



Community Planning Aberdeen Board

Meeting on WEDNESDAY, 28 APRIL 2021 at 3.30 pm (Development Session commences at 2pm)

Virtual - Remote Meeting, Aberdeen

CPA BOARD MEMBERS ARE REMINDED THAT A DEVELOPMENT SESSION LED BY THE IMPROVEMENT SERVICE WILL BE HELD AT 2PM, IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE BOARD MEETING COMMENCING AT 3.30PM

BUSINESS

APOLOGIES

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

MINUTES, FORWARD PLANNER AND NATIONAL UPDATE

- 1.1 Minute of Previous Meeting of 22 February 2021 for approval (Pages 3 - 10)
- 1.2 Minute of Meeting of the CPA Management Group of 24 March 2021 - for information (Pages 11 - 22)
- 1.3 CPA Board Forward Planner (Pages 23 - 26)
- 1.4 National Update - Scottish Government

STRATEGIC BUSINESS

- 2.1 Community Engagement on Priorities for Improving Local Outcomes Summary Results (Pages 27 - 48)

CPA IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

- 3.1 CPA Improvement Programme Dashboard, Quarterly Update and Appendices (Pages 49 - 86)
Appendix 1 - Overview of progress (Pages 53-70)
Appendix 2 - New Charters (Pages 71-86)
- 3.2 Project End Report: Increase the number of Distress Brief Interventions opportunities for people presenting to frontline services in distress by 10% by 2021 (Pages 87 - 94)
- 3.3 Project End Report: 10.3 Increase to 30% the number of individuals who are involved in cuckooing incidents who undertake effective interventions or who are referred to relevant support services (as a % of all those identified as being involved in cuckooing incidents) in priority localities by 2021 (Pages 95 - 100)

GENERAL BUSINESS

- 4.1 Aberdeen City Local Fire Plan 2020 (Pages 101 - 120)
- 4.2 Community Planning Budget 2021/22 (Pages 121 - 124)

FOR INFORMATION

- 5.1 Date of Next Meeting - 7 July 2021

Should you require any further information about this agenda, please contact Emma Robertson, tel. 01224 522499 or email emmrobertson@aberdeencity.gov.uk

COMMUNITY PLANNING ABERDEEN BOARD
22 February 2021
Virtual meeting

Present:- Councillor Laing (Chair)
 Chief Superintendent George MacDonald (Police Scotland) (Vice Chair)
 Heather Crabb (as a substitute for Karl Leydeker) (University of Aberdeen)
 Councillor Duncan (Integration Joint Board Chair)
 Jillian Evans (as a substitute for Susan Webb) (Health Intelligence, NHS Grampian)
 Councillor Greig
 Gordon MacDougall (Skills Development Scotland)
 Richard McCallum (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)
 Scott Symon (as a substitute for Bruce Farquharson) (Scottish Fire and Rescue Service)

In Attendance:- Lindsay Stother (Audit Scotland)

Also Present:- Ishbel Greig, Derek McGowan, Martin Murchie, Paul Tytler, Michelle Cochlan and Allison Swanson (all Aberdeen City Council).

Apologies:- Bruce Farquharson, Karl Leydeker, Susan Webb and Councillor Wheeler.

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Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
1. Declarations of Interest	There were no declarations of interest.	
2. Minute of Previous Meeting of 3 December 2020	The Board had before it the minute of its previous meeting of 3 December 2020, for approval. <u>The Board resolved:-</u> to approve the minute as a correct record.	

Agenda Item 1.1

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
3. Draft Minute of the CPA Management Group meeting of 27 January 2021	<p>The Board had before it the minute of the CPA Management Group meeting of 27 January 2021, 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>	
5. National Update – Scottish Government Page 4	<p>The Chair welcomed Richard McCallum, the new Scottish Government Location Director for Aberdeen City.</p> <p>Mr McCallum provided a Scottish Government update covering the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Review of Adult Social Care. The Cabinet Secretary for Health and Sport had given an update last week. The incoming government would decide on how the recommendations would be implemented; • Scottish Budget for 2021/22 was published on 28 January 2021; and • First Minister had announced a revised Strategic Framework. Figures on the funding had been made available to businesses affected by the COVID-19 restrictions under the Strategic Framework, from 2 November 2020 to 25 January 2021 <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to note the updates.</p>	
6. Independent Review of Adult Social Care in Scotland	<p>The Board had before it a report on the Independent Review of Adult Social Care support in Scotland published on 3 February 2021.</p> <p>The Board noted that IJB Chairs had met with the Cabinet Secretary and it had been suggested that Chairs use the time before the election to respond on their vision on the way forward. Angela Scott undertook to work with Councillor Duncan and officers to identify implications from a CPP perspective and to circulate these to the Board and thereafter for Councillor Duncan as Chair of the</p>	Angela Scott, Councillor Duncan

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 5</p>	<p>Integrated Joint Board to take it into the responses being prepared by the IJB from the City and wider North East.</p> <p>The report recommended: that the CPA Board note the report on the independent review of adult social care support in Scotland.</p> <p>The Board resolved: (i) to note that that the implications of the review from a CPP perspective would be identified and shared with the Board and thereafter with Councillor Duncan as Chair of the Integrated Joint Board to take the points into the responses being prepared by the IJB from the City and wider North East; and (ii) to otherwise note the report.</p>	
<p>If not now, when? - Social Renewal Advisory Board report: January 2021</p>	<p>The Board had before it a report advising on the publication of the If not now, when? - Social Renewal Advisory Board report. Martin Murchie spoke to the report.</p> <p>The report recommended: that the Board note the If Not Now, When?' report by the Social Renewal Advisory Board and agree that the calls for action be considered as part of the development of the refresh of the LOIP.</p> <p>The Board resolved: to note the report.</p>	
<p>8. Socio-Economic Rescue Plan 2020/2021</p>	<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>The report recommended: that the Board:</p> <p>(a) note the progress of the Socio-Economic Rescue Plan through the progress tracker provided in the appendix; and (b) approve the next steps for the Socio-Economic Rescue Plan and the integration with the LOIP and the Community Planning Aberdeen structure from 31 March 2021.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>Ishbel Greig – Project Officer, City Growth spoke to the Plan and took questions. Ms Greig undertook to report back to the Board on the timeline for People Action 4.7 - Creation of Online Jobs Portal.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:</u> to approve the recommendations.</p>	Ishbel Greig
9. Locality Recovery Plans	<p>The Board had before it a report providing an update on the Locality Recovery Plans 2020/21 which had been implemented to support the recovery of priority localities. Derek McGowan, Chief Officer – Early Intervention and Community Empowerment spoke to the report and took questions.</p> <p>The report recommended: That the Board note progress against the Locality Recovery Plans.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:</u> to approve the recommendation.</p>	
10. LOIP Refresh Update and Aberdeen City Population Needs Assessment 2021	<p>The Board had before it a report presenting the 2021 Population Needs Assessment for Aberdeen City. Martin Murchie, Chief Officer - Data and Insights spoke to the report and explained that the PNA was a key source of evidence which informed the key priorities for Community Planning Aberdeen and Aberdeen City Council and provided an updated evidence base for the refresh of the 2016 Local Outcome Improvement Plan.</p> <p>The report recommended: that the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) approve the Population Needs Assessment 2021 at Appendix 1 as the evidence base for the refresh of the LOIP; (b) agree that Partners take the Population Needs Assessment into their respective organisations to consider the key findings alongside their own strategic plans; and (c) note the development stages and timeline for the LOIP refresh at Appendix 2. <p>Board members commended the report and the work carried out in its preparation. Members asked Richard McCallum to share the LOIP and Population Needs Assessment with Scottish Government colleagues.</p>	Richard McCallum

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>Martin Murchie undertook to develop an executive summary to highlight key data and trends, and to consider whether a Population Strategy was required for the City.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to approve the recommendations.</p>	Martin Murchie
<p>11. Community Engagement on Priorities for Improving Local Outcomes</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 7</p>	<p>The Board had before it a report seeking approval for the use of a communities engagement 'values simulator' software service to assist with community participation in order to gauge the attitude, priorities and values in play within the communities of Aberdeen City and across the City, more generally. This in turn would inform the priorities within the refreshed Local Outcome Improvement Plan, Locality Plans and underpinning partner strategic plans.</p> <p>The report recommended: that the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) agree to the use and of the citizen values simulator software service to strengthen community engagement in the refresh of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans; (b) approve the proposed content of the simulator as set out in Appendix 2 (c) allocate additional funding of £4995 to finance the simulator; (d) agree to the launch of the simulator on 1 March 2021 for four weeks; and (e) approve the draft communications and community engagement plan included in Appendix 3. <p>With reference to paragraph 3.2 (Resource Implications), George MacDonald undertook to look at the Police Scotland budget with a view to making a contribution towards the annual subscription to the online simulator software licence and encouraged other partner organisations to do likewise.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to approve the recommendations; and (ii) to request Partners to advise Michelle Cochlan, Community Planning Manager, directly of any financial contribution they could make towards the financing of the simulator. 	<p>George MacDonald</p> <p>All Partners</p>
<p>12. CPA Improvement Programme</p>	<p>The Board 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</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
Page 8 Dashboard, Quarterly Update and Appendices	<p>Board on 16 September 2020; and presented the project updates via the improvement project dashboard. The report also included new charters for approval for project initiation.</p> <p>The report recommended: 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) approve the new charters included at Appendix 2; (c) 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 (d) consider the progress and updates provided on live improvement projects contained at the Improvement Project Dashboard. <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to approve the recommendations.</p>	
13. 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	<p>The Board had before it a report which presented 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 sought approval to end the project.</p> <p>The report recommended: that the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) agree 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; and (b) 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. <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to approve the recommendations.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<p>14. Child Poverty Action Report</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 9</p>	<p>The Board had before it a report which provided (a) 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 13 January 2021; (b) advised of a review of all Partnership work on poverty, and (c) proposed future reporting arrangements for monitoring progress.</p> <p>The report recommended: that the Board:</p> <p>(a) note that a review of all poverty related work, including the current partnership approaches and existing structures, has been commissioned and will be overseen by the Chief Officer – Early Intervention and Community Empowerment and agrees to instruct the Chief Officer – Early Intervention and Community Empowerment to report the outcome of the review and any proposed changes to the partnership approach/existing structure as part of the refresh of the LOIP being presented to the Community Planning Management Group on 2 June and Board on the 7 July 2021;</p> <p>(b) receive a half yearly report for consideration at the Management Group meeting on the 11 August 2021 and Board on 15 September 2021 for onward submission to Aberdeen City Council's Operational Delivery Committee on the 17 September 2021; and</p> <p>(c) consider the Annual Child Poverty Action report for 2020/21 at the Management Group meeting on the 11 August 2021 and Board on 15 September 2021, prior to submission to Aberdeen City Council's Operational Delivery Committee on the 17 September 2021 (on the basis that sufficient local and national data is available within those timescales).</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to approve the recommendations.</p>	<p>Derek McGowan, ACC</p>
<p>15. Community Resilience</p>	<p>The Board had before it a report which provided (a) a review of volunteer and community efforts in Aberdeen in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic; (b) an update on the current partnership response across the City in responding to current restrictions, and (c) information on steps being taken to increase community resilience for future emergencies.</p> <p>Derek McGowan spoke to the report, providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a review of volunteer and community efforts in Aberdeen in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic; 	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
Page 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The report recommended: that the Board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) support the approach to increasing community resilience in Aberdeen; (b) agree 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; and (c) agree to receive a further update on this work at the next Management Group meeting on the 24 March 2021 and Board meeting on 28 April 2021. <p>Paul O'Connor undertook to report back to Angela Scott with any examples of good practise and suggestions for shaping the approach.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:</u> to approve the recommendations.</p>	<p>Paul O'Connor</p> <p>Derek McGowan, ACC</p>
16. Date of Next Meeting	The Board noted that its next meeting would be held on 28 April 2021 at 2pm.	

**COMMUNITY PLANNING ABERDEEN MANAGEMENT GROUP
24 MARCH 2021**

Present:- Murray Main (Police Scotland) (Vice Chair), Gale Beatie (Sustainable City and Aberdeen City Council), Mervyn Bain (University of Aberdeen), Jamie Bell (Scottish Enterprise), Allison Carrington (Aberdeen Prospers), Rab Dickson (Nestrans), Nicola Graham (Skills Development Scotland), Maggie Hepburn (ACVO), Derek McGowan (Community Justice Group and Resilient, Included and Sustainable), Graeme Simpson (Integrated Children’s Services), and Scott Symon (Scottish Fire and Rescue Service).

Also Present:- Neil Carnegie, Michelle Cochlan and Allison Swanson. (All Aberdeen City Council).

Apologies:- Richard Craig (Alcohol and Drugs Partnership), Jillian Evans (NHSG and Sustainable City), Jill Franks (Sport Aberdeen), Sandra MacLeod (RIS and Health and Social Care Partnership), Lavina Massie (Civic Forum), and Pauline May (Nescol).

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
1. Welcome	In the absence of the Chair, the Vice Chair took the Chair for today’s meeting and welcomed all.	
2. Minute of Previous Meeting of 27 January 2021 for approval	<p>The Management Group had before it the minute of its meeting of 27 January 2021, for approval.</p> <p>With regards to item 1(External Funding Tracker), the Management Group noted that all actions had been undertaken.</p> <p>In relation to item 6 (Locality Recovery Plans), the Management Group noted the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northfield Children and Young People action 1.2 (Support to Young Carers - establish real picture of the need in the area), Paul Tytler had updated the Northfield Team on the position with the IJB carers strategy and had been referred to the Partnership Forum to progress; 2. Northfield People action 1.1 (Number of men aged 40 – 60 not fitting into existing supports and negative about some possibilities), Paul Tytler had flagged this with the Northfield Locality Inclusion manager and locality resource had been applied to progress this action; and 3. Torry Economy action 1.4 (maximise opportunities for training and employment 	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
Page 12	<p>for the local community with those taking forward the proposed ETZ project to community), locality teams were connected in the Energy Transition Zone workstream and no resource support required at this stage.</p> <p>In relation to item 7 (LOIP Refresh Update-PNA), the Management Group noted that (1) an executive summary to the PNA had been drafted and was being finalised; (2) a paper had been developed with a proposal on what the Partnership's approach to data, evaluation and research could be and this was being further developed in advance of submission to a future meeting; and (3) the PNA had been sent to the Scottish Government via the Location Director.</p> <p>With regards item 12 (Child Poverty Action Plan), the Management Group noted that (1) the review of all Partnership work on poverty was ongoing and Derek McGowan was due to report on this to the next meeting; and (2) Martin Murchie was reviewing how to reflect progress against statutory duties in the outcomes framework and how that could be considered as part of the refresh of the LOIP.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to agree the minute as a correct record; and (ii) to note the update on actions from the previous meeting as recorded above 	<p>Martin Murchie (ACC)</p> <p>Derek McGowan (ACC) Martin Murchie (ACC)</p>
3. Minute of Meeting of the CPA Board of 22 February 2021	<p>The Management Group had before it the draft minute of the CPA Board meeting of 22 February 2021 for information.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to note the draft minute.</p>	
4. Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026 Refresh: Draft Stretch Outcomes and Improvement	<p>With reference to item 7 of the minute of its previous meeting of 27 January 2021, the Management Group had before it a report which presented the first draft stretch outcomes and improvement project aims proposed by the Community Planning Aberdeen Outcome Improvement Groups for inclusion in the refreshed Local Outcome Improvement Plan for 2021.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<p>Project Aims</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 13</p>	<p>The report recommended:- that the Management Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) consider and provide feedback on the proposed changes to the LOIP received from Outcome Improvement Groups included in Appendix 1; (b) consider and provide feedback on the proposals highlighted at para 3.2; (c) consider and provide feedback on the potential gaps highlighted at para 4.2 (d) consider the balance of leadership across the proposed improvement projects highlighted at para 5.2 and detailed in Appendix 2; (e) agree that the thematic sessions planned to take place in March to present proposals to wider stakeholders would now take place in April; (f) agree whether these sessions should be open to community members involved in the Locality Empowerment Groups and Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships; and (g) note that Outcome Improvement Groups would be asked to submit final proposals for the refresh of the LOIP by 30 April 2021. <p>Michelle Cochlan advised that the report presented the initial proposals from Outcome Improvement Groups, comments from the Community Planning Team and the emerging themes from Locality Empowerment Groups. She highlighted that the proposals continued to be developed by the Groups. In further developing the proposals, the Groups as well as the feedback from the Management Group today, would also be considering the feedback from the public values simulator which ended on 31 March, and the peer review exercise which was ongoing. In addition to this, Public Health were also undertaking a review of the current proposals and any feedback would also be reported to Group's for their consideration.</p> <p>The Management Group then discussed the potential gaps from the initial proposals as detailed at paragraph 3.2 of the report and made the following comments on two of the potential gaps listed:</p> <p><u>Social isolation</u> Social isolation would be covered by some existing aims, for example community resilience project under Stretch Outcome 14 which had provided networks/connections</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
Page 16	<p>Integrated Children’s Services Board was best placed to have oversight of this Stretch Outcome. There would continue to be a connection to the Community Justice Group given a) the transitional planning that would be often be required for some young people; b) the sharing of development opportunities; and c) alignment in strategic planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion/youth offending <p>To be considered as part of the above proposals being developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Query regarding what data/ evidence of need exists to support proposals for two additional Stretch Outcomes under the place theme. Also, what added value can the Community Planning Partnership bring to these areas? <p>Gale Beattie advised that Sustainable City’s Groups were continuing to develop proposals. In terms of the data/evidence that the two proposed new Stretch outcomes were required, Gale advised that there was a new public bodies duty on biodiversity which would provide the evidence base. Gale undertook to ensure that the proposals provide the data/evidence base and be submitted to the Community Planning Team for review as soon as possible.</p> <p>Partners noted the ongoing engagement being undertaken with communities via the Locality Empowerment Groups (LEGs), Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships (PNPs) and public values simulator, to inform the development of the proposals, with the emerging themes from the LEGs contained at Appendix 3. In relation to these emerging themes, it was noted that thematic sessions had been held with the LEGs/PNPs, and given the specific aspects raised and their ongoing development of the Locality Plans, it was highlighted that it would be beneficial for the Outcome Improvement Groups to present their proposals directly to the LEGs/PNPs rather than requiring them to attend wider stakeholder meetings to ensure their contribution was not diluted. It was therefore agreed that the thematic stakeholder sessions be held in April would be for CPA members and that the Chairs, with the CPA Team, consider the options for presenting proposals to the LEGs/PNPs separately.</p>	<p>Graeme Simpson/Derek McGowan (ACC)</p> <p>Gale Beattie (ACC)/Jillian Evans (NHSG)</p>

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
Page 17	<p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to note the proposed changes to the LOIP received from Outcome Improvement Groups included in Appendix 1; (ii) to agree that all partners undertake the ongoing peer review of the current proposals and provide feedback to the Community Planning Team by the end of March 2021 and that this then be shared with respective Chairs; (iii) to note the feedback on the proposals highlighted at para 3.2 as recorded above and by the Community Planning Team in Appendix 1 and to agree that Outcome Improvement Groups reflect on these when reviewing their proposals and that the specific actions detailed above be undertaken; (iv) to note the feedback on the potential gaps highlighted at para 4.2 and that the specific actions recorded above in relation to social isolation and poverty be undertaken and that all Outcome Improvement Groups consider the potential gaps when further developing their proposals; (v) to agree that partners consider the balance of leadership across the proposed improvement projects highlighted at para 5.2 and detailed in Appendix 2; (vi) agree that the thematic sessions planned to take place in March to present proposals to wider stakeholders would now take place in April for CPA members; (vii) agree that the Outcome Improvement Group Chairs and Community Planning Team consider options for sharing proposals with community members involved in the Locality Empowerment Groups and Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships; (viii) to note that the emerging data from the simulator had been shared with Lead Contacts and the findings report would be shared with Outcome Improvement Groups as soon as possible following closure of the simulator on 31 March for their consideration; (ix) to note that Outcome Improvement Groups would be asked to submit final proposals for the refresh of the LOIP by 30 April 2021. 	<p>All Partners</p> <p>Chairs of all Outcome Improvement Groups</p> <p>Chairs of all Outcome Improvement Groups</p> <p>All Partners</p> <p>Chairs of all Outcome Improvement Groups</p> <p>Chairs of all Outcome Improvement Groups/Community Planning Team</p> <p>Michelle Cochlan (ACC)</p> <p>Chairs of all Outcome Improvement Groups</p>
5. CPA Improvement Programme Dashboard, Quarterly	With reference to item 9 of the minute of its previous meeting of 27 January 2021, 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 also	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<p>6. Project End Report: Increase the number of Distress Brief Interventions opportunities for people presenting to frontline services in distress by 10% by 2021</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 19</p>	<p>The Management Group had before it a report which presented the results of the LOIP Improvement Project Aim to increase the number of Distress Brief Interventions opportunities for people presenting to frontline services in distress by 10% by 2021 and sought approval to end the project.</p> <p>The report recommended:- that Management Group –</p> <p>(a) agree to recommend to the CPA Board on 28 April that testing was concluded and that this Improvement Project is brought to an end on the basis that the project aim has been achieved and that the tests of change have now been fully implemented and were sustainable and that a new referral pathway was being tested with Education and would be monitored by the National DBI Programme and Scottish Government; and</p> <p>(b) agree that the Resilient, Included and Support Group consider as part of the LOIP refresh whether a new aim reflecting on the opportunities for scale up should be taken forward.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to approve the recommendations</p>	
<p>7. Project End Report: Increase to 30% the number of individuals who are involved in cuckooing incidents who undertake effective interventions or who are referred to relevant</p>	<p>The Management Group had before it a report which presented the results of the LOIP Improvement Project Aim to Increase to 30% the number of individuals who are involved in cuckooing incidents who undertake effective interventions or who are referred to relevant support services (as a % of all those identified as being involved in cuckooing incidents) in priority localities by 2021 and sought approval to end the project.</p> <p>The report recommended:- that Management Group agree to recommend to the CPA Board on 28 April 2021, that testing was concluded and that this Improvement Project was brought to an end on the basis that the project aim had been achieved and that the multi agency change ideas were now business as usual and no opportunities had been identified to make further significant gains and that the Community Justice Group would continue to monitor the</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
support services in priority localities by 2021.	<p>data.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to approve the recommendations.</p>	
<p>8. Community Resilience</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 20</p>	<p>With reference to item 11 of the minute of the meeting of 27 January 2021, the Management Group had before it a report which provided an update on the progress of the actions agreed by the CPA Board to further develop community resilience to prepare, respond and recover from emergencies.</p> <p>The report recommended:- that the Management Group note the update.</p> <p>The Group heard from Neil Carnegie who advised that work was ongoing to link the development of community resilience into the current Improvement Charters under the Resilient, Included and Supported and Sustainable Cities Outcome Improvement Groups to ensure a single coherent approach to developing community resilience in Aberdeen was being proposed.</p> <p>Derek McGowan also advised that he was working with Skills Development Scotland to look at options for volunteers to apply for accreditation for their volunteering efforts.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to approve the recommendation.</p>	<p>Neil Carnegie/Derek McGowan (ACC)</p>
<p>9. Aberdeen City Local Fire Plan 2020</p>	<p>The Management Group had before it a report which presented the Aberdeen City Local Fire Plan for information.</p> <p>The report recommended:- that the Management Group note the Aberdeen City Local Fire Plan 2020, at Appendix 1.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to approve the recommendation.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
10. Draft Community Planning Budget 2021/22 Page 21	<p>The Management Group had before it a report which set out the proposed contributions from Community Planning Aberdeen partners to the Community Planning Budget 2021/22 and detailed proposals for how the monies would be allocated.</p> <p>The report recommended:- that the Management Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) agree to submit the proposed Community Planning Budget 2021/22 to the Board on 28 April 2021 for approval; (b) agree to submit the proposed spend on budget commitments 2021/22 to the Board on 28 April 2021 for approval; (c) note the grant funding secured for 2021/22 to date; and (d) agree to propose to the CPA Board on 28 April 2021 that the Community Justice Transition Fund was used to fund the continuation of the fixed term Community Justice Officer post for 2021/22. <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> approve the recommendations.</p>	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
11. CPA Funding Tracker	<p>The Management Group had before it the CPA Funding Tracker.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to note the CPA Funding Tracker.</p>	
12. 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>	
13. Date of Next Meeting	The Management Group noted that its next meeting would be held on 2 June 2021 at 2pm.	

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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: 24 March 21/ CPA Board 28 April 21	
Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026 Refresh: Draft Stretch Outcomes and Improvement Project Aims (Management Group only)	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
CPA Improvement Programme Dashboard, Quarterly Update and Appendices	Allison Swanson (ACC)
Community Engagement on Priorities for Improving Local Outcomes Summary Results (Board only)	Martin Wyllie, Anne McAteer (ACC)
Project End Report: Increase the number of Distress Brief Interventions opportunities for people presenting to frontline services in distress by 10% by 2021	Sandra MacLeod (HSCP)/Derek McGowan (ACC)
Project End Report: 10.3 Increase to 30% the number of individuals who are involved in cuckooing incidents who undertake effective interventions or who are referred to relevant support services (as a % of all those identified as being involved in cuckooing incidents) in priority localities by 2021.	Derek McGowan (ACC)
Community Resilience (Management Group only)	Derek McGowan (ACC)
Community Planning Budget 2021/22	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2020	Scott Symon (SFRS)
Economy Project Charters	
N/A	
People (Vulnerable Adults) Project Charters	
Reduce the number of wilful fires by 20% 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	
N/A	
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	Allison Swanson (ACC)
Final Draft LOIP/Locality Plans	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
CPP Governance	Michelle Cochlan (ACC)
Progress against the Locality Recovery Plans	Neil Carnegie (ACC)
Final SERP report	Richard Sweetnam (ACC)

Title of report	Contact Officer
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)
Half Yearly and Annual Child Poverty Action report for 2020/21	Derek McGowan (ACC)
North East College Regional Outcome Agreement	Pauline May (NES College)
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/Post Refresh of LOIP	
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)
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	
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 the uptake and retention of people in the Justice System with a diagnosed mental illness in specialist services by 2021.	Derek McGowan (ACC)

Title of report	Contact Officer
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 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)
Increase the number of unpaid carers participating in support programme reflecting healthy life choices by 25% by 2021.	Sandra MacLeod (HSCP)
Place Project Charters	
Increase the completeness of data within the 'at risk database' to identify those people most vulnerable.	Jillian Evans (NHSG)

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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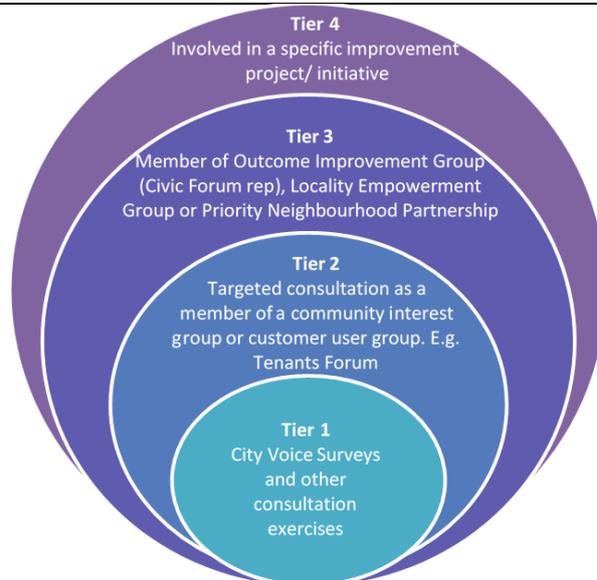


Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Community Engagement on Priorities for Improving Local Outcomes Summary Results
Lead Officer	Angela Scott, Chair of CPA Management Group and Chief Executive of Aberdeen City Council
Report Author	Martin Wyllie, Transformation and Improvement Advisor Anne McAteer, Research officer
Date of Report	12 April 2021
Governance Group	CPA Board – 28 April 2021

Purpose of the Report
The report presents the summary results of the CPA communities engagement ‘values simulator’ held throughout March 2021 to strengthen community engagement in the refresh of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans, and to complement the more targeted community engagement to be undertaken, primarily with the Locality Empowerment Groups and Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships. The findings are being used to inform the priorities within the refreshed Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans.

Summary of Key Information
<p>1 BACKGROUND</p> <p>1.1 The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires statutory community planning partners to work together to achieve improved outcomes and reduce inequalities which result from socio-economic disadvantage. As required by the Act, Community Planning Aberdeen meets this duty through the development and delivery of the Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2016-26. The ten year plan sets out priority local outcomes which member organisations are committed to improve for and with local people. The city wide LOIP is underpinned by three area based Locality Plans, as well as member organisations’ single system plans.</p> <p>1.2 The Act states that in preparing and publishing the LOIP and Locality Plans, we must take into account the needs and circumstances of people residing in Aberdeen and consult as it considers appropriate. The Partnership’s Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy is a demonstration of our united commitment to working with communities to tackle the issues that matter most to them. We have adopted various means to ensure people’s views are listened to and decisions about priorities to be included in the LOIP are informed by people’s feedback.</p> <p>1.3 The diagram below depicts four levels of community engagement and the main opportunities for people to be involved in priority setting for the Community Planning Partnership fall into one of these. The tiers range from a universal, public opportunity to feedback at Tier 1, to working directly with people to tackle specific issues and influence change at Tier 4.</p>



- 1.4 In respect of Tier 1, the Board on 22 February 2021, agreed to use the [citizen values simulator software service](#) to strengthen community engagement in the refresh of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans, and to complement the more targeted community engagement to be undertaken, primarily with the Locality Empowerment Groups and Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships.

CPA VALUES SIMULATOR SUMMARY RESULTS

- 2.1 The simulator was open between 1 – 31 March 2021, during which time a total of **2,642** people took part. In general, there was broad representation across demographic groups and areas of the City. A summary of the results, along with appendices providing the means score by groups is at Appendix 1, with a dashboard of the data available to view at <https://communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/simulator-results/>. A full detailed analysis of all qualitative and quantitative data is ongoing with a full report to be available in early course once validated.
- 2.2 The values simulator allowed participants to choose from a set of projects based on issues already identified in the LOIP to rank those projects in relation to the importance they have for the participant. Ranking was done by allocating a limited pool of resources to projects by attaching points to individual projects. Each participant had a maximum of 500 points to allocate. For each project, the participant chooses how many points to allocate in 25 point increments up to a maximum of 75 points (0 points, 25 points, 50 points and 75 points). Limiting the total number of points participants have available to allocate essentially forces them to choose which projects they feel are most important to them, thus reflecting the participant’s hierarchy of values.
- 2.3 The categories and improvement projects identified for inclusion in the simulator were a simplified version of the 15 Stretch Outcomes and 120 Improvement Projects within the Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan. The information provided was as succinct as possible to ensure the tool was simple, quick and easy to use for members of the public. Projects were grouped into the following five categories with each category containing a number of projects with a total of 26 projects.
- Employment and income
 - Improved outcomes for all children and young people
 - Support for vulnerable people
 - Health and wellbeing
 - Welcoming environment

2.4 Based on points allocated by participants, average (mean) scores were calculated for each of the items within the five categories. The higher the score, the more important these items were considered by participants. Projects were then ranked by mean score. There was substantial variation in how projects were scored by participants, with mean scores for individual projects ranging from a low of 6.7 to a high of 31.5.

Mean Score - All Participants



The five **highest** ranking projects were:

- Supporting children and young people with their mental health (31.5)
- Making sure no-one goes without food due to poverty (31.1)
- Creating new employment and training opportunities (30.3)
- Encouraging employers to offer the real living wage (29.5)
- Supporting people in distress and reducing suicide rates (26.8)

The five **lowest** ranking projects were:

- Changing attitudes to reduce smoking (6.7)
- Changing attitudes towards alcohol (7.6)
- Increasing community resilience and opportunities to volunteer (11.3)
- Support people to manage their own weight (12.3)
- Educational input and support to children and young people regarding substance misuse (14.0)

- 2.5 Mean scores were also calculated for each of the subgroups (locality, age group, gender identity, ethnic background, and neighbourhood) to look at differences in priorities across these groups. Basic descriptive analysis was used to look at how the ranking of projects varied across the groups, e.g. whether a particular project ranked higher or lower in different areas of the city. The Appendices to the summary report present the demographic characteristics and mean scores for sub group. Specifically, Appendix 1 shows the demographic characteristic of participants and Appendix 2 shows the number of participants from each of the City's neighbourhoods. Appendices 3-6 show mean scores by demographic group (locality, age group, gender identity and ethnic group) and Appendices 7-9 showing mean scores by neighbourhood for each of the 3 localities (North, South and Central).
- 2.6 761 comments were received and are being analysed using themed and sentiment analysis along with identification of ideas and suggestions made by participants per category. The comments are being used by the Outcome Improvement Groups/Locality Empowerment Group Lead Officers, alongside the quantitative data to inform the development of the refreshed LOIP and Locality Plans.
- 2.7 An overview of the main themes by locality are presented in the summary report, along with a flavour of the other ideas and issues that participants identified as being important to them. More detailed analysis will be included in the final detailed simulator results report.
- 3 NEXT STEPS**
- 3.1 Results are being analysed by the Outcome Improvement Groups and the Locality Empowerment Groups and informing the development of the refreshed Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans which will be considered by the CPA Board on 7 July 2021.
- 3.2 Final detailed simulator results report prepared and published.
- 3.3 Following approval of the refreshed LOIP and Locality Plans, the Plans will be published and opportunities for citizens to participate in the Partnership's improvement activity promoted.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the CPA Board:

- i) consider the summary of the results as appended and contained at the results dashboard <https://communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/simulator-results/> and agree that summary and the results dashboard be published and promoted;
- ii) note that a detailed results report was being prepared and agree that this be shared across the Partnership and published once available;
- iii) note that the summary results, dashboard and comments were being used by the Outcome Improvement Groups and Locality Empowerment Groups to inform the development of the refreshed LOIP and Locality Plans;
- iv) agree that Partners take the summary results and dashboard into their respective organisations to consider the key findings alongside their own strategic plans;
- v) agree that the summary results/dashboard be reported to the Fairer Aberdeen Board for consideration of the findings when allocating future funding; and
- vi) agree that once the refresh LOIP and Locality Plans have been approved that opportunities for citizens to participate in the Partnership's improvement activity both city wide and at a locality level be promoted.

Opportunities and Risks

Community participation lies at the heart of community planning, and applies in the development, design and delivery of plans as well as in their review, revision and reporting. Consultation is not enough – Community Planning Aberdeen is committed to securing the participation of communities throughout. The CPA Community Engagement Group has a key role in supporting the Partnership in embedding our Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy. The values simulator has complemented and strengthened our overall approach to give everyone the opportunity to be involved.

Consultation

The following people were consulted in the preparation of this report:
Chief Officer, Data & Insights
Locality & Neighbourhood Planning Lead Officers
Chairs and Lead Contacts of Outcome Improvement Groups

Background Papers

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

Community Engagement on Priorities for Improving Local Outcomes – 22 February 2021

Contact details:

Martin Wyllie
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What is important to you?

Community Planning Aberdeen Simulator Summary Results



What is important to you?

Community Planning Simulator Summary Results

WHY DID WE DO THIS?

The Community Planning Partnership is looking ahead and creating a refresh of our Local Outcome Improvement Plan to ensure that Aberdeen is a place where all people can prosper. We asked you to prioritise improvement activity which you thought would make the greatest difference for people and communities across the City to help us understand what is important to you.



HOW AND WHO DID WE ASK?

We tried to ask everyone using a combination of the people you know, the groups you are involved with, your friends and family. Given Covid19 we developed an engagement approach which would have the best chances of hearing as many voices as possible. We reached out using our mobile phones and our social networks and social media platforms. We issued press releases and got stories in the papers. Your contribution has been a valuable part of this exercise. *Thank you.*

WHO PARTICIPATED?



2,642 people

[sample size needed 1834 for 99% +/- 3% accuracy]

WHAT DID WE ASK?

We asked you about 5 categories:



Employment and income



Support for our vulnerable



Your environment



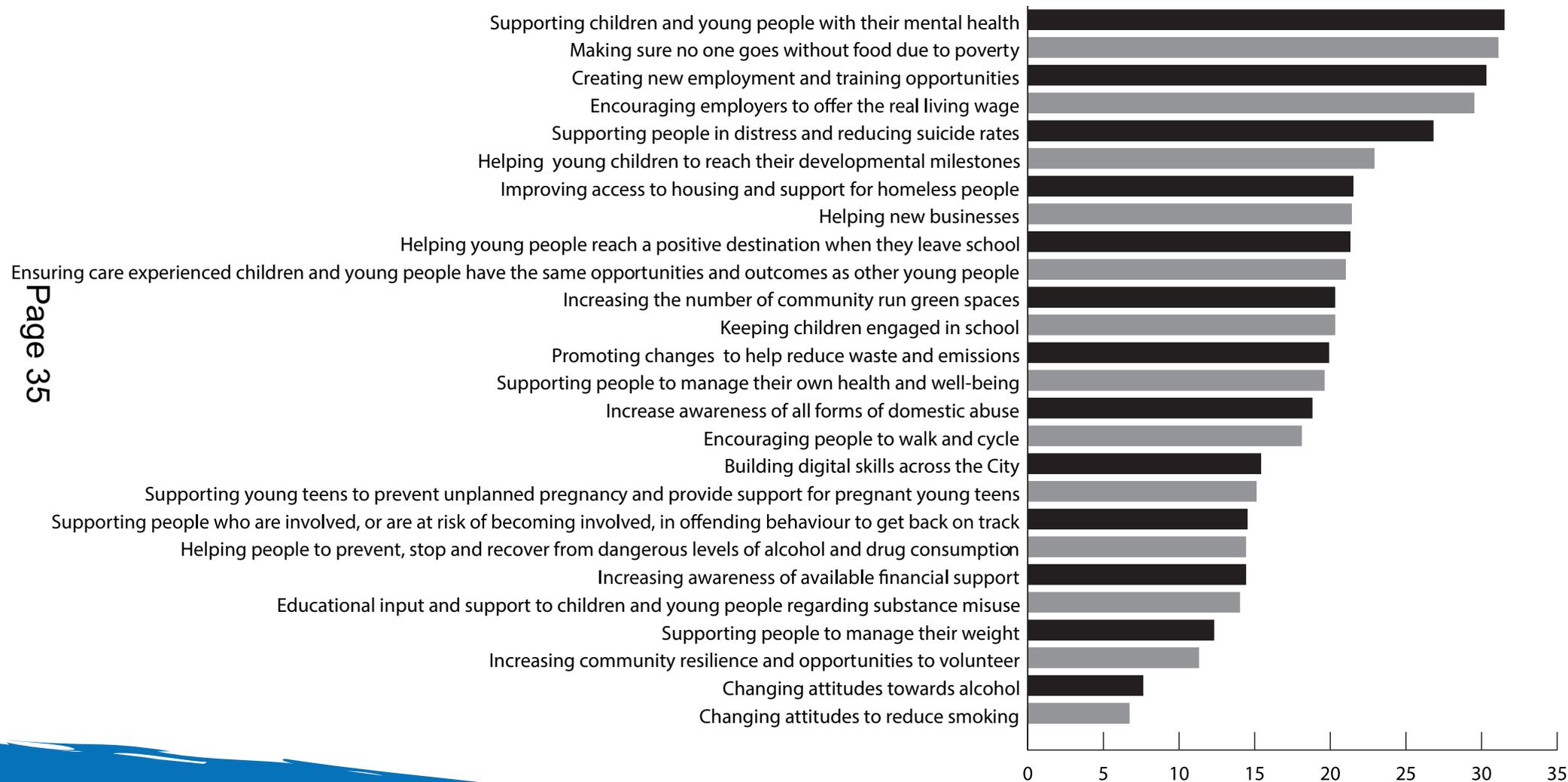
Improvements for children & young people



Your health and well-being

WHAT WE FOUND

Based on points allocated by participants, average (mean) scores were calculated for each of the items within the five categories. The higher the score, the more important these items were considered by participants. Scores ranged from a low of 6.7 to a high of 31.5.



WHAT YOU RANKED HIGHEST AND LOWEST

5 highest	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Supporting children and young people with their mental health (31.5)2. Making sure no-one goes without food due to poverty (31.1)3. Creating new employment and training opportunities (30.3)4. Encouraging employers to offer the real living wage (29.5)5. Supporting people in distress and reducing suicide rates (26.8)
5 lowest	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Changing attitudes to reduce smoking (6.7)2. Changing attitudes towards alcohol (7.6)3. Increasing community resilience and opportunities to volunteer (11.3)4. Support people to manage their own weight (12.3)5. Educational input and support to children and young people regarding substance misuse (14.0)

WHAT OUR LOCALITIES RANKED

Scores were broadly similar across the three locality areas, with the top 5 ranking items all ranking in the top 5 for each of the areas, although there were differences in ranking of these items. There were items where there were significant differences in mean scores by locality.

The South locality had *lower* mean scores than either North or Central for:

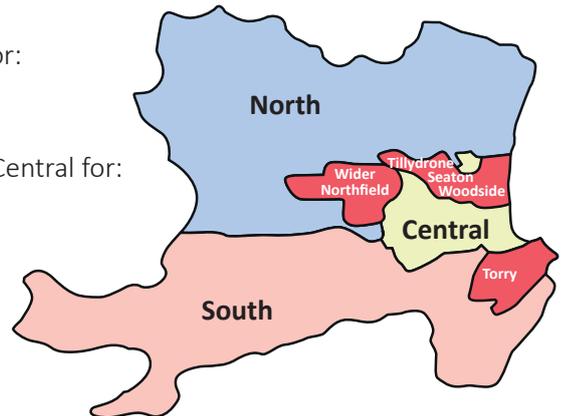
- encouraging employers to offer the real living wage

The North locality had *lower* mean scores compared to both South and Central for:

- encouraging people to walk and cycle
- promoting changes to help reduce waste and emissions
- increasing the number of community-run green spaces

and a *higher* mean score for:

- increase awareness of all form of domestic abuse



JUST A LITTLE OF WHAT YOU SAID

Here are some of the comments:

"Vulnerable people come from all walks in life whether it's homeless or living in unsafe environment or not knowing who to turn to everyone deserves to feel safe and secure."

"I believe that early intervention and a focus on emotional wellbeing in young people will lead to better choices and less need for support as adults."


761
comments received

"We need more green spaces to help people with mental health."

"Think local! Local businesses supporting local areas."

TOP 5 THEMES

These are the top 5 Themes we identified from your comments in each of the three localities of the City.

Area	5 top themes per area
North	<p>People – more help and facilities for disabled and vulnerable people.</p> <p>Community – greater resilience, value more our community members, create happy communities.</p> <p>Spaces – more participation of city citizens in running of city, develop city centre, refresh the condition of the city.</p> <p>Health – improve outcomes relating to health problems, improve services and support.</p> <p>Wage – establish living wage, create a real living wage, stop wage discrimination, improve incomes.</p>
South	<p>Spaces – increase food-growing and open spaces, make outdoor space more welcoming.</p> <p>Health – improve outcomes relating to health problems, improve services and support.</p> <p>People – more help for disabled and vulnerable people.</p> <p>Support – increase healthy food access, reduce reliance on foodbanks, Low-income families, more appropriate support and holistic family support.</p> <p>Community – support community centres, buildings, different community groups.</p>
Central	<p>Health – improve outcomes relating to health problems, improve services and support.</p> <p>City – build affordable housing, make city centre pedestrian friendly, reduce inequality within the city.</p> <p>Business – support new and existing business, reassess rates, support owners and local shops.</p> <p>Spaces – more communal, green, nice, public city spaces.</p> <p>Employment (People) – improve the environment, digital connectivity, shops and promote healthy city living, living wage, support for businesses, open training for all.</p>

SOME MORE OF WHAT YOU SAID AND FELT

761 comments were made. These were either **positive (+)**, **negative (-)**, **mixed (+/-)** or **neutral ()** and overall position is below along with some of your comments.

“Please [...] don’t forget those who are aged between 50-65 who are now out of work and have to work for longer to retirement but are viewed as no longer useful in the work place and such, tossed on to scrap heap”. (-)

“Vital that youth be given the opportunity to enter gainful and lasting employment.” (+)

“Eliminating in job poverty should be a priority 1 issue.” (+/-)

“[A] realistic living wage is important to the economy of this city, enable individuals to meet their daily needs and spend that money locally.” (+/-)

“Looking after our vulnerable leads to a fairer, more compassionate and caring society.” (+)

“We live in a reasonable affluent area but we still don’t see enough opportunity for job market entry or reentry” (-)”

“Changes start small and Aberdeen should strive to be as innovative as possible and lead by example.” ()

“By getting people involved in their community and local projects will empower them to greater things.” (+)



SOME OF YOUR IDEAS/OTHER ISSUES YOU SAID WERE IMPORTANT TO YOU

Here are just some of your many ideas/other issues you said were important:

Category	Ideas/other issues you said were important
Employment and Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open training up to all not just specific groups (including people with disabilities or autism) • Living wage - link to cost of living/should be mandatory/offer incentives or support to employers • Diversify away from oil & gas and focus on other areas e.g. green/renewable/tourism • Prioritise local businesses • Make use of empty retail space/diversification of shopping areas • Improve internet access for all
Improvements for Children and Young People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on parental responsibilities • Support families as a single unit • Free or low-cost childcare • More support for Young People with disabilities or additional support needs • There is a disconnect between the world of work and school • Making sure things go right for children seems more important than preventing things from going wrong • A project about keeping children safe online • COVID – impact on mental health/attainment/opportunities • More facilities (e.g. community centers) open in evening for teenagers/more youth work • Promote more outdoor activities to boost wellbeing, fitness and mindfulness/provide access to quality green spaces and nature for all school children
Support for our vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person-centred housing options for disabled people • More for disabled people e.g. better access, tackle discrimination/hate crime, better opportunities for employment/participation • More guidance and information to let people know what is available • More services should be made available for young offenders • Help people build skills and confidence e.g. budget management
Your Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle poverty to reduce drug and alcohol consumption • Create community outdoor gym equipment in parks to allow access to gyms for all • Greater mental health support for people suffering from a wider range of mental health problems, such as OCD and eating disorders • Improve access to cheap affordable nutritional food • Engaging with culture and creative activity to help with health and wellbeing • Greater availability of non-licensed premises/activities in the evening • Drop in centres to speak to someone straight away • Encourage people to manage and understand their own health
Your Environment(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free Wi-Fi and access to digital devices for all • Pedestrian 1st perspective needed within the City • Air quality is missing • Use lighting in our green space and the beach so they can be used all year round • Enable communities to work together for community allotments, shared gardens etc. • Regenerate empty buildings – can lead to jobs and access to services • Improve cycle infrastructure • Plant more trees • Encourage recycling and reduction in fly tipping and litter • Recycling options for people with no access to transport

NEXT STEPS

- Simulator results dashboard available at <https://communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/simulator-results>
- Results analysed by the Partnership and inform the development of the refreshed Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans
- A full detailed report prepared and published at <https://communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk>
- LOIP and Locality Plans approved and opportunities to get involved in improvement projects promoted
- Keep up to date with the LOIP Refresh at <https://communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/loip-refresh2021>

The following tables present a summary of the results from the Values Simulator. Appendix 1 shows the demographic characteristic of participants with Appendix 2 showing the number of participants from each of the City's neighbourhoods. Appendices 3-6 show mean scores by demographic group (locality, age group, gender identity and ethnic group) and Appendices 7-9 show mean scores by neighbourhood for each of the 3 localities (North, South and Central).

Appendix 1: Participant characteristics

			Over-represented	Under-represented
Group	Category	Number	Percentage	Aberdeen City population %
Locality	North	713	27.0%	31.2%
	South	782	29.6%	33.8%
	Central	978	37.0%	35.1%
	Not answered	169	6.4%	
Age group	Under 18	13	0.5%	18.0%
	19-24	106	4.0%	9.3%
	25-34	473	17.9%	18.9%
	35-44	578	21.9%	14.0%
	45-54	606	22.9%	12.3%
	55-59	312	11.8%	6.1%
	60-64	179	6.8%	5.5%
	65-69	139	5.3%	4.6%
	70-79	131	5.0%	6.9%
	80 or over	23	0.9%	4.3%
Not answered	82	3.1%		
Gender identity	Man/boy	940	35.6%	49.8%
	Woman/girl	1546	58.5%	50.2%
	In another way	10	0.4%	
	Prefer not to say	77	2.9%	
	Not answered	69	2.6%	
Ethnic group	White Scottish	1759	66.6%	75.3%
	Other White British	260	9.8%	7.6%
	White Irish	31	1.2%	1.0%
	Gypsy or Traveller	<5	0.1%	0.1%
	White Polish	91	3.4%	3.2%
	Any other White	163	6.2%	3.2%
	Indian, Indian Scottish, or Indian British	12	0.5%	0.7%
	Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	8	0.3%	0.5%
	Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	<5	0.1%	1.5%
	Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	8	0.3%	0.3%
	Any other Asian	15	0.6%	1.0%
	African, African Scottish, or African British	19	0.7%	1.0%
	Any other African	<5	0.1%	2.2%
	Black, Black Scottish, or Black British	<5	0.1%	<0.1%
	Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	<5	0.2%	0.1%
	Any other ethnic group	15	0.6%	0.4%
	Any mixed or multiple ethnic groups	18	0.7%	0.2%
	Not answered	228	8.6%	

This table gives a summary of participant characteristics, along with the percentages for the city as a whole to look at where under/over representation of groups may exist. Shaded areas indicate where groups may not be representative of the population.

Data for Aberdeen City population estimates for locality, gender and age group are based on National Records of Scotland, 2019 Mid-Year Estimates. Percentages for Ethnic groups are from 2011 Census.

Appendix 2: Participants by neighbourhood

Over-represented Under-represented

Neighbourhood	Number	Percent	Aberdeen City Percent
Ashgrove	42	1.6%	1.2%
Balgownie & Donmouth	77	2.9%	2.8%
Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill & Seafield	103	3.9%	5.9%
Bucksburn	73	2.8%	3.7%
City Centre	182	6.9%	2.8%
Cove	60	2.3%	3.0%
Culter	38	1.4%	2.1%
Cults, Bielside & Milltimber	106	4.0%	5.1%
Cummings Park	18	0.7%	0.8%
Danestone	48	1.8%	1.7%
Denmore	25	0.9%	1.7%
Dyce	75	2.8%	2.8%
Ferryhill	82	3.1%	4.3%
Froghall, Powis & Sunnybank	46	1.7%	2.5%
Garthdee	62	2.3%	2.4%
George Street	40	1.5%	3.1%
Hanover	10	0.4%	3.2%
Hazlehead	62	2.3%	2.5%
Heathryfold	8	0.3%	0.9%
Hilton	49	1.9%	3.4%
Kincorth, Leggart & Nigg	108	4.1%	4.2%
Kingswells	38	1.4%	2.6%
Mastrick	92	3.5%	3.1%
Middlefield	47	1.8%	1.3%
Midsocket	51	1.9%	1.7%
Northfield	76	2.9%	2.3%
Old Aberdeen	35	1.3%	1.5%
Oldmuchar	62	2.3%	4.0%
Rosemount	82	3.1%	3.1%
Seaton	107	4.0%	2.4%
Sheddocksley	36	1.4%	1.7%
Stockethill	25	0.9%	1.7%
Summerhill	38	1.4%	1.7%
Tillydrone	92	3.5%	2.4%
Torry	161	6.1%	4.2%
West End	101	3.8%	4.3%
Woodside	116	4.4%	1.7%
Don't know/other/not answered	169	6.4%	

This table gives a summary of participants by neighbourhood, along with the percentages for the city as a whole to look at where under/over representation of groups may exist. Shaded areas indicate where groups may not be representative of the population.

Data for Aberdeen City population estimates are based on National Records of Scotland, 2019 Mid-Year Estimates.

Appendix 3: Mean scores and ranking by locality

High

Low

Item	North (n=713)		South (n=882)		Central (n=978)		Overall (n=2,642)	
	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean
Supporting children and young people with their mental health	1	32.8	2	30.3	1	31.5	1	31.5
Making sure no one goes without food due to poverty	2	32.6	3	30.0	3	30.7	2	31.1
Creating new employment and training opportunities	3	30.9	1	31.5	4	29.0	3	30.3
Encouraging employers to offer the real living wage	4	30.1	4	28.0	2	30.8	4	29.5
Supporting people in distress and reducing suicide rates	5	26.9	5	26.3	5	26.2	5	26.8
Helping young children to reach their developmental milestones	6	24.3	6	23.0	6	22.1	6	22.9
Improving access to housing and support for homeless people	8	22.8	11	20.6	9	21.1	7	21.5
Helping new businesses	12	19.9	7	22.9	7	21.8	8	21.4
Helping young people reach a positive destination when they leave school	7	22.8	12	20.5	11	21.0	9	21.3
Ensuring care experienced children and young people have the same opportunities and outcomes as other young people	11	20.2	9	21.5	8	21.2	10	21.0
Increasing the number of community-run green spaces	14	17.7	8	22.4	10	21.0	11	20.3
Keeping children engaged in school	9	21.2	14	20.1	13	19.8	12	20.3
Promoting changes to help reduce waste and emissions	15	17.3	10	20.8	12	20.9	13	19.9
Supporting people to manage their own health and well-being	13	19.4	15	19.2	14	19.2	14	19.6
Increase awareness of all forms of domestic abuse	10	20.6	16	17.3	15	18.8	15	18.8
Encouraging people to walk and cycle	21	14.4	13	20.2	16	18.6	16	18.1
Building digital skills across the City	18	15.2	17	15.2	17	16.1	17	15.4
Supporting young teens to prevent unplanned pregnancy and provide support for pregnant young teens	17	15.3	20	14.5	18	15.8	18	15.1
Supporting people who are involved, or are at risk of becoming involved, in offending behaviour to get back on track	19	14.6	19	15.0	22	14.0	19	14.5
Helping people to prevent, stop and recover from dangerous levels of alcohol and drug consumption	22	13.0	18	15.1	19	14.8	20	14.4
Increasing awareness of available financial support	16	15.8	21	13.8	21	14.3	21	14.4
Educational input and support to children and young people regarding substance misuse	20	14.5	22	13.0	20	14.4	22	14.0
Supporting people to manage their weight	23	12.9	23	12.8	23	11.5	23	12.3
Increasing community resilience and opportunities to volunteer	24	10.8	24	11.4	24	11.5	24	11.3
Changing attitudes towards alcohol	25	7.4	25	8.3	25	7.2	25	7.6
Changing attitudes to reduce smoking	26	6.8	26	6.3	26	7.0	26	6.7

This table shows the mean scores and rankings by locality. Overall, the mean scores were broadly similar across the three localities, with the top 5 ranking items ranking in the top 5 for each of the locality areas (although there were differences in ranking). There were 5 projects where a statistically significant difference in mean scores was found between localities. The highlighted cells give an indication of where differences in mean scores may lie. Only those projects where a statistically significant difference was found between groups have been highlighted.

Note: Table does not include mean scores for participants who did not complete locality information (169 participants)
n = number

High

Low

Appendix 4: Mean scores by age group

Item	<18 (13)	19-24 (106)	25-34 (473)	35-44 (578)	45-54 (606)	55-59 (312)	60-64 (179)	65-69 (139)	70-79 (131)	80+ (23)	Total (2642)
Supporting children and young people with their mental health	28.9	42.5	35.8	32.7	31.6	30.1	24.0	25.7	23.1	22.8	31.5
Making sure no one goes without food due to poverty	32.7	35.4	30.7	30.1	33.0	31.5	29.8	29.5	30.0	37.0	31.1
Creating new employment and training opportunities	34.6	27.4	27.2	31.1	31.6	29.9	32.7	30.9	34.7	26.1	30.3
Encouraging employers to offer the real living wage	34.6	38.2	29.9	29.7	27.8	28.8	30.7	29.1	27.9	32.6	29.5
Supporting people in distress and reducing suicide rates	26.9	32.1	26.6	25.5	27.0	28.6	29.2	27.2	20.6	29.4	26.8
Helping young children to reach their developmental milestones	19.2	18.4	26.0	24.2	21.6	22.1	22.5	21.0	21.2	15.2	22.9
Improving access to housing and support for homeless people	25.0	23.8	19.1	19.1	22.8	23.9	24.7	22.5	22.3	28.3	21.5
Helping new businesses	19.2	22.4	19.7	21.3	22.0	17.6	25.4	24.5	25.0	18.5	21.4
Helping young people reach a positive destination when they leave school	32.7	18.6	23.0	23.8	21.7	19.5	19.7	14.8	17.8	17.4	21.3
Ensuring care experienced children and young people have the same opportunities and outcomes as other young people	11.5	21.5	22.9	21.2	19.7	22.0	20.8	17.5	18.9	17.4	21.0
Increasing the number of community-run green spaces	17.3	19.1	19.8	21.5	19.9	21.3	18.7	21.6	20.0	17.4	20.3
Keeping children engaged in school	15.4	19.6	21.7	24.1	20.3	17.2	16.6	14.4	18.3	9.8	20.3
Promoting changes to help reduce waste and emissions	19.2	17.7	20.5	18.2	19.4	20.6	21.1	21.6	22.7	31.5	19.9
Supporting people to manage their own health and well-being	7.7	16.0	18.6	17.7	20.8	20.7	22.2	21.8	18.5	23.9	19.6
Increase awareness of all forms of domestic abuse	17.3	20.5	17.6	17.0	19.6	20.1	18.7	19.6	21.0	29.4	18.8
Encouraging people to walk and cycle	15.4	13.9	18.7	19.9	17.8	15.9	14.9	21.6	16.6	19.6	18.1
Building digital skills across the City	11.5	13.9	12.1	14.8	17.4	14.3	17.6	19.6	19.5	9.8	15.4
Supporting young teens to prevent unplanned pregnancy and provide support for pregnant young teens	21.2	15.6	16.8	16.6	13.2	16.2	12.2	14.2	13.4	12.0	15.1
Supporting people who are involved, or are at risk of becoming involved, in offending behaviour to get back on track	13.5	13.4	13.5	12.9	15.5	15.5	15.4	14.6	17.4	17.4	14.5
Helping people to prevent, stop and recover from dangerous levels of alcohol and drug consumption	17.3	12.7	14.6	13.9	13.7	14.5	13.3	16.4	18.9	19.6	14.4
Increasing awareness of available financial support	17.3	13.7	14.0	12.6	15.4	14.6	16.9	15.1	15.5	21.7	14.4
Educational input and support to children and young people regarding substance misuse	13.5	12.0	15.9	14.9	13.3	13.1	13.8	13.3	11.5	3.3	14.0
Supporting people to manage their weight	9.6	10.6	11.9	12.2	10.7	13.7	13.6	14.6	15.7	18.5	12.3
Increasing community resilience and opportunities to volunteer	9.6	8.7	9.5	10.5	12.3	12.3	10.6	12.8	14.5	12.0	11.3
Changing attitudes towards alcohol	11.5	5.7	7.2	7.6	6.6	9.5	9.2	8.1	7.3	4.4	7.6
Changing attitudes to reduce smoking	17.3	6.6	6.8	7.1	5.3	6.7	5.7	8.3	8.0	5.4	6.7

This table shows the mean scores by age group. In most cases, the top 5 projects overall were ranked in the top 5 in each age group (with differences in ranking). Exceptions were in the oldest and youngest age groups. For those aged 80 years and over **promoting changes to help reduce waste** and **increasing awareness of all forms of domestic abuse** were ranked in the top 5 and **helping young people reach a positive destination** in the top 5 for the under 18 years age group. There were 12 projects where a statistically significant difference in mean scores was found by age group. The highlighted cells give an indication of where differences in mean scores may lie. Only those projects where a statistically significant difference was found between groups have been highlighted.

Note: the table does not include mean scores for those who did not give information on age group (82 participants). Caution is required in interpreting the data as the numbers in the youngest and oldest age groups are small. Due to lack of space, the table does not include ranking of projects. The number of participants in each age group is given in brackets.

Item	High						Low	
	Man/boy (n=940)		Woman/girl (n=1546)		Other* (n=87)		Total (n=2642)	
	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean
Supporting children and young people with their mental health	5	24.9	1	35.5	1	33.6	1	31.5
Making sure no one goes without food due to poverty	3	30.5	2	31.8	6	26.4	2	31.1
Creating new employment and training opportunities	1	32.4	3	29.2	3	31.3	3	30.3
Encouraging employers to offer the real living wage	2	31.0	4	28.6	2	31.9	4	29.5
Supporting people in distress and reducing suicide rates	6	24.0	5	28.5	5	26.7	5	26.8
Helping young children to reach their developmental milestones	9	21.9	6	23.6	13	19.8	6	22.9
Improving access to housing and support for homeless people	10	21.5	9	21.7	15	19.5	7	21.5
Helping new businesses	4	26.5	14	18.3	10	21.8	8	21.4
Helping young people reach a positive destination when they leave school	15	19.1	8	22.8	11	21.8	9	21.3
Ensuring care experienced children and young people have the same opportunities and outcomes as other young people	16	16.9	7	23.2	8	23.3	10	21.0
Increasing the number of community-run green spaces	11	21.1	12	19.4	4	27.0	11	20.3
Keeping children engaged in school	13	19.2	10	21.0	14	19.5	12	20.3
Promoting changes to help reduce waste and emissions	7	23.1	15	17.7	7	25.0	13	19.9
Supporting people to manage their own health and well-being	12	19.7	13	19.2	12	21.3	14	19.6
Increase awareness of all forms of domestic abuse	17	16.1	11	20.6	16	17.8	15	18.8
Encouraging people to walk and cycle	8	22.3	17	15.1	9	22.7	16	18.1
Building digital skills across the City	14	19.1	22	13.2	17	17.0	17	15.4
Supporting young teens to prevent unplanned pregnancy and provide support for pregnant young teens	21	13.5	16	16.2	21	11.5	18	15.1
Supporting people who are involved, or are at risk of becoming involved, in offending behaviour to get back on track	18	15.0	20	14.2	22	11.2	19	14.5
Helping people to prevent, stop and recover from dangerous levels of alcohol and drug consumption	19	14.9	21	14.2	18	14.1	20	14.4
Increasing awareness of available financial support	20	14.4	19	14.7	23	10.1	21	14.4
Educational input and support to children and young people regarding substance misuse	22	12.3	18	15.1	20	12.4	22	14.0
Supporting people to manage their weight	23	12.1	23	12.7	26	6.3	23	12.3
Increasing community resilience and opportunities to volunteer	24	11.9	24	10.8	19	12.9	24	11.3
Changing attitudes towards alcohol	25	8.4	25	7.1	25	7.2	25	7.6
Changing attitudes to reduce smoking	26	8.2	26	5.6	24	7.8	26	6.7

This table shows the mean scores and rankings by gender identity. There was broad agreement in terms of priorities with the top 5 ranked items overall being important to all groups (with differences in ranking). Exceptions were that males included **helping new businesses** in their top 5 and those in the 'in another way/prefer not to say' group ranked **increasing the number of community-run green spaces** in their top five. There were 15 projects where a statistically significant difference was found in mean scores by gender identity. The highlighted cells give an indication of where differences in mean scores may lie. Only those projects where a statistically significant difference was found between groups have been highlighted.

* Other includes those who identify 'in another way' and those who 'prefer not to say.' Table does not include results for those who did not answer the gender identity question (number = 69)

n = number

Appendix 6: Mean scores and rankings by ethnic group

High Low

Item	White Scottish or British (n=2019)		White Other (n= 287)		Other Ethnic group (n=108)		Total (n=2642)	
	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean
Supporting children and young people with their mental health	2	32.2	2	30.4	4	25.7	1	31.5
Making sure no one goes without food due to poverty	1	33.0	8	23.5	6	22.9	2	31.1
Creating new employment and training opportunities	3	29.6	3	30.2	1	34.5	3	30.3
Encouraging employers to offer the real living wage	4	29.0	1	31.4	2	30.1	4	29.5
Supporting people in distress and reducing suicide rates	5	27.9	12	21.3	7	22.5	5	26.8
Helping young children to reach their developmental milestones	6	22.9	10	22.0	5	25.5	6	22.9
Improving access to housing and support for homeless people	7	22.2	14	18.5	12	20.1	7	21.5
Helping new businesses	11	20.5	7	23.7	3	28.2	8	21.4
Helping young people reach a positive destination when they leave school	8	21.5	11	21.5	9	20.6	9	21.3
Ensuring care experienced children and young people have the same opportunities and outcomes as other young people	9	21.0	13	20.0	8	22.2	10	21.0
Increasing the number of community-run green spaces	13	19.5	4	25.4	14	19.9	11	20.3
Keeping children engaged in school	12	19.9	9	22.8	11	20.1	12	20.3
Promoting changes to help reduce waste and emissions	15	19.2	5	24.9	15	18.1	13	19.9
Supporting people to manage their own health and well-being	10	20.5	19	15.3	18	16.2	14	19.6
Increase awareness of all forms of domestic abuse	14	19.5	17	16.2	17	16.7	15	18.8
Encouraging people to walk and cycle	16	16.9	6	24.7	16	16.7	16	18.1
Building digital skills across the City	18	14.9	16	17.2	10	20.6	17	15.4
Supporting young teens to prevent unplanned pregnancy and provide support for pregnant young teens	19	14.7	15	17.3	13	20.1	18	15.1
Supporting people who are involved, or are at risk of becoming involved, in offending behaviour to get back on track	20	14.7	21	12.4	20	14.4	19	14.5
Helping people to prevent, stop and recover from dangerous levels of alcohol and drug consumption	21	14.5	20	13.6	22	13.4	20	14.4
Increasing awareness of available financial support	17	15.3	24	11.1	24	12.3	21	14.4
Educational input and support to children and young people regarding substance misuse	22	13.7	18	15.9	19	15.5	22	14.0
Supporting people to manage their weight	23	12.3	23	11.9	23	12.3	23	12.3
Increasing community resilience and opportunities to volunteer	24	10.9	22	12.3	21	13.7	24	11.3
Changing attitudes towards alcohol	25	7.6	26	8.0	26	7.4	25	7.6
Changing attitudes to reduce smoking	26	6.1	25	8.5	25	10.4	26	6.7

This table shows the mean scores and rankings by ethnic group. Priorities for the White Scottish or British ethnic group match the top 5 ranking items overall. For those in the White Other group, **increasing the number of community-run green spaces** and **promoting changes to help reduce waste and emissions** were ranked in the top five and those in the 'Other' ethnic group ranked **helping new businesses** and **helping young children to reach their developmental milestones** in their top 5. There were 12 projects where statistically significant differences were found by ethnic group. The highlighted cells give an indication of where differences in mean scores may lie. Only those projects where a statistically significant difference was found between groups have been highlighted.

*Due to small numbers in some groups, ethnic groups were re-categorised for the analysis. 'White Other' includes White Polish, White Irish, Gypsy/traveller and Any other White. Other Ethnic includes all those who identified as any other ethnic group. Those who did not answer the ethnic background question are not included in the table (n=228).

Appendix 7: Mean Scores by neighbourhood, North Locality

North locality												High		Low	
	Balgownie & Donmouth	Bucksburn	Cummings Park	Danestone	Denmore	Dyce	Heathryfold	Kingswells	Mastrick	Middlefield	Northfield	Oldmachar	Sheddocksley	Summerhill	Total North
Supporting children and young people with their mental health	34.7	32.5	45.8	30.2	35.0	35.7	28.1	26.3	29.6	30.9	34.5	33.1	29.9	35.5	32.8
Making sure no one goes without food due to poverty	33.8	37.3	30.6	31.3	27.0	30.7	40.6	27.6	34.5	23.4	36.2	35.9	28.5	33.6	32.6
Creating new employment and training opportunities	32.1	28.8	27.8	37.0	35.0	33.0	31.3	27.6	31.3	28.7	30.3	30.7	31.3	25.7	30.9
Encouraging employers to offer the real living wage	21.1	29.1	34.7	30.2	37.0	28.0	50.0	26.3	35.6	34.0	33.6	23.0	33.3	30.9	30.1
Supporting people in distress and reducing suicide rates	27.0	24.7	36.1	24.0	29.0	24.3	28.1	24.3	27.5	23.4	30.6	28.6	31.3	24.3	26.9
Helping young children to reach their developmental milestones	26.3	25.7	25.0	24.5	34.0	25.7	15.6	19.7	21.2	30.3	23.7	23.4	23.6	18.4	24.3
Helping young people reach a positive destination when they leave school	22.7	20.2	20.8	22.4	25.0	28.3	12.5	29.6	17.7	24.5	25.3	26.6	16.7	17.8	22.8
Improving access to housing and support for homeless people	27.9	20.2	20.8	20.3	16.0	20.0	28.1	19.1	28.0	21.3	22.0	22.2	23.6	24.3	22.8
Keeping children engaged in school	18.8	20.6	29.2	19.8	27.0	24.0	21.9	23.7	16.3	28.2	20.4	21.0	19.4	20.4	21.2
Increase awareness of all forms of domestic abuse	18.5	19.9	20.8	18.2	17.0	18.0	21.9	13.2	27.7	20.7	24.0	19.4	21.5	19.7	20.6
Ensuring care experienced children and young people have the same opportunities and outcomes as other young people	23.4	21.2	18.1	21.9	19.0	22.0	15.6	17.8	16.9	23.9	18.8	25.0	15.3	15.1	20.2
Helping new businesses	20.8	20.9	12.5	22.4	19.0	20.7	25.0	25.0	18.8	18.6	15.5	21.0	20.8	19.1	19.9
Supporting people to manage their own health and well-being	17.5	20.6	11.1	20.3	19.0	20.0	18.8	25.7	16.3	17.0	21.4	19.4	19.4	22.4	19.4
Increasing awareness of available financial support	14.0	16.4	16.7	13.0	13.0	11.0	31.3	9.2	21.7	15.4	19.7	12.1	16.7	19.7	15.8
Supporting young teens to prevent unplanned pregnancy and provide support for pregnant young teens	18.2	15.1	22.2	8.3	18.0	13.0	12.5	15.1	14.1	17.6	15.5	17.7	13.9	16.5	15.3
Building digital skills across the City	14.0	11.6	13.9	18.2	9.0	14.3	12.5	19.1	17.4	17.6	15.5	11.7	18.1	17.1	15.2
Supporting people who are involved, or are at risk of becoming involved, in offending behaviour to get back on track	18.2	9.9	13.9	10.4	11.0	13.3	25.0	12.5	18.5	12.2	17.1	13.7	13.2	17.1	14.6
Educational input and support to children and young people regarding substance misuse	13.6	16.1	19.4	8.3	14.0	13.0	3.1	13.2	14.4	23.4	11.2	14.9	21.5	13.2	14.5
Helping people to prevent, stop and recover from dangerous levels of alcohol and drug consumption	10.1	13.4	15.3	10.9	12.0	12.7	9.4	15.1	11.7	13.8	10.2	16.1	14.6	21.7	13.0
Supporting people to manage their weight	9.7	16.4	25.0	13.0	9.0	14.7	6.3	13.2	14.1	10.6	11.2	9.3	13.2	15.8	12.9
Changing attitudes towards alcohol	5.8	8.9	4.2	7.8	0.0	8.3	9.4	9.2	6.0	10.1	6.9	5.7	9.0	11.8	7.4
Changing attitudes to reduce smoking	4.9	6.5	6.9	6.8	3.0	5.7	9.4	5.3	6.8	9.6	5.3	7.7	10.4	11.2	6.8
Increasing community resilience and opportunities to volunteer	12.3	12.0	1.4	18.2	13.0	11.7	9.4	14.5	7.1	8.0	8.6	10.9	11.8	10.5	10.8
Encouraging people to walk and cycle	18.2	14.7	5.6	17.2	15.0	14.7	9.4	26.3	13.0	11.7	11.5	15.3	6.9	12.5	14.4
Promoting changes to help reduce waste and emissions	20.5	17.8	8.3	19.3	24.0	19.0	12.5	17.1	16.3	10.1	15.8	21.0	20.1	11.2	17.3
Increasing the number of community-run green spaces	15.9	19.5	13.9	26.0	20.0	18.3	12.5	24.3	17.7	14.9	15.5	14.9	16.0	14.5	17.7

This table shows the mean scores for each of the neighbourhoods in the North locality. Caution should be used when interpreting the results due to the small numbers in some neighbourhoods. There were four projects where statistically significant differences in mean scores were found by neighbourhood. Highlighted cells give an indication of where differences in mean scores between neighbourhoods may lie. While there are differences in mean scores across all neighbourhoods, only those projects where a statistically significant difference between neighbourhoods was found have been highlighted. (Note: analysis was done by comparing neighbourhoods within the locality – not comparison of all neighbourhoods across the city.)

Appendix 8: Mean scores by neighbourhood, South locality

High Low

South locality	Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill & Seafield	Cove	Culter	Culds, Bieldside & Miltimber	Ferryhill	Garthdee	Hazlehead	Kincorth, Leggart & Nigg	Torry	Total
Creating new employment and training opportunities	29.9	32.5	30.9	29.3	34.2	30.2	38.3	29.9	31.5	31.5
Supporting children and young people with their mental health	32.5	35.4	28.3	29.5	28.4	32.7	22.6	30.8	30.9	30.3
Making sure no one goes without food due to poverty	33.5	32.5	25.0	29.7	26.5	32.7	33.9	31.9	26.2	30.0
Encouraging employers to offer the real living wage	21.6	28.3	29.0	22.2	17.4	37.1	31.9	32.4	33.1	28.0
Supporting people in distress and reducing suicide rates	26.2	28.8	23.0	20.8	29.0	32.7	30.2	23.2	26.9	26.3
Helping young children to reach their developmental milestones	24.5	26.7	29.0	20.5	17.4	25.8	19.0	24.1	23.5	23.0
Helping new businesses	27.2	25.4	18.4	25.0	25.9	21.4	23.0	19.4	20.0	22.9
Ensuring care experienced children and young people have the same opportunities and outcomes as other young people	22.3	21.7	25.0	20.8	19.5	19.0	16.9	23.8	22.5	21.5
Improving access to housing and support for homeless people	21.1	20.8	15.1	23.1	21.3	19.0	23.8	21.1	18.3	20.6
Helping young people reach a positive destination when they leave school	19.7	22.1	24.3	24.3	18.0	19.0	19.4	22.5	18.0	20.5
Helping children engaged in school	21.4	20.4	23.0	21.2	20.4	19.0	16.9	20.6	19.1	20.1
Supporting people to manage their own health and well-being	19.2	15.4	19.7	19.8	22.0	17.3	21.0	19.7	18.5	19.2
Increase awareness of all forms of domestic abuse	13.6	16.7	16.5	14.6	14.0	20.2	18.2	21.5	19.3	17.3
Building digital skills across the City	13.4	21.3	9.2	14.9	16.8	12.9	14.5	16.9	14.9	15.2
Helping people to prevent, stop and recover from dangerous levels of alcohol and drug consumption	15.3	15.0	18.4	13.0	15.6	12.9	19.4	13.0	16.0	15.1
Supporting people who are involved, or are at risk of becoming involved, in offending behaviour to get back on track	15.1	12.9	16.5	16.5	15.2	14.1	15.7	16.0	13.8	15.0
Supporting young teens to prevent unplanned pregnancy and provide support for pregnant young teens	12.4	11.3	15.8	13.7	11.0	15.7	11.3	17.4	17.9	14.5
Increasing awareness of available financial support	11.9	11.3	9.9	11.8	11.0	17.7	16.9	16.7	15.1	13.8
Educational input and support to children and young people regarding substance misuse	11.9	14.2	15.1	9.9	10.4	14.1	10.1	16.4	14.6	13.0
Supporting people to manage their weight	9.2	13.3	9.2	14.2	13.4	13.3	12.9	12.5	14.4	12.8
Changing attitudes towards alcohol	8.3	4.6	9.2	8.0	10.1	9.3	7.3	8.8	8.7	8.3
Changing attitudes to reduce smoking	6.8	3.3	4.0	4.3	6.1	7.7	6.9	5.1	9.2	6.3
Increasing community resilience and opportunities to volunteer	12.4	12.9	8.6	13.7	13.1	9.3	10.9	11.1	9.5	11.4
Encouraging people to walk and cycle	24.0	17.1	25.7	27.1	26.5	11.3	19.4	13.9	18.0	20.2
Promoting changes to help reduce waste and emissions	25.2	16.3	24.3	24.8	30.8	17.7	20.2	13.9	17.2	20.8
Increasing the number of community-run green spaces	21.6	20.0	27.0	27.6	26.2	18.2	19.8	17.6	23.0	22.4

This table shows the mean scores for each of the neighbourhoods in the South locality. Caution should be used when interpreting the results due to the small numbers in some neighbourhoods. There were four projects where statistically significant differences in mean scores were found by neighbourhood. Highlighted cells give an indication of where differences in mean scores between neighbourhoods may lie. While there are differences in mean scores across all neighbourhoods, only those projects where a statistically significant difference between neighbourhoods was found have been highlighted. (Note: analysis was done by comparing neighbourhoods within the locality – not comparison of all neighbourhoods across the city.)

Appendix 9: Mean scores by neighbourhood, Central locality

Central locality	High												Low		Total
	Ashgrove	City Centre	Froghall, Powis & Sunnybank	George Street	Hanover	Hilton	Midstocket	Old Aberdeen	Rosemount	Seaton	Stockethill	Tillydrone	West End	Woodside	
Supporting children and young people with their mental health	30.4	29.7	31.0	27.5	32.5	29.6	33.3	27.9	31.7	29.7	37.0	32.6	30.0	38.6	31.5
Encouraging employers to offer the real living wage	39.9	33.1	31.5	30.6	42.5	32.1	20.6	34.3	27.7	33.9	32.0	34.0	21.0	30.8	30.8
Making sure no one goes without food due to poverty	34.5	31.5	26.1	36.9	42.5	32.7	40.2	21.4	32.6	31.5	36.0	26.9	27.5	26.9	30.7
Creating new employment and training opportunities	23.2	33.2	27.7	18.1	27.5	28.6	30.9	30.7	29.6	32.0	26.0	28.8	27.0	26.9	29.0
Supporting people in distress and reducing suicide rates	21.4	29.4	25.0	26.9	15.0	29.6	29.4	18.6	28.1	29.9	31.0	22.8	24.5	21.8	26.2
Helping young children to reach their developmental milestones	20.2	17.9	27.2	22.5	20.0	18.4	21.6	19.3	22.0	21.5	21.0	22.0	22.0	31.0	22.1
Helping new businesses	19.1	25.8	25.0	16.3	25.0	25.5	21.1	28.6	25.0	19.6	13.0	22.0	20.5	15.7	21.8
Ensuring care experienced children and young people have the same opportunities and outcomes as other young people	19.6	19.2	25.5	21.9	27.5	18.9	21.1	19.3	23.5	17.3	25.0	20.7	20.1	26.9	21.2
Improving access to housing and support for homeless people	21.4	20.9	20.1	26.3	15.0	19.9	25.0	15.0	22.0	20.8	28.0	16.9	23.3	20.7	21.1
Helping young people reach a positive destination when they leave school	25.6	18.5	21.2	17.5	17.5	15.8	19.1	14.3	26.2	21.3	16.0	21.5	23.5	23.9	21.0
Keeping children engaged in school	20.8	18.3	21.7	19.4	27.5	16.8	16.7	17.1	17.7	20.6	22.0	19.8	17.1	26.9	19.8
Supporting people to manage their own health and well-being	14.9	19.6	16.9	20.0	15.0	21.9	15.2	20.0	20.4	20.8	18.0	17.9	21.5	18.3	19.2
Increase awareness of all forms of domestic abuse	19.6	21.3	19.6	22.5	12.5	21.4	17.7	13.6	16.2	19.9	23.0	14.7	18.1	18.3	18.8
Building digital skills across the City	13.7	16.6	16.9	17.5	7.5	21.4	15.7	19.3	17.7	12.6	12.0	17.4	14.6	16.0	16.1
Supporting young teens to prevent unplanned pregnancy and provide support for pregnant young teens	16.7	12.8	22.3	13.1	15.0	11.7	10.8	13.6	12.8	18.0	18.0	17.9	13.9	22.8	15.8
Helping people to prevent, stop and recover from dangerous levels of alcohol and drug consumption	14.3	16.6	16.9	15.6	10.0	14.3	16.7	11.4	14.6	15.9	15.0	13.9	14.4	11.6	14.8
Educational input and support to children and young people regarding substance misuse	9.5	12.5	18.5	13.8	12.5	12.8	11.3	9.3	11.6	16.8	16.0	16.6	13.1	20.0	14.4
Increasing awareness of available financial support	12.5	14.3	13.0	13.1	15.0	17.9	10.3	12.1	12.8	18.9	17.0	16.9	8.7	15.7	14.3
Supporting people who are involved, or are at risk of becoming involved, in offending behaviour to get back on track	16.1	14.4	14.7	21.3	7.5	16.8	15.7	15.0	12.5	13.3	13.0	11.7	11.9	13.4	14.0
Supporting people to manage their weight	13.7	11.4	10.3	10.0	10.0	15.3	9.3	13.6	8.2	10.3	11.0	12.5	16.6	8.8	11.5
Changing attitudes towards alcohol	7.7	6.6	9.8	6.9	7.5	8.2	5.9	7.1	4.3	5.4	7.0	11.7	7.7	6.9	7.2
Changing attitudes to reduce smoking	8.3	5.6	6.5	8.8	10.0	8.7	2.9	7.1	6.7	8.2	7.0	7.1	9.2	6.0	7.0
Increasing community resilience and opportunities to volunteer	10.7	10.9	6.5	10.0	12.5	10.7	11.8	16.4	10.1	11.9	12.0	14.4	14.6	9.1	11.5
Encouraging people to walk and cycle	14.3	18.3	14.7	20.0	22.5	14.3	27.0	29.3	20.4	14.5	10.0	17.9	26.0	14.9	18.6
Promoting changes to help reduce waste and emissions	29.8	21.3	13.6	24.4	15.0	20.4	25.5	35.0	22.6	15.4	20.0	17.7	27.0	14.4	20.9
Increasing the number of community-run green spaces	22.0	20.3	17.9	19.4	35.0	16.3	25.5	30.7	23.2	20.1	14.0	23.9	26.5	13.4	21.0
Increasing community resilience and opportunities to volunteer	10.7	10.9	6.5	10.0	12.5	10.7	11.8	16.4	10.1	11.9	12.0	14.4	14.6	9.1	11.5

This table shows the mean scores for each of the neighbourhoods in the Central locality. Caution should be used when interpreting the results due to the small numbers in some neighbourhoods. There were nine projects where statistically significant differences in mean scores were found by neighbourhood. Highlighted cells give an indication of where differences in mean scores between neighbourhoods may lie. While there are differences in mean scores across all neighbourhoods, only those projects where a statistically significant difference between neighbourhoods was found have been highlighted. (Note: analysis was done by comparing neighbourhoods within the locality – not comparison of all neighbourhoods across the city.)

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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	5 April 2021
Governance Group	CPA Board –28 April 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	Project charters Due	Project charters received	Projects now live	Months since LOIP Published	
120		96	79%	77%	25	

* 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 2 of 22 project charters which are still due to be submitted to the CPA Board, as per the revised CPA Improvement Programme 2019-21, approved by the Board on 16 September 2020. At this time, each of the Outcome Improvement Groups have started to review their respective Stretch Outcomes and improvement aims as part of the refresh of the LOIP, as a result all of the remaining 20 projects still requiring a charter are being reviewed as part that process and therefore have been marked as postponed pending LOIP refresh. See Appendix 1 for details and Appendix 2 for new project charters.

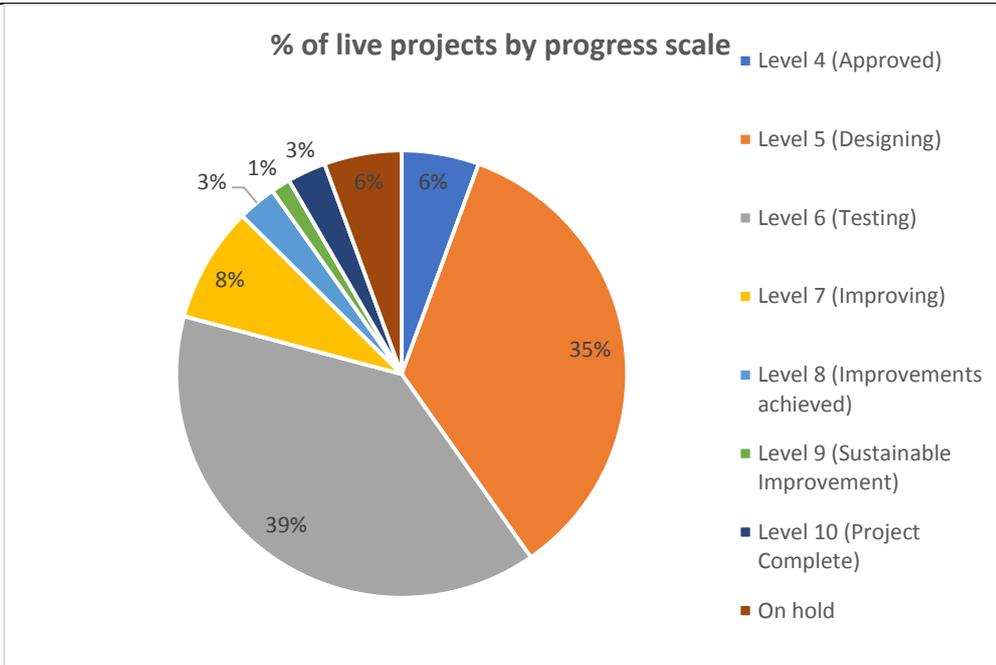
3 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT OVERVIEW/ LIVE PROJECT UPDATES

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 72 live projects the chart below provides a breakdown of the project by progress scale and of those which remain on hold:



3.4 A live improvement project status is contained 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 and the refresh of the LOIP, 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 72 live projects the table below provides an overview of the project ragging:

OIG	Green	Amber	Red	On hold
AP	2	3	2	
ICS	6	6	6	2
CJ	10	1	4	
RIS	9	1	4	
ADP	4	1	2	2
SC	3	2	2	
Total	34	14	20	4

3.6 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 by the CPA Board will proceed to the designing and testing stage.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the Board:

- i) note the overview of progress against the revised CPA Improvement Programme as contained at Appendix 1;
- ii) approve the two new charters included at Appendix 2;
- iii) note that the outstanding charters were postponed pending the LOIP refresh; and
- iv) 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**

- Total No. of LOIP projects: 14
- No. project charters postponed pending LOIP Refresh: 7
- No. projects live: 7 (50%) (See [dashboard](#) for progress updates)
- No. of live projects showing measurable improvement: 4
- No. of live projects not improving or no data: 3

Stretch Outcome 1

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

Project postponed pending the refresh of the LOIP	Charter Due Date(s)
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: Refresh of LOIP
Increase the number of people employed in growth sectors by 5% by 2021.	Original: March 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP
Support 2 investments per year in priority growth sectors through Invest Aberdeen by 2022.	Original: March 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
1.1	Stimulate a 5% increase in the number of start-up businesses in growth sectors by 2021.	↑	July 19	5	Project restart: Sept 2020	5	6	6
1.2	Increase the number of people within Aberdeen City qualified	↑	Feb 20	5	Project restart: End August 20	5	5	5

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
	with ICT and Digital skills at SCQF Levels 7 and 8 by 10% by 2024							
1.3	Increase the number of Modern and Graduate Apprenticeships in priority and volume growth sectors by 5% by 2022.	●	Feb 21				4	4

Stretch Outcome 2

90% of working people in Living Wage employment by 2026

Project postponed pending the refresh of the LOIP	Charter Due Date(s)
80% of young people will successfully complete their Modern Apprenticeship programme by 2022.	Original: March 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP
Increase no. of people over 50 in employment in Aberdeen by 10% by 2022.	Original: March 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP
90% of employers reporting that they have appropriately skilled people in their workforce by 2026.	Original: March 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP
Increase the number of people entering employment from Stage 4 employability activity to 80% by 2022.	Original: March 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
2.1	Increase the impact and measured value of Partnership wide community benefits programme by 2022.	●	July 19	5	Project restart: Sept 2020	6	6	6
2.2	Increase the % of people in Aberdeen who feel comfortable using digital tools by 2021.	↑	Dec 19	6	Project restart: July 2020	6	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	Project restart: Sept 2020	6	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	5	Project restart: Sept 2020	6	6	6

PEOPLE (CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE)

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

- Total No. of LOIP projects: 27
- No. project charters postponed pending LOIP refresh: 6
- No. projects live: 20 (78%) (See [dashboard](#) for progress updates)
- No. of Projects Ended: 1
- No. of live projects showing measurable improvement: 8
- No. of live projects not improving or no data: 12

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				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
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.			Project ended in February 21.				
3.2	Reduce the number of births affected by drugs by 0.6% by 2022.	↑	Sep 19	5	Project restart: Oct 20	5	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	Project restart: Sept 2020	5	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	5	Project restart: Dec 2020	Project restart: Dec 2020	5	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	1. ↑ 2. ●	Sep 20		4	5	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	6

3.7	Reduce child obesity at Primary 1 stage by 10% by 2022	↑	Sep 20		4	5	6	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	5

Stretch Outcome 4

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

Projects postponed pending LOIP Refresh	Charter Due Date(s)
Reduce the number of children and young people who are exhibiting self-harming behaviours	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: Mar 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP
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: Refresh of LOIP

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
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	5	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 Postponed Pending LOIP Refresh	Charter Due Date(s)
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: Refresh of LOIP
Increase the number of care experienced young people receiving appropriate multiagency throughcare by 2021.	Original: Apr 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
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	7	7
5.2	Increase in the number of inhouse foster and kinship placements by 2021	↑	July 19	6	6	6	7	7
5.3	Increase in the number of care experienced people who receive appropriate support when accessing their records by 2022	●	Dec 19	5	Project restart: Oct 20	5	6	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	6	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

Projects Postponed Pending LOIP Refresh	Charter Due Date(s)
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	Original: Apr 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP
Increase the number of curricular offerings shaped by school communities by 20%, by 2021.	Original: Apr 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
6.1	Increase the no. young people who effectively transition from primary school to secondary school by 2021	●	July 19	5	Project restart: Sept 20	5	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	Project restart: Sept 20	5	5	On hold – being reviewed
6.3	Increase the number of young people taking up foundation apprenticeships to 142 by 2021	→	July 19	6	Project restart: Sept 20	5	6	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	Project restart: Sept 20	5	5	On hold – being reviewed
6.5	Reduce the number of winter leavers with no positive destination by 50% by 2021.	●	Sep 19	6	Project restart: Sept 20	5	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	Project charter approved July. Project restart: Sept 20	5	5	5

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
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	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**

- Total No. of LOIP projects: 20
- No. project charters received: 1
- No. project charters postponed pending LOIP refresh: 4
- No. projects live: 15 (75%) (See [dashboard](#) for progress updates)
- No. of live projects showing measurable improvement: 5
- No. of live projects not improving or no data: 10

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				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
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	Project restart: Sept 20	7/8	7/8	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	5	Project restart: Aug 20	on hold	5	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	5
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	5
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	5

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 READY See Charter 9.3

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
9.1	<p>1. Increase the number of cases of people appropriately diverted from prosecution by 2021; and</p> <p>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.</p>	➔	Sep 19	6	Project restart: Sep/Oct 2020	6	6	6
9.2	<p>Using a whole population approach</p> <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	5

Stretch Outcome 10

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

Projects Postponed Pending LOIP Refresh	Charter Due Date(s)
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: Refresh of LOIP
Increase number of people engaged in a person-centred multi-agency problem solving approach as part of a community sentence.	Original: March 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP
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: Refresh of LOIP
Increase the uptake and retention of people in the Justice System with a diagnosed mental illness in specialist services by 2021.	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
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.	↑ Last data March 2019	Aug 18	6	Project restart: Aug 2020	6	6	6
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	↑	Feb 18	7	Project restart: Aug 2020	6	6	6

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
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	7	Project restart: Sept 2020	7	7	10 - project end report
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	5	Project restart: July 20	5	6/7	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	5
10.7	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	●	Feb 21				4	4
10.8	Increase the number of individuals charged with hate crimes who undertake effective interventions by 30% by 2021	●	Feb 21				4	4

Lead Outcome Improvement Group: Resilient, Included, Supported Group

- Total No. LOIP projects: 15
- No. project charters postponed pending LOIP Refresh: 1
- No. projects live: 14 (93%) (See [dashboard](#) for progress updates)
- No. of live projects showing measurable improvement: 6
- No. of live projects not improving or no data: 8

Stretch Outcome 11

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

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
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; and Increase the number of groups for people with long term conditions which are co-produced with service users by 2021	→	July 19 Revised approved Feb 21	6	Project restart: Sept 2020	6	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	7	8	8	8	9
11.3	Reduce % of men and women who are obese to 20% by 2021.	●	Sep 19	6	Project restart: Aug 2020	6	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	Project restart: Oct 2020	6	6	7
11.5	Increase the number of autistic people aged 16 to 25 who are supported into employment by 2021	●	Dec 19	5	Project restart: Oct 2020	5	5	5
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	6	8	8	8

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
11.7	Reduce suicide rates amongst men in Aberdeen to below 2016 levels (16) by 2021.	↑	July 20	3	4	5	6	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	5	6	6	6	7
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	5	Project restart: Sept 2020	5	6	6
11.10	Reduce tobacco smoking by 5% overall by 2021.	↑	Feb 20	5	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	5	Project restart: Aug 20	8	8	10 project end report
11.12	Increase number of people in local communities promoting well-being and good health choices by 2021.	●	Sep 20		4	5	6	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	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	5

Lead Outcome Improvement Group: Alcohol and Drugs Partnership

- Total No. LOIP projects: 11
- No. project charters received: 1
- No. project charters postponed pending LOIP refresh: 1
- No. projects live: 9 (82%) (See [dashboard](#) for progress updates)
- No. of live projects showing measurable improvement: 1
- No. of live projects not improving or no data: 8

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	CHARTER READY. Aim being added to existing charter 12.7 Changes <u>underlined</u> in the charter. See revised charter 12.7

Charter Postponed Pending LOIP Refresh	Charter Due Date(s)
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: Refresh of LOIP

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
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	6	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	6	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.	1. ↑ 2. →	Sep 19	6	6	6	7	7

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
12.4	Increase the number of alcohol licensed premises awarded Best Bar None status by 2021	On hold	Dec 19	5	Restart Sept 21	Rev Mar 21	Review Mar 21	Review LOIP refresh
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	On hold - covid	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	5	Project restart: Aug 20	6	6	6
12.7	Increase % of the population who feel informed about using alcohol responsibly by 2021.	●	Feb 20	5	5	5	6	6
12.8	Increase uptake of drug treatment and specifically within Locality Areas by 10% each year by 2021.	→	Feb 20	5	5	5	6	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	6

Lead Outcome Improvement Group: Sustainable City Group

- Total No. LOIP projects: 8
- No. project charters postponed pending LOIP refresh: 1
- No. projects live: 7 (87.5%) (See [dashboard](#) for progress updates)
- No. of live projects showing measurable improvement: 1
- No. of live projects not improving or no data: 6

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				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
13.1	Increase community food growing in schools, communities and workplaces by 2021.	→	July 19	6	Project restart: Aug/Sept 20	6	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	1. ↑ 2. ↓	Dec 19	6	Project restart: End of Aug/Sept 20	6	7	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

Project(s) Postponed Pending LOIP Refresh	Charter Due Date(s)
Increase the completeness of data within the 'at risk database' to identify those people most vulnerable.	Original: Dec 20 Postponed: March 21 Postponed: Refresh of LOIP

Ref	Live Projects	Aim Trend	Start	Progress Scale and Status				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
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 Project restart: Sept 20	6	6	6
14.2	Reduce Aberdeen's Carbon emissions by 30% by 2021.	●	Dec 20			4	5	5
14.3	Reduce the generation of waste in Aberdeen by 2021.	●	Feb 21				4	4

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				
				Apr	Sept	Dec	Feb	Apr
15.1	Increase % of people who cycle as main mode of travel to 3% by 2021.	➔	Feb 20	5	Project restart: Sept 20	5	5	5
15.2	Increase % of people who walk as main mode of travel to 31% by 2021	➔	Sep 20		4	5	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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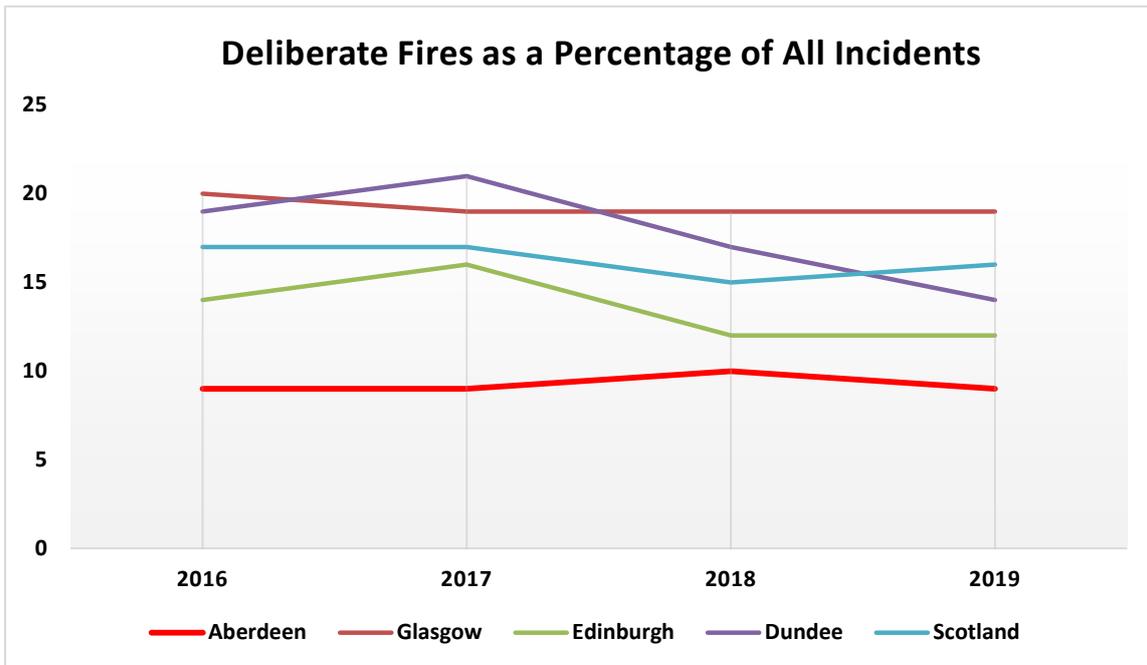
9.3 Deliberate Fire-Raising

Improvement Project Title Reduce the instances of wilful fire-raising																											
Executive Sponsor Derek McGowan, Chief Officer Early Intervention and Community Empowerment, Aberdeen City Council																											
Project Lead Scott Symon, Group Commander, Prevention and Protection, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (scott.symon@firescotland.gov.uk)																											
Aim statement Reduce the number of wilful fires by 20% by 2021.																											
Link to Local Outcome Improvement Plan																											
Stretch Outcome 9. 25% fewer people receiving a first ever Court conviction each year by 2026 <i>(Baseline data: 40 young people aged under 18 in 2016-17; 796 people aged 18+ in 2016-17)</i> Responsible Outcome Improvement Group: Community Justice Group	Key Drivers 9.2 Tackling antisocial behaviour in problem areas with appropriate and effective interventions	Improvement Project Aim Reduce the number of wilful fires by 20% by 2021.	Key Improvement Measures Incidences of wilful fire raising: Overall <i>(Baseline data: 16/17 - 346 17/18 - 355)</i> Involving children and young people (under 25)																								
Why this is important																											
Baseline Data																											
<table border="1"> <caption>Deliberate Fires Data (2016-2020)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>All Deliberate Fires</th> <th>Primary Fires</th> <th>Secondary Fires</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>350</td> <td>113</td> <td>237</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>374</td> <td>105</td> <td>269</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>428</td> <td>85</td> <td>343</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>340</td> <td>107</td> <td>233</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>354</td> <td>91</td> <td>263</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	All Deliberate Fires	Primary Fires	Secondary Fires	2016	350	113	237	2017	374	105	269	2018	428	85	343	2019	340	107	233	2020	354	91	263
Year	All Deliberate Fires	Primary Fires	Secondary Fires																								
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2019	340	107	233																								
2020	354	91	263																								
Wilful, or deliberate, fires account for 10% of all incidents attended by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) in Aberdeen and is a considerable pull on SFRS resources as																											

well as that of other emergency response colleagues. As a sub-division of this overall figure, secondary fires (grass, rubbish, bins, bonfires etc) account for 73% of all deliberately set fires.

Across all Scotland deliberate fires account for 17% of all incidents with deliberate secondary fires making up 82% of these.

Aberdeen City compares favourably against all other, larger Scottish Cities individually as well as against the all-Scotland data.



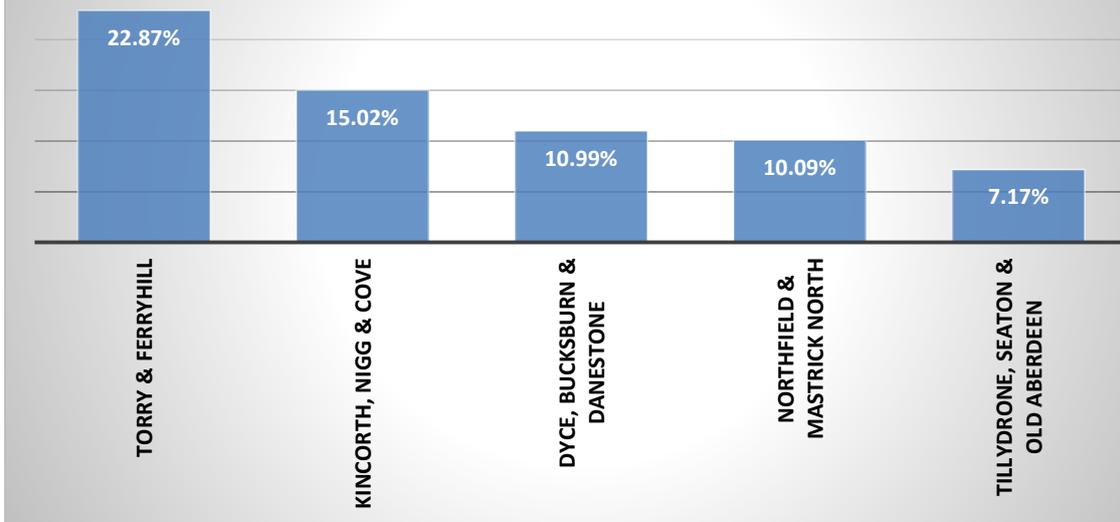
Deliberate secondary fire-raising is an indicator of wider anti-social behaviour, consequently actions taken to address deliberate secondary fire-raising can have a positive impact on wider societal issues.

Wheelie bins and grassland are the 2 highest occurring property types involved in deliberate secondary fire raising in Aberdeen. The cost of replacing wheelie bins is met by ACC while grassland fire in areas such as The Gramps can have a devastating effect on local wildlife.

These types of fire also carry risk to the firesetter, responding SFRS personnel, the general public and any other property or exposure in close proximity.

Reducing deliberate fire-raising will contribute to Objective 1.1 within the SFRS Strategic Plan (19-22); ***“We will work with our partners to ensure targeted prevention and early intervention are at the heart of what we do to enhance community safety and wellbeing”.***

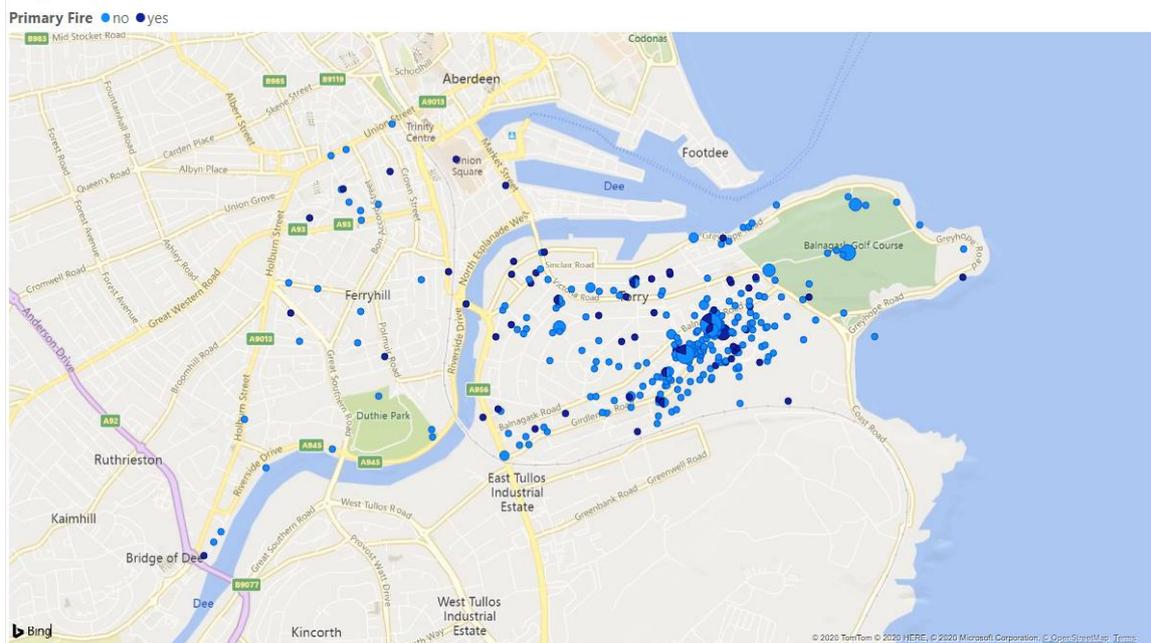
Deliberate Fires by Ward Area (1/4/15 - 31/3/19)



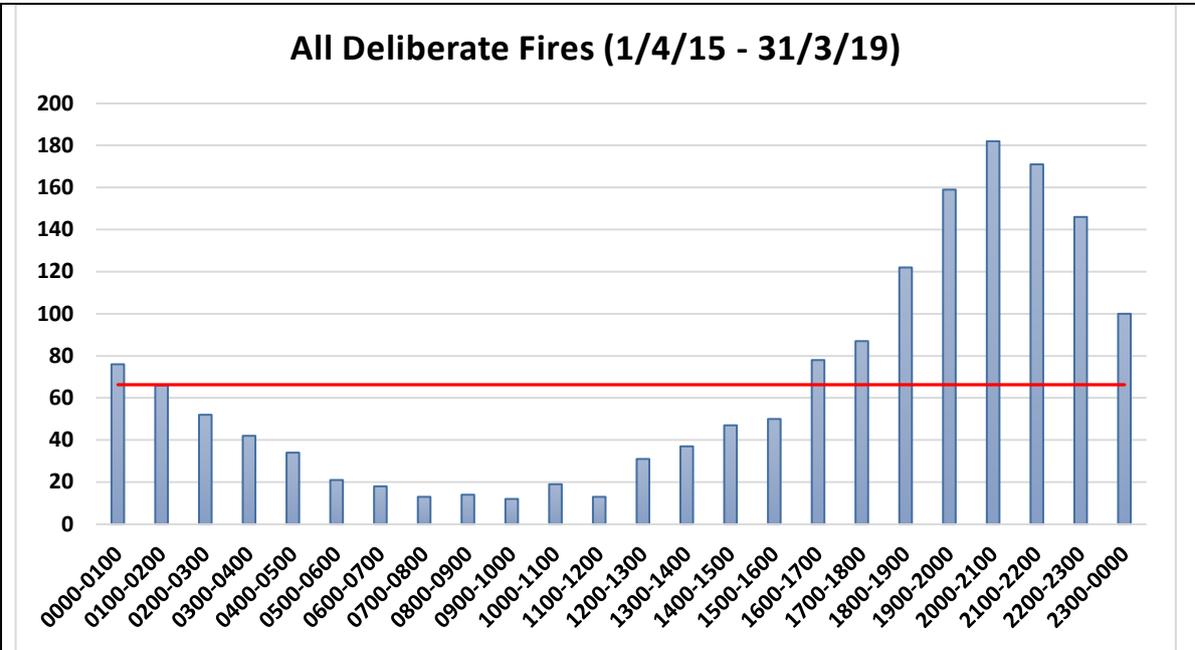
The Torry & Ferryhill ward area is the ward where most incidents have occurred over the baseline period of 2015-19. Project activity will be tested in this area.

Over the period 1/4/15 to 31/3/20 the majority of deliberate fire activity has been in the Torry area of this ward as shown in the incident heatmap below.

Torry, Ferryhill Ward Deliberate Fires 2015 - 16 - 2019 - 20

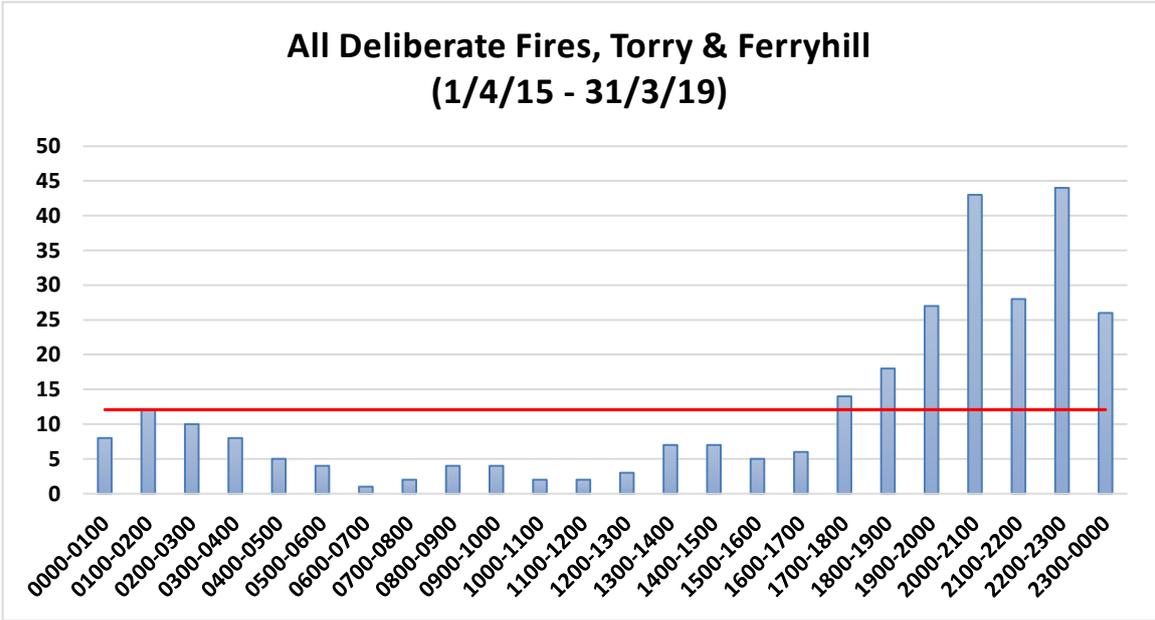


SFRS recording arrangements does not require any detail to be captured regarding persons involved in secondary fire-raising, only primary fires therefore this dataset would be incomplete.



Analysis of the times when deliberate fire-raising occurs across Aberdeen shows that incident numbers rise sharply around 4pm returning to the hourly average around 1am.

This is broadly reflected in the data for Torry & Ferryhill;



Over the past 5 years a multi-agency group (Operation Fawkes) has been created to address the increase in deliberate secondary fires typically experienced in the approach to, and including, bonfire night. This has seen incidents of this type reduce from 41 in 2015 to 16 in 2019 over the period 30th October to 6th November inclusive.

The project will have 2 areas of focus; firstly, changing human behaviours through engagement, education and interaction and, secondly, better management of available combustible materials to reduce opportunistic fire-setting.

Key partners will be offered fire-setting counsellor courses, delivered by SFRS personnel, to support SFRS in managing potential workloads. Typically the SFRS only receive referrals for youths who have a conviction for fire-related activity, however, better targeting and identification of youths demonstrating the potential to move into this behaviour should provide a better focus on prevention rather than intervention.

Outcome Measures

- Number of deliberate fires across all Aberdeen City in calendar year 2021* measured against a 20% reduction in the previous 5yr average
- Number of deliberate secondary fires across all Aberdeen City in calendar year 2021*
- Number of deliberate primary fires across all Aberdeen City in calendar year 2021*
- Number of deliberate secondary fires in Torry & Ferryhill ward area in calendar year 2021*
- SFRS incident data is updated dynamically. Progress against the target can be assessed at regular intervals and actions/initiatives reviewed for effectiveness.

* timescales/targets will be amended following the refresh of the LOIP in July 2021

Process Measures

- Number of FIREs counsellors across SFRS
- Number of young people referred through Firesetter Intervention and Re-education Scheme (FIREs).
- Number of young people referred or identified for FireSkills course.
- Number of school pupils engaged with in pursuance of a reduction in deliberate fire-raising and wider anti-social behaviour.
- Number of virtual engagement sessions held with schools/partners.
- Number of radio broadcasts of campaign.
- Number of views of videos.
- Number of young people engaged with alongside Sport for Aberdeen.

Balancing Measures

Change ideas

- Establish FIREs counsellors across SFRS and partner agencies and promote their use across the city (currently no trained counsellors in Aberdeen)
- Establish and deliver a FireSkills course targeting youths in areas of high deliberate fire activity to attend through strong referral pathways with Police Scotland, local schools and Sport Aberdeen
- Review and strengthen annual targeted Gramps engagement activity, working with ACC park rangers and Police Scotland to deliver holistic community safety messaging
- Develop a suite of “virtual” community safety messages and packages that can be provided to schools and other partners at a time when engagement activity is curtailed.
- Strong media messaging using SHMU for radio broadcasts and short video messaging.

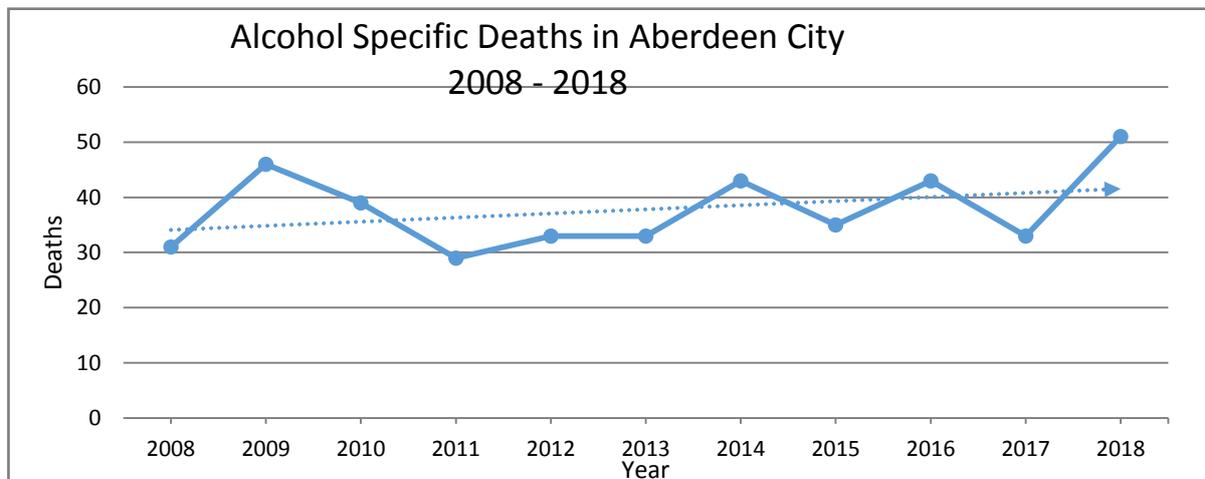
<p>Implementing and sustaining changes that demonstrate improvement (Project Score 7-10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree which change ideas tested have produced intended improvements and embed these permanently • Continue to gather and assess incident data • Review and assess whether improvement levels are sustained 	<p>December 2021 onwards</p>
<p>Spreading Changes (Project Score 9-10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess opportunities for spreading change to other areas where applicable 	<p>December 2021 onwards</p>

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Charter 12.7 Increase alcohol awareness

<p>Improvement Project Title: Promotion of drinking guidelines Increase % of the population who feel informed about using alcohol responsibly by 2021. And <u>Increase by 10% the percentage of adults in Aberdeen City who are non-drinkers or drink alcohol in a low risk way by 2021.</u></p>
<p>Executive Sponsor (Chair of Outcome Improvement Group or Locality Partnership): Richard Craig (ADP Chair)</p>
<p>Project Lead: Gillian Robertson, Job Role & Organisation: Development Officer, Alcohol and Drugs Partnership / Substance Misuse Service Email Address: Gillian.robertson10@nhs.net</p>
<p>Aim statement Increase % of the population who feel informed about using alcohol responsibly by 2021. And <u>Increase by 10% the percentage of adults in Aberdeen City who are non-drinkers or drink alcohol in a low risk way by 2021.</u></p> <p>This aims to reach all parts of the population and as such aim will address common message and also identify areas where additional resource or alternative communication is required</p>
<p>Link to Local Outcome Improvement Plan: Stretch Outcome 12 - Rate of harmful levels of alcohol consumption reduced by 4% and drug related deaths lower than Scotland by 2026</p> <p>Improvement Aim: This project also links into other improvement aims against Stretch Outcome12:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase by 100% the number of Alcohol brief interventions (ABI) delivered in Aberdeen City by 2021• 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.• 100% of schools have a progressive, cohesive and relevant substance misuse curriculum by 2021.
<p>Why is this important: The UK Chief Medical Officer published recommendations on low risk alcohol consumption in 2016. High risk alcohol consumption is associated with an increased risk of physical health, mental health, social and economic impacts in the short medium and long term.</p> <p>Low risk consumption is no more than 14 units of alcohol spread through a week. People with long term conditions and those on regular medication may be recommended to drink less than 14 units. Pregnant women and those planning a pregnancy are recommended to not drink any alcohol at all.</p> <p>The Scottish Health Survey tells us that across Grampian, One in three men and one in six women regularly drink more than 14 units a week. Drinking more than 14 units a week is reported more commonly in people living in our most affluent areas compared to our most socioeconomically deprived areas.</p> <p>Alcohol is one of five lifestyle behavioural risk factors which contribute to the majority of chronic and non-communicable disease in our population. Clustering of lifestyle risk factors is associated with higher risk of premature disease development and mortality. Research within Grampian into the clustering of lifestyle</p>

risk factors indicates that these are spread unevenly through the population, increased multiple lifestyle risk factors were observed in men and in people from socioeconomically deprived neighbourhoods. There is a need to target the whole population, with an emphasis on supporting multiple risk factor reduction in more socioeconomically deprived areas.



Alcohol specific deaths are on the increase and there was a 10 year high in 2018 of the number of people dying. There is a growing awareness that those experiencing problematic alcohol and drug use are often carrying other burdens such as poverty, inequality and health challenges.

Rights, Respect and Recovery is Scotland's strategy to improve health by preventing and reducing alcohol and drug use, harm and related deaths and focus is on ensuring that people have the opportunity to understand and reduce the health harms of alcohol with a key focus on prevention work.

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/rights-respect-recovery/>

Minimum unit pricing has been introduced in Scotland in 2018 and although early days in the 5 year evaluation it would appear that sales are down. However this does not provide information on wide drinking patterns and was aiming to have an impact on the most harmful drinkers

<https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Health/Services/Alcohol/minimum-pricing>

Scottish Government ran the first phase of the Count 14 campaign in March 2019 which was aimed at more of a whole population approach. The campaign reached 63% of Scottish adults via the television adverts and achieved 4000+ face to face engagements in supermarkets and 34,000 website users. Evaluation of the campaign was done via a survey of over 800 individuals in Scotland pre and post campaign. The evaluation found a significant increase of those who could identify 14 units as the correct guideline post campaign, an increase of 10% from 17% to 27%.

These results are really positive but demonstrate that three quarters (73%) of those surveyed post-campaign were still unaware of the 14 unit guidelines. We also know that men and those in the lower socio-economic groups were not as engaged in the campaign and are less likely to know the 14 unit guidelines.

Scottish Government are planning the next phase of the Count 14 campaign which will run from 20th January until 1st March 2020. They intend to use the assets they have developed i.e. TV, website, radio etc., However they would also like more of a focus on men and lower socio-economic groups in order to reducing health inequalities across Scotland. We know from research that the campaign messages are more likely to have an impact on individuals if they are reinforce in conversation with a trusted professional. This project aims to support this at a local level.

The Scottish Health Survey suggests that Aberdeen City have 38% of males drinking above the guidelines and 19% of women (this is based on self-reported data) We have also highlighted that males aged 16-25 and females aged 16-34 have higher instance of drinking over the guidelines and not received appropriate advice or support. For both males and females those aged 45-54 have the highest percentage of people drinking above guidelines in Aberdeen City.

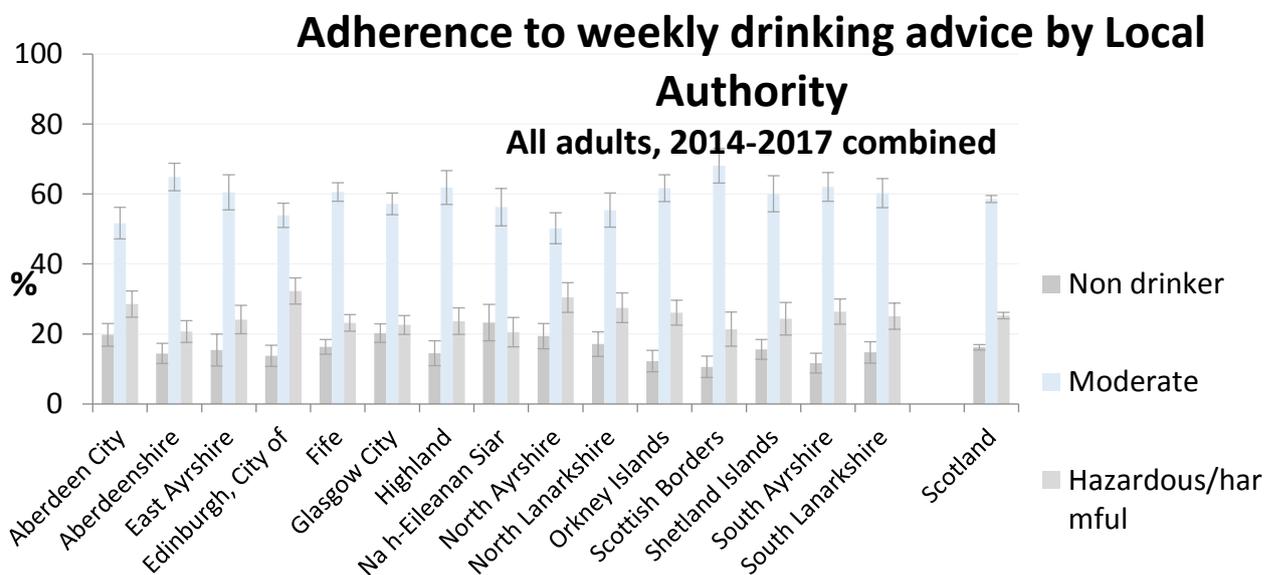
The impact of alcohol consumption in Scotland and the loss to health and life it entails has been well documented. Approximately 6.5% of deaths in Scotland in 2015 were attributable to alcohol consumption. More than one in four (28%) of these alcohol-attributable deaths were due to cancer.

According to the 2016 UK Chief Medical Officers’ low risk drinking guidelines, in relation to cancer risk there is no safe level of alcohol consumption. The risks associated with cancer start from any level of regular drinking and rise with the amounts of alcohol being drunk. Further information on alcohol and Cancer can be found https://www.shaap.org.uk/images/Alcohol_and_Cancer_Guide.pdf

The Alcohol Framework highlights a number of actions to help reduce the harms caused by alcohol with a particular emphasis on ensuring support is available for young people and communities which this project would support

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/alcohol-framework-2018-preventing-harm-next-steps-changing-relationship-alcohol/>

The most recent Scottish Health survey results for Aberdeen city indicate that 29% of the population is drinking at harmful or hazardous levels. This equates to almost 56,000 people across the city. 39% of the male population and 19% of the female population are drinking at these harmful levels. Only a very small number of these people, just less than 1% are in alcohol services.



Source: :\\HI Dataset\Public Health\Scottish Health Survey\Alcohol

Targeting the 55,000 is challenging due to them being from all demographics of the city and will require a variety of methods of communication to support people to reduce their drinking, change habits etc. Alcohol and Drugs Action have run a couple of Alcohol awareness campaigns on Social media and we have identified some areas to improve and support some of the aims of this LOIP. This approach reached many people in our communities but lessons have been learned and the test of change proposed re campaigns will build on learning for this.

The current scientific evidence is that an alcohol-free childhood is the healthiest and best option. Young people's bodies and brains are more vulnerable to the effects of alcohol because they are still growing and developing.

Drinking can cause short and long-term harm to health, as well as put young people in risky situations when drunk. Research shows that the earlier a young person starts drinking alcohol, the more likely they are to drink in ways that can be harmful later in life.

The recent SALSUS data for 2018 has been published and highlighted that in Aberdeen City

	Base	2013	Scotland
50% of 13 year olds reported that they had never been drunk	168	-12%	+3%
29% of 15 year olds reported that they had never been drunk	251	-6%	-1%
50% of 13 year olds said they had ever been drunk	168	+12%	-3%
71% of 15 year olds said they had ever been drunk	251	+6%	+1%
4% of 13 year olds said they had been drunk more than 10 times	168	-4%	-5%
21% of 15 year olds said they had been drunk more than 10 times	251	+9%	-4%

These results would indicate that alcohol is becoming the norm for more young people. Messages need to be delivered to help inform young people and their parents and carers of the harms that alcohol can have on young people

<https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/statistics/2019/11/scottish-schools-adolescent-lifestyle-substance-use-survey-salsus-national-overview-2018/documents/summary-findings-aberdeen-city-council/summary-findings-aberdeen-city-council/govscot%3Adocument/summary-findings-aberdeen-city-council.pdf>

LOIP Outcome 12.1 addresses the need for young people to be informed about alcohol in schools and this project will look at how the wider population can support young people by them hearing a consistent message about safe alcohol consumption.

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

Outcome measures

- Number of people reporting they are aware of the drinking guidelines of 14 units per week
- % of people not drinking or drinking within guidelines of 14 units per week
- **Process measure**
- Numbers of services promoting the drinking guidelines
- Numbers of services issuing appropriate resources to support drinking guidelines e.g. measuring cups, drinking wheels etc
- Number of referrals to alcohol services from community support
- Uptake of training for front line workers in targeted communities
- Targeted approach at GP hubs in Kincorth and Woodside
- Increased alcohol service resources in GP hubs in targeted areas.
- Increased numbers of people accessing online support
- Increased numbers of people in service
- Numbers of alcohol surveys recording drinking under 14 units
- Number of alcohol discussions in MEOC approach
- Numbers of alcohol related hospital admissions

Balancing measures

- Attendance / uptake of services which are non-mandatory (otherwise attendance at services which are non mandatory may fall).
- Allocation of resources at most appropriate location and as identified by need

Data collection will be developed to meet the requirements of the individual setting, where electronic systems are available we will explore the potential for using these systems for recording.

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

The following are areas of delivery where we would like to test change

1 –Social Media and community awareness raising campaigns

This test would look at ensuring that resources both staff and hard copy, online etc are available to meet demand in communities with a focus on upskilling wider staff in customer facing roles in community. We would want to test this in 2 socioeconomically deprived areas of the city – This would include

- Build on Alcohol Aberdeen (ADA) social media campaign running new campaign in February 2020 providing feedback and contact service which has not previously been offered, Also involving partners to promote this
- Local campaigns in communities promoting responsible drinking
- Consistent message on how to reduce harms of alcohol, top tips etc e.g. Sobering thought website development and facebook campaign

2 –Increased awareness within two areas in localities

Work with communities to support people to understand the drinking guidelines and ensure that this message is reaching all of the community by

- Providing alcohol awareness resources in Housing offices , starting with St Fitticks, East North Street and Woodside Housing office
- Providing training to customer facing staff
- Ensuring appropriate materials are available and displayed
- Identifying opportunities for discussion or information to be given re drinking guidelines
- Communication clear and easy with services if concerns raised
- Easy access into service through Alcohol hubs

3 –Link to other LOIP outcomes where Count 14 can be promoted

- Support LOIP project teams with wider wellbeing and younger adult population as target area and work alongside these to ensure the alcohol conversation is taking place and appropriate Count 14 materials and support tools are available are included
- Introduction of framework to support consistent safe alcohol messages including opportunities for no alcohol events with partners including the recovery community
- Framework also to include how best to use Count 14 resources as a standard when providing an intervention and as part of early intervention and prevention work
- Introduction of Alcohol discussion and recording of data in MEOC approaches

4 - Increased referral routes where concerns raised re harmful and hazardous levels of drinking

- Establish pathways into appropriate services from A and E where presentation has involved alcohol
- Establish pathway with Scottish Ambulance service where alcohol involved in requiring treatment
- Establish support from Assertive Outreach for those identified at risk from high levels of alcohol consumption

Location/Test Group

The test areas are Woodside to link in with GP hubs and Housing office and Torry.

Resources

We will utilise existing commissioned resources to promote materials and training for staff. We will call upon ADP funding for some promotional material and campaigns. The ADP is in the process of allocating a Locality Improvement Fund which is for communities how to decide how this will be spent but the aim is

to reduce the impact of alcohol and drugs on people in the community. One of the main aims is to support people at risk of problematic alcohol use. This project will support them by providing resources and training to help young people to make informed decisions on drinking alcohol, Count 14 and encourage people to reduce alcohol intake.

We have been made aware by the funding team about a couple of potential funds we could bid into if appropriate.

Potential risks and/or barriers to success & actions to address these

Overall there is a risk of having appropriate measures in place across the whole population as there are no measures on this aim with the Scottish Health Survey (SHS) being the closest measure. We will use City Voice to give us a benchmark and comparison to SHS. This will be reviewed on an ongoing basis and may need to be developed by area.

Covid 19 restrictions continue

Project Team:

Gillian Robertson - Aberdeen City Alcohol and Drug Partnership, Substance Misuse Service

Seonaid Anderson - Consultant Addiction Psychiatrist (Alcohol)

Elaine McConnachie - Public Health Co-ordinator - North Locality

Mary Munro – Scottish Ambulance Service

Carol MacDougla – NHS Alcohol Liaison Nurse - ARI

Anne-Marie Steehouder-Ross -| Community Development Officer (South Locality)

Chris Smillie – ACC Improvement team RIS LOIP

Graeme Gardener – ACC housing (Leads in localities as appropriate)

Lorraine Stephen – Aberdeen Foyer

Lauren Mackie – ACC (Schools/ Young People)

Fraser Hoggan – Alcohol and Drugs Action

Michelle Cochlan – Improvement Adviser

Leah Dawson – Corporate Comms

Claire Blomfield – Analyst ADP/SMS

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 submitted to CPA Board • Starting tests and ensuring all in place • Ensuring reporting mechanisms in place • Approach CPA lead group re projects that could support the message etc. 	<u>February 2020 and April 2021</u>
Designing and Testing Changes (Project Score 4-7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial tests of change complete • Social media campaigns evaluated and adapted • Engaging with customers and colleagues on materials and collating feedback • Evaluate overall achievement to date and plan further PDSAs or move to implementation • Data collection and analysis 	<u>Jan 2022</u>

<p>Implementing and sustaining changes that demonstrate improvement (Project Score 7-9)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree which change ideas tested are proven to work that we will seek to embed permanently • Continue to gather data • Assess whether improvement levels are sustained 	<p><u>April 2022</u></p>
<p>Spreading Changes (Project Score 9-10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess opportunities for spreading change to other areas where applicable • Alcohol message and materials readily available in communities and part of support / discussions in various city wide settings 	<p><u>September 2022</u></p>

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Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Project End Report: Increase the number of Distress Brief Interventions opportunities for people presenting to frontline services in distress by 10% by 2021.
Lead Officer	Sandra MacLeod, Chair of Resilient, Included and Supported
Report Author	Rachel Middleton, Penumbra
Date of Report	16/02/2021
Governance Group	CPA Board – 28 April 2021

Purpose of the Report

This report presents the results of the LOIP Improvement Project Aim to increase the number of Distress Brief Interventions opportunities for people presenting to frontline services in distress by 10% by 2021 and seeks approval to end project.

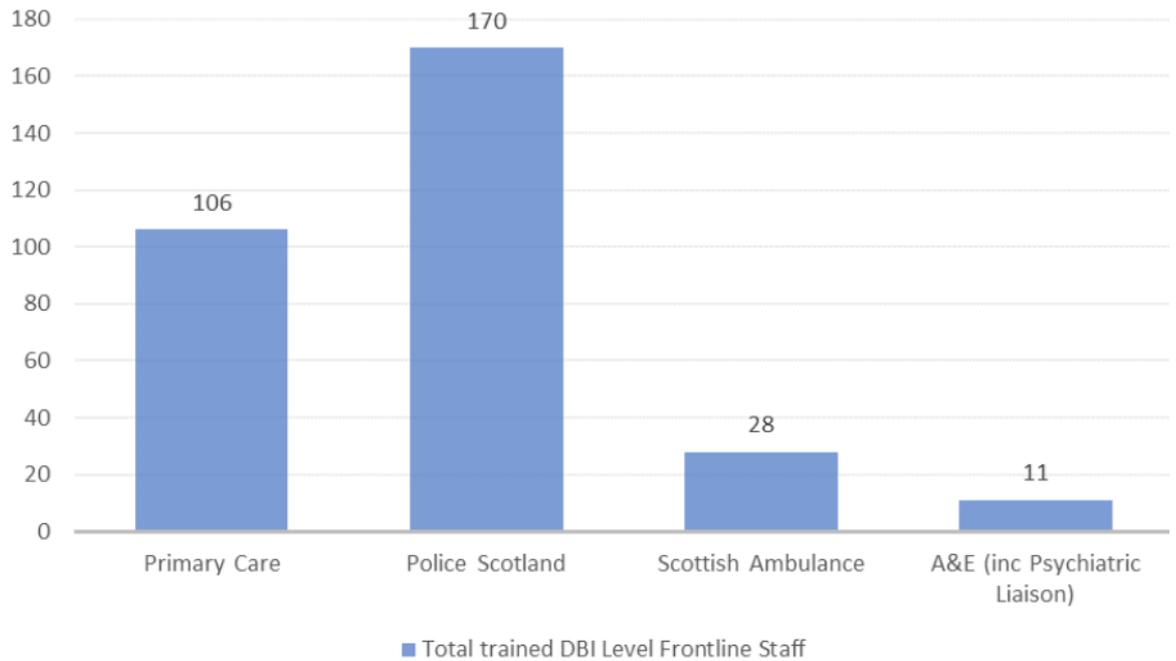
Summary of Key Information

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 The aim of the DBI Programme is to provide a framework for improved inter-agency co-ordination, collaboration and co-operation across a wide range of care settings, interventions and community supports, towards the shared goal of providing a compassionate and effective response to people in distress, making it more likely that they will engage with and stay connected to services or support that may benefit them over time. This programme supports the Scottish Government’s Mental Health Strategy 2017 – 2027, and Scotland’s Suicide Prevention Action Plan 2018, in that it delivers on the principle of “ask once, get help fast”, and offers access to support to people in distress and/or at risk of suicide. The service in Aberdeen is funded through Scottish Government national Action 11 monies and not local funding streams at this time.

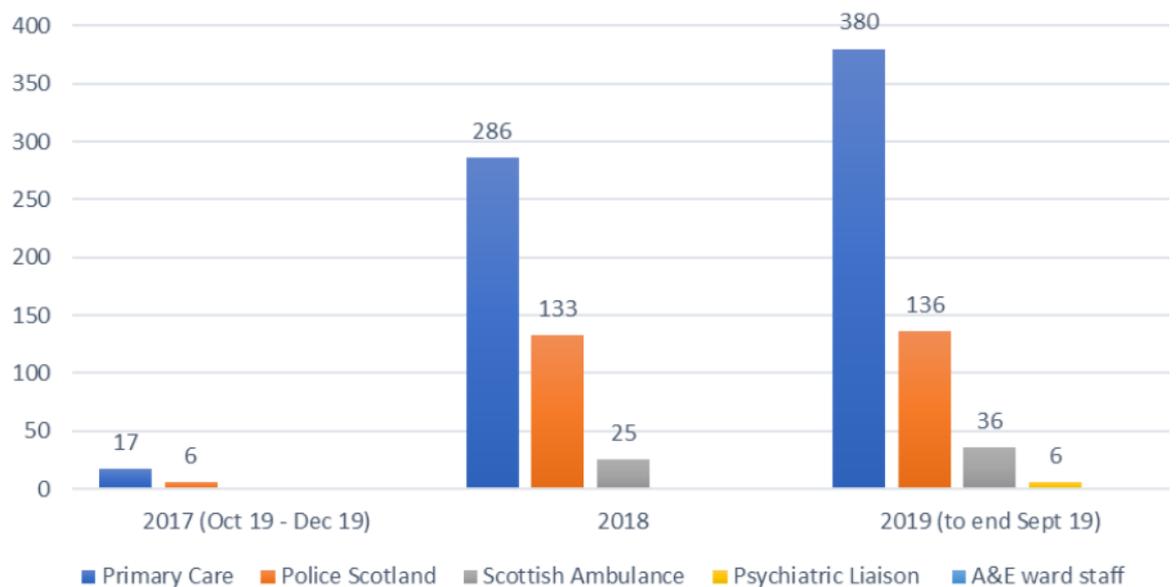
1.1 During the development of the DBI Programme an Evaluability Assessment was completed by NHS Health Scotland
http://www.healthscotland.scot/media/1316/evaluability-assessment-of-the-distress-brief-intervention-programme-in-scotland_mar2016_english.pdf
 Throughout the assessment they established a theory of change model and these can be viewed by following the hyperlink. DBI Aberdeen is already achieving 13 outcomes within the test of change that align with the Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

1.2 For the duration of the Aberdeen pilot (Nov 2016 – Mar 2021) DBI referral pathways are established with four set frontline partners; Primary Care, Police Scotland, the Scottish Ambulance Service and Accident & Emergency including the Psychiatric Liaison Service. Referral opportunities are increasing across all four partners as the scaled implementation progresses. However, the level of referral opportunities is less within the A&E due to smaller numbers of referring professionals.



DBI Aberdeen receives a high volume of referrals per month and achieved the 1,000th referral in September 2019. By the end of September 2019, the service received 1025.

Total Referrals to date and referral source



You can see in the above graph that Primary Care and Police Scotland are referring the highest number of people. This aligns with the number of DBI Level 1 trained staff from the four frontline partnership agencies.

Accident & Emergency have the least number of DBI Level 1 trained staff and therefore, are making the least number of referrals.

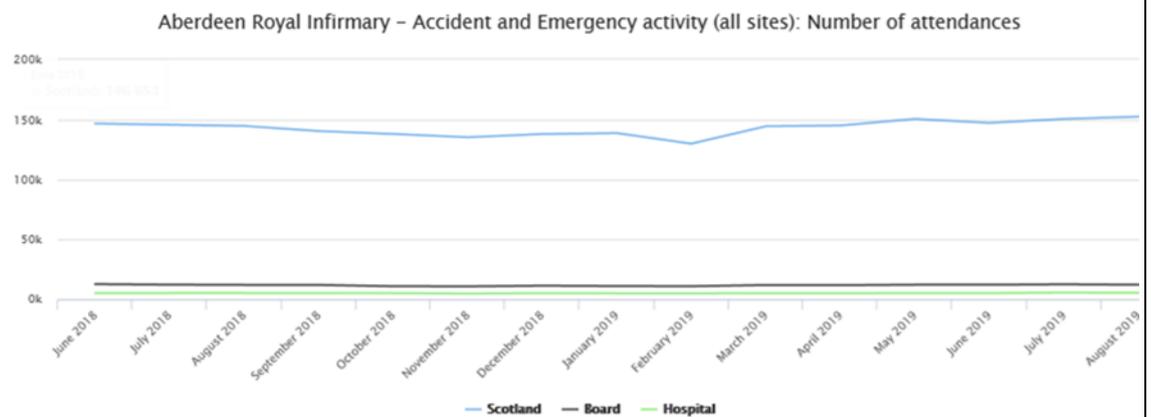
2 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AIM

2.1 Against this background, in February 2020 the CPA Board approved the project charter for the initiation of an improvement project which aimed to increase the number of Distress Brief Interventions opportunities for people presenting to frontline services in

distress by 10% by 2021.

2.1.1 The identified area of improvement for project is the DBI pathway with the A&E department. The graph below further supports this focus of improvement.

Accident and Emergency activity (all sites)



Month	Hospital	Board	Scotland
August 2019	5,424	12,180	152,353
July 2019	5,588	12,514	150,492
June 2019	5,169	12,204	147,187
May 2019	5,184	12,166	150,483
April 2019	5,000	11,730	145,022
March 2019	5,132	11,873	144,358
February 2019	4,893	10,921	129,841
January 2019	4,971	11,113	138,626
December 2018	5,091	11,385	137,879
November 2018	4,723	10,788	135,166
October 2018	5,076	10,929	137,905
September 2018	5,125	11,940	140,369
August 2018	5,247	12,043	144,638
July 2018	5,221	12,228	145,651
June 2018	5,127	12,658	146,653

It is clear from the most current figures shown above that a large proportion of the population in Aberdeen present to Accident and Emergency with health concerns. This gives context in the DBI project aim focussing on improving the DBI Accident and Emergency referral pathway. Importantly this improvement also links and supports the early intervention, prevention and reduced waiting times strategies and approaches.

2.1.2 Additionally, this project links with other LOIP projects as the DBI Service works across a wide band of people experiencing distress with no restriction of the contributing factors triggering their distress. We are confident that throughout the DBI project charter and service delivery there will be support given to other LOIP projects.

There is a specific link to Project Charter 11.8 Reduce suicide rates amongst men in Aberdeen to below 2016 levels (16) by 2021. The DBI project connect with people in distress this includes suicidal thoughts, behaviours and self harm. The two projects together aim to reduce suicide and increase options of support for people. There is a

crossover of project team partners and a plan is in development to arrange meetings to ensure the projects compliment, support and work alongside one another to achieve the best outcomes. If it is agreed that the project is ended, the DBI Lead will continue to work with the other Project Team to ensure that work continues to compliment and not duplicate.

3 WHAT CHANGES DID WE MAKE?

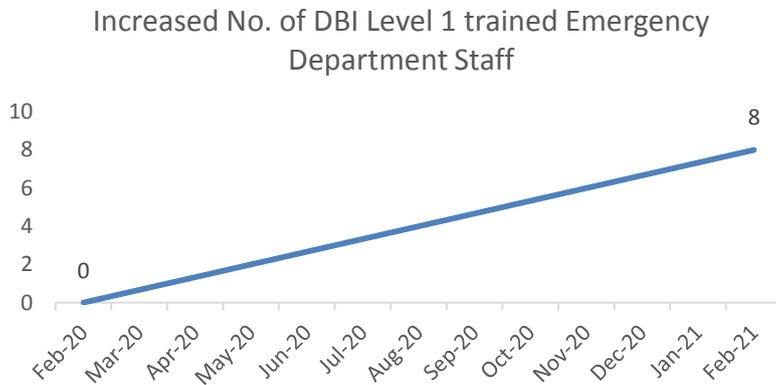
- 3.1.1 The project commenced in February 2020 and a project implementation group formed with key partners from A&E. Early meetings focused on developing a new approach to training A&E staff to become DBI referral partners. The identified change idea was for an experienced DBI level 1 trained staff member from A&E to become a DBI Level 1 training facilitator. Offering an in-house more accessible opportunity for A&E staff to access the training whilst still being supported by the DBI lead in Penumbra.
- 3.1.2 During February 2020 an experienced DBI referrer from the Psychiatric Liaison Service within A&E met with DBI Service Manager and became a DBI Level 1 training facilitator. DBI information posters were developed to display in the A&E departments and DBI awareness was raised within A&E team meetings.
- 3.1.3 In March 2020 the Covid-19 pandemic meant that a national lockdown occurred. This affected the ability to continue with the project and all project activity was paused.

In April 2020 it was confirmed that Emergency Department staff were re-deployed to support the response of the pandemic in the NHS. This meant that the DBI improvement project was not feasible while the pandemic and lockdown restrictions continued due to no permanent/fixed staff working within A&E to be trained. The Project Team looked therefore to test alternative change ideas. This coincided with the Scottish Government's announcement of the national expansion of the DBI Programme, a nationwide response to supporting people in distress associated with Covid-19 with no need for a clinical intervention contacting the NHS 24 Mental Health Hub.

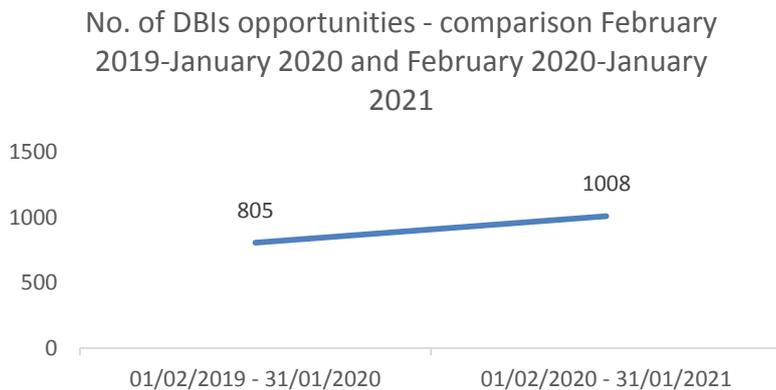
- 3.1.4 The Project progressed the expansion of DBI with NHS 24 Mental Health Hub as the new referral pathway. Giving people living in Scotland who contact NHS 24 in distress the opportunity to access DBI. Meaning any person living in Aberdeen contacting NHS 24 has the opportunity of a DBI referral.
- 3.1.5 Furthermore, the new NHS 24 DBI pathway supports the Redesign of Urgent Care. NHS 24 is the main point of contact for people seeking support from the NHS and DBI is now embedded into the redesign. This supports the local redesign and we are achieving an increase for DBI opportunities through this pathway in Aberdeen.
- 3.1.6 In February 2021 A&E have identified appropriate staff members to become trained in DBI Level 1 and become referring partners. The team of eight Physician Associates are permanent staff within the department and their role aligns with assessing and referring of patients. Due to the pandemic the DBI Level 1 training is taking place virtually with a DBI awareness session and then they will access an e-learning module. This is a new approach to the training and we will measure this for future development. The first stage of the training took place on 17/02/2021 with the awareness session being held. The eight Physician Associates now have access to the DBI level 1 e-learning module. Once they confirm completion of the e-learning module they will become official DBI Level 1 referrers. This will mean we will have progressed the DBI project aim of increasing the number of referring staff within A&E.

4 HAVE OUR CHANGES RESULTED IN IMPROVEMENT?

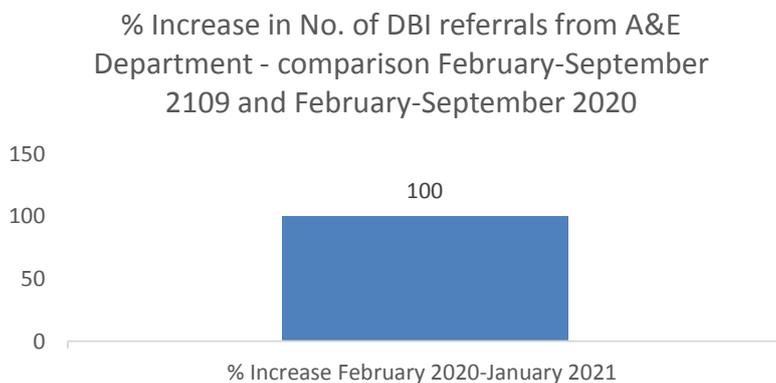
4.1 The run chart below shows that we have increased the number of DBI Level 1 trained Emergency Department staff as detailed in the project charter. Our change idea was on pause for the majority of the project timeline due to the pandemic. However, at the end of the project timeline in February 2021 we were able to apply a flexible approach to training and eight Physician Associates have started the training process.



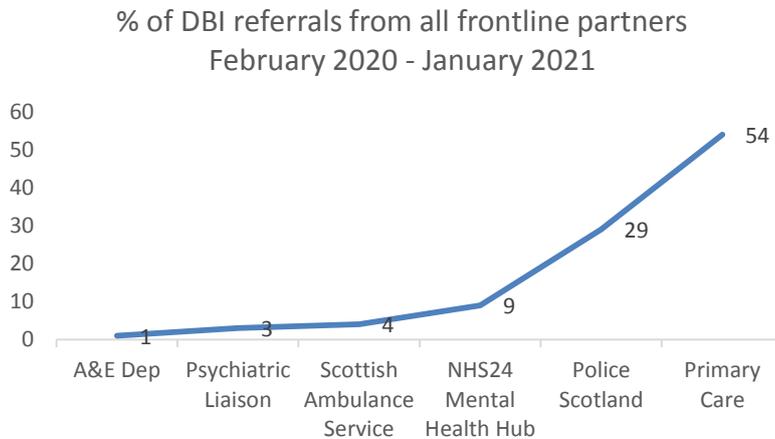
4.2 The project aim, to increase the number of Distress Brief Interventions opportunities for people presenting to frontline services in distress by 10% by 2021 has been achieved. The aim of 10% has been exceeded and we have increased DBI opportunities overall, through all referring pathways combined, by 25% in the last twelve months period.



4.3 To support the change idea of training A&E staff the project group delivered awareness raising sessions within A&E team meetings. This has supported the number of referrals from A&E to increase this past year by 100%, double the baseline number from the previous year



4.4 The run chart below displays the percentage breakdown of the number of referrals across all frontline partners in the past year. The new NHS24 Mental Health Hub expansion contributed to a 10% increase of all DBI opportunities in Aberdeen.



4.5 The run chart below shows intended outcomes achieved through the DBI opportunities for individuals who have received support.



Please note that personal outcome data is collected by the National DBI Programme through their Principal Data Analyst. The data is then cleansed before we are able to share this with key partners. This is the reason for the period of reporting not aligning with the project timeline.

5 HOW WILL WE SUSTAIN THESE IMPROVEMENTS?

5.1 Monitoring referral numbers is key to sustaining the improvement achieved. This allows us to measure capacity within Penumbra's DBI Level 2 team. In turn this informs if we can further increase the number of trained referring staff who can provide DBI opportunities for people presenting in distress. We will continue to support DBI Level 1 frontline staff to be trained when capacity allows.

5.2 We will continue to engage with A&E Partners to review and monitor the improvement achieved within the A&E referral pathway. The new approach to remote learning using videoconferencing has been successful for the A&E pathway and we will apply this to future training delivery moving forward.

5.3 The NHS 24 pathway has become quickly established since May 2021 on a national and local level. We will continue to monitor referral numbers and quality. We will continue to attend the national implementation group to ensure this pathway continues to be robust.

5.4 Collaborative and flexible approaches to the delivery of all DBI activities have resulted in DBI opportunities increasing. We will continue to lead and facilitate DBI Implementation Partnership Meetings alongside working with individual partners to ensure their respective pathways are effective.

6 OPPORTUNITIES FOR SCALE UP AND SPREAD

6.1 Distress Brief Intervention Aberdeen pilot will continue to be resourced by the Scottish Government post pilot to afford time to embed the service locally. The funding timeline is still to be confirmed. This will inform future sustainability of DBI provision in Aberdeen.

6.2 To ensure the pilot pathway is sustained once Scottish Government funding has concluded Penumbra DBI Aberdeen and the National Programme will work with the local partnerships at strategic level towards embedding DBI within local funding streams. An Associate DBI Programme has been developed to give the opportunity for all Health & Social Care Partnerships to embed the DBI in their area. Aberdeen city have the opportunity to continue DBI on a local level through this.

6.3 The DBI collaborative evaluation team of the Nursing Midwifery and Allied Health Professions Research Unit at the University of Stirling, ScotCen, The Mental Health Foundation and Glasgow Caledonian University are due to publicise the final evaluation report in Spring 2021. This will report findings from the evaluation and inform future delivery of DBI.

6.4 The Scottish Government has taken forward a new test of change; scoping DBI for 15 years and younger. This programme led by the University of Glasgow and supported through a DBI Children & Young People Advisory Group, has identified DBI Aberdeen as a pilot site and will commence this test of change for a period of at least 6 months in March 2021. The pilot will develop a new referral partner with Education and new referral pathway with two schools in Aberdeen. The aim is to test and sustain this new pathway if positive outcomes are evidenced. This is being monitored by the National DBI Programme and the Scottish Government and we cannot take this further locally until the initial pilot has been completed and evaluated.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the Board:

- i) Agree 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 that the tests of change have now been fully implemented and are sustainable and that a new referral pathway is being tested with Education and will be monitored by the National DBI Programme and Scottish Government.
- ii) Agree that the Resilient, Included and Support Group consider as part of the LOIP refresh whether a new aim reflecting on the opportunities for scale up should be taken forward.

Opportunities and Risks

Opportunities:

- DBI Aberdeen has taken forward a new way of working with distress and has been funded and support through the Scottish Government. The Programme for Government 2020/2021 announced 'The Distress Brief Intervention Pilot Programme will be further

extended across Scotland, for a transition period through to 2024 and thereafter is expected to be fully embedded by NHS Boards across Scotland'. The people of Aberdeen have benefited from the DBI pilot and we must ensure that this is embedded locally. There are opportunities and risk within this.

- The Evaluation final report will give strength to the DBI programme and delivery and support the rationale and benefits of sustaining the service on a local level.
- The test of change within Education working with 14 and 15 year olds will contribute to future development of DBI on a local and national level.
- The learning from Covid-19 and the use of technology to work across partnerships and delivery of the service has had a positive impact. We will continue to ensure we are using technology intelligently to support future provision and activities.

Risk:

- Capacity at DBI Level 2 Penumbra team has been reached. We have received the highest number of referrals in 2020/21 since the service went live in 2017. We cannot responsibly establish any new DBI opportunities without further resource as this will risk the aims of the service, to contact all referred people within 24 hours and take forward the supportive intervention.

Consultation

The Resilient, Included and Supported Outcome Group
Project Team

Background Papers

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

- Aberdeen City Council Local Outcome Improvement Plan
- Improvement Project Charter 11.11 Increasing Distress Brief Intervention opportunities
- DBI Programme an Evaluability Assessment NHS Health Scotland
http://www.healthscotland.scot/media/1316/evaluability-assessment-of-the-distress-brief-intervention-programme-in-scotland_mar2016_english.pdf (page 1)
- NHS Performs website - <https://www.nhsperforms.scot/hospital-data/indicator-hospital?hospitalid=3&indicatorid=6> (page 3)
- Protecting Scotland Renewing Scotland
<file:///C:/Users/rachelm/Downloads/protecting-scotland-renewing-scotland.pdf> (page 8)

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Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Project End Report: 10.3 Increase to 30% the number of individuals who are involved in cuckooing incidents who undertake effective interventions or who are referred to relevant support services (as a % of all those identified as being involved in cuckooing incidents) in priority localities by 2021.
Lead Officer	Derek McGowan, Chair of Community Justice Group
Report Author	DS Graeme Skene
Date of Report	5 th of February 2021
Governance Group	CPA Board – 28 April 2021

Purpose of the Report
This report presents the results of the LOIP Improvement Project Aim to increase to 30% 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 and seeks approval to end the project as the aim has been achieved.

Summary of Key Information
<p>1 BACKGROUND</p> <p>1.1 The north east of Scotland has long been a victim of cuckooing, whereby county lines drug dealers were travelling to the area to sell drugs by exploiting vulnerable people.</p> <p>1.2 In 2016, Police Scotland devised a new tactic to tackle cuckooing within the area by instigating a multi-agency approach to diverting the victims out of the position they found themselves in and into the correct support services for their needs. This was taken forward through the improvement project.</p> <p>2 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AIM</p> <p>2.1 Against this background, the CPA Board in July 2019 approved the project charter for the initiation of an improvement project which aimed to Increase to 30% 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..</p> <p>2.2 Information available highlighted there was no process in place for multi-agency working to support the victims of cuckooing and that the only action being taken was Police enforcement action at victim’s addresses where ultimately they were liable for prosecution as well.</p>

2.3 There was evidence that the victims were being coerced into allowing their address to be used for dealing drugs by targeting the victim's vulnerability which could include drug and alcohol dependency, mental health, financial or sexual.

2.4 Using this information, the cuckooing initiative aimed to

- Open communication between support services
- Create a process for management of the information and how that information was acted upon
- Raise awareness amongst all sectors meeting potential victims of cuckooing
- Bring the appropriate support to victims of cuckooing
- By diverting victims away from becoming victims of cuckooing, make it harder for drug dealers to exploit them

3 WHAT CHANGES DID WE MAKE?

3.1 A number of changes have been tested throughout the course of the cuckooing initiative which have improved the way in which we collectively approach it. The key changes tested are as follows:

3.2 *Core Contacts and Information Sharing Agreement*

Single points of contact were designated from each partner (*Police Scotland, Aberdeen City Council, NHS Grampian, Alcohol and Drug Action, The Foyer*) in order to ensure everyone knew who to turn to should they need support from their organisation. This improved relationships between each of the partners and also provided a consistency in approach as the understanding from all developed. This relationship will be formalised through due governance with an information sharing agreement having been requested to incorporate the respective organisations.

3.3 *Awareness Raising/Referral Route*

Highlighting cuckooing to various support agencies through delivering group inputs dramatically improved on the reporting of these issues within each individual organisation and in turn back to the Police who had overall management of the initiative. This provided a point of contact through the Police who then coordinated with the appropriate support services. This has become standard practise unless a victim expresses a desire for help but object to any Police involvement. In these circumstances the victims details are managed by the receiving organisation and contact made with support services out with the knowledge of the Police. This will not reflect on any stat collation, however gives the best service to the victim.

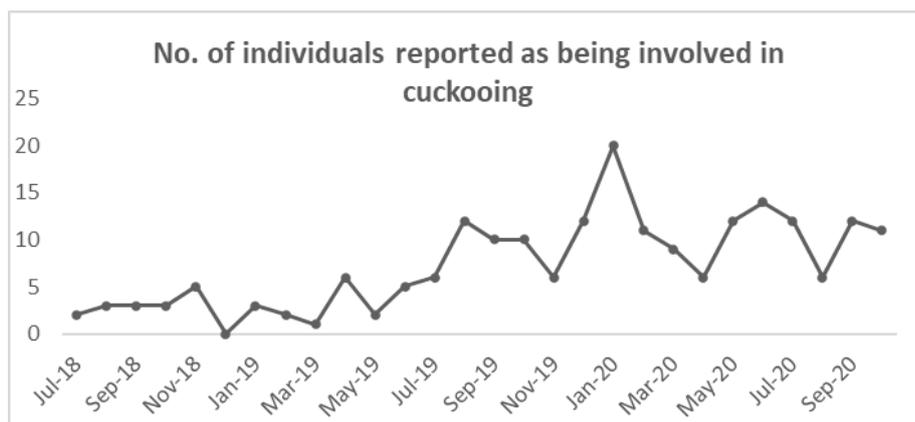
The stats show that the reporting of cuckooing increased on the commencement of this initiative. Awareness raising was hampered by COVID-19 more recently. Awareness raising within the community has also had an impact with many victims being visited in recent months being aware of what cuckooing is, and what we aim to achieve.

3.4 *Joint Partner Visits*

Joint partner visits helped to bring the correct support to victims from the beginning. Visits were predominantly carried out by Police and Local Authority Housing, both of which were able to immediately identify options with supporting the victim's immediate problems in their tenancy or through identifying ways to target the perpetrator at their addresses whilst not compromising the victim. Over 400 visits have been conducted to date which include mainly joint visits but also individual organisation visits as well. Longer term arrangements were thereafter made to target the victim's vulnerability by introducing the right supporting agency.

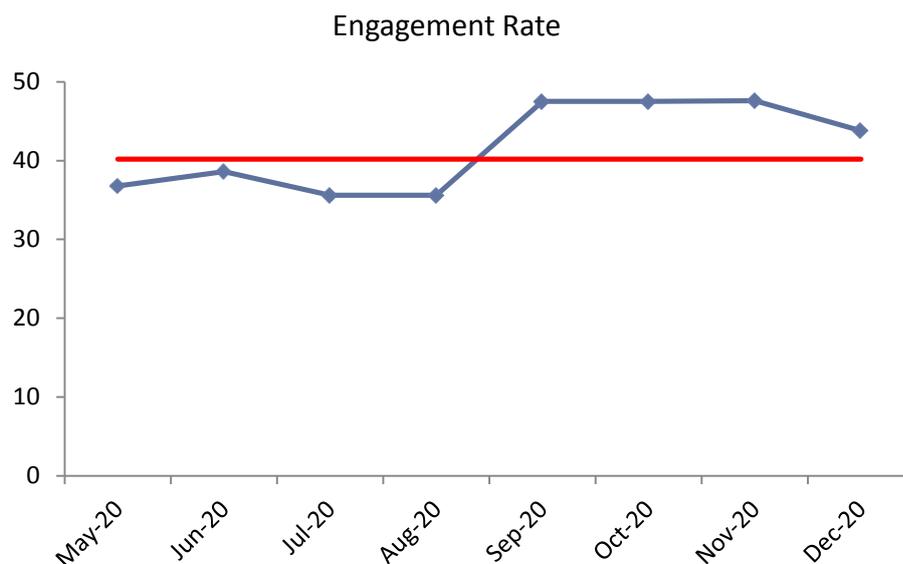
4 HAVE OUR CHANGES RESULTED IN IMPROVEMENT?

4.1 The changes have resulted in improvement overall as it has provided a joint approach to a problem which was previously only considered as enforcement activity by Police Scotland. The change ideas tested to address cuckooing has raised awareness amongst support agencies as well as amongst the victims who now know where to turn for help. Fortunately work to raise awareness prior to the COVID-19 pandemic has not been affected. The raised awareness, amongst the support services locally and within the Police, has resulted in an increase in the number of cuckooing victims reported as shown in table below.



4.2 The number of individuals referred to support services has fluctuated throughout as shown in the table below. The numbers fluctuate as it is often the case that support may already be in place so no new referrals are required but contact will still be made to ensure the relevant key workers are aware of the victim's link to cuckooing. Therefore, the 30% aim has been measured on basis of engagement rate, which comes from the percentage of people currently engaging against the number of people confirmed as cuckooing victims. Engagement is classed as any victim who is engaging with services to support them out of being a victim of cuckooing.

4.3 Starting an engagement rate of 0, a target rate was set at 30%, which has been exceeded since the early stages of the project. This engagement rate accurately records victims dropping in and out of engagement due to their chaotic lifestyles.



4.3 Despite numerous lockdowns hampering the work being completed, the engagement rate has over exceeded expectations throughout the roll out of the cuckooing initiative, by remaining above 30% engagement to more recently at 37.2%, with an engagement rate of 37.5% within the priority localities.

5 HOW WILL WE SUSTAIN THESE IMPROVEMENTS?

5.1 To ensure that the engagement rate is sustained, the cuckooing initiative and multi agency approach as detailed at section 2 will be continue as business as usual and remain in place with partners continuing to meet quarterly. We will continue to record and monitor each individual documented as being a potential victim of cuckooing and ensure they offered the opportunity for support. Work will escalate on the return to normality following the COVID-19 pandemic.

5.2 Project team members will continue to use and build on the learning from each individual scenario and use the opportunity to deliver a tailored service to meet the needs of the victim.

5.3 Should it be agreed that the project is ended, the data recorded will continue to be recorded and reported to the Community Justice Group to ensure that performance continues.

6 OPPORTUNITIES FOR SCALE UP AND SPREAD

6.1 The project will look to escalate the number of visits being carried out to ensure engaging victims of cuckooing are visited regularly to ensure continued and meaningful engagement with support services.

On consolidating the work already completed when COVID restrictions ease, the aim will be to bring other services into to support including Registered Social Landlords who have already had inputs about the initiative.

6.2 The initiative will continue to seek expert support from the relevant agencies and be mindful of new opportunities where they present themselves.

6.3 Further opportunities around awareness raising are being explored within new areas including through education and community councils. This will increase awareness amongst a further level of supportive organisations.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the CPA Board:

- i) Agree 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 that the multi agency change ideas are now business as usual and no opportunities have been identified to make further significant gains and that the Community Justice Group will continue to monitor the data.

Opportunities and Risks

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

Opportunities

- Continue to build on co-operation and collaboration between the initiative's partners to ensure victims of cuckooing are given the appropriate support prior to finding themselves liable to prosecution and in order to divert them away from Serious and Organised Crime.
- Escalate work into looking at opportunities to target perpetrators of cuckooing in order to restrict their ability to exploit vulnerable people for their own benefit.

Risks

- Due to the excellent awareness effort, increasing numbers of victims are being identified. Resources may become an issue, whilst trying to provide support to engaging victims whilst trying to support new victims. There will be extra demand on the return to normality following the COVID-19 pandemic as efforts to visit victims have been hampered during lockdown periods.

Consultation

Project Team
Community Justice Group
Community Planning Team

Background Papers

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

Aberdeen City Council Local Outcome Improvement Plan
Improvement Project Charter – Multi-Agency Cuckooing Response

Contact details:

Graeme Skene, Detective Sergeant, Police Scotland, Queen Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1ZA
Phone: 01224 306488, Email: graeme.skene@scotland.pnn.police.uk

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Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Aberdeen City Local Fire Plan 2020
Lead Officer	Area Commander Bruce Farquharson, Local Senior Officer, Aberdeen City, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Report Author	Group Commander Scott Symon
Date of Report	28 February 2021
Governance Group	Community Planning Aberdeen Management Group

Purpose of the Report

This Report covers the presentation of the Aberdeen City Local Fire Plan 2021 to the CPA Board by Area Commander Bruce Farquharson for information and noting by Members.

Summary of Key Information

1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Local Fire Plan 2020 for Aberdeen City is a three year plan for the period 2020-2023. The Plan was presented to the Public Protection Committee (Scrutiny Board) on 2 December 2020.
- 1.2 This Plan sets out the priorities for the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) Local Authority Area of Aberdeen City for 2020-2023, a statutory requirement of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 and takes account of the priorities in the SFRS Strategic Plan 2019-2022 as well as the stretch outcomes of Community Planning Aberdeen's Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026.
- 1.3 This plan is aligned to the current LOIP. It is recognised that this LOIP is currently undergoing a review and refresh. Once the refreshed LOIP is approved the Local Fire Plan will be reviewed and updated to reflect relevant changes.
- 1.4 The Plan priorities have been developed to reflect feedback received during a public consultation process as well as incident data analysis and include 14 performance measures against which progress will be assessed.

2 PARTNERSHIP FOCUS

2.1 The Plan acknowledges that partnership working is essential in improving community safety. To achieve improvement against the priorities will require further strengthening of the links the SFRS have with key partners.

3 PRIORITIES

3.1 The Local Fire Plan details the five identified priorities and associated performance measures. The five priorities are;

- Improving Fire Safety in the Home
- Reducing Deliberate Fires
- Improving Fire Safety in the Business Community
- Reducing Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals
- Effective Risk Management and Operational Preparedness

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that members of the Board:

- i) Note the Aberdeen City Local Fire Plan 2020, at Appendix 1

Opportunities and Risks

The SFRS recognises that positive progress against the priorities of The Plan will not be achieved by working in isolation. Collaborative partnership working is essential to overall community safety and this plan offers opportunities to strengthen the partnerships already in place.

Consultation

Contact details:

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Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
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APPENDIX 1: Aberdeen City Local Fire Plan 2020

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2020



LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN

Aberdeen City



Contents

Introduction	1
National Context	2
Local Context	3
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Introduction

Welcome to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Aberdeen City. This plan has been developed to promote and improve community safety across Aberdeen City in conjunction with the national priorities contained within the SFRS Strategic Plan 2019-2022 and the vision of Community Planning Aberdeen's Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026 (LOIP); "Aberdeen, a place where people can prosper".

This plan sets out 5 local priorities, from 2020, onwards providing context underpinning each priority along with proposed actions, intended outcomes and performance indicators against which progress will be measured and reviewed.

The priorities that have been identified are;

- Improving Fire Safety in the Home
- Reducing Deliberate Fires
- Improving Fire Safety in the Business Community
- Reducing Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals
- Effective Risk Management and Operational Preparedness

Making progress against these priorities is not something the SFRS can achieve in isolation and, locally, we will continue to be an active partner across all community planning activity supporting partners and communities to tackle stubborn inequalities and improve outcomes for all of our communities across Aberdeen City.

Ensuring we have a highly skilled workforce allows us to respond safely, effectively and efficiently to the vast range of emergency incidents we encounter across Aberdeen and beyond, however, providing greater focus to our prevention work will reduce operational demand and allow us to explore opportunities to expand our work into new areas that reflect the changing risks across all of our communities.

Early in 2020 we faced an unprecedented challenge in the form of a global pandemic. In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, we dramatically changed how we worked so that we could continue to deliver an emergency service whilst keeping our staff and the public safe.

The pandemic is expected to have a lasting effect on society and this will change the way in which we deliver services in the long-term. The full implications are not yet known and this makes it difficult to make any far-reaching plans with certainty. As such we will keep the priorities of this Plan under regular review to ensure it remains relevant and appropriate.

Bruce Farquharson
Local Senior Officer

National Context

Scottish Ministers set out their specific expectations for the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in the Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2016. This provides the outline we should follow to ensure our resources and activities are aligned with the Scottish Government's Purpose and national outcomes.

Our [Strategic Plan 2019-22](#) has been designed to meet these national expectations. Set against a complex and evolving backdrop our Strategic Plan encapsulates our mission, values and our strategic outcomes and objectives.



To ensure we can prevent the worst from happening and to be fully prepared to respond should we called, we need to be aware of any new changing risks which threaten the safety of communities or the workforce. When developing our most recent plan, cognisance was given to: our changing population and the forecasted rise in over 75s; doing what we can to balance social and economic inequality; climate change and the devastating impact the inclement weather can have on peoples' lives and livelihoods; and the threat of terrorism.

Our Strategic Plan is supported by a three-year Strategic Plan Programme which provides details on all the activities we intend to carry out to successfully achieve our ambitions. The Programme informs our Annual Operating Plan, which provides specific detail on the actions we carry out each year, and from which our performance is scrutinised.

This Plan is a statutory Local Fire and Rescue Plan. It sets local direction to meet the strategic outcomes and objectives outlined above. It also demonstrates how we will contribute to Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs).

Local Context

Aberdeen City covers an area of 185.7km² and consists of 13 multi-member council wards. The City has a population of 228,000, 4.2% of Scotland's population, which is predicted to rise to 230,000 by 2026 according to projections by National Records of Scotland (NRS).

69% of the population are of working age, 15% are under 16 and 16% are of pensionable age. NRS estimates that the number of Aberdeen City residents of pensionable age will rise by 30% by 2028.

Aberdeen City also has a very diverse population with an estimated 24% of its residents born outside the UK.

Aberdeen City Council Ward Map



While the overall population is projected to remain relatively static over the next 8 years, the increasing ageing population will present its own challenges across a number of services and will see an increased demand for community facilities and support.

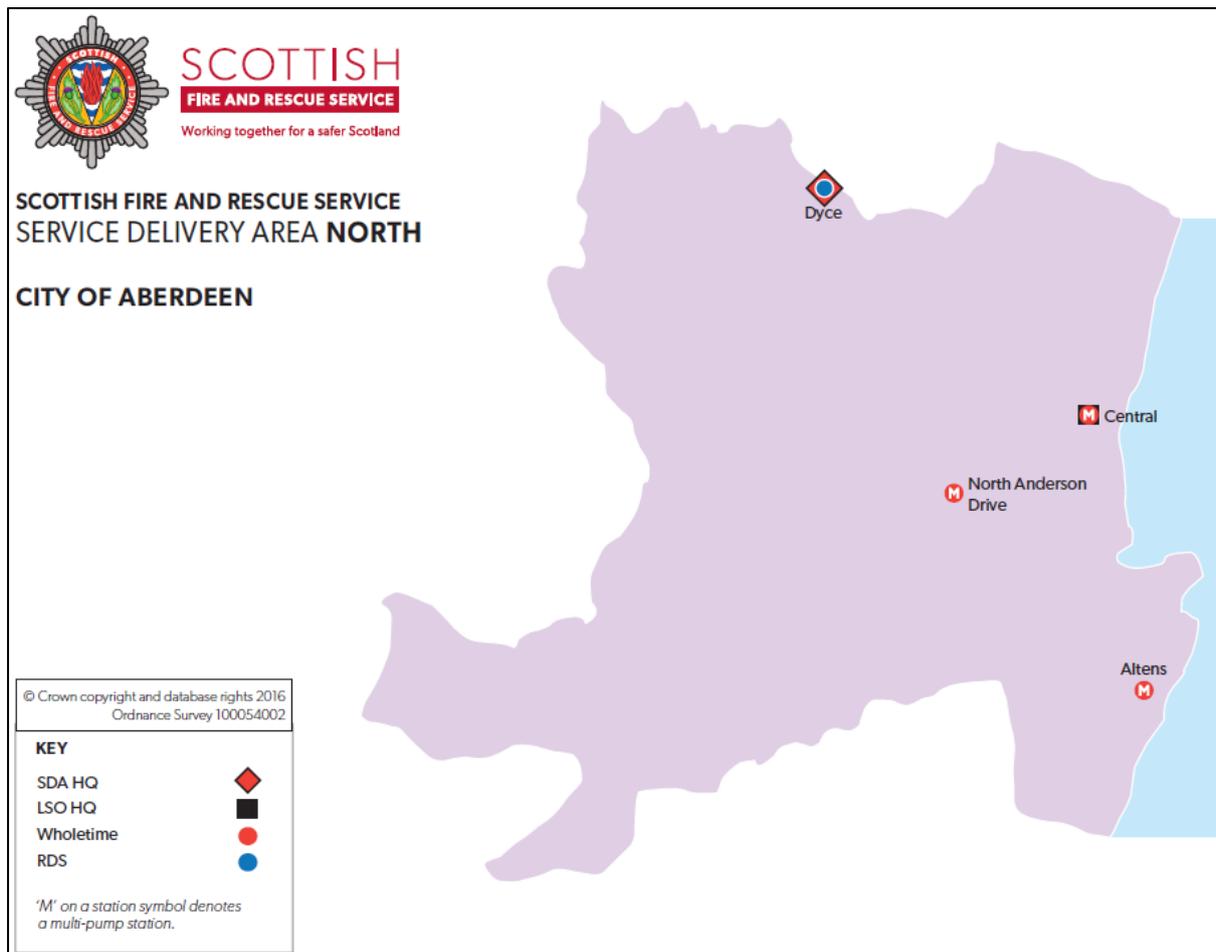
A priority for the SFRS is to protect those most vulnerable from harm in their own home, a number which will inevitably increase as the ageing population increases. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that we target our resources and activity in such a way that reduces

demand in other areas, allowing us to focus more resources at supporting the most vulnerable and at-risk people in our communities.

Aberdeen City remains a frontrunner across the energy sector which is a significant economic contributor, however the city is also economically vibrant across many business sectors including electronics, research and development, agriculture and further education.

Overall, Aberdeen remains a relatively wealthy area with 40% of Aberdeen’s SIMD data zones in the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland. However, the City also has areas of deprivation with 8% of Aberdeen’s data zones falling into the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland.

About the SFRS in Aberdeen City



The SFRS has four community fire stations located across Aberdeen City, three Wholetime stations (Altens, North Anderson Drive and Central) and one Retained station (Dyce). These stations provide prevention, protection and response services tailored to local needs. These stations also contribute to national resilience providing a range of specialist skills including water rescue, rope rescue, mass decontamination, hazardous material and urban search and rescue.

Our Wholetime stations are crewed by 5 teams (watches) of full-time firefighters who provide a 24/7 operational response availability to respond to emergencies. In contrast, our Retained station is crewed by part-time firefighters who have alternative primary employment and respond by pager to emergency incidents.

While operational personnel are the most visible SFRS resource they are supported by a management team and non-operational personnel. Our valued prevention activity is delivered by legislative fire safety enforcement officers and a Community Action Team who work alongside CPA partners to deliver initiatives that improve the safety and wellbeing of our communities.

The North Service Delivery Area (NSDA) HQ is connected to Dyce Community Fire Station and is the main office for the Deputy Assistant Chief Officer who has responsibility for service delivery across the NSDA. A number of national support colleagues are also based in this building.

Community Planning Aberdeen (CPA)

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires planning partners to come together and work in partnership to improve local outcomes.

The “Golden Pyramid” below illustrates the determination to ensure that CPA work in partnership to enable and empower local people and communities to be the drivers of their own improved outcomes.



The Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP), developed by CPA, provides a focus on Economy, People and Place and identifies 15 stretch outcomes that, within them, contain 120 improvement projects that aim in combination to achieve each of these 15 outcomes.

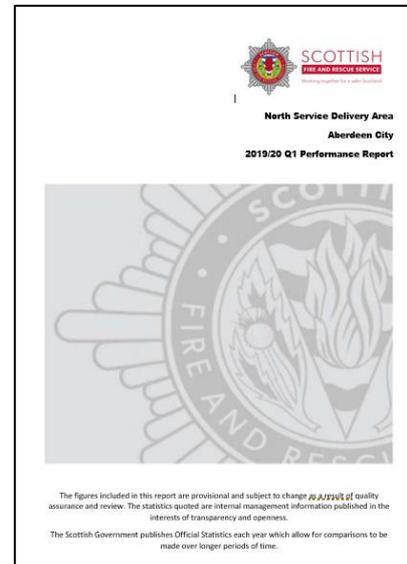
The SFRS is a statutory and active member of CPA's Outcome Improvement Groups and is committed to CPA's vision; "Aberdeen, a place where all people can prosper".

ECONOMY	PEOPLE (Children & young people)	PEOPLE (Adults)	PLACE
<p>1. 10% increase in employment across priority and volume growth sectors by 2026.</p> <p>2. 90% of working people in Living Wage employment by 2026.</p>	<p>3. 95% of children (0-5years) will reach their expected developmental milestones by the time of their child health reviews by 2026.</p> <p>4. 90% of children and young people will report that they feel mentally well by 2026.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6. 95% of children living in our priority localities will sustain a positive destination upon leaving school by 2026.</p> <p>7. Child Friendly City which supports all children to prosper and engage actively with their communities by 2026.</p> <p>8. 25% fewer young people (under 18) charged with an offence by 2026.</p>	<p>9. 25% fewer people receiving a first ever Court conviction each year by 2026.</p> <p>10. 2% fewer people reconvicted within one year of receiving a community or custodial sentence by 2026.</p> <p>11. Healthy life expectancy (time lived in good health) is five years longer by 2026.</p> <p>12. Rate of harmful levels of alcohol consumption reduced by 4% and drug related deaths lower than Scotland by 2026.</p>	<p>13. No one in Aberdeen will go without food due to poverty by 2026.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>15. 38% of people walking and 5% of people cycling as main mode of travel by 2026.</p>

Performance Scrutiny

As part of the process of scrutinising local fire and rescue service delivery, we are required to submit quarterly performance reports to the Aberdeen City Council Public Protection Committee. The purpose of these reports is to present information on the performance of the SFRS against the priorities contained within the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Aberdeen.

A review of our performance against the previous Local Fire and Rescue Plan, which included an opportunity for stakeholders to contribute via an online survey, was undertaken during the first quarter of 2020. The outcomes of the review, along with an assessment of the challenges we face and opportunities for change have been incorporated into the priorities identified within this plan.



Local Priorities

1. Improving Fire Safety in the Home

Background:

Over the past 5 years accidental dwelling fires (ADF) account for 7% of operational demand across Aberdeen City. Whilst a relatively low figure, it is the incident type in which individuals are most likely to die or be injured. Improving fire safety in the home, therefore, continues to be a priority for us.

There are over 116,000 homes in Aberdeen and on average, we attend 271 fires in these each year, however, the high prevalence of low severity ADF's is a reflection of the focus on prevention and protection work that has taken place across the city. Over the past 5 years 12,849 HFSV's have been conducted with 3814 detectors installed, providing an essential early warning of fire.

Evidence indicates the most vulnerable individuals in our communities, and those living in certain geographical areas, are at higher risk from fire in the home. The elderly account for approximately 30% of all ADF's with additional contributory factors such as lone occupancy, smoking, mobility, alcohol dependency and use of medical oxygen increasing that risk.

Many of these higher risk individuals are known to other agencies which highlights the absolute need to review and strengthen referral pathways to ensure knowledge, data and information is shared across these agencies.

We will achieve it by:

- *Target Home Safety Visits, fire safety education and fire safety advice at those identified as being most vulnerable and at risk from fire.*
- *Review and strengthen existing referral pathways and identify opportunities to extend these pathways to other partners.*
- *Analysing data and information to identify individuals, households, communities and geographical areas most at risk from fire.*
- *Working with CPA partners to support LOIP outcomes that protect people from all harm in the home.*

Performance Indicators:

- *Accidental Dwelling Fires.*
- *Fire casualties and fatalities resulting from Accidental Dwelling Fires.*
- *Number of high risk Home Safety Visits completed as a percentage of all visits.*
- *Number of Home Safety Visit referrals received from partners.*

Expected Outcomes:

- *Improved community safety and wellbeing.*
- *Reduction in number of Accidental Dwelling Fires.*
- *Reduction in number of casualties and fatalities resulting from Accidental Dwelling Fires.*

2. Reducing Deliberate Fires

Background:

Protecting the communities of Aberdeen isn't just about preventing accidental fires, we also work hard to tackle the problem of deliberate fire-setting.

Over the past 5 years deliberate fire-setting has accounted for almost 10% of all incident activity across Aberdeen City placing Aberdeen 20th out of all 32 local authority areas and well below the Scottish average. Despite this, we still need to provide a focus on reducing deliberate fires as these incidents divert firefighters from attending more serious incidents, contribute to avoidable financial costs and linked to wider anti-social behaviour that can make people feel unsafe in their communities.

Across Aberdeen, secondary fires (grass, bushes, wheelie bins, refuse etc) make up around 74% of all deliberately set fires with the more deprived areas suffering the highest incidences of these incidents.

Collaborative working with CPA partners and youth engagement programmes are where SFRS can contribute resources to the reduction of deliberate fire-setting and help improve local outcomes.

We will achieve it by:

- *Reviewing, analysing and sharing data to identify trends in deliberate fire-setting activity.*
- *Target education and prevention activities in areas identified as suffering higher incidences of deliberate fire-setting.*
- *Increase the number of SFRS personnel trained as counsellors through the Firesetters Intervention and Re-education Scheme to then engage directly with offenders and ex-offenders involved in deliberate fire-setting.*
- *Work with partners to develop innovative risk-reduction strategies to minimise the impact of deliberate fires and associated anti-social behaviour.*

Performance Indicators:

- *All deliberate secondary fires (and their locations).*
- *All deliberate primary fires (and their locations).*

Expected Outcomes:

- *Reduce the number of wilful fires by 20% (LOIP Key Driver 9.2).*
- *Improved community safety and wellbeing.*
- *Improved data analysis to ensure resources are directed to maximise community outcomes.*
- *Protect Aberdeen's natural and built environment.*

3. Improving Fire Safety in the Business Community

Background:

Fires in businesses and workplaces have the potential to have a significant impact on critical infrastructure, local heritage and the economy. Ensuring businesses are better protected, and more resilient to fire is a key priority for us during these challenging economic times.

The SFRS has a statutory duty under Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 to provide advice and enforce compliance with fire safety regulations. The duty holders in all premises considered as “relevant” under the Act are required to meet certain responsibilities in relation to maintaining safe environments.

The SFRS operate a risk-based fire safety audit programme, prioritising premises that are considered as presenting the highest risk, having the potential for loss of life or serious injury. These premises form a list of framework premises that are audit annually, however, Local Fire Safety Enforcement Officers also undertake a programme of thematic audits, out with the framework list e.g. in response to incident trends, at other high-risk premises, premises critical to local infrastructure etc.

We will achieve it by:

- *Prioritising our legislative fire safety audits towards protecting relevant premises presenting the highest life risk.*
- *Support all businesses affected by fire by undertaking a post-fire audit, assisting in their recovery as efficiently as possible.*
- *Identify fire trends in particular property types to inform our thematic audit programme.*
- *Respond promptly to complaints over fire safety compliance in relevant premises.*

Performance Indicators:

- *All fires in relevant premises as defined under Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005.*
- *Number of framework fire safety audits completed.*
- *Number of non-framework, thematic audits completed.*

Expected Outcomes:

- *Through a risk-based audit programme, we will protect Aberdeen’s built environment and natural heritage, at the same time supporting economic growth.*
- *Enhanced understanding of fire safety legislation and responsibilities across the business sector.*

4. Reducing Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

Background:

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) is defined as 'a fire alarm activation resulting from a cause other than fire'. Over the past 5 years false alarms have accounted for 62% of all operational activity in Aberdeen City. Within that category, Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) make up 57% of all false alarms (35% of all emergency calls we have responded to).

The SFRS encourage the use of automatic fire detection as they help save lives and protect buildings. However false alarms, such as those caused by system faults, are an unnecessary drain on our resources, cause disruption to businesses and present undue road-risk for the public and firefighters responding to these calls under blue light conditions.

We will achieve it by:

- *Investigating the cause of every UFAS event engaging with the premises owner/occupier, providing advice to prevent reoccurrence.*
- *Identify individual premises and generic premises types that have high actuation levels and work with the owners/occupiers to develop UFAS reduction plans.*
- *Enforce formal action on owner/occupiers of premises that are generating unacceptably high levels of UFAS and have inadequate fire safety management procedures in place.*

Performance Indicators:

- *Number of UFAS incidents.*

Expected Outcomes:

- *Reduced impact on businesses, communities and the SFRS, creating capacity to deliver against other local and national priorities.*
- *Reduce SFRS' carbon footprint through less vehicle movements.*
- *Reduction in unnecessary demand on retained firefighters and their primary employers.*
- *Reduced road risk for SFRS operational personnel and the general public.*

5. Effective Risk Management and Operational Preparedness

Background:

The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Fire (Additional Function (Scotland) Order 2005 sets out the statutory duties and responsibilities for the SFRS in relation to responding to emergencies. It is essential our firefighters possess the skills, knowledge and expertise to respond to incidents which, by their nature, can be varied in type and complexity.

The risks we face in Aberdeen vary depending on where people live and work. Commercial risks include industrial sites, large shopping centres, hospitals and universities. The residents of Aberdeen City include an extensive student population and live in a broad range of housing types including houses, tenement flats, high rise properties and dedicated halls of residence.

Understanding these local risks and pre-planning for any incidents these risks may encounter assists us to promote the joint aims of community safety and firefighter safety.

Additionally, as a Category 1 responder, we work alongside other emergency responders in the Local and Regional Resilience Partnerships to prepare for, and deal with, large scale incidents and major emergencies such as adverse weather events, natural disasters, major transport incidents etc. where a co-ordinated approach is required to achieve successful outcomes.

We will achieve it by:

- *Identify and assess the risk to our communities through the process of Operational Intelligence (OI) gathering and active involvement in the Local Resilience Partnership (LRP) and Regional Resilience Partnership (RRP).*
- *Undertake planned training events to support the acquisition and maintenance of skills to provide the capability to respond to emergency incidents.*
- *Strengthen community resilience by engaging with them to build their capabilities for managing the effects of emergencies.*
- *Work with partner organisations and agencies to ensure appropriate emergency response plans for identified local risks are developed, tested and reviewed.*
- *Participation in major event debriefs to continually improve the planning process.*

Performance Indicators:

- *Number of OI visits undertaken.*
- *Number of Multi-Storey Operational Assurance Visits undertaken.*
- *Staff Competence.*
- *Availability of appliances and specialist resources.*

Expected Outcomes:

- *Support the wellbeing and safety of the public, SFRS personnel and other emergency responders*
- *Improved community resilience.*
- *A Fire and Rescue Service that can respond effectively and efficiently across Aberdeen, and beyond.*

Review

To ensure this Local Fire and Rescue Plan remains flexible to emerging local or national priorities a review may be carried out at any time but will be reviewed at least once every three years. A review may also be carried out if the Scottish Minister directs it or if a new Strategic Plan is approved. Following a review, the Local Senior Officer may revise this Plan.

Contact Us

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

Central Community Fire Station

2 Mounthooly Way

ABERDEEN

AB24 3ER

Phone: 01224 728600

Website: www.firescotland.gov.uk

Follow us on Twitter; @fire-scot

Like us on Facebook; @ScottishFireAndRescueService



firescotland.gov.uk



Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Draft Community Planning Budget 2021/22
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	1 March 2021
Governance Group	CPA Board, 28 April 2021

Purpose of the Report
This report sets out the proposed contributions from Community Planning Aberdeen Partners to the Community Planning Budget 2021/22 and details proposals for how this money will be spent.

Summary of Key Information																			
1	BACKGROUND																		
1.1	On 1 July 2020, Community Planning Aberdeen Board agreed the Community Planning Budget for 2020/21 was £1,752,343. This included £3,974 carried forward from 2018/19 for the Civic Forum and £8,805 from the Police Scotland Local partnership and Initiative Fund. Contributions to the 2020/21 budget were made by Aberdeen City Council, NHS Grampian, Police Scotland and Nestrans.																		
1.2	On 16 September 2020, the Board noted the award of £6,750 from the Local Policing Divisional Commander’s Local Partnership and Initiative Fund to Community Planning Aberdeen to be divided equally between Aberdeen’s three priority neighbourhoods. The 2020/21 budget, including the subsequent award from the Local Partnership and Initiative Fund therefore totalled £1,759,093.																		
2	COMMUNITY PLANNING BUDGET 2021/22																		
2.1	Proposed contributions to the 2021/22 Community Planning Budget are below.																		
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2021/22 Budget £</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aberdeen City Council</td> <td>1,711,532</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NHS Grampian</td> <td>18,032</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Police Scotland</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NESTRANS</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub Total</td> <td>1,739,564</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Civic Forum carried forward</td> <td>3,890</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Police Scotland Local Partnership and Initiative Fund carried forward</td> <td>5,185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1,748,639</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2021/22 Budget £	Aberdeen City Council	1,711,532	NHS Grampian	18,032	Police Scotland	5,000	NESTRANS	5,000	Sub Total	1,739,564	Civic Forum carried forward	3,890	Police Scotland Local Partnership and Initiative Fund carried forward	5,185	Total	1,748,639
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Police Scotland Local Partnership and Initiative Fund carried forward	5,185																		
Total	1,748,639																		

2.2 Contributions from Partner organisations are the same as 2020/21.

2.3 Remaining funds allocated to the Civic Forum in 2018/19; and funds allocated to the Northfield priority neighbourhood (£5,185) by Police Scotland have been carried forward into 2021/22.

3 BUDGET COMMITMENTS 2021/22

3.1 Proposed budget commitments for 2021/22 are detailed below.

	2021/22 Commitments £
Fairer Aberdeen Fund	1,640,243
ACVO Third Sector Interface/ engagement: Community Planning	62,321
City Voice	37,000
Civic Forum	3,890
Police Scotland Local Partnership and Initiative Fund	5,185
Total	1,748,639

3.2 The Fairer Aberdeen Fund is allocated to the Community Planning Partnership by Aberdeen City Council to help tackle poverty and deprivation across the City. The fund supports partners to work together to tackle area- based and individual poverty; and to help more people access and sustain employment opportunities. Funding supports initiatives and services for the most disadvantaged communities and vulnerable people across the City. An application process is in place to ensure funding is allocated to appropriate programmes and projects which demonstrate a link to the LOIP. Organisations funded are required to meet specific terms and conditions and comply with “Following the Public Pound“ financial guidance.

3.3 As the third sector interface in Aberdeen, ACVO has a critical role in building the third sector relationship with Community Planning Aberdeen. ACVO also plays a critical development role with regards to the Third Sector and volunteering locally in Aberdeen. These roles together put ACVO at the heart of building the bridge between sectors in Aberdeen to support a growing range of local ‘assets’ that can contribute to the delivery of better outcomes for the City. ACVO will provide a number of services to help build this capacity across the third sector so it has confidence to participate and contribute to improvement activity. The Council has agreed a funding package with ACVO in exchange for the provision of these services to strengthen the link between the third sector and Community Planning Aberdeen.

3.4 Aberdeen City Voice is a panel of Aberdeen City residents who give their views on a range of issues affecting their community through completion of regular questionnaires. It is funded by the Community Planning Partnership to inform the development and delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans.

3.5 The Civic Forum funding is currently allocated to the continuing delivery of the Civic Forum development plan. These funds are currently held by ACVO on CPA’s behalf. Development and maintenance of the Civic Forum’s

website, equipment, meeting, administration and events are all undertaken by Civic Forum volunteers.

- 3.6 In December 2019 and September 2020, Police Scotland, North East Division Command Team awarded £8,805 and £6,750 from the Local Policing Divisional Commander's Local Partnership and Initiative Fund to Community Planning Aberdeen to be divided equally between the three priority neighbourhoods to support collaborative working. The £5,185 allocated to the Northfield Priority neighbourhood has been carried forward into 2021/22 with a commitment that the money will be allocated as soon as possible. The funding allocated to Tillydrone, Woodside and Seaton and Torry have been fully allocated through participatory budgeting processes.

4 GRANT FUNDING 2021/22

- 4.1 The Partnership also receives income from a number of external funding sources. To date, the CPA has been awarded a total of £50,000 funding for 2021/22.

	Funding (secured to date) 2021/22
Community Justice Transition Fund	£50,000
Underspend from previous years	£12,000
Total	£62,000

- 4.2 The Scottish Government has confirmed that Community Justice Transition funding of £50k will be made available for 2021/22 and it is proposed that this will fund the continuation of the Community Justice Officer post for another year.

5 NEXT STEPS

- 5.1 CPA Management Group receives quarterly reports on the community planning budget to monitor current and projected expenditure to ensure early identification of possible shortfalls.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the CPA Board:

- i) Agree the proposed Community Planning Budget 2021/22;
- iii) Agree the proposed spend on budget commitments 2021/22;
- iv) Note the grant funding secured for 2021/22 to date; and
- v) Agree that the Community Justice Transition Fund is used to fund the continuation of the fixed term Community Justice Officer post for 2021/22.

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

Super Intendent George McDonald, Police Scotland
Susan Thom, Fairer Aberdeen Fund Co-ordinator, ACC
Derek McGowan, Chief Officer, Early Intervention and Community Empowerment, ACC

Opportunities and Risks

The Community Empowerment Scotland Act requires Community Planning Partners collectively to provide sufficient resource to meet agreed ambitious improvement targets for the themes they prioritise for improvement. It also requires partners in the CPP to target collective resources effectively and efficiently towards these priorities, including by eliminating gaps and duplications in service provision. This is particularly true for helping those communities experiencing deep-rooted and multi-faceted inequalities of outcomes, towards whom numerous public sector bodies direct significant resource.

Background Papers

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

[2020/21 Community Planning Budget Proposal to CPA Board on 1 July 2020](#)

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