



July 2013 edition

Fife's Community Plan

2011 - 2020



Fife Partnership Strengthening Fife's Future

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Introduction

The aim of community planning is to strengthen Fife's future by bringing together Fife's public and voluntary organisations to work together with Fife's communities.

Our vision is to strengthen Fife's future to make Fife a great place to live, work, visit and invest.

This community plan aims to:

- Highlight the challenges facing Fife, both now and in the coming decade.
- Empower communities to respond to these challenges.
- Set out what the Fife Partnership's plans to do to improve the wellbeing of people in Fife and to strengthen Fife's future.

The community plan is the culmination of an extensive analysis of future risks and opportunities for Fife.

We can bring about the changes that are needed in Fife in order to minimise the risks and grasp the opportunities. In this way we aim to improve the quality of life and the wellbeing of all Fife's residents.

This plan presents the views of community planning partners on the Fife we want to be in 10 years. These changes will only come about through effective engagement and partnership working with individuals, families, communities and the private, voluntary and public sectors.

The community plan is the overarching strategic plan for Fife. It provides a framework and reference point for the other strategies and plans we put in place to deliver the outcomes in the community plan.

Fife's community planning partners are Fife Council, NHS Fife, Police Scotland, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service, Fife Voluntary Action, Scottish Enterprise, Skills Development Scotland, Fife College, St Andrews University, South East Scotland Transport Partnership (SEStran) and the Scottish Government. All of these partners have signed up to the shared objectives set out in the plan. Many other partners, including Fife's businesses, are closely involved in the work of the partnership. We shall continue to work with the people and communities of Fife to deliver these objectives, with each partner providing a unique and valued contribution.

2. Strategic Context

Through a series of scenario planning workshops we have identified the following challenges and opportunities that will set the strategic context for Fife over the next decade. Fife will need to address these challenges and opportunities to make change happen for the better over the next ten years:



2. Strategic Context

Improving the performance of the Fife economy

After 15 months of negative growth, which dropped as low as minus 2.5%, the Scottish economy finally came out of recession in the last quarter of 2009. The recession was both shorter and shallower in Scotland compared to the UK as a whole. The Scottish Government estimates that, from peak to trough, Scottish GDP (gross domestic product) contracted by 5.9%, compared to 6.2% for the UK as a whole. Short term forecasts of economic growth in Scotland show modest growth over the next few years but a weaker recovery in Scotland than in the UK as a whole. Following growth brought about by the replenishing of stocks that were run-down during the recession, future growth is forecast to be driven by private consumption, business investment and net trade.

During the recession jobs were lost in all sectors of the economy. With the return of economic growth, more private sector jobs will be created, but reductions in public sector budgets will have negative effects on economic activity in Scotland. Jobs will be lost in the public sector, and reductions in public sector investment will also have a negative effect on jobs in the private and voluntary sectors. In the short run this fiscal tightening will also slow economic growth.

Fife must meet these challenges by 2020 by:

- Investing in those sectors of the economy with long term sustainability, where Fife has an advantage and which will bring jobs to Fife, notably renewable energy and tourism.
- Creating more, dynamic businesses.
- Enabling people to find employment and to become economically active.
- Providing a flexible business infrastructure and responsive services to make Fife the easiest place to do business.

2. Strategic Context

Sustaining and Improving the Environment

Fife will have to meet its responsibilities in respect of climate change targets or it will face an increasing array of penalties, such as carbon reduction commitment and landfill taxes. The challenge of reducing our production of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases will require changes to the way we work and live, improvements in technology, and the generation, use and export of renewable energy.

The Government's Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 set out challenging targets for reducing carbon emissions, with an 80% reduction in emissions being required by 2050. It also created a new legislative context for environmental action, placing duties on all public bodies to take action on climate change.

Data for Fife shows that the rate of reduction in Fife's carbon footprint is below the rate needed to meet the 2020 and 2050 targets set by the Scottish Government. Estimates suggest that per-capita CO2 emissions are also declining slowly. Because of Fife's industrial structure, there is still more to do to reduce emissions by industry and commerce. Investment is needed to reduce carbon emissions by businesses, organisations and households.

Preparing for the impact of climate change will require investment in adaptation on the part of businesses, organisations and households, so that they can cope with the climate as it changes, and so that they may even be able to take advantage of new opportunities.

Fife has shown what it can achieve in meeting some of these environmental challenges through the significant improvements made in recycling in recent years. Our challenge is now to achieve similar successes in energy consumption and generation, sustainable travel and land use, while still improving waste management.

Biodiversity promotes the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Fife, for example through the availability and use of green space (parks and countryside). The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 gives all public bodies a duty to further the conservation of biodiversity.

Fife must meet these challenges by 2020 by:

- Promoting all aspects of a low carbon economy for Fife.
- Supporting households, communities, businesses and organisations to reduce energy use.
- Promoting and investing in adaptation against climate change.
- Investing in green infrastructure to improve accessibility, biodiversity and environmental quality, particularly in Fife's urban areas.

2. Strategic Context

A changing and ageing population

Fife's population continues to grow relatively strongly. The General Register Office for Scotland's (GROS) latest mid-year estimates for 2009 indicate that Fife has a population of 360,430. The population is expected to grow by 10% - to around 400,000 - by 2033.

Fife's rising birth rate presents a considerable challenge, matched by the levels of intensive support needed by some families.

Projections can change, as migration and birth rates vary over time for many reasons. However, the most certain part of this growth involves older age groups. This will result in a dramatic change in the make up of Fife's population over a relatively short period.

The number of Fifers of pensionable age is likely to increase from its current level of 61,700 in 2008, by 7% in 2013, by 18% in 2023 and by 37% in 2033 to 106,800. The increase will be faster still for older pensioners, aged 75 years or more: up from 28,300 in 2008, by 11% in 2013, 55% in 2023 and by 98% - to 56,000 - in 2033.

Fife's population is ageing much faster than is the case for Scotland as a whole, for which the rate of growth for pensioners is 14% by 2023, and for older pensioners, aged 75 years plus, 45% by 2023.

A growing proportion of Fife's population has specific health and social care needs arising from general frailty or from a disability. A growing number of people may also have particular concerns about the impact of crime, antisocial behaviour and accidents in the home. An ageing population structure also reinforces the need to sustain the retail and service offer of Fife's towns and villages.

Fife must meet these challenges by 2020 by:

- Investing in early years, with a focus on building success and reducing the costs of failure through prevention and early intervention.
- Maintaining the quality of life for an increasing proportion of its population who are on fixed incomes with a relatively smaller working population.
- Meeting the increasing demands on services for appropriate care, health services and housing to help people living longer to remain safe, independent, healthy and happy.
- Making the most of the economic opportunities that will arise from this changing population in areas such as health care, leisure and tourism.

2. Strategic Context

Travelling, commuting, trading and communicating

Ensuring that Fife is well connected is a key challenge for Fife's community planning partners. As a peninsula, Fife's strategic transport connections are critical to how the Fife economy prospers and to how Fifers reach jobs and services. Until the new Forth crossing is in place concerns will remain about both the capacity and condition of existing crossings. In the current economic climate, uncertainty will remain until construction is completed.

Fife's dispersed urban centres bring benefits in terms of accessibility, but a lack of critical mass means that it is important that we sustain vibrant town centre economies. Access to services and housing will be particularly important in the more rural areas of west and north east Fife as the population ages and changes.

There will continue to be major challenges in connecting the areas of highest unemployment with areas of opportunity. Access to IT infrastructure, such as super fast broadband and Wi-Fi, varies widely across Fife and this can have a major impact on people's ability to access goods and services, to work flexibly and to do business.

Fife must meet these challenges by 2020 by:

- Supporting the Scottish Government's construction of the Forth replacement crossing and the delivery of the associated public transport strategy.
- Promoting safe, affordable and sustainable transport links around Fife and investing in our town centres.
- Creating communities with access to safe and low carbon transportation options and with good digital connectivity.
- Keeping it local – making best use of local facilities and resources.
- Building on Fife's location and strengths as an excellent place to set up and run businesses.

2. Strategic Context

Reducing Inequalities

Most socio-economic indicators show persistent and widening gaps between the poorest and more affluent communities in Fife. Evidence shows that inequalities are damaging, not only for those at the wrong end of the inequalities gap, but also for the wider population, because of the links that exist between inequalities and wider social problems.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) suggests that there has been a larger increase in concentrations of multiple-deprivation in Fife than in most other parts of Scotland. Fife's share of the most deprived data zones has increased from one data zone within Scotland's 5% most deprived band in 2004, to five in 2006 and to eight in 2009. Similarly, Fife's share of Scotland's 15% most deprived data zones increased from 34, (3.5%) in 2004 to 51 (5.2%) in 2009.

All of Fife's data zones, including those in Scotland's 15% most deprived band, have become relatively more deprived - with an increase in the average overall SIMD score across the three SIMD periods. The average multiple deprivation score has worsened for the most deprived datazones. In contrast, the data zones in Scotland's 15% least deprived band have shown an improvement in average scores. This suggests that there is growing inequality between Fife's most deprived and least deprived communities.

Reducing inequalities by tackling multiple deprivation will require broad based action in areas such as economic development, health, education, housing, community safety, sport, leisure and culture, and environmental improvement. Partners need to make a long term commitment to breaking cycles of deprivation.

Fife must meet these challenges by 2020 by:

- Reducing the number of low income families in Fife and improving the wellbeing and life chances of children and young people from poorer families.
- Improving the health, wellbeing and safety of Fife's most deprived and vulnerable households and narrowing the gap in inequalities.
- Raising educational attainment for children and young people in Fife's most deprived households and narrowing attainment inequalities to enable young people to reach their full potential.
- Raising ambitions and supporting communities in Fife's most deprived areas.
- Providing suitable housing choices.
- Improving the quality of the physical environment in the most deprived communities.
- Targeting public policy to achieve these improvements and investing in early intervention and preventative approaches to break the cycle of deprivation.

2. Strategic Context

Changing working lives

Fife's working population is undergoing major changes. For some time we have seen an increase in levels of part-time working. In the shorter term, the relatively modest increase in unemployment levels - given the depth of the recession - may have reflected a wish on the part of employers to retain skilled workers for as long as possible, rather than laying off staff and incurring recruitment and training costs when growth returns. In the next ten years, it is likely that more people will have multiple jobs and will have to work in new and different ways, such as through remote and home working.

Fife must meet these challenges by 2020 by:

- Balancing work and home life and ensuring that businesses, organisations, individuals and families have the right skills and learning opportunities to deal with changes in work.
- Providing affordable and flexible childcare.

Reducing public sector budgets

Fife's public services will have greatly reduced expenditure levels in the short to medium term because of the fiscal consolidation required following the recession. The public, voluntary and private sectors are all experiencing the effects of these public sector expenditure reductions. Additional cost pressures also result from an increasing demand for services from a growing and ageing population.

Most of the funding for public services in Fife comes from the Scottish Government, whose budget is likely to reduce until 2016/17. Even with increasing budgets from that date onwards, the Scottish Government's expenditure may not reach 2009-10 levels again until 2025.

Fife must meet these challenges by 2020 by:

- Focusing services on priority needs.
- Enabling communities throughout Fife to develop the necessary capacity and capabilities to play an active part in addressing local needs and aspirations.
- Working collaboratively to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.

2. Strategic Context

Changing Fife's services

Fife has a strong track record of delivering decentralised and user focused services. We are well placed to build on this so that we can respond to the financial and social challenges ahead.

Fife aims to lead through partnership - helped by the shared geographies of key partners. But leadership is not just what happens within partnerships. The real challenge is to create the space, culture and support for managers and those delivering services to effectively engage with their communities and provide what is appropriate to their circumstances.

A further challenge will be to continue to develop and sustain early and preventative interventions so that we can avoid additional costs and unnecessary demand in the longer term. Such interventions will help to protect vulnerable people and address priority needs.

Fife must meet these challenges by 2020 by:

- Providing quality, local services in an effective and efficient fashion using the best of the public, voluntary and private sectors.
- Jointly tackling those issues that require partnership action and promoting early intervention and preventative approaches across key policy areas, including early years, education and skills, health and community safety.
- Removing unnecessary duplication of services, while ensuring that skills and resources are shared across professional boundaries.

3. Community Plan Outcomes

The Fife Partnership brings together the public, voluntary and private sectors in Fife to channel their resources to meet a shared vision - to make Fife a great place to live, work, visit and invest by strengthening Fife's future.

All the partners have their own services to deliver and businesses to run. These services play important roles in building a strong and diverse economy, educating and skilling Fifers, improving health and wellbeing, sustaining and improving our environment and making Fife's communities safer.

In order to strengthen Fife's future we need to work across these service boundaries to focus on those opportunities and risks that cannot be addressed by an individual partner on their own. We also need to reduce unnecessary duplication so that we can demonstrate efficiency and effectiveness.

In delivering services and investment, the Fife Partnership will have to prioritise those opportunities and risks where a partnership approach can make a real difference. The strategic context facing Fife in the next decade means that the Fife Partnership on its own cannot achieve everything that has been highlighted as a challenge. Some of these issues will need action by others, including the people of Fife themselves.

The Fife Partnership has therefore agreed the following high level outcomes:

- Reducing inequalities
- Increasing employment
- Tackling climate change

To demonstrate how we are achieving these high level outcomes, a number of priority outcomes for the long term have been agreed. Lead partnerships have also been identified for each outcome.

3. Community Plan Outcomes

High Level Outcome	Long Term Outcome	Lead Partnership
Reducing inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Making Fife's communities safer 	Community Safety Partnership
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meeting the need for suitable housing choices 	Fife Housing Partnership
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reducing low income households 	Opportunities Fife Partnership
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increasing the capability of Fifiers to take action and make a difference to their communities. 	Local Community Planning
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengthening communities through regeneration. 	Local Community Planning
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Raising educational attainment and reducing educational inequality 	Children in Fife Partnership
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improving early years development of children in Fife. 	Children in Fife Partnership
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improving the health of Fifiers and narrowing the health inequality gap 	Fife Health and Wellbeing Alliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improving the health and wellbeing of older people in Fife and maintaining their involvement in their local communities 	Fife Health and Wellbeing Alliance
Increasing employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Extending employment and skills opportunities 	Opportunities Fife Partnership
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ More dynamic businesses 	Fife Economy Partnership
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Developing a modern business infrastructure 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improving the knowledge and research base 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Growing businesses and employment in key sectors (including investment in renewables and tourism) 	
Tackling climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Adapting to climate change 	Fife Environmental Partnership
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reducing carbon emissions (including reducing energy use, more sustainable transport and less waste) 	

The following diagram illustrates how these high level and long term outcomes are interconnected.

The performance targets for these outcomes set out are in our revised single outcome agreement (page 18).



4. Ways and Means

Community planning is not just about setting a clear vision and priorities. It is also about how we work together to achieve Fife's ambitions.

The principles and values our people work to, and how they influence the design, distribution and delivery of services, are crucial to delivering community planning outcomes.

Principles:

Leadership:

- Strong and visible leadership by Fife Partnership through community planning.
- Achieving the community plan's common goals through a partnership based approach.
- Communicating a clear message about challenges, priorities and opportunities.

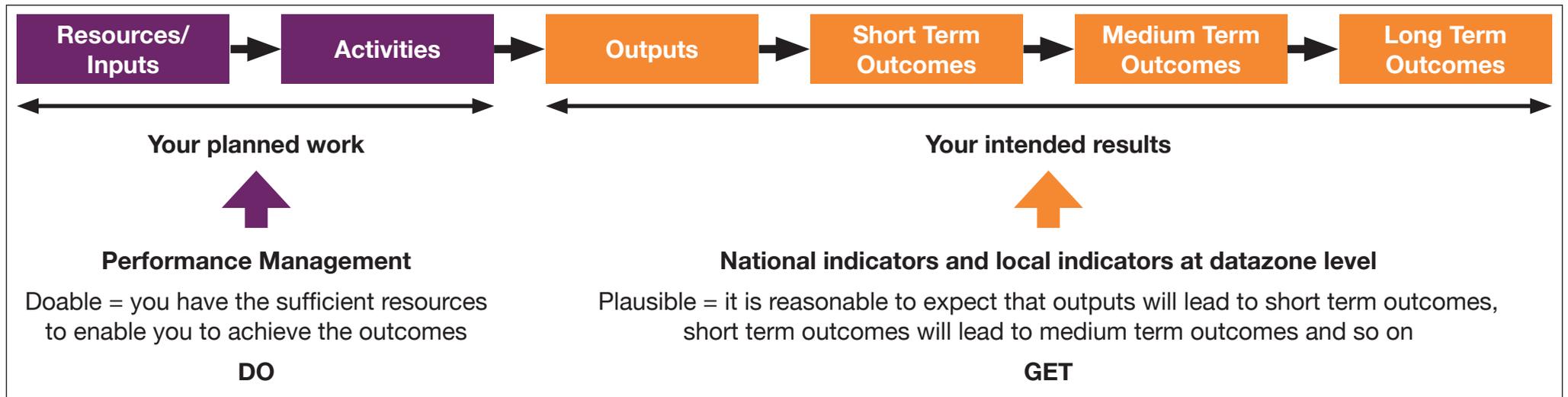
Recognising and supporting the assets and aspirations of individuals and communities:

- Improving services - through consultation and engagement.
- Achieving outcomes through co-production - staff and service users or communities working together.
- Supporting community resilience and empowerment - communities taking decisions, delivering services, controlling and owning assets.

Effective and integrated services:

- Joined up and collaborative service delivery.
- Alternative ways of delivering services in partnership with businesses, voluntary organisations, social enterprises and communities.
- Services that meet the needs of customers by engaging with communities and empowering managers and front line staff.
- Improving services for those most in need.
- Investing in early intervention and preventative action – preventing problems from escalating, so reducing the risk of harm to citizens and costly remedial action for services.
- Better procurement and commissioning based on a clear understanding of needs, sustainable outcomes and value for money.

5. Planning and Delivering for Outcomes



The community plan identifies 17 long term outcomes for 2020. The Fife Partnership is in the process of mapping these outcomes over the short, medium and long terms. Each of the outcomes has been worked back from the long term outcome to the short term outcomes wherever this can be done. Following on from this, outcome lead officers will identify the activities, resources and inputs needed to deliver these outcomes.

- **Resources/Inputs**
Staff and budgets aligned to this work.
- **Activities**
Projects or programmes expected to contribute to the priority outcomes.
- **Reach**
Who will this impact on? Does the activity involve targeting to improve outcomes for particular groups or areas?
- **Outputs**
The results that follow from activities, projects or programmes.
- **Short Term Outcomes**
Contribute to priority outcomes in the medium and longer term.
- **Medium Term Outcomes**
Contribute to the longer term priority outcomes. They would often involve behavioural change.
- **Long Term Outcomes**
Priority outcomes which have been identified for the Community Plan over the next ten years. These will form the basis of the Single Outcome Agreement. These have now been agreed by Fife Partnership.
- **Indicators**
What you will monitor and measure that will help you to know whether you are making a difference in relation to the outcomes.



6. Managing Our Performance

The Fife Partnership monitors and reviews the delivery of the community plan at four levels:

■ **Strategic Context**

We review a wide range of information that provides the strategic context within which the Partnership delivers its services. This includes an annual qualitative assessment of the risks and opportunities facing Fife based on our scenarios and the current strategic context.

■ **Single Outcome Agreement**

We monitor the delivery of the single outcome agreement (SOA). This sets out the performance statistics for the delivery of Fife's community plan and the contribution that the Fife Partnership and individual partners make to the delivery of the Scottish Government's national outcomes.

■ **Community Plan**

We monitor and review the delivery of the community plan as a subset of the SOA.

■ **Partnership and organisational strategies and action plans**

We review the strategies and plans that contribute to the delivery of community planning outcomes.

This approach to strategic alignment recognises that, in order to implement the community plan/SOA:

- Community plan/SOA outcomes, indicators and targets are incorporated into, and drawn from, appropriate organisational and partnership strategies. Community plan outcomes therefore align with the outcomes of partners, as is the case with Fife College and the College Outcome Agreement. Local community planning also has a developing role in the delivery of local outcomes.
- The cascading of these outcomes and targets is the responsibility of individual partners and partnerships following agreement by the Fife Partnership of the community plan and SOA.
- Partners or partnerships may have the same outcomes and targets – this should represent the collaborative gain from working in partnership for the delivery of these outcomes.

This model shows the golden thread from the community plan and SOA through to partnerships, partners and local community planning.

6. Managing Our Performance

The reporting of performance is long established in the work of the Fife Partnership. Many of the performance statistics within the Fife SOA were developed in 2000 for the original community plan. We have also reported performance through our State of Fife reports and through the following partnership reports:

- a) Community plan outcome theme lead officers submit progress reports to the Fife Partnership Executive Group every six months.
- b) An annual meeting of the Fife Partnership Board, Executive Group and outcome theme lead officers reviews overall progress in delivering the community plan and SOA, along with changes to the external and internal environment that may have an impact on the delivery of the community plan.
- c) All partnerships with a leading role to play in the delivery of the community plan submit annual reports to the Fife Partnership Board and to appropriate organisational scrutiny arrangements.
- d) Each partner ensures that their own organisational scrutiny and performance arrangements acknowledge their contribution to the delivery of community planning outcomes. This will involve the adoption of appropriate outcome measurement and indicators from the single outcome agreement and partnership strategies.
- e) The annual State of Fife report reviews delivery of the community plan and the SOA.

7. Single Outcome Agreement

National Outcome	Local Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe.	Developing a modern business infrastructure	Percentage of settlements (5000 + population) with an immediately available 7 year supply of employment land	20%	40% by 2020
	More dynamic businesses	Business start ups per 10,000 adults (16-64) who are resident in Fife	28.97 (2009)	35 per year by 2020
2. We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.	Increasing employment	Employment rate	Fife 72% (year ended September 2010)	75% by 2020
	Growing businesses and employment in key sectors (including investment in renewables and tourism)	The number of jobs in Fife based businesses in the renewables and tourism sectors	Renewables 1,300-1,750 Tourism 13,505 (2009)	Renewables 3,300 jobs Tourism 14,180 jobs (by 2020)
3. We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation.	Extending employment and skills opportunities	Number of claimants in receipt of out of work benefits as a percentage of working age population	Fife 17.6% Most deprived 28.7% Least deprived 4.3% (2009 Q04)	14% by 2020
	Improving the knowledge and research base	Employment in knowledge industries	58,779 (2008)	61,700 by 2020

7. Single Outcome Agreement

National Outcome	Local Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target		
4. Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.	Raising educational attainment and reducing educational inequality	School leavers in positive and sustained destinations	86.6% (2009/10)	88% or at or above Scotland rate		
5. Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed. and 8. We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.	Improving early years development of children in Fife	Percentage of children living in households that are dependent on out of work benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 percent of median income	Fife	20.5%	Improve for Fife and reduce the gap between most and least deprived areas	
			Most deprived	40.4%		
Least deprived	4.1%					
			(2009)			
			Low birth weight	Fife	5%	Improve for Fife and reduce the gap between most and least deprived areas
				Most deprived	6%	
				Least deprived	3.2%	
				(2010)		

7. Single Outcome Agreement

National Outcome	Local Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target	
<p>6. We live longer, healthier lives.</p> <p>and</p> <p>7. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society.</p> <p>and</p> <p>15. Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it</p>	<p>Improving the health of Fifers and narrowing the health inequality gap</p>	Life expectancy (at birth)	Fife	<p>Improve for Fife and reduce the gap between most and least deprived areas</p>	
			Male		76.10 yrs
			Female		80.38 yrs
			Most deprived		
			Male		71.98 yrs
			Female		77.70 yrs
			Least deprived		
			Male		80.90 yrs
			Female		84.10 yrs
		(2007-09)			
		All cause premature mortality (under 75)	Fife	350*	<p>Improve for Fife and reduce the gap between most and least deprived areas</p>
			Most deprived	545.4	
			Least deprived	191.4	
		(2009)			
		Mental wellbeing	Fife	49.6**	<p>Improve for Fife</p>
Scotland	49.8				
(2011)					
Coronary heart disease (first hospital admission)	Fife	148.6*	<p>Improve for Fife and reduce the gap between most and least deprived areas</p>		
	Most deprived	212.2			
	Least deprived	94.3			
	(2009/10)				
Cancer registrations	Fife	319*	<p>Improve for Fife and reduce the gap between most and least deprived areas</p>		
	Most deprived	374.6			
	Least deprived	294.9			
	(2008)				

* Figures shown are directly standardised rates per 100,000 population

** Warwick Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale

7. Single Outcome Agreement

National Outcome	Local Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target						
<p>6. We live longer, healthier lives. and 7. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society. and 15. Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it</p>	Improving the health of Fifers and narrowing the health inequality gap	Alcohol related hospital admissions	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Fife</td> <td>593.6*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Most deprived</td> <td>1186.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Least deprived</td> <td>215.8</td> </tr> </table> (2009/10)	Fife	593.6*	Most deprived	1186.5	Least deprived	215.8	Improve for Fife and reduce the gap between most and least deprived areas
		Fife	593.6*							
		Most deprived	1186.5							
	Least deprived	215.8								
	% of child population achieving the national recommended amount of physical activity per week	18.1% of Primary 7 – Secondary 3 young people achieving 60 minutes of moderate activity 7 days a week rising to 51% on 5 days or more ***	Increase of 1% per annum							
	% of adult population achieving the national recommended amount of physical activity per week	37% of adults achieving 30 minutes of moderate activity most days of the week ****								
	Improving the health and wellbeing of older people in Fife and maintaining their involvement in their local communities		Life expectancy at age 65	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>17.1yrs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>19.7yrs</td> </tr> </table> (2008-2010)	Male	17.1yrs	Female	19.7yrs	Improve for Fife and reduce the gap between most and least deprived areas	
Male			17.1yrs							
Female			19.7yrs							
Mental health score in adult population over 65**			50.4 (2008-2011)							
Emergency admissions (2 or more) for adults over 75 yrs.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Fife</td> <td>64.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Most deprived</td> <td>73.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Least deprived</td> <td>51.0</td> </tr> </table> (2010/11)	Fife	64.8	Most deprived	73.0	Least deprived	51.0			
	Fife	64.8								
Most deprived	73.0									
Least deprived	51.0									

* Figures shown are directly standardised rates per 100,000 population ** Warwick Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale *** Fife Active Report, Strathclyde University 2011 **** Scottish Health Survey 2011

7. Single Outcome Agreement

National Outcome	Local Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
7. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society. 13. We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity.	Reducing low income households	Percentage of households in relative poverty	21% (2005-2008)	19% by 2020
9. We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger.	Making Fife's communities safer	Percentage of people fairly or very worried that they might be a victim of crime.	To be established in June 2012	To be set when we have a baseline
		Reported crime (Groups 1-5)	23,800 (average 2006/7 - 2010/11)	22,610 by 2020
10. We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need. 7. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society.	Meeting the need for suitable housing choices	Affordable housing requirement	Affordable housing requirement affecting 34,000 households from 2008-2018	5,610 additional affordable homes 2008-2018 (net of turnover) through private and social rented sectors

7. Single Outcome Agreement

National Outcome	Local Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
11. We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others. and 12. We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations.	Increasing the capability of Fifers to take action and make a difference to their communities	Percentage of residents influencing decisions affecting their local area	53% (2009)	57% by 2020
	Strengthening communities through regeneration	Percentage of adult residents stating their neighbourhood as a 'very good' place to live	48.1% (2007-2008)	53% by 2020
14. We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.	Reducing carbon emissions (by reducing energy use, more sustainable transport and less waste)	CO2 emissions for Fife (thousand tonnes)	3,658 (2008)	Reduce to 2,117 by 2020 (to reflect government target of 42% reduction from 2005 by 2020)
	Adapting to climate change	Self assessment of preparedness for climate change	No self-assessment undertaken (2011)	Level 4 by 2013
16. Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.	Community planning ways and means	Satisfaction with local public services		
		Council	78.2% (2009)	82% by 2020
		Police services	80.2% (2007-08)	84% by 2020
		Local health services	84.2% (2007-08)	88% by 2020

More information on Community Planning can be found at: www.fifedirect.org.uk/communityplanning
 Reports for the Fife Partnership can be found at: www.fifedirect.org.uk/fifepartnership

Appendix 1

A New Community Plan - The Process

Community planning in Fife began in 1999, when the Fife Partnership first came together to plan for and manage the achievement of long term ambitions for the Kingdom. The first community plan was produced in 2000, setting out three goals for the following ten years:

- An Inclusive Fife
- A Sustainable Fife
- Best Value in Services for Fifers

Since then we have refreshed the plan twice: in 2004 - using scenarios to help understand and reduce uncertainty about the coming years; and in 2007 - focusing on a small number of priorities, which we had to get right if we were to realise our broader ambitions.

In the summer of 2009 we started a new planning process by gathering evidence about 'drivers of change' - those global and national influences that will help shape Fife's future, and which may only just be appearing over the horizon.

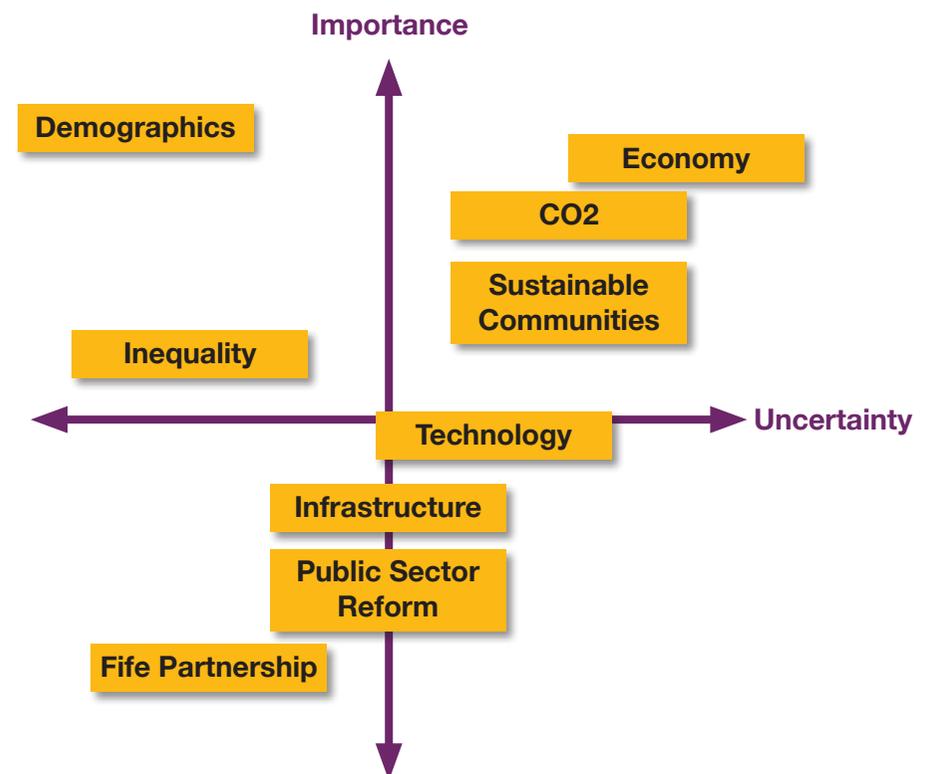
We worked with a team from the University of St Andrews, led by Professor Peter McKiernan, which specialises in long term strategic management and which also helped us with Fife's first scenarios in 2004.

During the autumn of 2009 we collected evidence, held workshops and listened to experts about how the economy, public expenditure, climate change and social change might evolve in coming years. Taking part were senior elected members, senior managers from our main public and voluntary services, members of the business community and the Scottish Government. Using Fife People's Panel, Young People's Panel and an on-line consultation, we also

sought the views of Fife residents about what had changed in the last ten years and about their concerns and aspirations for the next decade.

From these workshops, we identified what most participants agreed were likely to be the major drivers of change, together with how certain or uncertain their effects might be. These drivers were:

Fife's external drivers of change



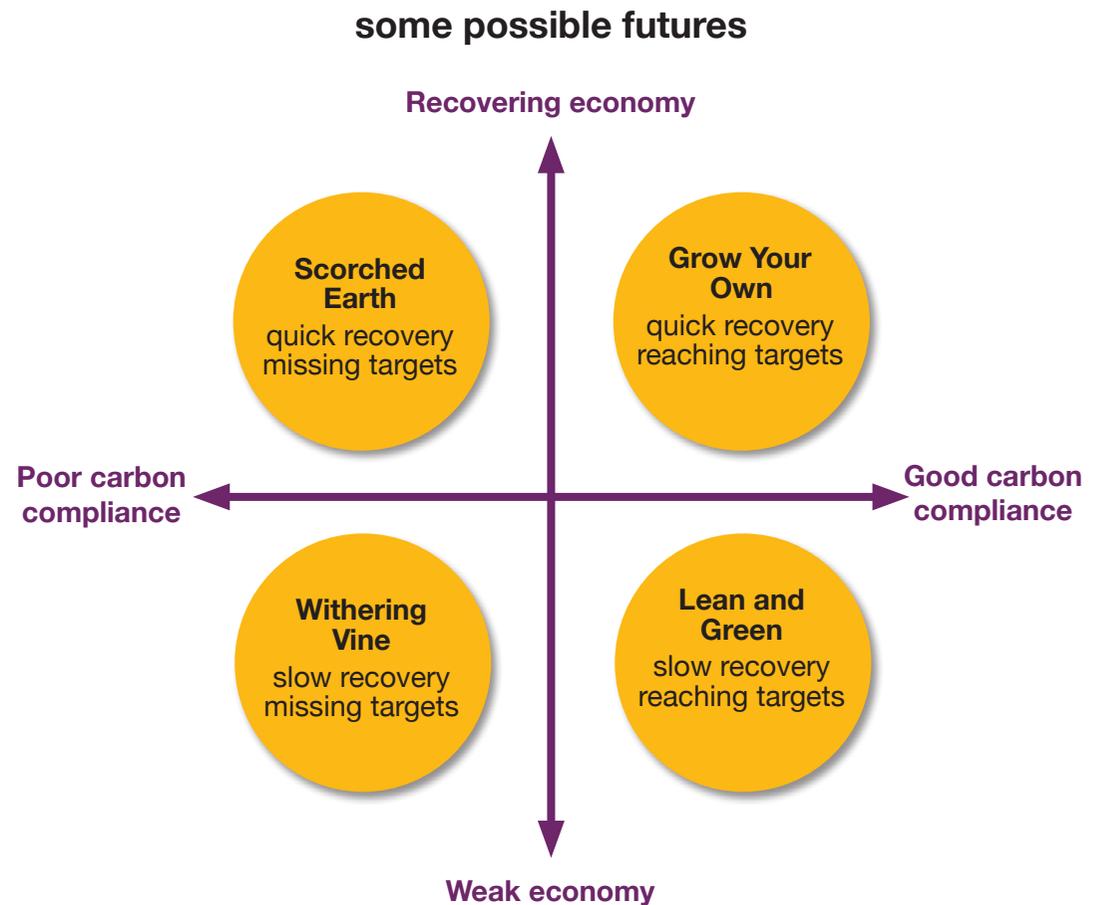
Appendix 1

A New Community Plan - The Process

We then took what were seen to be the two most important yet uncertain influences, the economy and responses to climate change, to help imagine and develop four stories or 'scenarios' for very different possible futures over the next ten years.

We presented these scenarios to a community planning 'gathering' in April 2010 using mock newspapers and a dramatisation of each story on stage and on video. 150 people from the public, voluntary, community, private and academic sectors took part. We checked out how effective the scenarios were - their plausibility, their internal consistency and their capacity to surprise and challenge. This information was used to make some changes to the scenarios. We also asked delegates to start thinking about how the four different futures might affect them, their families, their work, and what the Fife Partnership should be doing now to prepare for the future.

Following the gathering, some final changes were made to the scenarios and a series of workshops was organised with management teams from partner organisations and with strategic partnerships. These workshops posed questions about the fitness of service and partnership plans and strategies to cope with the very plausible but contrasting futures for Fife.



Appendix 2

Community Planning Outcome Lead Partnerships

Community Safety Partnership

The Fife Community Safety Partnership was established in May 1998 to take forward Fife Partnership's work on community safety. The Partnership is overseen at a strategic level by Fife Partnership Executive Group, which oversees the work of the Community Safety Partnership Group chaired by the Assistant Chief Constable, area co-ordinating groups and issue-based task groups. The Partnership also reports to Fife Council's Police, Fire and Safety Committee.

Fife Health and Wellbeing Alliance

Fife Health and Wellbeing Alliance (FHWA) provides a strategic lead for improving health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities in Fife and works to ensure that organisations work together and engage with communities in doing this. Fife Health and Wellbeing Alliance (FHWA) includes key managers and elected representatives from Fife Council, NHS Fife and the Council for Voluntary Services (CVS) Fife.

Fife Housing Partnership

The Fife Housing Partnership provides a single forum through which investors, planning agencies, housing providers, tenants and voluntary organisations can participate in the planning and development of effective processes to meet housing and related needs in Fife.

Opportunities Fife Partnership

Opportunities Fife is the partnership responsible for driving forward the employability and skills agenda for Fife. Its vision is to enable the people of Fife to reach their full employment potential and to contribute to a thriving Fife economy.

Children in Fife Partnership

The Children in Fife Partnership co-ordinates work to deliver the Scottish Government's national approach to supporting and working with children and young people in Scotland.

Local Community Planning

Local community planning is being taken forward within each of Fife Council's seven local committee areas. The aim of local community planning is to help ensure that Fife's community plan is delivered in the context of local needs and priorities and in partnership with local communities.

Appendix 2

Community Planning Outcome Lead Partnerships

Fife Economy Partnership

The Fife Economy Partnership is the group responsible for growing Fife's economy. Set up in October 2008, it brings together key people from Fife's businesses and from the public sector to identify and to take forward policies and activities to achieve sustainable economic growth.

Fife Environmental Partnership

The Fife Environmental Partnership is responsible for the strategic direction to protect and enhance Fife's environment in a sustainable manner to pass onto future generations. Membership includes Fife Council, NHS Fife, SEPA, Scottish Natural Heritage, Fife College, University of St. Andrews, Fife Coast and Countryside Trust and Fife Voluntary Action.

Fife Community Plan 2011-2020

If you would like any further information about this report or about the work of Fife Partnership, please contact:

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اُردو لینگوئج لائن

اگر آپ فائف میں کمیونٹی پلاننگ کے متعلق معلومات حاصل کرنا چاہیں تو براہ کرم

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