Business Bulletin

Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Tuesday 22nd August 2023

Dean of Guild Courtroom, City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh

·EDINBVRGH·
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

Policy and Sustainability Committee

Convener:	Members:	Contact:
Convener: Councillor Cammy Day	Councillor Cammy Day (Convener) Councillor Danny Aston Councillor Alan Beal Councillor Fiona Bennett Councillor Marco Biagi Councillor Kate Campbell Councillor Sanne Dijkstra-Downie Councillor Phil Doggart Councillor Kevin Lang Councillor Lesley Macinnes Councillor Adam McVey Councillor Jane Meagher Councillor Claire Miller Councillor Alys Mumford Councillor Ben Parker Councillor Mandy Watt Councillor Iain Whyte	Jamie Macrae, Committee Officer

Recent News	Background
Plant-Based Treaty Action Plan Update The Policy & Sustainability Committee agreed to endorse the call for a Plant-Based Treaty on behalf of the city in January 2023. Edinburgh has thus become the first European capital to support this global initiative, which calls for the development of a Plant-Based Treaty by national governments as a companion to the UN Paris Agreement on climate. Although endorsing the Plant Based treaty initiative is non-binding and carries no legal risk, it represents a public acknowledgment that food systems are a key driver of the climate crisis. Since Edinburgh publicly signed up to the Plant-Based treaty, active efforts were made to communicate around it to amplify the Council impact: - The Council leader wrote to Scottish Ministers to encourage the Scottish Government to endorse the call for a Plant-based treaty; - The Council leader has participated in the Eurocities Food Cities campaign, encouraging all European cities to follow Edinburgh's example and endorse the call for a Plant-based Treaty; - The Communications team has promoted a webinar co-organised by the Plant-Based Treaty team on its internal communication channel, Newsbeat. The webinar was titled "What if Edinburgh and Stockholm went vegan?"[1], presented by Dr Joseph Poore, Researcher at the University of Oxford and IPCC contributing author. The Council has engaged with various services within the organisation (catering, food and health, libraries, culture and wellbeing, procurement) leading to the identification of new actions. The Council has also reached out to external stakeholders to secure additional commitments for the action plan. The Council has sought advice from the Food Standards Agency for Scotland who mentioned key studies in relation to health and diets due to be published in the second half of 2023. The decision has thus been made to postpone the publication of the draft action plan to January 2024 to align messaging with upcoming findings.	**Contact** Christine Downie, Sustainability and Climate Strategy Manager, Policy and Insight Team, Resources Directorate
Supporting Community Climate Action Officers are continuing to support EVOC/ SCCAN and community groups with in-kind support to develop a funding bid for a community climate hub. The council's estates team have identified a potential location for the community climate hub which is currently being reviewed by the community groups to ensure its' suitability. An update on progress was provided to the Climate, Sustainability and Nature Emergencies APOG on 3rd August. Officers will continue to update members on progress at future APOGs.	**Contact** Christine Downie, Sustainability and Climate Strategy Manager, Policy and Insight Team, Resources Directorate

Water Scarcity

This Business Bulletin responds to the Emergency Motion brought to Council on 22nd June 2023 by the Green Group.

The Motion noted with concern SEPA's water scarcity report which was re-issued on 15th June 2023 describing the Loch Maree area as in a "Significant Water Scarcity situation" putting large swathes of Southwest and Central Scotland in "Moderate Water Scarcity" and the City of Edinburgh on "Alert" level.

Significant work in this area is underway with a Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for Edinburgh completed in 2022. This identified drought as an emerging key risk for the city due to increasing temperatures and a reduction in in average rainfall amounts in the summer months, prolonged periods of hot and dry weather will exacerbate the effect of changing rainfall patterns on loch and reservoir levels. These combined impacts are anticipated to increase the likelihood and severity of drought with more frequent and extreme drought events likely to occur across Scotland in the near future, with Edinburgh a potential drought hotspot. This could also have a detrimental impact on Scottish wetlands; while more common in other parts of Scotland, Bawsinch and Duddingston Loch in Edinburgh is one example of an ecosystem that may be affected by the increase in drought. Additionally, reduced river flows can caused reduced dilution of pollutants, affecting aquatic health and biodiversity in river such as the Water of Leith. Increased risk of drought can also affect water supply. Edinburgh's water is supplied from Glencorse Reservoir, managed by Scottish Water. Scottish Water plans to manage the increased risk of lower river and reservoir levels, associated with droughts by managing demand for water all year round, through reduced leakage and water efficiency improvements, in alignment with SEPA's water supply and wastewater sector plan.

The upcoming Climate Ready Edinburgh Plan places heat and drought as key risks for the city and identifies actions to tackle these, recognising that these and other consequences of climate change will affect different areas of the city and people differently, with vulnerable residents most likely to be impacted. The Plan includes ensuring that delivery of Edinburgh's Water Management Vision and Strategy will address issues of drought and water quality as well as tackling flooding and delivery of Edinburgh's Green and Blue Network will also take account of the emerging risk of drought in its development.

Periods of water scarcity also present acute operational challenges for the Council in managing the risk of wildfires (particularly, but not exclusively, in countryside settings such as the Pentland Hills Regional Park) and also in watering young trees that have been planted as part of the Million Tree City initiative but are not yet established enough to withstand the

Contact

Christine Downie,

Sustainability and Climate Strategy Manager, Policy and Insight Team, Resources Directorate

impacts of water scarcity.

The council is currently undertaking further work to look at the risk of heat and drought on trees and other green areas of the city. Going forward the Council aims to work closely with local communities to help reduce the impacts of drought whilst promoting awareness to reduce wildfire risk and encouraging residents to water any nearby trees using 'grey' water such as bath water or water from their own water butts where possible. Scottish Water promotes water saving tips and messages through their 'Water is always worth saving' campaign. The Council will continue to amplify these messages on internal and external communications channels such as News Beat and social media channels. The Council will also continue to monitor and amplify messages from SEPA about water scarcity warnings relevant to the Council area, and from NHS such as their summer health advice and tips to support residents.

Responding to Scottish Government Consultations: Human Rights and the Draft British Sign Language (BSL) National Plan, 2023-2029 The Scottish Government published a consultation on a Human Rights Bill on 15 June 2023 for 15 weeks, closing on 5 October 2023. The Bill Seeks to incorporate four international treaties into Scots law, recognising and including the right to a healthy environment, within the limits of devolved competence, making them binding and justiciable. These are: • The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); • The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); • The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); • The International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). The Scottish Government launched a public consultation for a British Sign Language National Plan 2023 - 2029 on 7 July. The consultation is open for responses until 3 September and will inform the develop of a final the National Plan and, in turn, the shape of the next iteration of the Council's own British Sign Language Plan due for consideration by Committee in 2024. Work on the Council's response to the consultations has begun. Due to summer annual leave among a significant number of key stakeholders, it has not been possible to prepare a full draft for consideration by members in time for the 22 August meeting of the Policy and Sustainability Committee. To ensure that Scottish Government timescales for the respective consultations are met, the proposed approach is set out below. Officer draft responses to these consultations are being developed currently. Additionally for the Human Rights Bill consultation comments have been invited from group leaders and the Elected Members	**Contact** Eleanor Cunningham, Lead Policy and Insight Officer, Corporate Services Michele Mulvaney Strategy Manager (Communities), Corporate Services

Equalities Working Group, these draft responses will be considered by the Elected Members Equalities Working Group at its meeting on 24 August 2023.

Following this input, a further draft will be developed and shared with group leaders and members of the Policy and Sustainability Committee for further comment.
Final Council responses will be developed and submitted to Scottish Government by 3 September for the BSL national plan consultation, and 5 October for the Human Rights Bill, to be formally approved by the Executive Director of Corporate Services under urgency provisions set out in A4.1 of the Committee Terms of Reference and Delegated Functions. The submissions will be reported retrospectively to the Policy and Sustainability Committee at its meeting on 24 October 2023.

Direct Service Organisation On 17 January 2023, Committee requested a report which examines the case for the establishment of a Direct Service Organisation (DSO) within the Council. This will now be incorporated into the Council's Service Review programme (as part of the Medium Term Financial Plan change programme) to begin the process of scoping what this would mean and understanding the data and financial information required. It is anticipated that this will take approximately 12 months to complete and a report to Committee will be prepared thereafter.	**Contact:** Gareth Barwell Service Director, Operational Services, Place Directorate
Union Canal Strategy update The 2011 Edinburgh Union Canal Strategy is being refreshed as part of a partnership between the City of Edinburgh Council and Scottish Canals. Stakeholder engagement activities have now been completed, with two well-attended drop-in sessions attended by a range of stakeholders and engagement with regular users of the Canal at the Edinburgh Union Canal Festival in June. The stakeholders reviewed current opportunities for the Union Canal and raised issues present in their areas. In addition, the partnership is currently analysing the information gathered on the online consultation (which received 599 responses) which will inform the key priorities for the strategy. The refreshed Union Canal Strategy will now be presented to Committee in January 2024. The timeframe has changed slightly from the original timescale of October 2023 to ensure content can be fully reviewed by relevant stakeholders and to ensure the supplementary delivery plan can be accurate and reflect current ambitions.	**Contact:** Rebecca Smith, Development Officer, Place Directorate

Edinburgh Slavery and Colonialism Legacy Review (ESCLR) Implementation Group	**Contact:**
	[Gillian Findlay](#)
Following the endorsement of Irene Mosota as proposed Chair of the independent Edinburgh Slavery and Colonialism Legacy Review Implementation Group (agreed by Committee in [March)](#) a campaign was launched to attract and recruit members of the new Group, and to encourage wide public participation with a dedicated Supporters' Network.	Curatorial and Engagement Manager, Place Directorate
It is anticipated that the first meeting of the Group will take place in September, and its agreed terms of reference and membership will be published on the Council's dedicated ESCLR pages shortly afterwards.	
Since March, the Chair has spoken at a number of high-profile events including the RSA's annual Angus Grossart Lecture in the City Chambers, and a Scottish Parliament roundtable on teaching of Empire and Slavery in Schools. She has also met with various supportive stakeholder groups in both the public and private sector to discuss avenues for collaboration, particularly to raise awareness, support and/or resource for this work including with Creative Edinburgh, Digby Brown Solicitors, Edinburgh Art Festival and Gillespie's School.	
Options are being explored to mark the first UNESCO designated International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition (23 August). This is an event that the Council agreed to observe every year as one of the Recommendations of the Edinburgh Slavery and Colonialism Legacy Review report and is expected that awareness and activity for this anniversary will grow in future years.	
Regional Prosperity Framework	**Contact**
	[Andy Nichol](#)
The [Regional Prosperity Framework (RPF) Delivery Plan](#) was considered at Policy and Sustainability Committee on 17 January 2023, before being [referred](#) and [approved](#) by the Council on 9 February 2023.	Programme Manager, Place Directorate
The RPF Delivery Plan was also considered by the other five constituent Local Authorities in the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region (ESESCR) ahead of approval at the ESESCR Joint Committee meeting on 3 March 2023. The RPF articulates the next phase of activity to develop the regional economy, building upon the successes of the Deal.	
The RPF Delivery Plan sets out an ambitious and dynamic series of four key programmes to deliver the region's ambitions:	
• Green Regeneration; • Infrastructure for Recovery and Prosperity; • Visitor Economy and Culture; and • Data Driven Innovation (DDI) Economy	

These programmes will enable the city region to maintain and enhance its global reputation and become the data capital of Europe, delivering sustainable and inclusive growth.
In support the region's economic ambitions and delivery of the key Programmes within the Delivery Plan, a meeting of regional partners with Neil Gray, Cabinet Secretary for Wellbeing Economy, Fair Work and Energy and Lord Offord, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Scotland, will take place on 26 September.

The ESESCR Deal Annual Report will be considered by the ESESCR Joint Committee on 1 September and then reported to Policy and Sustainability Committee on 24 October 2023. This report will also include an update on progress with the RPF Delivery Plan including the joint Ministerial meeting.

Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF)	**Contact:**
The Local Government Benchmarking Framework provides an annual opportunity for local authorities across Scotland to benchmark how they are performing against a range of cost and activity indicators. The whole LGBF report was considered at P&S in May with that committee referring the relevant sections of the LGBF report to the relevant executive committee. There are one theme that is relevant to the P&S committee which is the Climate Change theme. Two appendices attached to the bottom of this bulletin provide a detailed view of this theme for your consideration.	Catherine Stewart, Lead Change and Delivery Officer, Corporate Services

Forthcoming activities:

Appendix 1 - LGBF 2021/22 - Housing Services

1. This is an extract of the Housing section of the Local Government Benchmarking Framework report considered at Policy and Sustainability Committee in May 2023. Below is the summary analysis followed by charts showing performance and relative position for all the indicators under this theme.

2. There are 5 indicators in the LGBF that relate to the efficiency and effectiveness of Housing Services.

Housing Services - national context

3. There has been a decline in areas caused by or exacerbated by Covid. This includes areas which were previously improving such as housing quality and repairs, and also areas where there were already signs of strain pre-pandemic, such as rent arrears and income lost due to voids.

4. Rent arrears have continued to rise, reaching an all-time high of 8.7% in 2021/22, compared to pre-Covid levels of 7.3%. While some of the rise observed in 2020/21 may be due to the temporary ban on enforcing eviction orders (which introduced as part of the Covid response), it also reflects payment difficulties for some tenants due to significant loss of income during Covid. The continued increase in arrears in 2021/22 provides further evidence of the pressure that the cost-of-living crisis is placing on household budgets.

5. The statutory five-week wait for Universal Credit continues to be a significant contributory issue in relation to rent arrears, and this has been exacerbated by Covid with unprecedented levels of new Universal Credit applications during 2020/21.
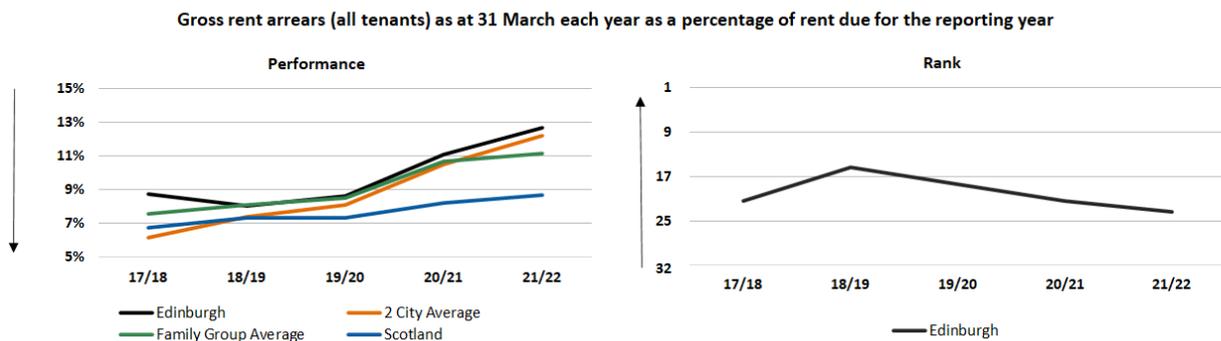
Housing Services – 2021/22 Edinburgh

6. Edinburgh continued to comply with Covid restrictions during 2021/22 resulting in reduced access to houses to undertake repairs and upgrade housing stock. Rent arrears also show a similar picture to the national situation affected by the cost-of-living crisis.

7. The proportion of Housing indicators that are ranked in the top two quartiles (so above the national average) has remained static for the last two years (as shown in the chart below). There is no longer an indicator in the bottom quartile, with the 'percentage of council dwellings meeting Scottish Housing Standards' measure moving into the second quartile in 2020/21.

**Chart 8: 2021/22 Ranking quartiles for Edinburgh compared to 2019/20 (pre Covid)**
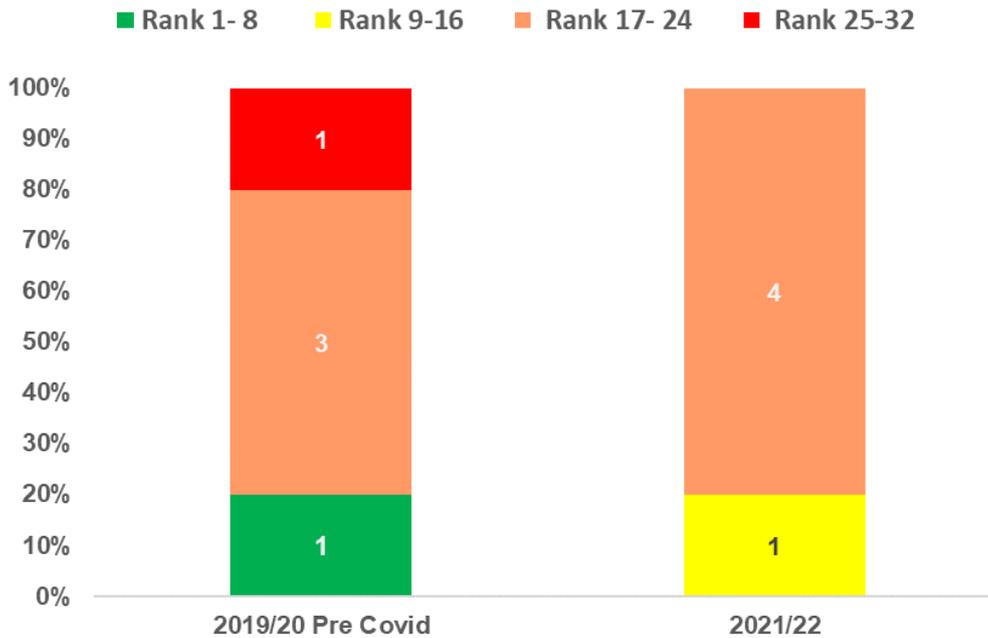
8. While the full set of charts for all Housing indicators can be found in Appendix 2, some of the indicators are highlighted in more detail below.

9. Rent arrears across Scotland increased by roughly 2% between 2019/20 and 2021/22. Edinburgh sees a sharper rise in 2020/21 (2% increase) which tapers off in 2021/22 (1% increase). While this is a similar pattern to the 2 city average and family group, Edinburgh remains higher than both these averages. Although rent arrears were high before the pandemic, the situation has been made worse since then as tenants' ability to pay has been challenged by the cost-of-living crisis currently being experienced throughout the UK. The increased demand for Scottish Welfare Fund and Discretionary Housing Payments (included in the Corporate Service theme of the LGBF dataset) gives some indication of the pressure households are experiencing.

Gross rent arrears (all tenants) as at 31 March each year as a percentage of rent due for the reporting year

10. Edinburgh's void rent loss rate increased to be in line with the family group but remains below the 2 City average. Edinburgh's ranking decreased to 19, putting it in the third quartile for the first time. Improving the turnover rate of empty homes has been made difficult due to some factors beyond the Council's control (such as the availability of utility companies and the availability of materials required to repair homes to the required standard). This is a priority area for improvement in the service.

**% of rent due in the year that was lost due to voids**
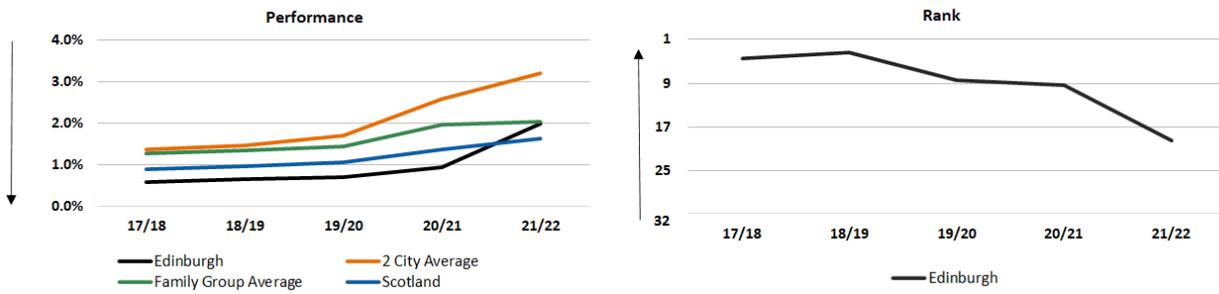
11. The average number of days to complete non-emergency repairs has increased in Edinburgh over the last three years and ranking remains within the second bottom quartile. Access to tenancies remained an issue during 2021/22 with 6,655 repairs unable to be completed due to non-access. During this time the service continued to prioritise emergency repairs and supporting vulnerable tenants.

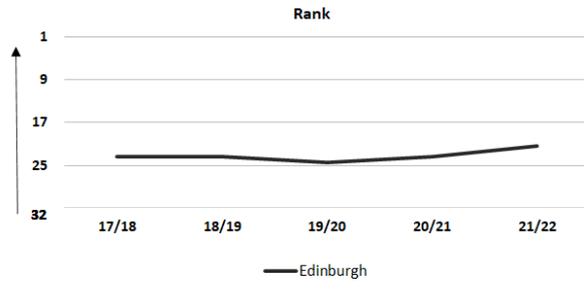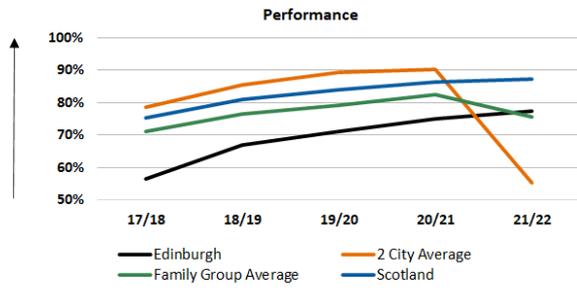**Average number of days taken to complete non-emergency repairs**
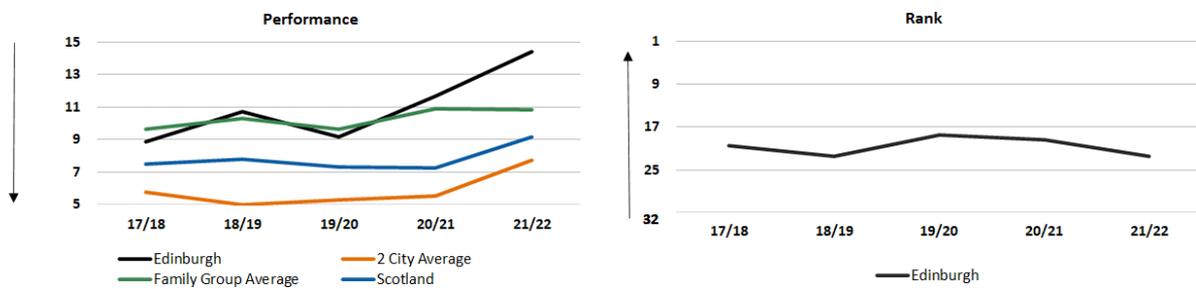
12. The drop in the percentage of dwellings meeting the Scottish Housing Quality Standard can be attributed to a change in the energy efficiency element of the standard. A new higher standard (the EESHS) has been applied which means that some households that met the previous energy efficiency element of the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) do not currently meet the new higher standard. This change has affected all social housing landlords as is shown by the large percentage drop only reducing Edinburgh 2 ranking places. This higher energy efficiency standard will drive improvement in houses in the future as all providers work to meet the new standard.

% of council dwellings meeting Scottish Housing Standards
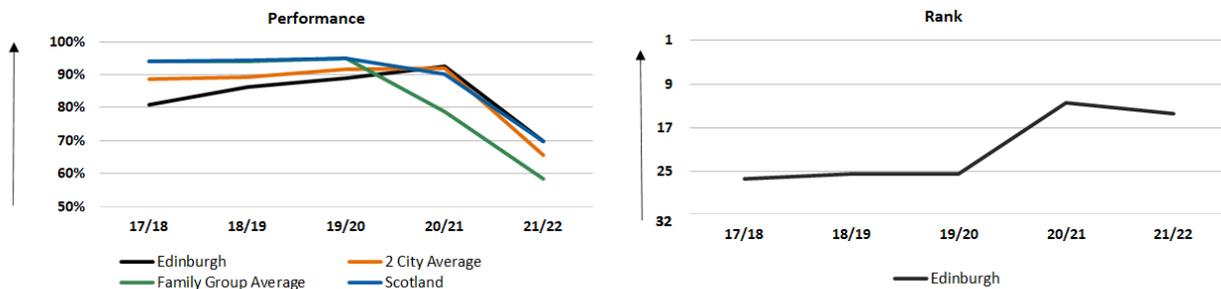
13. Improvements have been made to % of council dwellings that are energy efficient as is shown on that indicator with just over 15,500 out of just over 20,200 houses now rated as energy efficient. Progress has been slower than was planned due to the access restrictions introduced during the pandemic.

% of council dwellings that are energy efficient

Performance

Legend:
- Edinburgh
- 2 City Average
- Family Group Average
- Scotland

Rank

Legend:
- Edinburgh

Appendix 2 - LGBF 2021/22 - Housing Services

Charts showing performance and relative position for all the indicators under this theme.

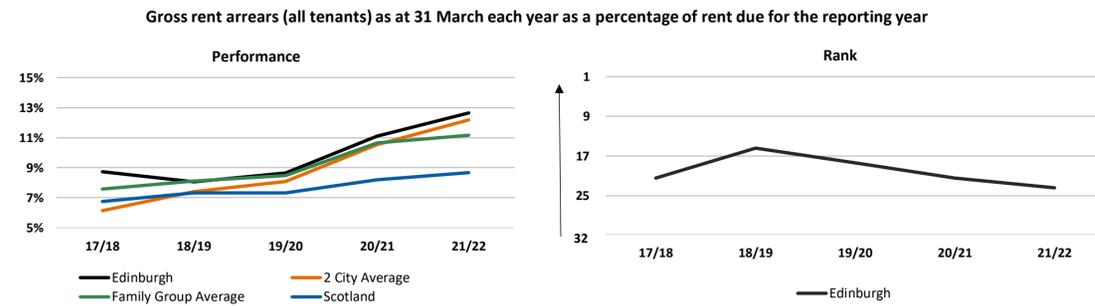| HSN1b	Gross rent arrears (all tenants) as at 31 March each year as a percentage of rent due for the reporting year				
Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	9%	8%	9%	11%	13%
2 City Average	6%	7%	8%	11%	12%
Family Group Avera	8%	8%	8%	11%	11%
Scotland	7%	7%	7%	8%	9%

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	21	15	18	21	23
2 City Min/Max	4	10	15	17	18
2 city max	11	14	16	23	25

Family Group = People Services

Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Lowest

No Data for Glasgow for this indicator

Gross rent arrears (all tenants) as at 31 March each year as a percentage of rent due for the reporting year

HSN2	% of rent due in the year that was lost due to voids				
Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	2.0%
2 City Average	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	2.6%	3.2%
Family Group Avera	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	2.0%	2.0%
Scotland	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.6%

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	4	3	8	9	19
2 City Min/Max	19	23	20	23	24
2 city max	23	24	23	24	25

Family Group = People Services

Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Lowest

No Data for Glasgow for this indicator

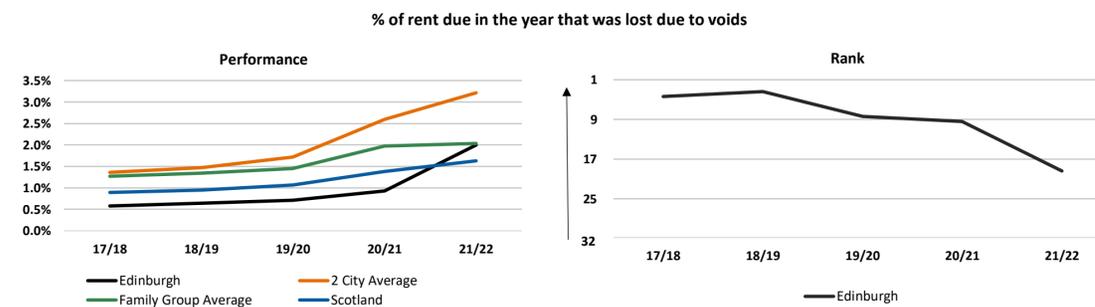% of rent due in the year that was lost due to voids

HSN3	% of council dwellings meeting Scottish Housing Standards				
Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	81%	86%	89%	92%	70%
2 City Average	89%	89%	92%	92%	66%
Family Group Avera	94%	94%	95%	79%	58%
Scotland	94%	94%	95%	90%	70%

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	26	25	25	12	14
2 City Min/Max	18	16	15	7	11
2 city max	25	26	26	19	19

Family Group = People Services

Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Highest

No Data for Glasgow for this indicator

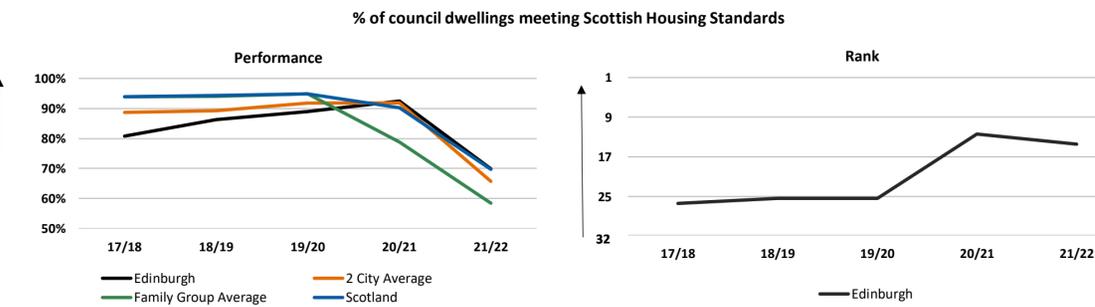% of council dwellings meeting Scottish Housing Standards

HSN4b	Average number of days taken to complete non-emergency repairs				
Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	9	11	9	12	14
2 City Average	6	5	5	6	8
Family Group Avera	10	10	10	11	11
Scotland	8	8	7	7	9

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	20	22	18	19	22
2 City Min/Max	1	2	2	7	5
2 city max	13	4	6	8	11

Family Group = People Services

Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Lowest

No Data for Glasgow for this indicator

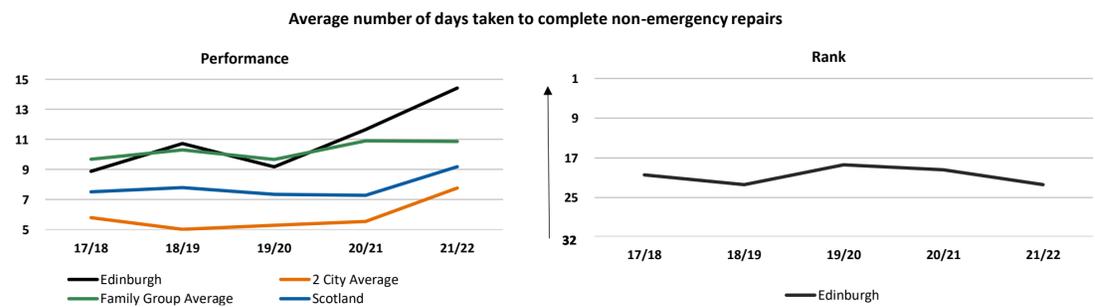Average number of days taken to complete non-emergency repairs

HSN5a	% of council dwellings that are energy efficient				
Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	57%	67%	71%	75%	78%
2 City Average	79%	86%	89%	90%	55%
Family Group Avera	71%	76%	79%	82%	76%
Scotland	75%	81%	84%	86%	87%

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	23	23	24	23	21
2 City Min/Max	6	9	5	5	13
2 city max	16	12	11	12	26

Family Group = People Services
Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Highest

No Data for Glasgow for this indicator

% of council dwellings that are energy efficient

Performance

Rank
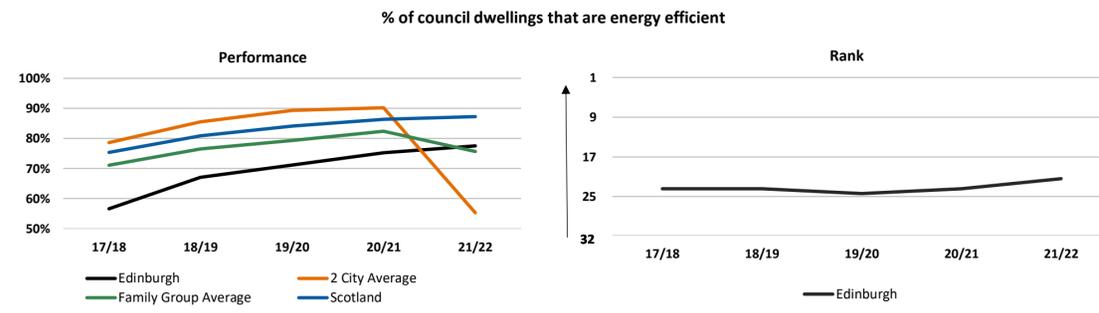
Appendix 3 - LGBF 2021/22 - Economic Development Services

1. This is an extract of the Economic Development Services section of the Local Government Benchmarking Framework report considered at Policy and Sustainability Committee in May 2023. Below is the summary analysis followed by charts showing performance and relative position for all the indicators under this theme.

2. There are 13 indicators in the LGBF that relate to the efficiency and effectiveness of Economic Development Services.

Economic Development Services - national context

3. Expenditure on economic development increased in 2021/22, following a sharp reduction in spend in 2020/21. The increased expenditure in 2021/22 reflects a resumption in activity, which was deferred during Covid, including significant capital programmes which were paused due to the restrictions in place during the pandemic.

4. Over the longer term, the spending pattern is clear. Relative reductions continue in non-statutory services such as planning and tourism in order to provide balance to statutory and ringfenced commitments elsewhere.

Economic Development Services – 2021/22 Edinburgh

5. While Edinburgh shows a similar dip in some economic development indicators as seen at a national level, there are also several indicators that continue a gradual improvement from 2019/20 to 2021/22.

6. This gradual improvement in the proportion of Economic Development indicators is shown by an increase in the number ranked in the top two quartiles (so above the national average) over the longer term. There are now 11 indicators in the top two quartiles up from nine pre-Covid (as shown in the chart below).

Chart 10: 2021/22 Ranking quartiles for Edinburgh compared to 2019/20 (pre Covid)
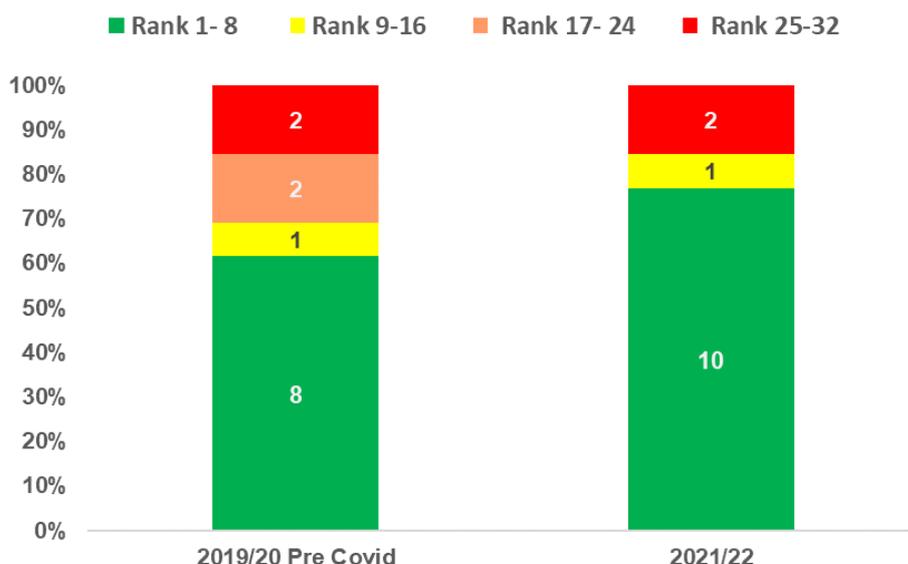

7. When looking at actual performance, a similar patten is shown. A number of indicators show improvement from last year highlighting the impact Covid-19 restrictions had on economic development such as unemployed people assisted into work, business start-ups and unemployment claimants. However there were also indicators that continue to show gradual improvement throughout 2019/20 to 2021/22

such as planning application processing times, people earning the living wage, and super broadband rates. Some of these indicators are highlighted below but a full set of charts for all Economic Development indicators can be found in Appendix 4.

8. Planning applications cost and time to process improved in performance and ranking, with Edinburgh now performing better than the 3 city, the family group and the Scottish average. This improved performance is due to the delivery of actions set out in the Council's improvement plan which was put in place in 2018 to drive improvements in performance and drive down application processing time. The Council's ranking also shows this improvement moving from 29 in 2018/19 to 10 in 2021/22

**Average time per business and industry planning application (weeks)**
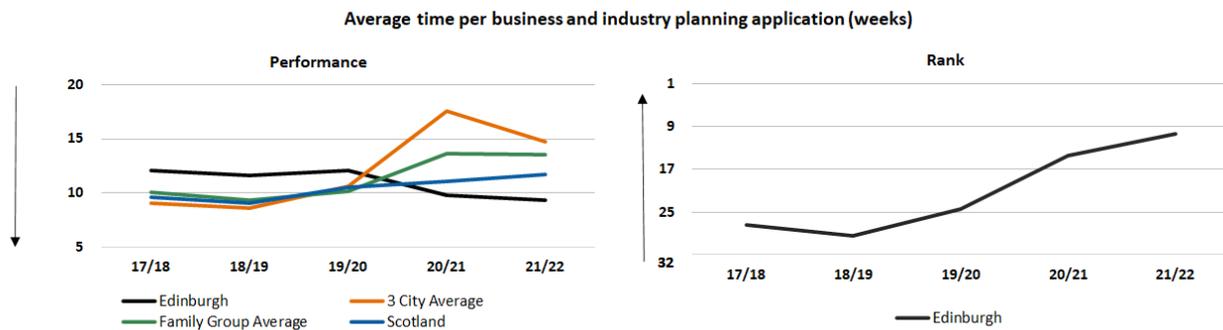
9. Investment in Economic Development and tourism showed a sharp increase in 2021/22 which is attributed to a one-off capital payment for the St James Quarter when it opened in June 2021 shown in the chart below. This indicator is likely to return to 'normal' levels next year.

**Investment in of Economic Development & Tourism per 1,000 Population**
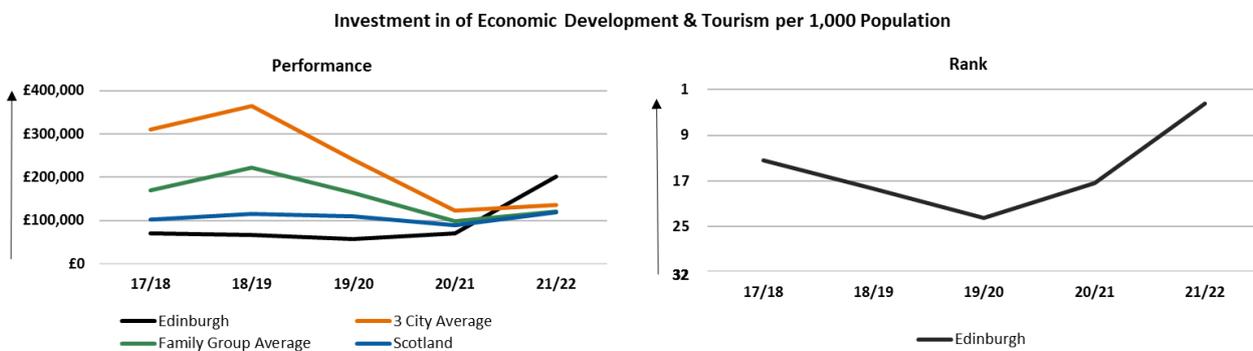
10. The Council's operated/funded employability programmes which assist unemployed people into work, recovered from the effect of Covid during 2020/21 when the service could not see clients face-to-face. However, while Edinburgh's performance returned to pre-Covid levels, the national average, 3 city average and family group average all show larger increase. One reason for this is the relatively low unemployment rate in Edinburgh and therefore the employability service focuses on those furthest from employment, who often move into other activity such as placements, volunteering and training, with a view to moving into employment later.

% of unemployed people assisted into work from council operated / funded employability programmes
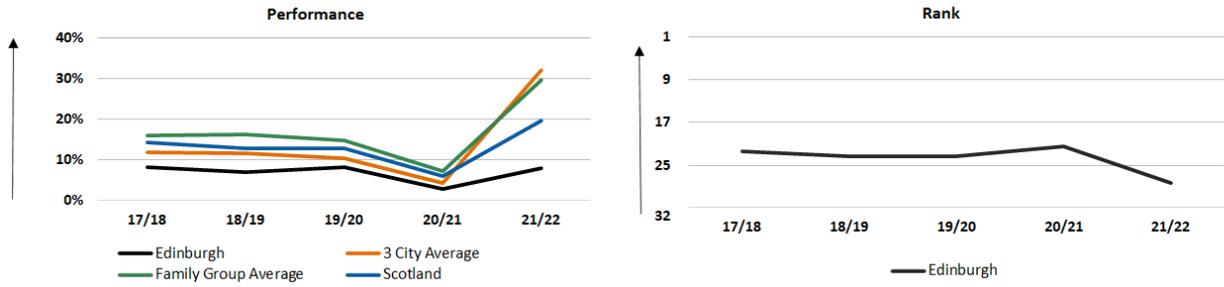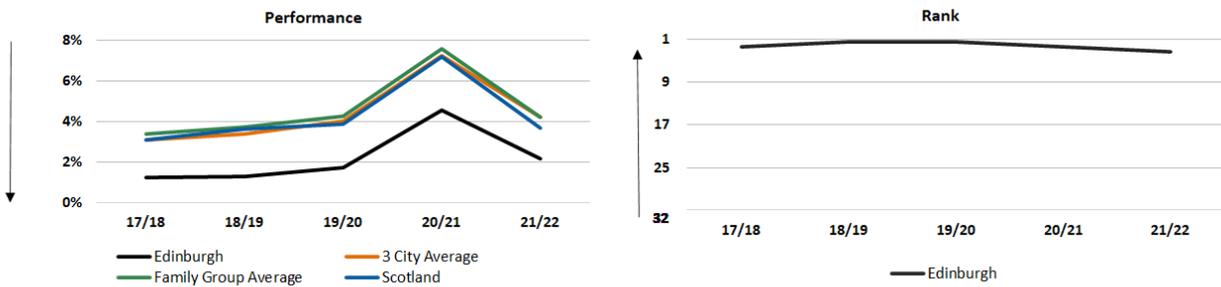

11. There was good recovery in the % of Claimant Count, which is correlating with the low unemployment rate, as a % of 16-24 Population with Edinburgh reporting a lower rate than the family group average, the 3 city average and below Scotland's average in 2021/22. Ranking remains high at 3.

Claimant Count as % of Working Age Population
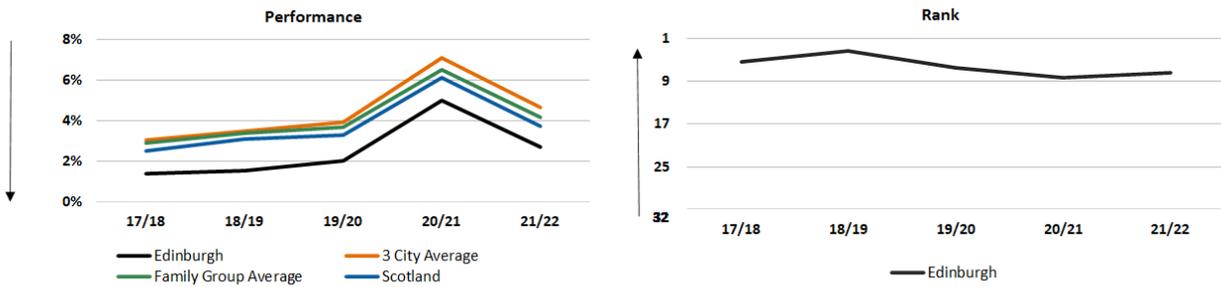
Claimant Count as % of 16-24 Population

ECON1 — % of unemployed people assisted into work from council operated / funded employability programmes

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	8%	7%	8%	3%	8%
3 City Average	12%	11%	10%	4%	32%
Family Group Avera	16%	16%	15%	7%	30%
Scotland	14%	13%	13%	6%	20%

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	22	23	23	21	28
3 City Min/Max	12	9	16	13	2
3 city max	25	27	26	23	25

Family Group = Other Services
Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Highest

% of unemployed people assisted into work from council operated / funded employability programmes
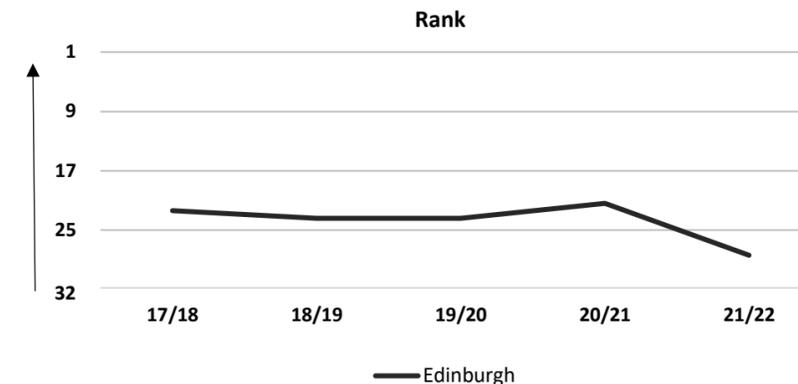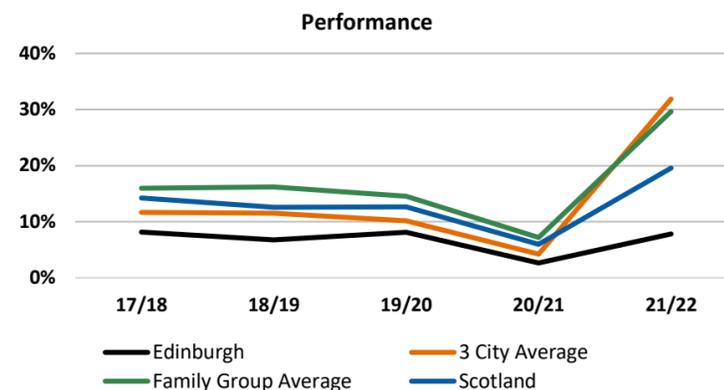
## ECON2 — Cost of planning and building standards Per Planning Application

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	£5,069	£5,102	£4,421	£5,026	£3,555
3 City Average	£5,988	£5,687	£5,621	£6,325	£5,391
Family Group Avera	£5,189	£5,373	£5,554	£5,891	£5,156
Scotland	£4,446	£4,797	£4,681	£5,117	£4,337

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	22	20	15	16	8
3 City Min/Max	20	16	11	12	16
3 city max	28	27	25	28	28

Family Group = Other Services
Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Lowest

Cost of planning and building standards Per Planning Application
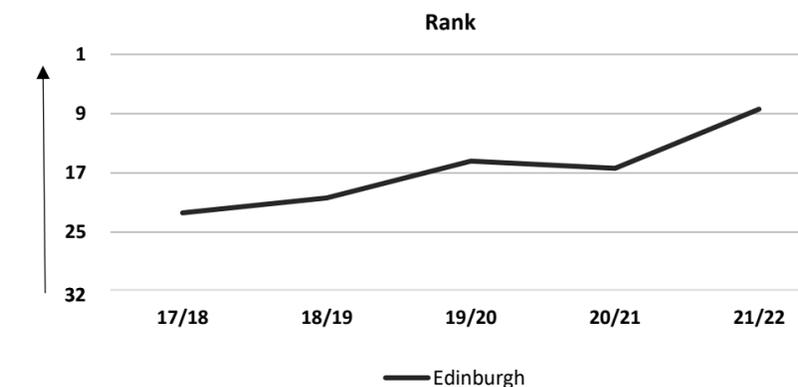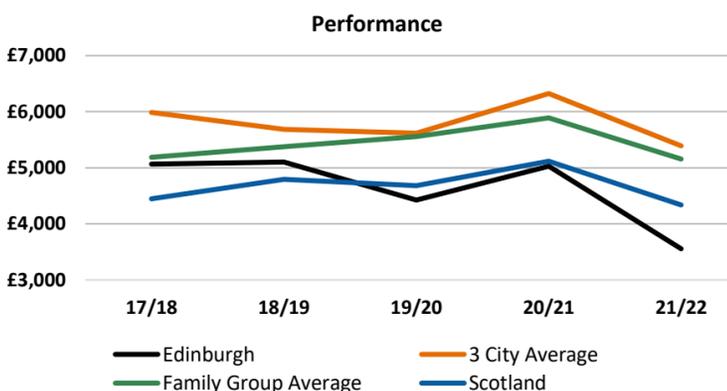
## ECON3 — Average time per business and industry planning application (weeks)

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	12	12	12	10	9
3 City Average	9	9	11	18	15
Family Group Avera	10	9	10	14	14
Scotland	10	9	11	11	12

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	27	29	24	14	10
3 City Min/Max	8	4	17	21	24
3 city max	22	22	25	32	26

Family Group = Other Services
Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Lowest

**Average time per business and industry planning application (weeks)**
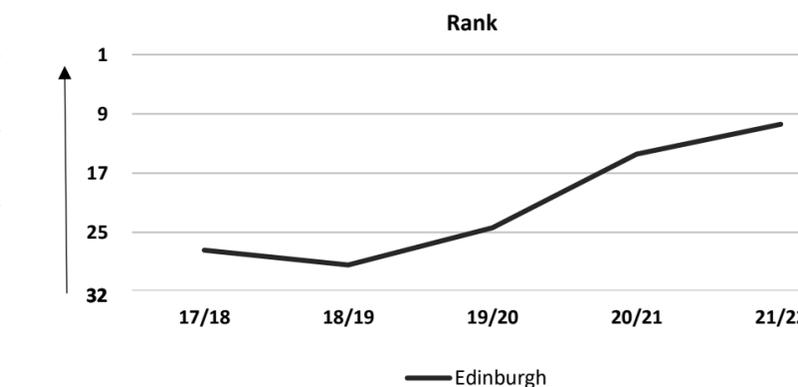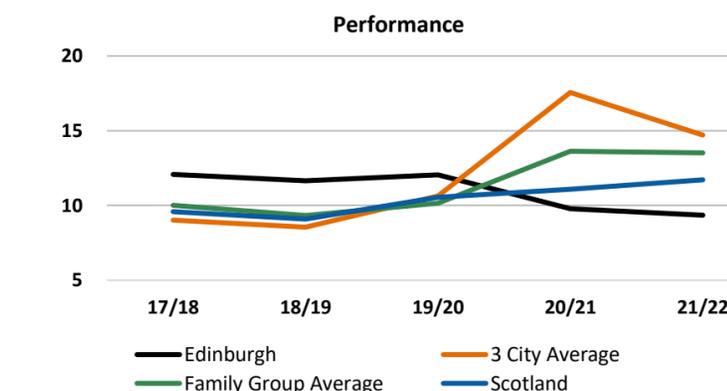
ECON4 — % of procurement spend spent on local enterprises

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	38%	42%	39%	41%	37%
3 City Average	29%	30%	35%	37%	37%
Family Group Avera	25%	25%	28%	28%	27%
Scotland	27%	29%	29%	29%	30%

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	6	5	5	3	8
3 City Min/Max	8	9	4	5	6
3 city max	20	21	10	9	9

Family Group = Other Services

Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Highest

% of procurement spend spent on local enterprises
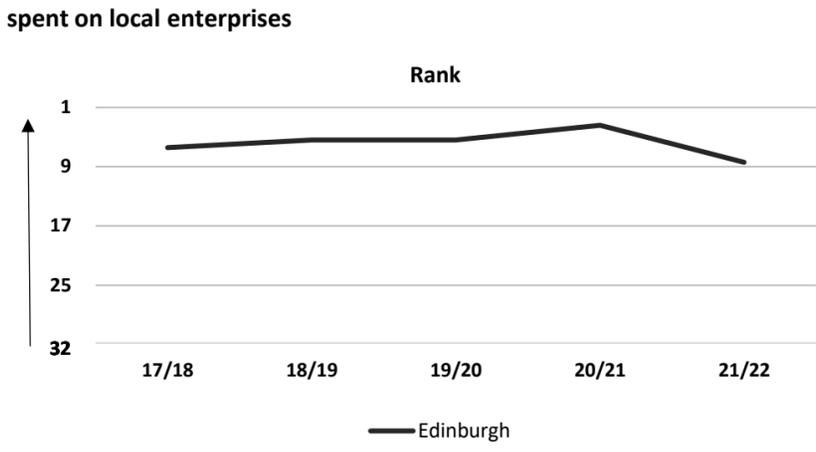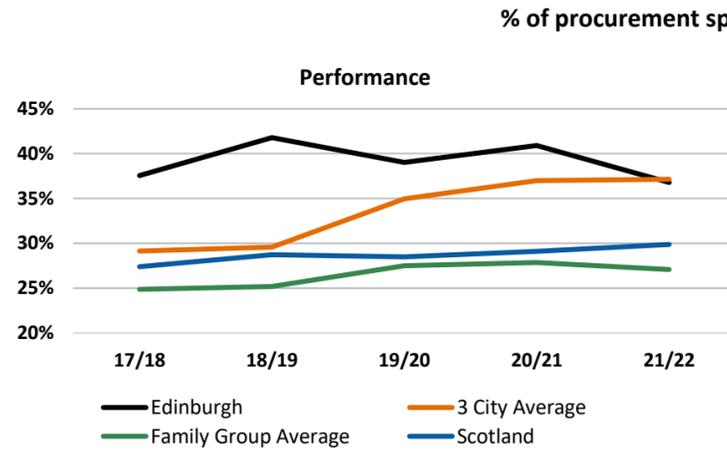
ECON5 — No of business gateway start-ups per 10,000 population

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	20	17	12	6	8
3 City Average	15	17	16	12	14
Family Group Avera	17	18	17	13	15
Scotland	17	17	16	11	14

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	13	19	30	27	30
3 City Min/Max	4	5	7	9	13
3 city max	32	32	32	31	31

Family Group = Other Services

Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Highest

No of business gateway start-ups per 10,000 population
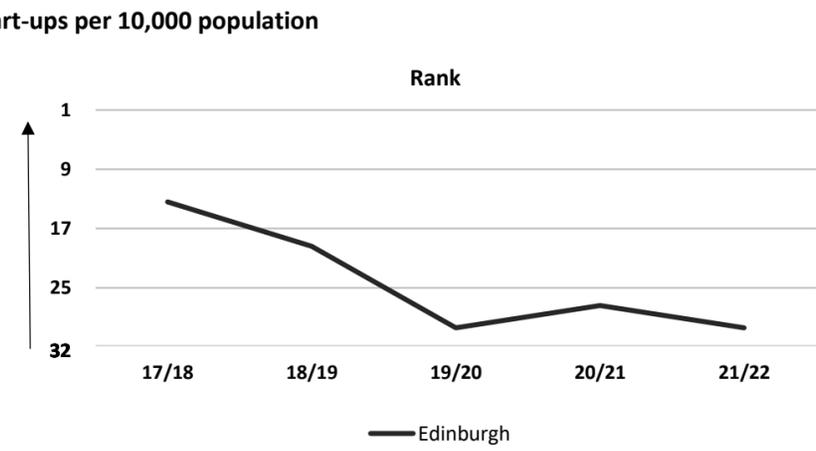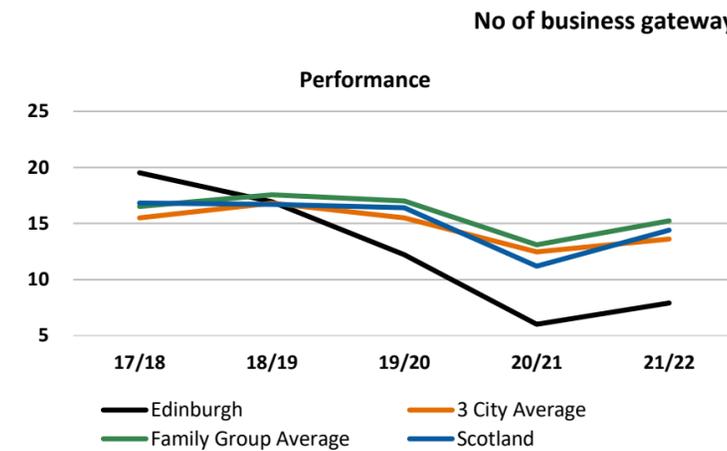
ECON6 — Investment in of Economic Development & Tourism per 1,000 Population

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	£70,968	£66,543	£57,388	£69,148	£201,520
3 City Average	£310,515	£364,065	£240,214	£121,652	£134,752
Family Group Avera	£168,699	£221,646	£163,117	£98,715	£120,342
Scotland	£101,950	£115,933	£109,031	£88,509	£119,388

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	13	18	23	17	3
3 City Min/Max	1	1	2	3	4
3 city max	8	6	13	18	20

Family Group = Other Services

Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Highest

Investment in of Economic Development & Tourism per 1,000 Population
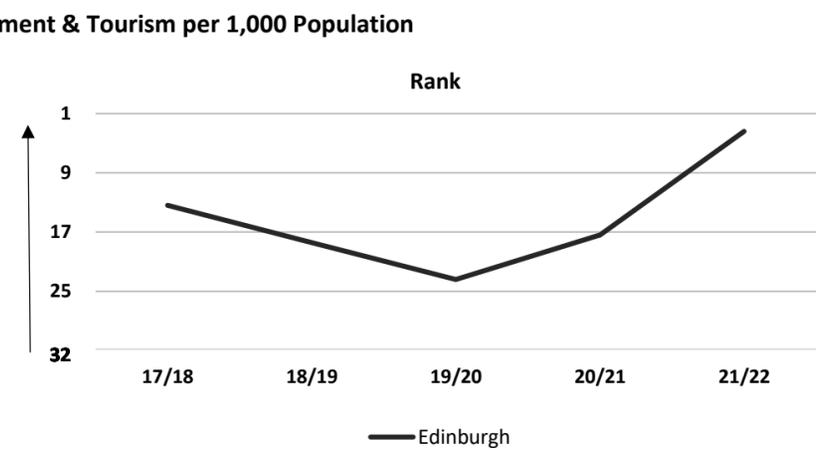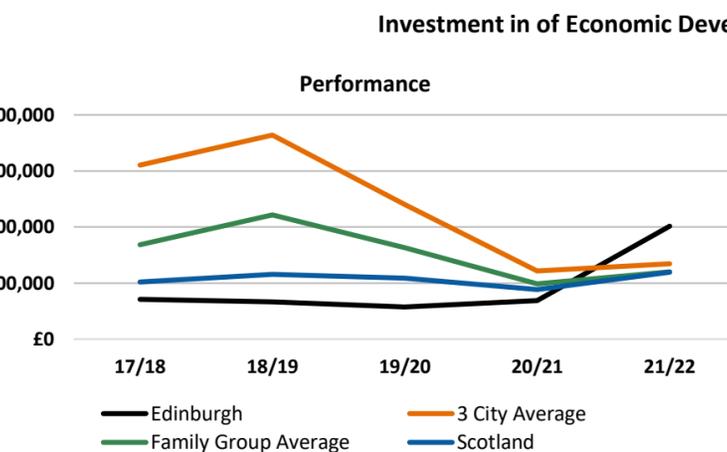
ECON7 — Proportion of people earning less than the living wage

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	14%	15%	13%	11%	10%
3 City Average	15%	16%	13%	12%	12%
Family Group Avera	17%	19%	17%	16%	16%
Scotland	18%	19%	17%	15%	14%

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	2	3	2	2	3
3 City Min/Max	3	1	1	1	2
3 city max	6	7	5	4	8

Family Group = Other Services
Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Lowest

Proportion of people earning less than the living wage
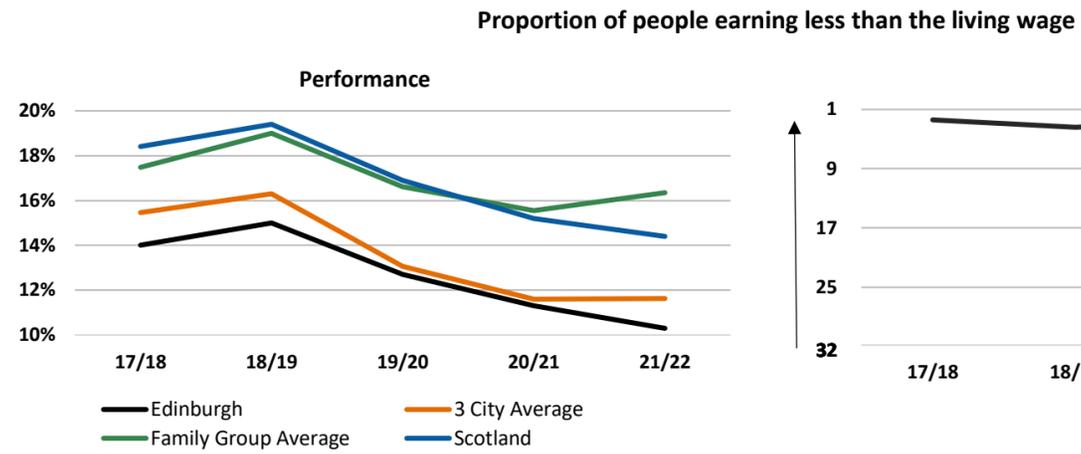
ECON8 — Proportion of properties receiving superfast broadband

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	96%	98%	98%	98%	98%
3 City Average	96%	97%	97%	97%	98%
Family Group Avera	96%	97%	97%	97%	98%
Scotland	91%	92%	93%	94%	94%

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	5	3	4	4	5
3 City Min/Max	1	1	1	1	1
3 city max	16	17	16	16	17

Family Group = Other Services
Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Highest

Proportion of properties receiving superfast broadband
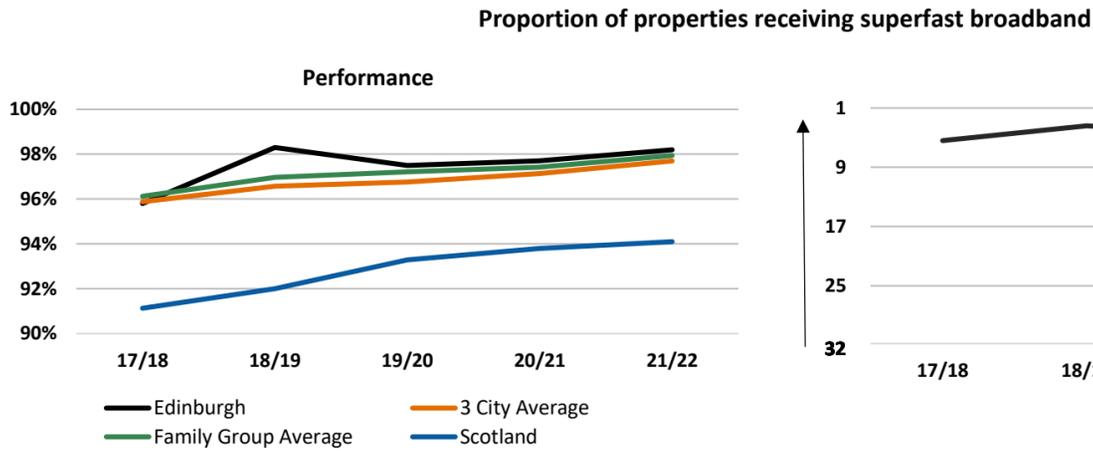
ECON9 — Town Vacancy Rates

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	6	5	6	6	5
3 City Average	10	11	12	15	15
Family Group Avera	12	13	13	15	14
Scotland	10	10	12	12	11

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	4	6	7	7	5
3 City Min/Max	13	14	15	21	20
3 city max	17	25	25	29	27

Family Group = Other Services
Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Lowest

Town Vacancy Rates
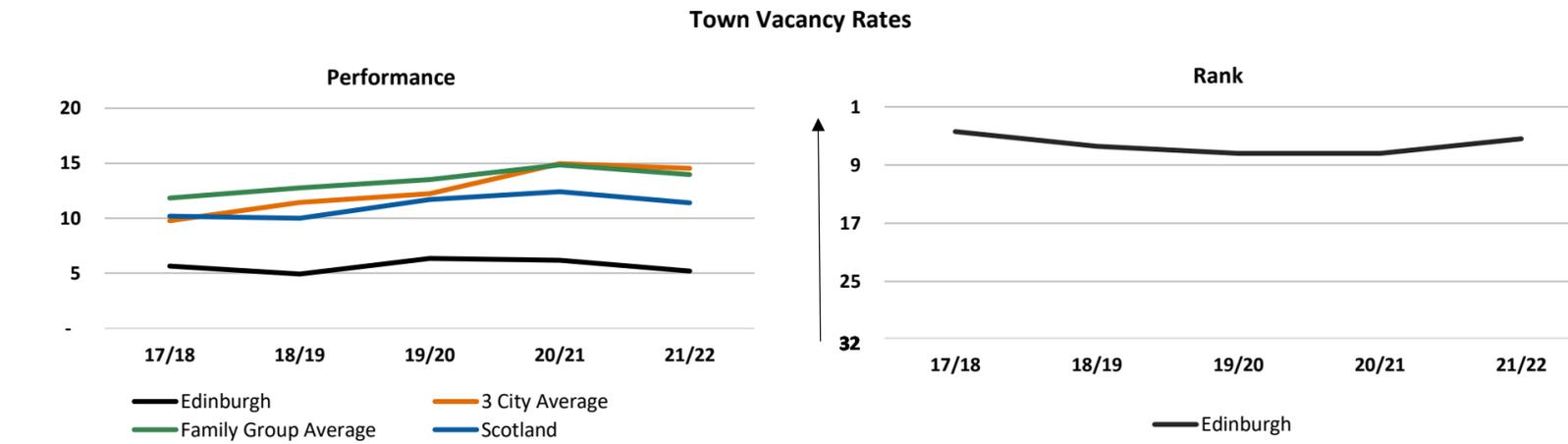
ECON10 — Immediately available employment land as a % of total land allocated for employment purposes in the local development plan

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	87%	87%	86%	86%	86%
3 City Average	50%	50%	50%	51%	43%
Family Group Avera	56%	51%	48%	49%	42%
Scotland	38%	38%	36%	39%	27%

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	4	4	4	5	5
3 City Min/Max	6	6	6	6	7
3 city max	21	24	23	23	22

Family Group = Other Services
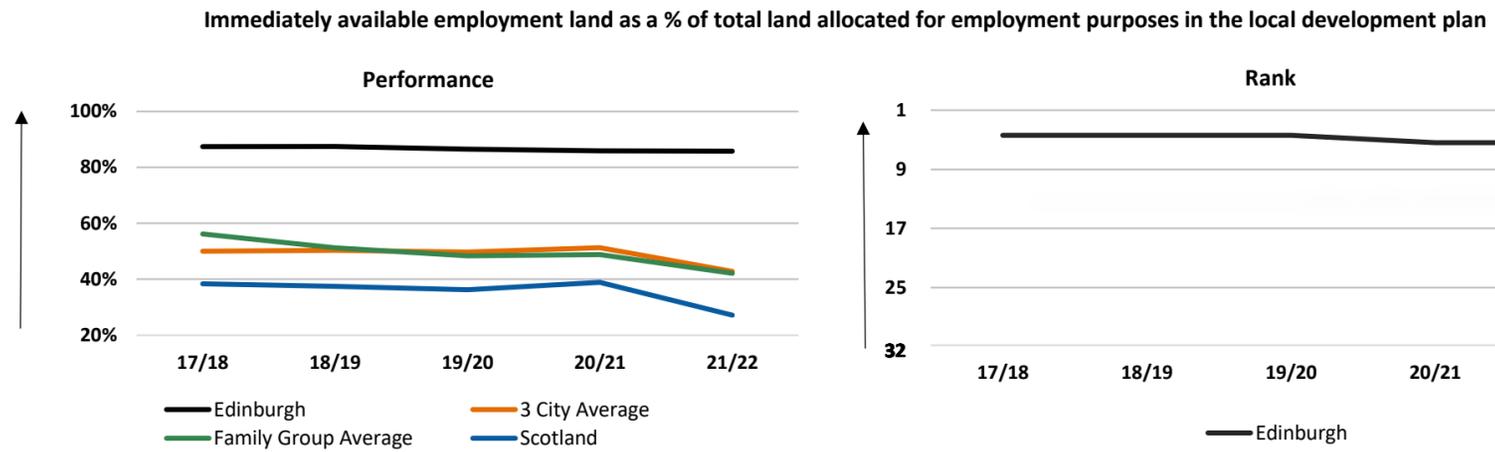*Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Highest*

Immediately available employment land as a % of total land allocated for employment purposes in the local development plan

ECON11 — Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	£47,865	£48,274	£48,004	£42,680	
3 City Average	£34,520	£34,448	£35,096	£31,425	
Family Group Avera	£26,470	£26,668	£27,054	£24,157	
Scotland	£27,115	£27,078	£27,284	£24,721	

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	1	1	1	1	
3 City Min/Max	2	2	2	2	
3 city max	14	14	14	15	

Family Group = Other Services
Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Highest

Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita
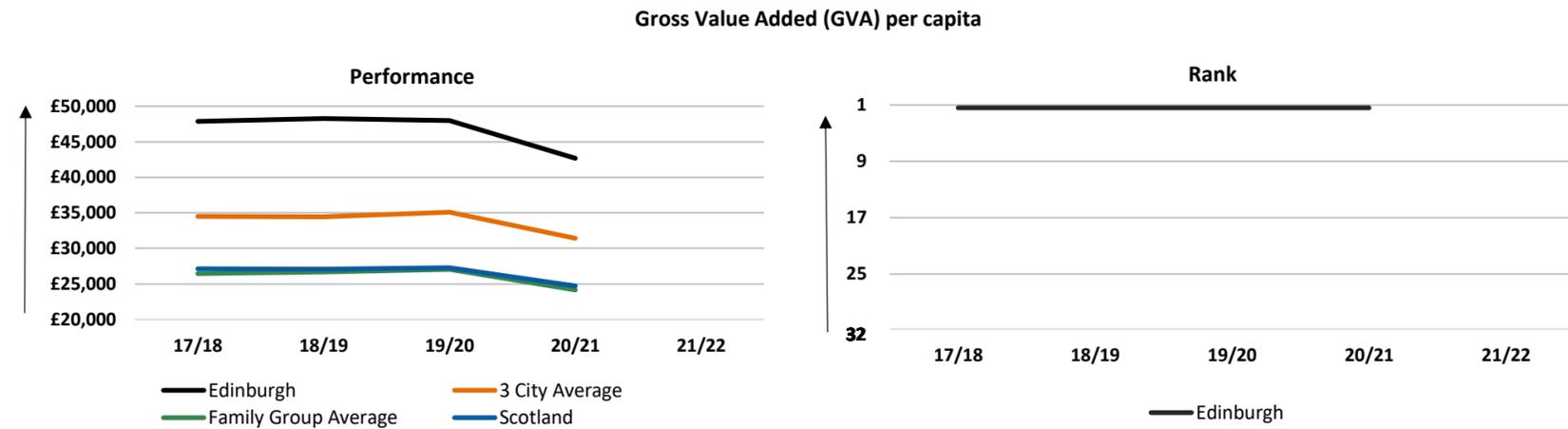
ECON12a — Claimant Count as % of Working Age Population

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	1%	2%	2%	5%	3%
3 City Average	3%	3%	4%	7%	5%
Family Group Avera	3%	3%	4%	7%	4%
Scotland	3%	3%	3%	6%	4%

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	5	3	6	8	7
3 City Min/Max	14	8	12	20	22
3 city max	27	29	27	31	32

Family Group = Other Services
Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Lowest
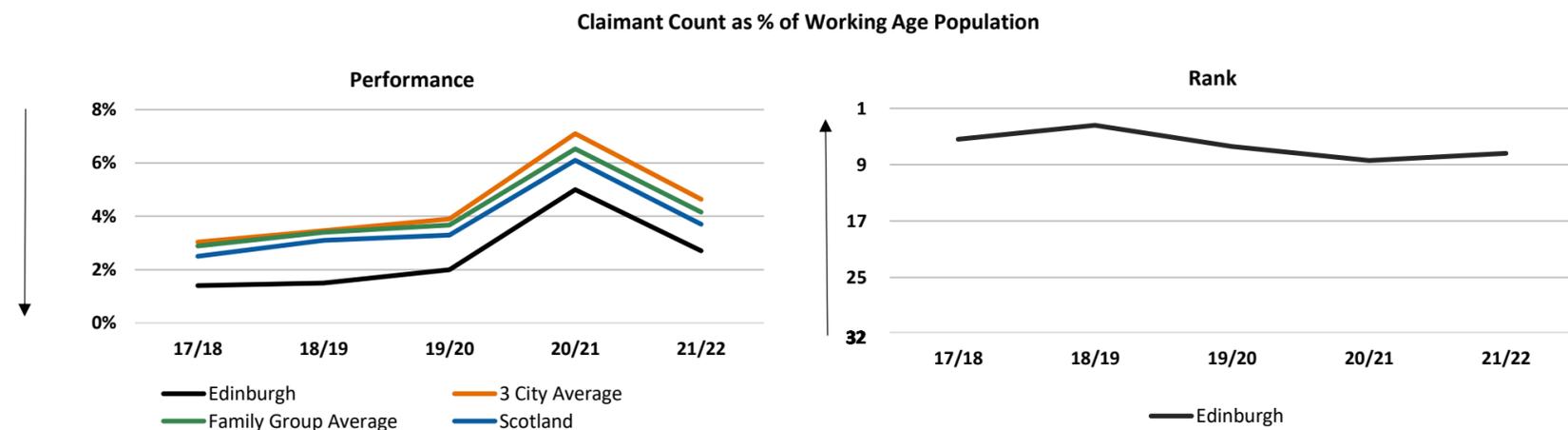
Claimant Count as % of Working Age Population

Performance	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	1%	1%	2%	5%	2%
3 City Average	3%	3%	4%	7%	4%
Family Group Avera	3%	4%	4%	8%	4%
Scotland	3%	4%	4%	7%	4%

Rank	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
Edinburgh	2	1	1	2	3
3 City Min/Max	9	4	10	11	20
3 city max	26	25	26	23	27

Family Group = Other Services

Ranking Order (1 is Highest/ Lowest) = Lowest

Claimant Count as % of 16-24 Population

Performance chart: Edinburgh, 3 City Average, Family Group Average, Scotland

Rank chart: Edinburgh