



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Edinburgh Partnership Community Plan 2018 - 2028



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Foreword

Edinburgh is a successful and prosperous city for many, but many residents are still unable to access the opportunities that exist in our fantastic capital.

Our new Community Plan shows the commitment of the Edinburgh Partnership to work together to focus on reducing poverty and inequality within the city and improve the quality of life for all. The plan identifies those issues that require sustained joint working to make a difference.

Our plan for the next ten years has been jointly developed by community planning partners, based on what our communities have said are the issues for them and their areas. Our plan is focused, covering three central themes: enough money to live on, access to work, learning or training opportunities and making sure people have a good place to live.

Community participation is at the heart of community planning. Edinburgh is made up of many communities and it is important to listen to what communities have articulated their needs and aspirations to be.

We will continue to measure, monitor and develop the plan to reflect the changing needs of the communities as well as ensuring that progress is being made towards the outcomes we have agreed.

It is up to all of us now to take on board these views and work together to deliver for our communities. This is the only way we will make a difference and ensure that Edinburgh has a positive, equitable and inclusive future.



Cllr Adam McVey,

**Chair, Edinburgh Partnership and
Leader of The City of Edinburgh
Council**

Our vision

Purpose

The Edinburgh Partnership is the community planning partnership for Edinburgh. It brings together public agencies, the third sector, and the private sector with communities, to improve the city, its services and the lives of people who live and work here. Our vision focuses on prevention and early intervention and recognises the role of social disadvantage and poverty in creating inequalities in our communities.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires the Partnership to publish a Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP), or Community Plan. This document sets out our shared priorities for the city, and describes the areas where we, the Edinburgh Partnership, will work together to make improvements and meet these priorities.

This plan:

- sets the strategic direction for community planning in Edinburgh over ten years
- describes the shared priorities we are working to achieve

- describes what we are going to do to achieve those priorities
- describes how we are going to measure our progress on these priorities.

It aims to provide a framework within which every member of the Edinburgh Partnership (see [Appendix 1](#)) can make an active contribution to meeting our shared priorities.

Partnership Vision

In developing this plan, we have set out a clear vision to guide our work together:

Our vision is that Edinburgh is a thriving, connected, inspired and fair city, where all forms of poverty and inequality are reduced.

With this vision, we aim to set the direction needed for community planning partners in Edinburgh to begin to meet the long-term aspirations for the city set out by the Edinburgh 2050 City Vision, and to support the local priorities set out in Locality Improvement Plans.

Community planning partners in the city already work together across many strategies, partnerships and areas of policy, including the joint planning of services for:

- local communities, through Locality Improvement Plans established for each area of the city
- children and young people, through the Edinburgh Children's Services Plan
- health and wellbeing, through the Edinburgh Integration Joint Board, and the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan
- economic development through the Edinburgh Economy Strategy and the Edinburgh and South-East Scotland City Region Deal
- a vibrant third sector, through the Edinburgh Compact Partnership Strategic Framework and Action Plan
- placemaking and sustainable communities, through the City Housing Strategy, City Mobility Plan, and City Plan 2030
- safer communities, through the Criminal Justice Outcome Improvement Plan, and
- environmental sustainability, through the Sustainable Edinburgh 2020 Framework.

[Appendix 2](#) of this plan provides an overview of and links to the key partnership plans and strategies in place to guide this work, as well as the corporate plans of key partners such as Police Scotland.

This plan does not seek to replicate or capture the actions or outcomes included in each of these plans, but instead seeks to articulate the additional actions needed, the additional leadership, integration, and collaborations required by the Edinburgh Partnership.

A focus on poverty and inequality

To focus our work, this community plan concentrates on a few key priorities where additional joint action is needed, and has the greatest potential to address poverty and inequality in our city.

Edinburgh is recognised as an affluent and growing city, but is also a city with wide levels of inequality and home to some of the most excluded communities in Scotland. Average incomes within the city are high, and the city has never had more people in work than now¹. However, this masks that more than one in five of all children in Edinburgh grow up in poverty, that this ratio rises to more than one in

three in some parts of the city² and that work alone is not necessarily sufficient to keep families out of poverty.

The evidence base is well established, and tackling poverty and inequality is the most important challenge jointly faced by all members of the Edinburgh Partnership. This challenge is critical to meeting priorities set out in strategic partnership and agency plans across the city. More than that, these are issues which cannot be addressed effectively by any one partner or partnership alone.

This focus on poverty and inequality is consistent with guidance provided through the Fairer Scotland Duty, and the requirement for public bodies to act to reduce inequalities of outcome caused by socio-economic disadvantage. It aligns with the direction provided by the new Public Health Priorities for Scotland, which encourage public services, third sector, community organisations and others to work better together to address the drivers of inequalities in Scotland's health. In doing so, it encourages new preventative approaches to improving health and wellbeing.

This plan sets out how we are going to fulfil the duties of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 which provides a framework for community planning partners that focuses on working together with communities to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities.

Three priority workstreams

The drivers of, and solutions to, issues of poverty and inequality are entrenched and complex and require significant partnership effort and investment to resolve. Through consultation with partners and building on advice gathered from communities across the city, we have identified a series of areas where additional action and leadership (above and beyond the individual strategic plans and priorities of each Edinburgh Partnership member) is needed to mitigate, prevent, and undo the effects and causes of poverty and inequality. These actions build on guidance and advice published by agencies such as Health Scotland, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, and the Christie Commission.

Over the period of this plan, we will deliver actions to ensure that residents across all parts of Edinburgh have:

¹ NOMIS Annual Population survey March 2018

² End Child Poverty (ECP) coalition data 2018

- **Enough money to live on:** Family income is often used as a key indicator of resources available and, by extension, of the ability to maintain an acceptable standard of living. Within this context, this workstream includes actions to maximise the income available to lower income households, and to ensure that residents have enough money to live on.
- **Access to work, learning and training opportunities:** Worklessness remains the single most important predictor of poverty - 74% of households in which no adult is in work live on incomes below the poverty threshold. However, work alone is not necessarily sufficient to prevent poverty. This workstream aims to provide additional targeted services to help residents access the work, learning, and training opportunities they need to maintain a good quality of life.
- **A good place to live:** The places people live and work, the connections with others and the extent to which they can influence the decisions that affect them, all have a significant impact on their quality of life and wellbeing. This workstream aims to articulate the additional actions we need to take to ensure residents can access an

affordable, well designed, safe and inclusive place to live.

Across all three workstreams, the plan sets out our programme of work under each of these priorities. This programme is inclusive, and the actions will address the needs of all individuals experiencing poverty and exclusion, including those in areas generally considered to be more affluent.

This programme will further develop over time, through ongoing dialogue with communities experiencing poverty and inequality, and in response to the recommendations and actions proposed by the **Edinburgh Poverty Commission** and the **Commission on Prevention** during 2019.

To deliver these actions, we will:

- provide high profile leadership that ensures these priorities are embedded throughout the work of partners across the city
- create new opportunities for partner integration and collaboration to tackle these shared challenges
- build on work already in place across the partnership network to create new projects and partnership actions, and

- seek new ways to combine partnership assets to drive change and deliver improved outcomes.

The remainder of this document sets out the actions and activities we will lead on under each of these three workstreams. Each workstream sets out:

- **What we know** – evidence on the scale of the challenge and the opportunity to make improvements through partnership action.
- **What we do now** – current partnership activity already in place, and the additional activity needed to meet our vision.
- **The difference we will make** – the changes and actions that will be led by us through the implementation of this plan, and the outcomes those actions will deliver.
- **How we will know we have made a difference** – the performance indicators we will track throughout the life of this plan to provide insight into progress.

These indicators will form part of our performance framework which includes:

- Life experience stories: key to ensuring we are listening to individuals directly affected to inform future actions.

- Long term outcome indicators: key to monitoring the overarching challenges we aim to impact over the longer term.
- Medium term indicators: key to monitoring the impact of our joint actions taken forward under the priorities in this plan. These indicators may change as new areas for action are identified and implemented during the life of the plan.
- Progress on actions through output measures.

We have identified a suite of high level outcome indicators which are shown under the three priorities and will be monitored throughout the life of the plan. These outcomes indicators are also summarised in [Appendix 3](#).

The development of medium term indicators and output measures focusing on the impact of the actions under the three priorities is underway. SMART target setting for the output measures will be part of the development and implementation of actions. Initial indicators, where agreed, are shown within the plan. However, these indicators need to reflect current actions being undertaken by the Partnership so will change during the life of the plan.

Priority 1: Enough money to live on

According to most standard definitions, a person is said to be in poverty when their resources fall below the level needed to meet their minimum needs. Family income is often used as a key indicator of resources available and, by extension, of the ability to maintain an acceptable standard of living, and to take part in society. Within this context, a core element of most strategies to prevent, reduce, and mitigate poverty are actions to maximise the income available to lower income households, and to ensure that people, of all ages, have enough money to live on.

What do we know?

Evidence shows that poverty rates in Edinburgh are high. Rates in some parts of the city are as high as any in Scotland. Action to improve incomes can have a significant impact on resident's lives.

- Over 80,000 of Edinburgh's residents live on incomes below the UK poverty threshold. 22% of Edinburgh's children grow up in poverty, with a number of wards showing poverty rates at more than 30%³.
- Employment remains the best way to improve income, but having a job does not always ensure that people have enough money to live on. 54% of people in poverty live in a household⁴ where at least one adult is in work, and this ratio has risen sharply in recent years.
- Low pay and insufficient working hours are significant drivers of in-work poverty. 19% of Edinburgh residents work for hourly wages below the level set by the Living Wage Foundation. 8% of workers are unable to work for as many hours as they would like each week.
- Research highlights that harsh debt recovery practices, benefits delays, gaps or sanctions, health and disability related financial problems, and food, fuel and housing costs are key drivers for financial insecurity⁵.
- Additional actions, led by the public and third sector, can be effective in increasing the amount of money that residents have to live on. This can include support to maximise incomes, advice on benefits, advice on reducing costs, as well as direct measures to 'poverty proof' public services (such as reducing the cost of the school day).
- These actions can provide a significant impact for people, as well as delivering efficiencies for service providers:
 - a Social Return on Investment analysis on services in Edinburgh

³ End Child Poverty (ECP) coalition data 2018

⁴ NOMIS definition: A household is a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only or main residence and either share one main meal a day or share living accommodation (or both). Households include at least one person aged 16-64.

⁵ Fitzpatrick S, Bramley G, Sosenko F, Blenkinsopp J, Wood J, Johnsen S, et al. Destitution in the UK 2018. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation; 2018

and Dundee concluded that every £1 invested generated around £39 of health, social and economic benefits.

- analysis has shown that for every £1 invested, around £15 of financial gain is generated from a mixture of increased income eg welfare benefits, income maximisation, rescheduled debts, one off payments or written off debts.
- a recent project aimed at increasing uptake of Healthy Start Vouchers in Leith reported securing on average £4,500 per individual during 2015/16⁶. Families involved in the recent Dalry school cluster project gained on average £4,000 per household⁷.

What are we doing now?

Community planning partners provide a range of services to improve the financial position of low income families. These include services provided by the City of

Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, voluntary sector organisations, housing providers and others. These services include welfare advice, income maximisation, debt advice, emergency grant and loans, and housing advice and support services.

These services are resourced in a variety of ways such as grants, tendered contracts or direct from funders. Funding timescales often do not align which can reduce the ability of partners to plan properly and can result in the removal of services in different parts of the city or for different client groups. Accessibility and quality of services can vary so that people accessing services in different parts of the city may not be assured of the same level of service.

Across the system, there is, at present, no overview which allows for planning and co-ordination of services. As a result, it is difficult for partners to target services to those areas or groups where need is highest, to ensure that maximum impact is being delivered for public investment, and to ensure that residents have a simple and accessible service in all parts of the city.

What difference will we make?

We will work together to deliver a more co-ordinated approach to planning income maximisation, support, and advice services. As a result, residents should have access to income maximisation support where and when they need it and receive the same high quality support wherever they are in the city.

We will agree and implement a common Edinburgh approach to income maximisation to ensure that services are:

- more accessible to residents in need of support: services will be in communities with highest need in a range of locations such as community projects, health centres and council locality offices
- targeted to those in greatest need, including specific groups (e.g. lone parents, low income families, people with disabilities, people involved with criminal justice system, homeless, veterans, older people, and carers)

⁶ Mackenzie G, Dougall A. Increasing Healthy Start food and vitamin voucher uptake for low income pregnant women (Early Years Collaborative Leith Pioneer Site). BMJ Quality Improvement Reports. 2016;5(1)

⁷ The City of Edinburgh Council '1 in 5' project

- more co-ordinated and avoid duplication: shared service standards will be established to ensure residents get the highest quality service wherever they access services and services will be available across the city. This will include improving links to other related services already targeting these groups.

In delivering these services, income maximisation is primarily viewed as a means to mitigate and reduce the effects of poverty and low income and to prevent crises brought on by debt and lack of financial management skills. We will also work to develop a prevention programme.

How will we know we have made a difference?

The following key measures will be used to track progress in the delivery of this workstream:

Outcome measures:

- Percentage of children in poverty
- Percentage of children in poverty by ward.

Action specific measures:

Indicators focused on the actions are still to be defined as part of the service standards setting work to be undertaken. These indicators will cover the following areas:

- Uptake of services
- Outcomes for people supported.

Priority 2: Access to work, learning and training opportunities

Worklessness remains the single most important predictor of poverty. 74% of households in which no adult is in work live on incomes below the poverty threshold⁸. However, work alone is not necessarily sufficient to prevent poverty. We will provide additional targeted services to help residents access the work, learning, and training opportunities they need to maintain a good quality of life.

What do we know?

Unemployment in Edinburgh is lower than any other major city in the UK, and the number of people in employment in the city has never been higher than it is now⁹. Despite this success, worklessness remains a problem. 13% of households in Edinburgh have no adult in employment, and our engagement with partners shows that additional action is needed to support residents with specific needs. In particular, we know that:

- 69% of young people with care experience secure a positive destination

on leaving school, compared to a city average of 93%.

- Increasing educational attainment levels helps improve outcomes in adulthood. In the 2016-17, 86% of all school leavers left with at least one pass at National 5 or equivalent. By contrast, only 75% of leavers from the most deprived areas of Edinburgh (SIMD quintile 1) achieved this level of attainment. The figure for leavers with care experience was yet lower, at 46%.
 - The 15–24 Learner Journey (published in May 2018)¹⁰ found that some young people felt that the focus on attainment and qualifications within schools was not giving them the skills required to succeed in life, learning and work. As a result, some felt ill-prepared for life after school and this had a negative impact on their learner journeys. This was found to be particularly true of young people from socially disadvantaged backgrounds, who may have limited support to develop life skills at home.
- Work alone is not necessarily sufficient to prevent poverty, 56% of people in poverty in Edinburgh live in a family where at least one adult is in work.
 - Work undertaken to map service provision against client data¹¹, as well as discussions during the co-production of services with stakeholders, service providers and service users has highlighted gaps in provision around three key areas.
 - Multiple agencies are often working with members of the same family but not wholly joined up or connected. Systemic failure occurs where individuals and families are consistently losing out or not fully engaging.
 - Those in prison face challenges that require a clearer partnership approach to avoid homelessness, substance misuse and reoffending. Support for people with convictions needs to be coherent and holistic.

⁸ NOMIS Annual Population survey March 2018

⁹ Based on data to March 2018

¹⁰ Scottish Government publication May 18

¹¹ Data analysis covering client data for 2017/18

- Care experienced young people are less likely to engage fully and benefit from the current Edinburgh employability offer focused on young people.

What are we doing now?

Edinburgh's employability offer is structured around an Employability Pipeline. Edinburgh's Job Strategy Group ensures this offer is a joined-up partnership approach, avoids duplication and identifies gaps and market failure and offers solutions. Whilst this approach works for many, there are still some residents who face challenges and disadvantage that can only be tackled through partnership efforts.

We have good practice and learning already established. These include:

- a complex needs employability service with a focus on substance misuse, homelessness and involvement with criminal justice services
- a learning evaluation from a four year intensive family project with recommendations to tackle child poverty
- Statutory bodies, employability providers and employers developing a cohesive strategy in supporting people with convictions in Edinburgh into work to reduce reoffending

- Extensive employability services for young people, including Developing Young Workforce and Edinburgh Guarantee, to create opportunities between schools, colleges and employers and increase school engagement through to positive destinations
- Youth work supporting young people's achievements leading to increased educational attainment, employability and health and wellbeing
- There is recognition that a supportive pathway, including volunteering, is critical for change and long term success.

What difference will we make?

The practice identified above shows the potential of targeted partnership working to address gaps in service provision, and support residents with complex needs. Through the delivery of this plan, we will work together to provide new targeted support to help residents whose needs are not met by other programmes into and through the Employability Pipeline. This will include delivery of additional support for:

- **Excluded Families:** long term integrated support for 60 identified families to help them into work. These families are not able to take up the

existing employability offer as they have a high level of need compounded with often chaotic experiences. In some instances, there is a wider family network with little experience of regular work. We will provide long-term sustained pre-employability action to address this, ranging from young people in school to adults who have never worked.

- **People on release from prison:** we will develop stronger links between community justice and employability services so we can offer a systematic, holistic, joined up and long-term sustained partnership approach to working with people released from prison.
- **Young people with care experience:** we will recognise, promote and support wider achievement among young people with care experience by working together to:
 - improve engagement by broadening the range of quality educational experiences offered
 - ensure there is integrated and appropriate support services to enable them to achieve a sustainable positive destination.

How will we know we have made a difference?

The following key measures will be used to track progress in the delivery of this workstream:

Outcome measures:

- Number of households with no adult in employment
- Employment rates

Action specific measures:

- Status tracking of 60 families over time
- Percentage of Edinburgh resident prison leavers with a positive destination within six months of release
- Percentage of looked after young people who secure a positive destination on leaving school compared to a city average
- Percentage of school leavers⁰⁰ living in most deprived areas gaining 1+ awards @ SCQF level 5.

Priority 3: A good place to live

The places people live and work, the connections with others and the extent to which they can influence the decisions that affect them, all have a significant impact on their quality of life and wellbeing. This includes the immediate physical environment, the social networks people belong to, the design of housing, and accessibility to work and services. This has a profound effect on the way people experience poverty and low income¹².

A significant factor is in the extent to which high housing costs can trap people in poverty and reduce the opportunity to progress. The design of the environment in which people live provides opportunities to develop approaches to improving people's health and wellbeing that draw on all the assets and resources of a community, including how public services integrate and how communities build resilience.

We aim to ensure residents can access an affordable, well designed, safe and inclusive place to live.

What do we know?

Evidence shows us that

- Housing in Edinburgh is expensive and a major contributor to poverty and inequality. The average house price is six times the average gross annual earnings in the city, making Edinburgh the least affordable city in Scotland to buy a home¹³.
- Housing costs in Edinburgh have continued to rise and the number of new homes being built is not meeting housing need and demand, particularly for those on lower incomes. High housing costs pose a risk to the longer term economic growth of the city and widen the inequality gap, particularly in key sectors such as health and social care.
- Those areas where poverty is highest also show lower than average satisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live, and lower than average

perceptions of their neighbourhood as a safe place to be after dark¹⁴.

- Engagement with communities clearly identified place making as important. Communities expressed a shared desire for improving various services within their localities including more integrated transport systems and improved use of civic space. This helps to create a nurturing environment to facilitate the development of community projects and greater social value.

What are we doing now?

The Council and its registered social landlord (RSL) partners have made a commitment to deliver 20,000 new affordable and low-cost homes in Edinburgh over ten years. This includes a commitment to support Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership's Strategic Plan priorities through investment to build around 4,500 affordable homes, integrated with health and social care services, to

¹² Public Health Priorities for Scotland

¹³ Affordable Cities review annual report

¹⁴ The City of Edinburgh Council publication, Edinburgh Peoples Survey

meet the needs of older people and people with complex physical and health needs.

These are ambitious goals, and show a commitment to encourage investment in new and existing housing to drive place-led development and bring about wider economic and social benefits. However, additional support is required from us in helping to deliver these commitments. In particular work is needed to:

- ensure the provision of land for housebuilding
- deliver a new approach to placemaking
- create sustainable places with well-located and co-located services.

What difference will we make?

We will work together to:

- maximise the land to deliver affordable homes
- maximise the value and outcomes from Edinburgh's public-sector estate and

deliver opportunities for accelerated investment through strategic partnership and review of public sector assets

- identify more, and strengthen opportunities to work in partnership, as public sector bodies and with communities and the private sector, to create good places to live. This will include seeking new placemaking approaches to support the delivery of accessible and open places, with good links to health, childcare, and other services.

How will we know we have made a difference?

The following key measures will be used to track progress in the delivery of this workstream:

Outcome measures:

- Satisfaction with Edinburgh as place to live

- Satisfaction with neighbourhood as place to live
- Neighbourhood is a place where people of different backgrounds get along
- Number of new affordable home approvals
- Number of new affordable home completions.

Action focused measures:

Indicators focused on the actions are still to be defined as part of the implementation of actions. These indicators will cover the following areas:

- appropriate land - identification and releasing for development
- place-making - outcomes for communities.

Our approach

As a partnership we are committed to transforming the way we work. We recognise the need to combine our resources, thinking beyond our organisational boundaries, to work more meaningfully with communities to deliver our shared ambitions for change.

Core to this success is the genuine engagement with residents and communities, recognising their knowledge and expertise and using this to influence, prioritise and shape all our activity.

We are committed to strengthening community influence and participation, and creating opportunities for participation in different ways and at all levels, identifying and addressing the barriers to involvement. We will continue to use the National Standards for Community Engagement to inform our practice and improve the impact of this work evidencing the participation and views of our communities and how they have been taken into account.

We recognise for us to deliver we will need to strengthen and improve all aspects of the

way we work, building and capitalising on our existing practice. We plan to establish new governance arrangements that will improve our decision making and increase transparency and accountability.

Critical to achieving our priorities, is identifying, and committing the necessary joint resources. To do this we will:

- improve how we share information about residents, performance, and services
- use data and insight more effectively to drive change in the way we design, plan and deliver services
- work collaboratively to develop and support staff from all our organisations to work together, ensuring they have the appropriate skills and knowledge to deliver our ambitions and work effectively with communities
- take a practical approach to change, identifying, and maximising opportunities for rationalisation,

collaborative working, and integrated service delivery

- develop a clear understanding of levels of expenditure on each priority, using this information to combine budgets to reshape services
- commit resources to support the administration and facilitation of community planning in the city
- support our accountability through a consistent approach to performance management and progress monitoring and reporting
- recognising that at times, legislative imperatives change priorities and impact on outcome development.

In delivering the plan we will collaborate with others to build and develop our understanding of the evidence, using this to influence investment decisions and to make the case for change of policy and strategy at a national level.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Edinburgh Partnership Board

Armed forces

The City of Edinburgh Council

Edinburgh Affordable Housing Partnership

Edinburgh Association of Community Councils (EACC)

Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce

Edinburgh College

Edinburgh University

Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations' Council (EVOC)

Equality and Rights Network (EaRN)

Integrated Joint Board

NHS Lothian

Police Scotland

Scottish Enterprise

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

Skills Development Scotland

Appendix 2: Key partnership strategies and plans (current at October 2018)

Only strategies and plans that have been finalised, as at October 2018, are shown in the list below. Links to other key strategies currently in development will be added when finalised.

National

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 –

www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/6

beta.gov.scot/publications/community-empowerment-scotland-act-summary/

Fairer Scotland Duty –

www.gov.scot/FairerScotland

www.gov.scot/Resource/0050/00506841.pdf

National Performance Framework - www.gov.scot/About/Performance/purposestratobj

Public Health Priorities for Scotland - beta.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-public-health-priorities/

Social Enterprise strategy - beta.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-social-enterprise-strategy-2016-2026/

Partnership

Edinburgh 2050 City Vision - www.edinburgh2050.com/

Locality Improvement Plans - www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20017/our_main_offices/1663/locality_improvement_plans

Criminal Justice Outcome Improvement Plan -

www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/9174/edinburgh_community_justice_outcomes_improvement_plan_201718.pdf

Edinburgh Children's Services Plan - www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/10486/summary_2017_to_2020

Edinburgh Compact Partnership Strategic Framework and Action Plan –

www.edinburghcompact.org.uk/what-we-do/compact-partnership-strategy-and-action-plan/

Edinburgh Economy Strategy [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/57319/item_71 - edinburgh economy strategy](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/57319/item_71_-_edinburgh_economy_strategy)

Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan -
www.edinburgh.gov.uk/transformedinburgh/downloads/file/132/strategic_plan_2016-2019

Edinburgh and South-East Scotland City Region Deal - www.acceleratinggrowth.org.uk/

Partner (single agency)

The City of Edinburgh Council - City Housing Strategy –
www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20245/services_for_communities/1003/housing_strategy

The City of Edinburgh Council - Local Development Plan -
www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20164/proposed_local_development_plan/66/local_development_plan

The City of Edinburgh Council - Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2018-2023
www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/10336/strategic_housing_investment_plan_ship_2018-2023

Edinburgh College – Strategic Plan
www.edinburghcollege.ac.uk/Welcome/Governance/College-Publications/Strategic-Plan#

NHS – Out Health Our Care Our Future: NHS Lothian Strategic Plan 2014-2024
www.nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk/OurOrganisation/OurHealthOurCareOurFuture

Police Scotland – Annual Police Plan –
<http://www.scotland.police.uk/assets/pdf/138327/150739/Annual-Police-Plan-2018-19?view=Standard>

Police Scotland – Policing 2026 - www.scotland.police.uk/assets/pdf/138327/386688/policing-2026-strategy.pdf

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service – Strategic Plan 2016 - 19
www.firescotland.gov.uk/media/1005163/scottish_fire_and_rescue_service_strategic_plan_2016_19.pdf

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service – Local plan
www.firescotland.gov.uk/media/1228026/edinburgh_local_fire_and_rescue_plan_2017.pdf

Sustainable Edinburgh 2020 Framework -

www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/20206/sustainable_development_and_fairtrade/841/sustainable_edinburgh_2020

Veterans Strategy – Strategy for our Veterans - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategy-for-our-veterans>

Volunteering Strategy – Inspiring Edinburgh’s Volunteers Strategy

www.edinburghcompact.org.uk/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Inspiring_Edinburghs_Volunteers_Strategy_And_Action_Plan_2012-2017.pdf

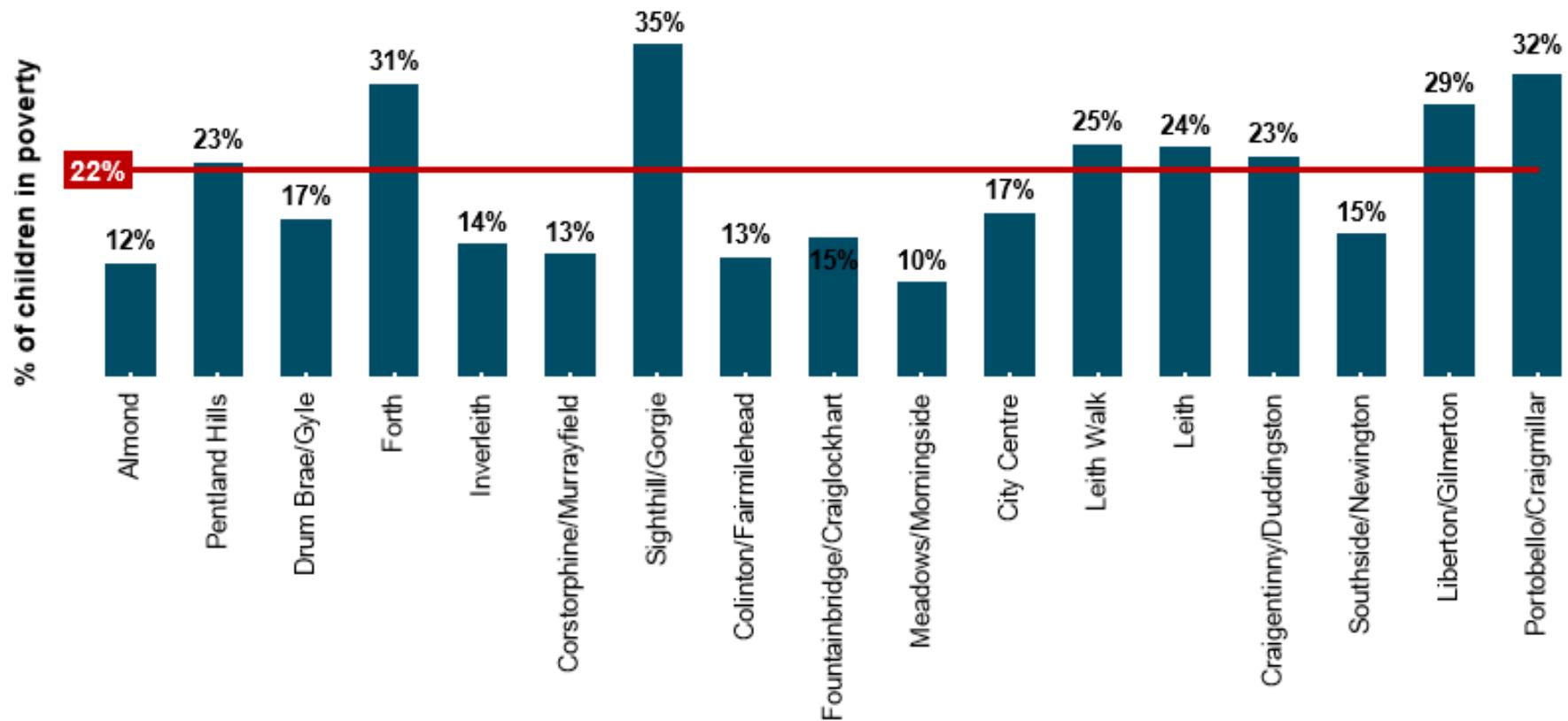
Appendix 3: Table of outcome indicators

Indicator	Latest figure
Percentage of children living in poverty	22%
Percentage of children living in poverty by ward	See chart below
Number of households with no adult in employment	26,800
Employment rates	78.1%
Satisfaction with Edinburgh as a place to live	95%
Satisfaction with neighbourhood as place to live	89% Ranging from 78% in Forth ward to 98% in Morningside ward
Neighbourhood is a place where people of different backgrounds get along	85% Ranging from 74% in Forth ward to 91% in Southside/Newington ward
Number of new affordable home approvals	1,475 (17/18 figure for baseline)
Number of new affordable home completions	966 (17/18 figure for baseline)



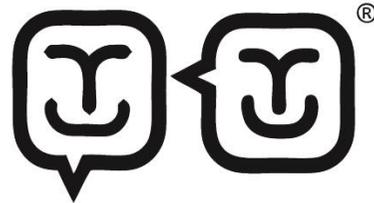
Child Poverty in Edinburgh

% in Poverty by Ward



Source: *End Child Poverty 2018*

(please note: Ward boundaries have been updated subsequent to the publication of these figures (Local Government Boundary Commission for Scotland, 2017))



HAPPY TO **TRANSLATE**

You can get this document on tape, in Braille, large print and various computer formats if you ask us. Please contact Interpretation and Translation Service (ITS) on 0131 242 8181 and quote reference number 18-4131. ITS can also give information on community language translations.