

**SUMMARY OF STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT FOR THE SCOTTISH
BORDERS
April 2013**

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FOREWORD

It has never been more important for the Community Planning Partnership to have a clear understand of “place”, as public sector finances shrink and we are being asked to do more with less. We must ensure that our priorities are founded on a strong evidence base so by undertaking this Strategic Assessment, we are responding directly to the Scottish Government’s and Cosla’s Statement of Ambition:

“CPPs must be effective in mobilising the knowledge and resources of all relevant local and national agencies to develop a clear and evidence-based understanding of local needs and opportunities, underpinned by robust and relevant data, and be capable of monitoring this over time to drive and demonstrating continuous improvement. Responsiveness to local circumstances, but within the context of the National Performance Framework and appropriate national requirements and standards, must be at the heart of Community Planning and Single Outcome Agreements (SOA)”.

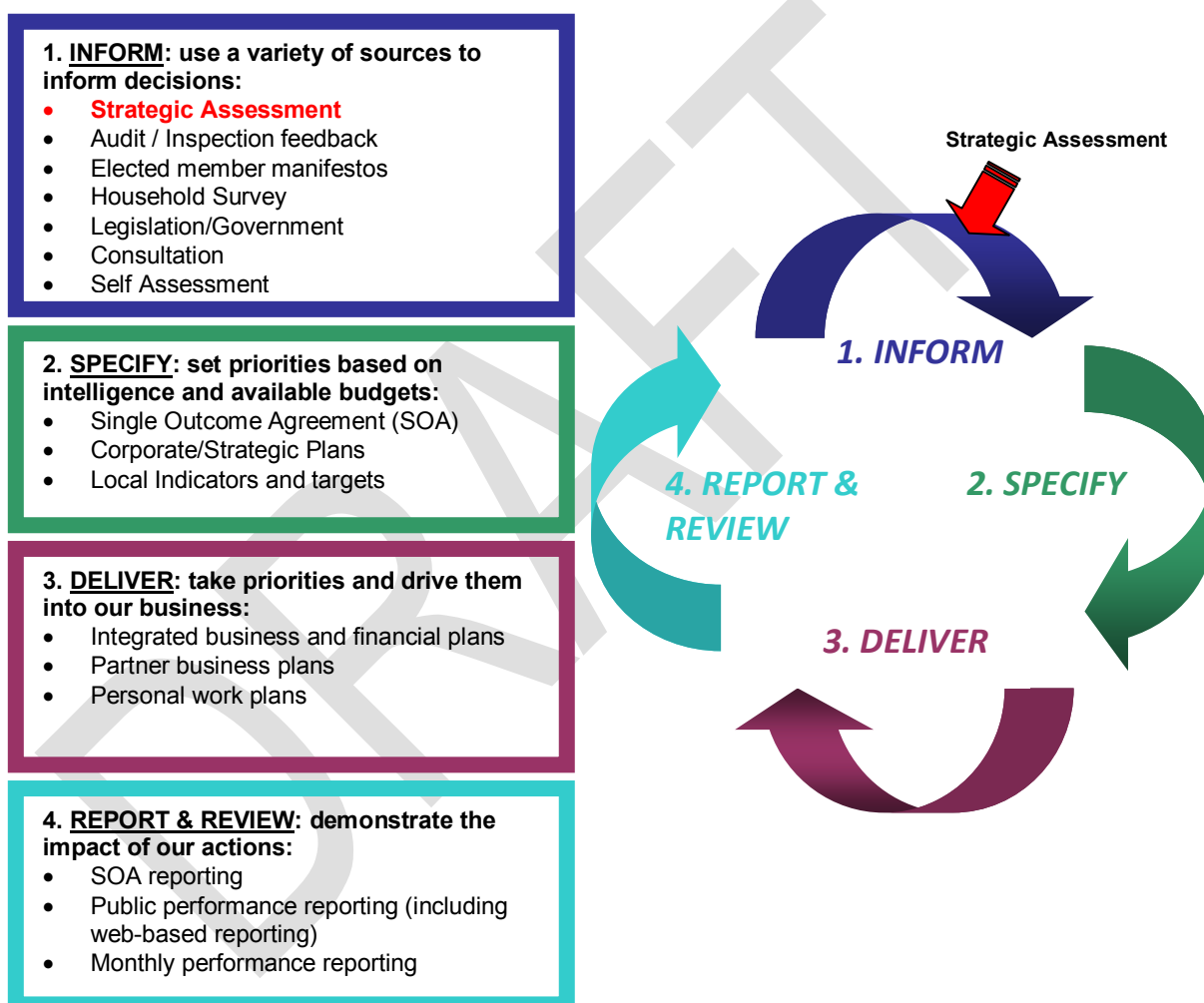
I commend this Strategic Assessment to you and hope that you find it a useful source of information and analysis that you and your colleagues can use over the coming year as we jointly plan and deliver more of our services and focus on improving quality of life for people in the Scottish Borders.

Tracey Logan

Chair of the Scottish Borders Community Planning Joint Delivery Team

WHERE DOES THE STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT FIT IN TO OUR WORK?

A Strategic Assessment is an effective way of presenting information about an area. It provides key decision makers with analysed data about key trends, comparisons with national averages etc, and therefore allows decisions on public sector resources to be based on intelligence. In the Scottish Borders, the Strategic Assessment is a key part of the “**Inform**” phase of planning our work and is one of a number of sources of information that helps decisions on prioritisation to be taken objectively.



SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Based on the evidence examined, this assessment indicates that the following issues (not in priority order) are of real concern for the Borders at the present time and were rated as “red”:

Economic issues

- Digital connectivity continues to be poor and will require public sector intervention to compensate for market failure.
- The business structure continues to adversely affect productivity and Gross Value Added (GVA) per employee is significantly less than Scottish levels.
- We lag behind Scotland on weekly earnings levels especially amongst those that work in the Borders (as opposed to commuting out of the Borders).
- A higher proportion of all claimants of Jobseekers Allowance in Scottish Borders are aged 16 to 24 compared with the Scottish average, and long term unemployment (over 12 months) has increased significantly
- Continued support for town centres and retailers is essential if retail vacancy rates are to be reduced and services maintained.
- The tourism sector in the Scottish Borders is showing signs that it has been negatively impacted by the wider economic climate.

Social issues

- Our population is growing but there will be a proportional decrease in the working age population from 62% to 52% between 2010 and 2035. We currently have a higher dependency ratio compared to Scotland, a consequence of our increasing ageing population, which is predicted to continue to rise.
- There are indications that lifestyles in the Borders are increasingly contributing to ill-health (including CHD and Stroke), and in relation to alcohol, obesity and smoking.
- Respite care for older people is still well below the level for Scotland.
- There has been an increase in the reported incidents of domestic violence. Information gaps surrounding gender based violence has been highlighted as an issue with under-reporting on domestic violence estimated at as much as 63% and no information being available on other types of gender based violence. (Inroads are now being made with the introduction of the Pathway Project)
- There are more households in fuel poverty in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- Increases in acquisitive crime (theft) are significantly higher than at the national level, increasing by 10% in the 3 years to 2012/12 compared to 1% increase at a national level.
- Visits to and usages of museums and libraries has declined and are well below the Scottish average.

Environmental issues

- Our road and public transport network require attention to improve the attractiveness of the area to potential investors, as well as safety.
- A high dependency on road transport and private cars, longer travel distances for people and goods has resulted in higher than average CO2 emissions per capita.

The following issues (not in priority order) have been assessed as “amber” and present cause for concern:

Economic

- The recent downturn has reduced the level of demand for serviced land in the Scottish Borders.

Social

- Whilst Borders child poverty rates are below the Scottish average (13% compared to 16%), there are areas in the Scottish Borders where child poverty rates are significantly above the Scottish average (with rates as high as 40% in some parts of Hawick and Galashiels)
- Deprivation is showing signs of increasing, as is dependency on benefits and free school meals.
- House prices remain high but there is a shortage of affordable housing.
- A lower proportion of social housing stock in the Scottish Borders meet the Scottish Housing Quality Standard compared to Scotland.
- Overall, there are a lower proportion of looked after children going into positive destination both in the Borders and Scotland
- In relation to early years, low birth weights, breastfeeding rates, smoking at booking, young mothers, and children’s dental health, whilst improving in most cases, are not always keeping pace with national improvements and need to be monitored
- Child protection, domestic abuse where children are present and parental substance misuse still need to be monitored.
- Although the numbers are very low, numbers of sexual crimes against children has increased.
- Emergency hospital admissions as a result of an unintentional injury are above the Scottish average for Scottish Borders children
- Male suicide rates are of concern, being above the Scottish average and showing fluctuations.
- Unintentional injuries, particularly falls within the home, are a concern given the high proportion of elderly residents.
- While inroads have been made in achieving national targets for fatal and seriously injured road casualties, this is still proving to be a challenge.

Environmental

- Energy consumption (domestic & business) is around the Scottish average, although domestic electricity sales are slightly higher
- Wind is still the most significant renewable energy sector in the Borders but in terms of renewables in general, Borders industry, communities & employment has not yet seen significant gains or benefits from this sector

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Over the next three to five years global economic conditions will remain difficult and there is likely to be continuing uncertainties in the Eurozone which present risks to both to the Scottish and local economies. Only limited economic growth is forecast in the UK and Scotland.
- 1.2** Our local economy is being particularly adversely affected and combined with an increasing older population, changing social conditions (including the impact of the Welfare Reform Act), higher fuel and energy prices and trends in extreme weather conditions, the public sector is facing unprecedented challenges.
- 1.3** These challenges combine with a continuing focus by the UK Government to reduce the public sector deficit and are likely to continue over the next five to ten years. The Scottish Government indicated in its budget document entitled Scotland's Spending Plans and Draft Budget 2011-12 public spending will have reduced by 11 per cent in real terms between 2010-11 and 2014-15, with a 36 per cent reduction in the capital budget over the same period. In the period 2011 -12 to 2014-15 public spending is to be focused on accelerating the economic recovery, creating jobs and securing new opportunities through the low carbon economy; shifting towards preventative approaches to public service delivery; and delivering the public service reform.
- 1.4** The aim of undertaking a Strategic Assessment is to help set community planning priorities for public sector partners in the Scottish Borders for the coming year. This methodology is used by Police Forces to inform Control Strategies and is now being used by Community Safety Partnerships to set their priorities. It provides a sound evidence base on which to make decisions.
- 1.5** This is the second time a Strategic Assessment has been prepared for the Scottish Borders as a whole, for use by the Community Planning Partnership. It has been compiled as objectively as possible, using an intelligence led approach, with carefully considered analysis of the issues affecting the Scottish Borders at the present time, with trend analysis where available. It will form the basis of the Borders Single Outcome Agreement 3 (SOA) and demonstrate to the Scottish Government and communities that there is a clear rationale behind the prioritisation of outcomes in the SOA. This is a key principle of both Community Planning and Best Value and should underpin all public sector strategies, plans and programmes.

2.0 Methodology

A large number of sources were used to compile this Strategic Assessment, and a set of references are included, in tables, at the end of the full document. It is recognised that there are gaps in the intelligence, which makes assessment of certain areas particularly difficult. It is also acknowledged that the data in this report is informed by a large number of information resources and as such is impacted on by the quality, availability and timeliness of data.

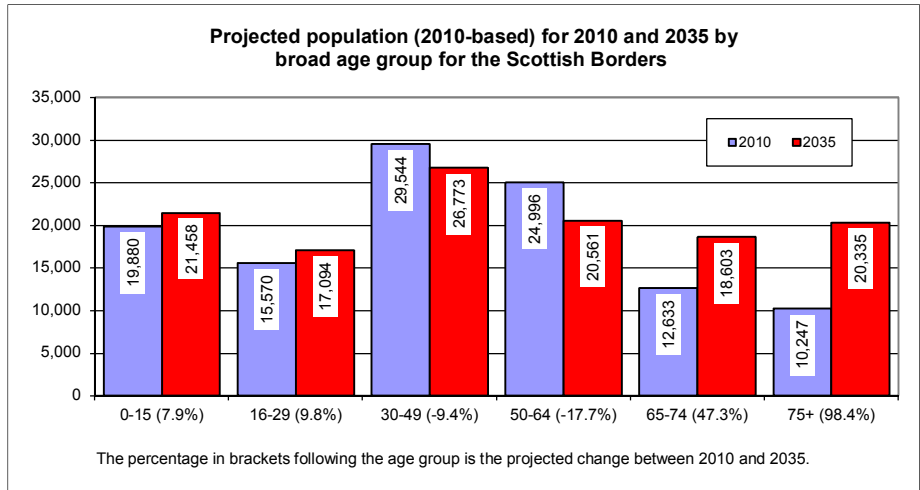
A simple Red/Amber/Green rating system has been used to rate the indicators. Some indicators are marked as LOI (Local Outcome Indicators) and this refers to the Scottish Government's set of national indicators and is part of Single Outcome Agreement reporting. Some are marked with CS (Community Safety). This is where the rating varies slightly.

The methodology is fully explained in the full document.

3.0 Area Profile

The Scottish Borders area is 473,614 hectares (1,827 square miles); located in the South East of Scotland. It has Edinburgh and the Lothians to the North, Northumberland to the South and Dumfries and Galloway to the West. It is a rural local authority with only two towns, Galashiels and Hawick, with more than 10,000 people. In May 2011 the National Registers of Scotland (NRS) estimated that there were 113,150 people in the Scottish Borders. Although the total population in the Borders has grown steadily over the last 10 years and is predicted to grow further, the working age population has remained in the region of 61/62% since 2001 (lower than the Scottish average of 66% in 2010).

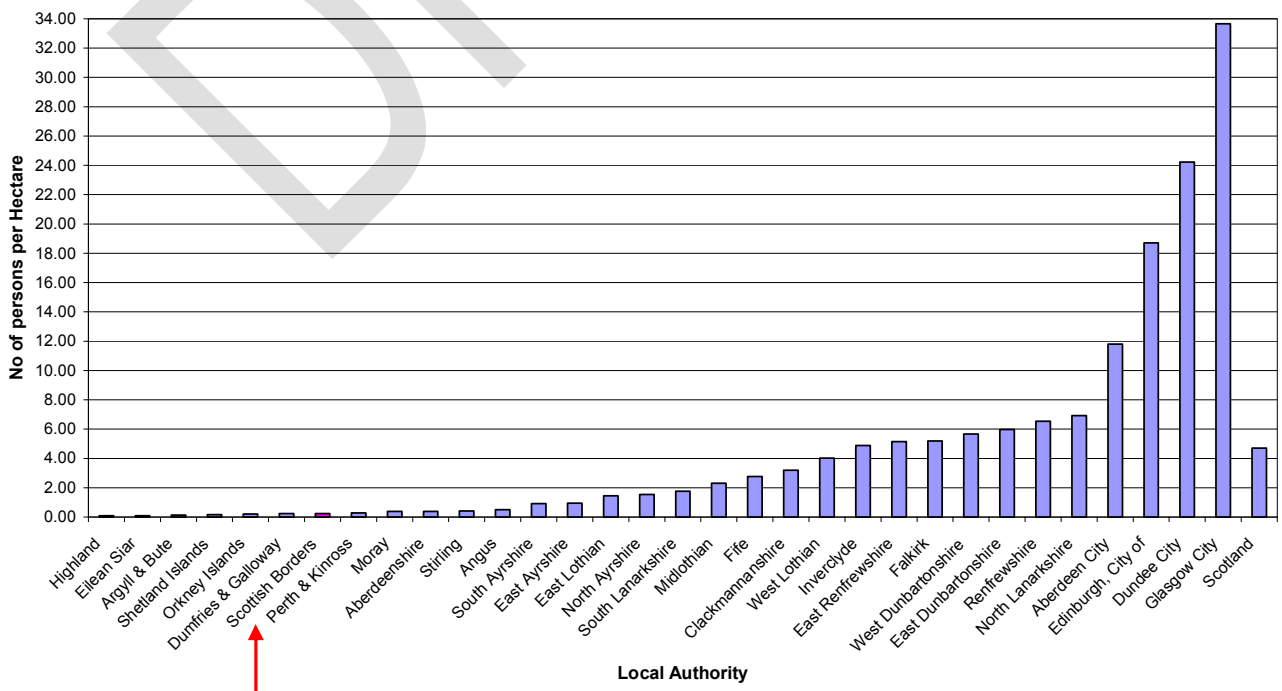
Between 2010 and 2035 the National Records of Scotland project a 10.6% increase in population for the Scottish Borders; from 112,870 to 124,824. Within the Scottish Borders the projected change in population by broad age group highlights related to the ageing population and the reduction in people of working age (both in terms of proportions and numbers). The graph below shows the projected population change by broad age group for the Scottish Borders between 2010 and 2035.



This demographic profile has significant implications on the delivery of services into the future, especially in relation to the provision of care, on our future workforce and on economic development.

The Borders has a low population density as shown by the graph below. The population density for all of Scotland is 4.71 people per hectare, compared to 0.24 people per hectare in Borders, making Scottish Borders the 7th most rural local authority in Scotland and the 4th most rural mainland Local Authority area after Highland, Argyll & Bute and Dumfries & Galloway. This has an implication on the costs of providing services in more rural environments, especially compared to the city environments like Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee. Scottish Borders Council's total service net expenditure is as the Scottish average, yet satisfaction rates for council services are higher than the Scottish average.

Population Density 2011: Number of persons per hectare
Source: NRS



4.0 Scottish Borders and the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)

Despite interventions by partners over the last 10 years (since SIMD was first published), the same areas within the Scottish Borders are still showing as some of the most deprived in Scotland.

SIMD 2012 shows that the more deprived areas in Scottish Borders are no better than they were in 2009 and have steadily got worse since the SIMD started in 2002. In 2012, Scottish Borders had 5 (or 0.5%) of Scotland's "most-deprived 15%" data zones, compared with 5 (0.5%) in 2009, 3 (0.3%) in 2006 and 2 (0.2%) in 2004.

The most deprived data zone in Scottish Borders is still S01005382 (Central Burnfoot, Hawick). The other 4 "15% most deprived in Scotland" data zones in Scottish Borders are also in Burnfoot, Hawick and in Langlee, Galashiels. This is the same as SIMD 2009.

The table below lists the most deprived data zones in the Scottish Borders. Most notable are the 5 datazones in the Scottish Borders that are recognised by Scottish Government as being amongst the 15% most deprived in Scotland. These 5 data zones account for 3.2% of the Scottish Borders population. (A vigintile is a twentieth, or a measure of 5%, of all data zones in Scotland. Therefore, a data zone in vigintile 1 is recognised as being amongst the 5% most-deprived data zones in Scotland)

Data Zone	Data zones	SIMD 2012 Rank	SIMD 2012 - Decile	SIMD 2012 - Vigintile	Total Population : 2011
S01005382	Hawick - Central Burnfoot*	279	1	1	742
S01005426	Galashiels - Langlee Dr*	481	1	2	677
S01005425	Galashiels - Kenilworth Ave Langlee*	487	1	2	866
S01005378	Hawick - South Burnfoot*	607	1	2	707
S01005381	Hawick - West Burnfoot*	694	2	3	607
S01005369	Hawick - Drumlanrig/ Wellogate	1012	2	4	806
S01005380	Hawick - East Burnfoot	1199	2	4	630
S01005400	Selkirk - Bannerfield	1305	3	5	975
S01005427	Galashiels - Huddersfield	1596	3	5	724
S01005373	Hawick - Princes St / Wilton	1639	3	6	740
S01005367	Hawick - The Motte	1653	3	6	811
S01005428	Galashiels - Hawthorn Rd	1669	3	6	996
S01005431	Galashiels - Balmoral Rd	1681	3	6	691
S01005429	Galashiels - Old Town	1770	3	6	635
S01005368	Hawick - Crumhaugh	1860	3	6	637
S01005377	Hawick - Silverbuthall Rd	1970	4	7	834
S01005487	Eyemouth - Seafront/ harbour	2097	4	7	681
S01005416	Kelso - Poynder Park	2188	4	7	868
S01005434	Galashiels - Town Centre	2229	4	7	725
S01005374	Hawick - Trinity	2329	4	8	895
S01005488	Eyemouth - Haymons Cove	2378	4	8	717

S01005485	Eyemouth - Gunsgreen	2396	4	8	852
S01005372	Hawick - Bridge St/ Town Centre	2464	4	8	868
S01005458	Peebles - Dalatho St	2493	4	8	735
S01005408	Newtown St Boswells - East	2575	4	8	588
S01005433	Galashiels - Thistle St	2578	4	8	841
* Part of the 15% most deprived data zones in Scotland					

A full explanation of SIMD is given in the full document

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5.0 Summary of findings (SWOT- Economic, Social, Environmental)

5.1 From the detailed analysis that follows in Section 6, three SWOT analyses have been prepared under the following headings:

- Economic
- Social
- Environmental

It is anticipated that each of these analyses is used when establishing both community planning and Scottish Borders Council priorities;

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Economic

<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The workforce in the Borders performs similarly in terms of qualifications when compared to national rates. • The proportion of Scottish Borders school leavers in positive destinations is higher than the Scottish average, particularly in the Further Education sector, and this trend is continuing to improve, with a lower proportion than average going into unintentional unemployment. <i>However, there is lack of evidence about longer term sustainability</i> • The Borders has a high percentage of business start-ups and has outperformed the national three year survival rate for start-ups each year since 2002 up until the most recent figures for 2007 (to 2010) where Scottish Borders fell behind. • The high percentage of 16+ who are self employed indicates a strong entrepreneurial workforce. • Attainment in the Scottish Borders has, and continues to, compare favourably to the Scottish average. • Most households in the Scottish Borders have a bank account and savings • Scottish Borders has a number of high quality visitor attractions, particularly facilities for off-road cycling, ancient monuments, country houses, gardens, designed landscapes 	<p>WEAKNESSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital connectivity continues to be poor in the Borders and will require public sector intervention to compensate for market failure. • The Borders lags behind Scotland on weekly earnings levels especially amongst those that work in the Borders (as opposed to commuting out of the Borders). • The business structure continues to adversely affect productivity and GVA per employee is significantly less than Scottish levels. • A higher proportion of all claimants of Jobseekers Allowance in Scottish Borders are aged 16 to 24 compared with the Scottish average, and long term unemployment has increased significantly • There are more households in fuel poverty in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland. • Continued support for town centres and retailers is essential if retail vacancy rates are to be reduced and services maintained.
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borders enjoys acceptable travel times to three major cities, airports & three major ports providing good connectivity for business travel, tourism & logistics (and will be enhanced by the Borders Railway) • Agriculture, forestry and fishing continue to be wealth generators. • Scottish Borders is an important destination for both the UK and overseas market, and the industry is less seasonal than elsewhere in Scotland • 38% of the Council's spend is with local suppliers. 	<p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recent downturn has reduced the level of demand for serviced land in the Scottish Border. • The number of house sales & new builds were strong prior to 2007 but are now in decline. • The tourism sector in the Scottish Borders is showing signs that it has been negatively impacted by the wider economic climate. • There is a worrying rise in long term unemployed in the general working age population and in particular amongst 18-24 year olds whose future prospects may be affected by a long period of unemployment at this stage in life. • The Borders has a higher dependency ratio compared to Scotland, a consequence of our increasing ageing population. • The Borders population is growing but there will be a proportional decrease in the working age population from 62% to 52% between 2010 and 2035. • Deprivation is showing signs of increasing, as is dependency on benefits and free school meals. • Median house prices are generally stronger than average but have been affected adversely by the recession. • Increasing fuel costs has increased cost per pupil for school transport, and are most probably impacting negatively on town centre footfall • The age profile of Council staff does not reflect the working age population of the Scottish Borders.

Social

STRENGTHS

- Young people are generally satisfied with life in the Borders, feel safe, and have confidence in service provision
- Childhood obesity, immunisation rates and the proportion of children living in low income households have improved.
- Life expectancy remains very good, but some health indications show that this may be changing, in part due to an increasing middle-age population.
- The sexual health of young people in the Borders is showing worrying trends but is being addressed by service provision.
- There is a higher rate of Self Directed Support users in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- Reported incidents of hate-crime are low and decreasing.
- Scottish Borders appears to be seen as an attractive place for civil partnerships.
- Homelessness rates are low
- People with disabilities in Scottish Borders are more likely to receive the financial support and employment opportunities they need to allow them to live a normal working life than on Scottish average, although there is room for improvement.
- Most households in the Scottish Borders have a bank account and savings
- Numbers on the child protection register, and number of child neglect offences have decreased
- Over the past three years youth disorder incidents decreased by 38% and youth offences by 54%
- Continued decreases in crime rates are encouraging, particularly given the current economic climate.
- Continued downward trends in antisocial behaviour are encouraging.
- People in the Borders are generally satisfied with the Borders as a place to live
- Vandalism rates are significantly below the national average.
- The percentage of adults agreeing that they can influence decisions affecting their local area is similar to the national average.
- Scottish Borders continues to be a safe place to live with overall crime at a relatively low level but there are pockets of concern at residential level.
- There is a higher level of satisfaction with the Local Authority and other public services in Scottish Borders than elsewhere *but there are concerns with public transport.*
- The proportion of older people with intensive care needs who are cared for at home is similar to the Scottish level.
- A greater proportion of people aged 75+ have a telecare package in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland
- In 2012 there was only 1 incident of a patient waiting more than 6 weeks to be discharged from hospital to an appropriate setting.
- Public satisfaction with SBC is similar to that for Scottish Local Authorities

WEAKNESSES

- House prices remain high but there is a shortage of affordable housing.
- There is less respite support for carers in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland
- A lower proportion of social housing stock in the Scottish Borders meet the Scottish Housing Quality Standard compared to Scotland.
- There are more households in fuel poverty in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- There are indications that lifestyles in the Borders are increasingly contributing to ill-health (including CHD and Stroke), and in relation to alcohol, obesity and smoking.
- Emergency hospital admissions as a result of an unintentional injury are above the Scottish average for Scottish Borders children
- Overall, there are a lower proportion of looked after children going into positive destination both in the Borders and Scotland.
- While inroads have been made in achieving national targets for fatal and seriously injured road casualties, this is still proving to be a challenge.
- Accessibility of key services (retail and recreational) is highly dependent on car ownership
- Visits to and usages of museums and libraries has declined and are well below the Scottish average.
- Respite care for older people is still well below the level for Scotland.
- The age profile of Council staff does not reflect the working age population of the Scottish Borders.

OPPORTUNITIES

- The Borders has a strong and well supported voluntary and community sector but could be adversely affected by reducing public sector budgets, and is already being affected by reduced private sector funding.

THREATS

- The Borders has a higher dependency ratio compared to Scotland, a consequence of our increasing ageing population.
- The Borders population is growing but there will be a proportional decrease in the working age population from 62% to 52% between 2010 and 2035.
- Increases in acquisitive crime (theft) are significantly higher than at the national level, increasing by 10% in the 3 years to 2012/12 compared to 1% increase at a national level. Trends which are likely to continue as budget cuts hit and further job losses occur.
- There is a worrying rise in long term unemployed in the general working age population and in particular amongst 18-24 year olds whose future prospects may be affected by a long period of unemployment at this stage in life.
- In relation to early years, low birth weights, breastfeeding rates, smoking at booking, young mothers, and children's dental health, whilst improving in most cases, are not always keeping pace with national improvements and need to be monitored
- Changes in the funding for social sector housing is having an impact on the number of completions, with an obvious impact on affordable housing
- Scottish Borders has an increasing number and proportion of elderly people.
- Child protection, domestic abuse and parental substance misuse still need to be monitored
- There is some indication that lifestyles in the Borders are increasingly contributing to ill-health, especially in relation to alcohol, obesity and smoking.
- Male suicide rates are of concern, being above the Scottish average and showing fluctuations.
- Deprivation is showing signs of increasing, as is dependency on benefits and free school meals.
- Whilst Borders child poverty rates are below the Scottish average, there are areas in the Scottish Borders with child poverty rates significantly above the Scottish average.
- There has been an increase in the reported incidents of domestic violence
- Although the numbers are very low, numbers of sexual crimes against children has increased.
- *Increased awareness raising and service provision has seen domestic abuse rates increase.*
- Unintentional injuries, particularly falls within the home, are a concern given the high proportion of elderly residents.
- Attendance at our sports venues is consistent with the Scottish average, but attendance at cultural events and libraries are lower.

Environmental

STRENGTHS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wildlife crime remains relatively low in Scottish Borders• Scottish Borders has a similar cleanliness index to the Scottish average.• Recycling rates are above-average for Scotland and have risen year on year• The total amount of waste going to landfill has reduced year on year	WEAKNESSES <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Our road network & the public transport network require attention to improve the attractiveness of the area to potential investors, as well as safety.• Energy consumption (domestic & business) is around the Scottish average, although domestic electricity sales are slightly higher
OPPORTUNITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wind is still the most significant renewable energy sector in the Borders but in terms of renewables in general, Borders industry, communities & employment has not yet seen significant gains or benefits from this sector• Scottish Borders is well-represented with Gardens and Designed Landscapes but somewhat under-represented in terms of land area of other SNH natural heritage sites.	THREATS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Borders has a higher % of Category A listed buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register than in Scotland as a whole, placing a burden on the Council• Scottish Borders has higher rates of Carbon Dioxide emissions than Scottish average, with a particular need to monitor road traffic pollution

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6.0 Summary Presentation of Data and Analysis

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10. We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access amenities and services we need	27
11. We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others	28
12. We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect and enhance it for future generations	29
13. We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity	30
14. We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production	31
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16. Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs	33

National Outcome	
1. We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place to do business in Europe	
Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital connectivity continues to be poor in the Borders and will require public sector intervention to compensate for market failure. • Our road network & the public transport network require attention to improve the attractiveness of the area to potential investors, as well as safety. • Borders enjoys acceptable travel times to three major cities, airports & three major ports providing good connectivity for business travel, tourism & logistics (and will be enhanced by the Borders Railway) • The recent downturn has reduced the level of demand for serviced land in the Scottish Border. • The tourism sector in the Scottish Borders is showing signs that it has been negatively impacted by the wider economic climate. • The number of house sales & new builds were strong prior to 2007 but are now in decline. Prices remain high but there is a shortage of affordable housing.
Overview	
National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing Economic Downturn and slow recovery • Scottish Government Economic Strategy (2011) • Europe 2020: European Union's ten-year growth strategy (2010) • Reductions in central government capital spending • Waverley Railway (Scotland) Act 2006 • Reducing European funding • SESPlan (Strategic Development Plan for Edinburgh & SE Scotland) • National Procurement for Next Generation Broadband (Spring 2013) • VisitScotland consultation on Tourism Development Plan (March 2013) • National Planning Framework 3 • Tourism Scotland 2020- "The future of our industry, in our hands"
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Border Economic Strategy 2020 (draft) • Proposed Local Development Plan 2013 • South of Scotland next Generation Broadband project • Business Relocation- Inward Investment Project • South of Scotland Competitiveness Strategy • SBC Road Asset Maintenance Plan • SBC Capital Programme and other public sector capital spend • Scottish Borders Tourism Strategy (May/June 2013)
Key data and analysis	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roads ● (LOI 60) 2. Public transport ▲ (LOI 58) 3. Road accidents ▲ (LOI 36) (CS= ●) 4. Broadband ● 5. Mobile coverage ● 6. Links to airports n/a 7. Links to ports n/a 8. Commercial and industrial floor space and rental/rateable value ✓ 9. Serviced land ▲ 10. Derelict Land ● (LOI 64) 11. Housing market- resilience sales, new builds and affordable housing ● (LOI 47) 12. Visitor numbers ▲ 13. Occupancy rates ● 14. Visitor spend (£) ▲ 	

National Outcome

2. We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people

Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Borders lags behind Scotland on weekly earnings levels especially amongst those that work in the Borders (as opposed to commuting out of the Borders). • There is a worrying rise in <i>long term</i> unemployed in the general working age population and in particular amongst 18-24 year olds whose future prospects may be affected by a long period of unemployment at this stage in life. • The Borders has a higher percentage of people who are dependent than compared to Scotland, particularly as a consequence of our increasing ageing population. • The Borders population is growing but there will be a proportional decrease in the working age population from 62% to 52% between 2010 and 2035. • The Borders has a net outflow of commuters. • Increases in acquisitive crime are significantly higher than at the national level, increasing by 10% in the 3 years to 2012/12 compared to 1% increase at a national level. Trends which are likely to continue as budget cuts hit and further job losses occur.
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Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued Economic Downturn and slow recovery. • Scottish Government Economic Strategy (2011) • Scottish Youth Employment Strategy (inc “Opportunities for All”) and new Youth Employment fund • Waverly Railway (Scotland) Act 2006 • Welfare Reform Act 2012 • A Low Carbon Economic Strategy for Scotland: Scotland - A Low Carbon Society (2010) • Curriculum for Excellence (3-18 curriculum in Scotland)
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Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2020 (draft) • Business Relocation - Inward Investment Project. • Business Gateway move in house to Scottish Borders Council • South of Scotland Competitiveness Strategy. • South of Scotland next Generation Broadband project • Skills Development Scotland Service Delivery Agreement and Youth Employment Plan • Scottish Borders Welfare Reform Programme (inc Pathways to Employment project) •
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Key data and analysis

1. Working age demography (including dependency ratio) ● (LOI 1 and 2)
2. Employment rate (working age) ▲ (LOI 5)
3. Unemployment 16+ ▲
4. Claimant Count ▲ (LOI 11)
5. Economic inactivity rate (working age) ▲
6. Jobs density ▲
7. Earnings – workplace based (median FTE gross weekly) ● (LOI 9)
8. Earnings – residence based (median FTE gross weekly) ▲ (LOI 8)
9. Commuting by place of residence and place of work ▲
10. Acquisitive Crime rates ●

National Outcome

3. We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation




Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The business structure continues to adversely affect productivity and GVA per employee is significantly less than Scottish levels. • The workforce in the Borders performs similarly in terms of qualifications when compared to national rates. • The proportion of Scottish Borders school leavers in positive destinations is higher than the Scottish average, particularly in the Further Education sector, and this trend is continuing to improve, with a lower proportion than average going into unintentional unemployment. However, <i>there is lack of evidence about longer term sustainability</i> • The Borders has a high percentage of business start-ups and has outperformed the national three year survival rate for start-ups each year since 2002 up until the most recent figures for 2007 (to 2010) where Scottish Borders fell behind. • The high percentage of 16+ who are self employed indicates a strong entrepreneurial workforce. • Agriculture, forestry and fishing continue to be wealth generators.
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Overview







National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Government Economic Strategy 2010 • Refreshed 'Skills for Scotland' Skills Strategy • Scotland's Youth Employment Strategy (inc "Opportunities for All", 2012)- including recent funding announcement (March 2013) • Achieving our Full Potential framework • Scottish Funding Council Budget Reductions • UK Coalition Government Policy on student fees • Curriculum for Excellence (3-18 curriculum) • Looked After Children and Young People: We Can and Must Do Better (Corporate Parenting Approach), 2007
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2020 (draft) • Scottish Borders Skills Priorities • South of Scotland Competitiveness Strategy • Curriculum for Excellence- local implementation • SBC Corporate Parenting Strategy

Key data and analysis

Skills/education

1. Qualification levels of workforce 
2. % of people with low or no qualifications  (LOI 14)
3. Destination of school leavers  (LOI 15)

Enterprise

4. Regional GVA  (LOI 4)
5. Business structure by broad industry and employment size 
6. VAT registrations  (LOI 3)
7. New Business accounts 
8. Business demography – survival rates 
9. Proportion of 16+ who are self employed 

National Outcome

4. Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors, and responsible citizens









Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attainment in the Scottish Borders has, and continues to, compare favourably to the Scottish average. • Young people are generally satisfied with life in the Borders, feel safe, and have confidence in service provision. • A greater proportion of Scottish Borders school leavers went on to positive destinations in 2010-11 than the Scottish average. • Overall, there are a lower proportion of <i>looked after</i> children going into positive destination both in the Borders and Scotland. • A higher proportion of all claimants of Jobseekers Allowance in Scottish Borders are aged 16 to 24 compared with the Scottish average, showing that the unemployment burden on Scottish Borders jobseekers is falling disproportionately onto the 16 to 24 age group
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Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting It Right For Every Child (GIRFEC) • Impending Children and Young People Bill • Scotland's Youth Employment Strategy (inc "Opportunities for All", 2012) • Curriculum for Excellence (3-18 curriculum) • Early Years Framework (2009) and Early Years Collaborative • Equally Well • United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Children • Children (Scotland) Act • Teaching Scotland future- report of a review of teacher education in Scotland (2011) • Additional Support for Learning Act 2009
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Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and Young People's Planning Partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Scottish Borders Children and Young People's Services Plan 2012-2015 ◦ Involved: Participation of Children and Young People in the Scottish Borders 2012-15 • Youth Work Strategy – Youth Work Futures Project • Opportunities for All implementation • Scottish Borders Young Carers Strategy • Curriculum for Excellence – Attainment and Achievement • Scottish Borders Child and Young Person's Mental Health Strategy • Scottish Borders Early Years Strategy 2012- 2015 • Corporate Parenting – Looked After and Accommodated Children
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Key data and analysis

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School Attainment  (LOI 17, 18, 19) 2. School Attendance  3. School Exclusions  4. Involvement  5. Perceptions (including safety)  6. School Leaver Destinations  (LOI 15) 7. Looked after children school leaver destinations  (LOI 16) 8. Young people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)  (LOI 7)

National Outcome
















5. Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst Borders child poverty rates are below the Scottish average, there are areas in the Scottish Borders with child poverty rates significantly above the Scottish average. • There do not appear to be particular areas of significant concern for the Scottish Borders but areas to 'keep an eye on' include: low birth weights, breastfeeding rates, smoking at booking, young mothers, children's dental health and actively travel to school. • Childhood obesity and immunisation rates have improved. • Child protection, domestic abuse where children are present and parental substance misuse still need to be monitored.
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Overview
























National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Years Framework and Early Years Collaborative • Curriculum for Excellence (3-18) • Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC) • LTS National Guidance - Pre-Birth to three • Equally Well • United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Children • Children (Scotland) Act 1995 • Children and Youth People Bill (proposed 2012) • Literacy Action Plan (published 27/10/2010) • National Domestic Abuse Delivery Plan for Children & Young People • Welfare Reform Act
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Borders Early Years Strategy 2012-2015 • Violence Against Women Partnership Strategic Priorities 2012-2015 • Early Years Collaborative- Home and Away teams • PASPE Strategy

Key data and analysis

1. Child demography  (LOI 1)
2. Pregnancy rates 13-15 year olds  (LOI 25)
3. % of first time mothers U19/O35 
4. Immunisation rates 
5. Breastfeeding rates  (LOI 22)
6. Low weight singleton birth rate  (LOI 21)
7. Smoking at booking 
8. Child dental health  (LOI 24)
9. Childhood obesity  (LOI 23)
10. Children living in poverty  (LOI13)
11. Numbers on the Child Protection Register 
12. Number of child neglect offences 
13. Sexual crimes against children 
14. Children in households where domestic abuse is recorded 
15. Parental Substance misuse 

National Outcome	
6. We live longer healthier lives	
Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Borders has an increasing number and proportion of elderly people. • Life expectancy remains good • There are indications that lifestyles in the Borders are increasingly contributing to ill-health (including CHD and Stroke), and in relation to alcohol, obesity and smoking. • Male suicide rates are of concern, being above the Scottish average and showing fluctuations. • The sexual health of young women in the Borders is showing worrying trends but is being addressed by service provision. • There is less respite support for carers in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland • There is a higher rate of Self Directed Support users in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
Overview	
National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better Health, Better care- national health framework • “Equally Well” framework • Healthcare Quality Strategy (Scottish Gvt / NHS Scotland) • Let’s Make Scotland More Active and the Commonwealth Games Legacy Plan • NHS Health Scotland “Keep Well” (anticipatory care programme) • Meeting the Shared Challenge- addressing the community-led health agenda • Mental Health Strategy 2012 -15 • National Strategy and Action Plan to Prevent Suicide new strategy due 2013 • Social Care (Self-directed support) (Scotland) Bill 2012 • Integration of Adult Health & Social Care Integration Bill (consultation 2012) • Scottish Government Preventing Overweight and Obesity in Scotland. A Route map towards Healthy Weight 2011 • Refreshed Maternity Care Framework • Framework for Maternal and Infant Nutrition • Sexual Health and BBV Framework • Changing Scotland’s Relationship with Alcohol: A Framework for Action, March 2009 • The Road to Recovery: A New Approach to Tackling Scotland's
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Activity, Sports and Physical Education Strategy (PASPE) • Redesigned anticipatory care services incorporating Keep Well, the Lifestyle Advisor Service and Counterweight • Healthy Living Network • Refreshed Tackling Poverty and Financial Inclusion strategy • Suicide Prevention Action Plan • Scottish Borders Promoting Healthy Weight Action Plan • Children and Young People’s Services Plan • Joint Early Years Strategy • Integrated Maternity Care action plan • Alcohol and Drugs Partnership Strategy and Delivery Plan • Tobacco Prevention Action Plan • Sexual Health Strategy • Strategy for the Management of Long Term Conditions, Scottish Borders Community Health and Care Partnership, 2008-2013

Key data and analysis

1. Demographics (LOI 1)
 - 1a) older population 
 - 1b) dependency ratio 
2. Morbidity/life expectancy  (LOI 27)
 - 2a) Male Life Expectancy 
 - 2b) Female Life Expectancy 
3. Self assessed health  (LOI 26)
4. Mortality rate under 75 (LOI 29)
 - 4a) Cancer : death rate  hospital admissions 
 - 4b) Stroke: hospital admissions 
 - 4c) CHD: death rate , hospital admissions 
5. Lifestyles
 - 5a) alcohol  (LOI 31)
 - 5b) drugs 
 - 5c) smoking  (LOI 28)
 - 5d) exercise/ sports participation  (LOI 32 and LOI 61)
6. Mental Health (LOI 20- *data not yet available*)
 - 6a) Numbers of Claimants of Incapacity Benefit 
 - 6b) Suicide Rate 
7. Sexual Health
 - 7a) Sexually Transmitted diseased 
 - 7b) Teenage pregnancy 
 - 7c) Abortion rates 
8. Dental Health 
9. Carers 
10. Self Directed Support 

National Outcome














7. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society












<p>Summary of Borders Situation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation is showing signs of increasing, as is dependency on benefits and free school meals. • Median house prices are generally stronger than average but have been affected by the recession. • Net migration from elsewhere in Scotland/ UK is healthy (with a concentration of migrants from Eastern Europe) but there are signs that more overseas migrants are leaving than arriving. • Reported incidents of hate-crime are low and decreasing. • Scottish Borders appears to be seen as an attractive place for civil partnerships. • Homelessness rates are low • People with disabilities in Scottish Borders are more likely to receive the financial support and employment opportunities they need to allow them to live a normal working life than on Scottish average, although there is room for improvement. • There has been an increase in the reported incidents of domestic violence • Changes in the funding for social sector housing is having an impact on the number of completions, with an obvious impact on affordable housing • A lower proportion of social housing stock in the Scottish Borders meet the Scottish Housing Quality Standard compared to Scotland. • There are more households in fuel poverty in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland. • Most households in the Scottish Borders have a bank account and savings • Percentage of council employees in top 5% of earners that are women is lower than the Scottish average
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Overview

<p>National Drivers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving our Full Potential framework • Welfare Reform Act 2012 • Equality Act 2010 • Hidden in Plain Sight- Equality and Human Rights Commission 2012
<p>Local Policy Framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Borders Welfare Reform Programme • Tackling Poverty and Financial Inclusion Strategy- update 2013 • Violence Against Women Partnership Strategic Priorities 2012-2015 • SBC Equalities Mainstreaming approach and CPP equality outcomes • Living Well with a Disability- Future services for people with a physical disability, March 2013 (SBC, NHS Borders, BVCCF) • SBC Physical Disability Strategy

Key data and analysis

1. Median house prices 
2. Health deprivation 
3. Income deprivation  (LOI 12)
4. Employment deprivation 
5. % working age population on key benefits (by age) 
 - a) Working-age benefits dependency 
 - b) Trends in working-age benefits dependency 
6. Children receiving free school meals 
7. Number of Migrants 
8. Hate Crimes  (CS = )
9. Civil Partnerships 
10. Homelessness rates  (LOI 51 and 52)

11. Employment rates for people with disabilities  (LOI 6)
12. Gender-based violence 
13. Highest paid 2%&5% of earners (council employees) that are women (LOI 10)
 - a) Percentage of council employees in top 2% of earners that are women 
 - b) Percentage of council employees in top 5% of earners that are women 
14. Number of social housing completions  (LOI 48)
15. Proportion of housing stock in social rented sector meeting the Scottish Housing Quality Standard  (LOI 49)
16. Percentage of adults rating the condition of their house or flat as good  (LOI 50)
17. Fuel poverty  (LOI 62)
18. Percentage of households where respondent or partner has a bank, building society or credit union account  (LOI 54)
19. Proportion of households that have some savings  (LOI 55)
20. Proportion of households that are coping well or very well financially  (LOI 56)

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National Outcome	
8. We have improved the life chances for children, young people, and families at risk	
Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency hospital admissions as a result of an unintentional injury are above the Scottish average for Scottish Borders children Whilst Borders child poverty rates are below the Scottish average, there are areas in the Scottish Borders with child poverty rates significantly above the Scottish average. Numbers on the child protection register, and number of child neglect offences have decreased Although the numbers are very low, numbers of sexual crimes against children has increased. Increased awareness raising and service provision has seen domestic abuse rates increase. Over the past three years youth disorder incidents decreased by 38% and youth offences by 54% Overall, there are a lower proportion of looked after children going into positive destination both in the Borders and Scotland.
Overview	
National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC) Early Years Framework and Early Years Collaborative Safer Lives: Changed Lives: A shared approach to tackling violence against women in Scotland. Protection of Vulnerable Groups (PVG) (Scotland) Act 2007 Looked After Children and Young People: We Can and Must Do Better (Corporate Parenting Approach), 2007
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical Services Oversight Group (CSOG) Scottish Borders Early Years Strategy 2012-15 Violence Against Women Partnership Strategic Priorities 2012-2015 SBC Corporate Parenting Strategy
Key data and analysis	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Children under 15 – Unintentional Injuries Children living in Poverty (LOI 13) Numbers on the Child Protection Register Number of child neglect offences Sexual crimes against children Children in households where domestic abuse is recorded Domestic Abuse rates Youth Offending (CS=) Adult Protection Activity (n/a) Number of Looked after and accommodated Children (n/a) Looked after children school leaver destinations (LOI 16) 	

National Outcome

9. We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger

Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued decreases in crime rates are encouraging, particularly given the current economic climate. Information gaps surrounding gender based violence has been highlighted as an issue with under-reporting on domestic violence estimated at as much as 63% and no information being available on other types of gender based violence. Inroads are now being made with the introduction of the Pathway project. While inroads have been made in achieving national targets for fatal and seriously injured road casualties, this is still proving to be a challenge. Unintentional injuries, particularly falls within the home, are a concern given the high proportion of elderly residents. Continued downward trends in ASB are encouraging.
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Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of single Police Service of Scotland Sexual Offences Scotland Act 2009 National Strategy for Public Space CCTV in Scotland Scotland's Road Safety Framework to 2020 (national road safety targets) Introduction of Minimum Pricing of Alcohol Introduction of the Welfare Reform Bill Population demographics – increase in elderly population Restoration of the Waverley Line Introduction of Whole Systems Approach for youth offending Court Reform (Scotland) – Restructure of civil and summary criminal cases Redesign of community justice system Introduction of the Victims and Witnesses (Scotland) Bill Becoming a Survivor Phase 2 Funding
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Safer Communities team Violence Against Women Partnership Local Licensing activity Preventative Spending

Key data and analysis

- Perceptions of Community Safety
- Crime Rates
- Crimes Solved Rate
- Violence
- Gender Based Violence
- Sexual Crimes
- Antisocial Behaviour
- Road Traffic Accidents (CS =)
- Accidents in the Home
- Hate Crime (CS =)
- Vandalism and Fire-raising
- Accidental dwelling fires (LOI 41 and 42)
- Youth Offending/Disorder (CS =)
- Serious and Organised Crime (CS =)
- One year reconviction frequency rate

National Outcome

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

Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued support for town centres and retailers is essential if retail vacancy rates are to be reduced and services maintained. Increasing fuel costs has increased cost per pupil for school transport, and are most probably impacting negatively on town centre footfall Accessibility of key services (retail and recreational) is highly dependent on car ownership Attendance at our sports venues is consistent with the Scottish average, but attendance at cultural events and libraries are lower.
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Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Framework Getting the best from our land - A land use strategy for Scotland (2011 Housing) Community Empowerment and Renewal Bill (2012) Equality Act (2010) Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the Edinburgh and South East Scotland area Scottish Government Regeneration Strategy Scottish Town Centre Review
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Borders Local Development Plan (2013 draft) Scottish Borders Council Local Housing Strategy 2012-17 Scottish Borders Council Asset Transfer Policy Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2020 (draft)

Key data and analysis

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfaction with Council Services Retail vacancy rates Town centre footfall Accessibility of local services Drive times to local services Car ownership / Road travel Access to sports facilities a) Satisfaction with cultural & recreational activities & venues b) Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture (LOI 46) Attendance at sport facilities and libraries <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance pools Attendance at other indoor sports and leisure facilities Library visits School Transport – number of pupils and cost 	<p>The table contains 10 rows of data with status indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Satisfaction with Council Services: Yellow triangle 2. Retail vacancy rates: Yellow triangle 3. Town centre footfall: Red circle 4. Accessibility of local services: Yellow triangle 5. Drive times to local services: Yellow triangle 6. Car ownership / Road travel: Yellow triangle 7. Access to sports facilities: Yellow triangle 8. a) Satisfaction with cultural & recreational activities & venues: Green checkmark 8. b) Attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture (LOI 46): Yellow triangle 9. Attendance at sport facilities and libraries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Attendance pools: Green checkmark b) Attendance at other indoor sports and leisure facilities: Red circle c) Library visits: Red circle 10. School Transport – number of pupils and cost: Yellow triangle
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National Outcome








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







<p>Summary of Borders Situation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Borders has a strong and well supported voluntary and community sector but could be adversely affected by reducing public sector budgets, and is already being affected by reduced private sector funding. • People in the Borders are generally satisfied with the Borders as a place to live • Downward trends in anti-social behaviour are encouraging • Vandalism rates are significantly below the national average. • The percentage of adults agreeing that they can influence decisions affecting their local area is similar to the national average.
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Overview










<p>National Drivers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Guidance for Community Planning Partnerships: Community Learning and Development, 2012 • Community Empowerment and Renewal Bill (2012) • Scottish Regeneration Strategy
<p>Local Policy Framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBC Community Asset Transfer Policy

Key data and analysis

1. Volunteering  (LOI 44)
2. Capacity building 
3. Lottery funding and Community Grant Scheme 
4. Satisfaction with neighbourhood  (LOI 43)
5. Anti-social behaviour 
6. Vandalism 
7. Percentage of adults agreeing that they can influence decisions affecting their local area 

National Outcome	
12. We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations	
Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borders has a higher % of Category A listed buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register than in Scotland as a whole, placing a burden on the Council • Scottish Borders is well-represented with Gardens and Designed Landscapes but somewhat under-represented in terms of land area of other SNH natural heritage sites. • Scottish Borders has higher rates of Carbon Dioxide emissions than Scottish average, with a particular need to monitor road traffic pollution • Wildlife crime remains relatively low in Scottish Borders • Scottish Borders has a similar cleanliness index to the Scottish average.
Overview	
National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009) • National Planning Framework • Getting the best from our land - A land use strategy for Scotland (2011)
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Borders Low Carbon Economic Strategy (draft 2013) • Local Biodiversity Action Plan • Scottish Borders Local Development Plan
Key data and analysis	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monuments  2. SNH sites / Habitats  3. Water Quality  4. Air quality  5. Wildlife Crime  6. Cleanliness Index  	

National Outcome	
13. We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity	
Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Borders is an important destination for both the UK and overseas market, and the industry is less seasonal than elsewhere in Scotland • Scottish Borders has a number of high quality visitor attractions, particularly facilities for off-road cycling, ancient monuments, country houses, gardens, designed landscapes • Visits to and usages of museums and libraries has declined and are well below the Scottish average. • Scottish Borders continues to be a safe place to live with overall crime at a relatively low level but there are pockets of concern at residential level. • There is a higher level of satisfaction with the Local Authority and other public services in Scottish Borders than elsewhere but there are concerns with public transport.
Overview	
National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Government Economic Strategy 2011 • Tourism Scotland 2020- The Future of our Industry in our Hands • Waverley Railway (Scotland) Act 2006
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2013 (draft) • Scottish Borders Tourism Strategy 2013 (draft) • Physical Activity, Sport & Physical Education (PASPE) Strategy 2011 • Scottish Border Events Strategy
Key data and analysis	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tourism ▲ 2. Visitor attractions ✓ 3. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Visits to /usages of museums ▲ b) Visits to /usages of libraries ● 4. Cultural/ sporting activities ▲ ✓ 5. Perceptions of safety ✓ (LOI 40 and 39) 6. Perceptions of neighbourhood ✓ 7. Public satisfaction with public services ▲ 	

National Outcome	
14. We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production	
Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling rates are above-average for Scotland and have risen year on year • The total amount of waste going to landfill has reduced year on year • Energy consumption (domestic & business) is around the Scottish average, although domestic electricity sales are slightly higher • Wind is still the most significant renewable energy sector in the Borders but in terms of renewables in general, Borders industry, communities & employment has not yet seen significant gains or benefits from this sector • There is a higher rate of carbon dioxide emission in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
Overview	
National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Low Carbon Economic Strategy for Scotland: Scotland - A Low Carbon Society (2010) • Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009) • Zero Waste Plan- Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Borders Low Carbon Economic Strategy 2013 (draft) • Development of an Integrated Waste Strategy
Key data and analysis	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recycling rates  (LOI 67) 2. Volume of Waste collected  (LOI 65) 3. Amount of waste going to Landfill  (LOI 66) 4. Biodegradable municipal waste as a % of Landfill Allowance Scheme  5. Schools with Eco-Schools "Green Flag" Status  6. Energy consumption  7. Renewable energy production n/a 8. Wind Farm Community Benefit n/a 9. Employment in Renewable Energy  10. SBC Carbon output Levels  11. CO2 emissions per capita (LOI 63)  	

National Outcome	
15. Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it	
Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of older people with intensive care needs who are cared for at home is similar to the Scottish level. • A greater proportion of people aged 75+ have a telecare package in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland • In 2012 there was only 1 incident of a patient waiting more than 6 weeks to be discharged from hospital to an appropriate setting. • Respite care for older people is still well below the level for Scotland.
Overview	
National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-shaping Care for Older People – A Programme for Change 2011-2021 • Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services (Christie Report) • Integration of Adult Health & Social Care in Scotland (2012) • Social Care (Self-Directed Support Bill) (Scotland) Bill (2012) • 2020 Vision (2011) • Scotland’s National Dementia Strategy (2010) • Co-ordinated, Integrated & Fit for Purpose (Rehab-delivery framework) (2007) • Better Health, Better Care (2007)
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older Peoples Joint Commissioning Strategy (draft) 2013 • Transforming Older Peoples Services Implementation Plan (2010) • Integrated Health Strategy (2009) • Scottish Borders Corporate Plan (draft) 2013 • Borders Dementia Strategy (2011) • Living Well with Long Term Conditions (2008) • Annual Public Health Report
Key data and analysis	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of time in the last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting (LOI 33) 2. Percentage of adults needing care receiving personal care at home or direct payments for personal care (LOI 34) 3. Number of patients waiting more than 6 weeks for discharge to appropriate setting (LOI 35) 4. Proportion of people aged 75+ with telecare package 5. % of people aged 65+ with high levels of care needs who are cared for at home 6. Respite care for older people per 1,000 population 	

National Outcome	
16. Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs	
Summary of Borders Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBC total net expenditure is similar to the Scottish Local Authority median • Income generated from Council Tax has been frozen since 2007/08, where it was below the Scottish median • Planning performance is consistently below the Scottish median • 38% of the Council's spend is with local suppliers. • Public satisfaction with SBC is similar to that for Scottish Local Authorities • The age profile of Council staff does not reflect the working age population of the Scottish Borders.
Overview	
National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on the Future Delivery of Public Services by the Commission chaired by Dr Campbell Christie (2011) • Equality Act 2010 • Community Empowerment and Renewal Bill (2012) • Scottish Government Response to the McClelland Review of ICT Infrastructure in the Public Sector in Scotland (2011) • Scottish Government's Digital Strategy and Local Government's IT Strategy • Integration of Adult Health & Social Care Integration Bill (consultation 2012) • Social Care (Self-directed Support) (Scotland) Bill (2012) • Ongoing Financial Pressures (Capital and revenue) • Establishment of Single Police and Fire Services • Audit Scotland- Audit of Community Planning Partnerships
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Borders Council Corporate Plan, and Capital Finance Plan • Partner Corporate Plans • Audit Scotland Improvement Plan (in response to CPP report)
Key data and analysis	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spending (Rating Review Actuals and Estimates) ▲ 2. Council Performance ▲ 3. Public satisfaction ▲ includes: (LOI 45) 4. Procurement ✓ 5. Key issues for residents ▲ 6. Council Workforce Reflecting Scottish Borders Population ● 	