of CPA Outcome Improvement Groups
LOIP Project Managers
LOIP Lead Contacts
Corporate Strategy and Community Planning Manager

Background Papers

The following papers were used in the preparation of this report.

[Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026 \(Refreshed 26 February 2019\)](#)

[Revised CPA Improvement Programme 2019-21](#)

Contact details:

Allison Swanson

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Community Planning

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APPENDIX 1 OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS

Live Project Status	1-2 reporting periods at the same progress scale	3 reporting periods at 1 scale	4 or more reporting periods at same scale or gone back a scale
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Performance Trend	
↑	Improving
→	Steady
↓	Declining
●	Baseline or no data

ECONOMY

Lead Outcome Improvement Group: **Aberdeen Prospers**

- No. project charters due (based on revised Improvement Programme): 8
- No. project charters received: 1
- No. project charters postponed: 7
- No. projects live: 6 (43%) (See [dashboard](#) for progress updates)
- No. of live projects showing measurable improvement: 4
- No. of live projects not improving or no data: 2
- Total No. of LOIP projects: 14

Stretch Outcome 1

10% increase in employment across priority and volume growth sectors by 2026

Projects Starting	Charter Due Date(s)	Charter Status
Increase the number of Modern and Graduate Apprenticeships in priority and volume growth sectors by 5% by 2022.	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: March 21	<u>CHARTER READY</u> See charter 1.3
Increase the number of people from priority localities employed by public sector partners and in major capital projects by 2022.	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: March 21 Postponed: April 21	<u>CHARTER POSTPONED</u> Postponed to enable the links with the work on developing community benefit clauses for capital projects, as well as the recruitment to the public sector for specific groups and the Locality Recovery Plans to be made and for data on the impact of Covid-19 on priority localities to be received to help develop the charter.
Increase the number of people employed in growth sectors by 5% by 2021.	Original: March 21 Postponed: April 21	<u>CHARTER POSTPONED</u> Postponed as no Project Lead identified

Support 2 investments per year in priority growth sectors through Invest Aberdeen by 2022.	Original: March 21 Postponed: July 21	CHARTER POSTPONED A review of the Invest Aberdeen remit and strategy is ongoing. The Project Lead would like to delay this project and re-engage when we fully resourced and can ensure the project can be managed alongside the amended strategy and the imperatives of Covid recovery plans.
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Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
1.1	Stimulate a 5% increase in the number of start-up businesses in growth sectors by 2021.	↑	July 19	5	5	Project restart: Sept 2020	5	6
1.2	Increase the number of people within Aberdeen City qualified with ICT and Digital skills at SCQF Levels 7 and 8 by 10% by 2024	↑	Feb 20	4	5	Project restart: End August 20	5	5

Stretch Outcome 2

90% of working people in Living Wage employment by 2026

Projects Starting	Charter Due Date(s)	Charter Status
80% of young people will successfully complete their Modern Apprenticeship programme by 2022.	Original: March 21 Postponed: April 21	CHARTER POSTPONED This project is delayed due to workload of the Project Leads. SDS to co-lead with NESCOL, delayed until April Board.
Increase no. of people over 50 in employment in Aberdeen by 10% by 2022.	Original: March 21 Postponed: April 21	CHARTER POSTPONED Postponed as no Project Lead identified.
90% of employers reporting that they have appropriately skilled people in their workforce by 2026.	Original: March 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP	CHARTER POSTPONED On review of the aim it is considered that the aim could be captured through other projects and Aberdeen Prosper wish to consider this approach as part of the refresh of the LOIP.
Increase the number of people entering employment from Stage 4 employability activity to 80% by 2022.	Original: March 21 Postponed: April 21	CHARTER POSTPONED Postponed as no Project Lead identified.

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
2.1	Increase the impact and measured value of Partnership wide community benefits programme by 2022.	●	July 19	5	5	Project restart : Sept 2020	6	6
2.2	Increase the % of people in Aberdeen who feel comfortable using digital tools by 2021.	↑	Dec 19	5	6	Project restart : July 2020	6	6
2.3	Increase employer sign up to the Real Living Wage by 2021 and year on year to achieve Real Living Wage City Status by 2026	↑	Dec 19	5	5	Project restart : Sept 2020	6	6
2.4	Increase the number of people from priority groups (care experienced young people, people with convictions, people with housing need) employed by public sector partners by 2021)	●	Feb 20	4	5	Project restart : Sept 2020	6	6

PEOPLE (CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE)

Lead Outcome Improvement Group: **Integrated Children's Services**

- No. project charters due (based on revised Improvement Programme): 3
- No. project charters received: 0
- No. project charters postponed: 3
- No. projects live: 21 (78%) (See [dashboard](#) for progress updates)
- No. of live projects showing measurable improvement: 6
- No. of live projects not improving or no data: 15
- Total No. of LOIP projects: 27

Stretch Outcome 3

95% of children (0-5 years) will reach their expected developmental milestones by the time of their child health reviews by 2026

All projects planned under this outcome are now live.

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
3.1	Increase the number of families who request additional support and receive an offer of an appropriate service within 30 days of receipt of the Child's Plan, to 80%, by 2021.	↑	July 19	7	7	7	8	8 – Project End Report
3.2	Reduce the number of births affected by drugs by 0.6% by 2022.	→	Sep 19	5	5	Project restart: Oct 20	5	5
3.3	1. Reduce the rate of teenage pregnancies [under 16s] by 3%, by 2021; and 2. Reduce the rate of teenage pregnancies [under 16s] in the CPP locality areas by 10% by 2021	↑	July 19	6	6	Project restart: Sept 2020	5	5
3.4	Increase the number of pregnant young people who are able to remain in education during pregnancy by 50%, by 2022	●	Feb 20	4	5	Project restart: Dec 2020	Project restart: Dec 2020	5
3.5	1. Reduce the number of babies exposed to second-hand smoke (at 6-8 week review) by 10% by 2022; and 2. Reduce the number of pregnant mothers who smoke by 10% by 2022	●	Sep 20			4	5	5

3.6	To increase the percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks to 41% by 2021.	↑	Sep 20			4	6	6
3.7	Reduce child obesity at Primary 1 stage by 10% by 2022	●	Sep 20			4	5	6
3.8	Reduce the number of emergency hospital admissions for unintentional injury to children under 5 years by 3.69% by 2021	●	Sep 20			4	5	5

Stretch Outcome 4

90% of children and young people will report that they feel mentally well by 2026

Projects Starting	Charter Due Date(s)	Charter Status
Reduce the number of children and young people who are exhibiting self-harming behaviours	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: Mar 21 Postponed: April 21	<u>CHARTER POSTPONED</u> The charter has been postponed to enable a Project Lead to be confirmed.
Reduce number of requests for specialist support from children's social work in partnership forums by 5% by 2020	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: Mar 21 Postponed: April 21	<u>CHARTER POSTPONED</u> The charter has been postponed to enable a Project Lead to be confirmed.

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
4.1	1. Increase the confidence of parents and young people to recognise and seek support in response to deteriorating mental wellbeing by 2022; and 2. Increase the confidence of school-based staff to recognise and respond to children who require support and directing them to the school Nursing Service to 90%, by 2021; and 3. Increase the support provided by the school Nursing service to children and young people with escalating mental wellbeing concerns by 50% by 2022	●	Dec 19	6	6	6	5	5

Stretch Outcome 5

95% of care experienced children and young people will have the same levels of attainment in education, emotional wellbeing, and positive destinations as their peers by 2026

Projects Starting	Charter Due Date(s)	Charter Status
Reduce the length of time that care experienced children and young people wait for an initial Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) appointment to less than 4 weeks by 2021.	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: March 21 Postponed: April 21	CHARTER POSTPONED The charter has been postponed to enable a Project Lead to be confirmed.

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
5.1	Increase the number of care experienced young people accessing a positive and sustained destination by 25% by 2022	●	July 19	6	6	6	6	7
5.2	Increase in the number of inhouse foster and kinship placements by 2021	↑	July 19	6	6	6	6	7
5.3	Increase in the number of care experienced people who receive appropriate support when accessing their records by 2022	●	Dec 19	5	5	Project restart : Oct 20	5	6
5.4	1. Increase number of staff, including carers working with care experienced children and young people trained in trauma skills and knowledge, to 80% by 2021; and 2. Increase the number of staff, including carers who report increased understanding and skills to respond to children who have adverse childhood experiences (ACE) by 20% by 2021.	●	Dec 19	5	5	5	5	6
5.5	1. Increase the number of children and young people remaining in a placement between 16-18 years old by 2021; and 2. Reduce the number of children who experience more than 1 placement over a year by 2022.	●	Dec 19	5	5	5	5	5

Stretch Outcome 6

95% of children living in our priority localities will sustain a positive destination upon leaving school by 2026

No charters due

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
6.1	Increase the no. young people who effectively transition from primary school to secondary school by 2021	●	July 19	5	5	Project restart: Sept 20	5	5
6.2	Increase the number of young people living in Quintiles 1,2 and 3 who achieve a sustained positive destination by working with communities to 90% 2022	➔	July 19	6	6	Project restart: Sept 20	5	5
6.3	Increase the number of young people taking up foundation apprenticeships to 142 by 2021	➔	July 19	6	6	Project restart: Sept 20	5	6
6.4	Increase the number of opportunities for parents and carers to gain an insight into how to meaningfully contribute to the educational progress of their children and young people by 30% by 2021	●	Sep 19	5	5	Project restart: Sept 20	5	5
6.5	Reduce the number of winter leavers with no positive destination by 50% by 2021.	●	Sep 19	6	6	Project restart: Sept 20	5	5
6.6	1. Increase the number of partners supporting delivery of the senior phase by 10% by 2021; and 2. Increase the range of and number of accredited courses being provided by schools and partners by 25% by 2021	↑	July 20	3	3	Project charter approved July. Project restart: Sept 20	5	5
6.7	1. Increase children, young people and families' awareness and understanding of future skill requirements by June 2021; and 2. Increase the number of opportunities to discuss and record skills for life, learning and work from S1 by 20%, by 2021.	1 ● 2. ↑	Sep 20			4	5	5

Stretch Outcome 7 Child Friendly City which supports all children to prosper and engage actively with their communities by 2026 No charters due

PEOPLE (VULNERABLE ADULTS)

Lead Outcome Improvement Group: **Community Justice Group**

- No. project charters due (based on revised Improvement Programme): 6
- No. project charters received: 2
- No. project charters postponed: 4
- No. projects live: 13 (65%) (See [dashboard](#) for progress updates)
- No. of live projects on hold from Covid-19: 0
- No. of live projects showing measurable improvement: 5
- No. of live projects not improving or no data: 8
- Total No. of LOIP projects: 20

Stretch Outcome 8

25% fewer young people (under 18) charged with an offence by 2026

All projects planned under this outcome are now live.

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
8.1	1. Increase by 20% the number of young people identified as being at risk of becoming involved in offending behaviour who are engaged in targeted community-based activities by 2021; and 2. Reduce instances of anti-social behaviour as a result of appropriate and effective interventions in targeted areas by 10% by 2021.	↑	Sep 19	6	6	Project restart: Sept 20	7/8	7/8
8.2	Reduce the number of young people identified as having indicators of being at risk of being excluded from school by 2021.	●	Feb 20	4	5	Project restart: Aug 20	on hold	5
8.3	Reduce the number of young people referred to the Children's Reporter on offence grounds as a result of appropriate and effective interventions by 2021.	●	Dec 20				4	4
8.4	Increase by 10% the number of young people who are jointly reported to SCRA and COPFS who are offered robust alternatives to entering the statutory system by 2021.	●	Dec 20				4	5

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
8.5	i) Increase the number of awareness-raising events relating to 'digital' offending by 2021, and then, ii) Reduce the number of 'digital' offences from 2021-2026.	●	Dec 20				4	4

Stretch Outcome 9

25% fewer people receiving a first ever Court conviction each year by 2026

Projects Starting	Charter Due Date(s)	Charter Status
Reduce the number of wilful fires by 20% by 2021.	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: March 21 Postponed: April 21	CHARTER POSTPONED Project charter postponed to enable change ideas to be developed.

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
9.1	1. Increase the number of cases of people appropriately diverted from prosecution by 2021; and 2. Extend the multi-agency problem solving approach to all 16 and 17 year olds charged with an offence to reduce the likelihood of reoffending which could lead to a conviction by 2021.	1. ↑ 2. ↓	Sep 19	6	6	Project restart: Sep/Oct 2020	6	6
9.2	Using a whole population approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase the awareness of domestic abuse by 2021 reduce number of children who are witness to domestic abuse by Sept. 2022 decrease number of reported incidents by 30% by 2026 	●	Dec 20				4	4

Stretch Outcome 10

2% fewer people reconvicted within one year of receiving a community or custodial sentence by 2026

Projects Starting	Charter Due Date(s)	Charter Status
Reduce no. of repeat convictions of 16 and 17 year olds, and 18+ year olds, as a result of targeted focus on specific offending behaviour, and use of appropriate and effective interventions, by 2021.	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: March 21 Postponed: April 21	<u>CHARTER POSTPONED</u> Charter not received.
Extend the multi-agency problem solving approach to all 16 and 17 year olds charged with an offence to reduce the likelihood of reoffending by 2021.	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: March 21	<u>CHARTER READY</u> See charter 10.7
Increase the number of individuals charged with hate crimes who undertake effective interventions by 30% by 2021.	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: March 21	<u>CHARTER READY</u> See charter 10.8
Increase number of people engaged in a person-centred multi-agency problem solving approach as part of a community sentence.	Original: March 21 Postponed: April 21	<u>CHARTER POSTPONED</u> Charter not received.
Increase in number of calls by Criminal Justice professionals for advice/support to an expert helpline; and Increase number referred for appropriate assessment/support/treatment/services in relation to mental health issues - in Police custody - on a community disposal - in HMP Grampian By 2021.	Original: March 21 Postponed: April 21	<u>CHARTER POSTPONED</u> Charter not received.

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
10.1	Increase the number of family members of people in HMP Grampian and HMYOI Polmont who received appropriate and timely support from Families Outside, Family Centre & Help Hub (Action for Children), and Alcohol & Drugs Action by 20% by 2021.	➔ Data access issue since 2020	Aug 18	6	6	Project restart: Aug 2020	6	6

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
10.2	Increase no. of individuals who are on a custodial sentence, CPO Supervision or Diversion from Prosecution are being supported to make progress on the Employability Pipeline by 2021	↑ Data access issue since 2020	Feb 18	7	7	Project restart: Aug 2020	6	6
10.3	Increase the number of individuals who are involved in cuckooing* incidents who undertake effective interventions or who are referred to relevant support services in priority localities by 2021.	↑	July 19	6	7	Project restart: Sept 2020	7	7
10.4	Increase the uptake and retention of people in the Justice System with drug and alcohol problems in specialist services by 100% by 2021.	●	July 19	6	6	6	6	6
10.5	Increase % of non-statutory prisoners (aged 21+) who are offered relevant voluntary support on release from HMP Grampian by 2021. Scottish Prison Service.	↑	Feb 20	4	5	Project restart: July 20	5	6/7
10.6	Increase number of young people who need support in relation to trauma and bereavement having access to such support by 2021	●	Dec 20				4	4

Lead Outcome Improvement Group: **Resilient, Included, Supported Group**

- No. project charters due (based on revised Improvement Programme): 1
- No. project charters received: 1
- No. project charters postponed: 0
- No. projects live: 14 (88%) (See [dashboard](#) for progress updates)
- No. live projects on hold from Covid-19: 0
- No. of live projects showing measurable improvement: 6
- No. of live projects not improving or no data: 8
- Total No. LOIP projects: 16

Stretch Outcome 11

Healthy life expectancy (time lived in good health) is five years longer by 2026

Projects Starting	Charter Due Date(s)	Charter Status
Increase the number of groups for people with long term conditions which are co-produced with service users by 2021	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: March 21	<u>CHARTER READY.</u> Aim being added to existing charter 11.1. Changes <u>underlined</u> in the charter. See revised charter 11.1 -

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
11.1	Increase uptake of a range of activities that enable people with long term conditions to manage their health and well-being by 2021.	➔	July 19	6	6	Project restart: Sept 2020	6	6
11.2	Extend link working approach across primary care to support 3,000 people to attain their own identified outcomes by 2021.	⬆	Sep 19	6	7	8	8	8
11.3	Reduce % of men and women who are obese to 20% by 2021.	●	Sep 19	6	6	Project restart: Aug 2020	6	6
11.4	Improve the Health and Wellbeing Outcomes for at least 50% of homeless people/program participants in the Housing First Pathfinder Program in Aberdeen City by 2021.	⬆	Dec 19	5	5	Project restart: Oct 2020	6	6
11.5	Increase the number of autistic people aged 16 to 25 who are supported into employment by 2021	●	Dec 19	5	5	Project restart: Oct 2020	5	5

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
11.6	1. Increase opportunities for people who are retired to continue and 2. increase their contribution by 10% by 2021	1. → 2. ↑	Dec 19	5	5	6	8	8
11.7	Reduce suicide rates amongst men in Aberdeen to below 2016 levels (16) by 2021.	↑	July 20	3	3	4	5	6
11.8	Increase the number of people who are engaged with citizens in areas which impact on lifestyle and health that are trained in Teachback techniques by 100% by 2021.	→	Feb 20	4	5	6	6	6
11.9	Increase by 25% year on year, the number of people who have benefited from a Making Every Opportunity Count conversation or intervention	↓	Feb 20	4	5	Project restart: Sept 2020	5	6
11.10	Reduce tobacco smoking by 5% overall by 2021.	↑	Feb 20	4	5	5	5	5
11.11	Increase the number of Distress Brief Interventions opportunities for people presenting to frontline services in distress by 10% by 2021	↑	Feb 20	4	5	Project restart: Aug 20	8	8
11.12	Increase number of people in local communities promoting well-being and good health choices by 2021.	●	Sep 20			4	5	6
11.13	Increase number of people accessing community based hubs (including digital social hubs) which offer social resources and access to a range of professionals which increase citizens health literacy.	●	Sep 20			4	4	5
11.14	Increase the number of community run green spaces that are organised and self-managed, particularly in priority localities where satisfaction and use is low	●	Dec 20				4	5

Lead Outcome Improvement Group: Alcohol and Drugs Partnership

- No. project charters due (based on revised Improvement Programme): 2
- No. project charters received: 0
- No. project charters postponed: 2
- No. projects live: 9 (82%) (See [dashboard](#) for progress updates)
- No. live projects on hold from Covid-19: 2
- No. of live projects showing measurable improvement: 1
- No. of live projects not improving or no data: 8
- Total No. LOIP projects: 11

Stretch Outcome 12

Rate of harmful levels of alcohol consumption reduced by 4% and drug related deaths lower than Scotland by 2026

Projects Starting	Charter Due Date(s)	Charter Status
Increase by 10% the percentage of adults in Aberdeen City who are non-drinkers or drink alcohol in a low risk way by 2021.	Original: March 21 Postponed: April 21	<u>CHARTER POSTPONED</u> Postponed to enable the Project lead to review existing charters 12.7 and 12.9, with a view to submitting a revised charter which incorporate the outcomes for this aim and to avoid any duplication. This time will allow the Project to prioritise outcomes and activities that will achieve all three aims in a collaborative way which will avoid duplication and also to identify the best data source that will allow this to be measured effectively.
Increase number of people undertaking recovery from drug and alcohol issues who are being supported to maintain drug / alcohol free lives in their community by 2021.	Original: March 21 Postponed: July 21	<u>CHARTER POSTPONED</u> Postponed mainly due to the COVID restrictions that has limited the activity that the Team would like to be able to progress in communities which would allow the aim to be achieved. The restrictions have limited the availability of communicating effectively in regards to wider community work.

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
12.1	Increase the % of Care experienced children and young people receiving educational and support input on alcohol/ drugs issues by 2021.	●	Sep 19 delayed to Mar 20	5	5	6	6	6
12.2	100% of schools have a progressive, cohesive and relevant substance misuse curriculum by 2021.	●	Sep 19 delayed to Mar 20	5	5	6	6	6
12.3	Reduce the incidence of fatal drug overdose through innovative developments and by increasing the distribution of naloxone by 10% year on year by 2021.	↑	Sep 19	6	6	6	6	7
12.4	Increase the number of alcohol licensed premises awarded Best Bar None status by 2021	On hold	Dec 19	5	5	Restart: Sept 21	Review: Mar 21	Review: Mar 21
12.5	Increase number of alcohol brief interventions delivered by Primary Care providers and other professionals by 100% by 2021	↓	Dec 19	6	6	6	6	On hold - covid
12.6	Increase opportunities for individuals who have been at risk of Blood Borne Viruses, being tested and accessing treatment by 2021.	→	Feb 20	4	5	Project restart: Aug 20	6	6
12.7	Increase % of the population who feel informed about using alcohol responsibly by 2021.	●	Feb 20	4	5	5	5	6
12.8	Increase uptake of drug treatment and specifically within Locality Areas by 10% each year by 2021.	●	Feb 20	4	5	5	5	6
12.9	Increase the uptake of alcohol treatment by improving access to alcohol services and ensuring they are local, integrated and targets areas of greatest need by 10% year on year by 2021.	●	Dec 20				4	5

PLACE

Lead Outcome Improvement Group: Sustainable City Group

- No. project charters due (based on revised Improvement Programme): 2
- No. project charters received: 1
- No. project charters postponed: 1
- No. projects live: 6 (75%) (See [dashboard](#) for progress updates)
- No. live projects on hold from Covid-19: 0
- No. of live projects showing measurable improvement: 1
- No. of live projects not improving or no data: 5
- Total No. LOIP projects: 8

Stretch Outcome 13

No one in Aberdeen will go without food due to poverty by 2026

All projects planned under this outcome are now live.

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
13.1	Increase community food growing in schools, communities and workplaces by 2021.	●	July 19	6	6	Project restart: Aug/ Sept 20	6	6
13.2	1. Increase the number of people using community pantries by 2021; and 2. Increase the uptake of the Best Start Grant and Foods and Healthy Start vitamins by 4% by 2020	↑	Dec 19	6	6	Project restart: End of Aug/ Sept 20	6	7

Stretch Outcome 14

Addressing climate change by reducing Aberdeen's carbon emissions by 42.5% by 2026 and adapting to the impacts of our changing climate

Projects Starting	Charter Due Date(s)	Charter Status
Increase the completeness of data within the 'at risk database' to identify those people most vulnerable.	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: March 21 Postponed: April 21	CHARTER POSTPONED Postponed to enable the project to reflect on status of 'at risk database' as a result of Covid-19.
Reduce the generation of waste in Aberdeen by 2021.	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: March 21	CHARTER READY. See charter 14.3

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
14.1	1. Community led resilience plans in place for areas most vulnerable to flooding by 2021; and 2. Community led resilience plans in place across all areas by 2026	●	July 19	5	5	5 Project restart: Sept 20	6	6
14.2	Reduce Aberdeen's Carbon emissions by 30% by 2021.	●	Dec 20				4	5

Stretch Outcome 15

38% of people walking and 5% of people cycling as main mode of travel by 2026

All projects planned under this outcome are now live.

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Feb	Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb
15.1	Increase % of people who cycle as main mode of travel to 3% by 2021.	➔	Feb 20	4	5	Project restart: Sept 20	5	5
15.2	Increase % of people who walk as main mode of travel to 31% by 2021	➔	Sep 20			4	5	5

(V) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Lead Outcome Improvement Group: Community Engagement Group

No. project charters due: 0

No. projects live: 0

Total no. of projects ended: 1

No charters due

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Charter 1.3 Modern Apprenticeships

CPA Feedback Form		
Project Aim:	Increase the number of Modern and Graduate Apprenticeships in priority and volume growth sectors by 5% by 2022.	
Project Manager:	Duncan Abernethy, NESCol	
	Training undertaken: MFI Bootcamp	
Charter Reviewed by:	Allison Swanson	
Date:	17/12/20	
Checklist	Summary of feedback	
1. Is the project aim consistent with aim in the LOIP?	Yes	The aim is consistent with the LOIP.
2. Is there a sound business case explaining why the project is important?	Yes	The business case explains the importance modern and graduate apprenticeships; describes the current system including the current position in Aberdeen. Data on the number of Modern and Graduate Apprenticeships in the priority and volume growth sectors in Aberdeen, although not listed in the charter is available from SDS and currently being gathered to provide a baseline for the project.
3. Is it likely that the changes being tested will achieve the aim?	Yes	It seems likely that the change ideas would result in an increase.
4. Will the measures demonstrate whether a change is an improvement?	Yes	The charter includes a good balance of measures which will show whether improvement has been achieved.
5. Has a location/test group been identified?	Yes	Central Locality (St Machar Academy) and individuals on existing apprenticeships. Employers on a city wide basis.
5. Is there a mix of partners involved in this project?	Yes	There is a mix of partners listed.
6. Clear outline project plan?	Yes	
CPA Management Group/ Board Ready? Yes		

Improvement Project Title Modern and Graduate Apprenticeships
Executive Sponsor Chair of Aberdeen Prospers
Project Lead Name: Duncan Abernethy Job Role & Organisation: Director of Business Development, NESCol Email Address : dabernethy@nescol.ac.uk
Aim statement Increase the number of Modern and Graduate Apprenticeships in priority and volume growth sectors by 5% by 2022.
Link to Local Outcome Improvement Plan The refreshed LOIP, published in 2019, identifies 15 Stretch Outcomes which break down our vision for the People, Place and Economy of Aberdeen into manageable thematic programmes of work. This Improvement Project sits under stretch outcome 1 (Economy): <p style="text-align: center;"><i>10% increase in employment across priority and volume growth sectors by 2026. Developing the talent and future workforce necessary to support diversification of businesses and economy.</i></p> There are other Aberdeen Prospers projects which will most likely have interdependencies with this project. These will be monitored in the lifecycle of the project. <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Increase the number of people employed in growth sectors (digital/ creative; food and drink; life sciences; tourism; social care and health and construction) by 5% by 2021.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>80% of young people will successfully complete their Modern Apprenticeship programme by 2022.</i></p> There is also a link to Stretch Outcome 6 - 95% of children living in our priority localities will sustain a positive destination upon leaving school by 2026 and in particular the project: <p style="text-align: center;"><u><i>Increase the number of young people taking up foundation apprenticeships to 142 by 2021</i></u></p>
Why this is important The Apprenticeship Family in Scotland offers three different qualifications: Foundation Apprenticeships – For pupils in S5 and S6. They choose this qualification as part of their subject choices and get the chance to work with employers. Modern Apprenticeships - For anyone who is 16 or above. A modern apprentice is employed and works towards a qualification with a college or learning provider. Graduate Apprenticeships – For anyone who is 16 or above. A graduate apprentice is employed and works full time while gaining an Honours or Masters degree. This charter focuses on Modern and Graduate apprentices only, as they are specifically for candidates in employment. A separate project focuses on foundation apprenticeships. Modern and Graduate Apprenticeships combine academic and vocational qualifications with on-the-job experience. This allows apprentices to work, learn and earn at the same time while

being supported by their employer and a training provider. This immediately removes some of the barriers to learning that individuals face in their lives.

There are over 80 Modern Apprenticeship frameworks (from healthcare and financial services to construction and IT) and 12 Graduate Apprenticeship frameworks (from Accounting and Business Management to Engineering and Data Science). These have been developed by sector skills councils, in consultation with industry.

Apprentices (both Modern and Graduate) build valuable work experience while gaining an accredited qualification which is recognised by industry.

The impact: 92% of MAs stay in work once they're qualified (for at least 6 months).

Modern Apprenticeships offer the opportunity to enhance Scotland's work-based learning system and reduce youth unemployment.

Employers who've taken on MAs are positive about the experience: 96% say those who've completed a Modern Apprenticeship are more able to do their job. They also praised MAs for improving productivity, staff morale, and service and product quality.

Modern Apprentices are also enthusiastic about their achievements – 96% would recommend an MA to other people. MAs also report higher levels of satisfaction, happiness and feeling their life is worthwhile compared to the general population.

Modern Apprenticeships provide an alternative route into the world of work, equipping people and employers with the skills they need to succeed.

Significant effort has gone into ensuring that Modern and Graduate Apprenticeships are accessible to all candidates regardless of their individual characteristics. Training providers are monitored in terms of their equality performance and this helps to ensure a secure future for all candidates.

Baseline data indicates that there are 815 Modern Apprentices in Aberdeen City who started their journey in 2019/20. An increase of 9% on 2018/19. Data on the number of Modern and Graduate Apprenticeships in the priority and volume growth sectors in Aberdeen is available from SDS and currently being gathered to provide a baseline for the project.

In the same period, there are 97 Graduate Apprentice starts in the city. Graduate Apprenticeships are a less mature development route but are nevertheless showing excellent outcomes. By the end of 2019, fourteen of Scotland's universities and colleges were delivering Higher and Graduate Apprenticeships in 14 subject areas including ICT/Digital, Cyber Security, Data Science, Civil Engineering, Engineering, Construction and Business. Scottish Ministers are committed to increasing the number of Modern Apprentices, including Graduate Apprentices to 30,000 by 2020.

The Aberdeen City Region is recognised internationally as a global-leader to the oil and gas industry and one which is now diversifying into the renewables and alternative energy market where many skills are readily transferrable. The region is also able to offer growth opportunity to other key sectors including Life Sciences, Food & Drink and Technology & Digital. These sectors are critical to the future success of the region offering above average rates of population growth and enterprise growth compared to most UK city regions. The aim of this project is focussed on priority and volume growth sectors, we will therefore focus on these sectors outlined in the LOIP as:

- Digital and creative
- Food and drink
- Life Sciences
- Tourism

- Social Care and health
- Construction

Covid has undoubtedly impacted the region dramatically with a looming tidal wave of job losses expected to be more than four times that of Edinburgh and six times more than Glasgow. Coupled with a stubbornly low oil price, the region has induced more pain than other areas in the country. Nevertheless, this economic interruption may also present a longer term opportunity to 'bounce back better' with a renewed focus on healthcare and green energy. This project along with others established through Aberdeen Prospers, aims to support a recovery with these areas at its heart.

Measures :

The impact of Covid 19 on the Aberdeen economy has not been felt in its entirety yet and so there is a very substantial risk that outcome measures may be completely masked by external pressures which are largely uncontrollable. However the aims of the project will be as important for economic recovery as they would be for economic growth.

Outcome measures

- Number of Modern Apprentice starts in 2021/22 in Aberdeen City (target 856)
- Number of Modern Apprentice starts in priority and volume growth sectors (target TBC)
- Number of Graduate Apprentice starts in 2021/22 in Aberdeen City (target 102)
- Number of Graduate Apprentice starts in priority and volume growth sectors (target TBC)
- Number of candidates leaving an MA or GA programme in Aberdeen City with a successful outcome

Process measures

- Number of employers recruiting modern apprentices
- Number of employers recruiting graduate apprentices
- Number of Training Providers in Aberdeen City offering MA/GA frameworks
- Number of funded places offered by SDS for MAs and Gas
- Number of FA progressing to MA programme
- Number of MA progressing to GA programme
- Number of FAs from school (St Machar Academy initial focus) progressing to MA or GA programme
- Number of employers attending awareness sessions
- Campaign analytics
- Number of schools hosting apprenticeship promotion sessions (or number of pupils attending)
- Number of networking sessions between MA training providers and GA training providers
- Number of apprenticeships awareness sessions held with employers

Balancing measures

- SDS funding to support MAs/GAs
- Number of MAs/GAs being made redundant due to current economic climate

Change ideas

1. Develop and test different progression routes (such as FA-MA; MA-GA; FA-GA) across the Apprenticeship Family with a view to increasing routes available into Modern and Graduate Apprenticeships. Potentially new routes can be identified within the apprenticeship family.

2. Develop and hold a promotional campaign/programme with schools to promote modern and graduate apprenticeships as an equally attractive development route to academic attainment. 3. Introduce networking opportunities between MA Training Providers and GA Training providers to enable cross selling and onward progression for candidates. 4. Host awareness raising sessions with employers to highlight the benefits and even the MA methodology.		
Location/Test Group We will first test this project in the Central neighbourhood, working closely with St. Machar Academy primarily to target promotional activity on the MA and GA programmes to the school students. We aim to eventually test this project in the secondary schools of the other localities: Lochside Academy and Northfield Academy. Tests of change with employers will be city wide.		
Potential risks mitigating actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid 19 affecting training capacity and employer demand • Limited funding from SDS to enable growth. • Competition from academia to pursue traditional education routes • Differentiated reward structures from industry resulting in reduced perception of vocational training. • Proposed changes to do not meet funding provider requirements 		
Project Team Duncan Abernethy, Director of Business Development, NESCol Ian Runcie, SDS Programme Manager, NESCol Sarah Hillyear, Head of Business Development, RGU Paul Tytler, Aberdeen City Council Nicola Graham, Skills Development Scotland Aaron Harvey, Partnership Officer, St. Machar Academy		
Outline Project Plan		
Project Stage	Actions	Timescale
Getting Started (Project Score 1-3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project team established • Draft charter developed • Charter submitted to CPA Board 	November 2020 November 2020 February 2021
Designing and Testing Changes (Project Score 4-7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping, developing and testing local FA-MA-GA routes to ensure maximum opportunity for progression • Test proposed design changes via an employer forum • Develop and hold promotional campaign in schools (starting with St Machar Academy) • Consult with local employers (via AGCC/FSB) to determine employer awareness / uptake / barriers. 	December 2020 – December 2021 December 2020 – December 2021 January 2021– April 2021 December 2020 – December 2021

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking opportunities arranged and held • Review findings • Spread or design further changes based on findings 	<p>January 2021– April 2021</p> <p>Ongoing and January 2022 March 2022</p>
Implementing and sustaining changes that demonstrate improvement (Project Score 7-10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement further design changes • Implement communications strategy to inform employers / potential candidates 	<p>April 2022</p> <p>Ongoing through to March 2022</p>
Spreading Changes (Project Score 9-10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Lessons Learner Log and share 	<p>August 2022</p>

Charter 10.7 Higher Support Young people

CPA CHARTER FEEDBACK FORM		
Project Aim:	Extend the multi-agency problem solving approach to all 16 and 17 year olds charged with an offence to reduce the likelihood of reoffending by 2021.	
Project Manager	Andrea McGill	
	Training undertaken: Bootcamp	
Reviewed by:	Allison Swanson	
Date:	01/10/20	
Checklist	Summary of feedback	
1. Is the project aim consistent with aim in the LOIP?	Yes	The aim aligns with the aim in the LOIP.
2. Is there a sound business case explaining why the project is important?	Yes	The project charter sets out what the WSA approach is and the current research across the 3 main areas of WSA the charter is proposing to focus on. The charter explains that "appropriate support" on liberation from custody or return from secure care is needed to maximise positive outcomes for young people but highlights that they need to consider what "appropriate" support looks like and explore where there are barriers to this happening. Some examples of issues raised locally issues around liberation from Polmont are provided and give a starting point for identifying change ideas.
3. Is it likely that the changes being tested will achieve the aim?	Yes	There are a range of change ideas listed. The first 3 focus on training/awareness of new national/local policy/processes. Some of the other change ideas are focused on the development of data sets to overcome the issues raised in the charter and enable the profiling of the young people to determine the needs of young people in the future. The charter also reflects the change idea regarding identifying and testing appropriate supports for young people on liberation from custody (or return from secure care) based on issues/barriers identified, to maximise positive outcomes, however it would be beneficial if specific changes could be identified in the charter, some examples of issues are given in the business case section.
4. Will the measures demonstrate whether a change is an improvement?	Yes	The charter highlights that data collation is an area for development and integral to the charter and data is needed to enable them to fully understand the profile of young people in Aberdeen and to fully develop a whole systems approach in the city.
5. has a location/test group been identified?	Yes	Citywide, workforce and young people in Polmont.
5. Is there a mix of partners involved in this project?	Yes	There are a mix of partners. The Project Team should consider whether 16-17 years olds as key stakeholders

		can be included/represented.
6. Clear outline project plan?	Yes	
CPA Management Group/ Board Ready? Yes		

Improvement Project Title:			
Higher Support Young people			
Executive Sponsor:			
Derek McGowan, Chair Community Justice Group			
Project Lead:			
Andrea McGill, Service Manager, Children & Families Social Work AMcGill@aberdeencity.gov.uk			
Aim statement			
Extend the multi-agency problem solving approach (Whole Systems Approach) to all 16 and 17 year olds charged with an offence to reduce the likelihood of reoffending by 2021.			
Link to Local Outcome Improvement Plan:			
Stretch Outcome	Key Drivers	Improvement Project Aim	Key Improvement Measures
10. 2% fewer people reconvicted within one year of receiving a community or custodial sentence by 2026	10.2 Ensuring people on community sentences and liberated from prison have better access to services	Extend the multi-agency problem solving approach to all 16 and 17 year olds charged with an offence to reduce the likelihood of reoffending by 2021.	% of young people at risk of secure care/custody who are assessed for suitability for high impact community supports No of young people progressing to secure care/custody % of young people at high risk of harm being appropriately managed and supported % of young people appropriately supported on liberation from secure care/ custody
Why this is important			
<p>The Whole Systems Approach (WSA) is the programme for addressing the needs of young people involved in offending. Underpinned by GIRFEC it aims to ensure that support for children and young people puts their, and their family's, needs first.</p> <p>WSA highlights the needs for different organisations to work together to support children and young people. The national Youth Justice Strategy was to be updated early in 2020 however COVID prevented events planned to determine the areas of focus. A consultation took place remotely this summer to determine the key priority areas for the next two years; the result of this is still to be published. However since 2011 the Whole Systems Approach has had a clear focus in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and effective intervention • Opportunities to divert young people from prosecution • Court Support • Community alternative to secure care and custody – community alternatives can be more effective than placing young people in institutions • Managing young people who present a risk of harm – this includes working with the small number of young people who need to be placed in secure care or custody 			

- **Improving integration back into the community** – supporting integration from secure and custody back into society is important to reduce reoffending.

This charter focuses on the last three of these priorities looking at the % of young people at risk of secure care/custody who are assessed for high impact community supports; No of young people progressing to secure care/custody; % of young people at high risk of harm being appropriately managed and supported; % of young people appropriately supported on liberation from secure care /custody.

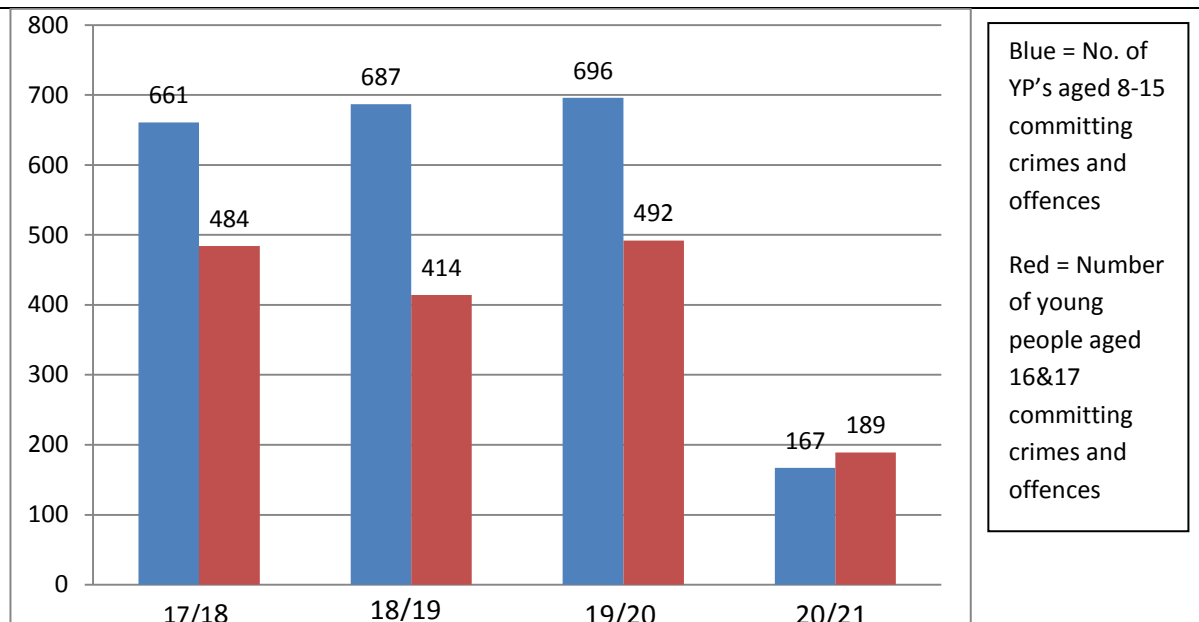
By offering additional support at the ages of 16 and 17 years this provides a significant pick up point for those who are vulnerable to progressing further within Justice Social work.

“approximately 88% of 16 to 20 year olds released from custody are reconvicted within two years with 45% receiving further custodial sentences.” – Alternatives to Secure Care and Custody

Reconviction rates were only available for the periods 2015-2016 and 2016 and 2017. For under 18s the reconviction rates were 40.7 and 39.5 respectively. Over these periods there is change to the types of offences that see the highest rates of reconviction and more analysis is required to understand this.

Appropriate support on liberation from custody or return from secure care is needed to maximise positive outcomes for young people. However as a charter we need to consider what “appropriate” support looks like and explore where there are barriers to this happening. This will be an initial task for the charter group. Locally issues raised around liberation from Polmont provide a starting point for us identifying change ideas. Examples given of issues include, access to financial support, if young person hasn’t completed this in Polmont there can be a delay in receiving payments on release. Arranging pick up of young people on liberation has been mentioned, there can be challenges in the flexibility of time can collect, particularly if only very early pick up time is given. Where young people have accessed medical services in Polmont there can be a delay in information about this reaching their GP once liberated. There are also COVID related challenges of young people being able to access services while in custody.

In Aberdeen City, there were no secure care admissions on the basis of offence grounds in 2019/20 and one in 2018/19. There were a small but significant group of young people who have required the model of high vigilance and support secure group living provides which reflects their expression of emotional and mental health distress characteristically linked to their experiences of development trauma. The recent report, ACEs, Places and Status, 2020 highlighted the characteristics and also limitations of the secure care setting. While the numbers here are low the national trend is away from secure care and therefore we must ensure that we locally we continue to have alternatives available that meet the complex needs of our young people.



The table above gives the numbers of young people in the city identified as committing crimes and offences. This is split into two age ranges, under and over 16. The numbers for the period 2020/2021 cover the first two quarters of this period. The first two quarters of 2020/2021 cover the period here the UK went into the first COVID lockdown. This period saw a reduction in offending in all age categories. However we have seen that since the start of the pandemic 16/17 year olds offending hasn't reduced at the same rate and by the second quarter of 2020-2021 were close to pre-pandemic levels. The types of offences in this age category also mean they are more likely to be reported to COPFS than be dealt with through EEI.

Data available on custodies breaks numbers down to over / under 21 therefore we don't have information on the breakdown of age of under 21s in custody. A snap shot of custodies tells us that December 2020 there were 17 young people from Aberdeen in Polmont, December 2019 there were 12 young people in Polmont (all male). Data isn't available on length of sentence as this isn't currently broken down by age therefore we don't currently have numbers of 16/17 year olds in Polmont. This is an area that the charter will explore further along with reason for being in Polmont, currently we don't have data that separates this into remand or sentenced.

Young People In Custody (CYCJ) is a study undertaken to reflect on the children and young people in the justice system in Scotland with a focus on those in custody. There are conclusions that we can draw from our experience about the profile of young people in custody and involved in risk taking and offending behaviour. However to fully understand the profile of young people in Aberdeen city we require a comprehensive local data set. This would allow us to understand the needs of our young people and therefore fully develop a whole systems approach in the city. The Youth Justice Operational Group has been compiling a data set (see appendix A) and this will continue to be developed. There are challenges for this in obtaining the data from all organisations to allow timely and full analysis. This data collection will continue however and be an integral part of this charter.

A consultation on raising the age of referral to the Principal Reporter closed in early October. This proposal will raise the age of referral from 16 to 18 years and therefore increases equity of access. Young people over 16 who are not currently open to the reporter will be able to be referred on any grounds. This change would not alter the existing power of the Lord Advocate to pursue criminal matters through the court system however it is likely that a significant number of matters would be left in the hands of the Principal Reporter rather than the Procurator Fiscal. How this will impact locally is being explored. Data has been requested on the numbers of 16/17 year olds who have been subject to CPO's (community payback order) in the last three years; this will give an indication on the numbers of young people who will be eligible for referral to the reporter if/when the age of referral changes. Work is on-going exploring the numbers of young people who have been dealt with through the courts in the last three years that, when the age of referral changes, will be eligible for referral to SCRA. This work includes profiling of the young people to determine the needs of young people in the future.

Within the data request of 16/17 year olds subject to CPO's there will be exploration of those who are care experienced. Within the care experience young people we need to have a greater understanding of the needs of those young people who were looked after at home.

Risk

The Promise – 2020 talks to the need for a shift in how we think about risk and how this shapes our responses to children.

“Scotland must therefore broaden its understanding of risk. This is not about tolerating more risk, or becoming more risk enabling. It means ensuring Scotland has a more holistic understanding of risk that includes the risk to the child of removing them from the family. There must be a shift in focus from the risk of possible harm to the risk of not having stable, long term loving relationships.” The Promise – 2020

In October 2020 new Secure Care Standards were launched. These standards have three sections: Prior to Secure Care, During Your Stay in Secure Care and After Leaving Secure Care. The standards are in line with this charter and aim to ensure that robust risk assessments are used to ensure available community alternatives are fully considered and utilised prior to secure being used.

The FRAME guidance is being refreshed and is to be published in January 2021 this will be accompanied by national training on the new standards contained within. The application of the risk practice outlined in this document is aimed to ensure a proportionate and appropriate response to harmful behaviour which includes where the likelihood of serious harm occurring is assessed and recourse to formal risk management process will be required. The outcome will be a tiered framework that supports practice at minimal, comprehensive and intensive levels appropriate to risk and purpose (RMA, 2011). The new guidance says “this guidance should be utilised where there are concerns regarding a risk of harm by aspects of a child or children’s behaviours to either prevent harm from occurring, or reduce the likelihood and impact of any future harm and the CARM process where a risk of serious harm is assessed as either having occurred or may occur. – FRAME.”

The message is clear that risk assessment must be robust and community interventions for our children and young people be explored fully before consideration is given to secure care.

Assessments

START AV is a tool that was developed to provide a comprehensive view of a young person by considering their risk of harm to others and their own safety and wellbeing. In considering these factors a support plan can be developed that utilises the most appropriate resources. The START AV is intended for use with young people aged 12 – 18 years. START AV can also be considered for use with those 19+ where there is a developmental disability and the individual still resides with caregivers and is in education.

AIM 3 is an assessment tool for children and young people who have engaged in harmful sexual behaviour, [AIM 3 Risk Management Authority](#).

There are a number of social workers across the local authority trained in the use of START AV. AIM 3 is replacing AIM 2 assessment and workers have been trained in the new AIM 3 assessment this year.

These tools should offer the insight required to develop a care plan that will meet the needs of the child.

The focus of this project will be to increase awareness, understanding and compliance with the refreshed CARM guidance. This will include increasing awareness and understanding of FRAME and the new secure care standards. The combination of this will improve workers knowledge of policy, process and how to support our most vulnerable young people. There will also be a focus on transitions back to the community from secure care or custody to ensure that this is as smooth a journey as possible for the young person.

Measures:

• **Outcome measures**

- % of 16 and 17 year olds charged with an offence receiving a multi-agency problem solving approach.
- Number of young people in secure care for offence related reasons
- Number of young people in custody
- Number of START AV/AIM3 assessments undertaken
- % of 16-17 year olds reconvicted within 2 years
- % of young people at risk of secure care / custody who are assessed for suitability for high impact community supports
- Number of young people progressing to secure care / custody
- % of young people at risk of high risk of harm being appropriately managed and supported (appropriately to be defined by project team)
- % of young people appropriately supported on liberation from secure care / custody (appropriately to be defined by project team)

Process Measures YJOG data set – appendix A

- Young people who sustain the supports offered
 - Self-assessment at end sessions
 - Numbers attending FRAME sessions and self-evaluation from participants
 - Numbers attending CARM sessions and self-evaluation from participants
 - Numbers attending Secure Care sessions and self-evaluation from participants
 - Numbers attending High Risk and Formulation sessions and self-evaluation from participants
-
- **Balancing measures**

Change ideas - What changes can be made that will result in improvement?

- Training on new FRAME guidance to be delivered to multi agency audience
- Training on new CARM local policy/process to be delivered
- Multi-agency Information session on new secure care standards from CYCJ
- Case reviews to determine impact START AV/AIM3 assessment had on child's care plan. Case reviews will have two functions, as preparatory activity to develop profile of young people and to determine if practice is becoming embedded.
- Case review to explore if assessment tools could have determined different outcome for young people.
- Delivery of formulation and risk sessions
- (Continued) development of robust data set to build profile of 16/17 year olds involved in offending behaviour in city
- (Continued) development of robust data set to build profile of children and young people offending in the city
- Practitioner forums to ensure consistent use of assessment tools.
- Focused training on the "after" section of the secure care standards
- Identify and test appropriate supports for young people on liberation from custody (or return from secure care) based on issues/barriers identified, to maximise positive outcomes

Location/Test Group**This is a new section that needs populated. Location/Test Group**

A number of the change ideas will be city wide, those that are workforce development will be beneficial for all therefore not focused on one neighbourhood. Relevant testing will take place with young people in Polmont.

Potential risks and/or barriers to success & actions to address these**The project may include Change Ideas which address these**

Service capacity

Availability / cost of training in risk assessment tools

Obtaining data to have baseline and comparison against comparable Local Authorities.

Project Team: Andrea McGill Katie Eaton - FNT Claire Barton - Includem Stacey McDougall – ACC Social Work Debbie Nolan – CYCJ Hazel Flett – CJSW Forrest Templeton – Children’s Rights Service Val Vertigans Julia Milne – WSA		
Outline Project Plan		
Project Stage	Actions	Timescale
Getting Started (Project Score 1-3)	What initial activities are required to get started? Form improvement team Set baseline data Develop profile of young people accruing highest number of charges.	When do you expect to complete this stage? February 2021 February 2021 February 2021
Designing and Testing Changes (Project Score 4-7)	What activities are required to start testing changes? Define appropriate support meaning Plan roll out of CARM and FRAME training to MA audience Develop assessment tool to measure impact of CARM and FRAME training. Input on new Secure Care Standards	When do you expect to complete this stage? March 2021 March 2021 March 2021 April 2021
Implementing and sustaining changes that demonstrate improvement (Project Score 7-10)	What actions would be required to implement and sustain the changes that have resulted in improvement? Analysis of impact of CARM and FRAME input to determine on-going need	When do you expect to complete this stage? June 2021
Spreading Changes (Project Score 9-10)	What actions are required to reach the full scale of the project? Assess opportunities to spread change	When do you expect to complete this stage? July 2021

WSA data set

Number of young people charged on offence grounds (under 16 and 16-18)	YJMU
Number of crime files for under 16 and 16 – 18 year olds	YJMU
Crime types	YJMU
Hotspot data – areas offences occurring areas young people reside ASB calls – by area	YJMU Sarah Mitchell - Early Intervention and Community Empowerment
Number of young people given EEI by police (police warning etc or referral to RAFT) Formal police warning Verbal warning No further action Refer to education FPN's EEI worker RAFT etc	YJMU
Number of young people referred to the children's hearing on offence grounds	SCRA
Number of hearings taking place on offence grounds Number of young people jointly reported Number of young people jointly reported held by reporter Number of young people jointly reported held by PF	SCRA

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Charter 10.8 Hate Crimes

CPA CHARTER FEEDBACK FORM		
Project Aim:	Increase the number of individuals charged with hate crimes who undertake effective interventions by 30% by 2021.	
Project Manager	Sheona Bell, Aberdeen City Council	
	Training undertaken: Yes, virtual bootcamp	
Reviewed by:	Allison Swanson	
Date:	16/12/20	
Checklist	Summary of feedback	
1. Is the project aim consistent with aim in the LOIP?	Yes	The aim aligns with LOIP aim.
2. Is there a sound business case explaining why the project is important?	Yes	The charter provides a comprehensive explanation of the current position in the city in respect of hate crimes, providing a clear rationale for the project. The position re data challenges is set out and the change ideas aim to put in place processes to resolve this.
3. Is it likely that the changes being tested will achieve the aim?	Yes	The changes are likely to be successful in achieving the aim. There are a number of change ideas, focusing in 3 areas: 1. identify perpetrators of hate crime, 2. that interventions for perpetrators are available and 3. to ensure interventions are effective.
4. Will the measures demonstrate whether a change is an improvement?	Yes	
5. Is a location/Test Group identified?	Yes	In line with the data, the focus will be on individuals charged with a crime and interventions focused in hotspot areas for hate crime.
5. Is there a mix of partners involved in this project?	Yes	There is a good mix of partners. Project Team should consider whether a private sector representative could be added to provide insight for example from the night time economy perspective.
6. Clear outline project plan?	Yes	
CPA Management Group/ Board Ready? Yes		

Improvement Project Title Interventions for Perpetrators of Hate Crime
Executive Sponsor Derek McGowan
Project Lead Name: Sheona Bell Job Role & Organisation: Refugee Project Manager, Aberdeen City Council Email Address: Shebell@aberdeencity.gov.uk
Aim statement Increase, the number of individuals charged with hate crimes who undertake effective interventions by 30% by 2021.
Link to Local Outcome Improvement Plan Stretch outcome 10 - 2% fewer people reconvicted within one year of receiving a community or custodial sentence by 2026 Improvement project aim- Increase the number of individuals charged with hate crimes who undertake effective interventions by 30% by 2021.
Why this is important The Scottish Government defines a hate crime as a crime committed against a person or property that is motivated by ‘malice or ill-will towards an identifiable social group’. One can be a victim of a hate crime if they believe that someone has targeted them because of their prejudice against certain characteristics. The discretion of perception of the occurrence of a hate crime is held by the victim. In Scotland, the law currently recognises hate crimes as crimes motivated by prejudice based on, race, religion, sexual orientation, transgender identity and or disability. Our understanding of a hate crime is governed by several different legislations. The Hate Crime Bill was introduced for public consultation in spring 2020 ¹ . The Bill provides for the modernising, consolidating, and extending of hate crime legislation in Scotland. Age will be added alongside sex characteristic variations to the communities protected under legislation. Any change ideas or actions taken by this improvement project should incorporate an understanding that legislation may be changing in the future. The bill is currently being considered by MSPs at stage 1. The current Scottish Crime Reduction Policy ² , under the Justice in Scotland Strategy ³ , prioritises hate crime reduction. It is an area of offending that increases year after year: at a national level racially, aggravated crimes are most reported, with an increase of 4%

¹ <https://beta.parliament.scot/bills/hate-crime-and-public-order-scotland-bill>

² <https://www.gov.scot/policies/crime-prevention-and-reduction/>

³ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/justice-scotland-vision-priorities/pages/7/>

from 2018/19 whilst reports of incidents aggravated by sexual orientation has increased the most, increasing by 24% in the same period.

The picture in Aberdeen largely reflects the national picture, Police Scotland report a rise in the number of hate crimes reported from 231 in 2018/19 to 305 in 2019/20, a 32% rise. Of the 2019/20 incidents 65.9% are aggravated by race, 22.9% aggravated by Sexuality, with the remaining percentages divided between religion, disability, gender identity and incidents with multiple aggravators. Gender Identify increased the most but is reported significantly less than racially aggravated incidents, 1 report in 18/19 rising to 8 reports in 19/20.

GREC have collated and reported data including hateful incidents, hate crime and incidents of prejudice. This data includes incidents that have not been identified as crimes and so would not lead to charges, but it does highlight areas in Aberdeen where prejudice is more prevalently reported. This includes areas surrounding Union Street, and two buildings specifically, the police station in Kittybrewster and a school the north of the city. For this project, data specifically identifying detected incidents of hate crime and from those incidents resulting in a charged perpetrator of hate crimes will need to be gathered.

Currently in Aberdeen there are no specific interventions for persons charged with a hate crime. The criminal justice social work team have worked with perpetrators of hate crime that have been deferred for report in a 12 week holistic programme, interventions are relevant to that person and their offending, anecdotally there is a limited number of individuals highlighted to this team. This intervention may best serve as the base line for the improvement project. Reports and statistics of perpetrators across the UK and Aberdeen show a trend in ethnicity and sex (white, male), it does not however comment to the socioeconomic status of perpetrators and instead focuses on the victim and circumstances of the crime. A lack of data regarding the circumstances of offenders limits the projects ability to create effective interventions. A key impact of the project should be to set up structures in where data is held by partners to identify perpetrators that require intervention and to then track the effectiveness of this intervention through appropriate measures. The first set of changes ideas are focused on this.

Studies have shown that victims of hate crime have a higher rate of mental health implications and suicide ideation⁴. An individual's experience of hate crime often causes ripples throughout communities with shared bonds and leads to lack of community cohesion and lowered feelings of safety within that community. Victims can leave localities, leave employment, and change behaviours like accessing public spaces after a hate crime incident.⁵ To have a true understanding of incidents of hate crime, the project will also aim to understand harmed communities trust in reporting processes. This could be achieved by involving community representatives to increase accessibility to third party reporting centres.

⁴ http://scottishjusticematters.com/wp-content/uploads/Warm-Words-SJM_5-1_April2017.pdf

⁵ <https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/progress-report/2018/05/independent-review-hate-crime-legislation-scotland-final-report/documents/00535892-pdf/00535892-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00535892.pdf>

Scotland's restorative justice action plan highlights⁶ the positive impacts that restorative justice (RJ) lead projects can have on the mental health and resilience of those harmed by crime. Impact of RJ programmes are variable for perpetrators current programmes highlight the need to separate those who are ideologically prejudiced to those who do not identify themselves as actively prejudiced, as ideologically prejudiced individuals may not respond so quickly to empathy focused programmes. Early intervention of RJ programmes does however reduce accumulative financial impact of hate crime offending as an alternative to established justice outcomes. RJ opportunities in Aberdeen should be identified and explored as part of the project.

On gathering information to establish the context of hate crime incidents in Aberdeen, anecdotal evidence was shared from third party reporting centres that Covid 19 may have impacted the number of reports of Hate crime. Covid 19 has impacted the ways in which people interact, data should be collected at a more frequent level and the impact of Covid 19 on social interaction should be considered in annual figures of incidents of Hate Crime. There are 11 third party reporting centres throughout Grampian who have recently recommitted to provide their service.

Members of the project team are in agreement that although interventions of charged perpetrators is the key focus of the project, early intervention techniques such as education, media campaigns and community cohesion will have greater impact over a longer period of time. This is reflected in research and analysis from the Scottish government⁷. GREC run a programme, ADAPT, which works on a 121 basis with individuals of school age, who have been identified by their school. Participants are not yet charged with a crime and the project offers an early intervention approach to prejudice and Hate crime. It may be appropriate to measure the incidents of initial hate crime offending of participants of this programme.

To achieve the project aim, change ideas have been created around three key drivers, to identify perpetrators of hate crime, that interventions for perpetrators are available and to ensure interventions are effective.

Measures

Outcome measures

- Number of hate crime incidents reported to Police (LOIP Measure)
- Number of hate crimes reported to third party reporting centres
- Number of individuals charged with hate crimes
- Number of adult individuals charged with hate crimes engaging with interventions (LOIP Measure)

Process measures

- Number of hate crimes identified through the Community Safety Hub, including to identify any 'hot spots'
- % of hate crimes reported through third party reporting centres

⁶ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/restorative-justice-action-plan/>

⁷ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/works-reduce-prejudice-discrimination-review-evidence/pages/5/>

- Number of interventions available and engaged with
- Number of brief interventions used
- Number of hate crime community champions
- % of reports of hate crime that result in charges being brought against a perpetrator
- % of individuals who identified positive impact on their empathy and understanding of the impact of their crime on the victim or community
- Number of individuals of school age referred to ADAPT
- Number of feedback forms completed
- Numbers engaged with third-party reporting community network

Balancing measures

- % of hate crime incidents that are reported by individuals who have not reported before.
- % of victims reporting an incident for the first time reporting an increased confidence in reporting.

Change ideas

Increase identification and reporting of perpetrators of hate crime

- Introduce process where incidents of hate crime are identified through the Community Safety Hub and reported through the monthly tactical report.
- Introduce process where charged perpetrators of hate crimes are identified through extended information sharing protocols with Police Scotland and collated through the Community Safety Hub
- Establish a third party reporting networking group to study the impact of third party reporting centres on confidence in reporting.
- Create a third-party reporting community network to capture, promote and develop community support networks.

Ensure interventions for hate crime are available

- Create a resource based on the brief intervention model for staff from various sectors to use to address incidents of hate crime or prejudice they encounter through their role.
- Escalating from the Brief Intervention Resource develop interventions focusing on perpetrators that have been charged with committing a hate crime. This will include planned intervention from community policing and/or intervention built on the principles of restorative justice.
- Develop resources to support addressing online statements/stirring of hate or microaggressions
- Develop a policy in responding to online statements of hate to model and promote other organisations to develop their own.
- Develop a procedure in partnership with Education where individuals (charged or not) of school age are referred to ADAPT (should the aggravator be race)
- Early interventions to promote community cohesion and education are developed in partnership with the creative partnerships and culture team. Initial interventions to be designed/tested include capitalising on the popularity of

<p>Nuart and supporting projects similar to the BLM (Black Lives Matter) mural trail highlighting marginalised or impacted communities. The most accessible campaign though would be digital and that will be the initial idea to test, working in combination with a police campaign in March 2021</p> <p><u>Interventions are effective</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey to gather perpetrator's response to interventions • Survey provider's experience of interventions
<p>Location/Test Group</p> <p>Data collection for this project will not be limited by a geographic location due to the limited number of reports of hate crime that result in charges, instead the test group will be Individuals charged with a hate crime/s and specific change ideas will focus on hotspot areas such as union street, Secondary schools and Police stations.</p>
<p>Potential risks and/or barriers to success & actions to address these</p> <p>Barriers include inability to gather qualitative data from Police Scotland's databases as this can be too time intensive for data analysts, by supporting Police Scotland data analysts with the structure of the community safety hub the process may become less labour intensive for existing analysts.</p>
<p>Project Team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC Equalities Team, Faiza Nacef and Baldeep Garry • ACC Criminal Justice Team, Lorna Murray • Police Scotland, Tricia Maclean • Community Safety Hub/interventions Hub, Gill Strachan • Community safety Hub data analyst, Charlene Flinn • Community Justice officer, Val Vertigans • GREC, Dave Black • Barnardo's, Nicola Williams <p>Third Party reporting centres-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen Action on Disability, Isabel • Four Pillars, DeeJay Bullock • GREC, Myshale Haywood • Victim Support, Susanne MacMenamy <p>Community Consultations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past perpetrators of hate crime • 'Night Time Economy' representation, pubs engaged in 'Ask for Angela Campaign' • Harmed individuals and past perpetrators in identifying opportunities for intervention • University groups (BMS highlighted incidents of racism towards students and staff in clinical settings) • Grass root community groups, Pride Aberdeen, BLM, • Community groups (interfaith forum, ethnic minorities forum, disabilities forums or advocacy, Grampian opportunities is user led)

Outline Project Plan		
Project Stage	Actions	Timescale
Getting Started (Project Score 1-3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify team 2. Identify possible change ideas from established projects 3. Start to collect data specific to Aberdeen to create baseline and target within community safety hubs 4. Identify key data characteristics to track to build an understanding of hate crime perpetration in Aberdeen 5. Process map perpetrator's journey to identify points of intervention 6. Complete DPIA in partnership with team and establish processes of information sharing with PF 7. Identify key practitioners/officers in hotspot areas to engage in further study of practice 8. Identify current policies within ACC which guide officers in the occurrence of prejudice and hate crime 	Mar 21
Designing and Testing Changes (Project Score 4-7)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore opportunities for provision of restorative justice in services in established services in Aberdeen. 2. Design service and support needs for community champions role. 	Aug 21

	<p>3. Design brief intervention format and surrounding resources</p> <p>4. Engage with perpetrators of hate crimes to identify interventions they felt would be appropriate at that time of their offence.</p> <p>5. Evaluation existing Brief interventions in operations in Scotland and adapt to context of Aberdeen.</p> <p>6. Create survey formats for perpetrators and key workers to assess effectiveness of intervention</p> <p>7. Develop escalation process as a result of information gathered through use of the brief intervention and information gathered through the community safety hub</p> <p>8. Evaluate opportunity for restorative justice interventions</p>	
<p>Implementing and sustaining changes that demonstrate improvement</p> <p>(Project Score 7-10)</p>	<p>1. Implement brief intervention amongst test group</p> <p>2. Ensure communication routes identified in the DPIA remain connected through established structures</p> <p>3. Embed policy developed in addressing online hate speech and inciting hate</p> <p>4. Evaluate impact of restorative justice intervention to decide</p>	Oct 21

	<p>suitability for sustainable change</p> <p>5. Evaluate sustainability of third party reporting network, especially in shared goals and chairing.</p>	
<p>Spreading Changes</p> <p>(Project Score 9-10)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Widen access to resources of brief intervention for community facing organisations 2. Embed the resource in an anti-discriminatory policy 	Dec 21

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11.1 Uptake of activities by people with long term conditions (Revised)

Note – see underlined text for changes made to original charter approved in July 19.

CPA Feedback Form		
Project Aim:	Increase uptake of a range of activities that enable people with long term conditions to manage their health and wellbeing by 10% by March 2021; and <u>Increase the number of groups for people with long term conditions which are co-produced with service users by 2021.</u>	
Project Manager:	Jill Franks, Active Aberdeen Partnership Training undertaken: Jill has completed the CPA one day bootcamp and the recent Improvement Planning online training	
Charter Reviewed by:	Michelle Cochlan	
Date:	6/1/2021	
Checklist	Summary of feedback	
1. Is the project aim consistent with aim in the LOIP?	Yes	This revised improvement project charter now includes a second LOIP improvement project aims relating to people with long term conditions.
2. Is there a sound business case explaining why the project is important?	Yes	This charter was first approved in July 2019. See <u>underlined text</u> for additional content since charter was revised to include the second aim.
3. Is it likely that the changes being tested will achieve the aim? Public health input on proven interventions.	Yes	This charter was first approved in July 2019. See <u>underlined text</u> for additional content since charter was revised to include the second aim.
4. Will the measures demonstrate whether a change is an improvement? Comments on data?	Yes	This charter was first approved in July 2019. See <u>underlined text</u> for additional content since charter was revised to include the second aim.
5. Is there a mix of partners involved in this project?	Yes	
6. Clear outline project plan?	Yes	
CPA Management Group/ Board Ready? Yes		

Improvement Project Title: Uptake of activities by people with long term conditions
Executive Sponsor (Chair of Outcome Improvement Group): Sandra Ross, ACHSCP
Project Lead: <u>Jill Franks, Sport Aberdeen</u>
<p>Aim statement</p> <p>To increase uptake of a range of activities that enable people with long term conditions to manage their health and wellbeing by 10% by March 2021; and</p> <p><u>Increase the number of groups for people with long term conditions which are co-produced with service users by 2021.</u></p>
<p>Link to Local Outcome Improvement Plan:</p> <p>This is in alignment to deliver the LOIP within the stretch outcome aim 11 whereby;</p> <p>‘Healthy life expectancy (time lived in good health) is five years longer by 2026’ and sits within the driver of;</p> <p><u>11.2 Building community resilience through a peer support approach to health literacy distributed amongst social networks.</u></p> <p>11.3 Increasing satisfaction and use of community facilities and green environment to increase the health and well-being for older people and people managing long term conditions</p>
<p>Why is this important</p> <p>The project will seek to contribute to increasing healthy life expectancy through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing uptake in activities which support individuals to better manage their own long-term condition. • <u>Designing and delivering activities and support networks through co-production by service users</u> • Improving self-management ability by improving health literacy amongst people living with long term conditions. • Increase levels of social prescribing <p>Despite a history of interventions and well-rehearsed evidence, a shortfall in engagement in activities which assist self-management by people with long term conditions continues to contribute to reduced quality of life and life expectancy. It also has a negative impact on community and health care support structures. Increasing engagement will have a social and financial resource benefit.</p> <p>This project seeks to increase uptake in a range of activities to allow people to self-manage their long-term condition. Lack of engagement in activities which encourage and support people with long term conditions to self-manage has a negative impact on</p>

quality of life, puts increase pressure on family, community and health care structures and contribute to the financial and social burden of care.

Evidence in Aberdeen and elsewhere in the UK shows that participation by people with long term conditions in a wide range of organised and informal activities can improve wellbeing and reducing unplanned hospital admissions.

Torry and Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside have been identified as the initial test of change areas as they both have higher level of deprivation (SIMD) than other parts of the City and are already the focus for associated health improvement interventions. There is also a real opportunity to build confidence amongst people living with long term conditions in the area and change the culture towards one of self-management.

In line with national and local strategies we also want to develop a preventative strand to our work to allow 'at-risk' individuals (e.g. people diagnosed with pre-diabetes) to self-manage thus avoiding having to live with a long-term condition.

In order to provide focus, this project will initially look at diabetes to allow the development an understanding of what a preventative and self-management range of activities looks like for a single condition. This will give us a framework to quickly develop thinking and activities for other conditions.

Measures: (How will we know if a change is an improvement?)

1. Increase in the number of people with long term conditions engaged in activities
2. Increase in the number of groups which are co-produced which deliver activities for people with long term conditions
3. Increase in the number of participations in My Diabetes My Way programme following the introduction of the key influencers toolkit and identifying this was the principal reason why they enrolled in the programme (<https://www.mydiabetesmyway.scot.nhs.uk/MyDiabetes.aspx>).
4. Number of participants in social walking groups (including within this the number of participants aged 65yrs+).
5. Number of new participations in diabetes cooking sessions.
6. Number of participants attending physical activities at Sport Aberdeen and Community venues in the test of change areas (including within this the number attending via a social prescribing route).
7. Number of participants identifying as attending sessions responding to gamification challenge.
8. Increase of the number of physical activity class instructors with Level 3 FIA Exercise on referral qualification
9. Measured improvements in health literacy levels using model currently being developed through RIS OIG.
10. Number of participants identifying as attending sessions responding to local group awareness raising, embedded agenda and role model campaigns.

Process measures

1. Number of places each week made available for people with long term conditions as a result of more appropriately qualified instructors being available.
2. Number of presentations being delivered by locally identified role models to community groups and third sector organisations.
3. Number of activities (including 'gamification' challenges) which are designed by local people, community champions and services users
4. Number of views through social media channels of local role model video/blogs
5. Number of GPs signed up to promote and monitor **my diabetes my way** tool kit
6. Number of community groups and third sector organisations signing up to gamification challenge.

Change ideas (What can we do that will result in improvement?)

- Develop a toolkit to be used by key influencers in the community (e.g. link practitioners to promote **My Diabetes My Way programme**, measure by simple monitoring responses collected by GP and other delivery agents)
- Engage **Living Well with Diabetes peer support group** to look at ways of improving participation through co-production
- Identify and engage **local role models** into local awareness raising i.e. identify local residents who have seen an improvement in long term conditions because they have been involved in organised activity and asking them to advocate through avenues such as informal/formal presentation (at community events, housing/tenancy forums, arts events), social media/ videos, high street/supermarket poster campaign.
- Work with local role models to design new activities through co-production
- Engage with existing social networks and participants in support groups, such health weight groups (e.g Torry Weekly Weigh-in) to design and promote physical activity participation groups
- Engage with other **local groups** (such as Victorryart, tenancy networks, parents associated with uniformed youth groups etc) for information exchange, using role models and gamification strategies.
- Promote **local activities** (through community based third sector groups such walking football, walking groups, peer group support networks.
- Develop exercise challenge '**gamification**' scheme e.g. activity/peer support/ groups complete for 'prize and recognition' via step challenge or similar – including supporting and 'facilitation' buddying up approach (local celebrities presenting prizes - cinema ticket etc).
- Increase number of **instructors** with specialist GP referral/referral qualifications. There is at the moment a limited number of appropriately qualified instructors in the city, limiting capacity to accommodate referrals from health professionals in some programmes of physical activity.

Potential Barriers:

- Establishing dialogue with those traditionally difficult to access.
- Capacity - lack of instructors/trainers with appropriate specialist GP referral/referral qualifications.
- Capacity – participants not moving on from groups resulting in a bottleneck/ waiting lists.
- Capacity – Triage into appropriate classes and activities.

Project Team:

- Jill Franks, Sport Aberdeen
- Jane Russell ACVO
- Alastair Jamieson, (Kincorth Medical Practice)
- Jonathan Smith Castlehill and Pittodrie Community Council
- Emma King, Lead for Primary Care (ACHSCP)
- Teresa Dufficy Community Empowerment Development Officer
- Andrinne Craig, Long Term Condition Lead (Sport Aberdeen)
- Lisa Williams Primary Care Link Practitioner (ACHSCP)
- Catriona Cameron, Physiotherapy Lead (ACHSCP)
- Stephen McNamee, Improvement Adviser
- Paul Gray, First Point Practitioner at Torry GP Practice (ACHSCP)
- Elizabeth Clouston, Chronic Disease lead nurse Torry GP Practice
- Tracy Buchan Wellbeing Coordinator (ACHSCP)
- Community representative with lived experience / representative from a peer support group (to be identified)

Outline Project Plan

Project Stage	Actions	Timescale
Getting Started (Project Score 1-3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project team established • Initial baseline established • Draft charter developed • Charter approved by CPA Board • <u>Revised Charter to CPA Board incorporating additional aim</u> 	Completed Completed Completed Completed <u>February 21</u>
Designing and Testing Changes (Project Score 4-7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design changes for initial testing- August 2019 • Test changes using PDSA with My diabetes my way intervention • Test changes using PDSA with Living well with diabetes peer support group • Test changes using PDSA with use of local role models • Test changes using PDSA through community and 3rd sector groups 	Sept 19 Jan/Feb 20 Feb 20 Jan - March 2020 Jan 2020

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test changes using PDSA with gamification strategies • Test changes using PDSA through increase instructor capacity building • <u>Evaluate overall achievement to date and plan further PDSAs, including additional aim or move to implementation</u> • <u>Engage with existing social networks and participants in support groups, such health weight groups (e.g Torry Weekly Weigh-in) to design and promote physical activity participation groups</u> • <u>Identify local role models to design new activities through co-production</u> 	ongoing Sept 2020 <u>January 2021</u> <u>February 2021</u> <u>February 2021</u>
Implementing and sustaining changes that demonstrate improvement (Project Score 7-10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree change ideas tested which are proven to work that we will seek to embed permanently • Continue to gather data • Assess whether improvement levels are sustained 	<u>Oct 2021</u> <u>Dec 2021</u>
Spreading Changes (Project Score 9-10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess opportunities to spread change 	<u>Jan 2022</u>

Charter 14.3 Waste

CPA Feedback Form		
Project Aim:	Reduce the generation of waste in Aberdeen by 2021.	
Project Manager:	Pam Walker, Waste and Recycling Manager	
	Training: Completed virtual bootcamp	
Charter Reviewed by:	James Simpson	
Date:	22/12/20	
Checklist	Summary of feedback	
1. Is the project aim consistent with aim in the LOIP?	Yes	The aim aligns with the aim in the LOIP.
2. Is there a sound business case explaining why the project is important?	Yes	The rationale describes the focus on reducing waste by promoting reusable products and provides a justification for beginning with menstrual products
3. Is it likely that the changes being tested will achieve the aim?	Yes	
4. Will the measures demonstrate whether a change is an improvement? Comments on data?	Yes	
5. Has a test group/location been identified	Yes	
5. Is there a mix of partners involved in this project?	Yes	
6. Clear outline project plan?	Yes	
CPA Management Group/ Board Ready? Yes		

Improvement Project Title: –Promoting reuse in the workplace and wider community
Executive Sponsor (Chair of Outcome Improvement Group): Jillian Evans
Project Lead: Pam Walker, Waste and Recycling Manager
Aim statement (What are we trying to accomplish? Over what time? Numerical target for improvement?) Improvement Project Aim: Reduce the generation of waste in Aberdeen by 2021.
Link to Local Outcome Improvement Plan: Improvement Project is direct product of: <u>Prosperous Place</u> Stretch Outcome 14: Prosperous Place Addressing climate change by reducing Aberdeen’s carbon emissions by 42.5% by 2026 and adapting to the impacts of our changing climate. Key driver 14.1 Reducing emissions across the city through delivery of Aberdeen’s Sustainable Energy Action Plan “Powering Aberdeen”. Improvement Project Aim Reduce the generation of waste in Aberdeen by 2021 Improvement Project has links with: <u>Prosperous People</u> Stretch Outcome 11 Healthy life expectancy (time lived in good health) is five years longer by 2026 (Resilient, Included, Supported Group) Key driver 11.5 Working with staff, professionals and employers to provide individuals and communities with the social resources needed to make informed decisions about health and lifestyle. The focus for this charter is the reduction of waste however, there are potential links to the proposed Green Champion charter as both seek to recruit volunteer champions. This charter is distinct in that it seeks to recruit volunteers from a range of employers and the wider community, whereas the Green Champion project focuses initially on ACC. While we seek to avoid duplication of effort, there is potential to collaborate on i this is a project, with the Green Champions helping to deliver within ACC workplaces. We will actively seek further opportunities for collaboration and links in future where there are clear benefits.
Business case (Benefit to clients/stakeholders/residents:? Are costs reduced now or in the future by addressing this issue?) In 2019, 84,643 tonnes of household waste was produced in Aberdeen, with more than twice that estimated to be produced by commercial activities.

The project intends to reduce the amount of waste in the city, with a focus on increasing awareness of reuse opportunities in the workplace and wider community. The initial focus will be to reduce the disposable period products culture by 2021.

Zero Waste Scotland initiated the #Trial Period Campaign, to encourage users to try reusable menstrual products using the phrase “Give it a go”. The purpose is to move away from a disposable culture of sanitary products towards more sustainable and, long term, cost-effective alternatives.

Awareness of reusable menstrual products is limited and exclusive use of such products is less than 3% (Zero Waste Scotland). This project aims to increase awareness of reusable products in the workplace and in communities (linking into period poverty projects) with a view to changing behaviour and increasing use of reusable products.

Given that half the population will use menstrual products for a significant portion of their lives, this project has the potential to reach all workplaces and many sectors of the community. It is expected that the project will create further opportunities, given the size of the potential audience.

While the initial focus will be on menstrual products, this will be used as an initial focus, with a view to increasing better understanding of public awareness of other reuse opportunities and barriers to participation. Which in turn will help to expand the initial change ideas to other work / community based reuse opportunities.

As far as we know, there are no organised efforts to promote reusable menstrual products in the workplace or in communities in Aberdeen. The baseline is therefore considered to be 0 as at 2019/20.

Zero Waste Scotland estimates that the average woman will dispose of 11,000 menstrual products in her lifetime. The impact of this is significant:

- Disposal of single use products.
- Waste generation: estimated to be 200,000 tonnes per annum in the UK (Women’s Environment Network).
- The financial costs to the user.
- The financial costs of treatment and disposal.
- Disposal is often via the public sewerage system which causes blockages and results in litter (e.g. the Marine Conservation Society highlights that 4.8 menstrual waste products are found per 100m of beach in the UK).

This project aims to recruit workplace and community champions to raise awareness of, and promote the use of reusable menstrual products. The longer term benefits, associated with changing behaviour and converting to reusable products are:

- Reduction in waste arisings
- Reduction in CO₂ emissions
- Reduced cost for the user
- Reduced costs associated with treatment and disposal, clearing sewer blockages and clearing litter
- Potential to take individuals out of period poverty

<p>Measures: (How will we know if a change is an improvement?)</p> <p>Outcome</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in waste generated <p>The menstrual products waste fraction is proportionally too small and any change, which may be significant in itself, will be lost the statistical noise; and there are other activities and factors that impact waste arisings so we cannot reliably attribute any change to this project. It is therefore proposed that, the use of reusable menstrual products will be used a proxy measure. This information will be gathered by means of surveys.</p> <p>Process</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of champions recruited 2. Number of organisations pledging to promote reusable menstrual products 3. No. of product libraries and no. of visitors. 4. Awareness of reusable menstrual products over time (survey based) 5. Use of reusable menstrual products (survey based) 6. No. of events/campaigns held
<p>Change ideas (What can we do that will result in improvement?)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish workplace (public and private sector organisations) and community champions to promote and raise awareness of reusable products, starting with menstrual products. 2. Promote reusable products, starting with menstrual products and provide information and real life stories e.g. through social media and organised events/campaigns (online or physical). 3. Build product libraries (online and physical) to demonstrate available options and encourage users to “give it a go”. 4. Where funding and/or sponsorship can be sourced, working with the third sector and schools to distribute sample packs and starter packs, initially focused on those in period poverty.
<p>Location/Test Group</p> <p>This project will operate city-wide and will have 3 strands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with the third sector, focusing on period poverty • Working with schools • Recruiting workplace champions
<p>Potential Barriers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch/promotion opportunities in Covid-19 environment. • Getting workplace / staff engagement and commitment • Sensitivity around menstruation • Lack of privacy to talk about personal topics • Ensuring good communication and relationships with partners • Ensuring GDPR/data protection is met • Aligning the aims and contributions of different project partners

- Human resource commitment to develop / implement / monitor the project
- Getting the right skills in place to support projects
- Funding
- Identifying / getting buy in from a suitable community champions

Project Team:

- Kris Hultman, Waste Strategy Manager, ACC
- Martina Klubal, Team Leader (Waste and Recycling), ACC
- Kat Ramsay, Sustainability Trainee, ACC
- Caroline Bews, Assistant Community Development Officer/Assigned Period Poverty Project Manager
- Lauren Mackie, School Health and Wellbeing ACC
- ACC Facilities Management, Andy Campbell TBC
- Debjani Sarkhar Sustainability Officer NHSG
- CFINE, Sean McVeigh, SCARF
- Aberdeen University, Chris Osbeck
- Robert Gordon University, Student President Ross Leven
- Robert Gordon College, Jo Carnagie
- Aberdeen Multicultural Centre, Dr Narayan Shrestha
- Aberdeen NCT (National Childbirth Trust) Lydia Willets
- St Margarets School for Girls, Emily Rodgers
- Girlguides Aberdeen, Fiona Saunders
- SWI (Scottish Womens Institute), Carol (Office)
- Aberdeen International School, Admin
- Grampian Credit Union, Chinyere
- Wood, Green Team (Ongoing Discussions)
- Shell, Environment Team (Ongoing Discussions)

**Outline Project Plan - Set out your initial plan about the timeline for your project.
(This should be reviewed regularly)**

Project Stage	Actions	Timescale
Getting Started (Project Score 1-3)	What initial activities are required to get started?	When do you expect to complete this stage?
	Establish working group	October 2020
	Identify and pursue funding/sponsorship opportunities	by early 2021
	Develop and establish plan, including target groups	by early 2021
	Launch	March 2021 (International Women's Day)

	Recruit and train champions	From spring 2021
Designing and Testing Changes (Project Score 4-7)	What activities are required to start testing changes? Engagement activities and awareness survey	Summer/Autumn 2021
Implementing and sustaining changes that demonstrate improvement (Project Score 7-10)	What actions would be required to implement and sustain the changes that have resulted in improvement? Review success of engagement activities and adapt as necessary Review and refine survey	When do you expect to complete this stage? Autumn 2021 Autumn 2021
Spreading Changes (Project Score 9-10)	What actions are required to reach the full scale of the project? Identify opportunities to broaden network and scope of champions, in partnership with others where beneficial	When do you expect to complete this stage? Autumn/winter 2021



Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Project End Report: Increase the number of families who request additional support and receive an offer of an appropriate service within 30 days of receipt of the Child's Plan, to 80%, by 2021
Lead Officer	Graeme Simpson
Report Author	Eleanor McEwan
Date of Report	5 th of January 2021
Governance Group	CPA Management Group – 27 th of January 2021

Purpose of the Report

This report presents the results of the LOIP Improvement Project Aim to increase the number of families who request additional support and receive an offer of an appropriate service within 30 days of receipt of the Child's Plan, to 80%, by 2021 and seeks approval to end the project

Summary of Key Information

1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 In the 2016 joint inspection of services for children and young people, inspectors identified that families waited too long for family support services. At that time inspectors acknowledged that family support services were having a positive impact on children and family outcomes and recognised the valuable contribution that the services made.
- 1.2 We formed a multi-agency improvement team; involving private, public and third sector family support services; to address concerns raised in our joint inspection of children's services.
- 1.3 Except for 3 reporting periods between February and April 2020 (attributed to COVID-19) the project has consistently sustained its aim of 80% of families referred within 30 days. More recently meeting this target between 93%-100% of the time

2 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AIM

- 2.1 Against this background, on July 2019 the CPA Board approved the project charter for the initiation of an improvement project which aimed to 'Increase the number of families who request additional support and receive an offer of an appropriate service within 30 days of receipt of the Child's Plan, to 80%, by 2021'
- 2.2 Analysis of data gathered and feedback from families showed that there was a delay between Health Visitors requesting a service on behalf of families and the service being offered. At that time, families could wait for as long as 174 days between the date of referral and the date service was offered.

- 2.3 There was also evidence that Health Visitors were making multiple requests for services from a range of providers in an attempt to access support as quickly as possible. The multi-agency team agreed that there was need to improve systems and processes to:
- reduce the delay between the Health Visitor identifying a support need and the family being offered support from an appropriate service
 - reduce the “scatter gun” referral approach
 - ensure early intervention to reduce the need for statutory services; and
 - work collaboratively to improve outcomes for Aberdeen’s children and families.

3 WHAT CHANGES DID WE MAKE?

- 3.1 Over the course of the project we have tested a number of changes. Of those, two made a significant difference to us being able to achieve our project aim:

3.2 *Recording and Sharing Data Through Data Dashboards*

A willingness among team members to be open and honest with each other around their individual experiences, both good and bad, has resulted in a culture of trust and true collaboration. This has allowed us to have full confidence in our data and resulted in the creation of data dashboards. The dashboards provide more robust and consistent data collection, interpretation and analysis. This has helped us to identify trends and pinpoint areas of strength and weakness.

3.3 *Use of Child’s Plans*

Putting the Child’s Plan at the heart of our referral processes meant that it was simpler for referring organisations to understand how to access support for families. Health visitor and social work teams are already using Child’s Plans where supports have been identified as multi-agency in nature (GIRFEC Operational Guidance 2019) which means they don’t have to complete separate referral forms.

This has also helped to address the issue of “scatter gun” referring, where universal and statutory services were referring to a number of support organisations at the same time.

Using the Child’s Plan also makes it easier for group partners to deal more effectively with inappropriate referrals received, as it allows us to quickly and easily identify the support a family needs and pass the referral on to the relevant organisation.

We have worked with referring organisations to improve the quality and consistency of Child’s Plans. This has allowed us to identify more quickly and easily the most appropriate service to work with a family.

3.4 *Individual Tests of Change Within Services*

A number of individual tests of change were carried out by group partners, resulting in improvements to their own processes and systems. This included raising awareness with key referrers of the support each of us can provide. This has resulted in more appropriate referrals and has also reduced the “scatter gun” referral approach and has meant that families are matched with the right support more quickly.

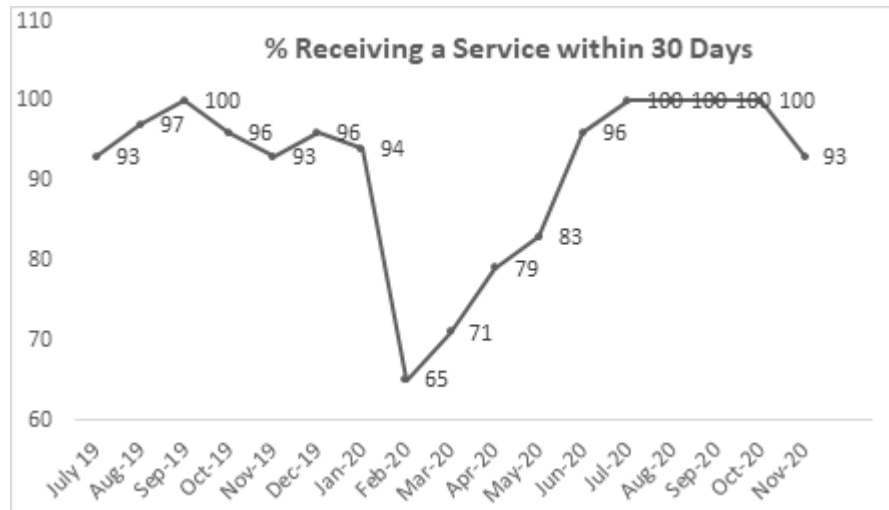
3.5 *Single Point of Contact*

Early in the project the team introduced a Single Point of Contact meeting which aimed to improve the time taken to match families with the most appropriate service. This had been widely regarded as a perfect solution to reducing delay. However, learning from PDSA cycles highlighted that this was resource intensive and several attempts to spread this new way of working failed, as all agencies struggled to be able to commit the

resources to sustain this across the whole of the city. As a result, the Single Point of Contact system was abandoned.

4 HAVE OUR CHANGES RESULTED IN IMPROVEMENT?

- 4.1 The run chart below shows that we have consistently achieved our aim of offering a service to 80% of families referred within 30 days of receipt of a Child's Plan. The four-month period between February and May 2020 when this target was not reached, can be attributed to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown. By June 2020, project team members had adapted their services to ensure they were able to continue to offer the support services that families needed.



5 HOW WILL WE SUSTAIN THESE IMPROVEMENTS?

- 5.1 The Family Support Network group will remain in place and will continue to meet regularly. We will continue to record and monitor waiting times at key points in the family's journey from referral to end of support to allow us to identify any trends towards an increase in waiting time for families to receive the support they need.
- 5.2 We will continue to use the Child's Plan as the key tool for managing the process from referral to completion of support placement.
- 5.3 Project team members will continue to use and build on the learning from individual tests of change to maintain and improve performance and services.
- 5.4 The project team recognises that receiving an offer of service is only the first step in achieving better outcomes for children and families. We are now looking at the data for what happens when a family accepts an offer of services and the impact it has on their lives. We have refined the data we are collecting around the journey for families during a support placement. In February 2021 we will review data collected between September 2020 and January 2021 to identify a new project aim which will allow us to progress the final two priorities identified by the project team when it was set up:
- Ensure early intervention to reduce the need for statutory services; and
 - Work collaboratively to improve outcomes for Aberdeen's children and families

- 5.5. Should it be agreed that the project is ended, the data on the % of families referred within 30 days of receipt of a Child's Plan will continue to be reported to the ICS Board to ensure that oversight of the current performance continues.

6 OPPORTUNITIES FOR SCALE UP AND SPREAD

- 6.1 Agreeing on key data to be collected and developing a system to allow us to do that, has given us a strong understanding of families' needs and how the services involved in the project can address these. This is an approach which could be beneficial in other areas and projects.
- 6.2 Close collaborative working and open dialogue has resulted in increased staff skills, knowledge and understanding, with partners confidently inter-referring to other partners who may be able to offer more appropriate support to families. This kind of synergy would be advantageous to any multi-partner work being done in the city.
- 6.3 The use of the Child's Plan has significantly improved the way the group work both individually and collectively. Having clear information presented in a consistent way ensures that any organisation involved with the child or family has all the necessary information to understand the family's needs and ensure the most effective support is provided. Crucially, it ensures compliance with GIRFEC and focus on the SHANAARI indicators. Scaling up the use of Child's Plans across the city would ensure that the safety and wellbeing of children was at the heart of every organisation's work.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the CPA Management Group:

- i) Agree to recommend to the CPA Board on 22 February 2020¹, that testing is concluded and that this Improvement Project is brought to an end on the basis that the project aim has been achieved and no opportunities have been identified to make further significant gains and that the ICS Board will continue to monitor the data.
- ii) Agree that the project team should remain in place and consider a new project aim, following a review of data as part of the LOIP refresh.

Opportunities and Risks

Include a summary of the key opportunities and risks highlighted by this report.

Opportunities

- Build on exemplary co-operation and collaboration between project team members to further benefit families through the proposed new project aim around completion of support placements.
- Continue to focus and build on the commitment to the Child's Plan as they key tool in sharing information to ensure all parties have accurate and up to date information, allowing the needs of children and families to be quickly identified and the right support provided as soon as possible
- Use the project team's data collection processes to identify other opportunities to improve support for families.

Risks

- There is currently no comprehensive family support strategy or structure in place for Aberdeen. Excellent work is being done across all sectors, based on good will and a raft of formal and informal partnership working arrangements. A more strategic approach would ensure consistency and high standards of service and reduce the risk of families and children falling through cracks
- There is currently a lack of a clear, stated position in the city around the use of Child's Plans. Where Child's Plans are not used, it is essential that other processes are in place to ensure compliance with GIFREC. Without clarity on this issue, there is a real risk of families and children falling through cracks
- Issues of resources may have a significant impact on services' ability, both to keep waiting times to a minimum, and to provide the support families need. This could be due to staff being redeployed in response to the Covid-19 pandemic; or funding gaps due to reduced grant, trust, corporate and fundraising opportunities, again as a result of the pandemic. This may result in services having to operate waiting lists or close to referrals; or having to reduce or suspend services, thus reducing the chances of good outcomes for children and families

Consultation

Project Team
Community Planning Team
Children's Services Board

Background Papers

The following papers were used in the preparation of this report.

Aberdeen City Council Local Outcome Improvement Plan
Improvement Project Charter – Improving Home Based Family Support

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Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Community Resilience
Lead Officer	Derek McGowan
Report Authors	Neil Carnegie, ACC Jane Russell, ACVO Colin Wright, ACC Susie Downie, AHSCP Mike Melvin, ACVO
Date of Report	19 January 2021
Governance Group	Management Group

Purpose of the Report

This report provides the Community Planning Aberdeen Management Group with:

- A review of volunteer and community efforts in Aberdeen in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic; and
- An update on the current partnership response across the City in responding to current restrictions, and
- Information on steps being taken to increase community resilience for future emergencies.

Summary of Key Information

Introduction

The vital role that volunteers and community groups have undertaken during the response to the Covid-19 pandemic in Aberdeen cannot be overstated. Largely self-mobilising, the support provided by volunteers and community groups to vulnerable people since March 2020 has been extensive and enduring in both scale and nature.

Reports to Aberdeen Council for Voluntary Organisations (ACVO), the local third sector interface for Aberdeen, highlight that across the city over 7,000 people have volunteered to provide specific COVID-19 support for individuals and families across the City, with unprecedented levels of kindness and compassion demonstrated throughout. Examples of this include food deliveries, pharmacy deliveries, pet walking and emotional support.

Since March 2020, volunteering enquiries have increased eight fold to ACVO and Aberdeen's online volunteering portal – www.volunteeraberdeens.org.uk saw an unprecedented 104% increase in volunteering searches. It is important to note that

this is largely in addition to the high level of volunteering that regularly occurs in Aberdeen. In this regard, the true number of volunteers is likely to be far higher.

Recent evidence

This is further evidenced in recent sources such as research from the Third Sector Interface Scotland Network, ACVO 'Giving in Aberdeen' Report, Volunteer Scotland and Ipsos MORI research all which revealed that a record amount of people have been volunteering during the COVID-19 outbreak. The survey found that volunteering participation has risen massively to 74% compared with 48% before the COVID-19 Pandemic. This is the highest participation rate on record and shows how important volunteers are in helping people and communities get through this challenging situation. Encouragingly, over half - 59% of people - stated that they would continue volunteering 'post COVID-19'.

Diversity of volunteers

A particular strength in Aberdeen has been the diverse range of groups, people, and responses, working in close partnership and collaboration which has ensured that people have received help where most needed. This has included both formal and informal volunteer responses ranging from local and national charities such as Chest Heart and Stroke Scotland, CFINE, Aberdeen Cyrenians, Aberdeen Foyer, Age Scotland, Red Cross, RVS, Eden Project Communities Scotland; and support in communities from Community and Learning Centres, more people supporting neighbours, family, friends and new groups/sources of help emerging such as Aberdeen City Mutual Aid, online/virtual networks e.g.: Aberdeen Helping Hands etc., the support of the large student community in Aberdeen, partnership responses involving ACVO/Third Sector and various public bodies.

It should be noted that individuals and community groups across the City regularly volunteer within their own communities, providing vital support to those who need it. This routine volunteer effort can often go unnoticed further afield however, and the outpouring of volunteering support in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic has shone a new light on this is a key aspect of our City's economic and social life.

Innovation and Transformation

There has been great innovation in responding and ensuring people receive support with the help of volunteers, for example:

- Home-Start Aberdeen and Befriend a Child volunteers provided support to people by phone, online during lockdown
- MS Society Aberdeen Volunteers are operating their support and activities via Zoom
- Kindness Caller Volunteers at Chest Heart and Stroke Scotland
- The development of SHMUfm Community Radio 'Tell Us Info Hours' to keep people and local communities connected
- The AC2U initiative with four third sector organisations joining together and combining expertise and volunteer forces - CFINE, Aberdeen Cyrenians, Social Bite and Aberdeen Foyer in liaison with local resilience partners - to ensure the most vulnerable people get food.
- CFine distributed over 9,000 parcels within the first 8 weeks.

Collaboration

Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeen Health and Social Care Partnership (AHSCP), ACVO, The Grampian Coronavirus Assistance Hub (GCAH), and the British Red Cross have been key facilitators and collaborators supporting the volunteering efforts. Through this collaboration a data base has been developed and maintained which sets out community groups and volunteers operating in the City supporting the crisis response, with systems allowing easy and quick matching of requests for assistance with assistance providers.

Through direct engagement with community groups we have been able to understand that capability and capacity of groups and identify any support needs they may have. This database contains 103 community groups (some linking to other local groups) active during lockdown and ranging in size from those with more than 100 volunteers available to groups with only 2 or 3 active volunteers with coverage encompassing all neighbourhoods of the city to varying degrees

The GCAH and national campaigns for volunteers resulted in c1,700 volunteers coming forward. However, as earlier indicated this does not represent the full volunteer cohort, as we are aware that other volunteers have been assisting individually, or as community groups, without registering in this way. We are also aware that some volunteers have established relationships with those they have been matched with, in order to provide assistance on a regular basis.

The neighbourhood leads approach

From the outset it was clear that community support was going to be crucial in our ability to effectively respond to the crisis as a city. In the run up to the lockdown several ACC and ACHSCP staff (mainly from community-facing roles) were mobilised to develop support for community responses to the crisis in neighbourhoods. The model was based in neighbourhoods to reduce travel and cross contamination within lockdown as well as to breakdown into manageable 'chunks' as we were unsure of what demands would be placed staff.

In the run up to lockdown this group used their combined knowledge of the communities and local activists to undertake an extensive exercise of talking with as many group/organisation leaders as possible to identify the level of volunteer support available in each area from existing groups and individuals, emerging local volunteer groups (e.g. on social media) and to be aware of local volunteer capacity via city wide groups and organisations.

Whilst this exercise identified both a number of community groups who had difficulty mobilising volunteers for this crisis (primarily due to age or health requirements), over a hundred local groups, ranging from locally based resilience partnerships and groupings of churches to community centre associations and single activity groups, confirmed an intention to play an active role by mobilising volunteers and committed to work with us to ensure a co-ordinated response. Thereafter, as the GHAC was established the neighbourhood leads were able successfully to build on this initial audit to encourage groups to sign up to the HAC ensuring early coverage across the city.

The neighbourhood leads maintained regular contact with each group throughout lock down enabling information from partners to be shared quickly with

communities and allowing groups to highlight emerging issues or concerns or seek support both advice and information and practical such as putting them in touch with additional volunteers and resources or assisting them to develop use of digital tools.

The ongoing contact enabled quick and effective communication with the wider community: for example, publicity material for the Council's crisis line was cascaded to these groups and through them posters displayed in the majority of local shops across the city and communicated via social media.

In addition to the regular 'informal' ongoing communication, 'audit conversations' with groups were carried out at key points during the lockdown where neighbourhood leads systematically made contact with each of the groups to ensure they were not having difficulties; pass on information (particularly grant funding opportunities); signpost to additional support (particularly from ACVO) and capture an up to date picture of activity across the city at that time. Several groups highlighted the importance of this proactive contact as making them feel their efforts were valued and recognised.

Neighbourhood leads are once again engaging community groups as they did at the start of the first lock down to support the community response.

It is our intention to sustain the neighbourhood leads approach beyond the current crisis, to ensure the correct level of support and communication is provided across the City.

Community resilience

Community resilience is defined in Building Resilient Communities – Scottish Guidance on Community Resilience as: *"Communities and individuals harnessing resources and expertise to help themselves prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies, in a way that complements the work of the emergency responders."* This document provides guidance on the steps required at a local level to encourage and develop community resilience, including a toolkit for assessing preparedness and examples of good practice.

The Grampian Local Resilience Partnership (GLRP) agreed a volunteering strategy at its meeting on 16 July. The strategy is aimed at securing a legacy from the crisis and the main elements are as follows:

- Each Local Authority, working with their local TSI, should pro-actively contact each Community Group; Community Council, and individual volunteer to encourage their ongoing support for community work. These could include for example Tenant and Resident groups, 'Friends' groups, and communities of interest rather than geographically based;
- Individual volunteers should be encouraged to join with existing community groups or councils, to ensure more effective co-ordination;
- Each community group should be asked to identify a Community Resilience subgroup. This would then be entered on to the Community Asset register;
- In each Local Authority area, the relevant service is tasked with engaging with these groups and the TSI to ensure involvement and support for Community Resilience matters,
- The LRP should develop a suite of engagement and exercising tools to

develop community capacity to respond to civil contingencies emergencies. This exercising can be done in partnership with the Local Authority and TSIs to ensure continuity and resilience.

Under Community Planning Aberdeen, there are two current Improvement Charters linked to this:

- 11.6 aims to increase volunteering rates;
- 14.1 aims to introduce community resilience plans.

By combining these approaches we will be able to ensure community resilience is a key element of our response to emergencies, and provide improved communication and collaboration with our communities. It is proposed that these charters are reviewed, in line with the ongoing refresh of the LOIP, to identify a single coherent approach to Community Resilience.

Next steps

Taking an asset-based approach we are planning to work with community groups with existing experience in contributing to emergency responses, and relevant third sector organisations to:

- Engage groups to confirm willingness to strengthen collaboration.
- Engage these groups to identify how they most effectively support the process – e.g. roles in an emergency, and training, development and support needs.
- On-going engagement that recognises these groups as contributors and part of the communication channel in a crisis.

Initial engagement and delivery of the training and development programme will be complete by 31 March 2021.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the Community Planning Aberdeen Management Group:

- i) Supports the approach to increasing community resilience in Aberdeen;
- ii) Agrees that the current Improvement Charters under the Resilient, Included and Supported and Sustainable Cities Outcome Improvement Groups be reviewed to ensure a single coherent approach to developing community resilience in Aberdeen,
- iii) Receives a further update on this work at the next Management Group meeting on the 24th March 2021.

Opportunities and Risks

There is an opportunity to maximise community preparedness for emergency response during this unprecedented willingness from individuals and community

groups.

There is a risk by not taking this opportunity to develop the capacity and capability of community groups that unnecessary demand would be made on the Council and other bodies for crisis response.

There is a risk by not taking this opportunity to work with Community Groups and volunteers to develop their capacity and capability, that future emergency responses are less effective.

Consultation

The following people were consulted in the preparation of this report:

- Jane Russell, ACVO
- Colin Wright, ACC
- Susie Downie, AHSCP
- Mike Melvin, ACVO

Background Papers

- Building Resilient Communities – Scottish Guidance on Community Resilience (https://ready.scot/sites/default/files/2020-09/publications-preparing-scotland-building-community-resilience_.pdf)

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Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Child Poverty Action Report
Lead Officer	Derek McGowan
Report Author	<p>Derek McGowan Chief Officer – Early Intervention and Community Empowerment Aberdeen City Council</p> <p>Tracy Davis Child Health Commissioner NHS Grampian</p>
Date of Report	18 th January 2021
Governance Group	Integrated Childrens Services

Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to:

- provide the Management Group with an update on actions to tackle Child Poverty Action Report, in the form of the Child Poverty Action Report (CPAR) for 2019/20, as required by the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 and endorsed by NHS Grampian and Aberdeen City Council's Operational Delivery Committee on the 13th January 2021; and
- advise the Management Group of a review of all partnership work on poverty, and propose that the outcome of this review be reported back as part of the refreshed LOIP to the Community Planning Aberdeen Board on the **7th July 2021**; and
- advise the Management Group that a half year progress report on Child Poverty is to be provided to Aberdeen City Council's Operational Delivery Committee, and propose that this be provided to the Management Group at the **11th August 2021** meeting; and
- propose the 2020/21 CPAR be provided to the Management Group at the **11th August 2021** meeting, subject to required local and national data being available.

Summary of Key Information

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 (the Act) fully entered into force on the 1st July 2019. The Act sets out steps required by the Scottish Government, Local Authorities and Health Boards to tackle child poverty. The Act identifies four definitions for poverty; identifies targets to be achieved by 2030, and a requirement for Local Authorities and Local Health Boards to agree a Child Poverty Action Plan, to be report to Scottish Ministers on this annually.

2.2 Poverty is defined in the Act under four different headings:

- Relative poverty
- Absolute poverty
- Combined low income and material deprivation
- Persistent poverty

2.3 At Operational Delivery Committee on the 17th September 2019, the Committee agreed to adopt the Local Outcome Improvement Plan as Aberdeen City Council's CPAR for the years 2019-22. This follows the Scottish Government guidance on developing the CPAR, which advocates adopting a Community Planning approach to tackling this issue. NHS Grampian have adopted the same approach in recognising the wider input of agencies across the City and this is reflected in the joint report.

3 Child poverty targets

3.1 Section 1 of the Act sets out targets that the Scottish Ministers must meet by 2030. These are that, of children living in households in Scotland:

- (a) less than 10% fall within relative poverty
- (b) less than 5% fall within absolute poverty
- (c) less than 5% fall within section 5 combined low income and material deprivation
- (d) less than 5% fall within section 6 persistent poverty

3.2 Section 2 of the Act sets out Interim targets, that must be met by the Scottish Ministers in the financial year beginning with 1 April 2023. These are, that, of children living in households in Scotland—

- (a) less than 18% fall within relative poverty
- (b) less than 14% fall within absolute poverty
- (c) less than 8% fall within combined low income and material deprivation
- (d) less than 8% fall within persistent poverty

3.3 These measures cannot yet be defined at a Local Authority level. However, the most recent data [available](#) suggests that in Aberdeen 21.5% of children are living in poverty, defined as 'below 60% median income after housing costs'. This is reducing, having reached 22.8% in 2016/17. This demonstrates that the positive steps being taken by the Council and partners in tackling child poverty are having an impact.

4 Local Child Poverty Action Reports

- 4.1 The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 (the Act) requires each Local Authority and NHS Board to publish a CPAR and undertake annual monitoring and reporting to demonstrate progress against agreed targets.
- 4.2 A local CPAR must describe any measures taken in the area of the local authority during the reporting year by the local authority and each relevant Health Board for the purpose of contributing to the meeting of the child poverty targets, and measures that are proposed to be taken to meet these targets.
- 4.3 Additionally, a local CPAR must describe any income maximisation measures taken in the area of the local authority during the reporting year to provide pregnant women and families with children with—
- a) information, advice, and assistance about eligibility for financial support,
 - b) and assistance to apply for financial support; and any measures taken during the reporting year, or which are proposed to be taken, in the area of the local authority in relation to children living in households whose income is adversely affected, or whose expenditure is increased, because a member of the household has one or more protected characteristics.

5 Scrutiny of the targets.

- 5.1 The Act states that progress against these targets will be scrutinised nationally by the Poverty and Inequality Commission. However, at a local level it is the responsibility of the Local Authority and Health Board to publish, as soon as practical after the end of each financial year, a report on progress locally. The submission of this report is later than anticipated this year, this is due to the focus on responding to Covid-19 and the late availability of some data sets required to provide a more comprehensive view of work that has been undertaken.
- 5.2 At Operational Delivery Committee on the 13th January 2021, the Committee agreed a recommendation that the Committee receives a half yearly report on the actions being taken by Community Planning Aberdeen to reduce and eradicate child poverty around the priorities for 2020/21.

6 Child poverty in Aberdeen.

- 6.1 The most recent Population Needs Assessment identifies that around 5500 children in Aberdeen are living in poverty. The priority around child poverty is also monitored through the Integrated Children's Services plan. This figure is likely to increase following the Covid-19 pandemic, and the local impact that all CPA partners have been working to mitigate. It is worth noting that this 2019/20 CPAR report presented here does not include any mention of the response to this Pandemic, this is due to the timing of the response which almost entirely occurred from the 30th March 2020, and therefore all data relating to this will be included in the CPAR report for 2021/21.
- 6.2 As stated earlier in this report, the most recent data suggests that in year 2018/19, 21.5% of children living in Aberdeen were living in poverty, defined as 'below 60% median income after housing costs'. A key tool in identifying local measures required to tackle this is the Population Needs Assessment (PNA).

The current PNA will be refreshed in early 2021 to inform the refresh of the LOIP. This will provide an opportunity to look afresh at poverty in all its forms across the City and ensure that the correct partnership approaches and measures are being taken to address the issue.

- 6.3 Due to the Act requiring joint reporting, this report consists of two separate submissions. The first, at Appendix A, is the joint Aberdeen City Council and NHS Grampian report for Aberdeen City, and this details the service level work that has been ongoing to tackle child poverty locally. The second report is the Annual Report on Aberdeen's Local Outcome Improvement Plan. This is the first annual report on the LOIP and demonstrates the partnership work being delivered to tackle child poverty locally.

7 Structures to tackle poverty across Aberdeen

- 7.1 Across the City there are many single service measures that can and are being taken to tackle child poverty. Similar measures are being taken to tackle adult poverty, however there is no requirement to report on these in a coherent manner. These measures are recorded through Community Planning Aberdeen's approach, and are spread across a number of stretch outcomes, project charters and single system provision.
- 7.2 For families with children, these are combined and presented as the CPAR. However, for single households or households without children, the presentation of support provided to mitigate and move people out of poverty is more diffuse, with a lack of a single reporting mechanism to illustrate the depth of work ongoing.
- 7.3 The Management Group is considering the updated Population Needs Assessment, the refresh of the LOIP, and the progress on Locality Recovery Plans. These show for example, the impact of Covid-19 on the residents and communities of Aberdeen, and identify work being done to provide support. There is also evidence presented in these papers of the increasing rate of benefit claimants in the City; the increasing rate of Universal Credit claimants in the City, and an increase in the proportion of the City's datazones in the 40% most deprived areas of Scotland.
- 7.4 It is proposed that a review of structures to tackle poverty is undertaken, as part of the refresh of the LOIP, with a report brought back for consideration by the Community Planning Management/Board on possible new structures to ensure a coherent approach to monitoring poverty across all types of household in the City. This could include the consolidation of specific anti-poverty measures under one stretch outcome.

NEXT STEPS

- 8.1 A review of all poverty related work has been commissioned and will be overseen by the Chief Officer – Early Intervention and Community Empowerment. This will take account of:
- Child poverty

- Food poverty
- Fuel poverty
- In work poverty
- Period poverty
- Poverty rates as defined in the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017, including impact of Covid-19 across Aberdeen
- The effectiveness of current partnership approaches and structures to tackling poverty.

It is proposed that this review be undertaken alongside the refresh of the LOIP, and any proposed changes to the partnership approach be factored in to the final draft of the refreshed LOIP and reported to Community Planning Aberdeen Board on the **7th July 2021**.

- 8.2 At Operational Delivery Committee on the 13th January 2021, the Committee agreed a recommendation that the Committee receives a half yearly report on the actions being taken by Community Planning Aberdeen to reduce and eradicate child poverty around the priorities identified in the CPAR for 2020/21. Given current Committee schedules this will be presented to the Operational Delivery Committee on the 17th September 2021, and it is proposed therefore that this report be considered by the Community Planning Aberdeen Management Group on the **11th August 2021**.
- 8.3 It is proposed that that the Child Poverty Action Report for 2021/21 be presented to Operational Delivery Committee on the 17th September 2021, and it is proposed that the CPAR report for 2020/21 is presented (on the basis that required national and local data is available) to the Management Group on the **11th August 2021**.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the Management Group:

- Considers the outcome of the review of current partnership approaches and structures as part of the refresh of the LOIP being presented to the Community Planning Management Board on the **7th July 2021**; and
- Receives a half yearly report for consideration at its meeting on the **11th August 2021** for onward submission to Aberdeen City Council's Operational Delivery Committee on the **17th September 2021**; and
- Considers the Annual Child Poverty Action report for 2020/21 at its meeting on the **11th August 2021**, prior to submission to Aberdeen City Council's Operational Delivery Committee on the **17th September 2021** (on the basis that sufficient local and national data is available within those timescales).

Opportunities and Risks

Opportunities:

- To review the partnership approach tackling child poverty in the wider context of poverty, taking into account the impact of Covid-19;
- To ensure partnerships and structures are effectively tackling child poverty;
- To ensure sufficient scrutiny of progress on tackling child poverty,
- To continue to reduce the rate of child poverty being experienced in the City.

Risks:

- Risk relates to non-achievement of targets long term and failing to improve outcomes through early intervention in key drivers. Failure to achieve the outcomes desired will mean residents continuing to live in poverty and experiencing poorer life outcomes.

Consultation

The following people were consulted in the preparation of this report:

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Ian Perry
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Shona Milne
Quality Improvement Manager – Schools
Aberdeen City Council

Sylvia Baikie
National Child Poverty Co-Ordinator
Improvement Service

Background Papers

- Appendix A - Child Poverty Action Report 2019/20

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Aberdeen City

Local Child Poverty Action Report

2019 - 2020

Page 235

Authors	Derek McGowan (Chief Officer – Early Intervention and Community Empowerment) Tracy Davis (Child Health Commissioner)
Ratified by NHS	
Ratified by LA	
Published	

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Foreword

The publication of our second, joint Local Child Poverty Action Plan, coincides with the remobilisation of services as we emerge from lockdown and begin to shape what will be a very different future. Working hard to reduce inequalities as a result of poverty has always been high on the public health and wellbeing agenda, but now more than ever, the impact of Covid-19 compels us to place an even greater urgency on the actions that we need to take to support our communities.

Tackling poverty and addressing inequalities requires a multiagency approach and we have strong relationships and shared values across our Community Planning Partnerships that enable this. The complex origins of poverty require us to be creative in our response and this presents us with opportunities to work in innovative ways with our voluntary sector colleagues too. We will be exploring opportunities across our organisations to support our staff, many of whom may be experiencing the impacts of poverty in their own lives. We want them to feel supported and secure, and to know where to turn to for help. We also want them to be well equipped to identify and respond appropriately to those in their care who are experiencing poverty.

The most important stakeholders in helping us to understand the impacts of poverty and informing our actions to address it are those experiencing it. Children and families have been less visible during lockdown, and for that reason we know that there is a lot for us still to understand about their experiences during that time. What has been particularly difficult for them? What are their fears for the future? What would help them the most? We are committed to listening to the voices of children, young people, and families to help us shape our response to tackling child poverty in Grampian and you will read about our plans within the report.

We are fully committed to eradicating child poverty by 2030. Indeed, **Every Child** does deserve **Every Chance**.

Caroline Hiscox
Chief Executive
NHS Grampian
Council

Angela Scott
Chief Executive
Aberdeen City

Introduction

The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017¹ (the Act) sets out four interim income targets to be met by 2023, and four statutory targets to be met by 2030, encouraging Local Authorities and Health Boards to work towards those targets. The Act introduced a statutory requirement that Local Authorities and Health Boards must jointly produce an annual report and action plan that outlines the actions that they are taking, and will take, to reduce child poverty.

It is a complex task to measure poverty accurately and as such, four measures have been introduced to aid in measuring against the targets set out in the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017. The targets are set on an 'after housing costs' basis; the income families have left after they have paid for their housing:

- **Relative poverty:** a child is in relative poverty if they live in a household where equivalised income for the financial year in question is less than 60 per cent of the median equivalised net income for that financial year.
Target: Less than 10% of children will live in households that are in relative poverty
- **Absolute poverty:** a child is in absolute poverty if they live in a household with an income below 60 per cent of the median equivalised net income in 2010–11.
Target: Less than 5% of children will live in households that are in absolute poverty.
- **Combined low income and material deprivation:** a child is in combined low income and material deprivation if they live in a household with an income below 70 per cent of the equivalised median net income for that year and are unable to afford a number of basic goods and services (material deprivation).
Target: Less than 5% of children will live in households with combined low income and maternal deprivation
- **Persistent poverty:** a child is in persistent poverty if they have been living in Scotland and in relative poverty for three of the past four years.
Target: Less than 5% of children will live in households in persistent poverty

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2017/6/contents/enacted>

Context

The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017, aligns with other statutory duties and local reporting requirements to support the direction towards tackling child poverty. The **Fairer Scotland Duty**² places an overarching statutory duty on public bodies to have due regard to exercising functions in such a way that is designed to reduce the inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage. The **Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014**³ (specifically Articles 3, 6, 12, 26 and 27) are of particular support to the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017.

The **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child** ⁴(UNCRC) is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world, coming into force in the UK in 1992. The vision and ambition to help children and young people experience their rights has been set out within the ‘progressing the human rights of children in Scotland: 2018-2021 Action Plan’⁵. This includes raising awareness of children’s rights and involving them in policy decisions.

Each Community Planning Partnership (CPP) must prepare and publish a Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) which sets out local outcomes as prioritised by the CPP, and in doing so is required to endeavour to reduce inequalities to outcomes that result in socio-economic disadvantage. This is a duty placed on CPP’s under the **Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015**⁶. In September 2019, Aberdeen City Council adopted Community Planning Aberdeen’s LOIP as the Child Poverty Action Plan for the years 2019-22. Equally, the **Education (Scotland) Act 2016**⁷ requires that education authorities must apply due regard to the need to carry out school functions in a way designed to reduce inequalities of outcome for those pupils experiencing them as a result of socio-economic disadvantage.

² <https://www.gov.scot/publications/fairer-scotland-duty-interim-guidance-public-bodies/pages/>

³ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2014/8/contents/enacted>

⁴ <https://www.unicef.org.uk/what-we-do/un-convention-child-rights/>

⁵ https://www.basw.co.uk/system/files/resources/progressing_human_rights_children_scotland.pdf

⁶ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/6/contents/enacted>

⁷ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2016/8/contents/enacted>

Child Poverty in Aberdeen City

In 2019 Aberdeen City was home to 228,700 people, and of these 35,423⁸ (15.4%) were children aged from birth to age 16. There are 48 primary schools and 11 secondary schools, and as of March 2019 there were 542 Care experienced children and young people in the city. 93.2% of school leavers achieved a positive destination. Of Aberdeen City's 283 data zones 29 are in the 20% most deprived, which is 2.08% of the national share. 104, 7.45% of the national share, are in the 20% least deprived.

78.5% of the population aged over 16 are employed which is slightly higher than the Scotland comparison (74.5%), with average gross weekly pay (by place of residence) being £599.40; slightly higher than the Scottish average of £577.70. 19.4% of those over age 16 in Aberdeen City are 'economically inactive'. This includes students, those with long or short term illness, retired people, people looking after family or home, and those that may be discouraged from working. Of these, 24.6% want to be working and are actively seeking employment. There are 13,900 workless households in Aberdeen City, however the sample size is too small to give an accurate estimation as to the number of these households with a child (or children) up to the age of 16.

The most recent Strategic Needs Assessment identifies that around 5500 children in Aberdeen are living in poverty. A standard definition of child poverty means growing up in families without the resources to 'obtain the type of diet, participate in the activities and have the living conditions and amenities' which are the norm in 21st century Scotland. Existing strategies to tackle poverty in Aberdeen include ['Towards a Fairer Aberdeen that Prospers for All 2017-2020'](#). This identifies a number of priorities that we have been tackling along with partners, placing an emphasis on a partnership approach. Activity against these priorities can be seen in our progress table later in this report. The [Local Housing Strategy 2018-2023](#) identifies six strategic outcomes including adequacy and improvement of housing supply; the prevention of homelessness; improvement in private sector renting, and reducing fuel poverty. These are supporting outcomes which create the right conditions for tackling child poverty through a focus on mitigation for all families.

⁸ <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2019>

The Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO)⁹ gives us some high level data that enables a comparison against certain indicators as a gauge of poverty over recent years. These cannot be mapped across as a direct measure against the targets in the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017, but can be used to monitor child poverty and its drivers at a local level.

Percentage of children living in poverty in 2017/18 by Parliamentary Constituency¹⁰	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs	Percentage change since 2016/17 (after housing costs)
Aberdeen Central	18%	22%	+3%
Aberdeen Donside	13%	15%	-4%
Aberdeen South and North Kincardine	13%	14%	-3%

Values

NHS Grampian host a Child Poverty Working Group, chaired by the NHS Child Poverty Lead, with representation from the three Local Authorities. The objectives of the working group are to determine and manage child poverty actions that specifically relate to health that are deliverable on a Pan-Grampian basis, and to determine ways in which to support partnership delivery of actions against the wider impacts of poverty. In Aberdeen City the Tackling Poverty Action Group is chaired by Aberdeen City Council's Poverty Lead, with engagement and participation from NHS Grampian. The joint Child Poverty Action Report has passed through single agency and multiagency governance routes for ratification prior to publication. Within NHS Grampian the System Leadership Team have ratified and approved the plan. It also has the endorsement of both NHS Grampian and Local Authority Chief Executives.

Our joint Child Poverty Action Plan has been developed through the Community Planning Partnership, with a commitment from all partners to work together in tackling child poverty. Actions to address child poverty are also embedded throughout the LOIP. Specific child poverty actions are developed through the Tackling Poverty Action Group, which has good engagement from all Community Planning Partners, including the Third Sector. The Tackling Poverty Action Group is accountable to the Integrated Children's Services Board who has oversight of the LOIP as it relates to children and young people, and a responsibility to drive forward the integration of children's services.

⁹ https://scotland.shinyapps.io/ScotPHO_profiles_tool/

¹⁰ <http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2019/>

Getting it right for every child (GIRFEC)¹¹ is the national approach to supporting children and young people. It is intended as a framework that will enable organisations who work on behalf of children and their families to provide a consistent, supportive approach for all. GIRFEC is based on children's rights and the principles reflected in the UNCRC¹². The aim is for children in Scotland to grow up feeling loved, respected and able to meet their full potential at home, at school and in the wider community. Every child and young person should be **Safe, Healthy, Achieving, Nurtured, Active, Respected, Responsible and Included**. GIRFEC recognises that every child and young person is unique and that their wellbeing will be influenced by their own experiences and changing needs as they grow, therefore there are no set levels of wellbeing, but rather the provision of a framework by which to identify and address needs early. It is an approach that requires a united and integrated multiagency system, and is the foundation on which we develop our action plan to tackle child poverty in Grampian.

In February 2020 the Independent Care Review¹³ published a series of reports highlighted the strong link between poverty and looked after children, and the need for a systemic change in how we support families particularly by recognising and responding to the stresses of living in poverty. The **Promise**¹⁴ (and the **Pinky Promise**¹⁵ for younger readers) was informed by carefully listening to over 5,500 care experienced children and adults, families and the paid and unpaid workforce to properly understand what needs to change. The **Plan**¹⁶ outlines what we need to do to make sure that required change happens, and how Scotland can better invest in our children and families is reported in **The Money**¹⁷ and **Follow The Money**¹⁸. **The Rules**¹⁹ discuss the current legislative framework and how this must change to achieve the **Promise**. The Care Review identified foundations by which Scotland needs to focus its improvements to achieve better outcomes for children. One of these is 'family'. Families reported the difficulties and stress cause by worrying about not having enough money to live on, often having to make very difficult choices between basic needs. These are very important reports and they should inform our local planning in response to addressing inequalities as a result of poverty.

¹¹ <https://www.gov.scot/policies/girfec/>

¹² <https://www.unicef.org.uk/what-we-do/un-convention-child-rights/>

¹³ <https://www.carereview.scot/conclusions/independent-care-review-reports/>

¹⁴ https://www.carereview.scot/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/The-Promise_v7.pdf

¹⁵ <https://www.carereview.scot/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Pinky-Promise.pdf>

¹⁶ https://www.carereview.scot/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/The-Plan_pages.pdf

¹⁷ <https://www.carereview.scot/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/The-Money.pdf>

¹⁸ <https://www.carereview.scot/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Follow-the-money.pdf>

¹⁹ https://www.carereview.scot/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/The-Rules_pages.pdf

Reflections on feedback for year one reports from the Poverty and Inequality Commission

In November 2019 the Poverty and Inequality Commission published their report following a review of the first set of LCPARs. 10 reports were selected to represent a range of local authority size, urban/rural coverage and rates of child poverty. There were several key areas that the Commission had a particular interest in; reference to the UNCRC, actions taken to support particular vulnerable groups (asylum seekers, homeless people, victims of domestic abuse for example), and how the reports are being communicated and disseminated.

The Commission was instructed to look for evidence of involving people with **lived experience**; not just whether or not the views of people with lived experience of poverty were being sought, but how their experience was being used to inform the development of local plans. Included in our priorities for 2020/21 are clear actions to capture the lived experience of children, young people and their families with regard to their experiences of poverty and within different contexts. We will take a strategic approach to ongoing engagement and will ensure that what we learn through the voice of lived experience is translated into action within our plans. To this end, a proportion of the annual Healthier, Wealthier Children funding allocated to Boards this year will be directed at enabling a research proposal through Robert Gordon University that will capture both women's experience, and professional's experience of the implementation of the Financial Inclusion Pathway. In addition, we have commissioned a project in partnership with CFINE (Community Food Initiatives North East)²⁰ to capture the experience of children living in poverty across Grampian, and while the impact of COVID-19 will delay initial timescales, this work will be prioritised when it is safe to proceed.

Tackling child poverty is one of our key priorities and it is acknowledged that **leadership** at all levels is crucial to achieving this. The Commission assessed how this was reflected at local level. While it is important to align our action plans specifically to the drivers of child poverty and that the steps taken to achieve progress towards the outcomes are explicit and detailed, it is also important to ensure that child poverty is realised as a priority locally, and work to raise the profile of the child poverty agenda is supported at the most senior level within the organisation. The adoption of the LOIP in Aberdeen demonstrates the desire to tackle Child Poverty using a Community Planning approach.

²⁰ <https://www.cfine.org/>

Year One reports showed good contextual knowledge of child poverty across the local area. Strengths, challenges and opportunities were well defined. There are challenges being faced by all local authorities in that the four **data** measures used in relation to the targets are not available at local authority level. While there are various data sources that provide a proxy measure and build a picture of poverty at a local authority level, these do not correspond to the measures precisely. Recent ISD Data published in December 2019 shows the three local authority areas across Grampian faring much better than the Scottish average with regard to the percentage of children living in low income families. In Aberdeen, the most recent assessment is that 21.5% of children are living in poverty, defined as 'below 60% median income after housing costs'. This is however, not representative of those pockets of our communities where we know hidden poverty and 'in work' poverty exists.

There is no single preferred measure of child poverty locally, so in year one we used a range of data sources to build a picture of where low income families are likely located. It is felt that even with clear local measure/s it would be very difficult to influence using local levers alone as there are too many external influences (wider political and economic shifts, or pandemics for example) that would make it difficult to set a local target with any confidence. However, including monitoring and evaluation targets is important in helping us to respond accordingly if actions are not having the desired impact.

Through taking a **partnership** approach to producing a shared report and action plan we can make our aspirations to tackling child poverty clear, enabling shared needs assessment, shared priorities and the development of greater clarity around governance. In an endeavour to share best practice we are encouraged to reflect on the successes and challenges of working in partnership, and to include local experiences within our reports. We should also look beyond our local authority/ health board partnerships and to consider how we engage with third sector and private sector partners. The plans that we have for this year, to capture lived experience and to expand our Financial Inclusion Pathway, will further build on relationships with our third sector partners and will extend to wider corners across all organisations.

The commission identified four categories of actions within the first year plans.

1. Actions which are fundamental to tackling poverty and are very closely linked to the drivers (payment of the living wage, maximising uptake of benefits, advice on reducing food and energy costs).

In Grampian we have embedded a Financial Inclusion Pathway into practice through routine enquiry within the Universal Health Visiting and Family Nurse Pathway. This includes routine enquiry about finances at pre-birth, 11-14 days, 13-15

months and 4-5 years. This complements Aberdeen City Council's Financial Inclusion Team by providing services in routine settings.

We are working hard with pregnant women to reinforce the importance of attending for antenatal care, with the aim to increase the number of vulnerable mothers eligible and in receipt of the Best Start Maternity grant.

2. Actions which tackle child poverty but need a clearer articulation of how they do so (expansion of early years childcare, closing the attainment gap)

We are continuing to grow and sustain Making Every Opportunity Count (MEOC) as an overall approach across public and third sector partners in Grampian to support cultural shift - with everyone, every system and service doing a little to enable people to live as well as they can.

We are endeavouring to put in place an intelligence led and evidence based approach for the Pupil Equity Fund, so that the allocation of funding to schools will help close the poverty related attainment gap.

3. Supporting actions which create the right conditions for tackling child poverty (transport, availability of affordable housing)

Aberdeen has seen significant investment in our housing stock, with work beginning on the Council's 2000 new Council House programme, and almost £33m invested in Affordable and Mid-Market rent properties in the City during the year 2019/20.

4. Actions which do not directly tackle child poverty but are around the mitigation of poverty or focused on all families.

The development of plans for Aberdeen to be awarded Child Friendly City status.

Community benefit clauses in procurement activities requiring tenderers to commit to undertaking some form of social benefit in addition to the core purpose of the contract.

The total amount awarded through the Scottish Welfare Fund in the year was £892,215

Poverty is defined against the reasonable expectation that everyone should be able to meet their basic needs; which includes the need to be able to function as a citizen of society. Child poverty in Scotland is mainly due to causes, or drivers, partially or wholly outside a parents control and usually completely outside children's control. These include aspects of social security, income from employment and the costs of living.

COVID-19

As we plan and prepare our report and action plan we are in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic which is having an unprecedented impact on our country. Many families are experiencing extensive challenges, such as loss of employment and financial insecurity, less support and protection with regard to pre-existing vulnerabilities, and the additional strain that lockdown may have placed on family relationships. We know that the impact of these challenges will be felt far into the future as our families and communities take time to establish a new 'normal' and this will be reflected in our action and improvement plans for the coming year and beyond. The significant measures taken to support families through the response to this Pandemic will feature as part of next year's report, as they have almost all been delivered since 1st April 2020.

Progress Overview: 2019/20

The following templates provide an overview of progress against the actions that we said we would take to start tackling child poverty in year one. Feedback from the Poverty and Inequality Commission has been particularly helpful in enabling us to refine our approach and applying this to the development of our future plans.

The three main drivers of Child Poverty:²¹

Employment: Income from parent's work and earnings is not sufficient to lift them from poverty

Household costs: The costs of living that household have to cover are too high

Social Security: Income from social security, particularly for families with children, and is now inadequate to lift families from poverty

	On target and within timescales.
	Some risk to targets or timescales. Mitigation required.
	Significant risk to targets, timescales or objective. Requires escalation.

²¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/child-chance-tackling-child-poverty-delivery-plan-2018-22/>

Action Description	Poverty Driver Impacted	Responsible Services	Due Date	Review Date	RAG Status
<p>Reinforce and promote the importance of attending for antenatal care, with the aim to increase the number of vulnerable mothers eligible and in receipt of the Best Start Grant</p> <p>Income maximisation teams to continue supporting people to claim for their eligible benefits.</p>	Increased uptake of social security	<p>NHS Grampian</p> <p>ACC Department of Work and Pensions</p> <p>Social Security Scotland</p>	March 2022	March 2020	
Progress					
<p>A report on the take up of the Best Start Grant to the end of March 2020 gives an overview of high level statistics for the period December 2018 to December 2019; and for Best Start Foods (August 2019 to March 2020)²². 9,245 applications were received from households across the NHS Grampian - 6% of the total number of applications received. 69% of these were authorised. Quarterly figures are made available, however there is currently no function to compare each quarter.</p> <p>Aberdeen City Council, Department for Work and Pensions, and Social Security Scotland have made £4.7million available to households in backdated benefit claims through the work of Income Maximisation Teams.</p>					

²² <https://www.gov.scot/publications/best-start-grant-and-best-start-foods-high-level-statistics-to-31-march-2020/>

Action Description	Poverty Driver Impacted	Responsible Services	Due Date	Review Date	RAG Status
Promote the Neonatal Expenses Fund with the aim of identifying vulnerable parents who are eligible, so that they may can be supported so spend as much time as possible with their babies while they are receiving care in the neonatal unit.	Reducing the cost of living	NHS Grampian Friends of the Neonatal Unit	March 2022	March 2020	
Progress					
All parents who have a baby admitted to the neonatal unit are provided with the information that they require with regard to the Neonatal Expenses Fund. Through liaison within the clinical management structure, an application form has been included within the universal information pack provided to all families on admission. The aspiration for the future is to develop a mechanism for data collection, enabling an oversight of uptake of the fund and to use this information to further target promotion so that all vulnerable, eligible families can benefit.					

Action Description	Poverty Driver Impacted	Responsible Services	Due Date	Review Date	RAG Status
Provide more support to children and families in the earliest years through delivery of the Universal Health Visiting Pathway (UHVP) and Family Nurse Partnership Programme.	Increased uptake of social security Reducing the cost of living	NHS Grampian	March 2022	March 2020	
Progress					
<p>All Health Visitors and Family Nurses are talking to families about financial inclusion and income maximisation through routine enquiry within the UHVP. Generic email addresses have been set up with Financial Support Services in each of the three Local Authorities, and data requirements have been determined. There is still an Information Governance obstacle to overcome, in that NHSG IG have requested further information on the referral process and how information will be shared (with an agency external to NHSG).</p> <p>Health Visitors and Family Nurses feel that they would benefit from group workshops/ shared learning as to their experiences of implementation of the Financial Inclusion Pathway. This will present an opportunity to promote MEOC. Online training, events, updates will be added to the partnership websites.</p> <p>Online updates, training and shared learning opportunities will be applied to the NHSG website.</p>					

Action Description	Poverty Driver Impacted	Responsible Services	Due Date	Review Date	RAG Status
<p>Develop an intelligence led and evidenced based approach for the Pupil Equity Fund (PEF), so that the allocation of funding directly to schools will help to close the attainment gap</p> <p>Use of Scottish Attainment Challenge (SAC) Funding totalling £ 635,732.56 to benefit those pupils in each of the 7 identified Challenge Schools</p> <p>Minimise the costs of the school day and maximise the uptake of free school meals and school clothing grants by eligible families.</p> <p>All schools to consider poverty proofing within their own unique context</p>	<p>Reducing the cost of living</p> <p>Income from Employment</p>	<p>Partnership Child Poverty Action Groups</p> <p>Social Security Scotland Education and Children's Services Social Security Scotland Local Authority Poverty Action Groups</p>	March 2021	March 2020	
Progress					
<p>Scottish Attainment Challenge (PEF) Funding totalling £ 2,845,080 has been used to benefit those pupils in receipt of free school meals. All schools analysing the poverty related attainment gap in their own context, and the impact of poverty on pupil attainment, to plan appropriate targeted interventions to address this. Around 2,400 children and young people across the city accessing targeted interventions in primary and secondary schools.</p> <p>7 SAC schools – 4 primary and 3 secondary utilising funding to minimise the impact of poverty on children and families and mitigate against its most adverse effects in respect of pupil attendance, engagement, attainment, opportunities and achievement.</p> <p>4 pledges have been agreed by the Education Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>No child or young person will start school without a breakfast</i> <i>All children and young people will have access to affordable school uniform and appropriate clothing for the North East</i> <i>Costs will not prohibit the participation of children and young people in the life of the school</i> <i>Parents, carers and children and young people will have easy access to financial advice</i> <p>A guidance leaflet has been developed for schools to inform thinking on how to reduce the cost of the school day.</p> <p>A visual guide on how DSM scheme will be influenced by the need to reduce the costs of the school day has also been developed.</p>					

Action Description	Poverty Driver Impacted	Responsible Services	Due Date	Review Date	RAG Status
Continue to grow and sustain 'Making every Opportunity Count' (MeOC) at a Community Planning Partnership level	Reducing the cost of living Increased uptake of social security	All services within the Community Planning Partnership	March 2022	March 2020	
Progress					
<p>The aspiration is that MeOC be the framework by which conversations could be had about all aspects of Financial Inclusion. It was agreed that the ethos and principles of MeOC would provide the structure for the development of the Child Poverty Action Report, incorporating all that is being delivered.</p> <p>Opportunities to introduce the MeOC model have been identified, however there is still work to be done to roll it out more widely and embed it as a sustainable framework.</p>					

Action Description	Poverty Driver Impacted	Responsible Services	Due Date	Review Date	RAG Status
Via Healthier, Wealthier Children: (Developing financial inclusion referral pathways in Scotland's funding plan) develop and implement a Midwifery and Early Years Practitioners pathway, policy and procedure to financial support services across Grampian.	Reducing the cost of living. Increased uptake of social security.	NHS Grampian Local Authority Poverty Action Groups Social Security Scotland	March 2021	March 2020	
Progress					
<p>Around £8k was allocated to NHSG through the Healthier, Wealthier Children's fund for 2018/19. This was used to fund Health Improvement staff to establish and implement the process, guidance, resources and governance for the Financial Inclusion Pathway. There is still an Information Governance obstacle to overcome, in that NHSG IG have requested further information on the referral process and how information will be shared (with an agency external to NHSG).</p> <p>An allocation of £22k has been issued for 2019/20. See planned actions for 2021/22 against the funding below.</p>					

Action Description	Poverty Driver Impacted	Responsible Services	Due Date	Review Date	RAG Status
Working with national and local partners to support the Universal Credit provision, including the creation of an advice booklet; assisted digital learning through Libraries, and training of Housing staff to ensure knowledge of the system and its impact	Reducing the cost of living. Increased uptake of social security.	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian Department of work and Pensions Police Scotland Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Community Food Initiatives North East (CFINE) Social Security Scotland	March 2021	March 2020	
Progress					
Housing staff have been trained, an advice pack has been created and is available. Assisted Digital learning is being provided.					

Action Description	Poverty Driver Impacted	Responsible Services	Due Date	Review Date	RAG Status
Investment in Scottish Housing Quality Standard , including replacement window and insulation work to address fuel poverty in homes	Reducing the cost of living	Aberdeen City Council	March 2021	March 2020	
Progress					
<p>The percentage of Aberdeen City households considered to be in fuel poverty is 21.1%.</p> <p>In 2018/19- 83.29% of homes met the Scottish Housing Quality Standards</p> <p>In 2018/19 245 new window installations were undertaken</p> <p>In 2018/19 299 new doors were installed</p>					

Action Description	Poverty Driver Impacted	Responsible Services	Due Date	Review Date	RAG Status
<p>Attainment and Transitions to Adulthood Improvement Group established to increase the number of young people living in priority areas who progress to a positive and sustained destinations</p> <p>Increase in the number of apprenticeships offered in priority areas</p>	Income from Employment	<p>Aberdeen City Council</p> <p>Skills Development Scotland</p>	March 2021	March 2020	
Progress					
In 2017/18 91.5% of school-leavers went on to a sustained positive destination.					

Action Description	Poverty Driver Impacted	Responsible Services	Due Date	Review Date	RAG Status
10,000 free meals will be provided to children through the award winning Food and Fun initiative	Reducing the cost of living	Aberdeen City Council CFINE ACVO Community Groups	March 2021	March 2020	
Progress					
In 2018/19 the number of meals provided was 10,699					




Action Description	Poverty Driver Impacted	Responsible Services	Due Date	Review Date	RAG Status
Continue to expand the provision of free sanitary products	Reducing the cost of living	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian CFINE	March 2021	March 2020	
Progress					
The number of sites where free sanitary products can be accessed continues to grow.					

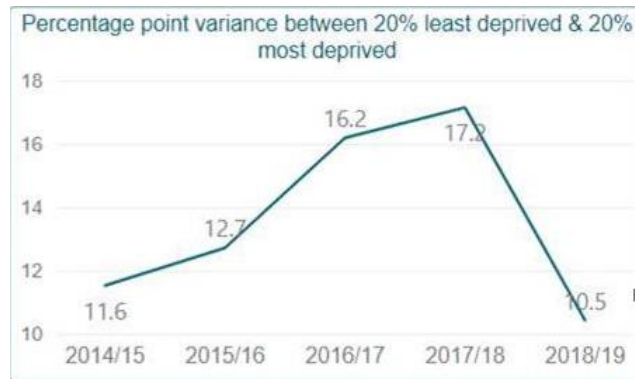
Action Description	Poverty Driver Impacted	Responsible Services	Due Date	Review Date	RAG Status
Development of UNICEF Child Friendly Cities accreditation programme	Reducing the cost of living	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian Police Scotland UNICEF	March 2021	March 2020	
Progress					
Action currently being refined with responsibilities shared across the partnerships.					

Activity undertaken	Partners involved in activity	Assessment criteria
Economy		
Support to those on, or transferring to, Universal Credit, and those on benefits.	<p>Aberdeen City Council</p> <p>NHS Grampian</p> <p>Department of work and Pensions</p> <p>Community Food Initiatives North East (CFINE)</p> <p>Social Security Scotland</p>	<p>All Housing Officers trained in advising and supporting on Universal Credit issues.</p> <p>At the end of 2019/20 there were 3976 Council tenants on Universal Credit.</p> <p>Financial Inclusion Team assisted 154 new households with children and 89 households with children that were opened before 1 April 2019 to access unclaimed benefits. This enabled a cumulative gain of £652,096.51 for these households in 2019/2020.</p>
Investment in Scottish Housing Quality Standard, including replacement window and insulation work to address fuel	Aberdeen City Council	<p>21.1% of households are believed to be in fuel poverty in Aberdeen.</p> <p>Number of homes meeting SHQS – 2019/20 – 88.14% (19,252 properties)</p> <p>Number of replacement windows</p> <p>Windows: 2019/20 – 291 properties</p> <p>Heating systems – 1245 energy efficient heating systems installed</p>

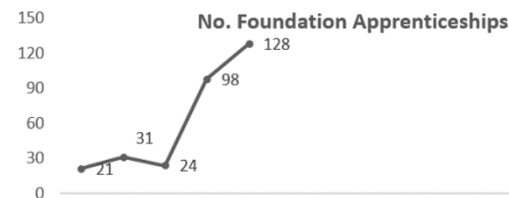
poverty in homes		Energy Efficient Standard for Scottish Housing (EESH) – 92.5% of properties within scope of EESH (20,285 are within scope)
Provision of Heat with Rent for Council Housing	Aberdeen City Council Aberdeen Heat and Power Ltd	Number of 2 bedroom or larger family homes benefitting from Heat with Rent – 1882
Use of Scottish Attainment Challenge (PEF) Funding totalling £ 2,845,080 to benefit those pupils in receipt of free school meals	Aberdeen City Council Third Sector partners School Communities	<p>All schools analysing the poverty related attainment gap in their own context, and the impact of poverty on pupil attainment, to plan appropriate targeted interventions to address this. All SAC plans quality assured by the central education quality team and by the Education Scotland Attainment Advisor.</p> <p>Around 2,400 children and young people across the city accessing targeted interventions in primary and secondary schools.</p> <p>The majority of city schools have implemented a range of interventions using PEF funding, some of these are targeted at specific pupils, others support a wider group. Many pupils, particularly in schools with high allocations of PEF funding, are accessing more than one intervention and it is therefore difficult to accurately identify which specific intervention has led to assessed improvements. In some cases, it is likely there has been a cumulative beneficial effect of several targeted interventions. Although this makes accurate evaluation and reporting more difficult, ultimately, of course, the result is positive for children and young people.</p> <p>Almost all schools report encouraging early evidence of improvements around mental health and wellbeing, resilience, emotional wellbeing and pupil engagement. As well as reference to specific data such as pupil attendance, schools report positive changes in areas such as improved pupil confidence in their own abilities and increased engagement in learning.</p>

		<p>The majority of schools are beginning to note improvements in attainment in literacy and numeracy for pupils targeted for specific interventions. In some schools this has led to a reduction in the poverty related attainment gap, as the rate of improvement for targeted pupils has outstripped others. This is particularly noticeable in the primary schools which also benefit from Scottish Attainment Challenge funding.</p> <p>Across the city there is evidence of the wider impacts associated with the additional funding. There has been an increase in collaborative working, both within and across schools and teachers planning and working together has contributed to the development of a more positive and collegiate ethos underpinned by the sharing of practice across individual schools and across Associated School Groups. In some cases, for example, this has included pooling of resources and collaborative working to source professional learning opportunities for staff on specific priorities e.g. The Visible Learning Approach.</p> <p>The majority of city schools have considered sustainability as part of their planning work, and this has led to a focus on building staff skills and capacity, sharing and embedding of practice, and improving use of data in planning and evaluation. However, it is recognised that the availability of additional resource has been key to achieving positive impacts, particularly for the most disadvantaged pupils.</p>
Use of Scottish Attainment Challenge (SAC) Funding totalling £ 635,732.56 to benefit those pupils in each of the 7 identified	Aberdeen City Council Third Sector partners	<p>7 SAC schools – 4 primary and 3 secondary utilising funding to minimise the impact of poverty on children and families and mitigate against its most adverse effects in respect of pupil attendance, engagement, attainment, opportunities and achievement.</p> <p>City schools have well-established relationships with a wide range of Third Sector partners, and we plan to continue to support and develop these partnerships to promote child and family learning. These include programmes such as breakfast clubs, designed to promote attendance and reduce lateness, activities to promote engagement and positive attitudes to learning, pupil counselling and family learning packages. Physical and mental health and wellbeing are fundamental to children and young people being able to engage fully with learning, as a result a number of partners are engaged in working with our schools to deliver programmes aimed at increasing confidence</p>

Challenge Schools		<p>& self-esteem, improving communication (talking & listening), improving literacy (reading & writing) and increasing motivation. A number of these focus on pupils participating in sporting activities, while others focus on developing social skills, supporting the wider family, establishing routines, offering practical advice and signposting other sources of support.</p> <p>There is evidence that some young children have delayed language acquisition and a subsequent need to ensure that we have a means of upskilling our workforce to address this. Our work with the PEEP (Parents as Early Educators) programme and recognises the importance of supporting parents in their vital role as early educators of their children. Post COVID-19 we will continue to work with our NHS colleagues to develop a shared, evidence-based approach to supporting the development of young children's speech, language and communication skills.</p>
Developing the Young Workforce	<p>Aberdeen City Council</p> <p>Skills Development Scotland</p>	<p>Data for 2019/20 is not yet available. The tables below show the most recent data available.</p> <p> Variance Tables - Sustained Leaver De</p> <p> Variance Tables - Initial Leaver Destin:</p> <p> Positive Initial and Sustained Destinatio</p> <p>Attainment and Transitions to Adulthood Improvement Group established to increase the number of young people living in priority areas who progress to a positive and sustained destinations.</p>



Increase in the number of apprenticeships offered in priority areas



Children and Young People		
Provision of £1.6million Fairer Aberdeen Fund through Participatory Budgetting approach to support local organisations to deliver support to communities	<p>Aberdeen City Council</p> <p>Aberdeen Council for Voluntary Organisations (ACVO)</p> <p>Community groups</p>	<p>Annual returns on activities as required under grant agreements from the following projects:</p> <p>Cummings Park Community Flat</p> <p>Printfield Community Project</p> <p>STAR Community Flat</p> <p>Tillydrone Community Flat</p> <p>CFINE Tackling Food Poverty</p> <p>Middlefield Community Project Under 11s</p> <p>Middlefield Youth Flat</p> <p>Fersands Youth Work</p> <p>Fersands Family Centre Twos Group and Family Support Worker</p> <p>St Machar Parent Support Project</p> <p>Home Start</p> <p>CAB Money Advice Outreach</p> <p>CFINE SAFE</p> <p>Pathways</p> <p>St Machar Credit Union</p>
Free meals provided to children through the award winning Food and Fun initiative	<p>Aberdeen City Council</p> <p>CFINE</p> <p>ACVO</p> <p>Community Groups</p>	<p>2019-20: 10,732 meals provided</p>
Continuing support for	Aberdeen City Council	<p>Recommissioning of Big Noise Torry for the period 2020-26. At mid-March 2020, Big Noise Torry was engaging regularly with around 530 children and young people from the Torry</p>

Big Noise Torry / SISTEMA programme	SISTEMA Scotland	community. That included: around 15 babies/toddlers signed up to Little Noise; 125 Nursery children; 260 P1-3s receiving Big Noise sessions during the school day (including around 50 also participating in after-school); and 180 participating in the after-school club. An outline of the programme delivered is contained in the table below.		
		Little Noise	Weekly	Babies and Carers
		Nursery Sessions	Weekly	All children attending Walker Road and Tullos nursery classes
		Primary 1-3 In-school sessions	Twice Weekly	All P1-3 children at Walker Road and Tullos primary schools
		Additional Support Classes	Weekly	Targeted at young people across the stages in primary school. Focus on developing literacy skills
		Big Noise After-School Club	Delivered Monday to Thursday weekly	For young people from P3 – P7 from Walker Road and Tullos Primary Schools
		Big Noise Holiday Clubs	Delivered Monday to Thursday weekly	Open to all after-school participants for eight weeks during the spring, summer and October school holidays
		Priority Families Additional Support	Ongoing support as and when required	Targeted engagement with approximately 30 families to provide individual input / relationship building towards engagement.
		Adult Orchestra	Weekly	For parents and community members in Torry
		Volunteering Programme	Ongoing	Opportunities for adults from Torry community and across Aberdeen
		Aberdeen – Wide Holiday Programme	Defined weeks within holiday programmes	Extending the music education offer to children from across Aberdeen (working alongside the Big Noise Torry children)
Provision of free sanitary products	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian CFINE	Free sanitary products are available in all primary, secondary schools as well as Westburn and Craigielea Children's Centre. In 2019/20, approximately 159,264 products were delivered to these sites. 54 sites in total are providing access to free sanitary products.		

Expansion of Early Years provision	Aberdeen City Council	<p>Number of Pupil Support Assistants</p> <p>Early Years – 7.1 FTE</p> <p>Development of Integrated Children and Family Services family learning offer to ensure full utilisation from August 2020</p> <p>Development of Ready, Steady, Two to support delivery of high quality services to eligible 2s</p> <p>The Educational Psychology team have developed and offered Emotional Literacy for Support Assistants (ELSA). ELSA provides knowledge, practice and coaching on an incremental learning model for PSAs and mid-year evaluations are positive. In preparation for the expansion to 1140 hours of Early Learning and Childcare, the team have developed an invaluable Ready, Steady, Two resource to support staff to work with eligible 2s and those who have not met developmental milestones.</p> <p>Considerable work has been undertaken in preparation for the expansion of Early Learning and Childcare including the development of a new ELC admissions process. This will see the universal availability of PEEP in all ELC settings. The programme is currently being re-set in light of delays resulting from social distancing measures and will now be delivered virtually over 5 half day sessions. The course will cover the Why, What and How of the Peep Learning Together Programme (LTP), to enable staff to deliver it effectively to support the families that they work with. The LTP is an evidence-based programme that helps parents and carers to support their young children's development by valuing and building on the play and learning opportunities in everyday life https://www.peeple.org.uk/ltip</p> <p>20 practitioners have recently undertaken the training with a further 3 suites of training fully booked which will result in 18 further trained practitioners. By August 2021 every ELC setting, both Local Authority and Funded Provider, will have a fully trained PEEP practitioner to work with and support families.</p> <p>Work has been undertaken to improve knowledge of the impact of poverty on families. The introduction of ELC Excellence and Equity practitioners has had a positive</p>
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		<p>impact on supporting children and their families in our priority areas. In partnership with community groups The Excellence and Equity Practitioners have been involved in initiatives such as 'Healthy Family Fun Day' which showcases a variety of services across the community that are available to support and advise families. Through the delivery of PEEP groups, outdoor learning sessions and Book Bug sessions they have supported the positive engagement of families in their children's learning. Early engagement with families through links with toddler groups has supported the building of relationships and smooth transitions into the ELC setting.</p>
GIRFEC	Aberdeen City Council	<p>Partnership Improvement Group in place to continually improve agreed partnership approaches</p> <p>A terms of reference has been agreed and the composition of the group is currently being refreshed.</p>
Aberdeen City Council National Improvement Framework Plan 2019/20 agreed.	Aberdeen City Council	<p>Scrutiny through Integrated Children's Services Board; Education Operations Committee and annual reporting to Council</p> <p>NIF self evaluation</p>
<p>Reducing the cost of the school day.</p> <p>Minimise the costs of the school day and maximise the</p>	Aberdeen City Council	<p>4 pledges were agreed by the Education Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No child or young person will start school without a breakfast</i> • <i>All children and young people will have access to affordable school uniform and appropriate clothing for the North East</i> • <i>Costs will not prohibit the participation of children and young people in the life of the school</i> • <i>Parents, carers and children and young people will have easy access to financial advice</i>

<p>uptake of free school meals and school clothing grants by eligible families.</p> <p>All schools to consider poverty proofing within their own unique context</p>		<p>Almost all schools have in place arrangements to ensure children and young people can access food at the beginning of the school day if they require it. Recognising that food poverty and the availability of affordable, healthy food at anytime of the day continue to be of major concern for families, schools continue to work with other agencies and the third sector to improve access for all. Schools work with a range of suppliers to offer choice and reduce the costs of school uniform, also promoting cheaper, non-badged versions of uniform items which are widely available at much lower cost than badged items. Most schools offer one of a range uniform “recycling” provisions where donated school uniform can be accessed for free or in exchange for outgrown items.</p> <p>A few schools use PEF funding to provide school uniform to all pupils and the clothing grant application process is signposted to all parents, with support to complete this if required. There are a few informal arrangements between schools where unwanted clothing is donated and available free to those who need it. A guidance leaflet and posters for primary and secondary schools have been developed to inform thinking on how to reduce the cost of the school day and all schools have reviewed their practice to ensure all learners can access the curriculum and extra-curricular activities. A few schools use PEF or other funding to support this.</p> <p>Schools continue to work with third sector and other agencies to signpost families to sources of financial support and advice.</p>
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Every child, every chance: poverty in schools

"Appear as a place where all children and young people can prosper"

Our policy and practice should be consistent: individual schools should

- Use Scotland Government's approach to be fit-for-purpose to be the best place to grow up and living up children's young people's
- All pupils should that work with, at fit, children and young people are required to uphold and extend the Aims of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) at every level of service. These are summarised into four core intentions:

1. To ensure that every child and young person has the opportunity to flourish

Scotland aims to ensure that every child and young person has the opportunity to flourish. This means that every child and young person should have the opportunity to reach their full potential, to be healthy, happy, and successful in life. This is the aim of the UNCRC, which states that every child has the right to the highest standards of health, education, and social services. Scotland's approach to this is to ensure that every child and young person has the opportunity to flourish, and that this is the aim of the UNCRC.

2. To ensure that every child and young person has the opportunity to be healthy, happy, and successful in life

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What is the cost of your school day?

Parent:

What are the hidden costs of your child's education?

- 1. Extra costs: money paid to school buses
- 2. Extra costs: money paid to school lunches
- 3. Additional (or additional) educational resources for students

Behind clothes:

What are the hidden costs of your child's clothing?

- 1. Extra costs: money paid to school buses
- 2. Extra costs: money paid to school lunches
- 3. Additional (or additional) educational resources for students

What impact does your dress code policy have?

- 1. It may have a positive impact on students' behavior
- 2. It may have a negative impact on students' behavior
- 3. It may have a positive impact on students' behavior
- 4. It may have a negative impact on students' behavior
- 5. It may have a positive impact on students' behavior
- 6. It may have a negative impact on students' behavior

Behind wages:

What are the hidden costs of your child's wages?

- 1. Extra costs: money paid to school buses
- 2. Extra costs: money paid to school lunches
- 3. Additional (or additional) educational resources for students
- 4. Extra costs: money paid to school buses
- 5. Extra costs: money paid to school lunches
- 6. Additional (or additional) educational resources for students

Rating of school:

What are the hidden costs of your child's rating?

- 1. Do you have a positive impact on students' behavior?
- 2. Do you have a negative impact on students' behavior?
- 3. Do you have a positive impact on students' behavior?
- 4. Do you have a negative impact on students' behavior?
- 5. Do you have a positive impact on students' behavior?
- 6. Do you have a negative impact on students' behavior?

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Library provision and access	Aberdeen City Council	<p>Number of young people (Under 16) joining the Library service 2018/19 - 2168</p> <p>Number of Bookbug gifting bags, Baby, toddler and Primary 1 - 13,833</p> <p>Number of Early Years Bookbug outreach sessions - 29 involving 211 children</p> <p>Number of library visits by educational establishments 986 with 13,933 children</p> <p>Aberdeen Reading Challenge participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 637 children and young people • 137 families <p>Number of children attending library service events 2018/19 – 20,512 (some were cancelled latterly due to the Covid pandemic)</p>
Transport	Aberdeen City Council	<p>Lochside Academy in Aberdeen opened in August 2018 merging 2 established secondary schools (Torry and Kincorth). The area of Torry is one of the poorest areas in Aberdeen and the move to the new school requires children from Torry to travel between 2 to 3 miles. Free transport is provided for all children attending Lochside Academy from Torry (approx. 450). The provision of supported bus services was in recognition of the distance and safety concerns of the walk to the school, although the provision is not statutory and in normal circumstances a fare would be required to be paid, taking into account the deprivation in the area Aberdeen City Council has provided free travel for the children from Torry and this includes free travel on commercial bus services also between 07:00 - 18:00, so children can participate in extra-curricular activities and fully engage in the school community.</p>
Adults		
Provision of £1.6million Fairer Aberdeen	Aberdeen City Council	<p>Annual returns on activities as required under grant agreements from the following projects:</p> <p>Cummings Park Community Flat</p> <p>Printfield Community Project</p>

Fund through Participatory Budgeting approach to support local organisations deliver support to communities	Aberdeen Council for Voluntary Organisations (ACVO) Community groups	STAR Community Flat Tillydrone Community Flat CFINE Tackling Food Poverty Middlefield Community Project Under 11s Middlefield Youth Flat Fersands Youth Work Fersands Family Centre Twos Group and Family Support Worker St Machar Parent Support Project Home Start CAB Money Advice Outreach CFINE SAFE Pathways St Machar Credit Union
Provision of free sanitary products	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian CFINE	Free sanitary products are available in all primary, secondary schools as well as Westburn and Craigielea Children's Centre. In 2019/20, approximately 159,264 products were delivered to these sites. 54 sites in total are providing access to free sanitary products.
Expansion of Early Years provision	Aberdeen City Council	Number of Pupil Support Assistants Early Years – 7.1 FTE
Improved knowledge of Adverse Childhood Experiences	Community Planning Partners Care Experienced Young People	The phased roll out of the MCR Pathways programme to offer support to Care Experienced young people across the city continues with evidence that almost all pupils engaged with the programme to date have been increasingly able to talk positively about their school experiences. The wider achievement programme with Sport Aberdeen has offered greater engagement with the creative arts. Both programmes have helped increase timely attendance, increased confidence and reduced exclusions.

		The Champions Board met regularly throughout 2019/20, allowing Care Experienced Young People the opportunity to raise issues directly with Community Planning partners, and shape how services are delivered.
Reducing the cost of the school day	Aberdeen City Council	<p>Provision of free school meals – 2202 enrolled for these in addition to those in P1-P3 who are automatically entitled: P1 – 2015; P2 1967, P3 1964</p> <p>Provision of school clothing grants - 1946</p> <p>Number of families auto-enrolled for privileges – 90 enrolled for free school meals through this process.</p>
Place		
Investment in affordable housing through Strategic Housing Infrastructure Plan (SHIP)	<p>Aberdeen City Council</p> <p>Registered Social Landlords</p> <p>Developers</p> <p>Scottish Government</p>	<p>The Aberdeen City Affordable Housing Programme, developed by the council details a range of affordable housing projects including RSL and Council Social Rent. It also includes RSL mid-market rent and LAR Housing Trust mid-market rent as well as Low-Cost Home Ownership (LCHO) which are properties that housing developers will deliver directly.</p> <p>In 2019/20 there were 401 affordable housing completions which is the highest number of affordable homes delivered in Aberdeen through the affordable housing supply programme.</p> <p>In total during 2019/20 Aberdeen City Council's total allocation for affordable housing was £32.537m.</p>
Community Learning and Development Strategy 2018-22 agreed.	Aberdeen City Council	<p>568 activities run by CLD team:</p> <p>239 Youth Work</p> <p>113 Healthy Minds</p> <p>113 Family Learning</p> <p>103 Adult Learning</p>

		<p>1087 unique participants:</p> <p>554 Youth Work 227 Adult Learning 203 Family Learning 111 Healthy Minds</p> <p>New enrolments:</p> <p>819 Youth Work 442 Adult Learning 357 Healthy Minds 295 Family Learning</p> <p>Total learner hours: 24533</p>
<p>Agreement of Local Housing Strategy 2018-23. Aim of ensuring people in Aberdeen live in good quality sustainable homes, which they can afford and that meet their needs.</p>	<p>Aberdeen City Council</p> <p>Community Planning Partners</p> <p>Private Rented Sector</p> <p>Local Housing Associations</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is an adequate supply of housing across all tenures and homes are the right size, type and location that people want to live in with access to suitable services and facilities. 2. Homelessness is prevented and alleviated. 3. People are supported to live, as far as is reasonably practicable, independently at home or in a homely setting in their community. 4. Consumer knowledge, management standards and property condition is improved in the private rented sector. 5. Fuel poverty is reduced which contributes to meeting climate change targets. 6. The quality of housing of all tenures is improved across the city.

<p>Development of UNICEF Child Friendly Cities accreditation programme</p>	<p>Aberdeen City Council</p> <p>Police Scotland</p> <p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Significant work has been undertaken to evaluate our current practices and approaches and to inform the creation of a joint action plan which will be supported and delivered by a range of our Community Planning Partners. Through discussion with a range of professionals and young people, we will be prioritising a number of key areas in accordance with the award framework. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture • Communication • Co-operation and Leadership • Place • Participating and, • Child-Friendly Services. <p>These focus areas require all services to child and young person friendly and to routinely apply a child rights-based approach (CRBA) to design, develop and commission services. They also ask that children and young people are genuinely considered throughout the decision-making processes.</p> <p>Work towards achieving CFC status has seen a steady increase in the number of committee reports which consider children's rights and council officers are now more consistently seeking direct engagement with children and young people on issues that directly affect them.</p> <p>Examples of this include the engagement of 3343 children and young people during consultation around the review of holiday patterns. As we work to become a Child Friendly City, we have worked closely with our digital partner, Microsoft, to develop an Equalities and Child Rights Impact Assessment. This will embed a greater understanding and broader understanding of the importance of children's rights and ensure that all Council decisions are informed by the extent to which they help uphold these.</p>
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Community Benefit Clauses	Aberdeen City Council	<p>Clauses within contracts and frameworks requiring tenderers to commit to undertaking some form of social benefit in addition to the core purpose of the contract.</p> <p>Training & recruitment; providing sub-contracting opportunities or otherwise improving the social, economic or environmental wellbeing of the local authority's area.</p> <p>For example, the provision of apprenticeship and placement schemes, Real Living Wage provision, employability engagement activities, promotion of adopting and fostering.</p>																
Scottish Welfare Fund	Aberdeen City Council	<p>During the year 2019/20 the following numbers of grants were distributed:</p> <p><u>Crisis Grants</u></p> <table><tr><td>Single parents</td><td>1870</td></tr><tr><td>Couples with children</td><td>461</td></tr><tr><td>Other with children</td><td><u>128</u></td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>2459</td></tr></table> <p><u>Community Care Grants</u></p> <table><tr><td>Single parents</td><td>809</td></tr><tr><td>Couples with children</td><td>158</td></tr><tr><td>Other with children</td><td><u>48</u></td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1015</td></tr></table> <p>Total amount awarded - £892,215</p>	Single parents	1870	Couples with children	461	Other with children	<u>128</u>	Total	2459	Single parents	809	Couples with children	158	Other with children	<u>48</u>	Total	1015
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Priority Families	Aberdeen City Council Action for Children Police Scotland	<p>The Priority Families Service supports families who are affected by multiple problems and at risk of poor life outcomes. A whole family approach is delivered through a dedicated Support Worker and a Police Officer with families receiving up to 12 months of intensive and persistent support in their own home, school and community to address the issues affecting them. The team also comprises an Employment Coach and an Activity Support Co-ordinator and is registered with the Care Commission.</p>																

		<p>Outcomes for families supported in 2018/19 (comparing 6 months pre-intervention and 6 months post intervention) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 96% reduction in criminal charges · 68% reduction in Police vulnerable person's reports · 62% improvement in parenting skills · 71% improvement in family routines · 58% improvement in home living conditions · 69% of children/young people and 83% of adults reported improved physical fitness/participation in sport and activities and an improved understanding of healthy living. · 76% of adults reported improved personal functioning and wellbeing · 84% of adults participated in employability activities
Fairer Scotland Duty	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian	Consideration of the impact of new strategies on socio-economic inequality.

Priorities for 2020/21

During 2020/21 there has been a very strong focus on mitigating the impacts of Covid-19 across the City, with high profile examples being the creation and disbursement of the Lord Provost's Charitable Fund; the distribution of Crisis Grants, delivery of free food packages; maintaining school lessons through Google classroom, and the development of the 'Fit Like' Hubs. This response will be reported on extensively in the Child Poverty Action Report for 2020/21, that will be delivered in mid 2021.

In addition to this work, work has continued where possible to work towards the LOIP outcomes through identified Improvement Charters. The following priorities have also been identified:

New Actions for 2020/21					
Via Healthier, Wealthier Children Fund (HWCF): Capturing the lived experience of children in poverty	Reduce the cost of living. Engagement and participation Enabling Tackling stigma	NHS Grampian Aberdeen City Council CFINE Robert Gordon University	March 2022	March 2021	
Update to March 2021					
In the generic feedback received against the first year LCPAR's, the need to capture the lived experience of people in poverty was highlighted as an opportunity whereby regions could strengthen their action plans by enabling those experiencing poverty in their communities to inform and influence planning activities. Further emphasis was put on this with the recommendations of the Independent Care Review (previously referenced) published in February 2020. The recommendations were based on the voices of care experienced children and young people; many of whom had experience of poverty.					

A proportion of the HWCF has been allocated to develop a creative approach to capturing the lived experience of children in poverty. A creative based approach to engage with children attending a holiday programmes with CFINE was intended, but has had to be deferred due to Covid-19. While this activity will indirectly give children and young people some knowledge and skills that may reduce the cost of living in the home (cost effective cooking, recycling), it will have added benefits not directly linked to the drivers of poverty, such as helping to tackle the stigma of poverty.

Seeking to understand the lived experience of children in poverty has become more important than ever as we begin to see the impacts of COVID-19 on our society. We will apply the GIRFEC framework in working with children to continue to hear their voices, and will support and enable them to inform and influence actions.

Via Healthier, Wealthier Children Fund (HWCF): Research into the implementation of the Financial Inclusion Pathway	Increasing uptake of social security	NHS Grampian Robert Gordon University	March 2022	March 2021	
	Reducing the cost of living				
Update to March 2021					

A research proposal to understand the experiences of women, and of Health Visitors and family Nurses, around the implementation of the Financial Inclusion Pathway has gained ethics approval. Focus groups were due to start in summer 2020, however there is likely to be some delay due to Covid-19.

This research will let us know how women feel about enquiries being made with regard to their financial situation. The output will enable us to share learning with clinical colleagues and financial support agencies. If there are things that can be done to improve the pathway or make it more acceptable to women then modifications can be made at an early stage. Where the pathway is working well will share these experience, letting colleagues know that their efforts are valued by women.

The research report will be published and appended to our 2021/22 LCPAR.

Capturing the lived experience of low income families	Increasing uptake of social security	NHS Grampian	March 2022	March 2021	
	Reducing the cost of living	Robert Gordon University			
	Increasing income through employment	CFINE Fersands Project			

Update to March 2021					
<p>NHSG has commissioned a study to capture lived experience of low income families. The study will be undertaken by Robert Gordon University in partnership with CFINE, the Woodside Pantry and the Fersands project. It had been anticipated that participants would be recruited and interviews conducted in March and April 2020, however this has been deferred due to Covid-19. It is hoped that the study will now be able to commence in late summer/ early autumn.</p> <p>Measures to determine 'in work' poverty are difficult to determine, but one of the indicators used is the number of working families claiming Working Tax Credits. In data published for 2017/18 showed that working families in Aberdeen City were least likely to be claiming Working Tax Credits, indicating that as a local authority area the comparative rates of in work poverty are less than other parts of Scotland.²³ However local data tells us that there are still families, where at least one adult is working, that are still experiencing poverty across Aberdeen. This is anticipated to be even more so, as we emerge from COVID-19.</p>					
Providing more support to children and families in the hospital setting by providing advice, signposting and warm hand-overs to specialist financial support services, with regard to all aspects of income maximisation	<p>Engagement and participation</p> <p>Tackling stigma</p> <p>Increasing uptake of social security</p> <p>Reducing the cost of living</p>	<p>NHS Grampian</p> <p>Aberdeen City Council</p> <p>SAMH</p>	March 2022	March 2021	

²³ <https://www.scotpho.org.uk/life-circumstances/income-and-employment/data/working-age-poverty>

Update to March 2021					
<p>SAMH has been commissioned to deliver pilot project for 6 months starting in summer 2020. A Primary Care Link Worker with experience in engaging with families, income maximisation/ financial inclusion knowledge, and strong links with support services would attend the hospital setting one day per week (RACH and Aberdeen Maternity Hospital) to offer direct support to families and/or provide warm hand-over to specialist financial support agencies as required. The service would include all aspects of 'money matters', including debt advice, support to apply for social security benefits, budgeting, and employability for example.</p> <p>Clinical staff would benefit from the increased confidence of having an 'expert' colleague to offer this support to families, and who will share their knowledge with the wider team as required. This work will also link well with Child Protection and neglect priorities.</p> <p>Anonymised data will be collected over the pilot period to provide information with regard to numbers of contacts, types of support required, onward referrals and outcomes. The pilot will be evaluated to inform a sustained service implementation. Unfortunately the pilot start has needed to be deferred due to the impact of COVID-19.</p>					
Promote and distribute information and resources designed to address aspects of poverty	Increasing uptake of social security Reducing the cost of living Increasing income through employment	NHS Grampian Aberdeen City Council Third Sector Partners	March 2022	March 2021	
Update to March 2021					

Several new measures to support people experiencing poverty as a result of COVID-19 have been introduced, such as the furlough scheme, and financial grants for certain groups. Many third sector agencies are also offering support, such as One Parent Scotland Families, Scotland who are launching an energy fund²⁴ on 12th June to support single parent families. We have a role in ensuring that those that can benefit from such opportunities are aware of them and can be supported to access them if required, and as such we will develop a forum/mechanism whereby people can access information easily, and in one place where possible.

Investment in affordable housing through Strategic Housing Infrastructure Plan (SHIP)	Reducing the cost of living	Aberdeen City Council Registered Social Landlords Developers Scottish Government	March 2022	March 2021	
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Update to March 2021

²⁴ <https://opfs.org.uk/get-involved/news-and-events/news/100k-funding-for-fuel-payments-secured-by-one-parent-families-scotland/>

351 units completed, £29.4m budget to deliver these.					
Improve knowledge of Adverse Childhood Experiences with a view to better understanding the long term impacts of poverty and interconnected work-streams	Reducing the cost of living Income from employment	Community Planning Partners Care Experienced Young People	March 2022	March 2021	
Update to March 2021					
Actions to engage directly with care experienced young people are reflected in Corporate Parenting action plans. Learning and reflection as a result of the recent Care Inspectorate report ²⁵ on the review of inspections for children and young people in need of care will be incorporated into our planning.					

²⁵

<https://www.careinspectorate.com/images/documents/5817/Review%20of%20findings%20from%20inspection%20programme%20for%20CYP%202018%20to%202020.pdf>



Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Community Planning Budget 2020/21 – Q3 Budget Monitoring Report
Lead Officer	Angela Scott, Chair of CPA Management Group and Chief Executive of Aberdeen City Council
Report Author	Michelle Cochlan, Community Planning Manager
Date of Report	5 January 2021
Governance Group	CPA Management Group – 27 January 2021

Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the 2020/21 Community Planning Budget's financial performance for the period 1 October 2020 to 1 December 2020.

Summary of Key Information

1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The community planning budget agreed for 2020/21 on 1 July 2020 was £1,752,343. This included contributions from Aberdeen City Council, Police Scotland, NHS Grampian and NESTRANS.
- 1.2 On 16 September 2020, the Board noted the award of £6750 from the Local Policing Divisional Commander's Local Partnership and Initiative Fund to Community Planning Aberdeen to be divided equally between Aberdeen's three locality areas. The 2020/21 budget, including the subsequent award from the Local Partnership and Initiative Fund is as follows:

	2020/21 Budget £
Aberdeen City Council	1,711,532
NHS Grampian	18,032
Police Scotland	5,000
NESTRANS	5,000
Police Scotland Local Partnership and Initiative Fund	6,750
Sub Total	£1,746,314
Civic Forum carried forward	£3,974
Police Scotland Local Partnership and Initiative Fund carried forward	£8,805
Total	1,759,093

2 COMMUNITY PLANNING BUDGET 2020/21

- 2.1 This budget monitoring report shows current and projected expenditure for 2020/21 as at the end of quarter 3.

	2020/21 Budget £	Year to date spend £	Full year forecast £	Variance £ (Difference between forecast and budget)
Fairer Aberdeen Fund	1,640,243	1,175,668	1,640,243	0
ACVO Third Sector Interface/engagement: Community Planning	62,321	31,160.50	62,321	0
City Voice	37,000	37,000	37,000	0
Civic Forum	3,974	0	1,000	2,974
Police Scotland Local Partnership & Initiative Fund	15,555	0	15,555	0
Total	1,759,093	1,243,848.50	1,756,119	2,974

- 2.2 To date there has been no spend from the Police Scotland Local Partnership & Initiative Fund, however a process for the allocation to the three priority neighbourhoods for community safety is planned as follows:

Woodside, Tillydrone and Seaton

A meeting with Fairer Aberdeen and the Locality Partnership PB sub-group was held on the 30 November 2020 regarding the allocation of PB funds, including the Police Scotland funding allocated to the locality for community safety. The original event, planned for September 2020, was cancelled due to lack of applicants - feedback was that this was due to uncertainty around COVID and what the future held for groups. The sub-group started the process again and there is a closing date of the 22 January, with an online event planned for the 25 February 2021, with online voting. The proposal is that applicants produce a very short clip to demonstrate their project and the community would vote on those. It remains to be seen what level of interest will be generated and whether there may need to be a request to accrue the funds to 2021/22.

Northfield

Funding distribution being discussed by the Locality Partnership and the Housing Team on 27 January 2021.

Torry

The Torry Partnership sought bids from Torry groups (via Torry Youth Action Group) for funding from the Police Scotland Local Partnership & Initiative Fund. The closing date for applications is Friday 22 of January 2021 at 5pm - anticipate spend (dependent on financial processing) as soon as possible thereafter.

3 GRANT FUNDING 2020/21

- 3.1 As well as the agreed community planning budget, the Partnership receives income from a number of external funding sources. The funding secured to date is below:

	2019/20 Budget £	Year to date spend £	Full year forecast £	Variance £
Community Justice Transition Fund	62,500	15,625	62,500	0
Total	62,500	15,625	62,500	0

- 3.2 The Scottish Government has awarded Community Justice Transition funding of £62,500 for 2020/21, which is an additional £12,500 from previous years. The CPA Board agreed on 1 July 2020 that this will fund the continuation of the Community Justice Officer post for another year, covering the full costs of the post.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the CPA Management Group:

- i) Note Community Planning Aberdeen Budget's performance during quarter 3 of 2020/21.

Opportunities and Risks

Regular reporting on the current year's budget gives Community Planning Aberdeen the opportunity to determine whether value for money is being achieved and allows early identification of possible shortfalls.

Consultation

The following people were consulted in the preparation of this report:

Maggie Hepburn, CEO, ACVO
Jonathan Smith, Chair of Civic Forum
Aileen Duncan, Finance Development Officer, ACC
Susan Thom, Fairer Aberdeen Fund Co-ordinator, ACC

Neil Carnegie, Communities and Housing Area Manager, ACC
Background Papers
<p>The following papers were used in the preparation of this report.</p> <p>Community Planning Budget 2020/21</p>

Contact details:

Michelle Cochlan
Community Planning Manager
Aberdeen City Council
Email: mcochlan@aberdeencity.gov.uk



Community Planning Aberdeen

FORWARD PLANNER

The reports scheduled within this document are accurate at this time but are subject to change.

Title of report	Contact Officer
CPA Management Group: 27 January 21/ CPA Board 22 February 21	
CPA Quarterly Budget Monitoring Report (Management Group only)	Allison Swanson (ACC)
CPA Improvement Programme Dashboard, Quarterly Update and Appendices	Allison Swanson (ACC)
Progress against Socio-economic Rescue Plan	Richard Sweetnam (ACC)
Progress against the Locality Recovery Plans	Neil Carnegie (ACC)
LOIP Refresh Update and Population Needs Assessment	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
Community Resilience	Derek McGowan (ACC)
Project End Report: Increase the number of families who request additional support and receive an offer of an appropriate service within 30 days of receipt of the Child's Plan, to 80%, by 2021	Graeme Simpson (ACC)
Child Poverty Action Report	Derek McGowan (ACC)
Economy Project Charters	
Increase the number of Modern and Graduate Apprenticeships in priority and volume growth sectors by 5% by 2022.	Allison Carrington (SDS)
People (Children & Young People) Project Charters	
N/A	
People (Vulnerable Adults) Project Charters	
Extend the multi-agency problem solving approach to all 16 and 17 year olds charged with an offence to reduce the likelihood of reoffending by 2021.	Derek McGowan (ACC)
Increase the number of individuals charged with hate crimes who undertake effective interventions by 30% by 2021.	Derek McGowan (ACC)
Increase the number of groups for people with long term conditions which are co-produced with service users by 2021.	Sandra MacLeod (HSCP)
Place Project Charters	
Reduce the generation of waste in Aberdeen by 2021.	Jillian Evans (NHSG)
CPA Management Group: 24 March 21/ CPA Board 28 April 21	
CPA Improvement Programme Dashboard, Quarterly Update and Appendices	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
Progress against the Locality Recovery Plans	Neil Carnegie (ACC)
LOIP Refresh Feedback from Consultation/Board Session with the Improvement Service	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
Community Planning Budget 2021/22	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
Economy Project Charters	
Increase the number of people from priority localities employed by public sector partners and in major capital projects by 2022.	Allison Carrington (SDS)

Title of report	Contact Officer
Support 2 investments per year in priority growth sectors through Invest Aberdeen by 2022.	Allison Carrington (SDS)
Increase the number of people employed in growth sectors by 5% by 2021.	Allison Carrington (SDS)
Increase no. of people over 50 in employment in Aberdeen by 10% by 2022	Allison Carrington (SDS)
90% of employers reporting that they have appropriately skilled people in their workforce by 2026.	Allison Carrington (SDS)
Increase the number of people entering employment from Stage 4 employability activity to 80% by 2022.	Allison Carrington (SDS)
80% of young people will successfully complete their Modern Apprenticeship programme by 2022	Allison Carrington (SDS)
People (Children & Young People) Project Charters	
Increase the number of care experienced young people receiving appropriate multiagency throughcare by 2021.	Graeme Simpson (ACC)
Reduce the number of children and young people who are exhibiting self-harming behaviours	Graeme Simpson (ACC)
Reduce number of requests for specialist support from children's social work in partnership forums by 5% by 2020	Graeme Simpson (ACC)
Reduce the length of time that care experienced children and young people wait for an initial Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) appointment to less than 4 weeks by 2021.	Graeme Simpson (ACC)
Increase the number of young people who leave school with a minimum of SVQ 3 in literacy and numeracy and 4 other qualifications to 98% 2021.	Graeme Simpson (ACC)
Increase the number of curricular offerings shaped by school communities by 20%, by 2021.	Graeme Simpson (ACC)
People (Vulnerable Adults) Project Charters	
Reduce the number of wilful fires by 20% by 2021.	Derek McGowan (ACC)
Increase in number of calls by Criminal Justice professionals for advice/support to an expert helpline; and Increase number referred for appropriate assessment/ support/ treatment/ services in relation to mental health issues: - in Police custody - on a community disposal - in HMP Grampian by 2021	Derek McGowan (ACC)
Increase number of people engaged in a person-centred multi-agency problem solving approach as part of a community sentence	Derek McGowan (ACC)
Reduce no. of repeat convictions of 16 and 17 year olds, and 18+ year olds, as a result of targeted focus on specific offending behaviour, and use of appropriate and effective interventions, by 2021.	Derek McGowan (ACC)
Increase by 10% the percentage of adults in Aberdeen City who are non-drinkers or drink alcohol in a low risk way by 2021.	Richard Craig (ADP)
Place Project Charters	
Increase the completeness of data within the 'at risk database' to identify those people most vulnerable.	Jillian Evans (NHSG)
CPA Management Group: 2 June 21/ CPA Board 7 July 21	
CPA Quarterly Budget Monitoring Report (Management Group only)	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
CPA Improvement Programme Dashboard, Quarterly Update and Appendices	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
Progress against the Locality Recovery Plans	Neil Carnegie (ACC)
Final Draft LOIP/Locality Plans	Michelle Cochlan

Title of report	Contact Officer
People (Vulnerable Adults) Project Charters	
Increase number of people undertaking recovery from drug and alcohol issues who are being supported to maintain drug / alcohol free lives in their community by 2021	Richard Craig (ADP)
CPA Management Group: 11 August 21/ CPA Board 15 September 21	
Revised CPA Improvement Programme	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
CPA Improvement Programme Dashboard, Quarterly Update and Appendices	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
Locality Plan Quarterly Update	Neil Carnegie (ACC)
CPA Quarterly Budget Monitoring Report (Management Group only)	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
CPA Management Group: 19 October 21/ CPA Board 30 November 21	
CPA Improvement Programme Dashboard, Quarterly Update and Appendices	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
CPA Quarterly Budget Monitoring Report (Management Group only)	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
Locality Plan Quarterly Update	Neil Carnegie (ACC)
TBC	
Local Fire and Rescue Plan 19/20	Scott Symon (SFRS)
North East College Regional Outcome Agreement	Pauline May (NES College)
People (Vulnerable Adults) Project Charters	
Increase the uptake and retention of people in the Justice System with a diagnosed mental illness in specialist services by 2021.	Derek McGowan (ACC)
Increase the number of unpaid carers participating in support programme reflecting healthy life choices by 25% by 2021.	Sandra MacLeod (HSCP)

Acronyms:

ACC	Aberdeen City Council
ACVO	Aberdeen Council of Voluntary Organisations
CPA	Community Planning Aberdeen
HSCP	Health and Social Care Partnership
NHSG	National Health Service Grampian
PS	Police Scotland
SDS	Skills Development Scotland

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