

A Stronger Future for Fife

*Single Outcome Agreement between
Fife Partnership and Scottish Government*

2009-2012



Fifepartnership strengthening Fife's future

Purpose of the Agreement

Fife's SOA identifies priorities and areas for improvement that will deliver better outcomes for the people of Fife. The SOA brings together the priorities of the Fife Community Plan and the contributions to the delivery of the outcomes by each of the Community Planning Partners. This is the second SOA for Fife submitted on behalf of Fife partnership.

Scope of the Agreement

The agreement covers all the priorities of the Community Plan including local authority services, NHS Fife, Fife Constabulary, CVS Fife representing the Third Sector, Fife's Further Education Colleges and Scottish Enterprise.

The Fife Partnership developed its first Community Plan in 2000. Since then we have undertaken two revisions. The first revision in 2004 followed an extensive review and scenario planning process. The process included extensive research, identification of key influences and focus group and expert interviews involving over 200 individuals to draw out the implications of the research. The scenarios were then tested at a conference, the Community Planning Gathering. For the 2007 revision we took stock of our achievements to date and made a few changes to the plan. We focused on the work of Fife's five strategic partnerships. Since 2004, the partnerships have undertaken extensive consultation and revised their strategies to help deliver the community plan outcomes and respond to changing national priorities. The 2007 edition brings all these changes together and highlights the key delivery role of partners and partnerships.

Ongoing Development of the SOA

Fife Partnership shall undertake a major review of the Community Plan in 2010 in close consultation with Fife's communities and other stakeholders. This will look ahead to where we want Fife to be by 2020.

Governance

Through the Fife Community Plan, the Fife Partnership has identified

- the outcomes we are seeking to achieve;
- the milestones that will tell us how we're doing;
- the partnerships and organisations that will be responsible for delivering these outcomes; and
- the plans and strategies we have in place to deliver the outcomes.

All the initiatives that we take forward to deliver our outcomes will achieve best value – they will be high quality and cost effective and help to meet the needs of individuals and communities in Fife.

Each Partner is identifying the contribution it makes to the delivery of the Community Plan through their Corporate Plans and Performance Reporting.

Community plan outcomes have been grouped under the following outcome themes:

- Building a stronger, more flexible and diverse economy
- Improving health and wellbeing in Fife
- Creating a well educated and skilled Fife
- Sustaining and improving our environment
- Making Fife's communities safer

These outcome themes are closely aligned with the five strategic objectives of the Scottish Government:

- Wealthier and Fairer
- Healthier
- Smarter
- Greener
- Safer and stronger

Local Outcomes

We are seeking to achieve 20 local outcomes through the five themes of Fife's Community Plan:

Building a stronger, more flexible and diverse economy	Creating a well educated and skilled Fife	Improving health and wellbeing in Fife	Sustaining and improving our environment	Making Fife's communities safer
<p>1. A dynamic business base and a skilled workforce</p> <p>2. Success in key sectors of the economy</p> <p>3. A knowledge economy</p> <p>4. Pathways to employment</p> <p>5. Investment for growth</p>	<p>1. Supporting early years development</p> <p>2. Raising educational attainment</p> <p>3. Promoting educational achievement</p>	<p>1. Reduced health inequalities</p> <p>2. Healthier environments and community wellbeing</p> <p>3. Healthier lifestyles</p>	<p>1. Less waste</p> <p>2. Better local environments and a sustainable natural heritage</p> <p>3. More sustainable transportation</p> <p>4. Lower CO₂ emissions from energy use</p> <p>5. Better water, air and land quality</p>	<p>1. Less crime and fear of crime</p> <p>2. Less antisocial and nuisance behaviour</p> <p>3. Less abuse of women and children</p> <p>4. Fewer injuries and losses of life in homes and on the roads</p>

Fife profile

This profile begins with Fife's demographic background together with the key facts and trends from the five Community Plan Themes.

We then draw on the scenario planning roots of the current community plan with evidence from the key external drivers that shape our strategic context. It concludes with explanation of four challenges on which the success of the overall community plan hinges.

- Educational Achievement for All
- Tackling Worklessness
- Conserving energy and resources
- Keeping Fife Connected

Exerting leverage through these can create the circumstances for a prosperous and sustainable Fife. Failure to get these right will jeopardise other aims.

Fife's people

Fife's population stood at 360,500 in 2007. It has grown by 13,960, or 4% since 1997, due mainly to net immigration from Scotland, the UK and Europe and more people living longer. Although we can't be certain about future trends, latest projections (GROS 2006 base) suggest population could continue to grow at a similar steady rate of 0.4% to 0.5% per annum to 404,000, over the next 25 years, or by 12.6% in total.

Fife has 7% of the Scottish population with a broadly similar in age structure. As the rest of Scotland we have a rapidly increasing older population, likely to nearly double from 24,000 over 75 years to 53,000 in 2031, The widespread decline in child population is set to reverse sooner in Fife: bottoming out at 64,000 in 2010 then increasing to 68,000 in 2025.

Household numbers stood at 158,175 (2007) and have increased faster than population at nearly 1% per annum (14.1% increase in 16 years to 2007). This is due mainly to more single person households, up from 22% to 33% of all households by 2006. Again projections are not certainties but current GROS projections from 2006 suggest the

number of households will increase faster by 27%, or more than 1% per annum, to some 199,000 by 2031.

Both the population and household data put Fife amongst other East Central Scotland areas that significantly outstrip the rest of the country in historic and projected demographic growth.

Whilst Fife overall has relatively buoyant population growth, with people attracted to live here, the experiences of people are very unequal, with opportunities and quality of life varying considerably across the Kingdom and amongst different groups of people.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006 shows 12.6% of Fife's population live in income deprived households. This rises to 29.7% in Fife's most multiply-deprived areas. 12.9% of Fife's population live in households which are employment deprived, rising to 16.5% in the most deprived areas. These are mostly clustered around Levenmouth, Kirkcaldy and the central Fife coalfield communities, in significant parts of Dunfermline and West Fife, and pockets of Glenrothes.

In Fife's most deprived areas 16% of the working age population claim income support (as at March 2007), and 6.5% have been claiming this benefit for more than 5 years. Across Fife as a whole 4.7% of the working age population receive income support, 2.5% have done so for more than 5 years. Just over 1% of the working age population in Fife who receive income support are lone parents; within the most deprived areas of Fife this rises to 6.7%.

Although there is no current local child poverty index, other evidence and a population profile very similar to Scotland as a whole suggests the proportion of children living in poverty in Fife is likely to be similar to the national estimate for 2005-06 of 21%. Similarly the national estimates that 20% of pensioners and 18% of the working age population lives in poverty are not likely to be much different for Fife. Earlier headline poverty estimates using 2001 Census data, estimated 26% of Fife's households to be living with fuel poverty. Other indicators of poverty within Fife include the 20% of households claiming council tax benefit, doubling to 39.2% in Fife's most deprived areas.

Fife's economy

Fife's working age population has risen by 7,000 in the last ten years and is projected to continue to grow. The total number of people in employment has also risen steadily to 178,000 or 76% of the working age population, the same as the Scottish rate. Fife also has a slightly higher proportion of the working age population economically active, 81%, compared with 80% for Scotland.

Unemployment began to increase from July 2008, job/training placements, especially in the construction industry, are declining. Fife's rate of unemployment has historically been higher than Scotland as a whole and has only fallen in claimant count terms by 1.2% since 1999, much slower than for Scotland as a whole. It now stands at 4.1%, or some 8,000 people, significantly higher than Scotland as a whole at 3.3%. 20% of claimants have been out of work for more than one year, compared with 16% for Scotland as a whole.

But for every 1 person in the narrow JSA claimant count, there are a further 4 people, some 32,000 in hidden unemployment, i.e. claiming either Income Support or Incapacity Benefit. This is a stubborn feature of Fife's labour market: for instance between February

2006 and 2007, the number of Incapacity Benefit claimants in Fife increased by 0.2% to 18,140, compared with a 2.3% decline for Scotland as a whole.

But the impact goes way beyond the labour market. As respondents to Fife's Regeneration, Health and Wellbeing Tracking Study said of unemployment:

"It leaves you feeling inferior, depressed. Some use alcohol or drugs to cope."

"How do we stop a waste of life?"

There has been a continuing shift from traditional manufacturing based employment to a service based economy. Although Fife still has some 17,900, or 13% of the workforce in manufacturing jobs, more than the Scotland rate, these are dwarfed by the 107,600 in the service sector. The public sector provides the largest proportion of service jobs, which may show greater resilience to the economic downturn.

Over the period 1996-2006, Fife's annual average productivity growth was 1.3% compared to 1.5% for Scotland and 1.7% in the UK as a whole. The services sector has seen significant productivity gains, and in the last six years Fife has been catching up overall.

Lower productivity is coupled with lower workplace earnings - £493 gross average weekly earnings in Fife compared to £514 for Scotland in 2007.

Fife's business birth rate, measured by VAT registrations per 1,000 working age population in 2005 was 2.4% compared with 3.5% in Scotland as a whole. However, new business start-ups has outpaced Scottish growth in the last 5 years. It grew from 5.5% in 2002 to account for 5.7% of all starts in Scotland in 2006.

Within Fife, the central area in particular, has higher concentrations of people without work, lower levels of business formation and continuing manufacturing job losses as the economy undergoes structural change.

During 2000-2007 annual average growth rate in Fife Output (as measured by Gross Value Added (GVA)) was 2.1%. The latest Experian forecasts estimate Fife's GVA will contract by 1.2% during 2009 as the impact of the economic downturn is felt locally.

The Halifax House Price Index has seen a 6.0% decline in Scotland with a similar fall forecast for 2009.

Fife's Health and Wellbeing

Fife's health is gradually improving. Between 1995 and 2004, death rates for the four main causes of death in Fife (cancer, heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and respiratory disease) decreased. Deaths from heart disease fell by 36%. Deaths from cerebrovascular disease and respiratory disease fell by 25%.

However, more people are now living with long-term conditions that they may need support to manage. Services in Fife are therefore focusing on supporting those people to live longer and healthier lives, as well as on reducing the number of people who develop long-term conditions, such as diabetes, coronary heart disease and mental health problems.

Although health in Fife is improving, the gap between the health of the least and most deprived communities remains a concern. There is a clear link between health and life circumstances. Those with the most disadvantaged life circumstances experience the poorest health, including lower life expectancy, double the premature death rates of the least disadvantaged and more long-term physical and mental health conditions. As another Tracking Study participant said of poor health:

"I don't want to go out and exercise when I'm feeling low. It's easier to sit down and just think about my situation."

Many indicators of health and wellbeing take a long time to show improvement. Breastfeeding rates showed no significant increase up to 2003 but have shown a 2% annual increase since 2004.

The 2006 Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS) showed for Fife a marked reduction in the number of 15 year olds who had had an alcoholic drink in the past week compared with the 2002. There was also a slight reduction among 13 year olds. However, small numbers of young people still consume alcohol at a level to put them at risk. The proportion of young people smoking is also reducing.

The ban on smoking in public places has had high levels of compliance. National research shows that indoor air quality and exposure to second hand smoke has also reduced markedly whilst the proportion of households with smoking restrictions in the home increased. National evidence points to an accelerating decline in hospital admissions for heart attacks since the ban.

In Fife, as Scotland obesity has trebled over the past 20 years. Childhood obesity is particularly concerning, and NHS Fife is working towards national targets to reduce this.

The availability and quality of housing also influences people's health and wellbeing. Fife's 2004 Housing Needs and Affordability Assessment showed that 10,832 households in Fife have unmet need for affordable, quality housing, or some 5,000 new affordable homes. Homelessness, overcrowding, special housing needs and households who can't afford to buy are key drivers of housing need.

New legislation will lead to a 73% increase in homelessness applications each year by 2012, by when Fife Council and partners will have had to deal with an estimated 3,400 priority homeless cases.

By 2015 all social landlords in Fife will have to meet the minimum Scottish Housing Quality Standard. In order to achieve this, social housing providers will be investing a combined £423 million from 2007 to 2015.

Health and wellbeing is also influenced by how safe an individual feels within their community. Fife's community safety survey found between 2000 and 2006 that fear of crime across the whole of Fife had fallen from 58% to 45.9% of survey respondents.

Fife's Educational Achievement

Compared to the rest of Scotland, Fife's working population is generally well qualified to SVQ Level 3, but is less likely to have a Level 4 qualification or above. Fife compares well with the UK as a whole.

Fife has seen some gains in educational attainment. For example, Fife's reading attainment among Primary One pupils is now higher than the national average.

The proportion of children gaining five or more awards at SQCF Level 3 is now closer to the Scottish average. The average SQA results for the lowest attaining 20% of S4 pupils has been increasing over the past three years and is now above the national average.

However, inequality remains a significant problem, with some areas having a disproportionate share of educational deprivation. Fife has 13 datazones within the 5% most educationally deprived datazones in Scotland (SIMD 2006). Whilst attainment levels for English and Maths at SCQF level 3 or above was as high as 89% across Fife (2006), in the most deprived areas it was 77.2%, and amongst Fife's looked after children just 40% achieved these qualifications.

In 2006, there were 1,913 young people, or 9.9% of the 16-19 year old age group, identified as not in education, employment or training. This is a reduction from the peak of 2,282 in 2002 and just above the Scottish rate of 9.5%. Allowing for undercounting of those not

readily identified, this probably amounts to some 2,300 young people.

The Working for Families fund helped 143 people to make the transition into employment or training during the 12 months to April 2007.

The 2001 census shows 38% of working age adults in Fife had no qualifications, 56.8% in Fife's most deprived areas.

Fife's Environment

DEFRA estimates that in 2004, Fife's carbon footprint was of the order of 3,794,000 tonnes of carbon emissions or about 10.7 tonnes for every Fifer, (excluding our share of Scotland's aviation and shipping emissions).

In order to play our part in reaching the Government's 2050 target of a 60% reduction, Fifers will need to cut their personal carbon footprint to close to four tonnes.

Sulphur dioxide emissions are improving with a move away from coal as a fuel and air quality in Fife is reasonably good.

Fife's eco-footprint - our overall consumption of resources - is unsustainable. At 5.35 global hectares per person, it is far higher than the global average of 2.2. The estimated sustainable living budget is 1.8 hectares per person.

Although the amount of waste going into landfill is decreasing and more is being recycled, on average.

We know from complaints about antisocial behaviour – such as litter, rubbish, graffiti, fly-tipping, abandoned vehicles, dog fouling and noisy neighbours - that this concerns all Fifers. However, we also know that much of this antisocial behaviour impacts disproportionately on communities that are already disadvantaged.

Cross Forth travel needs short and medium term solutions to enhance bus and rail use, manage demand on the road network, and build a new multi-modal crossing with priority for high-occupancy vehicles.

73% of Fifers travelling to work use their own car, mostly driving on their own, not

sharing, and consuming 128,000 tonnes of fuel.

Between 1998 and 2004, Fife has seen a 10% increase in car journeys to work, a 3% reduction in people car sharing, a 4% reduction in levels of walking, and a 1% reduction in public transport use.

As Fife's population ages, more people are likely to have reduced mobility and be unable to access much of the transport network.

Public transport will become increasingly essential for the 30% and more of Fifers without a car so that they can access services and opportunities for employment, health care, education and leisure.

56% of the Fife road network is in need of some form of repair or replacement.

Safer Fife Communities

Fifers are generally becoming less concerned about crime than previously. Our 2006 community safety survey found 36% of respondents were very or fairly worried that they may be a victim of crime compared with 55% in 2003.

Whilst reported housebreakings fell by 77% since 2000, reporting of incidents of antisocial behaviour increased by 56%. These and public disorder offences accounted for over half (54%) of all reported crime in 2005-06.

Antisocial behaviour and crime impact on deprived communities much more than other parts of Fife. The 10% most deprived areas in Fife account for 25% of residential vandalism, 26% of domestic housebreaking, 23% of noise nuisance and 24% of violent crime. Vandalism remains the highest volume ASB crime type accounting for 41% of offences during 2007/8. Fife has the highest rate of reported criminal damage in Scotland and the trend is rising.

Drug and alcohol misuse are major problems – both in their own right and as the causes of other crimes. Some police forces estimate that 80% of acquisitive crime is linked to drug addiction. Heroin and cocaine seizures are increasing; probably reflecting increased supply and usage. Alcohol misuse and underage

drinking are major contributory factors to antisocial behaviour in Fife.

The most recent Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation revealed that Fife had relatively large increases (13) in its share of datazones in the 15% most deprived in Scotland between 2004 and 2006. Analysis of the relationship between antisocial behaviour and deprivation remains key with rates of vandalism, antisocial behaviour incidents and disorder offences, such as breach of the peace and petty assault, approximately 5 times higher in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas.

Violent crime accounts for only 1.4% of all crime in Fife. However, there is strong evidence from NHS admissions that as few as 30% of violent incidents in Fife are reported as a crime.

Sexual crime remains fairly level at about 500 cases per year. As elsewhere, Fife has seen an increase in the numbers on the sex offender database due to legislative changes. Although limited in numbers, such offenders have a disproportionate negative impact on the fear of crime in communities and therefore remain a priority.

In 2006/2007 there were 556 child protection referrals in Fife, 315 of which resulted in children being placed on the Child Protection Register - an increase of 52% compared with 2005/2006.

Refuge capacity for survivors of domestic abuse is increasingly under pressure as a diminishing supply of affordable housing means families have to stay longer in refuges.

Racist incidents are generally under-reported. However, joint reporting through the multi-agency Safer Neighbourhoods Team has led to large increases in reporting rates.

The numbers of people killed or injured on the roads is markedly down, particularly for children, among whom deaths and serious injuries has halved since 2000. However, drink driving continues to rise, as well as the number of young or novice drivers killed or seriously injured.

Fire casualties are down, as are dwelling fires and accidents in the home. However, secondary i.e. smaller fires such as fires in rubbish, skips, grassland and wheelie bins continue to increase. Most of these are deliberate as part of a wider pattern of antisocial behaviour.

The Fife scenarios:

Fife Partnership has been using two scenarios to help with our longer term Community Planning. These set out contrasting futures, largely determined by five key drivers of change that shape Fife's environmental context. We chart for each driver 'which way the wind is blowing': favourably towards the largely optimistic scenario, Bridging the Gap; or against us and more consistent with the largely pessimistic scenario, Mind the Gap. (More information on the Fife scenarios and the charting of change are available on www.fifedirect.org.uk/knowfifescenarios)

Our latest charting of these winds of change in Aug. 2008 found a mixed picture overall. The most significant change was in the **economic driver** where the combined impact of high inflation in international fuel and food prices and the credit crunch were substantially depressing growth prospects in the global and national economies. Since then global recession has taken hold, reducing inflationary pressures but at the expense of negative growth in all the major western economies that is bound to impact on Fife. GVA for Fife is forecast to at least halve in 2009, unemployment has been on the rise since July 2008 and job vacancies/training placements are falling. Most economists do not expect the recession to end before 2010 and some believe conditions will deteriorate further with a risk of an outright global depression that cannot be discounted.

This contrasted with the more buoyant **demographic driver**. GROS's latest 2006 base projections reinforces a sizeable population growth projection of 12.6% growth by 2031 or about 0.5% growth per annum. The major influence on this is still positive net-migration from within the UK and Europe but this can be volatile, with fluctuating international economic prospects likely to influence migratory patterns at least in the short term. The prospect of a maturing age structure of Fife is again strongly reinforced.

For the **Education and Skills driver**, shifts in government policy for school age and post school education and training were bearing fruit as an agenda that favours inclusion gathers pace. A positive HMIE Inspection Report for 2008 shows local improvement in direction of travel. A more favourable climate for capital investment continues to deliver better facilities too. However social exclusion remains a significant barrier to raising achievement.

The Scottish Government's new commitment to a second Forth Bridge at Queensferry is a major step forward, together with other infrastructure improvements, in creating the conditions for better **Connectivity** between Fife and the rest of Scotland in the medium term. However the closure of the Rosyth/Zeebrugge ferry was a significant setback to Fife securing a future role as a freight hub for Scotland. A new ferry will start

in the spring but the hiatus shows the fragility of the **Connectivity driver** of Fife's prosperity.

The fifth major influence on Fife, **External Funding**, continues to be characterised by significant uncertainties in the short to medium term over: the impact of demographic change on funding allocations; the increasingly likely reform of local government finance; and the broader questions of UK funding formula amidst evolving Scotland/UK Government relations. The Concordat has brought significant change and opportunity in central/local relations over ring-fenced funding. The recession and the counter cyclical fiscal measures are easing some capital spending in the short term with the accelerated capital expenditure and housing programmes. However these are creating borrowing burdens that are bound to squeeze medium and longer term public spending.

In summary, Fife continues to face considerable uncertainties and volatility, particularly in its economic context and public service finances. Set against this are the prospects of some significant longer term improvements in connectivity and educational achievement. Community Planning, and the Single Outcome Agreement process, will need to take on these uncertainties and build in considerable flexibility of response, both to take advantage of opportunities and to guard against more challenging times.

Levering strategic change

In refreshing the Community Plan in 2007, Fife Partnership began a strategic conversation about the challenges that are critical to Fife's future, a future with the goals of **an Inclusive Fife, a Sustainable Fife, and a Fife with excellent services**. If we could apply leverage to these challenges, then we would create the conditions for significant improvements in the health, the incomes, the regeneration and safety of our communities. Failure to lever such change would more than likely put the improved wellbeing of many Fifers beyond our grasp. These levers of change are:

1. Educational Achievement for All

Education is vital in enabling everyone to participate to their full potential as citizens and to contribute to Fife's future. Concerted action to foster achievement before, during and beyond school age can create many of the conditions necessary to realise other ambitions in the Community Plan.

2. Tackling Worklessness

Long term unemployment impacts on personal and family incomes, on how people feel valued and the expectation of them as citizens. Getting more people in Fife into work is a necessary condition for success across community planning themes. Once people are in work they need to be provided with the skills to realise their potential and to help support the recovery of Fife's economy.

3. Conserving energy and resources

There is growing evidence of climate change and over consumption of the world's resources. This is a problem that needs to be tackled by all individuals and organisations. In Fife we can and must make a decisive move towards sustainable development, because it is in our own long term interests. and everybody has a part to play.

4. Keeping Fife Connected


Emerging doubts over the structural condition of the Forth Road Bridge have compounded the already recognised capacity problems for travel across the Forth. Delivery of a new multi-modal crossing and substantially expanded cross-Forth capacity are critical, not just for Fife but to confidence in the whole of East Central Scotland. Equally important is connectivity within Fife. Getting this right will not only connect people with opportunities but also help the local economy and achieve sustainability gains. Good transport links are of particular importance to people living in rural Fife and in Fife's regeneration areas.

National Outcome (1) We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe

To attract and retain business investment and talent, Fife must offer the business opportunities, jobs and quality of life that makes it a location of first choice to live, learn, work and invest. Fife must ensure that it has in place the necessary business, transport, quality learning and skills as well as and communications infrastructure for attracting investment, improving business competitiveness and growing businesses.

Fife remains an attractive and competitive place to invest but the onset of the recession is significantly reducing private investment with anticipated reductions in economic activity.

'Growing Fife's Future' is the key Economic Development Strategy supported by the Structure Plan and Local Transport Strategy. These aim to deliver Community Plan outcomes of a *dynamic business base* and *success in key sectors* including construction, manufacturing, service and in particular the knowledge economy. Keeping Fife Connected internally and across the Forth in particular will be an essential lever of growth. An Employment Land Strategy will ensure the right competitive sites in the right location to attract future investment. Key development projects include: St Andrews World Class, New Forth Crossing, and the Methil Energy Park.



National Outcome (1) We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe						
Local Outcome	Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Economy Outcome 5 Investment for growth	Number of jobs created by supported Inward Investment through Invest in Fife	Annual, Fife Council, Development Services (CPI 64)	966 (2006/07)	719 (2007/08)	500 (2010/11)	No targets set beyond 2015.
	Retail vacancy rate for key town centres	Annual, Fife Council, Development Services (CPI 66, 67, 68, 69)	Data to be provided	Data to be provided	Target to be provided	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of settlements in Fife (pop 5000 or more) which have an immediately available 7 year supply of employment land	Annual, Fife Council, Development Services (CPI 65)	30% (2006/07)	Available April 2009	45% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
See also	National Outcome 12 – Planning applications National Outcome 13 – Tourism expenditure, number of visitor days					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Growing Fife's Future: An Economic Development Strategy for Fife 2005-2015 Local Transport Strategy 2006-2026 Fife Structure Plan 2006-2026 Fife Council Plan 2007-2011 Scottish Enterprise Business Plan 2009-2010					

National Outcome (2) We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people

Fife's economic future lies in breaking into, integrating with and competing in global markets that are characterised by rapid change and constantly evolving customer expectations. To do this, Fife needs more dynamic businesses of all sizes; a flourishing culture of enterprise; skilled employees; innovation in new and established businesses; and more international partnerships and overseas investments.

Over the next ten years, we had expected to create a further 10,000 jobs in a more balanced Fife economy. The recession and increasing unemployment in the last year makes this aim all the more important but more difficult too, at least in the short to medium term. Fife Partnership has made *Tackling Worklessness* one of its four key challenges to address.

We will focus support on key sectors that offer: a) competitive advantage: tourism, financial services, engineering, electronics and call centres; b) potential for growth: recycling, construction, renewable energy, care and retail. The focussed and careful development of college provision in Fife's three colleges, for young people, and workforce development, is designed to provide a strong underpinning support for the work of the Fife Economic Partnership.

National Outcome (2) We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 <p>Economy Outcome 1 A dynamic business base and a skilled workforce</p>	Number of VAT registered businesses as a rate per 1000 working age (16-64) population	Annual, VAT registrations dataset, NOMIS (CPI 61)	2.6 (2006)	Data to be provided	2.7 (2011)	No targets set beyond 2015.
	Number of businesses who have opened a new business account with one of the four main Scottish Clearing Banks	Annual, Scottish Clearing Banks	1,341 (2006)	Data to be provided	Increase	No targets set beyond 2015.
	Number of businesses in Fife employing 50 or more staff	Annual, Annual Business Inquiry	454 (2005)	436 (2006)	Increase	No targets set beyond 2015.
	Work-based median gross weekly earnings of full-time employees	Annual, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (FFF/FFF/FSF)	£429 (2007)	Data to be provided	Increase to national median	No targets set beyond 2015.
	Annual number of jobs created through Fife Partnership supported business development initiatives	Annual, Fife Council, Development Services (CPI 62)	239 (2006/07) Update to reflect partners data	275 (2007/08) Update to reflect partners data	300 (2010/11) Update to reflect partners data	Community Plan Review 2010.
 <p>Economy Outcome 2 Success in key sectors of the economy</p>	Total employment (the number of employees plus the self-employed)	Annual, Annual Business Inquiry	172,200 (2006)	Data to be provided	Increase	No targets set beyond 2015.
	The number of new jobs in key sectors	Annual, Annual Business Inquiry	78,764 (2005)	74,073 (2006)	Increase by 10,000 by 2015	No targets set beyond 2015.
See also	National Outcome 3					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	<p>Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Growing Fife's Future: An Economic Development Strategy for Fife 2005-2015 Fairer Fife Framework 2008-2011 Fife Council Plan 2007-2011 Fife Employability Action Plan Fife More Choices, More Chances Strategy Action Plan Fife Childcare and Early Years Strategy Scottish Enterprise Business Plan 2009-2010 Skills Development Scotland Action Plan</p>					




National Outcome (3) We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation

Fife's still has significant and successful manufacturing employment base in defence, a growing green sector as well as software and financial services. Innovation is essential to keeping a competitive edge. Knowledge based jobs in research and development linked to local Universities will also provide Fife's jobs of the future.

Compared to the rest of Scotland, Fife's working population is generally well qualified to SVQ Level 3, but is less likely to have a level 4 qualification or above. It is above national trends in pupils leaving with level 7 qualifications and on or just below national trends for level 6 qualifications. Fife compares well with the UK as a whole. However, there are fewer higher skilled jobs in Fife than the Scottish average and this has led to lower than average numbers of graduates remaining in Fife (11% compared with 21% in Scotland). We must ensure that our training infrastructure is flexible enough to respond quickly to changing employer needs, however we need to promote to employers and their staff the importance of the culture of lifelong learning.

For innovation to flourish there needs to be a culture of enterprise with high skills, levels but we continue to be challenged by the lack of a local higher education provision and research capability particularly in Central and West Fife. A significant enhancement of higher education capacity would bring educational and economic benefits to individuals, companies and the Fife economy. All three colleges are investing in this priority as part of their strategic developments however further funding support will be essential for the success of this major strand of the Fife Economic Strategy.

The Economic Development Strategy *Growing Fife's Future*, aims to improve skill levels across the sectors, increasing the number of graduates in the economy and with more employment in knowledge industries. This aims to deliver Community Plan outcomes of a *knowledge economy with higher inward investment and employment in knowledge industries and with more graduates in the workforce*. Fife Community Learning and Development (CLD) Strategy, *The Learning Kingdom*, delivers a comprehensive, multi faceted adult learning curriculum in local communities and through its learning centre network. Partners from a range of public and voluntary sector bodies promote progression into skills programmes and employment or business start-up. Fife's colleges also have an important role to play in supporting new business growth. This is achieved through independent college initiatives and a strong partnership with Business Gateway.

National Outcome (3) We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Economy Outcome 1 A dynamic business base and a skilled workforce	% of working age population with no qualifications	Annual, Annual Population Survey	10.4% (2006)	11.4% (2007)	Decrease	No targets set beyond 2015.
	Number of people supported through Adult Literacy and Numeracy programmes	Annual, Fife Council Community Services, Colleges & other providers	4,390 (2006/07)	5,702 (2007/08)	Maintain (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Targeted learning and employability support to unemployed people and residents in Fife living in the most deprived 15% datazones in Scotland	Annual, Fife Council Community Services Widen out, Workforce Plus Strategy	791, 26% (2006/07) Updated data to reflect partners		861, 28% (2010/11) Updated target to reflect partners	Community Plan Review 2010.
 Economy Outcome 3 A knowledge economy	% of 25-64 year olds in employment holding a degree-level qualification or equivalent	Annual, Annual Population Survey	21.5 (2006)	Data to be provided	Increase	No targets set beyond 2015.
	Number of people employed in Knowledge industries (SIC codes 24, 29, 30-34, 353, 355, 64-66, 71-74, 80, 85)	Annual, Annual Business Inquiry	64,426 (2005)	59,043 (2006)	Increase	No targets set beyond 2015.
	The value of research and development (£ thousand) spent by Fife businesses	Annual, ONS/DTI	20,612 (2005)	18,068 (2006)	Increase	No targets set beyond 2015.
 Learning Outcome 2 Raising educational attainment	Score in College Inspections	Colleges in Fife	To be provided		100% of colleges very good or good	
See also	National Outcomes 4 and 8					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Growing Fife's Future: An Economic Development Strategy for Fife 2005-2015 Scottish Enterprise Business Plan 2009-2010 Fife Council Plan 2007-2011 Community Learning and Development Strategy 2008-2012 Fife Adult Literacy and Numeracy Strategy Workforce Plus Strategy 2007-2012 Scottish Government and Colleges SDD Business Model					

National Outcome (4) Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens


Attainment levels in the primary sector have risen significantly in recent years, above national trends. All other processes of measuring attainment in primary sector show positive growth and that value is being added overall. Attainment levels in the early stages of secondary sector have risen significantly in recent years, above national trends. Average SQA results for the lowest attaining 20% of S4 pupils has increased over the past three years and is now above the national average. It is anticipated that the gains in the primary and early secondary sector provide evidence of a lagging indicator which will soon result in an upward trend in SQA performance.




The School-College Partnership, working for Fife's school children is committed to ensuring equal access to the right curriculum for the individual. Strong leadership from the Education Service and the three Colleges is enabling a more embedded approach to coursing, timetabling and the management of complex programme priorities. Additional work complements the mainstream strategy by adding additional programmes for skills development and personal social development for those not ready to enter full-time post school education.

Fife Partnership's sees *Educational Achievement for All* as one of four necessary conditions for leveraging success across all the Community Plan Goals. Fife's three colleges are actively engaged in supporting easier transitions from school to college, and from our of school provision (off-campus, care-leavers) to college programmes.

Community Learning and Development (CLD) programmes, in schools and in community settings, make a significant impact in developing the underpinning confidence and self esteem which leads to young people becoming more successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.

National Outcome (4) Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Learning Outcome 2 Raising educational attainment	School score (secondary) in HMle inspections, very good or better, good or better, and adequate or better	Annual, HMle/Fife Council Education Service (CPI 7 CPI 8 CPI 9)	Available 2009	50% (2007/08)	40% of schools are very good or better (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Learning Community Score in HMle inspections (2.1 Impact on Participants)	Annual, HMle, Fife Council Community Services	Data to be provided		75% of inspections good or better	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Primary Academic Achievement: 5-14 Performance in Reading	Annual, Fife Council Education Service (CPI 13 FFF/FSF)	82% (2006/07)	83.7% (2007/08)	85% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Primary Academic Achievement: 5-14 Performance in Writing	Annual, Fife Council Education Service (CPI 14, FFF/FSF)	76% (2006/07)	77.4% (2007/08)	80% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Primary Academic Achievement: 5-14 Performance in Mathematics	Annual, Fife Council Education Service (CPI 15, FFF/FSF)	83% (2006/07)	84.5% (2007/08)	85% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% attaining 5 plus SCQF level 3 by S 4	Annual, SQA (CPI 19)	90% (2006/07)	89.9% (2007/08)	91% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% attaining 3 plus SCQF 6 or better by S5	Annual, SQA (CPI 22)	20% (2006/07)	18.7% (2007/08)	22% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% attaining 1 plus SCQF 7 or better by S6	Annual, SQA (CPI 24)	13% (2006/07)	12.2% (2007/08)	14% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.

National Outcome(4) Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Learning Outcome 3 Promoting educational achievement	Number of young people (up to the age of 19) gaining recognised "achievement awards" e.g. Duke of Edinburgh, ASDAN, Princes Trust, Youth Achievement Awards, John Muir award	Annual, Fife Council Education Service (CPI 25) Combined measure to include Community Services data, Skills for Work	438 awards (2006/07) Updated data awaited	673 (2007/08)	1000 awards (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
 Health Outcome 3 Healthier lifestyles <i>(More positive health behaviours in young people)</i>	Teenage pregnancy rate per 1000 girls aged under 16	Annual, ISD, NHS Scotland	7.8 per 1000 (2005)	9.3 per 1000 (2006)	6.8 per 1000 by 2010	No targets set beyond 2010.
 Health Outcome 2 Healthier environments and community wellbeing <i>(More positive health behaviours in young people)</i>	% young people aged 13 and 15 who drank alcohol in previous week	Quadrennial, Survey, SALSUS	18% age 13, 33% age 15 (2006)	No new data	16% by 2010	No targets set beyond 2010.
	% of new users aged under 20 years who reported heroin use (DAAT to confirm if alternative data can be used)	Annual, NHS Scotland, ISD, Drugs Misuse Database	25.3% (2006)	39% (2006/07)	10 yr target of 35% has been met, new targets to be set	No targets set beyond 2010.
	Self-harm rate (per 100,000) among 10-24 year olds	Annual, ISD, NHS Scotland	391.96 (2006)	Data to be provided	Decrease	Community Plan Review 2010.
	School Leavers going into positive destinations	Annual, Careers Scotland	86% (2006/07)	86% (2007/08)	Target to be established	Community Plan Review 2010.
See also	National Outcome 7, young people not in education, employment or training					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Children's Services Plan 2009-2011 Growing Fife's Future: An Economic Development Strategy for Fife 2005-2015 Fairer Fife Framework 2008-2011 Joint Health Improvement Plan 2007-2010 Fife Early Years Framework Fife Community Learning and Development Strategy 2008-2012 Fife More Choices, More Chances Strategy Action Plan Fife Council Plan 2007-2011 Fife Council Education Service Plan Fife School-College Partnership Strategy					



National Outcome (5) Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

GROS projections suggest that Fife will see a reversal in its declining child population, beginning with pre-school age children, which is already increasing, to be followed by a recovery of falling primary aged numbers from 2011 onwards, and secondary aged children from 2017.

Almost a fifth of children under 16 years of age live in a household claiming a key benefit. Low incomes and exclusion are strongly associated with educational underachievement. SIMD06 shows Fife has a relatively large number of datazones, 49, in the most educationally deprived 20% in Scotland, an increase on SIMD04. In the most deprived areas of Fife attendance rates stand at around 85% lagging behind Fife and Scottish rates of 90%. This is linked to higher levels of underachievement.

Positive mental health and wellbeing needs to be created from the start of life as positive attachment impacts on child development. In Fife we are focusing on the issue that families, whatever their make-up, need to be emotionally secure and parents may need support to strengthen their skills in providing this environment and coping with their role as parents. There is increasing concern about childhood obesity with 24% P1 children in Fife overweight or obese in 2006. The Joint Health Improvement Plan is driving action on these across Fife Partnership.

Fife Partnership's Managing Fife's Future process identifies *Educational Achievement for All* as one of four necessary conditions for levering success across all the Community Plan Goals.

National Outcome (5) Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Health Outcome 3 Healthier lifestyles (<i>Better health and wellbeing among mothers, babies and young children</i>)	% children exclusively breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks	Annual, ISD, NHS Scotland	28.5% (2007)	Data awaited	33.3% by 2010	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of mothers smoking during pregnancy	Annual, ISD, NHS Scotland	28% (2005)	25% (2007)	Decrease	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of low birth weight babies	Annual, ISD, NHS Scotland	5.2% (2006)	5.3% (2007)	Decrease	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of Primary 1 children who are overweight (includes obese and severely obese)	Annual, ISD, NHS Scotland	23.7% (2006/07)	Data awaited	Decrease	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of P1 children with no obvious signs of tooth decay	Biennial, National Dental Inspection Programme Scotland	57.6% (2006)	2008 information available in 2009	60% of P1 children by 2010	Community Plan Review 2010.
 Learning Outcome 1 Supporting early years development	School score (nursery) in HMIE inspections, very good or better, good or better, and adequate or better	Annual, HMIE/Fife Council Education Service (CPI 1, CPI 2, CPI 3)	62% (2007/08)	62% (2007/08)	40% of schools are very good or better (2011)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	School score (primary) in HMIE inspections, very good or better, good or better, and adequate or better	Annual, HMIE/Fife Council Education Service (CPI 4, CPI 5, CPI 6)	47% (2007/08)	47% (2007/08)	40% of schools are very good or better (2011)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Percentage of respondents very or fairly satisfied with schooling (Scottish household survey)	Annual, Scottish Household Survey (CPI 39)	91.7% (2006)	87% (2007)	93% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
See also	National Outcome 8					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Children's Services Plan 2009-2011 Joint Health Improvement Plan 2007-2010 NHS Fife Child Action Plan 2007/2010 Child Protection Action Plan Fife Council Plan 2007-2011 Fife Council Education Service Plan					


National Outcome (6) We live longer, healthier lives


Health in Fife is improving. Between 1995 and 2004, death rates for the four main causes of death in Fife (cancer, heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and respiratory disease) decreased. Deaths from heart disease fell by 36% and from cerebrovascular disease and respiratory disease by 25%.


However, more people are now living that they may need additional support. Services in Fife are focusing on supporting people with long-term conditions to live longer, healthier lives. They are also focusing on reducing the number of people who develop long-term conditions, such as diabetes, coronary heart disease and mental health problems.

However the gap between the health of the least and most deprived communities continues to be a concern. There is a clear link between health and life circumstances. People living in the most disadvantaged life circumstances experience the poorest health. This is reflected in a number of ways, including lower life expectancy and a higher incidence of the long-term conditions. *Since 1998, premature death rates among people living in the most disadvantaged life circumstances in Fife have been more than double those of people with the least disadvantaged life circumstances.*

Fife Partnerships Joint Health Improvement Plan is the main policy framework for delivering Community Plan outcomes of reduced health inequalities; healthier environments and community wellbeing; and healthier lifestyles. Implementation of NHS Fife's Local Delivery Plan also contributes to Scottish Government health priorities. Supporting these are various partnership plans such as.

National Outcome (6) We live longer, healthier lives						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Health Outcome 3 Healthier Lifestyles <i>(Fewer people developing long-term conditions)</i>	Life Expectancy at birth	Annual, General Register Office (Scotland)	Males 75.5 years, Females 80.1 years (those born 2004-2006)	Males 75.8 years, Females 80.4 years (those born 2005-2007)	Increase	No long term targets set
	Cumulative number of successful quits (at one month post quit) from smoking cessation services	Annual, NHS Fife	1,148 (2006)	1,097 (2007)	2,056 by December 2008	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Reduction in rates of hospital admissions and bed days of patients with a diagnosis of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Asthma, Diabetes or Coronary Heart Disease	Annual, ISD, NHS Scotland	Data awaited	Data awaited	Target awaited	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Cancer registrations (per 100,000)	Annual, ISD, NHS Scotland	503 (2000-2004)	515 (2001-2005)	Decrease	Community Plan Review 2010.

National Outcome (6) We live longer, healthier lives						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Health Outcome 2 Healthier environments and community wellbeing	Suicide rate	Annual, General Register Office (Scotland)	CR 13.3 (2003- 2007)		Target to be provided	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of anti-depressant defined daily doses per capita	Annual, NHS Fife	Data awaited	Data awaited	Reduce	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Alcohol related hospital admissions (rate per 100,000)	NHS/ISD/Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics	485.25 (2001- 2004)	more recent data?	Decrease	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of drug-related deaths	Annual, General Register Office Scotland	19 (ave 2003- 2007)	31 (2008)	Reduce	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Weight of Class A Drug Seizures	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	Tablets 2877, Powder 10,184, Liquid 563 (ave 2005-2008)	Tablets 3,152, Powder 7,755, Liquid 180 (2007/08)	Increase against 3 year baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of supply and possession with intent to supply class A drugs charges	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	362 (ave 2005- 2008)	297 (2007/08)	Increase against 3 year baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of patients delayed over 6 weeks	Annual, NHS Fife/Fife Council, Social Work NOCC	0/41 (15/04/08)		Maintain at nil	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of people 65+ receiving personal care at home (amend to % of older people with complex care needs cared for at home)	Annual, NHS Fife/Fife Council, Social Work NOCC	9.7% (March 07) Data to be provided		30% by 2008 Target to be provided	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Reduction in number of emergency bed days in acute specialties for people 65+, per 100,000 population	Annual, NHS Fife NOCC	2837.7 (March 05)		2554.0 by 2008	Community Plan Review 2010.

National Outcome (6) We live longer, healthier lives						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Health Outcome 2 Healthier environments and community wellbeing <i>(Increase in the opportunities people have for a healthy lifestyle)</i>	% aged 13 and 15 taking physical activity 5 or more days per week	Quadrennial, Survey, SALSUS	59% (2006)	No new data	10 yr target of 50% met, new targets to be set	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of young people aged 15 who are regular smokers	Quadrennial, Survey, SALSUS	16% (2006)	No new data	11% by 2010	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of the population eating at least 5 portions of fresh fruit and vegetables every day	Biennial from 2010, Fife Health and Lifestyle Survey/Scottish Health Survey	37 % (2001)	No new data	10 yr target of 30% met, new targets to be set	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of pupils walking/cycling to school	Annual, Fife Council, Transportation Services	2006 Walking 54.6% Cycling 0.7%	2007 Walking 47.7% Cycling 0.7%	2010 Walking 56.8% Cycling 1.25%	Maintain 50% mode share for walking to school, 2% for cycling
See also	National Outcomes 5 and 7					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Children's Services Plan 2009-2011 Fairer Fife Framework 2008-2011 Joint Health Improvement Plan 2007-2010 Health and Social Care Plan 2008-2011 NHS Fife Balanced Scorecard Fife DAAT's Delivery Plan Fife Council Plan 2007-2011					

National Outcome (7) We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society



SIMD 2006 revealed Fife has 61,000 people in the most deprived 20% datazones in Scotland, up 13,000 on 2004.


This was the largest inflow of datazones into the most deprived bands of any Scottish local authority. Fife has some 46,000 income deprived residents, over a third of whom live in areas of deprivation. However nearly 28,000 live in other parts of Fife. Inequality is both concentrated therefore in areas of industrial decline but is also found throughout Fife, including rural areas, because of people's race, gender, disability or life stage, or the problems they face such as isolation, low pay, job loss (including seasonality), poor health, homelessness or discrimination. Inequality can hasten death with people in Kirkland and Mountfleurie, Levenmouth six times more likely to die before 65 years than is the case in Dalgety Bay.

Nevertheless effective interventions have led to successes in reversing the fortunes for communities and individuals. For many of the 40,000 working age people out of the workforce, overcoming barriers to work can be an achievable route out of poverty and attention is now focusing on helping at least a third of Incapacity Benefit claimants (7,400) realise opportunities for employment. This will be more challenging as the recession bights, and more workless people are competing for fewer jobs.

New legislation on homelessness is expected to lead to some 3,400 priority homeless cases by 2012.

Fife has made social inclusion one of the three overarching goals of its Community Plan. Applying leverage for an 'Inclusive Fife' through action on employability, attainment and connectivity is central to community planning strategy. It is a thread running through all the themes and is now the subject of the Fairer Fife Strategic Framework. This closely relates to the 'Fairer Scotland' policy of the Scottish Government.

National Outcome (7) We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Health Outcome 1 Reduced health inequalities <i>(Reduction in the gap in health between different communities in Fife)</i>	All cause mortality under 75 per 100,000 population in 20% most deprived areas compared to 20% least deprived areas in Fife	Annual, ISD, NHS Scotland (FFF/FSF)	Data to be provided	Data to be provided	Decrease in 20% most deprived areas	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of mothers smoking in pregnancy in 20% most deprived areas compared to 20% least deprived areas in Fife	Annual, ISD, NHS Scotland	46.8% (most deprived), 7.7% (least deprived) (2002-2004)	42.4% (most deprived), 6.3% (least deprived) (2005-2007)	Decrease in 20% most deprived areas	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of low-birth weight babies in 20% most deprived areas compared to 20% least deprived areas in Fife	Annual, ISD, NHS Scotland (FFF/FSF)	7.8 (most deprived), 2.7 (least deprived) (2006)		Decrease in 20% most deprived areas	Community Plan Review 2010.
 Health Outcome 2 Healthier environments and community wellbeing	Annual number of affordable housing units delivered through government subsidy or the private sector	Annual, Fife Council, Housing Service (CPI 108, 109)	255 (2006/07)	282 (2007/08)	400	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Percentage of homeless people provided with settled accommodation	Annual, Fife Council, Housing Service	24% (2006/07)		30% by 2009	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of households assessed as homeless/potentially homeless	Annual, Fife Council, Housing Service (CPI 110)	2,746 (2007)		3,508 by 2011	Community Plan Review 2010.

National Outcome (7) We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Economy Outcome 4 Pathways to employment	% of 16-19 year olds not in education, employment or training	Annual, Careers Scotland/DWP (CPI 63, FFF/FSF)	9.2% (2006/07)	8.7% (2007/08)	8.2% (Nov 2008)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Job Seekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance and Income Support claimants as a proportion of the working age population	Quarterly, Department of Work and Pensions, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (FFF/FSF)	17.5% (2006)		Decrease	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Proportion of working age population (16-64 years) who are in employment	Annual, NOMIS (FFF/FSF)	76.3 (2006)		Increase	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Participation in further education (FTE students attending an advanced course) in 20% most deprived compared to 20% least deprived areas	Annual, Scottish Funding Council	20.3 (most deprived) 30.3 (least deprived) FTEs (2006/07)			
See also	National Outcomes 6, 8, 10 and 11					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Children's Services Plan 2009-2011 Joint Health Improvement Plan 2007-2010 Growing Fife's Future: An Economic Development Strategy for Fife 2005-2015 Fairer Fife Framework 2008-2011 NHS Fife Balanced Scorecard NHS Fife Child Action Plan 2007/2010 Fife Council Plan 2007-2011 Community Learning and Development Strategy 2008-2012 Fife Employability Action Plan Workforce Plus Strategy Fife More Choices, More Chances Strategy Action Plan					

National Outcome (8) We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk




At 9 per 1000 (0-17 years) Fife has fewer children 'looked after' than the Scottish average of 12.6. However from 2000 to 2008, Fife has experienced greater rates of increase, (up 84% to 792), in the number of looked after children than Scotland as a whole (up 32%). Children become looked after because their family circumstances are so difficult or dangerous that they need high levels of care, support and protection. They have usually experienced extreme levels of disadvantage compared with other children. Fife aims to look after children in nurturing, safe, secure environments and is increasing the proportion of looked after children cared for in family rather than residential settings.

There are other factors that can put children and families at risk including drugs and alcohol, homelessness, poor mental or physical health, abuse and debt. Poverty is more often than not a common denominator in reducing the life chances of young people and families.

In October 2005, the Social Work Service increased front-line resources for child protection by deploying staff into 8 locality based child assessment teams whose prime responsibility is the assessment of need and risk and response to child protection referrals. Since then the numbers on the Child Protection Register have grown from 120 at that time to 202 in March 2007 reflecting improved identification of risk.

Changes in Homeless legislation will redefine need and is estimated will lead to a 73% increase in the number of homelessness applications by 2012.

Fife Children's Services Plan is the main policy for delivering better life chances for children in Fife with, together with related policies in the Local Housing Strategy, Fife DAAT's Delivery Plan and the Joint Health Improvement Plan. The developing Fairer Fife Framework will also give these a focus in line with the 'Fairer Scotland' policy.

National Outcome (8) We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Learning Outcome 2 Raising educational attainment	% of young people ceasing to be looked after, attaining at least SCQF level 3 in English and Maths	Annual, SQA (CPI 27, FFF/FSF)	33.3% (2006/07)	47.2% (2007/08)	50% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
 Safety Outcome 3 Less abuse of women and children	Number of domestic abuse incidents	Annual, Fife Constabulary, Family Protection Unit (SPPF)	3,666 (average 2005-2008)	3,965(2007/08)	Monitor for reduction in number of domestic abuse incidents	Community Plan Review 2010.
 Health Outcome 2 Healthier environments and community wellbeing <i>(More vulnerable children and young people are supported in their communities)</i>	Number of looked after children per 1000 of 0-17 population	Annual, Fife Council, Social Work Service	7.8 (Fife), 11.6 (Scotland) (2006)	9.0 (Fife), 12.6 (Scotland) (2007)	Keep under review	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Percentage of looked after children in community placements	Annual, Fife Council, Social Work Service (CPI 100)	87% (2006/07)	89.47% (2007/08)	90% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	The number of new supervision requirements made during the year (SPI)	Annual, Fife Council, Social Work Service (CPI 97)	103 (2006/07)	118 (2007/08)	100 (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Children in households in receipt of Income Support	Annual, DWP, NOMIS (FFF/FSF)	6,080 (Aug 2006)	5,930 (Aug 2007)	Decrease	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Children in households in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance	Annual, DWP, NOMIS (FFF/FSF)	550 (Aug 2006)	450 (Aug 2007)	Decrease	Community Plan Review 2010.
	See also	National Outcomes 7 and 9				
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Children's Services Plan 2009-2011 Joint Health Improvement Plan 2007-2010 Fife DAAT's Delivery Plan Fairer Fife Framework 2008-2011 Fife Domestic and Sexual Abuse Partnership Shared Understanding and Action Plan 06-08 NHS Fife Child Action Plan 2007/2010 Policing Plan 2009-2010 Fife Council Plan 2007-2011					

National Outcome (9) We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger



In the last year there were 253 incidents of hate crime reported in Fife, a reduction of approximately 13% in comparison to the previous year. The majority of incidents continue to be reported to Fife Constabulary, however a joint monitoring system serves to collate, manage and monitor reports of hate crime by all Community Safety partners in Fife.

Since 2006, the number of road accident casualties on Fife's roads, including those killed or seriously injured (KSI), has declined significantly and is on track to achieve the 2010 National Casualty Reduction Targets. Drink driving numbers in 2007/8 were down by 11% in comparison to the previous year. Drug driving detections, albeit far fewer in terms of volume, have more than doubled year on year. Young drivers and passengers aged 16 to 25 years continue to feature disproportionately in crash and casualty statistics and remain a key target group for the Road Policing.


Fife Constabulary and key partners, currently manage sex offenders within the community, utilising validated risk assessment tools and the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). Fife Constabulary Offender Management Unit (OMU) monitor imprisoned offenders, hospitalised offenders and other individuals who are deemed to pose a significant potential risk. This is not in line with other force areas, which continue to manage predominantly registered sex offenders. As well as a growth in managed offenders, for the second consecutive year there has been a considerable increase in child protection referrals in Fife, most likely to have been impacted by a greater inter-agency awareness and understanding of child protection issues. During 2008/9 to date, recorded sexual crime shows a decrease of around 25% on the previous year and is in line with levels of offending prior to the spike in 2007/8 that has been attributed to increased resources in the Family Protection Unit, improved support for the victims of sexual crime and reporting of historic crime. MAPPA arrangements are expected to cover violent offenders in 2010.

Recorded crime data highlights that serious violent offences have been in steady decline over the last three years in Fife. A 22.5% reduction over the period 2005/6 to 2007/8 serves to highlight that the occurrence of such criminality is of relatively rare and reducing occurrence in Fife. During 2008/9 to date, performance is very close to levels of the previous year indicating that the force is likely to sustain the reduced level of serious violent offences recorded during 2007/8. A further key issue is that of alcohol as a facilitator or catalyst for violent offences. The British Crime Survey approximates that 46% of all violence is alcohol related. Results from a recent Fife Constabulary & NHS Fife Injury Surveillance Data Share Project highlight that alcohol was reported as a contributory factor in at least 53% of incidents where a patient presented with assault related injuries.


National Outcome (9) We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 <p>Safety Outcome 1 Less crime and fear of crime</p>	% of people fairly or very worried that they may be a victim of crime	Triennial, Making Fife Safer Survey CPI 88	37% (2006)	No new data	34% 2010	Community Plan Review 2010.
	'Perception of the general crime rate in the local area.'	Annual Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) (SPPF)	This is a new indicator that will be reported in the SPPF from 2009	N/A	Monitor annually and gather data for new base line	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Total number of crimes reported (Groups 1- 5)	Annual, Fife Constabulary, Policing Plan	28,662 (average 2005-2008)	25,362 (year?)	Reduce against 3 year baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of violent crimes (Group 1) cleared up	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	86% (2006/07)	82% (2007/08)	Increase on 3 year baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of all crimes (Groups 1 - 5) cleared up	Annual, Fife Constabulary (CPI 77) (Policing Plan)	52% (2006/07)	54.5% (2007/08)	Increase on 3 year baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Offenders managed under MAPPA who are re-convicted or breach conditions	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	This is a new indicator that will be reported in the SPPF from 2009		Monitor annually and gather data for new baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
 <p>Safety Outcome 2 Less antisocial and nuisance behaviour</p>	Number of vandalism/malicious mischief recorded	Annual, Fife Constabulary (Policing Plan)	10,110 (ave 2004-2007)	8,865 (ave 2005-2008)	Reduce on 3 year baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of breach of the peace, urinating/ defecating, petty assault	Annual, Fife Constabulary (Policing Plan)	11,079 (ave 2004-2007)	10,399 (ave 2005-2008)	Reduce on 3 year baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of offences relating to consumption of alcohol in a designated public place	Annual, Fife Constabulary (Policing Plan)	807 (2004-2007)	791 (ave 2005-2008)	Monitor against 3 year baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	'Number of offences relating to possession of an open alcohol container in a designated public place'	Annual, Fife Constabulary (Policing Plan)	Gather data towards creating new 3 year baseline	N/A	Monitor annually and gather data for new base line	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Reduce the number of persistent young offenders	Annual, Fife Constabulary (Policing Plan)	112 (2007/08)		Monitor annually and gather data for new baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of referrals on offence grounds, failure to attend school, misuse of alcohol and drugs	Annual, Scottish Childrens Reporter Administration	2,492 (2005/06)	1,962 (2007/08)	Decrease	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Percentage of respondents who feel noisy neighbours are common in their area (Fear of Crime Survey)	Triennial, Making Fife Safer Survey (CPI 89)	26% (2006/07)	No new data	Keep under review	Community Plan Review 2010.

National Outcome (9) We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 <p>Safety Outcome 4 Fewer injuries and losses of life in home and on the roads</p>	Number of people killed or seriously injured as a result of a road collision	Annual, Fife Constabulary (CPI 83) (Policing Plan)	186 (2006/07)	152 (2007/08)	Less than 160 by 2010	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of children killed or seriously injured as a result of a road collision	Annual, Fife Constabulary (CPI 84) (Policing Plan)	26 (2006/07)	14 (2007/08)	Less than 22 by 2010	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of people slightly injured as a result of a road collision	Annual, Fife Constabulary (Policing Plan)	669 (2006/07)	633 (2007/08)	Less than 718 by 2010	Community Plan Review 2010
	All people killed or seriously injured per million vehicle kilometres (mVkm)	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	5.31 (2007/08)	5.31 (2007/08)	Monitor annually and gather data for new baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Children killed or seriously injured per million vehicle kilometres (mVkm)	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	0.49 (2007/08)	0.49 (2007/08)	Monitor annually and gather data for new baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	All people slightly injured per million vehicle kilometres (mVkm)	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	22.12 (2007/08)	22.12 (2007/08)	Monitor annually and gather data for new baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of drivers reported for drink/drug driving	Annual, Fife Constabulary (Policing Plan)	655 (ave 2005-2008)	633 (2007/08)	Reduce against 3 year baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of drivers reported for careless/dangerous driving	Annual, Fife Constabulary (Policing Plan)	725 (ave 2005-2008)	742 (2007/08)	Reduce against 3 year baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.

National Outcome (9) We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger


Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 <p>Safety Outcome 4 Fewer injuries and losses of life in home and on the roads</p>	Fire incidents resulting in casualties (including fatalities) per 10,000 population	Annual, Fife Fire and Rescue Service (CPI 85)	1.4 (2006/07)	1 (2007/08)	0.96 per 10,000 (2010)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of Accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population (SPI)	Annual, Fife Fire and Rescue Service (CPI 87)	7 (2006/07)	6.8 (2007/08)	6.36 (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Accident admission rates for adults per 1,000 population	Annual, NHS Scotland, ISD	8.4 (age 15-64), 22.6 (age 65+) (2004)	9.1 (16-64), 22.1 (65+) (2007)	Decrease	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Accident admission rates for children per 1,000 population	Annual, NHS Scotland, ISD	13.8 (0-14) (2004)	13.0 (0-15) (2007)	11 per 1,000 by 2010	Community Plan Review 2010.
See also	National Outcome 8					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Fife Community Safety Strategy: Making Fife Safer 2008-2011 Policing Plan 2009-2010 Road Safety Strategy Fife Council Plan 2007-2011 Fire Service Plan					

National Outcome (10) We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need

The latest (2007) Fife Residents Survey recorded relatively high levels, 90%, satisfaction with where people live. This is comparable with the Scottish Household Survey results. Health services, crime, good schools, jobs, cost of living, clean and well lit streets and affordable decent housing are most important to how people rate their area. The largest gap between respondents' expectations and their satisfaction was Job Prospects, Activities/facilities for Teenagers, and Affordable Decent Housing.

The last 2004 Housing Needs and Affordability assessment identified a need for 4,958 new units of affordable housing, since when population growth has grown and is projected to increase further. Fife social landlords will need to invest £423m to bring all stock up to the minimum Scottish Housing Quality Standard by 2015. Population growth will create both demand and upward pressure on house prices, and exacerbate affordability problems.

Access to services varies across Fife with a large number of datazones, 82, in rural areas and urban peripheries featuring in the 20% most (geographical) access deprived datazones in SIMD06. 5 are in the most deprived 5%. Remoteness impacts on all aspects of wellbeing, making it more difficult to service people's needs and for them to realise their aspirations and grasp opportunities. Social isolation and low self-esteem in otherwise apparently well off communities can also discourage service take up. These issues of access, both perceived and practical, are why 'Keeping Fife Connected' is one of Fife Partnership's four necessary conditions for leveraging success across all the Community Plan Goals.


Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Health Outcome 2 Healthier environments and community wellbeing	Residents satisfaction with local area (Scottish Household Survey)	Annual, Scottish Household Survey (FFF/FSF)	90.8% (2006)	92% (2007)	5% improvement by 2010	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of council-owned houses meeting Scottish Housing Quality Standard	Annual, Fife Council, Housing Service (CPI 107)	6.38% (2006/07)	7.0% (2007/08)	58.89% by 2015	No targets set beyond 2015.
See also	National Outcomes 6, 7, 8, 11 and 15					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Joint Health Improvement Plan 2007-2010 Fairer Fife Framework 2008-2011 Health and Social Care Plan 2008-2011 NHS Fife Balanced Scorecard Policing Plan 2009-2010 Fife Council Plan 2007-2011					

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

Fife Partnership values and includes the voluntary sector as an equal partner in Community Planning, with CVS Fife represented on the Partnership. Voluntary organisations play a major role in community life as providers of services and advocates on issues of importance to groups and communities. They are supported and encouraged with significant contracting and grant aid. Many of the most challenging policy areas such as community regeneration, patient support, home care and employability benefit enormously from an active voluntary and community sector wherein those who need to benefit have the power to define service or local needs and are influential players or direct providers of the solution. Fife has a long established and growing social enterprise sector providing training and local economic development. More recently, community based development trusts in rural Fife are acquiring or gaining rights to buy assets for the regeneration of their communities for social, environmental and economic ends using Holyrood's recent Land Reform legislation. In terms of taking a pride in Fife, the Take a Pride in Glenrothes model has proved successful to date and is an excellent vehicle for local people to take on greater responsibilities for their own actions and the local environment.

Fife Council has signed up to the Scottish Voluntary Sector 'Compact'. An intended outcome of the Community Plan is community wellbeing resting on amongst other deliverables on greater participation in community activity. The Fife Community Learning and Development (CLD) Strategy is a key policy driver as is the work of Fife Rural Partnership. The CLD Strategy is currently being refreshed to provide a clearer focus on community capacity building which will improve participation in community planning and local democratic processes, improve the capacity of community organisations to access resources, manage and deliver services and improve communities' capacity to address issues of community safety including anti-social behaviour and fear of crime. FRAE Fife race equality partnership has a role to build the capacity of ethnic minority communities to participate in local democratic and community planning structures and processes. .

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

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Health Outcome 2 Healthier environments and community wellbeing	% involved in volunteer activity	Annual/Biennial, Scottish Household Survey (FFF/FSF)	22.6% (2005/06)	21.2% (2007)	Increase	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of hours of duty performed by Special Constables	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	17,772 hours (2007/08)		Monitor annually and gather data for new baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of residents agreeing that they can influence decisions affecting their local area	Biennial, Residents Survey (FFF/FSF)	51.3% (2007)	No new data	Increase	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of residents agreeing that they can influence decisions affecting their local area	Fife Constabulary Community Consultation Survey (Policing Plan)		Next consultation survey due during 2009		Community Plan Review 2010.
See also	National Outcomes 10 and 15					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) National Volunteering Plan Enterprising Third Sector Joint Health Improvement Plan 2007-2010 Fairer Fife Framework 2008-2011 Fife Community Learning and Development Strategy National Standards for Community Engagement Fife Rural Partnership Policing Plan 2009-2010					

National Outcome(12) We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations


Fife is comprised mainly of open countryside, and the built up area accounts for 11% of total land surface. Fife reflects the overall Scottish trend of increasing urbanisation with 1,403 hectares of agricultural land given over to roads, housing or industry in 2002–2003 (a 140% increase since 1989–1990).


Fife is host to a diverse range of species and habitats. Fife's coastland and wetlands are important sites for migrating wildfowl and breeding seabird populations. While some indicator species in Fife, such as redshanks, appear to be declining, others, like corn buntings, are maintaining constant population levels. The environmental problems and threats affecting biodiversity in Fife include; fragmentation of habitats due to development pressures; non native invasive species; climate change; agricultural practices; and land and freshwater pollution (including nutrient enrichment).

Derelict and vacant land contribute to the degeneration of urban areas. The area of derelict and vacant land in Fife has fluctuated between 1999 to 2007. Overall, the area of derelict land has changed little from 772ha to 757ha between 1999 and 2007. However, the number of derelict sites has increased from 96 to 159 from 1999 to 2006. The area of vacant land has decreased more significantly, from 203 ha to 114 ha between 1999 and 2006. The number of vacant sites also decreased from 80 to 68 in the same time period. Awareness and education of environmental issues is seen as key to success for Fife. There is good publicity and awareness of environmental projects being undertaken in Fife and Eco schools participation is growing annually.

The Community Plan theme of Sustaining and Improving Our Environment seeks outcomes that will deliver better local environments and a sustainable heritage; and better water, air and land quality, for example, automatic air quality monitoring programmes are planned in Cupar, to follow the current programmes in Dunfermline and Rosyth. The local policy frameworks to achieve these are the TAPIF Environmental Strategy supported by the Structure Plan, Local Transport Strategy and Fife Area Waste Plan, along with the work of Fife Rural Partnership supporting communities to realise environmental aspirations. The developing Fairer Fife Framework will also give these a focus in line with the 'Fairer Scotland' policy.

National Outcome(12) We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Environment Outcome 2 Better local environments and a sustainable natural heritage	% of Fife schools attaining Ecoschool Green Flag status	Annual, Fife Council Education Service	28% (2008)		Increase	Community Plan Review 2010.
	LEAMS score (67 indicates an acceptable level of cleanliness for streets/pavements)	Annual, Fife Council Environmental Services (CPI 50)	71% (2006/07)	72% (2007/08)	75% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Area of land owned by, or influenced under an active biodiversity management plan or statement	Annual, partner agencies in Fife	2,800 Ha		Increase by 14 Ha per annum	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of community owned and community managed rural green spaces	Annual, Registers of Scotland (RCIL)	2		Increase	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Area of Fife covered by identified priority habitats within an integrated habitat network	Frequency, Fife Coast and Countryside Trust	14,413 Ha Woodland, 1,070 Ha Unimproved Grassland, 913 Ha Heathland, 530 Ha Swamp/Mire, 860 Ha Open Water		100% of existing area validated, extent maintained and network connectivity mapped	Community Plan Review 2010.

National Outcome(12) We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Environment Outcome 5 Better water, air and land quality	Bathing water quality % compliance	Annual, SEPA	100% bathing water compliance		Maintain 100% bathing water compliance	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Compliance with National Standards for air quality	Annual, SEPA	Objectives met and comply with national standards		Maintain monitoring regime to enable continued achievement of national standards	Compliance with air quality objectives to be reviewed by Scottish Government in 2010.
	Compliance with Water Framework directive	Annual, SEPA	Status determined.		Maintain monitoring regime to enable progress towards target	7 targeted water bodies achieved 'good' status by 2015
	Total area (Ha) of Urban Vacant land and Derelict Land	Annual, Fife Council, Development Services (CPI 51)	853 (2006/07)	Available April 2009	Keep under review	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Percentage of Urban Vacant land and Derelict Land brought back into use	Annual, Fife Council, Development Services (CPI 52)	4.1% (2006/07)	Available April 2009	4.5% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
See also	National Outcomes 10, 14 and 15					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Environment Partnership Action Plan 2009-2010 Growing Fife's Future: An Economic Development Strategy for Fife 2005-2015 Local Transport Strategy 2006-2026 Children's Services Plan 2008-2011 Fife Council Plan 2007-2011 Fife Local Biodiversity Action Plan Core Path Plan Greenspace strategy (in development)					

National Outcome (13) We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity




Fife is almost a microcosm of Scotland with diverse local communities. Many have a strong sense of identity expressed and celebrated through community based cultural events, activities and festivals, supported with a variable stock of social capital. There are also relatively small but equally important communities of ethnicity or language (the 2001 Census recorded 1,198 Gaelic speakers, or 0.3% of the population, amongst the lowest of Scottish Councils and down from 0.5 in 1991).

Historic traditions interweave with contemporary cultural life to make for rich and dynamic associations. Many people take pride in being a Fifer. Past and current migration, reinforced by the ease of international travel and internet communication, leads many Fifers, old and new, to value their local community, and their membership of a global village. Others, perhaps for family connections or personal history, will value what is important to them such as, their ethnic, religious, Fife, Scottish, British, European or other national identities.

New research into migrant workers to Fife has found that apart from better incomes, the main reason for coming to live and work in Fife/Scotland is because family and friends are already here. More than 40% plan to stay indefinitely. However one in four report suffering verbal abuse and 5% physical abuse because of their ethnic background or nationality. This reinforces the importance of effective policies and campaigns to show that we value diversity and do not tolerate discrimination such as the award winning 'A Mixed Fife, a Richer Life' public awareness campaign, and the recent award winning, young people and cultural services led creative projects in memory of Anne Frank to promote tolerance of diversity and awareness of the dangers of prejudice and racism, for schools and families and the wider community.

Through the Fife Cultural Pathfinder, cultural services and organisations are working together with community planning partners to respond to recommendations made by over 3000 members of the public on the future of culture in Fife. The creation of a new cultural consortium that recognises the importance of pride in and celebration of identity will drive forward a new cultural strategy for the area. This will bring community and cultural planning together to increase wellbeing by promoting and widening access to cultural opportunities and expression of identity for all, by developing creative capacity and talent and widening access to cultural participation and inclusion of under-represented groups.

The Community Plan recognises the importance of regional, national and international ties. Fife Council's External Relations Strategy provides the policy driver with its aim 'To promote the interests of Fife Council and the people of Fife by encouraging an outward looking approach as an aid to quality service provision'. The Council is currently revising its Equality and Diversity Strategy. The developing Fairer Fife Framework will also give these a focus in line with the 'Fairer Scotland' policy.

National Outcome (13) We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Economy Outcome 2 Success in key sectors in the economy	Tourism expenditure (£000s)	Annual, STEAM	£217,674 (2005)	£240,502 (2006)	Grow by 50% to £327 million by 2015	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of visitor days (000s)	Annual, STEAM	5,861 (2005)	5,963 (2006)	Grow by 20% to 7 million by 2015	Community Plan Review 2010.
 Health Outcome 2 Healthier environments and community wellbeing	% of Fife residents satisfied with cultural facilities	Biennial, Fife Council, Community Services	75% (2006/07)		90% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
 Safety Outcome 1 Less crime and fear of crime	Number of racial incidents reported	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	157 (2007/08)		Monitor annually and gather data for new baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of racially aggravated Crimes reported	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	200 (2007/08)		Monitor annually and gather data for new baseline	Community Plan Review 2010.
See also	National Outcomes 7, 9 and 11					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Growing Fife's Future: An Economic Development Strategy for Fife 2005-2015 Fife Tourism Strategy 2007-2015 Fife Community Safety Strategy 2008-2011 Policing Plan 2009-2010 Fife Council Plan 2007-2011 Cultural Strategy for Fife					

National Outcome (14) We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production

Resource use in Fife is currently unsustainable. Fife's Ecofootprint of 5.35 global hectares per person is far above the world average of 2.2, and the estimated budget for sustainable living of 1.8 global hectares per person. Currently, natural resources available in Fife include; minerals, timber, potential for biofuel and non-food crop development, and water reserves. Man made resources in Fife include; waste, fossil fuel-based and renewable energy sources, green jobs and businesses, and tourism.

Waste going to landfill is decreasing, and the proportion of waste recycled is increasing. However, Fife households produce on average 11% more waste than the average Scottish household.

The main source of energy in Fife in 2003 was natural gas, followed by petroleum products. The energy produced from renewables and waste in 2003 was equivalent to 900 tonnes of oil (or approximately 3000 tonnes of Co2e)



Environmental problems associated with minerals, waste and energy generation include; emissions to air from decomposing waste and burning of fossil fuels, discharge of landfill leachate to groundwater from landfills and mines, and impacts on land use from landfilling and mining. A positive impact of waste is that it can be used as an energy source or for the benefit of agriculture.

The Community Plan theme of Sustaining and Improving Our Environment seeks outcomes to deliver less waste, more sustainable transportation, and lower CO2 emissions from energy use. The local policy framework to achieve these are the TAPIF Environmental Strategy supported by the Structure Plan, Local Transport Strategy and Fife Area Waste Plan. The developing Fairer Fife Framework will also give these a focus in line with the 'Fairer Scotland' policy. Fife Council, St. Andrews University and NHS Fife are all undertaking the Carbon Trust's Carbon Management Programme and there will be increasing opportunities to share best practice. There is as yet no overall plan or strategy to tackle climate change/carbon reduction at a Fife-wide level.


Fife Partnership's Managing Fife's Future process identifies 'Conserving Energy and Resources' as one of four necessary conditions for leveraging success across all the Community Plan Goals. We will develop a climate change adaptation strategy for Fife by 2009/10, subject to guidance from the Scottish Adaptation Framework

Fife has an extensive shoreline (179Km.) and our Shoreline Management Plan highlights areas which are potentially vulnerable to coast erosion and inundation by the sea. This sets the focus for our Shoreline Management Policy. Fife also has a flood prevention / alleviation programme targeted to protect communities most susceptible to potential flooding and we report biennially to Scottish Government on these issues.

National Outcome (14) We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Environment Outcome 1 Less waste	% of municipal solid waste disposed via landfill	Annual, Fife Council, Environmental Services	67.5% (2005/06)		Increase	Zero by 2020
	Biodegradeable municipal waste (tonnes) sent to landfill	Annual, Fife Council, Environmental Services	107,318 (2006/07)	108,567 (2007/08)	94,500 20(09/10) 89,436 (2010/11)	Zero by 2020
	% of municipal solid waste recycled and composted	Annual, Fife Council, Environmental Services (CPI 41, CPI 42)	32.5% (2006/07)	39.1% (2007/08)	47% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Customer satisfaction with waste collection and recycling (Biennial Residents Survey)	Biennial, Residents Survey (CPI 55)	68% (2007/08)	No new data	75% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
 Environment Outcome 3 More sustainable transportation	% of adults usually travelling to work by car	Biennial, Scottish Household Survey	70.8% (2005/06)	2006/07 available November 2009	Targets to be set	Targets to be set
	Public Transport – Number of passengers using bus stations in the AM peak	Annual, Fife Council, Transportation	Baseline available early 2009		Targets to be set	Targets to be set
	Public Transport – Number of passengers using train stations to cross the Forth in the AM peak	Annual, Fife Council, Transportation	3244 (year?)		Increase by 15% by 2011	Community Plan Review 2010.

National Outcome (14) We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production

Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
 Environment Outcome 4 Lower CO ₂ emissions from energy use	Fife Carbon Footprint for waste, energy and transport (tonnes CO ₂ e)	Partner agencies in Fife	Fife Council 114,819 (2006/07)		Joint reporting mechanism in place for all partners by 2010	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Total Fife Council energy consumption - Carbon emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ e)	Annual, Fife Council, Environmental Services (CPI 44)	77,799 (2006/07)			80% reduction by 2050
	Total energy consumption in NHS Fife buildings (tonnes CO ₂ e)	Annual, NHS Fife	26,665 (2006/07)		30% reduction by 2014	80% reduction by 2050
	Total energy consumption in University of St Andrews (tonnes CO ₂ e)	Annual, University of St Andrews	17,688 (2006/07)		55% reduction by 2012/13	80% reduction by 2050
	Total energy consumption in Fife Constabulary buildings (tonnes CO ₂ e)	Annual, Fife Constabulary	Figures to follow		Targets to follow	80% reduction by 2050
See also	National Outcome 12					
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Environment Partnership Action Plan Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (in development) Growing Fife's Future: An Economic Development Strategy for Fife 2005-2015 Fife Council Plan 2007-2011 Fife Area Waste Plan					

National Outcome (15) Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs

Fife is the third largest Scottish local authority with 360,000 citizens. Public and voluntary sector services provide a foundation for the well-being and quality of life of everyone living and working in Fife. Public agencies spend over £1.68 billion every year or over £4,700 per person. The voluntary sector also attracts additional funding into the region. If we are to achieve our aspirations for Fife and provide high quality and cost effective services, we have to ensure that all these resources are used effectively.

Fife Partnership sets out in its Community Plan that wherever possible, public agencies will co-operate to ensure that their activities, resources and systems fit together in the best possible way in order to meet people's expectations. The latest Fife Residents Survey found 80% of respondents were fairly or very satisfied with the Council's performance.

Fife has a natural advantage of co-terminous boundaries for the Council, Police, NHS Fife and CVS Fife. Partnership working makes good use of this combining both critical mass with shared knowledge and responsibilities and joint services. Examples include communications and customer contact (FifeLife newspaper), data sharing, joint recruitment and skills development, KnowFife knowledge infrastructure and products, Fife Peoples Panel and a number of strategic and operational partnerships in health and social care, community safety, employability and many others.

Fife Partnership reviews progress in achieving its goals through scenario planning, milestones, thematic partnership reporting, and a periodic State of Fife Report. Fife Council has adopted EFQM, best value reviews, and processes of continuous improvement and 'collective challenge' to drive through efficiency gains and modernisation, all intended to deliver the 'Top Performing Council'. A Best Value Audit reports in 2009.

National Outcome (15) Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
Best Value and Excellence for Fife	Percentage of residents who are satisfied overall with Council services	Biennial, Fife Council Residents Survey, (CPI 145)	80% (2007/08)	No new data	Maintain/ Increase (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	% of residents feeling that the Council provides good opportunities to express views about local services that affect them	Biennial, Fife Council Residents Survey	55.3%	No new data	Increase	
	Percentage of residents who are fairly or very satisfied with the overall way the police dealt with them	Annual, Fife Constabulary Satisfaction Survey (SPPF)	70.7% (2007/08)		Monitor annually and gather data for new baseline	
	Improvement in the quality of healthcare experience	NHS Fife	Data awaited		Targets awaited	
	Total number of days lost through long term sickness absence as a percentage of total working days available for all employees on a rolling year basis.	Annual, Fife Council, Performance & Organisational Support (CPI 140)	3.6 (2006/07)	3.94 (2007/08)	3.3% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Average number of working days per employee lost through sickness absence for : Teachers (SPI)	Annual, Fife Council, Performance & Organisational Support (CPI 138)	7.89 (2006/07)	6.92 (2007/08)	= > 5% reduction (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Average number of working days per employee lost through sickness absence for : All Other Employees (SPI)	Annual, Fife Council, Performance & Organisational Support (CPI 139)	11.93 (2006/07)	16.01 (2007/08)	= > 5% reduction (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Sickness absence rate for NHS Fife	Annual, NHS Fife	5.7% (October 2007)		4% (March 2009)	
	Proportion of working time lost to sickness absence	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	Officers 4.7%, Staff 5% (ave 2005-2008)	Officers 4.5%, Staff 5.3% (2007/08)	Improve on 3 year baseline	

National Outcome (15) Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs						
Local Outcome	Relevant Indicators	Frequency/Type/ Source/ Local ref	SOA Baseline	2007/08	'Progress' to 2011-12	End targets/ timescales
Best Value and Excellence for Fife	Percentage of the highest paid earners among council employees, that are women : Top 2% (SPI)	Annual, Fife Council, Performance & Organisational Support (CPI 142)	32.8% (2006/07)	39.2% (2007/08)	Keep under review	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Percentage of council buildings accessible to disabled people (SPI)	Annual, Fife Council Asset and Facilities Management Service (CPI 144)	18.2 (2006/07)	79.9% (2007/08)	Increase	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of visits to Fife Direct website per 1000 population	Annual, Fife Council, Performance & Organisational Support (CPI 149)	1221 (2006/07)	Not reported	1822 (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of formal Council complaints	Annual, Fife Council Contact Centr (CPI 146)	3835 (2006/07)	4177 (2007/08)	N/A	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Number of complaints about Police Officers and Police Staff	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	239 (2007/08)		Monitor annually and gather data for new baseline	
	Number of Service Complaints	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF)	Data available?		Monitor annually and gather data for new baseline	
	Percentage of customers satisfied with Contact Centre handling	Annual, Fife Council Contact Centre (CPI 147)	91% (2006/07)	95% (2007/08)	95% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Overall Percentage of incoming calls answered (Contact Centre)	Annual, Fife Council Contact Centre (CPI 148)	83% (2006/07)	84% (2007/08)	94% (2010/11)	Community Plan Review 2010.
	Percentage of customers satisfied with Force Contact Centre handling	Annual, Fife Constabulary, Quality of Service Surveu (Policing Plan)	Data available?		Monitor annually and gather data for new baseline	
	Overall percentage of incoming calls answered at Force Contact Centre	Annual, Fife Constabulary (Policing Plan)	94% (2007/08)		Target 92%	Improve performance against target
	Proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds	Annual, Fife Constabulary (SPPF) Also to include 999 calls to Fire?	95.5% (2007/08)		Target 95%	Improve performance against target
	See also	National Outcomes 10 and 11				
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s, with hyperlinks if possible.	Fife's Community Plan (revised edition 2007) Fife Council Plan 2007-2011 NHS Fife Balanced Scorecard Policing Plan 2009-2010					