Inverclyde Alliance
Draft
Community Plan
2008 – 2018

This document can be made available in large print, audio tape, computer disk and in a variety of community languages.
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1. Foreword from Chair of the Inverclyde Alliance Board

The essence of Community Planning in Inverclyde is:

“partnership working between public agencies, the voluntary sector, the community, and businesses across an area, with a shared vision which is used to identify priorities to enhance service delivery for the sustained benefit and wellbeing of the community.”
2. Introduction to Community Planning in Inverclyde

2.1 Working together better for the benefit of Inverclyde

Community Planning is about partnership working across the whole of Inverclyde, to deliver better, more co-ordinated services, that ultimately have a positive impact on the wellbeing of the people and the place.

Community Planning is about bringing about added value from partnership working. The agencies involved in it still have statutory duties and services that they will continue to deliver and will engage with service users about. This Community Plan sets out how the agencies and the communities in the area will deliver together on a limited number of big issues, to make a difference to Inverclyde and its prospects for the future.

The Inverclyde Alliance is the name of the Community Planning Partnership (CPP) in the area, and is made up of many organisations. The core organisations involved on the Board of the Alliance are:

- Inverclyde Council
- Strathclyde Police
- Strathclyde Fire and Rescue
- Community Councils Forum
- Job Centre Plus
- James Watt College
- Scottish Enterprise
- Communities Scotland (?)
- The Voluntary Sector
- Community Health Partnership
- Strathclyde Partnership for Transport

Other organisations such as Inverclyde Leisure and Riverside Inverclyde are involved in the Thematic Partnerships and Supporting Networks which are key to the delivery of partnership working in Inverclyde.

As outlined in chapter five, in Inverclyde there are a range of issues, which are preventing the area from thriving, and the partners of the Inverclyde Alliance are working to tackle these. But everything won’t be fixed in a short period of time. These are the things that haven’t been successfully tackled in the past, and it is important that we recognise that it will take decades for the outcomes we envisage in this plan to be achieved.

However, there are things that we can all do, that will bring Inverclyde closer to the thriving, confident, sustainable place we want it to be. Over the years we will develop an Inverclyde where people want to live and work, where they feel safe, and where the population is healthy, confident and active.

The Inverclyde Alliance and the organisations and communities which make it up have a dual role. One aspect is to help to support those who are not able to take advantage of the opportunities presented to them, whether that be due to ill health, financial exclusion, worklessness, lack of confidence, lack of aspiration, feelings of hopelessness etc. The role is for the Alliance to enable people to take up opportunities.
The other role of all the partners is to work to provide opportunities for those living and working in Inverclyde, which can include encouraging business to set up in the area, providing training opportunities to help people get into jobs, or get better jobs, create better transport links so that people can travel to work in other areas easily and at a reasonable cost, access to sport and leisure opportunities and providing people with the knowledge and skills to help them to lead healthier lives.

The Partners in the Alliance can bring together resources, to be more effective, with all the agencies working together in a joined up way, to deliver the best services to the people of Inverclyde.

This Community Plan sets out a vision for Inverclyde, and the outcomes which the Inverclyde Alliance will focus on delivering over the next ten years. Under each outcome there are a set of objectives and actions which have been agreed, that will help to achieve those outcomes and which can be measured so we can see how we are progressing.

### 2.2 Partnership Working

Getting partnership working right can be a challenging task, but in re-establishing the structures for Community Planning in Inverclyde, we have made sure that effective partnership working is central to the whole process.

Effective partnership working involves:

- **Direction & Leadership**
  A partnership has to have a clear vision and strong leadership and partners need to harness their energies to achieve more than they could do on their own.

- **Organised to Deliver**
  A partnership has to be efficiently run with an effective structure and sufficient support and resources to deliver against its objectives.

- **Action & Outcome-Focused**
  A partnership has to have clear objectives based on evidence of need and can demonstrate that it is delivering improvement.

- **Effective Performance Management**
  A partnership has to have a robust performance management system in place and can demonstrate progress on its targets.

- **Inclusive Approach**
  A partnership must actively involve all key players – public, private, community and voluntary sectors - and actively promote equality.

- **Committed to Learning & Development**
  A partnership should learn from best practice, encourage learning and development and be willing to change.

Information on the law setting out the duties in regard to Community Planning can be found at Appendix One.
3. Introducing Inverclyde

Inverclyde is located in West Central Scotland and is one of the most attractive places in Scotland to live and work, with 61 square miles stretching along the south bank of the estuary of the River Clyde. The area offers spectacular views and scenery, a wide range of sporting and leisure opportunities, a vibrant housing market and well developed transport links to Glasgow and the rest of Scotland.

Inverclyde is one of the smallest local authorities in Scotland, with a population of 81,540. The main towns of Greenock, Port Glasgow and Gourock sit on the Firth of the Clyde. The towns provide a marked contrast to the small coastal settlements of Inverkip and Wemyss Bay, which lie to the South West of the area, and the picturesque rural villages of Kilmacolm and Quarrier’s Village which are located further inland, offering a further dimension to the area’s diversity.

A strong sense of community identity exists in Inverclyde and local residents are proud of the area and its history, which is steeped in centuries of maritime and industrial endeavour. We want to develop and enhance the strong community spirit that exists in Inverclyde.

Additional statistics and facts about Inverclyde are attached at appendix two.
4. Inverclyde: The past, present and the future

The Past

From the Roman Forts to the shipbuilding industry to the refurbishment of the former Ropeworks into modern loft apartments, Inverclyde has a rich and varied past.

Around fifty years ago the remains of two fortlets were found in Inverclyde, one on Lurg moor behind Strone, and the other at Outerwards, on the hills behind Skelmorlie. In addition to this evidence of early inhabitants of the area there is a rich history and many stories about the area including, the ghost of Lunderston Bay, the Bogle of Boglestone, the tale of Auld Dunrod and the Inverkip Witches.

People

Other famous former residents include:

- **Captain Kidd**, born in Greenock in 1655, is now regarded as an infamous pirate, but he initially commanded a ship which was given legal authority to search out and destroy illegal pirates and enemies of the King. He was a victim of rivalry and politicking between the Whig government and their Tory opposition. His story however has been elaborated on over the years making him into a local legend, both here and in the United States.

- **James Watt** (left), born in Greenock, in 1736, is commonly seen as the father of the Industrial Revolution, having improved the steam engine to make it more efficient and able to use less fuel, it was then used across a range of industries, including textiles and mining. He also invented the rotary steam engine and was employed on the Forth & Clyde Canal and the Caledonian Canal. He was also engaged in the improvement of harbours and in the deepening of the Forth, Clyde and other rivers in Scotland. The unit of measurement of electrical and mechanical power - the watt - is named in his honour.

- **Abram Lyle II** bought into the Glebe Sugar Company as part of a partnership of local merchants in 1865, and went on to make his fame and fortune from sugar. As provost of Greenock, Lyle presided over the development of several important schemes, including the James Watt Dock, the municipal buildings, and the construction of the road to the Lyle Hill. Lyle, who also donated the fountain that bears his name and still stands in Cathcart Square today, can be considered as one of the most influential figures in the area’s development. In 1921 some 30 years after Lyle’s death, the Tate and Lyle sugar companies merged in London to become the largest sugar company in the world.

- **John Galt** who died in Inverclyde in 1839 was a pioneer in Scottish fiction, and is remembered fondly locally for his gentle satire “The Annals of the Parish”. He also worked as part of the Canada Land Company, founding future cities and states, many of which would become home to emigrants from his adoptive home town.

- **Sir James Guthrie**, who died in 1930, was one of the Glasgow Boys, a collection of influential artists and designers educated in the city who did most of their work around the turn of the last century.

Even William Wordsworth mentions Greenock in a poem written about his visit there in 1833.
Industry and Trade

The history of Port Glasgow can be traced back to the Maxwell family in the 15th century, but the modern town is a relatively recent phenomenon with its roots in the growth of international trade in the second half of the 17th century. The town known as New Port Glasgow grew on the back of international trade. In 1710, it became the principal custom house port on the Clyde and by the middle of the 18th century had absorbed the original village of Newark.

Such was the importance of Port Glasgow as a trading port that more than 50 squarerigged ships sailed regularly from the harbour. By the 1850s the dredging of the Clyde had seen the decline of Port Glasgow as a trading port, the whole of the coasting trade gradually relocating to the city of Glasgow. By this time, however, Port Glasgow had a well established shipbuilding industry.

The earliest recorded sugar refinery in the area is as early as 1765, and was owned by a German man, Mark Kuhll. Throughout the 1800s Greenock’s strategic location allowed it to capitalise on the imports of sugar cane arriving into Britain from the West Indies. By 1864, almost a quarter of Britain’s sugar refineries were in Greenock and Port Glasgow and these, as well as the textile mills, were directly and indirectly dependent on steam power, which had been developed by the area’s most famous son, James Watt.

By the 1870s, there were 14 or 15 large refineries in operation throughout the area, producing a quarter of a million tons annually and employing thousands. At this time, there was no town in the Empire, outside of London, carrying out the trade so extensively and Greenock rightfully earned the title of Sugaropolis, the sugar capital of Scotland.

The growth of the Clydeside shipbuilding industry in the 19th century transformed Port Glasgow from a trading outpost into an industrial centre. As the shipyards developed, so too did a number of associated industries.

The Gourock Ropework Company quickly established a worldwide reputation for the manufacture of quality rope and sailcloth, becoming one of the town’s major employers, at one time employing a tenth of the towns population. In its prime, the Gourock Ropework Company exported its goods all over the world and had branches in almost every seaport from Reykjavik to Fiji.

Migration and Emigration

These dynamic industries brought many job opportunities and with that numbers of migrants and immigrants swelling the Inverclyde population. A large influx of Highlanders came to the area in the aftermath of the battle of Culloden in 1745, Irish and German people came to work in the sugar refineries in the 1800s and more recently Eastern European migrants have come to the area following the expansion of the European Union.

Inverclyde was also a departure point for people to go to the New World in the 19th Century.
The industries that grew the towns of Inverclyde have diminished across the whole of Scotland over the years and so Inverclyde has had to change. The electronics boom in the early 2000s led to a boom in prosperity, but it was relatively short lived, and Inverclyde now finds itself with a changed industry again, with call centre businesses being the main private sector employers in the area. IBM, with its very sophisticated multi-lingual centre and National Semiconductors also have a presence, and the Council and the Health Service are the largest public sector employers.

Thanks to the Magic Torch for the wealth of historical information about the Inverclyde area (http://www.downriver.org.uk/).

The present
Inverclyde is going through a period of transformation with improvements taking place in the physical infrastructure. Along the waterfront area old industrial sites are being cleared and new residential developments are being built with further leisure and retail facilities and opportunities being created. Elsewhere, new housing, new and refurbished schools and areas for development are being established that will help further renew and regenerate Inverclyde and more importantly, its communities.

In keeping with the physical transformation of the area, Inverclyde is also experiencing some very positive social changes. Overall crime rates are consistently falling, and the number of serious accidents on Inverclyde’s roads have reduced dramatically.

According to the Strathclyde Police Annual Performance Report 2007, against the five year average, housebreakings in Inverclyde have fallen by almost 17%, and thefts of and from motor vehicles have reduced by a remarkable 45%. At the same time crimes of violence have fallen by 12.3%. On top of these encouraging crime figures, serious road accidents have reduced by 19.3%. Whilst much of the progress stems from the physical and social regeneration of the area, it is also worth recording that the innovative partnership work taking place in Inverclyde in relation to tackling antisocial behaviour and improving community safety, has been recognised as best practice by the Scottish Government, and should ensure that these positive trends continue into the future.

There are still disparities across the area with some very affluent sections of Inverclyde alongside areas of multiple deprivation. There are growing inequalities in health and earning potential which are a particular challenge for agencies in the area to combat along with communities.

Over the next ten years the Alliance will be working to ensure that the area benefits from a further round of regeneration that will create much needed housing, jobs and training opportunities. These regeneration efforts will help to renew the fortunes of the area and enable Inverclyde to fulfil its undoubted potential.

The future
The positive vision for the future of Inverclyde is of an area where everyone is able to access the opportunities available to them to provide them with a good quality of life.

There is no one, single approach that will fit everyone in empowering them to develop a good quality of life. Different people have different aspirations, and different levels of ability to achieve those aspirations. The agencies who form the Inverclyde Alliance have a role to play in supporting people to ensure that they can achieve their full potential, helping to create educated, confident, responsible and healthy citizens in Inverclyde.
We have spoken to the communities of Inverclyde, brought together all the research carried out which tells us what people think of the area, what they think is holding it back and what they want the future to be like.

A future Inverclyde will have:

- A confident, thriving population, where people have a good quality of life, are able to access the opportunities presented to them, and who pass on positive aspirations to the next generation.

- A prosperous economy, with access to jobs, with everyone who is able to work in work, reducing levels of poverty and people will have better life chances.

- A vibrant housing market, that meets the needs of all the residents of Inverclyde, with a mix of socially and privately rented and owned housing. The housing will be appropriate for the many different types of household in the area from single people to larger families, and will meet the needs of people over the whole of their lives.

- A healthy population, with the health inequalities between people who are better off and those who are living in poverty reduced. People will live longer, healthier lives, and take a more active role in keeping themselves healthy.

- A safe environment, where the levels of actual crime and the fear of crime are reduced, and people feel safe in their homes and out in the street.

- A green and attractive environment which people enjoy using, take care of and respect, with increased recycling and a reduction in waste production.

- A reduced carbon footprint, looking to use alternative technologies for producing energy in order to protect the environment, and create a sustainable future.
5. Challenges for Inverclyde

Inverclyde faces a number of significant challenges:
- De-industrialisation
- Unemployment
- Poor health
- Poverty and deprivation
- Managing Housing Stock/Built Environment
- Transport across Inverclyde
- Depopulation

De-industrialisation
Inverclyde has been subject to a process of de-industrialisation which has shifted economic activity from shipbuilding and heavy engineering towards the service sector. Employment is more reliant on the manufacturing sector than Scotland as a whole and many jobs are in low skill areas. The economic base remains narrow and dependent on the electronics and call centre industries as a source of employment. This results in the local economy being particularly susceptible to downturns in the industry, short-term contracts and large-scale redundancies.

Unemployment
There are particularly high levels of unemployment in Inverclyde – 3.8% compared with 2.6% nationally. Local unemployment rates are higher in certain areas of Greenock and Port Glasgow and these show signs of increasing, particularly in Greenock. Household incomes are lower than the national average and Inverclyde has high levels of benefit dependency.

Many unemployed people live in or come from workless households, where generations of the family have been unemployed. This results in a lack of role models when it comes to working, and is a particular challenge to be overcome. A high level of people on Incapacity Benefit is also an issue, signalling the need for additional support to move people from benefit dependency to employment (and supported employment). Work is ongoing to tackle this and there has been a recent decrease in the levels of people on benefit in the area.

Poor health
Poor health in Inverclyde means that there are lower life expectancy levels and higher death rates than the national average

Alcohol and Drugs

Drug and alcohol misuse are particular problems for Inverclyde, with far higher than average hospital admissions for alcohol misuse and drugs misuse and higher than average drugs related deaths.

There is a challenge across Scotland to tackle the alcohol culture that exists, and national initiatives are developing to do this. There remain particular local issues which require to be addressed, particularly regarding alcohol related brain damage. Inverclyde demonstrates the highest level of Korsakoff’s psychosis in Europe. This serious form of
alcohol related brain damage was previously associated with older, chronic drinkers but is now identified in younger age groups.

**Obesity and low levels of physical activity**

Obesity and low levels of physical activity contribute to the key challenge areas of reduced life expectancy and Coronary Heart Disease. They also increase the likelihood of mobility problems, irreversible physical disability and Type 2 Diabetes. Here in Inverclyde the CHP recognises that there is a significant challenge to be addressed in reducing obesity and increasing physical activity, and that this should be done in a context of working with our partners, both locally and nationally, to enable our population to make positive life choices.

The graph below shows that the proportion of the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde population either overweight or obese has increased rapidly by 12% in 8 years, with more than 60% of adults and 20% of pre-school children now affected (Figure 3). Figure 3 shows that this is a problem affecting the whole population demonstrated by a 'shift to the right' of the population weight distribution over 8 years.

![The changing population weight distribution in NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde adults between 1995 and 2003](image)

**Figure 3:** Changing population weight distribution for the NHSGGC area

**Child Health**

**Breastfeeding**

Breastfeeding is known to give benefits to both mother and child. Inverclyde has a breastfeeding rate of 23.8% at 6 weeks well below the Glasgow & Clyde rate of 34.1% and the National average of 36.3%. (Breast and mixed feeding).

The HEAT target for breastfeeding states that 33.3% of newborn children should be **exclusively** breastfed at 6-8 weeks. The reduced initiation and maintenance of breastfeeding is of growing concern, especially in disadvantaged groups and is a prime example of the gap in health inequalities. The reasons for not breastfeeding are multi-faceted and include the influence of society and cultural norms. To improve breastfeeding
rates a sustainable co-ordinated approach is needed requiring effective partnerships between statutory, voluntary and community services.

Oral Health
Figures from the 2006 National Dental Inspection Programme (NDIP) show that, in 2006, only 33% of P1 children had no evidence of decayed, missing or filled teeth. This compared to a Scottish average 54.1%. There was no evidence available at Inverclyde level from the 2004/5 NDIP survey into the dental health of 11 year olds, but Argyll and Clyde figures from that time show that 48.5% of 11 year olds had no experience of decayed, missing or filled teeth. The Scottish average figure for 11 years olds at that time was 52.9%. We are working towards a 2010 target of at least 60% having no obvious experience of decayed, missing or filled teeth.

Dental registration figures from September 2007 NHS GG&C figures show that 61.7% of Inverclyde’s 0 – 17 years olds are registered with a dentist (12,830 individuals). At this stage we do not have national comparative data.

Childhood Obesity
As highlighted earlier, obesity is a growing public health concern throughout the adult population; however, more worrying are the trends we are starting to see in our child population.

- 9% of 3-4 year olds and 15% of S3 pupils were classed as obese in 2001\(^1\).
- 29% of girls and 18% of boys were overweight in 2001\(^2\).
- 20% of girls and 5% of boys were classified as obese.

Also worrying is the evidence that high Body Mass Index and obesity in childhood had a lasting effect on health outcomes and health status in adulthood, especially for conditions such as CHD, already a problem in Inverclyde\(^2\).

Sexual Health
Sexual health in Scotland is poor with some of the highest teenage pregnancy rates in Europe, and with rising incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Sexual health and wellbeing tend to be worse among more deprived communities.

Between October 2006 and October 2007, 2,361 young people (under 25) attended Inverclyde Youth Sexual Health Clinics. During this time, and with this grouping, 102 chlamydia tests were undertaken. This is encouraging as it shows that young people are connecting with the service, accessing a further range of services, support and advice enabling young people to take responsibility for their sexual health.

Good health is linked to access to health care and hospitals but also to access to jobs, leisure and education, so the challenge for the Alliance is to bring these issues together to increase better physical and mental health.

\(^2\) NHS GG&C Director of Public Health Report
Poverty and deprivation
These issues combine to create high levels of poverty in the area. Inverclyde has highly deprived areas: 42% of the population live in areas defined as being the most deprived 20% across the country. Average workplace earnings in Inverclyde are below the Scottish and UK national averages. The rate of increase in earnings in recent years is also below that of Scotland and the UK as a whole. But in contrast to this deprivation, there are pockets of affluence in the rural and coastal towns and villages.

Housing stock and the built environment
Whilst a high level of investment has been made available from the Scottish Government to develop the river front, it is important that the rest of Inverclyde is not forgotten. There are issues regarding development of areas south of the railway line and the town centres in Port Glasgow, Greenock and Gourock. A plan needs to be developed for the whole area and to connect the developments on the river front to the rest of Inverclyde.

The work taking place on the housing stock in the area through River Clyde Homes and all the Housing Associations in the area will address some of the issues, but a co-ordinated plan across all agencies is required to support the development of areas.

There are also challenges in how we jointly manage property or look to develop opportunities to share premises to deliver services, particularly between health and social care. Modernising public services is a challenge for all the partners in the Alliance, and a joined up approach is the only way to successfully meet that challenge.

Protection Inverclyde’s historical built environment is also a challenge, linked with celebrating the area’s illustrious past, and looking to how we can recapture the vibrancy and dynamism of our predecessors.

Transport
There is a particular problem with cross Inverclyde bus transport, particularly after 6pm, which requires to be addressed. The deregulation of bus services means that the Regional Transport Partnership has no powers to compel bus companies to provide particular services, so work is required to identify how to find a balance between service delivery and cost effectiveness to the benefit of communities.

Gourock Railway Station currently does not provide a modern standard of passenger facilities, requires upgrading and was cut back a number of years ago owing to pier erosion. An easier interchange for passengers transferring to and from connecting ferry services is necessary. Therefore Inverclyde Council in conjunction with key stakeholders including Transport Scotland, SPT, Caledonian MacBrayne and Network Rail are promoting a new and modern station/interchange on a site more convenient for ferry interchange.

Around 30% of households in the wider Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire area have no access to a car (Scottish Household Survey 2005) and there is relatively low car ownership in Inverclyde. There are around 381 cars registered for every 1000 people living in Inverclyde, the second lowest figure for all Council areas in the SPT area and in contrast to the overall Scottish figure of 425 cars for every 1000 people. (Scottish Household Survey 2005) This means that people are more reliant on public transport for work and leisure trips.
SPT has prepared a Transport Outcomes Report for Inverclyde setting out the work it is doing to address the transport challenges of the area, in conjunction with Inverclyde.

**Depopulation**

Depopulation is a consequence of the other challenges listed here and left unchecked this would be a major problem. Recent statistics show that depopulation in the area is perhaps turning around, due in part to the expansion of the housing market.

Statistics show that Inverclyde’s population has been declining for over 20 years. Population fell by 7% between 1991 and 2001 and is expected to fall by a further 11% in the period to 2016. Inverclyde is forecast to lose a greater proportion of its population than any other council in Scotland, due to a combination of net out-migration and a falling birth rate. However it is important to remember that this is not set in stone and can be reversed with concerted, joint action.

There is however a definite growing elderly population, which will have an impact on social care in the area, as a frailer population will require greater support. There is also a challenge to help people remain fit and healthy as they age so that they do not necessarily become dependant on health and social care support to go about their day to day lives.
6. Opportunities

The Inverclyde area has great potential, despite its challenges. In particular, it offers a very attractive location with panoramic views across the Firth of Clyde to the Argyll mountains. There is regular ferry access to the Cowal peninsular and the area is very popular with water sports enthusiasts and day visitors. The major ferry links to Argyll also provides a link to the Highlands.

The Environment
There are opportunities for Inverclyde to move from a commercial and industrial focus to more recreational and leisure focus, taking advantage of the great local environment. The amenity of the area with its beautiful setting lends itself to outdoor access and the health benefits of fitness and exercise. The development of the Glasgow and Clyde Green Valley Network will contribute to this amenity providing a green corridor for wildlife and recreation.

Tourism
Tourism provides an opportunity to encourage people to visit Inverclyde. The cruise liners which stop in Greenock already ‘deliver’ a large number of visitors to the area, but with Inverclyde’s past as a port where many people emigrated to the United States there are opportunities to exploit interest in genealogy. Additionally, the famous sons and daughters of Inverclyde, and the rich history of the area provide additional opportunities to encourage people to visit the area, and could be better exploited.

Transport
Transport links, including the motorway network, are very good with the city of Glasgow, which is only about 20 miles away, where many residents travel to work. Inverclyde is also in close proximity to Glasgow Airport and has a regular train service to Glasgow. There are opportunities to be more innovative about transport in the area with better partnership working delivering benefits for the residents of, and visitors to, Inverclyde. The regeneration of the waterfront areas includes a planned new transport interchange providing high quality facilities and easy transfer between modes particularly rail and ferry, as explained earlier.

Better Partnership Working
The reinvigoration of Community Planning in the area is developing closer partnership working between all the public sector agencies in the area. Inverclyde is a small area and we want to ensure that we are working better together, reducing duplication and developing services together to meet need.

The Community Health Partnership is moving towards a Community Health and Care Partnership, adding further momentum to the co-location of services, working to bring a more holistic approach to health and wellbeing. Links are being established across all aspects of health, from the medical side to the social, public health side, to promote healthy living, enabling people to take more responsibility for their own health, instead of relying on medical intervention when it is too late.

A new Corporate Management Structure for the Council is helping to turn it around and make it a more dynamic, innovative organisation. There have been many changes within the Council, and progress is being made towards delivering best value services, that meet the needs of the individuals who require to access them.
Regeneration
The regeneration work taking place across Inverclyde and the funding associated with this is making a big difference to how the area looks and feels. This includes the work being carried out by Riverside Inverclyde and its work on the regeneration of the waterfront in Inverclyde. Funding has now been released which will enable this Urban Regeneration Company to move forward with its plans for the area, which will encourage people to set up home and businesses to set up shop in the area, boosting the economy.

River Clyde Homes
A significant part of the regeneration of the area and its housing stock will take place as a result of the Housing Stock Transfer of Council owned housing to River Clyde Homes. This will free up funding to enable the refurbishment of some of the existing stock, and the demolition and rebuild of other homes (add figures e.g. demolition of xxxx homes/rebuild of xxxx). River Clyde Homes will work with the other Housing Associations in the area to take a joint approach to this development, working towards providing housing in the area which meets the Scottish Housing Standards, and provides a much better living environment for those in socially rented housing in Inverclyde.

(Developments in Woodhall and the increase in house building in Inverkip are making a difference already...)

Education
Inverclyde has an excellent standard of education and the school re-provisioning programme taking place will provide a good quality estate to deliver education services from. The development of community schools will mean that the wider population can benefit from a modern schools estate.

Employment and Business
IBM and the Royal Bank of Scotland are providing the basis for a good service sector in the area which is growing....more information to be added.

If we grasp these opportunities the prospects and fortunes of Inverclyde will improve, the previously economically inactive population will be more proactive and capable, and the completion of business and industrial sites will provide greater opportunities for economic growth and prosperity. Close proximity to Glasgow airport provides opportunities to open up to European and world markets/businesses.

The process for agreeing the priorities for this plan have taken into consideration all the challenges and opportunities in the area as well as the vision agreed by all partners and the community.

Community led Health?
7. A vision for the future

This will be informed by the engagement to be carried out.

Key words: Healthy, safe, good environment, forward looking, caring, proactive, empowered, economically sound (?), opportunities for young people, active citizens, quality of life, wellbeing, sustainable, positive. About providing opportunities for people to access what they need to meet their aspirations (within reason) and the support they require to access those opportunities. Capacity building, confident citizens,

8. Priority areas and Outcomes

The main issues and statistics surrounding the chosen priorities will be set out here, with an explanation of why they’ve been chosen as priority areas for the Community Plan to focus on. Outcomes will be articulated for each priority area, and will reflect the vision for Inverclyde. The themes identified for the Thematic Partnerships will be outlined here.

Outcomes will be developed at lower levels e.g. geographically by thematic partnerships and any other appropriate working group…

8.1 Template for Community Plan Priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Priority area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reason why this is a priority for Inverclyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>What are the statistics and data that support this as a priority?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>How does the Community Engagement information support this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>What is the desired outcome that will show a change has been achieved?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. How will this be measured?

7. Does it meet the selection criteria?

Guidance:

1. Priority Area: what is the priority area proposed?

2. Reasons why this is a priority for Inverclyde: list here why you think this is a priority for the Inverclyde area, and particularly for the top 15% deprived areas.

3. What are the statistics and data that support this as a priority? Insert all relevant statistics from as wide a topic area as possible. These may be the statistics that you will use to measure the outcome.

4. How does the Community Engagement information support this? What information do you have from the Community Engagement that has taken place that supports this as a priority area to be included in the focus of the Community Plan.

5. What is the desired outcome that will show a change has been achieved in this priority area? What is it that you want to see that will make the difference in tackling the issues around this priority? What would be the end result of all the work delivered in tackling these issues? What is the long term goal, not the individual pieces of work that will be done in achieving that goal?

6. How will this be measured? What statistical changes will show progress towards achieving this outcome? What qualitative evidence will show you a change? These measures will help you to identify actions to be delivered under this outcome.

7. Does it meet the selection criteria?
All outcomes suggested for action need to meet the selection criteria as set out in the Memorandum of Understanding.
9. Underpinning Values

There are a number of underpinning values which are integral to the delivery of the Community Plan including:

9.1 Community Engagement

Community Engagement is at the heart of Community Planning. In order to identify the priorities of this plan and to agree which few outcomes should be focussed upon, extensive community engagement has taken place.

The Community Engagement Network is a group of officers from across all the Community Planning partners who come together to share information from any engagement they have entered into, and to plan future engagement activity together. This means that a co-ordinated approach is taken to community engagement, reducing duplication of effort, but also pooling resources to make any engagement more effective and better resourced.

It is impossible to get full representation of everyone across the whole of Inverclyde on the structures set up to deliver on Community Planning, but representatives of the voluntary sector and community groups, including Community Councils are involved throughout the structures. Other networks are in place so that those representatives can feed back to their own members or other representative bodies, and feed in their views to the CP structures.

To support this, wider engagement takes place to get a wider, representative view (where possible) on particular issues, or to measure progress on delivery of outcomes and objectives. A variety of approaches will be used to ensure that effective community engagement informs the development and delivery of Community Planning in Inverclyde, including surveys, focus groups, engagement days etc.

The National Standards for Community Engagement will guide all community engagement activity that takes place across the Alliance. These are reflected in the Community Engagement and Development Strategy which guides all the Alliance members on how they engage communities on a partnership basis.

9.2 A Fairer, Equal Society

In order to make sure that what we deliver through Community Planning benefits as many people as possible, Fairness and Equality issues are key considerations. We will not deliver services that discriminate against people because of their ethnic origin, disability, gender, age, sexual orientation or religion or belief, but moreover we will aim to ensure that we do not place barriers in the way of people having equal access to the services they need or wish to use.

We will impact assess developments through Community Planning to ensure services are fair and can be accessed by those who need to use them and that they won’t discriminate against anyone. This is especially true of people who are socially and economically disadvantaged.

We will engage with equality groups and try to get as representative a sample of views and opinions as we can.
We will use the equality legislation as a guide to the development of the whole Community Planning process as well as any service development.

9.3 Sustainable Development
The UK shared framework for sustainable development sets out a common goal for sustainable development across the UK:

“to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations”

Developing sustainability means ensuring that our actions today do not limit our quality of life in the future. This means ensuring that we don’t damage our environment for future generations, but also includes consideration of social inclusion and economic development.

We will be mindful of all the elements of sustainable development in the delivery of this Community Plan, for example we will ensure that developments do not have a negative impact on the environment, that where possible they will reduce carbon emissions, they will work towards reducing consumption and waste, promote the use of public transport over individual car journeys and manage property better to ensure less of use of energy.

The key principles to be followed when considering Sustainable Development are:

**Resource Use:** Natural, man-made, human, financial, and cultural

**Waste:** reduction in waste, encouraging re-use, recycling, re-processing and composting.

**Energy:** increase in renewable energy resources, improve energy efficiency helping to reduce fuel poverty and minimising climate change impact.

**Travel:** reducing the need to travel, providing good alternatives to car and lorry transport, improving the integration and quality of public transport, and developing new fuels.

Improved land use planning will also help.

**Social Justice:** Sustainable development encourages a creative approach that addresses issues of deprivation and poverty.

9.4 Improving Public Services for the People of Inverclyde
Everything that the Inverclyde Alliance delivers aims to continually improve on what the Alliance as a partnership does, and also what each agency and organisation does. By promoting better efficiency, better partnership working, and reducing duplication of effort and spend, we should be continuously improving Inverclyde for all those who live and work in and visit the area.

There no point in pursuing the joint working promoted through Community Planning if it provides no added value.

Community Planning can add value to existing joint working by providing a local strategic framework and building a culture of co-operation and trust.

Community Planning can also add value by bringing together organisations that have not worked together before and by identifying areas of joint work which can improve services to local communities. Joint commissioning and procurement can also add value, and contribute to maximising returns at a local level, benefiting the area.
This is assisted by increasing understanding between all the partner agencies and the community of the services delivered by each agency or organisation, about the challenges in delivering those services, whether they be regarding resources or particular issues, and about their ways of working. This all contributes to the modernisation and transformation of public services.

9.5 Learning from Good Practice
In order to ensure that the Alliance is delivering to the best of its ability we will learn from good practice at home and abroad and from each other. This will help to keep the Alliance from becoming complacent and will ensure that we keep aspiring to be better at what we are doing to get the most out of Community Planning for the benefit of the people of Inverclyde.
**Action Plan**
The Action Plan outlining how the Community Plan will be delivered will be appended in a loose leaf format.
Appendix One

Structure for delivery (insert diagram)

In order to deliver Community Planning in Inverclyde a structure has been re-established. This involves a re-configurated Alliance Board, four thematic partnerships and a number of supporting networks which bring officers together to provide some business support for elements of wider Community Planning.

The Alliance Board

The Board is central to the Alliance; it operates strategically, takes key decisions, leads the Partnership and carries out an overall scrutiny role. The Board delivers:

- direction and leadership for partnership working in Inverclyde;
- trust in communities leading to services which better meet the community needs;
- stronger networks to enhance joint working for more appropriate, integrated solutions – faster and more sustainably;
- innovation in delivering the changes required to enhance community wellbeing;
- the accountability of partners for their input.

The Board is not responsible for the day-to-day work of the Alliance but its scrutiny role enables it to intervene as necessary. The Board has specific responsibilities for the strategic direction of Community Planning in Inverclyde by:

- Developing the Vision
- Setting the Priorities
- Securing the Resources
- Scrutinising the Process
- Raising the Profile

The Alliance Thematic Partnerships

There are four Thematic Partnerships (TPs):

- Health and Wellbeing
- Safe and Sustainable Communities
- Regeneration
- Enterprise and Learning

The Thematic Partnerships will drive the work of the Alliance on behalf of the Board (to whom they report). They have two distinct roles:

- working on the Alliance’s agreed Priorities – drawing up action plans (what is already being done, how it might be augmented/improved, targets and resource requirements) for agreement by the IA Board; overseeing and effecting implementation of those plans.

- reviewing issues and activity within their Theme, seeking to identify gaps and highlight scope for improvement/rationalisation. The TPs will facilitate better partnership working, identify where partnership working could enhance service delivery and fill
gaps in service delivery to enhance the wellbeing of the communities of Inverclyde, including the potential to rationalise plans and strategies.

Supporting Networks

There are five supporting networks which link in to the delivery of Community Planning in Inverclyde. These are:

- Community Engagement Network
- Information Sharing Network
- Communication Managers Forum
- Inverclyde Funding Hub
- Inverclyde Equality and Diversity Alliance

Community Engagement Network
The Community Engagement Network assists with co-ordination and planning of Community Engagement activity across all partners. This will reduce consultation fatigue across communities and engagement can be made more effective through pooling of resources and sharing information gathered.

The Network is responsible for the development and implementation of the Community Engagement Strategy, identifying joint training opportunities, compiling good practice examples, and developing a clear understanding across all community planning partners of the differences between public relations activity, consultation, service user involvement, key stakeholder involvement and community engagement.

Information Sharing Network
The purpose of the Information Sharing Network is to bring together available information from partner organisations and to look analytically at information requirements, from each other and what is missing. Communicating data more effectively will make it possible to avoid duplication, share resources and link information far more usefully.

This information will be used to identify what improvements need to be made and what the priority issues for Inverclyde are, using a robust evidence base to do so.

The information can then be used to set performance indicators which will be able to show Inverclyde Alliance, and all the partner organisations if progress is being made towards the outcomes set out in the Community Plan.

Communication Managers Forum
This forum involves marketing and communications specialists from partner organisations, and this is led by Inverclyde Council. It has representation from a wide variety of agencies in Inverclyde including James Watt College, Strathclyde Police, Strathclyde Fire and Rescue, Inverclyde Council, Riverside Inverclyde and Riverclyde Homes.

Inverclyde Alliance can establish links to this forum to develop the Inverclyde Alliance Brand. The advantage of this approach will be the pooling of resources for joint articles, publicity campaigns etc.
Inverclyde Funding Hub
Inverclyde has a poor record in accessing funding from sources such as the Big Lottery and Children in Need, so a more strategic view on how this can be maximised is very important if the Alliance is to contribute to the regeneration of the area.

An Inverclyde Funding Hub has been set up, following the example of the Big Lottery Partnership Hubs, which will involve key officers from partner agencies who will look at how to support projects in making applications to funding sources, and to assist with communicating what funding sources are available to groups and agencies.

Inverclyde Equality and Diversity Alliance
Equality and Diversity was previously undervalued by the majority of Community Planning Partnerships across Scotland, but has now been identified as an area of development by Communities Scotland. Inverclyde Alliance needs to make sure that the work carried out in delivering the Community Plan meets the statutory obligations of the current Equality legislation and does not discriminate against anyone in relation to their race/ethnicity, disability, gender, sexual orientation, age or religion or belief in the delivery of services.

The group will be able to analyse and assess the work being carried out, ensuring that there are no barriers to access for any group and/or community of interest.

Part of this work will be carried out through Equality Impact Assessments of policies, strategies and plans developed under the banner of Community Planning. The work will link with that of the Information Sharing Group to identify where information is being gathered by race, disability, gender and age, which will in turn inform any impact assessments.

Work will take place to develop monitoring of the more sensitive areas of sexual orientation and religion and belief, including the development of training and awareness raising for staff involved in monitoring, and work with the voluntary and community sector to develop monitoring processes.
Appendix Two

Community Planning and Risk Management

Good risk management is integral to delivering a successful partnership.

Risk management can make a difference if effectively deployed at both strategic and operational levels to deliver on the Community Planning objectives.

It can help to secure wider integrated management and governance arrangements to assist in the improvement of community planning in Inverclyde.

Risk management can make a contribution and impact on:

- Improved performance management arrangements
- Confidence in the rigour of internal control
- A sound system of corporate governance
- Improved targeting of resources
- Protection of reputation and lower risk related costs.

What is Risk?

Risk: The possibility of something happening which may have a (detrimental) impact on the achievement of organisational objectives.

What is Risk Management?

Risk Management: The culture, processes and structures that are directed towards effective management of potential opportunities and threats to the organisation achieving its objectives.

The Benefits of good risk management

- Get it right the first time
- Helps deliver best value and effective corporate governance
- Identifies what needs to be done (not done) to achieve objectives
- Better outcomes
- Reduces risk related costs
- Protects reputation

The Alliance Board will consider a joint risk review on an annual basis which will analyse information provided throughout the year on the identified risks for the partnership, and highlight any risks for the next year.

Key Questions

- What are the risks in our Organisation? and our business? Have we adequately identified both the threats and the opportunities we should be seeking to exploit?
- Are we actively managing those risks?
- Have we communicated to those responsible for the management of those risks what level of risk taking we view to be acceptable?
- Have we identified the limits of our risk appetite, that is, at what point should the decision regarding the management of a risk be escalated?
• Should the risk be taken at all? If so, is the current level of risk appropriate, or should it be increased or reduced?
• Have we considered risk appetite in the context of the whole portfolio of risks we have to manage?
• Do the Alliance Board periodically select and challenge operational (risk) reports or investment decisions?
• How can we encourage a learning culture in our organisation so that we learn lessons to improve our efficiency and effectiveness in delivering outcomes and to ensure that we do not have to learn the same lessons again?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Mitigating Actions/Additional Controls</th>
<th>Who is Responsible?</th>
<th>Progress reporting dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Resources allocated to joint working are insufficient to deliver the required services and improved outcomes for users</td>
<td>Expenditure related to the delivery of the Community Plan is incorporated into partner service budgets</td>
<td>All partners</td>
<td>6 monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Service priorities are not aligned with the Community Plan, leading to competing priorities duplication and reduced efficiency and effectiveness in delivery</td>
<td>Community plan is adopted as overarching plan by all partners. Community Plan actions are incorporated into partner service plans</td>
<td>All partners</td>
<td>6 monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Too many plans and partnerships dilute the impact of Community Planning</td>
<td>Rationalisation of plans, strategies and partnerships. Existing partnership reviewed for effectiveness using Audit Scotland review of community planning questions</td>
<td>All partners</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community engagement is not clearly fed into the work of the Alliance</td>
<td>Community Engagement Network established and co-ordinating and feeding community engagement to thematic partnerships and board. All partners use the national standards for community engagement as guide.</td>
<td>All Partners Community Engagement Network</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Alliance is unable to demonstrate resources</td>
<td>CRF Governance arrangements are implemented</td>
<td>Economic and Social Regeneration, Inverclyde</td>
<td>One partnership per Alliance Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>Mitigating Actions/Additional Controls</td>
<td>Who is Responsible?</td>
<td>Progress reporting dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>allocated are spent efficiently and effectively</td>
<td>Robust performance management used to identify progress Regular reports given to Alliance Board by Thematic Partnership on progress</td>
<td>Council Head of Performance Management and Procurement Strategic Partnership manager Chairs/Lead officers of Thematic Partnerships</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The Alliance is unable to demonstrate how partnership working has improved services, quality of life and wellbeing for residents of Inverclyde</td>
<td>Set up Information Sharing network to effectively gather statistics and information to effectively measure progress</td>
<td>All partners Information Sharing Network</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Reliance on time limited initiative funding creates additional risks to the sustainability of services</td>
<td>Mainstream/core funding from partner agencies are aligned to deliver critical services External funding from sources other than Fairer Scotland Fund are targeted to draw in more resources to the area</td>
<td>All Partners</td>
<td>All Partners and Inverclyde Funding Hub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What are the Opportunities that are available?**
Appendix Three

Performance Management and Scrutiny

The Inverclyde Alliance Board plays a key role in holding the Thematic Partnerships to account for their progress towards delivering on the outcomes for Inverclyde.

It is important that robust scrutiny supports this role and that the principles of good governance and accountability underpin this. It is a challenge to implement this on a partnership basis, but it is important that we do so.

Robust scrutiny assists with delivering:

- Strengthening accountability, governance and control
- Prioritisation of principles of effective scrutiny
- Allocation of responsibilities, including lead roles
- Strengthening the citizen and service user focus
- Involving communities – part of this role is to ensure that community engagement has taken place and has informed the development of projects etc

Benefits of robust scrutiny include:

- Democracy – providing a framework for partners and the community to engage with the Alliance, supporting the effectiveness of partnership working
- Neighbourhood development – providing the potential for strengthening a neighbourhood role, with regular community engagement informing the scrutiny of service delivery
- Openness and engagement – promoting dialogue and community engagement helping to build community understanding of issues and engage people in tackling wider social problems
- Local focus – the Alliance needs to ensure that local issues are reflected in the work of the partnership
- Outcome focus – local scrutiny helps to ensure integrated, outcome focussed performance management which is set in a context of understanding of local issues and looks more widely than numerical targets
- Integration of performance management – by ensuring monitoring of the delivery of the Community Plan is locally driven it will be easier to link to other performance work, including community engagement, with service performance.

What is Scrutiny?

Scrutiny can take a number of forms, but for the purposes of the Inverclyde Alliance it is the examination and investigation of the work and impact of the Inverclyde Alliance on the Communities it serves. The Board has an oversight role in performance management and review and to ensure that the Community Plan priorities are met.

The Board could also undertake area scrutiny, examining key policies or initiatives which relate to a particular location or communities. This could be undertaken in partnership with area bodies,
ensuring that there is good communication between the existing neighbourhood/community structures and scrutiny.

The role of the Alliance Board in scrutiny

The Board has a key role to play in ensuring that the Thematic Partnerships are working toward delivering the outcomes identified in the Community Plan. It can do this by analysing the performance management information which will be presented to the Board on a regular basis. This performance information will be made up of local performance indicators and other information collected on a regular basis by the partner organisations relating to the outcomes. Information that is being gathered by the Information Sharing Network would be used to provide the evidence base for the work.

This can be supplemented by presentations given by lead officers for the Thematic groups on particular areas of work, as requested by Board members. Members may also wish to visit particular projects or areas of Inverclyde to see what progress is being made for themselves.

Community Engagement will form a part of the scrutiny process. Communities will be able to let the Board know if any initiatives are having a positive impact on their wellbeing.

Board members, assisted by appropriate officers, will be able to identify areas of progress, and where there are areas of concern. It is anticipated that there will be a number of recommendations which will be drawn up through the course of the scrutiny process, which can be sent back to the Thematic Partnerships, or to each partner agency for delivery.

This scrutiny will also inform the future priorities for the Community Planning process in Inverclyde.
Appendix Four

Supporting Documents
A list of supporting documents will feature here including:

- Memorandum of Understanding
- list of existing partnerships
- list of funding sources and types
- data sharing protocol
- Scrutiny guidance
- Community Engagement Strategy
- Public Performance Reporting
- Performance Management Framework
Appendix Five

Policy context

The Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 set out “a statutory basis for Community Planning to ensure long term commitment to effective partnership working with communities and between local authorities and other key bodies and organisations”.

The duty of Community Planning on local authorities, places an emphasis on the council’s role in initiating and facilitating the Community Planning process and in driving the process forward.

The Act specifies those bodies in addition to local authorities that are under a statutory duty to participate in community planning. These are:

- Health Boards
- Joint Police Boards
- Chief Constables
- Scottish Enterprise
- Highlands and Islands Enterprise
- Regional Transport Authority
- Joint Fire Boards.

The duty includes the specific need for councils to take suitable action to encourage the participation of other public bodies and community bodies. Under the Community Planning process, public services must be planned and provided after consultation with community bodies and other public bodies responsible for providing those services, and with the on-going cooperation of those bodies.

Local authorities are encouraged to identify all relevant public bodies operating in their area and strive to ensure that they are all made aware of the Community Planning process and invited to discuss the appropriate level and means of their involvement.

Public bodies are not defined in the Act but may include, for example, tourist agencies, further and higher educational establishments, bodies with a specific environment remit such as Scottish Natural Heritage or bodies with a UK remit and local presence such as JobcentrePlus.

Consultation alone is not sufficient to ensure effective community engagement and community engagement in this context must involve consultation, co-operation and participation.

For Inverclyde Alliance the essence of Community Planning is:

“partnership working between public agencies, the voluntary sector, the community, and businesses across an area, with a shared vision which is used to identify priorities to enhance service delivery for the sustained benefit and wellbeing of the community.”

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3 Local Government in Scotland Act 2003, HMSO....
Appendix Six

Statistics about Inverclyde

Inverclyde Economic Briefing
Last updated on 16/01/2008

5 key figures

The claimant count unemployment rate in Inverclyde is 3.8% - This is higher than Scotland as a whole.

The number of manufacturing employee jobs in Inverclyde is 2200. Due to changes in methodology comparisons with previous years are not possible.

The claimant count unemployment rate in Inverclyde has remained about the same since 1997- in Scotland the rate has fallen by 2.8%.

The total population of Inverclyde has decreased by 3% since 2001 [Scotland has increased by 1%].

Compared to Scotland, there are a higher per cent of jobs in Public and other services, and a lower per cent in Production & Construction.

CLAIMANT COUNT UNEMPLOYMENT

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<tr>
<th>Current Month</th>
<th>December 2007</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inverclyde</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level(000s)**</td>
<td>Rate*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All People</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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*Unemployment rate is seasonally adjusted
** Unemployment level is not seasonally adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Level (000s)</th>
<th>% of all claimants</th>
<th>Level (000s)</th>
<th>% of all claimants</th>
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<td>18-24</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-49</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
<td>37.2</td>
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<td>10.9</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Duration</th>
<th>Level (000s)</th>
<th>% of all claimants</th>
<th>Level (000s)</th>
<th>% of all claimants</th>
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<td>6 months or more</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
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<td>1 year or more</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
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BENEFIT CLAIMANTS (working age)

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<th>Scotland</th>
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<td>May 2006</td>
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<td>May 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2007</td>
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<td>May 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of claimants</td>
<td>Level(000s)</td>
<td>Level(000s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income Support</td>
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<td>4,880</td>
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<td>Incapacity Benefit</td>
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<td>6,250</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income Support</td>
<td>-2.2%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incapacity Benefit</td>
<td>-2.2%</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
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</table>

**Source:** Scottish Government, Analytical Services Division

Additional Information to be added
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