DATA LABEL: Public

Community Planning Partnership Board

West Lothian Civic Centre
Howden South Road
LIVINGSTON
EH54 6FF

27 February 2018

A meeting of the **Community Planning Partnership Board** of West Lothian Council will be held within the **Council Chambers, West Lothian Civic Centre** on **Monday 5 March 2018** at **10:00am**.

For Chief Executive

BUSINESS

Public Session

1. Apologies for Absence

2. Declarations of Interest - Members should declare any financial and non-financial interests they have in the items of business for consideration at the meeting, identifying the relevant agenda item and the nature of their interest.

3. Order of Business, including notice of urgent business and declarations of interest in any urgent business

4. Confirm Draft Minutes of Meeting of Community Planning Partnership Board held on Monday 20 November 2017 (herewith).

5. Note Minute of CP Steering Group held on 19 February 2018 (herewith)

6. Minutes of Thematic Forums - Minute of Community Safety Board, 18 September 2017 (herewith)

7. Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) Exceptions Report (herewith)

8. Quality of Life Survey Results - Presentation and Report by Lorna Shaw, Research Resource (herewith)

9. Health and Wellbeing Performance - Presentation and Report by Carol Bebbington, NHS Lothian (herewith)

10. Update on the Roll Out of Universal Credit - Presentation by Gill Jardine, Business Development Manager, DWP (herewith)

11. Local Food on the Table with Food for Life Scotland - Report by Aoife Behan, Food for Life Programme Manager (herewith)

12. Fairtrade Fortnight - Report by Dougie Grierson (Regeneration Officer, WLC) (herewith)

13. Scottish Fire & Rescue Service, Consultation on Service Transformation - Report David Lockhart, Area Manager, SFRS (herewith)

14. Future Meeting Dates :-

    (a) CPP Development Day, 22 March 2018

    (b) CPP Meeting, 11 June 2018

    (c) CPP Meeting, 3 September 2018

    (d) CPP Meeting, 26 November 2018

NOTE **For further information please contact Val Johnston, Tel No.01506 281604 or email val.johnston@westlothian.gov.uk**

MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD of WEST LOTHIAN COUNCIL held within COUNCIL CHAMBERS, WEST LOTHIAN CIVIC CENTRE, on 20 NOVEMBER 2017.

Present –

Councillor Kirsteen Sullivan (Chair)	West Lothian Council
Councillor Dom McGuire	West Lothian Council
Councillor David Tait	West Lothian Council
Graham Hope, Chief Executive	West Lothian Council
David Lochart	Scottish Fire & Rescue
Bridget Meisak	Voluntary Sector Gateway
Tim Ward	West Lothian Council
Jonathan Pryce	Scottish Government
Carol Bebbington	Health & Care Partnership
Donald Lumsden	Skills Development Scotland
Barry Blair	Police Scotland
Liz MacLeod	Police Scotland
Craig Smith	Police Scotland
Gill Jardine	DWP
Margaret Farisky	West Lothian College

In Attendance –

Alice Mitchell	West Lothian Council
Joanna Anderson	West Lothian Council
Susan Gordon	West Lothian Council
Craig McCorriston	West Lothian Council
Alistair Shaw	West Lothian Council
Jenny Reekie	West Lothian Council
Douglas Grierson	West Lothian Council

Apologies –

Councillor Andrew McGuire	West Lothian Council
Dr Alison McCallum	NHS Lothian
Grant McDougall	Skill Development Scotland
Des Martin	Oatridge College

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest made.

2. MINUTE

The Board confirmed the Minute of its meeting held on 6 November 2017.

3. NOTE MINUTE OF CP STEERING GROUP HELD ON 6 NOVEMBER 2017 (HEREWITH)

4. MINUTES OF THEMATIC FORUMS :-

4 COMMUNITY SAFETY BOARD

a) The Board noted the Minute of the Community Safety Board meeting held on 26 June 2017;

b) The Board note the Minute of the Climate Change and Sustainability Working Group held on 21 September 2017; and

c) The Board noted the Minute of the Economic Partnership Forum held on 21 September 2017

5. LOIP PERFORMANCE REPORTS :-

a) The Board noted the Safer Communities thematic report; and

b) The Board noted the SOA Exceptions report

6. UNIVERSAL CREDIT - PRESENTATION BY GILLIAN JARDINE (BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER, EAST AND SOUTH EAST SCOTLAND, DWP)

The CPP Board considered a presentation by Gillian Jardine in relation to Universal Credit.

Ms Jardine explained that Universal Credit was the amalgamation of six different benefits into one and that the aim was to simplify benefits, get people into work, and help them stay in work.

It was advised that at this time there were 200,000 claimants on Universal Credit but this would rise to 7million when the scheme was fully rolled out.

Universal Credit payments would be paid on a monthly basis direct to the claimant. It was recognised that this method of payment could lead to rent arrears however it was also noted that after 2 months arrears rent could be paid direct to the landlord.

Ms Jardine explained that there were issues around waiting times for receiving benefits and that efforts were being made to reduce this time,

however, there were measures in place to assist with waiting times including 50% up-front payment, which would then be paid back over a period of six months.

It was recognised that while there were some issues surrounding the roll out of Universal Credit every effort was being made to assist claimants with the transition to from various benefits to Universal Credit.

Decision

To note the presentation.

7. REGENERATION PLANS

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration providing an update on progress towards developing Regeneration Plans for the areas that had been identified as the most deprived in West Lothian.

The report recalled that the Regeneration Framework which had been approved by Council Executive in February 2014 contained a commitment to development regenerations plans in key areas in key areas of deprivation in West Lothian. A report was provided to the council's nine Local Area Committee's outlined the processes, structures and timescales involved in developing regeneration plans.

Eight regeneration areas had been identified, based on the data zones within the bottom 20% of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. The regeneration planning process was now underway all eight areas; these being Blackburn, Bridgend, Livingston Centre, Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley, Whitburn, Craigshill, Armadale and Bathgate.

Steering Groups had now been established in each area as the vehicle for development and delivery of the regeneration plans. The groups were co-ordinated by Community Regeneration Officers but it was anticipated that they would eventually be community led. Membership of the groups included key community organisations and include partners should as Police Scotland, NHS and council services.

The report continued by advising that the third stage in the process would involve a mapping of assets and gathering evidence through statistical research and local community engagement. The output from the mapping exercise could then be used for a number of purposes including identifying gaps in provision and highlighting potential opportunities to build on.

Once the mapping exercise had been completed there would be a need to identify themes and issues for each plan. This would be completed by the steering groups with the support, direction and facilitation of Regeneration Team.

A number of projects had already been undertaken by some of the

steering groups and a number of examples were summarised in the report.

The report concluded that the timescale for publishing the regenerations plans had been moved back from October 2017 as set by the Scottish Government and that it had now been agreed that those plans for Craigshill, Armadale and Bathgate would be published in April 2018 with the remainder published in January 2018.

It was recommended that the Board note :-

1. That regeneration plans were being developed in eight targeted West Lothian communities; and

2. Progress to date in preparing and implementing the plans.

Decision

To note the terms of the report

8. VOLUNTARY SECTOR GATEWAY WEST LOTHIAN- UPDATE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Chief Executive of the Voluntary Sector Gateway providing an update on progress relating to the role of the West Lothian Third Sector Interface (TSI), Voluntary Sector Gateway West Lothian, in relation to it representing Third Sector interests in the Community Planning Partnership (CPP).

The Board were advised that the TSI in West Lothian was the Voluntary Sector Gateway West Lothian (VSGWL). The VSGWL was a member of West Lothian CPP. VSGWL received funding from the Scottish Government and from West Lothian Council.

The role of the Third Sector Interface (TSI) VSGL was to :-

- Broker volunteering and assist volunteering organisations to improve and to grow;

- Support the development of Social Enterprise;

- Build capacity in Third Sector organisations across West Lothian by advice and support; and

- Lead the Third Sector to be better connected and able to influence and contribute to public policy whist championing the adoption of best practice.

The report also provided a narrative on areas of progress by the VSGWL to date, the challenges that lay ahead in 2018-19 and opportunities to develop the partnership between the VSGWL, the council and other CPP partners.

The report concluded that the role of the VSGWL was clear but could be subject to change following the Scottish Government TSI review, which had been ongoing since 2015. Nonetheless the TSI had a unique position as part of the community planning partnership and sought to be an equal partner in the co-production of solutions in policy design, service development and real participatory budgets.

The CPP was asked to :-

1. Note the current role of the TSI;

2. Note the uncertain terrain across which the TSI operated;

3. Work in partnership with the TSI to ensure that, whilst there were cuts to the budget, services to the Third Sector beneficiaries were, as far as possible, protected, even though they could be delivered in new ways; and

4. Support the TSI to enable the Third Sector to improve and grow through the changes ahead.

Decision

To note the terms of the report

9. SCOTTISH FIRE AND RESCUE DRAFT LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN FOR WEST LOTHIAN 2017

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Local Senior Officer, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service providing an overview of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Services (SFRS) Local Fire and Rescue Plan for West Lothian 2017.

The Board were advised that following the review of the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for West Lothian 2014-17 the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for West Lothian 2017 had been developed to a stage where it had been released for consultation with key stakeholders and members of the West Lothian community.

In accordance with the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 the plan set out the following :-

- Priorities and objectives for the SFRS in connection with the carrying out duties in West Lothian of SFRS's functions;

- The reasons for selecting each of those priorities and objectives;

- In so far as reasonably practicable outcomes by reference to which delivery of those priorities and objectives could be measured;

- How those priorities and objectives were objected to contribute to the delivery of any other relevant local outcomes; and

- Such other matters related to the carrying out of SFRS's functions in West Lothian as seen fit by the SFRS

There were seven priorities identified in the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for West Lothian 2017 and these were summarised in the report.

The CPPB was asked to consider submitting a collective response to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Local Fire and Rescue Plan for West Lothian 2017 by 22 December 2017.

Decision

To note the terms of the report and agree that responses be collated by Joanna Anderson.

10. WEST LOTHIAN ARMED FORCES COMMUNITY COVENANT

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulate) by the Head of Planning, Economic Development Regeneration providing an update on the West Lothian Armed Forces Community Covenant (WLAFCC) and related activities.

The Board were advised that the WLAFCC was a voluntary statement of mutual support between a civilian community and its local armed forces community. It was intended to complement the Armed Forces Covenant which outlined the moral obligations between the nation, the government and the armed forces at a local level. The aim of the Community Covenant was to encourage communities, charities, businesses, local government and health care providers to support all armed forces personal and their families across West Lothian.

A Lothian Armed Forces Covenant had been established to bring together the four local authority areas to allow local partner groups to work together with Lothian wide bodies such as NHS Lothian. The first major piece of work carried out by the group had been the successful joint application to the Armed Forces Covenant for £200,000. This had allowed them to employ three Development Workers to :-

- Advocate the Covenant and produce a standard means by which the voices and concerns of the AFC could be raised;

- Develop and facilitate delivery of a range of resources to raise awareness of the Armed Forces Covenant and train local authority and NHS Lothian frontline staff;

- Help improve the co-ordination of health and wellbeing support given to the Armed Forces Covenant; and

- Help improve socio-economic chances and promote the positive contribution the Armed Forces Covenant brought to the wider society.

The project would run for two years and had commenced on 1 September 2017. The Development Workers would be based at the City of Edinburgh Council but would work across the four council areas and with local covenant groups to identify the best use of resources. A formal Partnership Agreement was signed off by all partners at a project launch event on 27 September 2017 at Edinburgh Castle.

The Board were further advised that whilst the West Lothian Armed Forces Community Covenant had not met in 2017 with input mainly being to the Lothian wide group and the development of the aforementioned project it was intended to hold a stakeholder event in early 2018 to being together partners working with veterans to look forward and refresh the local action plan.

It was also noted that a number of partners were already supporting veterans and their families in West Lothian with an example being the Armed Forces Services Advice Project (ASAP), which was a service provided through the Scottish Citizens Advice Bureau, West Lothian. A general overview of their activities was contained in Appendix 1 attached to the report. Additionally following the local government elected in May 2017 West Lothian Council had appointed Councillor John McGinty as the Armed Forces Veterans Champion.

The Board was asked to note :-

1. The successful funding award from the Armed Forces Covenant Grant Scheme to support a Lothian wide development project;

2. The changes to the West Lothian Armed Forces Community Covenant; and

3. The partners update on the work carried out by the Armed Services Advice Project (ASAP) in West Lothian

Decision

To note the terms of the report

11. CPP PREVENTION PLAN AND LIFE STAGES PROGRAMME

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration seeking approval to retire the CPP Prevention Plan and the Life Stages Programme.

The Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration explained that the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) had recently been reviewed and adopted as the CPP's Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP). As a result the various SOA "enabling" plans and programmes were also being reviewed to assess whether these remained fit for purpose and whether there were opportunities to streamline the community planning reporting landscape.

With regards to the CPP Prevention Plan the CPP had developed its ten-year SOA in 2013. Guidance issued by the Scottish Government at the time was specific about how SOA's were to promote early intervention and preventative approaches. As a preventative approach had already been established in West Lothian with the Life Stages Programme the CPP was able to develop a robust Prevention Plan. The plan included the positive steps that the CPP had already taken with regard to early intervention and the CPP's commitment to further embed the agenda within CPP structures, processes and arrangements.

The information contained in the plan was now out of date and whilst efforts could be made to update the plan CPP services and activities were now in fact designed and delivered with early intervention and prevention in mind. An example of this was the recent Joint Inspection of Children's Services which reported that "*Partners could demonstrate a range of improving trends through their approaches to early intervention and prevention*" and that "*Community partners were firmly committed to tackling poverty and closing outcome gaps. A broad range of early interventions and prevention measures were working to improve health and wellbeing of families, with a focus on early years*"

This approach was now firmly embedded within the CPP so having a separate Prevention Plan would simply duplication information and therefore it was proposed that there was no longer a need to have a separate plan and that it should be retired.

The report continued with regards to the Life Stages Programme. This was a strategic programme that had been introduced in 2008. It aimed to transform how West Lothian CPP planned and delivered services to ensure more effective interventions, tackle inequalities and achieve positive outcomes for communities. A set of short, medium and long term outcomes were identified for five life stages; these being Early Years, School Age, Young People in Transition, Adults of Working Age and Older People.

In August 2015 the CPP Board agreed that the Life Stages programme should be reviewed and refreshed as appropriate however this activity was put on hold until the structural changes around health and social care legislation were known.

Since this time the policy landscape within which the CPP operated had changed and this had had implications for the programme. The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 placed a specific duty on the CPP and partners to tackle inequalities and improve outcomes for communities. CPP's were required to develop a local outcomes improvement plan (LOIP) which set out how the partnership would achieve this. Additionally locality plans and the Anti-Poverty Strategy had been developed which had adopted many of the Life Stages principles.

Life Stages had therefore been superseded by other plans and arrangements and the principles of the programme had in fact been embedded in the way the CPP operated. CPP services were now planned

and delivered in an outcomes focused and holistic way as a matter of course and positive impacts on outcomes could be seen from this.

Appendix 1 attached to the report outlined a draft statement to conclude the Life Stages Programme. This aimed to acknowledge the positive influence that Life Stages had had on the CPP and its legacy on CPP service planning and delivery but also to draw a clear line under the programme.

The report concluded that the proposal had been developed with colleagues from Social Policy who had been very much involved in developing both the Prevention Plan and Life Stages approach.

The CPP Board was asked to consider and agree proposals to retire the CPP Prevention Plan and Life Stages Programme.

Decision

To approve the terms of the report.

12. CHANGES TO ESOL FUNDING

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Adult Learning Manager providing an update on changes to the way funding for English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL).

ESOL provision in West Lothian was currently delivered through a partnership between West Lothian College and West Lothian Council. The programme was delivered through funding from the Scottish Funding Council. Each local authority in Scotland received a ring-fenced allocation of funding which was paid to local colleges and then distributed to partner providers.

As from the 2018-19 academic year all ESOL activity was due to be funding through the core college teaching grant. Within this there was a requirement on colleges to :-

- Support the delivery of ESOL
- Works with CPP's to identify and appropriately resources local ESOL needs; and
- Work with CPP's to establish a reliable method to record any unmet demand and identify the best way to meet that demand.

Colleges would be required to determine from its overall teaching budget what it would allocate to ESOL activity and agree with CPP's what activity would be delivered in the college and what was more appropriate to be delivered in the community. Funding would be drawn down through the colleges' credit system therefore there would be a requirement for all ESOL learners to be enrolled through the college irrespective of which partner was delivering the learning.

ESOL activity would be reported through statistical returns to the Scottish Funding Council and there was an expectation that colleges would work with partners to jointly evaluate and plan for improvement.

The report concluded that West Lothian Council and West Lothian College would work together to develop a local profile of need with the change having created the need for a more formal agreement.

It was recommended that the CPP note the contents of the report

Decision

To note the terms of the report

13. WEST LOTHIAN AUTISM STRATEGY

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Social Policy providing an update on the implementation of the West Lothian Autism Strategy.

The Scottish Strategy for Autism was published by the Scottish Government in 2011. This was a 10 year strategy which aimed to support improvements in diagnosis and access to services for people with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and their carers and families. It also aimed to increase individualised support and services, which would see different local and national agencies working together to develop best practice and support people with ASD.

In December 2015, the Scottish Government published new Strategic Priorities for 2015-17 which highlighted four key strands and outcomes :-

- Outcome 1 – A Healthy Life
- Outcome 2 – Choice and Control
- Outcome 3 - Independence
- Outcome 4 – Active Citizenship

The vision in West Lothian was that people of all ages on the autism spectrum were accepted, respected and valued by their local community and by professionals and volunteers who worked with them. Their families and carers were similarly respected and valued.

The West Lothian Autism Strategy was published in 2015 and was designed with the ten indicators for current best practice in the provision of ASD services in mind. These indicators provided the basis for some of the overarching outcomes we aimed to achieve in West Lothian.

The implementation of West Lothian's Autism Strategy was the responsibility of all key partners and stakeholders. The West Lothian Autism Spectrum Disorder Group was established to provide oversight

and leadership for specific tasks related to the development and delivering of the strategic action plan.

A review of the action plan for 2016-17 had commenced however further work was required to collate information on the range of activities and performance outcomes.

In order to inform the development of the action plan for 2016-17 and the work being undertaken on the Lets Get it Right for Autism (LGIRFA) Community Choices Project a consultation exercise was undertaken in December 2016. This consultation used the four strategic priorities as their focus and the results of the consultation were used to progress the LGIRFA project and informed developments taking place in other areas.

The Scottish Government was also undertaking a consultation exercise during November/December 2017 seeking views on what action it should take to make Scotland a better place for autistic people and their families. This consultation would help refresh the current strategy by shaping what the new priorities for the strategy should be from April 2018.

The report concluded that significant activity had taken place in West Lothian to address the strategic outcomes set by the Scottish Government with many of these activities taking place within individual agencies/organisations with feedback being provided to the West Lothian ASD Strategic Group. Based on the activities to the date the Strategic Group was recommending the following :-

- Review the membership of the strategic group and frequency of meetings;
- Review the action plan for 2018-19 onwards following the outcome of the Scottish Government consultation; and
- The development of regular network events, potentially twice a year, to share good practice and information.

The CPP Board was asked to

1. Note the progress made to date in the implementation of West Lothian Autism Strategy;
2. Note the forthcoming Scottish Government consultation on the strategic priorities; and
3. Note the recommended actions required to embed the strategic priorities in practice

Decision

To note the terms of the report

14. JOINT INSPECTION OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Social Policy, WLC, reporting the findings of the Joint Inspection of Services for Children and Young People in West Lothian.

Since mid-December 2016 services for children and young people in West Lothian had been subject to inspection by the Care Inspectorate. The inspection focused on how well services in West Lothian were working together to make a positive difference to the lives of children, young people and their families.

In order to reach confidant conclusions the inspection team had undertaken a range of activities to collect evidence. These included :-

- The analysis of inspection findings of care services for children and young people and findings from relevant inspections carried out by other scrutiny bodies;
- A review of national and local data related to children and young people;
- A review of self-evaluation work undertaken by the partnership and the evidence that supported it;
- Review of a wide range of documents provided by the partnership;
- Conducting of a survey of staff with named person and lead professional responsibilities;
- Meeting with children and young people, parents and carers in order to hear from them about their experiences of services and what difference they thought the support they received was making;
- Speaking with staff at all levels across the partnership, including senior officers and elected members and large numbers of staff who worked directly with children, young people and their families;
- Reviewing practice through reading records held by services for a sample of the most vulnerable children and young people; and
- Observing key interagency meetings.

In the Inspection Report, a copy of which was attached to the report at Appendix1, the Care Inspectorate reported that they were confident that outcomes for many children, young people and families living in West Lothian had improved as a result of committed leadership, an ambitious shared vision and effective community planning arrangements.

As part of the inspection process the planning and delivery of services for children and young people were evaluated against nine quality indicators, the results of which were detailed in Table 1 contained within the report.

The report then provided a summary of the strengths and areas for

improvement contained in the Care Inspectorate report noting that the Care Inspection Team had reported that they were very confident that partners in West Lothian would be able to make the necessary arrangements to necessary improvements as detailed in the report.

Following publication of the Care Inspectorate Report the partnership was required to prepare an Improvement Plan detailing the actions that would be taken in response to the report. The Improvement Plan was submitted to the Care Inspector within six weeks of the publication of the Inspection Report as required.

The report concluded that the inspection process which had been undertaken in West Lothian and involved a number of partners including Police Scotland and NHS Lothian had been robust and intensive and had taken account of the full range of work that had been undertaken with children, young people and their families.

The CPP Board was asked to note the findings of the recent joint inspection of services for children and young people in West Lothian.

Decision

To note the terms of the report

15. LOCAL POLICE PLAN 2017-2020

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services seeking approval of the West Lothian Local Police Plan 2017-2020, a copy of which was attached to the report at Appendix 1.

The Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services advised the Board that the Police Plan 2017-2020 had now been approved by the council ad was before the Board for information and noting.

The Local Police Plan represented a positive shift in approach with a greater focus on longer-term outcomes. The plan also aligned with the priorities of the Community Safety Strategy and the strategic themes of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

The plan had also benefitted from an extensive consultation process involving local community planning partners, elected members and numerous community groups.

The Board was asked to :-

1. Note the approved Local Police Plan for West Lothian 2017-2020; and

2. Note that the existing Police Performance Indicators within the LOIP would be replaced with those contained in the new plan from Quarter 3 2017-18.

Decision

To approve the terms of the report.

16. DATES OF MEETINGS 2018 :-

The CPP Board noted the meeting dates for 2018.

Community Planning Steering Group Conference Room 1, Civic Centre	19 February 2018

Minute

Present: Graham Hope (Chair), James Cameron, Alice Mitchell, Joanna Anderson, Tim Ward, Susan Gordon, Tamar Jamieson, David Lockhart, Adam Smith, Liz Macleod, Alison McCallum, Graeme Struthers, Rosemary Miller, George Hotchkiss, Martin Higgins, Carol Bebbington, Elaine Cook

Apologies: Alistair Shaw

1. Welcome and Apologies

2. Minute of Previous Meeting

The minute was agreed.

3. Matters Arising

- It was agreed that SOA05_14 (*% cases that have progressed to Child Protection Case Conference where there has been a reduction of risk to the child at the point of each review)* should be removed from the LOIP and retired from Pentana.
- It was agreed that SOA1305_03 *(% children re-referred to DASAT)* should be replaced with "Percentage of children who reported feeling safer as a result of engagement with the DASAT Children's Service". The relevant changes are to be made to the LOIP and Pentana.

4. SOA Performance Reports

a. Health and Wellbeing Presentation and Report

Carol Bebbington and Martin Higgins ran through a presentation on the Health and Wellbeing performance indicators, including information at east and west health and social care locality level and inequalities indicators. Further detail was included in an accompanying performance report. It was agreed that Health and Wellbeing PIs should be rationalised and made more relevant to the CPP.

- It was agreed that SOA1301_02 (still birth rate) should be retired as the numbers are very small and not readily amenable to action by partners.
- SOA1301_03 (% of newborn children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks) – there is a higher drop off in West Lothian at the first visit and so targeted work is required here. It was agreed that the current indicator should be replaced with the breastfeeding rate at first visit, with a target focused on reducing the drop off in that time period.
- The report also outlined a number of suggested actions for partners in relation to breastfeeding. Partners were asked to review and take these forward in their own

DATA LABEL: PUBLIC

organisations. Graeme Struthers agreed to look at West Lothian Council's HR policies in relation to promoting and protecting breastfeeding.

- It was agreed that the LOIP should focus on the healthy child weight indicator (SOA1301_08), with further information on the overweight/underweight children included in the trend chart commentary. SOA1301_09 and SOA1301_10 are to be retired from Pentana and removed from the LOIP.
- There was some discussion around what the most relevant smoking indicator would be going forward. It was agreed that a specific report on smoking should be brought to a future meeting once more up to date data is available.
- The demand for carers and carer support is to increase and this has been identified as a priority in the east and west localities.
- Martin Higgins ran through a set of proposed Inequalities Indicators, around Health, Education and Employment and Income. A new PIPS measure will need to be developed going forward. Discussions are ongoing around the use of the participation measure and school leaver tariff scores. 27-30 month language acquisition is an important measure; however it was noted that further work needs to be done to encourage uptake of the 27-30 month check. It was noted that West Lothian is keen to pilot more information sharing between Health and Education to inform targeted interventions. It was also noted that further work could be done with businesses to ensure more flexibility for unpaid carers in the workforce. It was suggested that this could be a key theme for the Economic Conference.
- It was agreed that the CPP should have a single set of inequalities indicators.
- There was some discussion around whether there is a gender split between the east and west localities in terms of long term conditions and it was agreed that Carol Bebbington would review what data is available.
- David Lockhart advised of a data sharing project between emergency services and health and social care partnerships to pull together and map data on individual households to identify vulnerabilities and co-design prevention plans. It was also noted that SFRS are looking to transform the organisation with an expanded role for firefighters.

b. LOIP Exceptions Report

- SOA1307_14 (number of potential evictions successfully prevented by the Advice Shop) is to be discussed with Christopher Nelson to review if a more relevant and up to date indicator is available.

5. Police Performance Indicators

There was no discussion on this report as it has not yet been discussed at PDSP.

6. Quality of life Survey 2016

The Citizens Panel was refreshed in 2016. Recruitment was by online means only and there were fewer new members than in previous years. There was a lower response

rate for the Quality of Life survey than in previous years and so the decision was taken to open the survey out to non-Panel members to boost results. Susan Gordon ran through a high-level summary of results. Research Resource will attend the CPP Board in March to present more detailed results. A more detailed report and thematic reports will be circulated to the Board in advance of the meeting. It was agreed that partners should be able to access multi-member ward detail but that this would not be published. It was agreed that the data from the Quality of Life survey should be contextualised alongside data available from other surveys.

7. Draft Agenda for CPP Board 5 March 2018

- A report on the SFRS service consultation is to be added to the agenda.
- All other items were approved.

8. Dates of Next Meetings

The dates were noted.

Summary of Actions

No.	Action	Who	When	Update *(to be updated by the May 2018 meeting)*
3. Matters Arising				
1	SOA1305_14 (*% cases that have progressed to Child Protection Case Conference where there has been a reduction of risk to the child at the point of each review)* to be retired.	Tim Ward	By end February 2018	
2	SOA1305_03 *(% children re-referred to DASAT)* to be retired and replaced with a new PI, "Percentage of children who reported feeling safer as a result of engagement with the DASAT Children's Service".	Tim Ward	By end February 2018	
4.a. Health and Wellbeing Thematic Performance Report and Presentation				
3	SOA1301_02 (still birth rate) to be retired	Carol Bebbington	By end February 2018	
4	SOA1301_03 (% of newborn children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks) to be replaced with	Carol Bebbington	By end February 2018	

	breastfeeding rate at first visit.			
5	Graeme Struthers agreed to look at West Lothian Council's HR policies in relation to promoting and protecting breastfeeding.	Graeme Struthers	By end February 2018	
6	SOA1301_09 and SOA1301_10 are to be retired from Pentana and removed from the LOIP.	Carol Bebbington	By end February 2018	
7	A report on smoking is to be brought to a future meeting once more up to date data is available.	Carol Bebbington	Upon release of new data	
8	A single set of inequalities indicators is to be developed.	Carol Bebbington/Martin Higgins	Update to be provided at next Steering Group	
9	Review what data is available around the gender spilt between the east and west localities in terms of long term conditions.	Carol Bebbington	By end February 2018	
4.b. LOIP Exceptions Report				
10	SOA1307_14 (*number of potential evictions successfully prevented by the Advice Shop*) is to be discussed with Christopher Nelson to review if a more relevant and up to date indicator is available.	Joanna Anderson	Report back at next Steering Group	
6. Quality of Life Survey 2016				
11	Quality of Life survey to be contextualised alongside data available from other surveys.	Susan Gordon	Information to be circulated to the Steering Group by end March 2018	
7. Draft Agenda for CPP Board 5 March 2018				
12	A report on the SFRS service consultation is to be added to the agenda.	Joanna Anderson/ David Lockhart	CPP Board papers to be circulated 26 February 2018	

DRAFT

MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY SAFETY BOARD of WEST LOTHIAN COUNCIL held within COUNCIL CHAMBERS, WEST LOTHIAN CIVIC CENTRE, on 18 SEPTEMBER 2017.

Present – Councillors Lawrence Fitzpatrick (Chair), David Dodds, Charles Kennedy and Cathy Muldoon (substituting for Kirsteen Sullivan); Graham Hope (Chief Executive, WLC), Alistair Shaw (Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services), Tim Ward (Senior Manager, Health & Care Partnership, WLC), Inspector Barry Blair (Police Scotland), Gary Laing (Local Senior Officer, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service), and Alison Smith (Customer Service Manager, WLC)

Apologies – Councillor Kirsteen Sullivan

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were made.

2. ORDER OF BUSINESS

The Chair advised the Board that Gary Laing, Local Senior Officer, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service would soon be retiring. Therefore the Board wished to record a note of thanks to Gary for his contributions to the Board over the years and for keeping West Lothian communities safe.

3. MINUTES -

a) The Board confirmed the Minute of its meeting held on 26 June 2017; and

b) The Board noted the Minute of the Community Planning Steering Group held on 14 August 2017.

4. JOINT INSPECTION OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Social Policy, WLC, providing an overview of the outcomes of the Joint Children's Services Inspection, the report on which had been provided on 29 August 2017.

Since mid-December 2016 services for children and young people in West Lothian had been subject to inspection by the Care Inspectorate. The inspection focused on how well services in West Lothian were working together to make a positive difference to the lives of children, young people and their families.

In order to reach confidant conclusions the inspection team had undertaken a range of activities to collect evidence. These included :-

- The analysis of inspection findings of care services for children and

young people and findings from relevant inspections carried out by other scrutiny bodies;

- A review of national and local data related to children and young people;
- A review of self-evaluation work undertaken by the partnership and the evidence that supported it;
- Review of a wide range of documents provided by the partnership;
- Conducting of a survey of staff with named person and lead professional responsibilities;
- Meeting with children and young people, parents and carers in order to hear from them about their experiences of services and what difference they thought the support they received was making;
- Speaking with staff at all levels across the partnership, including senior officers and elected members and large numbers of staff who worked directly with children, young people and their families;
- Reviewing practice through reading records held by services for a sample of the most vulnerable children and young people; and
- Observing key interagency meetings.

In the Inspection Report the Care Inspectorate reported that they were confident that outcomes for many children, young people and families living in West Lothian had improved as a result of committed leadership, an ambitious shared vision and effective community planning arrangements.

As part of the inspection process the planning and delivery of services for children and young people had been evaluated against nine quality indicators, the results of which were detailed in Table 1 contained within the report.

Within the report the team had noted a number of salient points and these were summarised in the report and included areas of strength and areas for improvement.

Following publication of the Inspection Report the partnership was required to prepare a plan detailing the actions that would be taken in response to the report. This Improvement Plan was to be submitted to the Care Inspectorate within six weeks of the publication of the Inspection Report.

The Board was asked to note the positive outcomes of the inspection and the contribution made by services involved in safe communities work streams.

Decision

To note the contents of the report.

5. PINPOINT UPDATE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by Inspector Barry Blair, Police Scotland providing an analysis following the deployment of Operation Pinpoint in Whitburn in June 2017.

The Community Safety Partners (Police, Council and Scottish Fire and Rescue Services) had developed Operation Pinpoint as a way of “pin pointing” areas within West Lothian that required a community safety intervention and one which provided a flexible approach to deal with issues in any one particular community with the aim of achieving an immediate, short and long term outcome for the community concerned.

Operation Pinpoint had been intelligence led and geographical and was driven by trend information from the daily/monthly TAC meetings or where concerns were known to the community safety partners.

The decision to initiate Operation Pinpoint was taken in consultation between the Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services, the local area Police Commander and the Local Fire Officer. The operation took place between Monday 19 June and Sunday 25 June 2017.

Following the conclusion of Operation Pinpoint significant progress had been made on the Environmental Visual Audit (EVA) actions with a number of notable results, including clean-up and removal of graffiti, the offer of training in dealing with anti-social behaviour to community centre staff and work to identify the owner of Weavers Lane which required road markings to be painted to prevent traffic congestion.

The use of the partnership EVA approach was now being embedded as routine business at an operational level which was extremely encouraging. Also in the two month period since Operation Pinpoint the ward had seen a sustained reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour with a combined number of calls for July and August of 118 compared to 107 for the whole of June.

The report concluded that lessons continued to be learnt each time a pinpoint operation was undertaken and would help inform the planning of all future activity. It had also been agreed that the next Operation Pinpoint would take place in Bathgate at the end of September/start of October prior to the bonfire initiative getting underway.

The Chair thanked the Inspector for the update and for the positive work being done in the Whitburn community following the implementation of Operation Pinpoint.

Decision

To note the contents of the report

6. WESTDRIVE 2017

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by Inspector Barry Blair, Police Scotland providing an update on the Westdrive 2017 event and its continued contribution to reducing casualty rates from road traffic accidents.

“Westdrive 2017” had been held between 29 and 31 August 2017 and approximately 1200 senior pupils had attended.

The event was funded by Road Safety Scotland and the Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group and organised by Police Scotland through the West Lothian Community Safety Unit (CSU). Its aim was to promote driving safety issues in an engaging and impactful way.

The main point of the event was to highlight that road crashes destroyed lives on multiple levels. Of particular note was that young drivers and their families were over represented in road crashes in West Lothian in that in the last year of the 50 seriously injured casualties, 21 were drivers of whom 7 were young drivers (24 and under). The format of the event specifically allowed the agencies who dealt with the aftermath of road accidents to directly engage with young drivers.

The event had followed a similar format to previous years and included handing out green “P” plates to young drivers who had either passed their driving test or who had booked a test date.

Evaluation forms from Westdrive 2017 had been distributed and were currently being assessed. However initial feedback had indicated that the majority of attendees assessed the event as excellent.

The Board continued to be advised that in 2017, for the first time, a number of young people from outside traditional education establishments had been identified by Youth Justice partners and invited to attend the event. Oatridge and West Lothian Colleges had also indicated that they would be interested in some of their young people attending such an event in the near future. Therefore organisation of separate events had now begun.

Decision

To note the contents of the report

7. BONFIRE STRATEGY FOR WEST LOTHIAN 2017

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Local Senior Officer, Scottish Fire & Rescue, advising of the strategy to minimise the impact of deliberate fire setting and fire related antisocial behaviour over the peak autumn period.

Statistical evidence indicated an increase in deliberate fires, fire related offending and hostility towards fire crews during October, commencing in

the school holiday period and peaking on or around November 5 each year.

Therefore the pre-planning for the bonfire season had begun with multi-agency meetings which included Scottish Fire & Rescue, Police Scotland, and West Lothian Council.

In order to reduce demand on emergency resources within West Lothian during this period a programme of prevention activities were planned and included a number of initiatives related to schools and for the identification of unlicensed bonfires/fireworks and these were summarised in the report.

Community engagement would also be undertaken and details of this were summarised in the report.

The report concluded that following the bonfire period an evaluation would take place and would be reported to members of the West Lothian Services for the Community Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel and the Community Safety Board with an overview of the preventative and operational response joint activities conducted by Community Safety partners within West Lothian during the bonfire period 2017.

Decision

To note the contents of the report

8. QUARTER 1 PERFORMANCE REPORT

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) which provided information from Covalent (the council's performance monitoring system) showing a number of community safety performance indicators for Quarter 1 2017-18.

The Board then heard the council's Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services explain that there had been some issues with the integrity of data and therefore officers wanted to carry out some research into this and would report back fully to the next board meeting.

Decision

To note the comments by the Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services with regards to the integrity of the data contained within the report and that he would report back fully to the next scheduled board meeting on the matter.

9. SAFER COMMUNITIES FUNDING 2017/2018

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services providing an update on the expenditure of funding for safer community initiatives 2017-18

The Board were advised that the co-Chairs of the Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group reviewed each of the funding applications and approved bids that would further meet joint community safety priorities.

Contained within the report was a table which provided a summary of the funding applications that had been received and approved. The range of projects to be supported included Westdrive, the Risk Factory and a new project known as letter box blockers, further details of which were attached to the report.

Following approval of all the applications received to date there remained £25,932 in the budget for 2017-18.

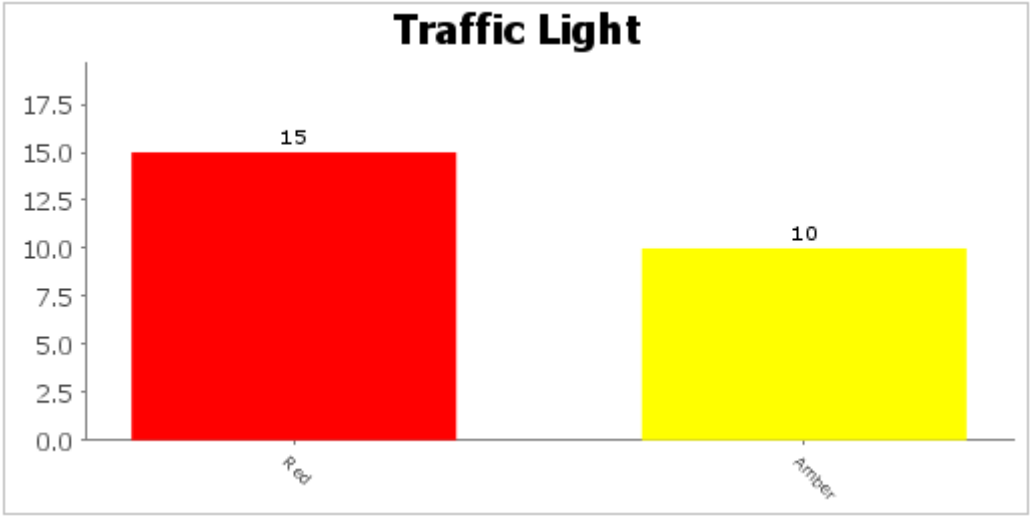
The Board was asked to note the contents of the report.

Decision

To note the contents of the report.

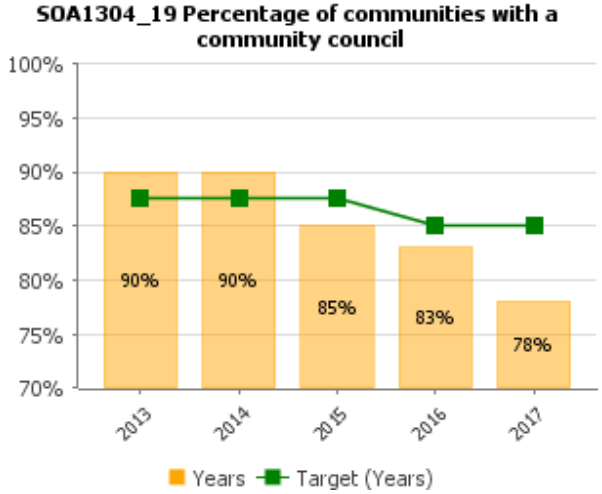
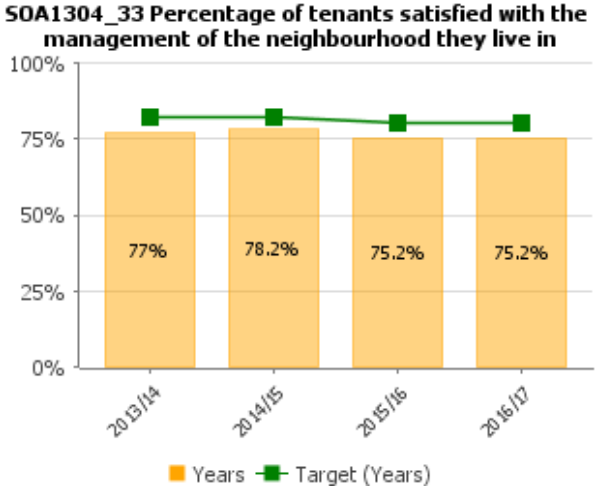
2. High Level Steering Group Exceptions Report(grp by Forum)

Report Type: PIs Report
Report Author: Joanna Anderson
Generated on: 26 February 2018 11:24

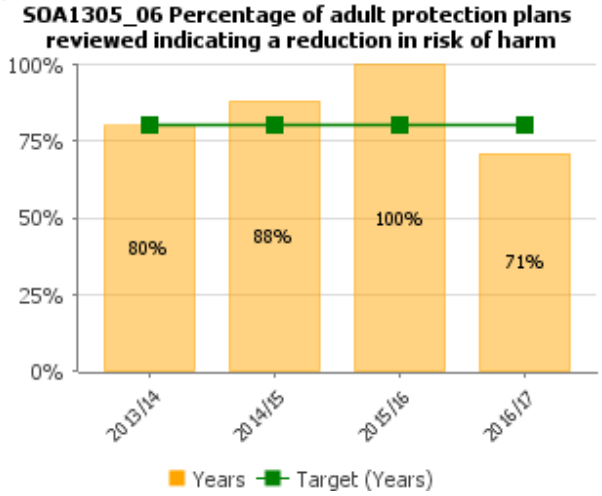


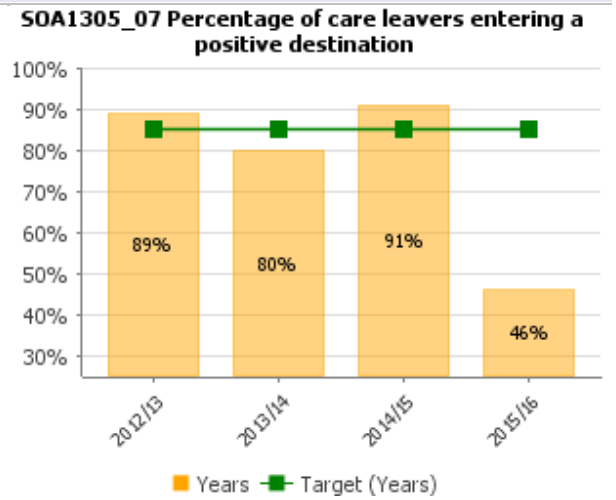
1

SOA13_Community Safety Forum

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1304_19 Percentage of communities with a community council	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 2(Joanna Anderson)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> During the October 2017 elections, community councils were set up in 32 areas out of a possible 41. Those areas with no community councils are Breich, Bridgend, Carmondean, Howden, Knightsridge, Longridge, Newton, Seafield and Torphichen. A second calling for nominations will be made in November 2017 which it is hoped will result in an increase in the overall number of community councils in operation.	
	SOA1304_33 Percentage of tenants satisfied with the management of the neighbourhood they live in	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Performance and Change Manager(Sarah Kelly)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> : Housing, Customer and Building Services did not carry out this tenant satisfaction survey in 2016/17 and we have carry over our results from the previous year. This meets the requirements of the Regulator and it was agreed by the service and the Tenants Panel to carry out this survey every two years. Therefore, we reported 75.2% satisfaction in 2016/17. The 2017/18 target will remain at 80%. In 2015/16, of the 1381 responses received, 483 (35%) were very satisfied and 556 (40.24%) were fairly satisfied with the landlord's	

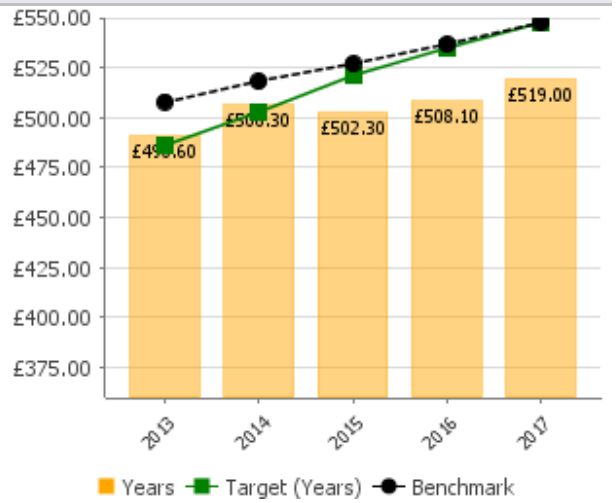
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				management of the neighbourhood they live in. Of the remaining responses ; 155 (11.22%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 116 (8.4%) were fairly dissatisfied and 71 (5.14%) were very dissatisfied. As we did not achieve our target, we will continue to work on improving our customer satisfaction and the 2016/17 target will remain at 80%. The benchmarking information published by Scottish Housing Regulator indicates that the 2015/16 Scottish Social Landlord average was 85.98% satisfied and our Scotland's Housing Network Peer Group average was 81.06%. We will continue to work and consult with our tenants in order to improve on this measure. In 2014/15, of the 690 responses received, 256 (37.1%) were very satisfied and 284 (41.1%) were fairly satisfied with the landlord's management of the neighbourhood they live in. Of the remaining responses ; 72 (10.5%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 52 (7.6%) were fairly dissatisfied and 26 (3.7%) were very dissatisfied. In 2013/14, 77% of tenants (who responded to the annual Tenant Satisfaction Survey) advised that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the management of their local area. Of the 548 responses received, 199 were very satisfied	

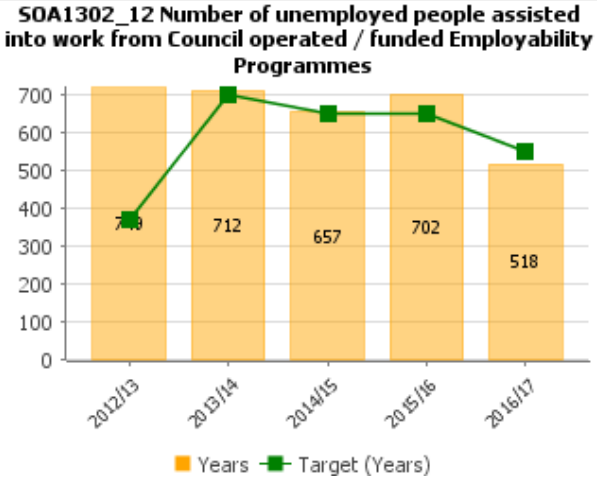
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				and 223 were fairly satisfied. Of the remaining responses ; 67 (12.2%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 37 (6.8%) were fairly dissatisfied; and 22 (4%) were very dissatisfied.	
	SOA1305_06 Percentage of adult protection plans reviewed indicating a reduction in risk of harm	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward)	Trend Chart Commentary : This indicator is collected on an annual basis. Performance for 2016-17 was 71%, down from the figure for 2015/16 of 100%. The sample size of 20% resulted in 5 from 7 cases showing that there was a reduction in risk of harm. The other two showed no change in risk. This indicates that Case Conference processes for keeping adults at risk safe from harm are robust and that multi-agency processes are effective. The sample size can significantly change performance figures. The target for 2017-18 will remain but the indicator will be reviewed to assess whether the very small sample can be altered to give a better reflection of the impact of adult protection measures.	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1305_07 Percentage of care leavers entering a positive destination	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves); SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Michael Davis and Steven Arthur)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> : The latest data is for academic year 2015/16. The disappointing figure of 46% into positive destinations represents 6 out of the 13 looked after young people leaving school. West Lothian had the lowest percentage score of all council areas in Scotland. The follow-up survey of the same group of leavers did show an increase to 8 in positive destinations - 62%. The percentage of looked after children leaving school and entering a positive destination was 80% for the 2014/15 academic year leaver group. It is important to recognise that based on this data source (Scottish Government) only a small number of looked after Children leave school each year (13 in total for 2015-16) so one additional positive outcome would result in an 8 percentage point increase. Looked after children including those in negative destinations continue receive targeted support via key worker provision. The aim is to give them the best chance of finding a positive destination, maintain a positive destination in the long-run and provide continuity of support if an individual does not sustain a positive destination. However, the group does include individuals who are faced with considerable	

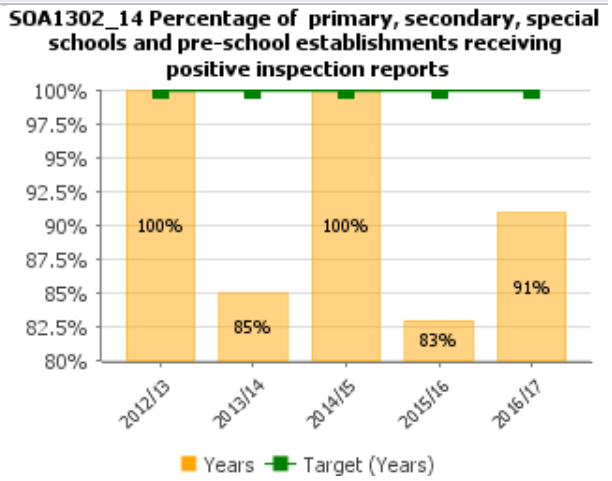
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				challenges and who may choose not to engage with support services. 2016/17 data will become available in mid June of 2018.	

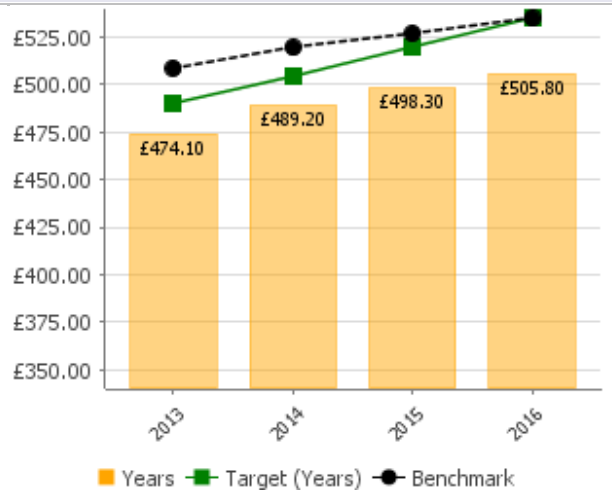
SOA13_Economic Forum

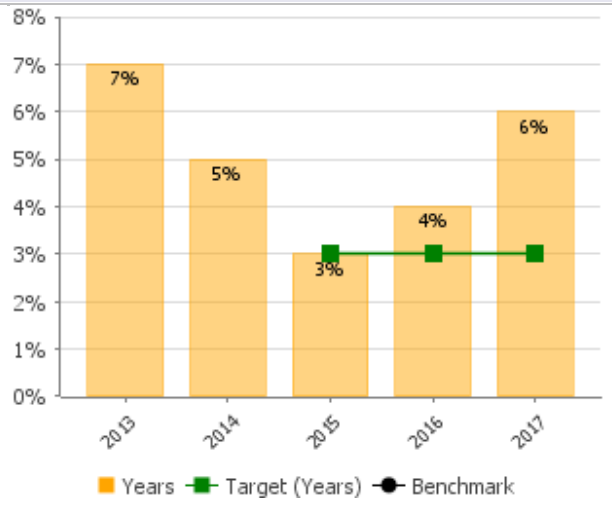
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1302_05 Median earnings (£s) for residents living in the local authority area who are employed (gross weekly pay)	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> A target was set in 2009 to increase the overall level of wages relative to the Scottish average. The data for 2015 showed a decrease on 2014 from £506 to £502. The 2015 Scottish figure was £527.00 (Scottish data is used as the benchmark data on the chart). The gap between West Lothian and the Scottish figure therefore increased to 5%. The latest West Lothian figure (for 2017) is £519. This represents a slight increase on 2016, and the gap with Scotland is 5%. The fall in the West Lothian median between 2014 and 2015 and slight increase in 2016 and 2017 may be as a result of the increase in overall employment levels and the reduction in unemployment through recruitment in relatively lower paid entry-level jobs. However, it is also important to note that the yearly change at a local authority level may also be caused by	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				sample variation. It is therefore more appropriate to consider the long term general trend rather than focusing on annual change. The general picture seems to point to West Lothian following the Scottish trend and the gap persisting rather than closing.	
	SOA1302_12 Number of unemployed people assisted into work from Council operated / funded Employability Programmes	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	Trend Chart Commentary : The initial target was based on the performance of European Funded training packages. In both 2012-13 and 2013-14 a significantly higher number of outcomes were recorded, (over 700 each year) and the target was revised accordingly. This was due to a number of factors notably the improved economy and labour market and the provision of additional support including recruitment incentives to small businesses to encourage recruitment of young people. In 2014-15 a total of 657 individuals were supported into employment. The reduction on 2013-14 was expected as the number of job ready unemployed people had declined in number. The focus of intervention shifted to individuals requiring more intensive assistance to enable them to find employment. In 2015-16, 702 individuals were supported into work. This figure included a significant number of clients who were economically	

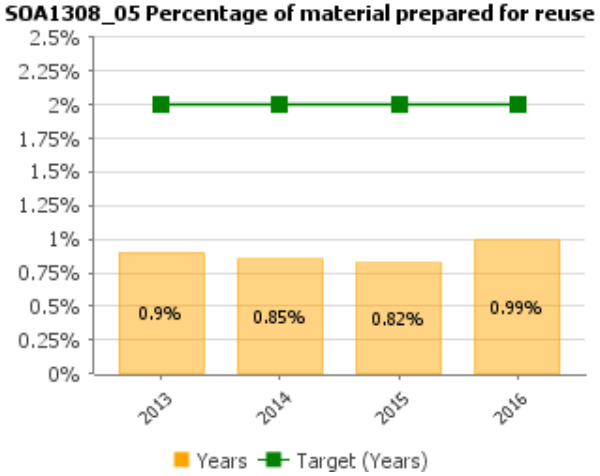
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				inactive rather than unemployed on registration. In 2016/17 a total of 518 appears to represent a further significant reduction in the level of job outcomes. However, it should be noted that a new European Social Fund programme commenced at the start of the year. This has reinforced the requirement of employability activity to focus on supporting individuals with multiple barriers - eg at least 2 issues or characteristics that need to be addressed to enable the individual to find employment. This has resulted in a smaller number of individuals being registered and receiving assistance from employment advisers, though the intensity of support has to increase for those unemployed and inactive clients who are prepared to engage. Alongside the work with jobless clients, ESF funding enables people who are under-employed to be assisted. Finally, given the targeting of provision towards young people and others who might require more intensive pre-employment support, over 300 participants progressed into education or training outcomes rather than employment eg accessing a college course.	

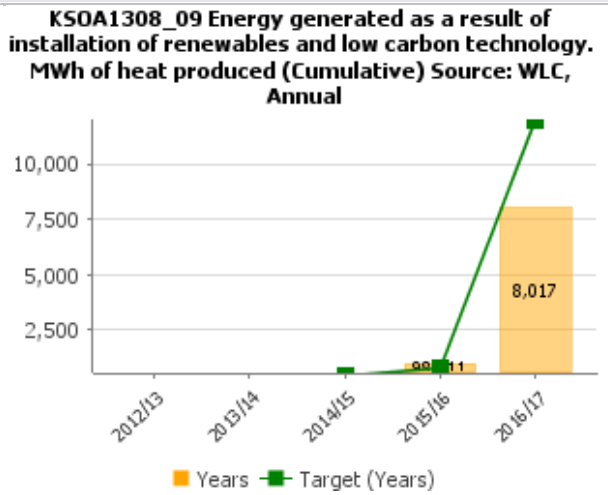
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1302_14 Percentage of primary, secondary, special schools and pre-school establishments receiving positive inspection reports	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Customer & Performance Manager(Andrew Sneddon); Greg Welsh	<u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> The percentage of schools receiving a positive inspection report from Education Scotland increased from 83% to 91% between 2015/16 and 2016/17. Eleven establishments were inspected and reports published on Education Scotland's website and presented to the Education Quality Assurance sub-Committee (EQAC). Where improvements in performance are identified by inspectors an action plan is prepared by the school, with input from Education Quality Improvement Officers, to improve performance, and presented for scrutiny to EQAC. In the case of Westfield Primary School, where two indicators were judged as weak, a new management team is leading improvement in the school, supported by the Quality Improvement Team and the Performance Team. Complete data for 2017/18 will be available by the end of June 2018. The target will remain at 100% for session 2017/18.	

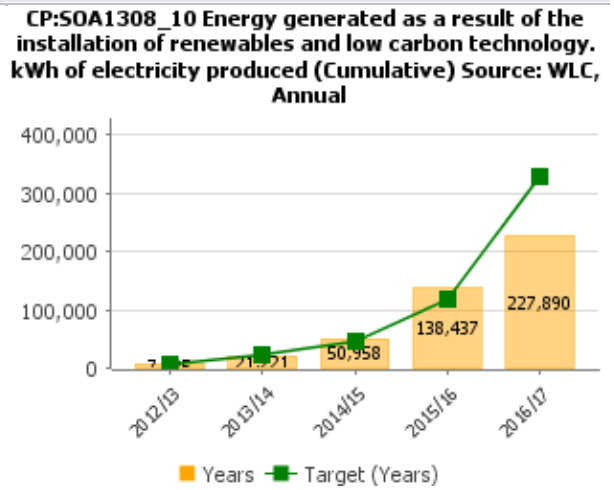
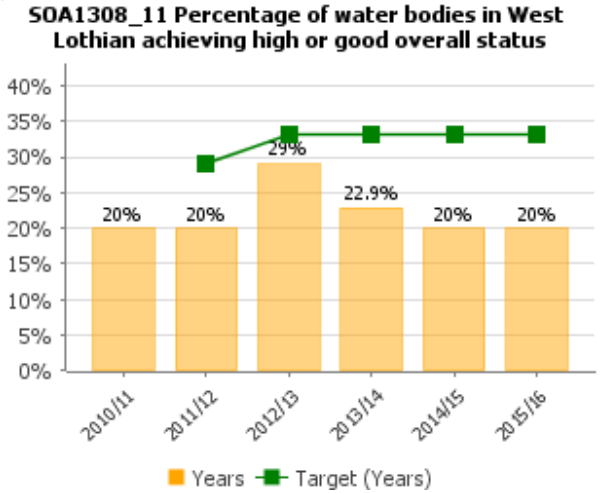
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1303_03 Median earnings (£s) for full-time employees working in the local authority area (gross weekly pay)	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	**Trend Chart Commentary:** This target was initially set in 2009 to increase the overall level of wages relative to the Scottish median. In 2010 workplace the rate of increase was similar to that for Scotland as a whole and, as a consequence, the wage levels in West Lothian were 10% behind the Scottish level. From 2010 until 2012 the wages gap between WL and Scotland narrowed. The 2012 figure for West Lothian was 4% behind the Scottish level. In 2016 West Lothian's median wage level has increased to £505.80, whilst Scotland as a whole recorded an increase to £535.00. So the gap is 6%. It is also important to note that the yearly change at a West Lothian level may be caused by sample variation. It is therefore more appropriate to consider the long term general trend rather than focusing on an individual year's data. The general picture seems to point to the gap between West Lothian and the Scottish average persisting rather than closing. A number of interlinked factors might account for this most notably the local economy being now predominantly based on service sector employment.	

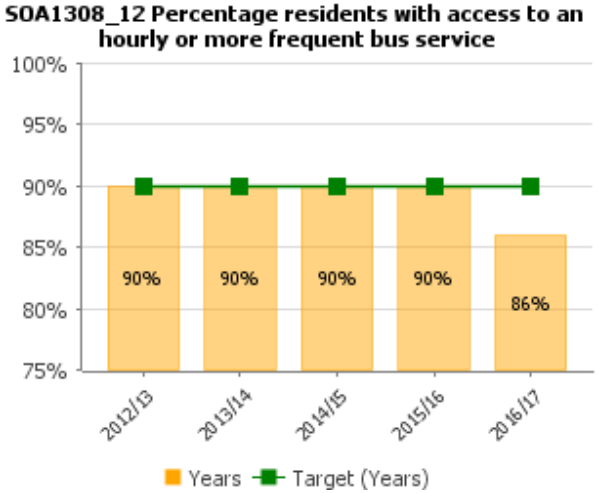
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1303_15 Gap between median pay for men and women working full time	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	**Trend Chart Commentary:** This is a new indicator. The 2015 data (five year average 2011-2015) showed a 3% gap between men and women working full-time. This was low compared with most other local authority areas in Scotland (West Lothian had the 5th lowest wage gap). The 2016 data (five year average 2012-2016) showed a slight increase in the gap to 4%. The 2017 figure is 6% - a further increase. The latest West Lothian gender pay gap is still one of the smallest in Scotland (ranked 5th in 2016 and 6th in 2017). The picture across Scotland could be determined by the type of employment found within local areas. For example, the largest negative gaps are in areas with large employers of males in higher paying process and manual jobs eg Renfrewshire (Glasgow airport), Aberdeen (Oil and Gas) and Falkirk (petrochemicals). It should be noted that the pay gap for part-time and total employment is likely to be greater than for full-time employment. A higher proportion of part-time jobs are occupied by women. Some lower paying occupations including retail and hospitality, have a higher share of part-time employment.	

SOA13_Environment Forum

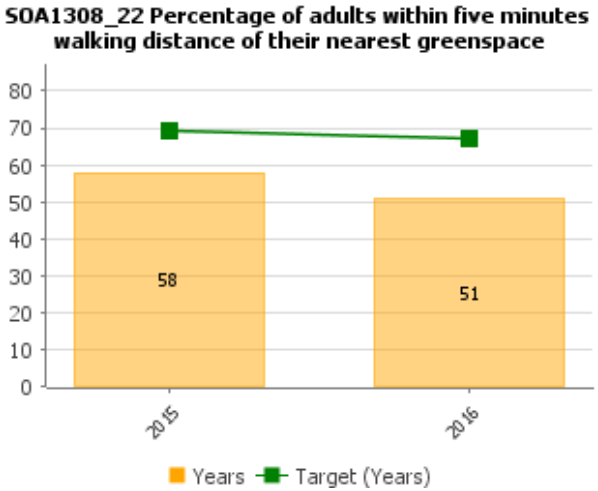
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1308_05 Percentage of material prepared for reuse	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Service Manager Waste Services(David Goodenough)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> : There was an increase in the amount of material reused from 848 tonnes in 2015 to 1018 tonnes in 2016. In comparing 2016 to 2015 the main differences in materials reused are as follows: 230 tonnes of old wheeled bins, wheels and axles were reused following removal due to the 140 bin project. 256 tonnes of furniture and household goods were collected, 52 tonnes less. 438 tonnes of textiles from Community Recycling Centres (CRC's) and bring sites across West Lothian, a decrease of 15 tonnes. The remainder was a mix of books and gas cylinders from our CRC's which saw a small decrease and an increase in bikes collected of 4.5 tonnes. We commenced collecting garden tools in 2016 resulting in 4.4 tonnes being collected. Data for 2017 will be released by SEPA around the end of September 2018	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	KSOA1308_09 Energy generated as a result of installation of renewables and low carbon technology. MWh of heat produced (Cumulative) Source: WLC, Annual	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration(Craig McCorriston)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> : The data is based on actual figures for our biomass boiler installations and estimates of outputs from the range of renewable heat technologies currently installed based on the findings of a review carried out by consultants on behalf of the council. 2016/17 includes biomass data for all 6 installations, although only 4 were operational for the full year due to completion of The James Young High School and Civic Centre later in 16/17. This issue, as well as changes to the biomass project following the setting of the original SOA target (including removal of West Calder High School and 2 primary schools) and the fact that 2016/17 was a milder year than average and therefore less heat was required mean that the 12,000MWH target has not been achieved. However, it should be recognised that significant progress has been made in our low carbon heat generation, with an eight-fold increase from 2015/16. Previous figures have been converted from kWh to MWh to bring data into alignment.	

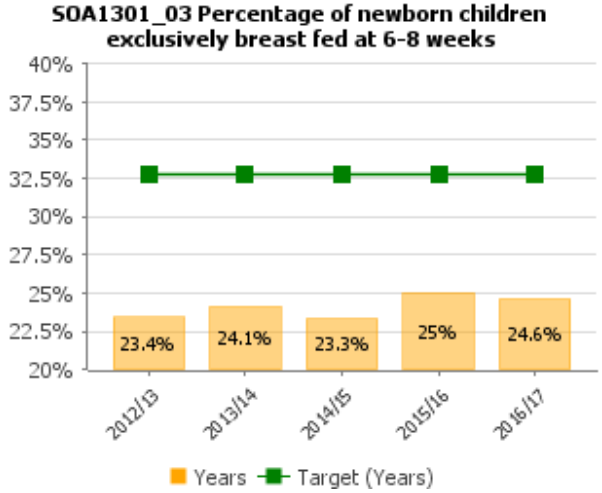
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	CP:SOA1308_10 Energy generated as a result of the installation of renewables and low carbon technology. kWh of electricity produced (Cumulative) Source: WLC, Annual	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration(Craig McCorriston)	Trend Chart Commentary : 25/4/2017 The data is a combination of the outputs from the councils installed solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. 2016/17 saw the first full year production for a number of systems, although faults at 2 sites have meant that the anticipated output of 250,000kWh has not been achieved. These issues are now in the process of being resolved, and the addition of new installations at Beecraigs Country Park (complete) and St Kentigern's Academy (proposed) mean that the 330,000kWh target should be achieved in 2017/18.	
	SOA1308_11 Percentage of water bodies in West Lothian achieving high or good overall status	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration(Craig McCorriston)	Trend Chart Commentary : 7/2//17 The latest data available is that for 2016 which shows no change in water quality in West Lothian since 2015. Discussions are taking place as to the overall relevance of this PI to the council and whether ownership should be given to other partners (SEPA?) The long term target set by Scottish Government is to achieve 97% of waterbodies in Scotland at good overall status by 2027. Revised shorter term local targets will be agreed with SEPA. Classification data is provided annually by SEPA and is available at https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-	

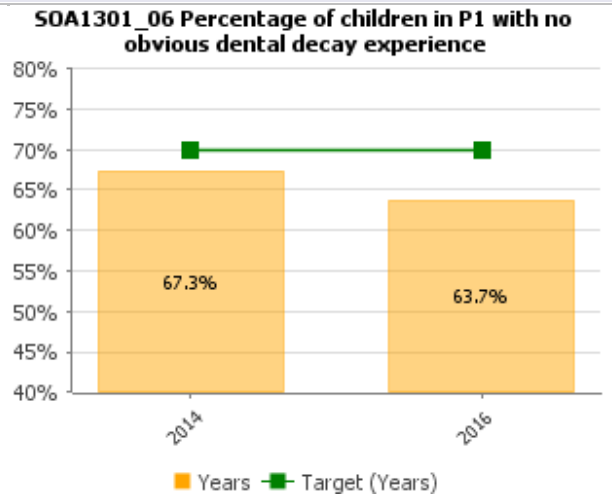
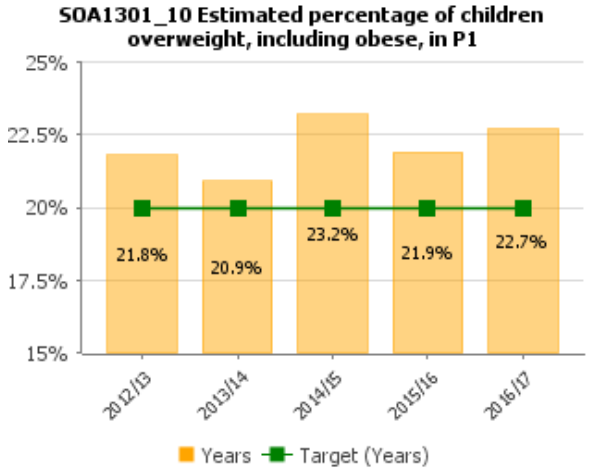
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				visualisation/water-classification-hub	
	SOA1308_12 Percentage residents with access to an hourly or more frequent bus service	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Public Transport Manager(Nicola Gill)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> Overall bus service levels remain at the 90% level required by the target for this KPI and have done since 2011/12. An evaluation model is used to measure this performance indicator and the effect of changes to bus services and the September 2012 PI measure at 90.0% is the baseline. For future years our target will be to maintain this level of provision as long as there is reasonable stability in commercial bus service provision and continued availability of council resources to provide service subsidies. The risk of commercial service withdrawal is outside the control of councils and this can adversely affect the PI. The loss of the commercial Livingston to Dunfermline and Bathgate to Boghall (Saturday) routes in January 2015 indicates that there is a continuing risk of commercial service withdrawal affecting the KPI. In the January 2015 instances contract services were provided at marginally increased overall cost to make good the losses. The majority of bus services in West Lothian are profitable and operate on a commercial basis	

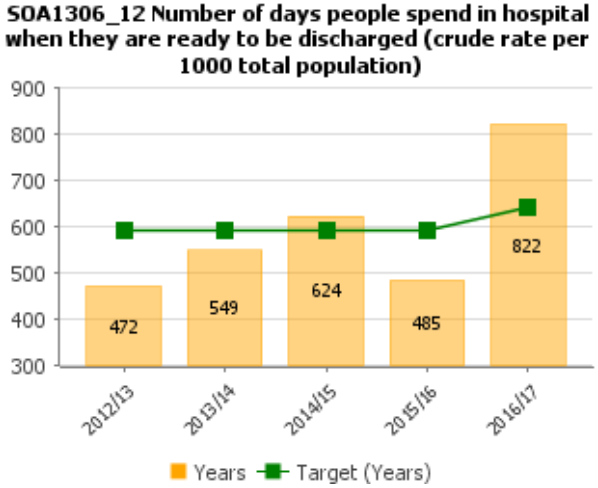
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				without council subsidy. These services need no council approval and the council cannot influence their availability or design. Commercial services tend to be the busiest routes and the busiest times of operation. Councils can only legally provide services they deem to be socially necessary once the extent of the commercial network is known. Council contract bus services build on this commercial core and can increase the number of residents with access to services at the level defined by the indicator by either providing new bus or Taxibus services to places otherwise unserved or by adding additional subsidised journeys onto otherwise commercial bus services to bring their availability up to the standard to meet the indicator definition. Whilst no other council in Scotland is known to use this some other UK councils have adopted an identical PI to measure public transport accessibility. County councils of Leicestershire and Wiltshire set targets at 95% and 50% respectively until 2011/12 when service support reductions took effect. Lincolnshire County Council also used a similar KPI "Access to facilities by public transport, walking and cycling" and set a target at 87% up to 2011/12. The Public Transport Unit has recently been notified by operators of various changes to the	

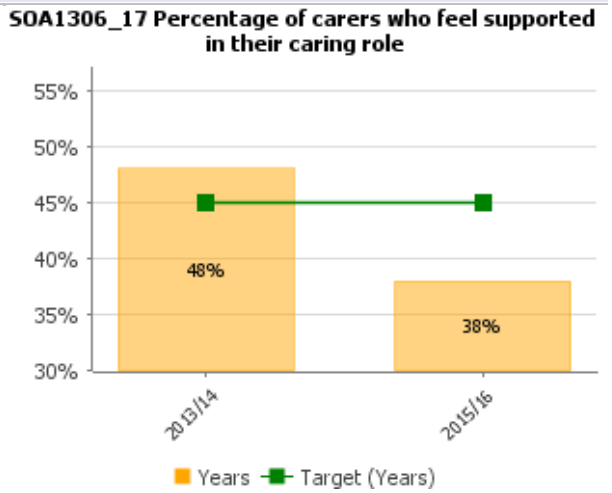
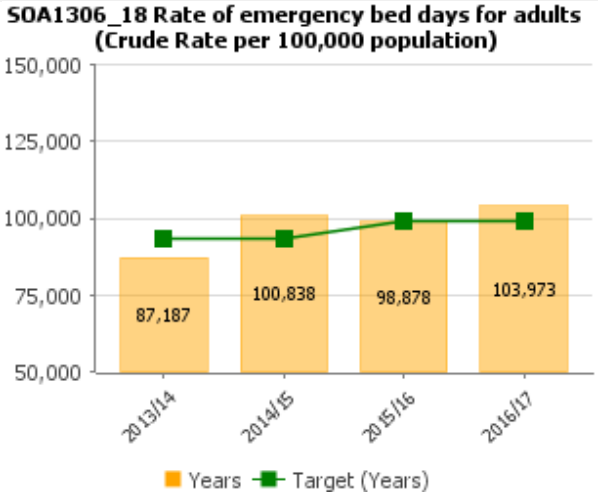
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				commercial bus network throughout May and June 2017. These service changes were uploaded into the evaluation model to provide an up to date figure of 86%, a reduction of 4% since 2015/16. This reduction is a result of the changes in both the commercial and subsidised network.	
	SOA1308_22 Percentage of adults within five minutes walking distance of their nearest greenspace	CPP_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Open Space & Cemeteries Manager (David Cullen); zOPSHQ_PIAdmin	**Trend Chart Commentary** This is a perception based figure based on a 2015 sample of 220 within West Lothian. GIS data held by West Lothian shows that approx 95% of households are within the 5mins (500m) walking distance of their nearest greenspace. The gap between perception of the sample group and the actual availability of greenspace indicates both a requirement to increase awareness of greenspace within communities and a better understanding within communities of the definition of what constitutes greenspace.	

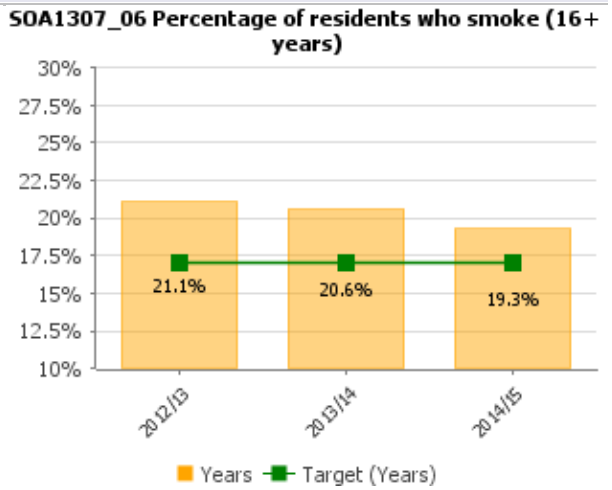
SOA13_Health and Wellbeing Forum

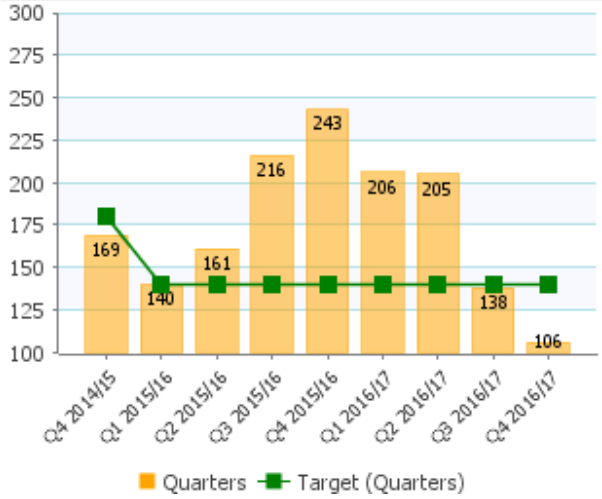
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1301_03 Percentage of newborn children exclusively breast fed at 6-8 weeks	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> In 2016.17, 24.6% of babies were exclusively breastfed at the 6-8 week review. The rate of exclusive breastfeeding is lower than the Scottish average of 27.5% Interventions are targeted at breastfeeding support through both professional input and peer support buddies. A working group has been established to determine actions required to support women between initiation of feeding and the first visit at 10-14 days as this is where the largest drop off occurs. It is suggested that this PI is retired and replaced with the Breastfeeding rate at First Visit (10-14 days) and improvement target set aiming to increase this.	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1301_06 Percentage of children in P1 with no obvious dental decay experience	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> The national survey is carried out every two years and 2016 results indicate 63.7% of primary 1 children had no obvious dental caries. The improvements in dental health are linked to the introduction of Childsmile Toothbrushing and Childsmile Nursery interventions. Local target has been agreed at 70 % to be achieved over the next three years.	
	SOA1301_10 Estimated percentage of children overweight, including obese, in P1	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> : Based on centile cut-offs on the 1990 UK growth reference charts used for population monitoring purposes, BMI assessment of West Lothian's Primary 1 children in 2016/17 estimated 22.7% were at risk of overweight and obesity combined. This is a small increase on previous year (21.9%) and is on a par with Scotland average of 22.9%. It is noted that the trend in the last 10 years is for increasing proportion of overweight /obese children from most deprived quintiles. Data completeness for 2016/17 is 63% therefore caution should be used in interpretation of results.	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				2016/17 data is not yet available. This PI will be updated by end 2017.	
	SOA1306_12 Number of days people spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged (crude rate per 1000 total population)	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> : The number of bed days spent in hospital when people are ready for discharge is 822 per 1000 population This is slightly better than the Scottish rate of 842 however is a worse position than the previous year (485). This is due to impact of changes in the reporting methodology effective July 2016 and issues related to implementation of the revised care at home contract (Apr 2016) . It is anticipated the work within the Frailty Programme will have a positive impact on this over time. The IJB continue to review performance and local improvement target which has been set at 644 per 1000 population	

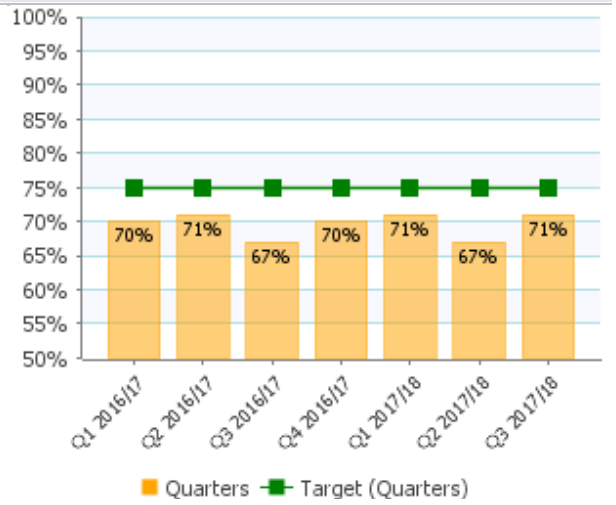
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1306_17 Percentage of carers who feel supported in their caring role	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	Trend Chart Commentary : Data from the most recent Health and Social Care Survey indicates 38% of carers feel supported in their caring role. This is significantly lower than previous report of 48% and is 3% lower than Scottish rate. We are investigating data further and developing an improvement plan in conjunction with our key partners to agree priorities and actions fro improvement. Data is taken from a biennial survey, with the next survey being carried out in 2017/18. This PI will be updated following release of the survey data.	
	SOA1306_18 Rate of emergency bed days for adults (Crude Rate per 100,000 population)	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	Trend Chart Commentary : The Emergency bed day rate for 2016/17 is 103973 per 100,000 population. This is below the Scottish rate of 125.634 per 100000 population. The emergency bed day rate is adversely impacted by the recent increase in delayed discharges. Although there has been an increase in the emergency bed day rate the partnership has the 5th lowest rate in Scotland. Further analysis is in progress to determine reasons for admissions and actions to facilitate appropriate early supported discharge. It is anticipated that the frailty programme will have a positive impact on our performance.	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1307_06 Percentage of residents who smoke (16+ years)	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	Trend Chart Commentary : Smoking prevalence for adults aged 16 and over in West Lothian is estimated to be 19.3% in 2015 which is down from 20.6% and better than Scottish estimate of 20.7% .The percentage of male adults who smoke is estimated at 18.3% which is lower than Scottish estimate of 22.7% . The percentage of female adults is estimated at 20.2% which is worse than Scottish estimate of 18.8% .	
	SOA1307_12 Number of applicants where homelessness is prevented	CPP13_West Lothian Council; HNS_Housing Needs Services	SOA13_Customer Services Mgr (Housing Needs)(AnnMarie Carr)	Trend Chart Commentary : In 2015/16 the number of applicants where homelessness was prevented at point of case closure was a total of 696 households out of a total of 1309 approaches for assistance. In 2014/15 the number of applicants where homelessness was prevented at point of case closure was a total of 746 households out of 1545 approaches for assistance. Following review of recent performance homeless prevention target has been increased to 700 for year 2016/17.	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				In the year 2016/17 the prevention service had 1070 new approaches for assistance, 230 fewer approaches from the previous year. Of the 1070 approaches,575 had homelessness prevented, 495,(46.3%) cases went on to make a homeless presentation. In 16/17 the target was adjusted to a more challenging target as a result if increased prevention activity over the previous two years. Although performance for the year 2016/17 is below target set the service has witnessed a slight increase in numbers prevented. Moving through 2017/18 the service will be reviewing its prevention approach with the aim to further enhance and improve prevention outcomes for people.	
	SOA1307_14 Number of potential evictions successfully prevented by the Advice Shop	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Senior Adviser – Money(Anne Stevenson)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> This indicator was introduced to monitor the number of customers facing potential formal eviction procedures which were successfully prevented by the intervention of the Advice Shop. Quarter 4 2016/17 – We prevented 106 evictions in this quarter which is 34 less than our target of 140 per quarter. Court was quiet in January with many customers not appearing. It is anticipated that this figure may increase in the next quarter however the team is trying to reach customer prior to court to encourage early intervention.	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				Quarter 3 2016/17 – In this quarter we reached 138 potential evictions prevented. This is slightly below our target of 140. This is mainly due to the Christmas and New Year period resulting in less cases being called at court. We would expect an increase in Quarter 4 2016/17. **Quarter 2 2016/17 –** We exceeded our target of 140 by preventing 205 evictions this quarter. The expected decrease in cases calling at court did not materialise as thought with many cases still calling. It is expected that this will reduce next quarter with the lead up to Christmas and New Year. **Quarter 1 2016/17** – We exceeded our target of 140 by preventing 206 evictions. As predicted in quarter 4 of 2015/16, cases calling at court is still high although decreasing slightly. Expected that this will decrease again next quarter as summer holiday period usually quieter. **Quarter 4 2015/16** – We exceeded our target of 140 by preventing 243 evictions. Similar to previous quarter, there is a significant increase in the number of evictions being prevented due to the high volume of cases getting heard at court. The court advice team are extremely	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				busy with referrals from customers who are facing possible eviction from their property. Quarter 3 2015/16 – We exceeded our target of 140 by preventing 216 evictions. This is a significant increase to previous quarters and is predominately because of cases that were sisted at court and not adhering to the agreement made at court being called again. This increase in cases at court is likely to continue for the next quarter. Quarter 2 2015/16 – In this quarter we exceeded our target by preventing 161 evictions. There has been an increase in the number of cases being sent to court therefore an increase in the need for this service. Quarter 1 2015/16 – In this quarter we met our target of 140 evictions prevented. The reduction compared to the same period last year reflects the measures put in place with the emphasis on prevention of cases escalating to eviction stage. There was also a targeted campaign this time last year to reduce rent arrears which resulted in particularly high numbers for this quarter.	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1307_18 Percentage uptake of free school meals P1-3 against school roll	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Service Manager 1(Jamie Fisher)	Overall in year 16/17 uptake ranged from 67-71%. Q3 only 67% due to the phased intake of P1 children. Individual schools range from a high of 85% to a low of 38%. We are working with Education to see how we can promote uptake in schools. Catering supervisors are encouraging uptake of the packed lunch service on a Friday. Target set inline with Scottish government expectation of 75% uptake.	

Quality of Life Survey 2016

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to inform the Community Planning Partnership Board of the results of the Quality of Life Survey that was carried out in 2016.

2. Recommendations

The Community Planning Partnership Board is asked to:

- Note the results of the Quality of Life Survey 2016
- Agree to the publication and distribution of the results

3. Discussion

The report that is attached as Appendix 1 provides a summary of the process and outcome of the Quality of Life Survey undertaken in 2016 with West Lothian Citizens Panel. This includes information on the refreshment of the panel, the survey methodology, response rate and profile, and the results of the survey itself.

4. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	All
N/A	
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	SOA1304_15 % of WL residents that feel safe walking in their local neighbourhood after dark SOA1304_16 % of residents who feel we have an inclusive society SOA1304_18 % of residents who feel they can influence decisions SOA1307_15 Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Score SOA1307_16 % of Citizens Panel members who engage in physical activity 5 or more times per week SOA1307_17% of Citizens Panel who walk or cycle to work SOA1308_01 % residents stating they are satisfied with their neighbourhood
Resources	

Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	The Citizens Panel links into the Community Engagement Plan as one consultative mechanism.
Impact on inequalities	
Key risks	

5. Consultations

None

6. Conclusions

It is hoped that the results of the 2016 Quality of Life Survey will be utilised by the Council and partners to influence service developments. Feedback to Citizens Panel members is important, and a newsletter with information on the findings of the Quality of Life Survey will be published with information about what the CPP is currently doing in relation to specific topic areas.

The Community Planning Partnership is committed to further embedding community engagement and consultation across the Partnership. The Citizens Panel is one mechanism by which consultation and engagement can be taken forward with individuals in West Lothian. This will include looking at how we can maximise the use of the Citizens Panel, and the ways in which we use it to encourage participation by members.

Report written by/contact details/date

Susan Gordon, Community Planning Development Officer, March 2018

susan.gordon@westlothian.gov.uk , 01506 282141

References

N/A

Appendices

1. Quality of Life Survey 2016 Results Report

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership

Quality of Life Survey 2016/17
Research Report

February 2018

Prepared by:

Research Resource
17b Main Street
Cambuslang
G72 7EX

Contact: Lorna Shaw
T: 0141 641 6410
E: Lorna.shaw@researchresource.co.uk

Prepared for:

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership
Civic Centre
Howden Road South
Livingston
EH54 6FF

Contact: Susan Gordon
T: 01506 282141
E: susan.gordon@westlothian.gov.uk

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership

Quality of Life Survey 2016/17

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND 4
1.1. Introduction 4
1.2. Background and approach 4
1.3. Survey administration and response 5
1.4. Structure 6

2. OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE 7
2.1. Improvement to quality of life (Q1) 7
2.2. Satisfaction with West Lothian as a place to live (Q2) 7
2.3. Factors which influence quality of life (Q3) 8
2.4. Overall satisfaction with services in West Lothian (Q4) 9

3. ECONOMIC SITUATION 12
3.1. Perceptions of West Lothian's economy (Q5) 12

4. RESIDENT'S PERSONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION 13
4.1. Shopping habits (Q6 to Q7) 13
4.2. Income expenditure on mortgage or rent (Q8) 14
4.3. Internet access and usage (Q10/Q11) 15
4.4. Satisfaction with economic situation (Q11) 17

5. LEARNING AND SKILLS 18
5.1. Educational attainments (Q14) 18
5.2. Early Years and School Education (Q15-Q17) 19
5.3. Learning and training opportunities (Q18-Q20) 20
5.4. Frequency of leisure/ cultural activity (Q21) 21

6. HEALTH AND WELLBEING 22
6.1. Smoking (Q22-Q24) 22
6.2. Physical activity (Q25-Q31) 23
6.3. Self-assessed health (Q31) 24
6.4. Health problems or disabilities (Q32) 25
6.5. Mental wellbeing (Q33) 25
6.6. Alcohol consumption (Q34 to Q37) 27
6.7. Tackling drug use (Q38) 29

7. COMMUNITY 30
7.1. Protection of victims of abuse (Q39) 30
7.2. Community involvement and influence (Q40) 31
7.3. Volunteering and unpaid help (Q41) 32

8. SAFETY 33
8.1. Feeling of safety (Q42/Q43) 33

8.2. Victims of crime (Q44-Q49) ... 35
8.3. Experience of anti-social behaviour (Q50) ... 35

9. TRAVEL ... 37
9.1. Access to cars (Q54) ... 37
9.2. Normal travel arrangements (Q52) ... 37
9.3. Standards of roads, pavements, lighting and parking (Q53/Q54) ... 38
9.4. Public transport in West Lothian (Q55) ... 39
9.5. Performance during severe winter weather (Q56) ... 40

10. ENVIRONMENT ... 41
10.1. Perceptions of the environment in West Lothian (Q57) ... 41
10.2. Greenspace in West Lothian (Q58/Q59) ... 42
10.3. Cleanliness and appearance of the environment in West Lothian (Q60) ... 43
10.4. Overall satisfaction with the neighbourhood (Q64) ... 44
10.5. Perceptions of climate change (Q62) ... 44
10.6. Attitudes towards recycling and waste reduction (Q63) ... 45
10.7. Perceptions of housing in West Lothian (Q64) ... 46

11. CONCLUSIONS ... 47

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE PROFILE ... 48
Response Profile Analysis ... 48
Response Profile by Gender ... 49
Response Profile by Age ... 49
Response Profile by Tenure ... 50
Response Profile by Disability ... 51
Response Profile by Ethnicity ... 51

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

This report summarises the process and outcome of the 2016/17 Quality of Life Survey undertaken with West Lothian Citizens' Panel.

1.2. Background and approach

West Lothian Citizens Panel was set up in 1999 to help the Community Planning Partnership (CPP) identify residents' views on various aspects relating to living in West Lothian. The panel is used by a number of services and partners to gain local views on specific services. The major activity of the Panel is the Quality of Life Survey. This is carried out approximately every 3 years. Quality of Life Surveys have been carried out in 1999, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013 and this most recent one in 2016/17.

The Quality of Life survey questionnaire was developed by the Community Planning Partnership who engaged representatives from a range of organisations in relation to their information needs and how these were best captured. The questionnaire was developed specifically to address the information needs of the Community Planning Partners at this time, and the decision was taken to retain a number of the questions that had previously been asked in the 2013 survey for the purposes of benchmarking.

The questions within the Quality of Life survey were developed to reflect the priority areas within the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan. This report is structured within the themes which were covered within the questionnaire. A copy of the survey questionnaire is available in Appendix 2 of this report. The key topic areas the questionnaire addressed were:

- Overall Quality of Life
- West Lothian's Economy
- West Lothian Resident's Personal Economic Situation
- Learning and Skills
- Health and Wellbeing
- Community
- Safety
- Travel
- Environment
- Overall Satisfaction

The panel is one way that the council and its Community Planning Partners can consult with local people. Prior to any activity relating to the Quality of Life Survey, the panel is normally refreshed. The aim of refreshment activity is to ensure that panel member's details are up to date, that members still wish to remain on the panel and to retire a proportion of members and recruit members in order to ensure that the panel remains 'fresh'. Through the refreshment process, 143 panel members were removed from the panel, 916 updated their details and 28 new members joined the panel. The panel now compromises of approximately 2,800 residents of West Lothian.

1.3. Survey administration and response

The Quality of Life Survey was carried out in November 2016. The survey was sent to all panel members via email for those who provided an email address (1,807) and for those who didn't, a paper copy was sent (1,018). A follow up reminder postal mailing was sent a month later to those members who had not yet responded to encourage further response. Finally, a targeted telephone boost was undertaken to increase the level of response from under-represented groups.

The response rate stood at 31.1% which represented 867 panel members. This was significantly lower than previous years (57% in 2013 and 70% in 2010). The low response meant that at multi-member ward level, the sample of responses was not as robust as previous years. Additional work was then carried out in an attempt to boost response levels. The survey was opened up to non-panel members to allow more opportunities to publicise the survey. This was an online approach, and a link was sent out via a range of avenues in order to target the general population, and those areas that were under-represented. As a result of this process, an additional 258 responses were submitted. A total of 1146 responses were received for the survey (1764 in 2013).

The table below shows the number of responses achieved by multi member ward and the level of accuracy associated with the results.

Multi member ward	Population	% of Population	Response	% of response	Difference	Data accuracy (+/-)**
Armadale and Blackridge	12227	8.7%	85	7.5%	-1.2%	10.6%
Bathgate	14994	10.6%	134	11.8%	1.2%	8.4%
Broxburn, Uphall and Winchburgh	15376	10.9%	118	10.4%	-0.5%	9.0%
East Livingston and East Calder	16456	11.7%	135	11.9%	0.2%	8.4%
Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley	13199	9.4%	84	7.4%	-2.0%	10.7%
Linlithgow	12743	9.0%	146	12.8%	3.8%	8.1%
Livingston North	16510	11.7%	137	12.0%	0.4%	8.3%
Livingston South	19989	14.2%	160	14.1%	-0.1%	7.7%
Whitburn and Blackburn	19635	13.9%	138	12.1%	-1.8%	8.3%
Grand Total	**141129**	**100.0%**	**1146***	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**3%**

* 9 no reply/ postcodes that didn't pull through MMW

879 responses received by email/ post/ phone and 258 via online boost.
**Based upon a 50% estimate at the 95% level of confidence

Appendix 1 provides a fuller analysis of the profile of survey respondents relative to the overall West Lothian and multi member ward population.

The profile of survey respondents broadly reflects the demographic profile of residents within multi-member ward in terms of age and gender, although there is slight under-representation of younger residents and over-representation of older residents. There are variances in terms of responses by geography at Multi-member ward level when compared to the overall population.

The results of the research are based upon a sample survey therefore all figures quoted are estimates rather than precise percentages. The reader should interpret the data with statistical significance in mind. All proportions produced in a survey have a degree of error, or level of data accuracy,

associated with them because they are generated from a sample of the population rather than the population as a whole. Any proportion measured in the survey has an associated confidence interval (within which the 'true' proportion of the whole population is likely to lie), usually expressed as ±x%. At the overall West Lothian level, this margin of error is +/-3% (based upon a 50% estimate at the 95% level of confidence). However, at multi member ward level the results are subject to much greater variance. For example, the results for Armadale and Blackridge may vary by +/-10.6%. As a result, the research results have not been analysed by multi member ward in this report.

1.4. Structure

This report is structured so that the survey questions are reported on within the themed area of the questionnaire to which they relate. These areas are:

- Overall Quality of Life and Satisfaction
- West Lothian's Economy
- West Lothian Resident's Personal Economic Situation
- Learning and Skills
- Health and Wellbeing
- Community
- Safety
- Travel
- Environment

This volume aims to provide an analysis of the survey findings, highlighting significant differences between both the 2013 survey and between sub groups of respondents to the 2016/17 survey. Results have been analysed by:

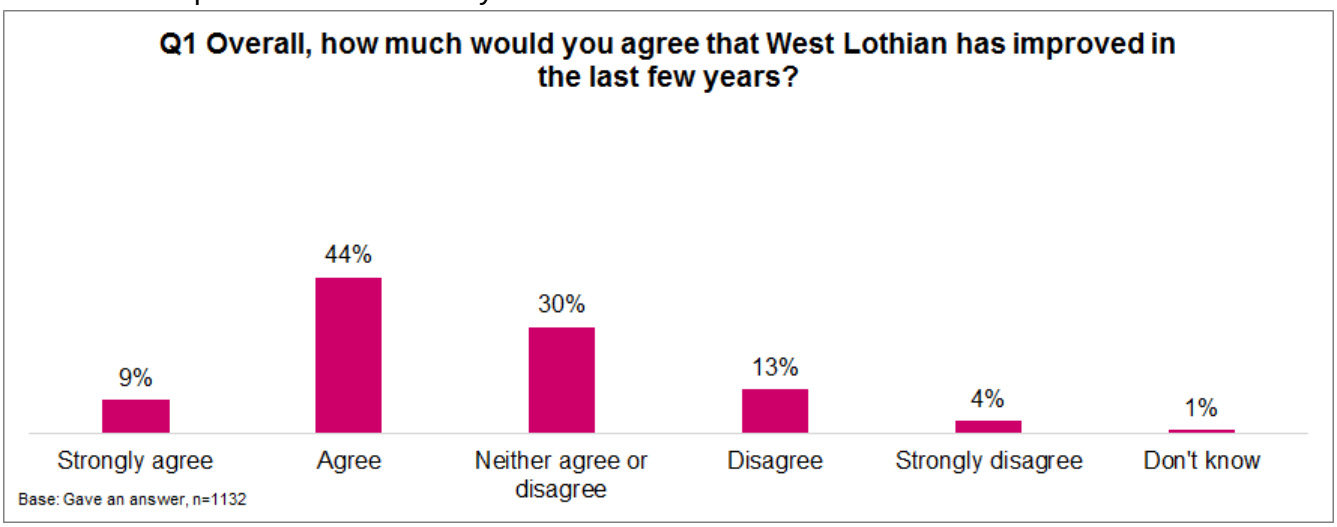
- Age
- Gender
- Disability
- Children at school in the household
- Tenure

In order to ensure that the report remains accessible, only significant differences between groups have been highlighted.

2. OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE

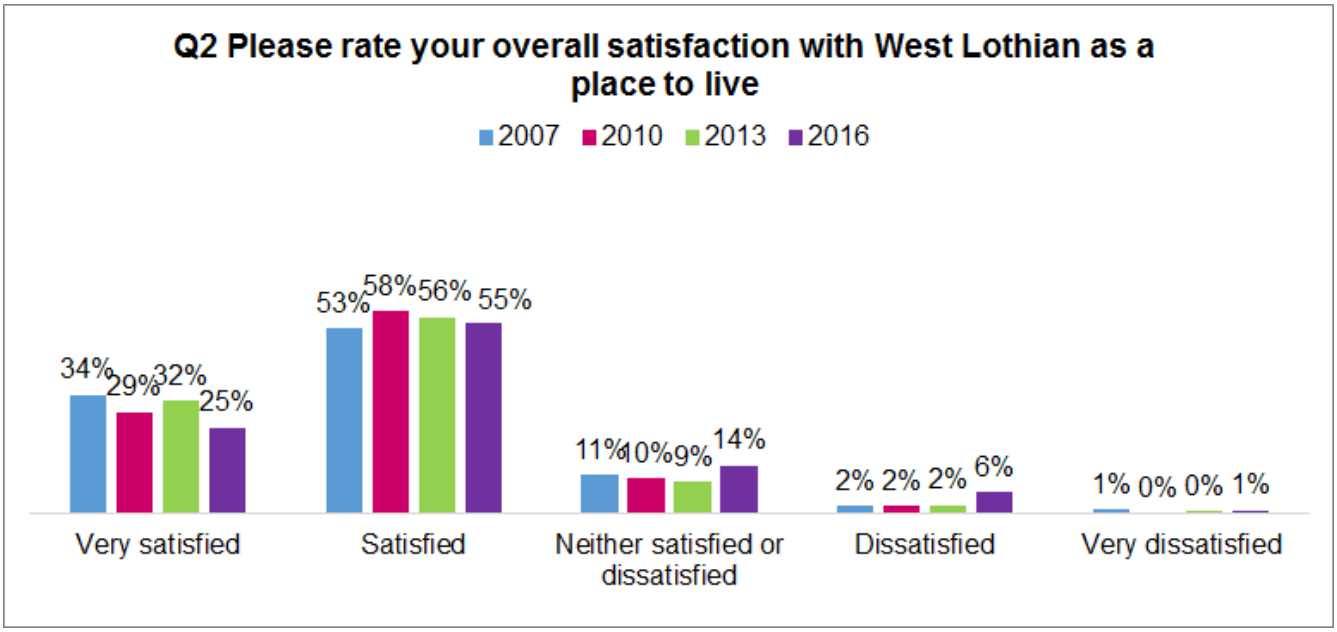
2.1. Improvement to quality of life (Q1)

The survey opened by asking respondents to what extent they would agree that West Lothian has improved over the last few years. As shown below, just over half of respondents (53%) said they agree or strongly agree that it has improved. 30% of respondents said they neither agree nor disagree, 17% said they disagree or strongly disagree. 1% of respondents were unsure. This is marginally lower than in 2013 when 57% stated that they either strongly agreed or agreed that West Lothian has improved in the last few years.



2.2. Satisfaction with West Lothian as a place to live (Q2)

Overall, 80% of respondents stated that they were satisfied with West Lothian as a place to live. This has decreased by 8 percentage points from 88% in 2013.



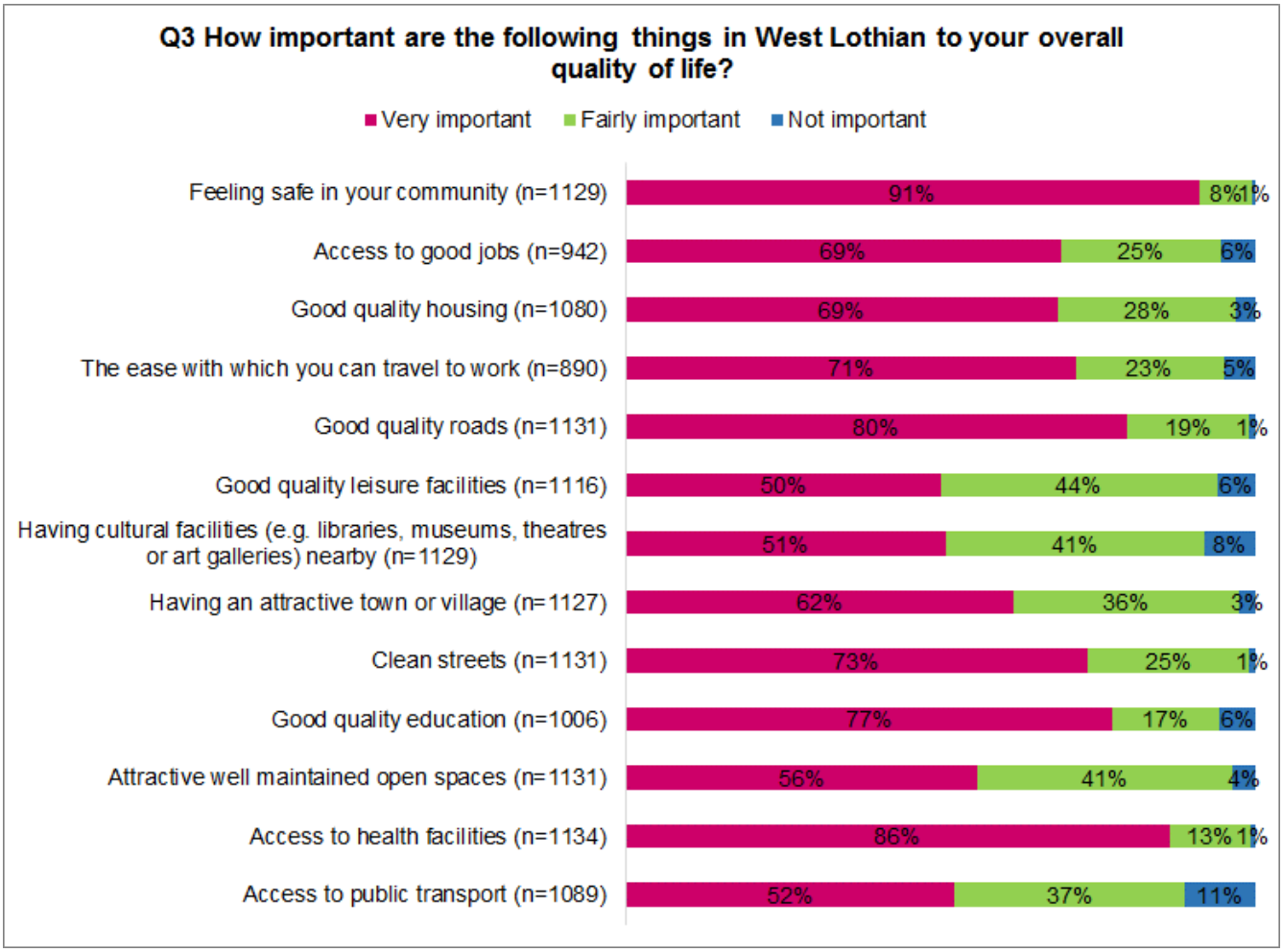
2.3. Factors which influence quality of life (Q3)

The survey then asked respondents to rate the importance of various factors on their quality of life. Factors which were perceived as being most important were:

1. Feeling safe in their community (91% stated very important)
2. Access to health facilities (86%)
3. Good quality roads (80%)

On the other hand, the following factors had the highest proportion of respondents stating these were not important:

1. Access to public transport (11% stating not important)
2. Having cultural facilities (8%)
3. Good quality education (6%), good quality leisure facilities (6%) and access to good jobs (6%)



Analysis indicates that priorities vary depending upon respondent demographic characteristics. The key findings of this analysis are:

- Having a **good job** was significantly more likely to be very important for younger respondents, with 85% of those aged under 25 stating that this is very important to them compared to 69% overall.
- **Feeling safe in their community** and **good health** were very important to the majority of respondents, with no significant differences highlighted by age or situation.

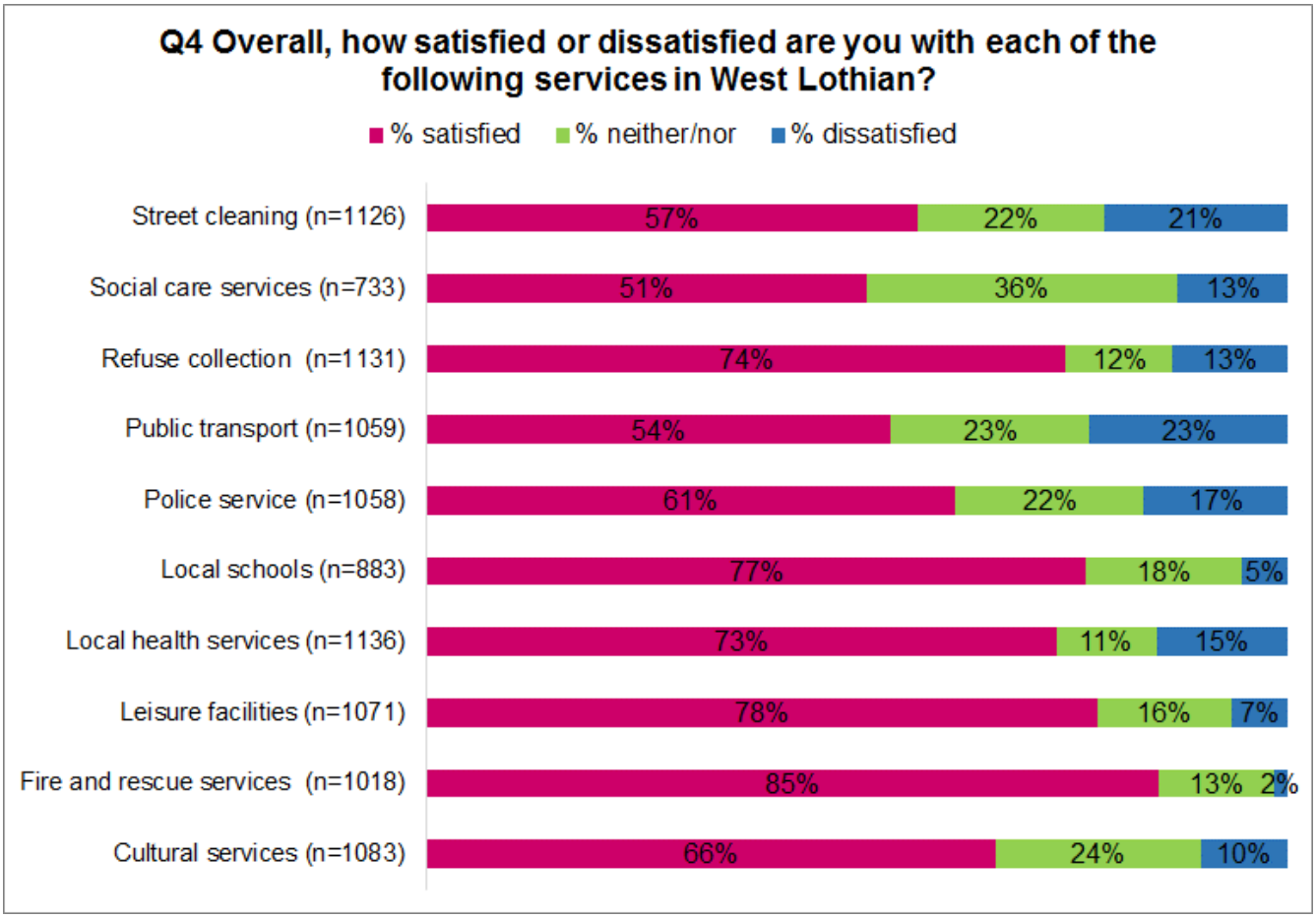
2.4. Overall satisfaction with services in West Lothian (Q4)

The survey asked respondents to rate their satisfaction with various services provided in West Lothian. Overall, residents were most likely to state that they were satisfied with:

- Fire and rescue service (85%)
- Leisure facilities (78%)
- Local schools (77%)

On the other hand, dissatisfaction was higher with regard to:

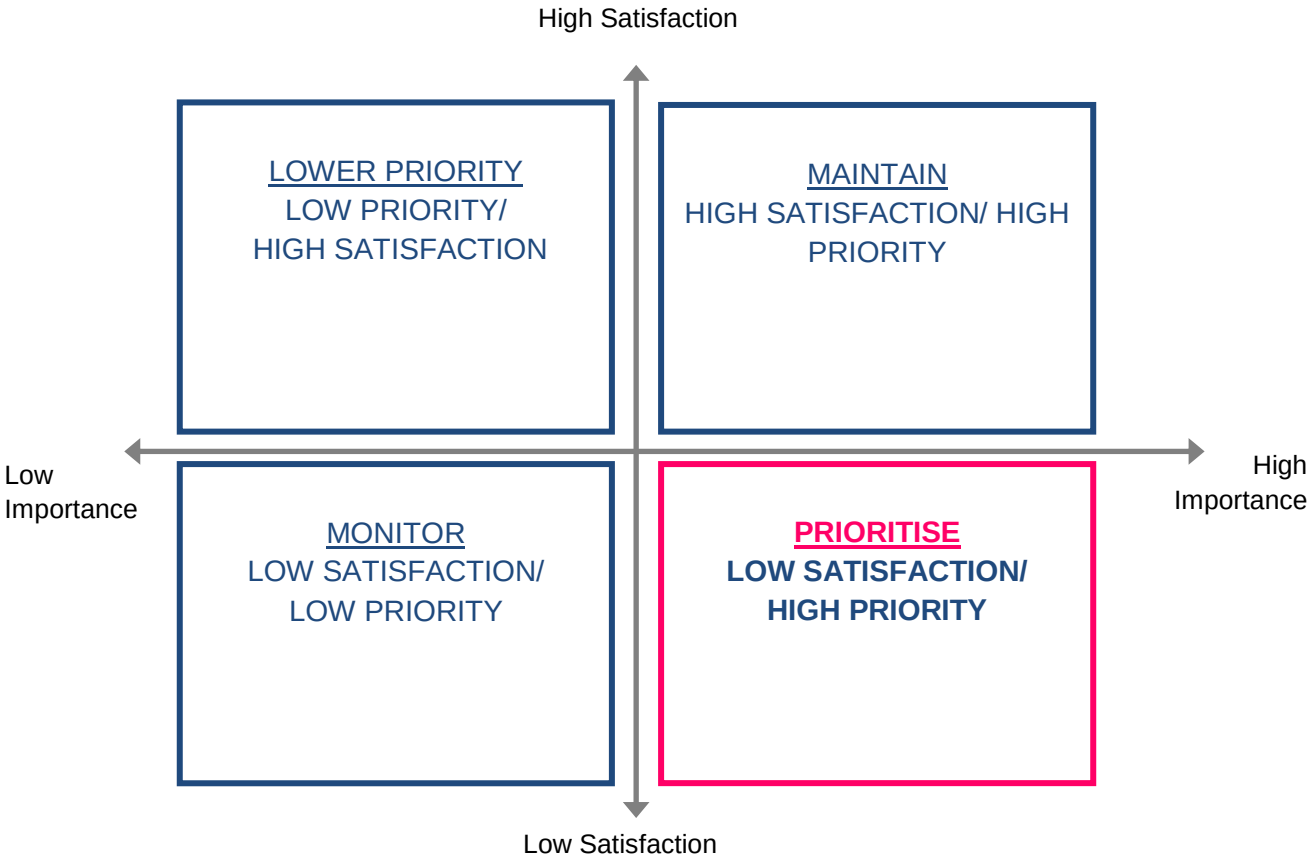
- Public transport (23% dissatisfied)
- Street cleaning (21%)
- Police service (17%)



Comparison to the 2013 survey results shows that for the majority of indicators, satisfaction levels have decreased across all areas. The most significant change can be seen with regard to refuse cleaning where satisfaction has decreased by 12% points.

Q4 Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with each of the following services in West Lothian? % satisfied 2013 and 2016			
	% satisfied 2013	% satisfied 2016	Change 2013 to 2016
Cultural services (n=1083)	69%	66%	-3%
Fire and rescue services (n=1018)	86%	85%	-1%
Leisure facilities (n=1071)	79%	78%	-1%
Local health services (n=1136)	82%	73%	-9%
Local schools (n=883)	79%	77%	-2%
Police service (n=1058)	68%	61%	-7%
Public transport (n=1059)	57%	54%	-3%
Refuse collection (n=1131)	86%	74%	-12%
Social care services (n=733)	55%	51%	-4%
Street cleaning (n=1126)	64%	57%	-7%

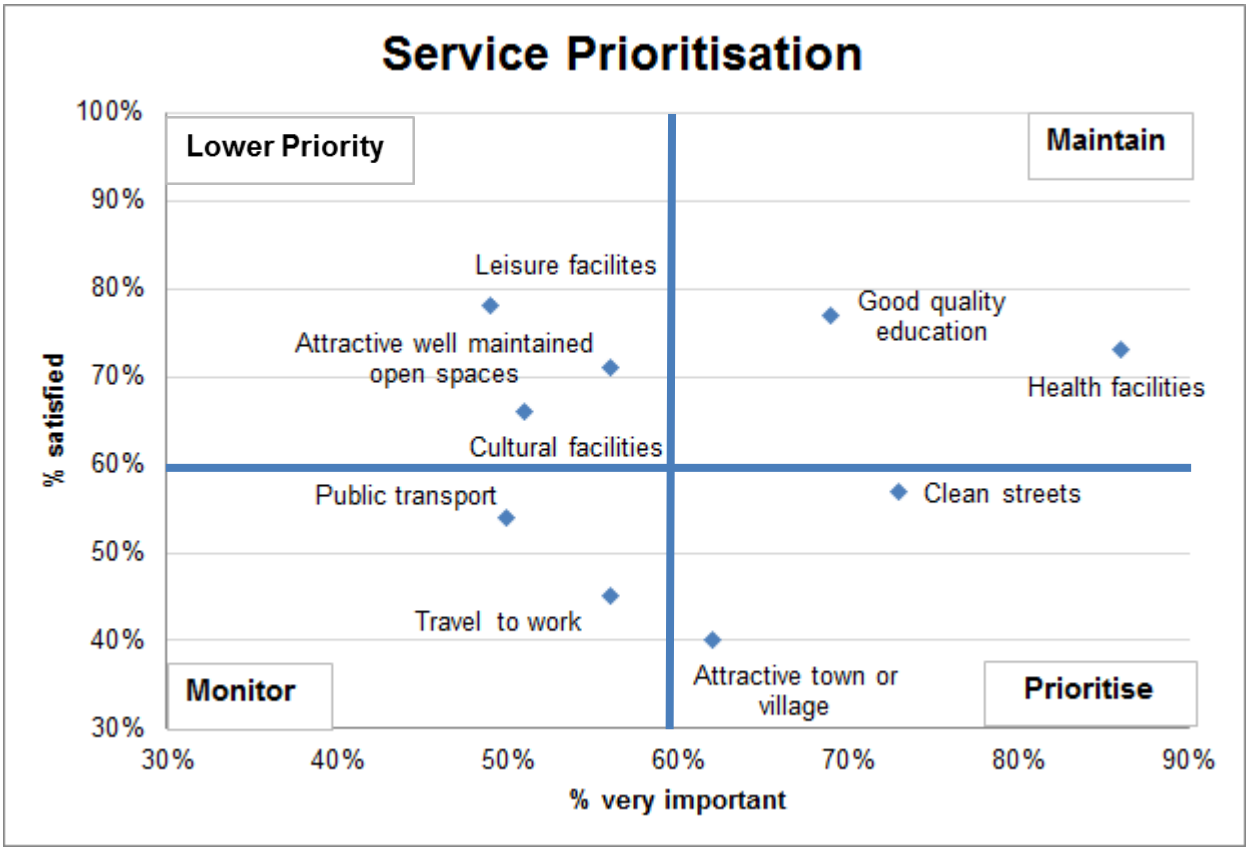
In order to provide some sort of direction with regard to action planning, a prioritisation analysis was undertaken. The prioritisation analysis plots residents' view of the quality of service (i.e. their satisfaction with a particular service) against the importance of this service. These are set upon a chart which comprises four quadrants, as shown below:



Each box indicates a different level of priority and satisfaction, the top right box indicating high satisfaction, high priority, which we would recommend maintaining. This is the most desirable box to be in. The top right left indicates low priority, high satisfaction. This is also a positive outcome and a position which the Partnership should try to maintain. The bottom left box indicates low satisfaction, but also lower priority, we would recommend monitoring these services as satisfaction is lower. It is naturally desirable to attempt to increase satisfaction, however if resources are limited, these are the areas which should be given lower priority.

Finally, the bottom right box indicates low satisfaction, high priority. It is within these areas that the Partnership should prioritise to place resources and effort in terms of improvements or changes to service delivery. Increases in satisfaction in these aspects are likely to yield the greatest increase in customer satisfaction.

Prioritisation analysis has been undertaken utilising where possible for the services which are listed in question 2 of the questionnaire which asked about the importance of these services to respondents overall quality of life in West Lothian. A corresponding question relating to satisfaction with these services has also been asked within the questionnaire. For analysis purposes, the overall level of satisfaction of each aspect was calculated by adding together the % of customers stating that they are either 'very satisfied or 'satisfied. With regard to the importance of each area, this has been based upon the proportion of respondents rating each service as 'very important' at question 2. The following chart illustrates the outcomes of the prioritisation analysis for each service. This indicates that the services which fall into each quadrant are as follows:



3. ECONOMIC SITUATION

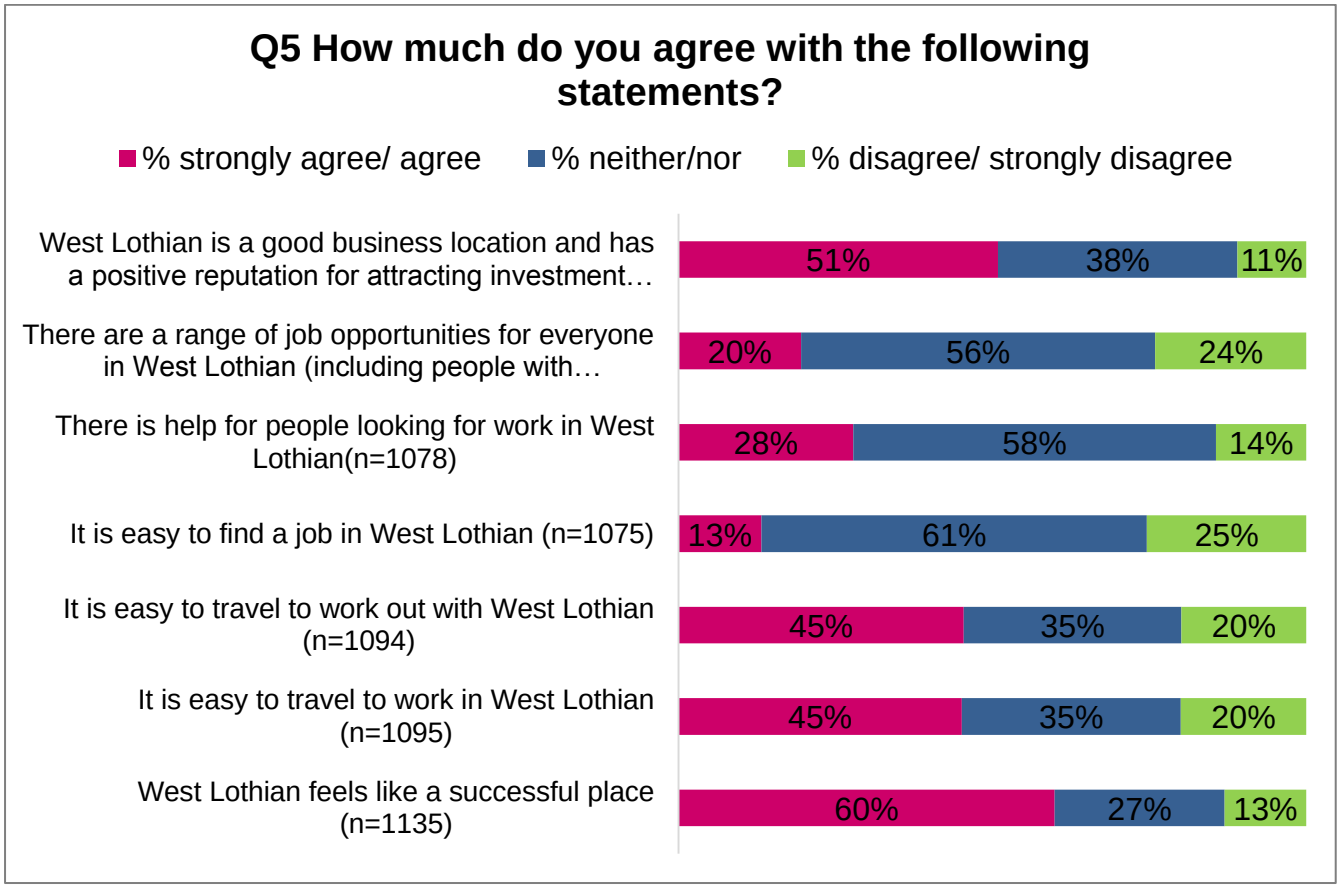
3.1. Perceptions of West Lothian's economy (Q5)

In terms of West Lothian's economy, West Lothian was viewed in a generally positive light:

- 60% of respondents said West Lothian feels like a successful place.
- 51% agreed that West Lothian is a good business location and has a positive reputation for attracting investment and jobs

On the other hand, disagreement was highest in terms of:

- It is easy to find a job in West Lothian (25% said they disagree/ strongly disagree)
- There are a range of job opportunities for everyone in West Lothian (24%)



4. RESIDENT'S PERSONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

4.1. Shopping habits (Q6 to Q7)

Residents were asked where they shop for a variety of items. Respondents selected more than one option for some categories.

- 50% shop for food groceries and general household provision within their village or town.
- 27% shop for local services such as plumbers, electricians etc.
- 14% shop for clothes and footwear.
- 18% shop for entertainment such as cinemas, nightclubs and restaurants.
- 9% shop for domestic appliances such as washing machines or TVs.
- 6% shop for large purchases such as cars.

Q6 Where do you shop for the following things?					
	Your village or town	In West Lothian	Outside West Lothian	Online	Not applicable
Food, groceries and general household provision (n=1140)	50%	59%	9%	8%	0%
Local services such as plumbers, electricians etc (n=1133)	27%	63%	6%	5%	8%
Entertainment such as cinemas, night clubs, and restaurants (n=1131)	18%	57%	42%	2%	6%
Clothes and footwear (n=1130)	14%	63%	30%	22%	1%
Domestic appliances such as washing machines, TVs etc(n=1132)	9%	49%	27%	37%	1%
Large purchases such as cars, large items of domestic, kitchen or bedroom furniture (n=1136)	6%	43%	57%	17%	3%

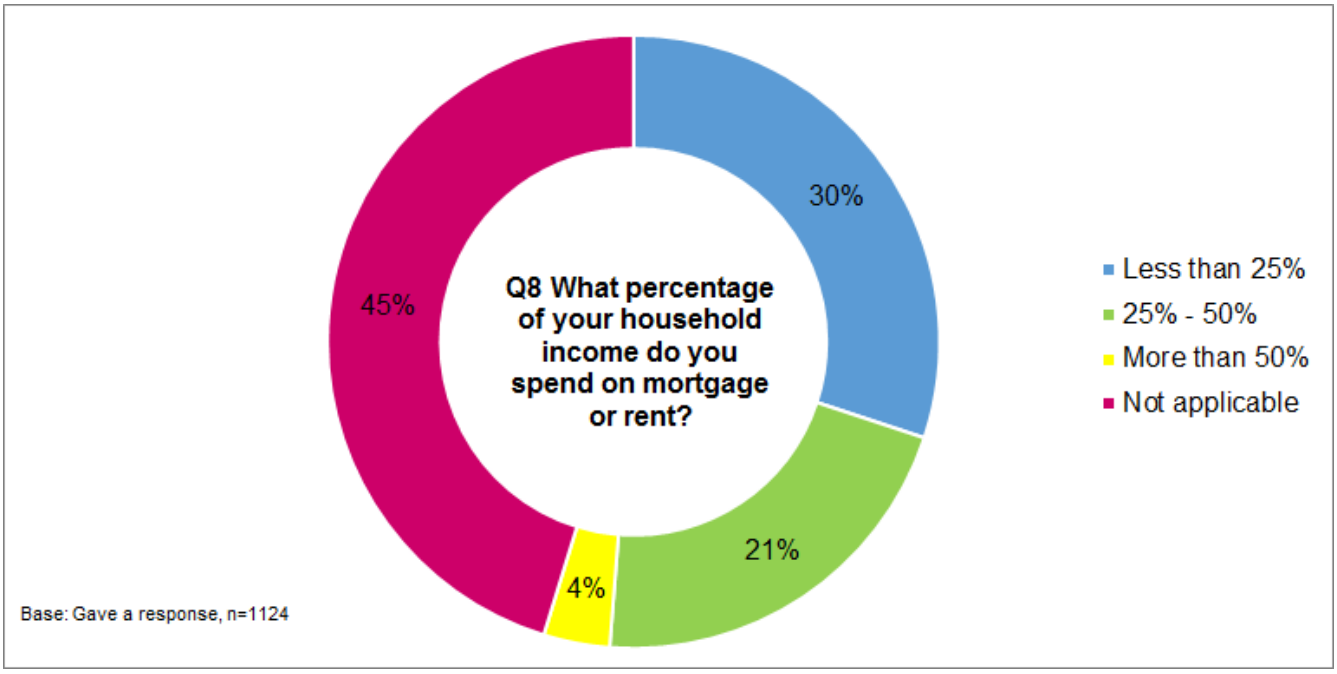
In terms of frequency of purchase, the most frequently purchased items are food, groceries and general household provisions which 23% purchase on a daily basis and 75% purchase on a weekly basis.

Just under half of respondents (46%) stated that they purchase entertainment such as cinemas, night clubs and restaurants on a monthly basis. Just under half of respondents (43%) purchase clothes and footwear on a monthly basis.

Q7 How often do you shop for the following?				
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less often
Food, groceries and general household provision (n=129)	23%	75%	1%	1%
Local services such as plumbers, electricians etc (n=120)	0.3%	0.2%	2%	98%
Entertainment such as cinemas, night clubs and restaurants (n=1134)	0.2%	14%	46%	40%
Clothes and footwear (n=1134)	0.2%	6%	43%	52%

4.2. Income expenditure on mortgage or rent (Q8)

Just under a third of respondents (30%) spend less than 25% of their household income on mortgage or rent. This represents a small increase from 27% who spent this proportion in 2013. Just under one quarter (21%) spend between 25-50% and 4% spend more than 50%, which is consistent with results from 2013 The remaining respondents (45%) were either in receipt of housing benefit or stated 'not applicable'. The proportion of respondents stating not applicable had increased slightly from 42% in 2013.



Respondents aged under 25 were most likely to spend a greater proportion of their income on rent or mortgage with 50% in this category stating that they spend between 25%-50% and 10% spending more than 50%.

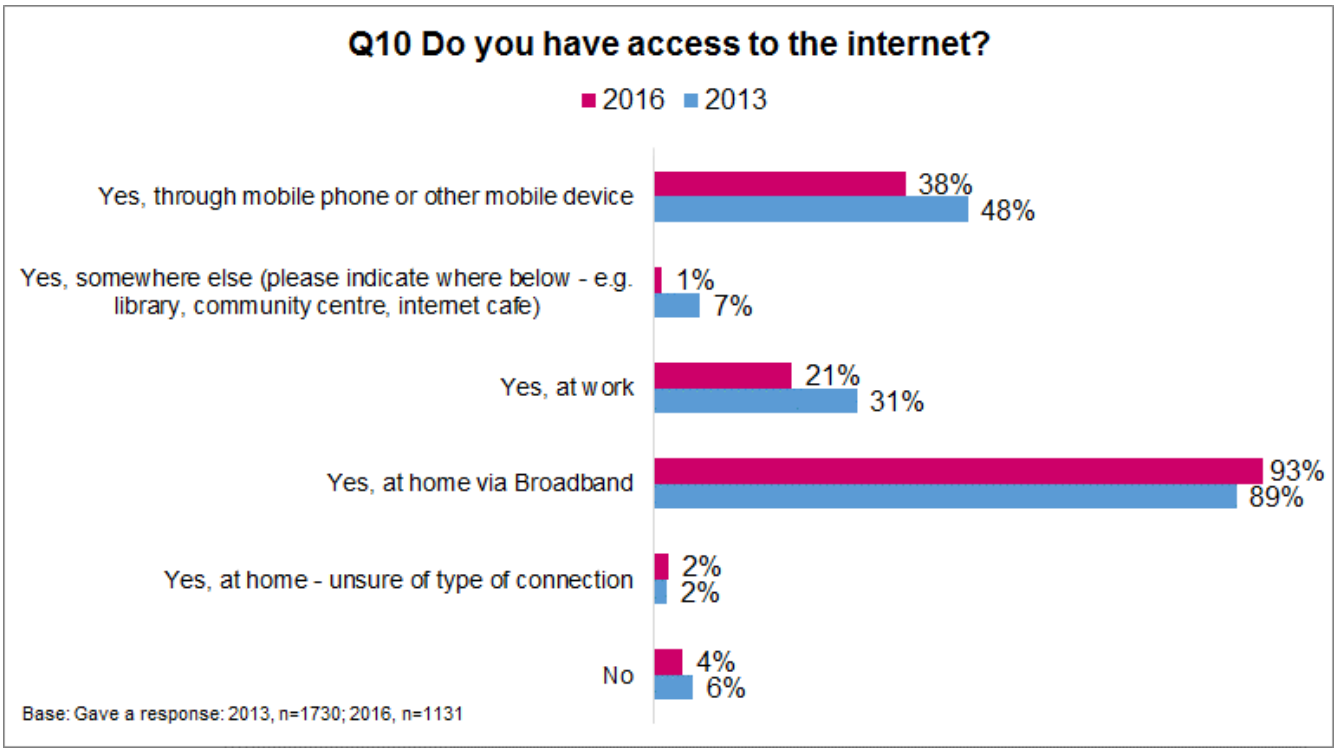
The older age groups were most likely to state not applicable to this question, potentially implying that they are living mortgage free. 79% of respondents aged 75 and over stated not applicable.

Analysis by tenure indicates that owner occupiers were the group most likely to spend the lowest proportion of their income on mortgage or rent with 31% stating that they spend less than 25%. One third of respondents who were council tenants (45%) stated that they spend between 25-50% on their rent.

4.3. Internet access and usage (Q10/Q11)

Almost all respondents (96%) of respondents stated that they have internet access (up from 94% in 2010):

- 93% access at home via Broadband (up from 89% in 2013)
- 38% access via a mobile device (down from 48%)
- 21% access at work (down from 31%)



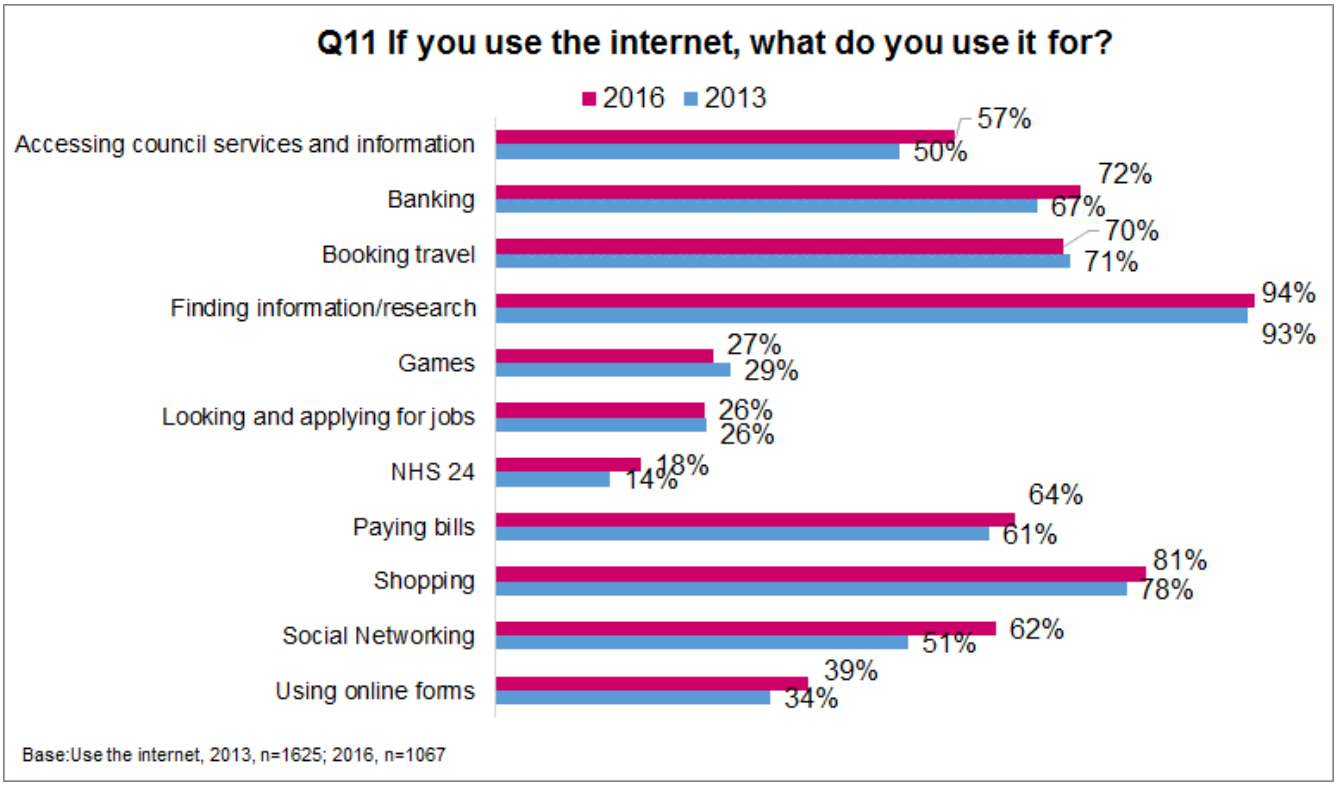
Analysis indicated that there were some significant differences between sub groups in relation to access.

- Owner occupiers were significantly more likely to have access (97%) than respondents who rented from a housing association (87%). Council tenants were less likely to have access at home via Broadband with 80% of this group having home access compared to 96% of owner occupiers.
- Younger respondents aged under 25 were significantly more likely to have access (100%) than those aged over 75 (72%). In terms of method of access, access via a mobile device is greatest for those aged 25-34 (66%) whereas access at home via broadband peaks for respondents in the 35-59 age groups where 93% access the internet in this way.

Those that access the internet do so most frequently to:

1. Find information or research (94%)
2. Shopping (81%)
3. Booking travel (70%)

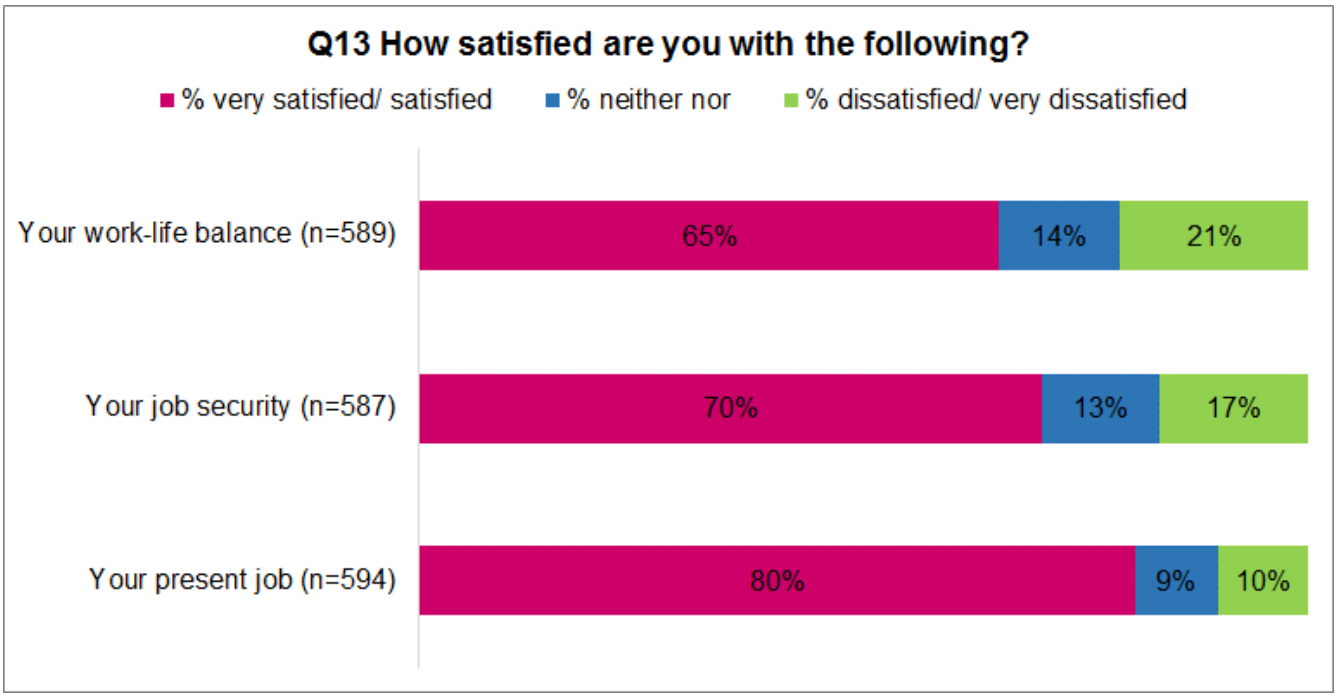
Reasons for using the internet are generally consistent with results from 2013.



4.4. Satisfaction with economic situation (Q11)

Just over half of respondents (53%) stated that they were in employment. These respondents were asked to think about current employment situation:

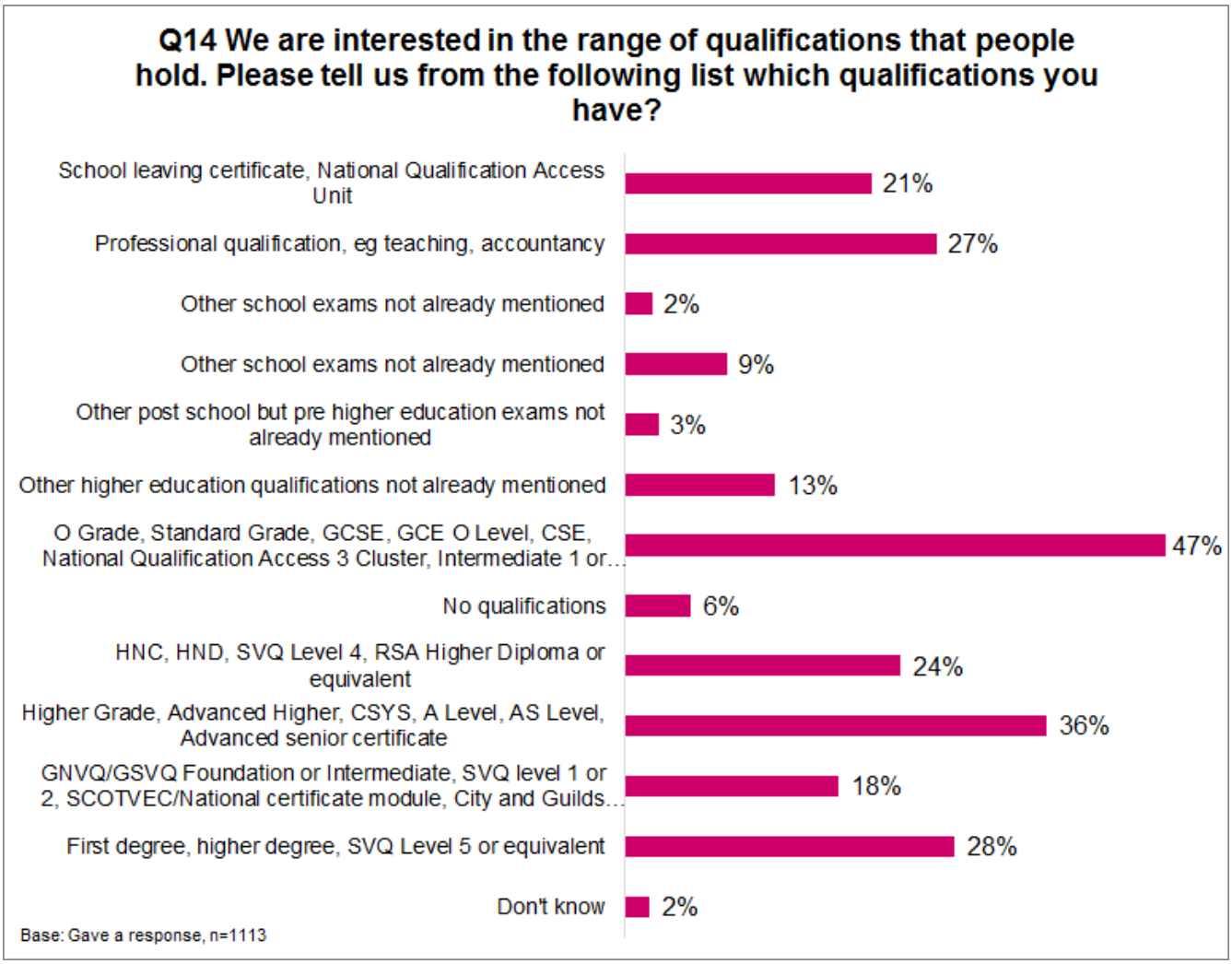
- 80% were satisfied with their present job (79% in 2013).
- 70% were satisfied with job security (down from 73% in 2013).
- 65% were satisfied with their work life balance (65% in 2013).



5. LEARNING AND SKILLS

5.1. Educational attainments (Q14)

The greatest proportion of respondents stated that they held O Grade, Standard Grade, GCSE, GCE O Level, CSE, National Qualification Access 3 cluster, Intermediate 1 or 2, Senior certificate or equivalent (47%). 36% had Higher Grade qualifications, 28% had a First Degree, and 27% had professional qualifications such as teaching or accountancy.

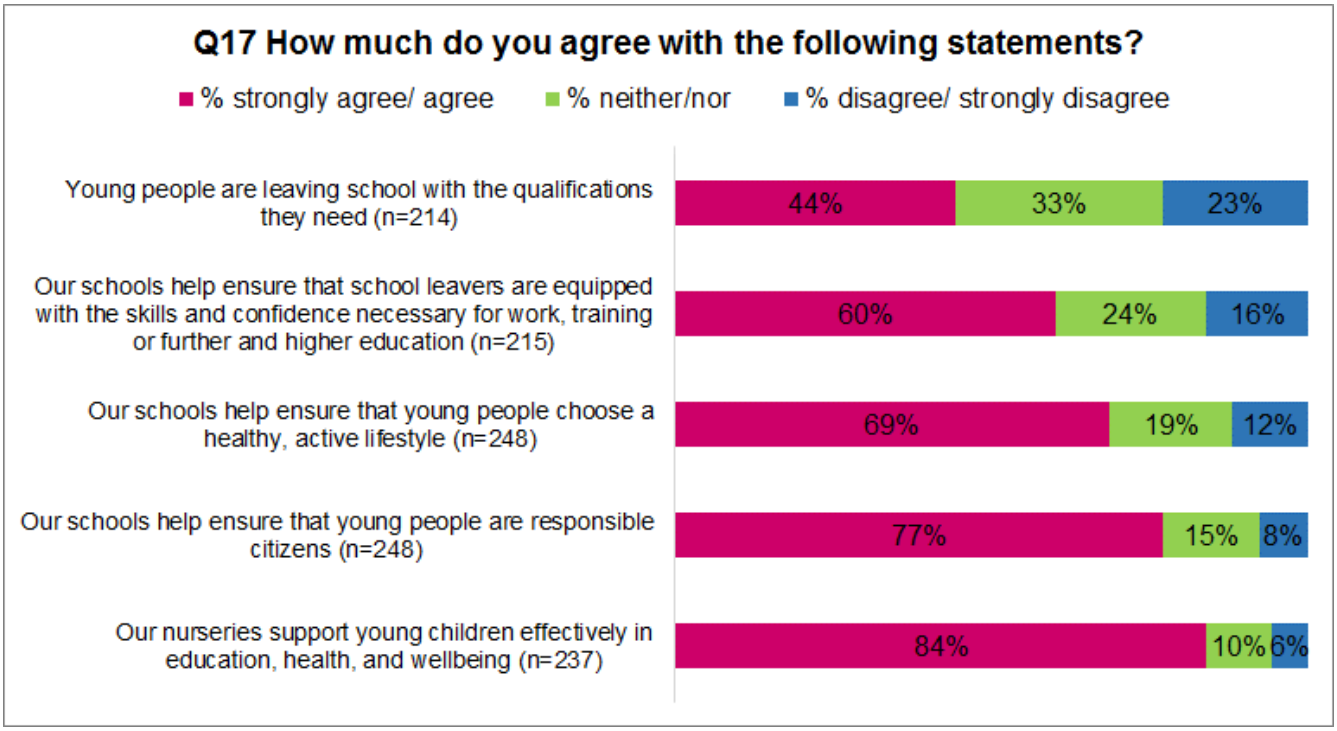


5.2. Early Years and School Education (Q15-Q17)

Just under a quarter of respondents (23%) had children at school. 61% had children at primary school and 56% had children at secondary school, 8% had children at nursery school, and 5% at a special school.

Respondents who have children in school were then asked about their perception of early years and school education.

- 84% agreed that 'Our nurseries and early years centres support young children and their families effectively in education, health and wellbeing' (up from 74% in 2013).
- 77% agreed that 'Our schools help ensure that young people are responsible citizens' (up from 61% in 2013).
- 69% agreed that 'Our schools help ensure that young people choose a healthy, active lifestyle' (up from 55% in 2013).
- 60% agreed that 'Our schools help ensure that school leavers are equipped with the skills and confidence necessary for work, training, or further and higher education' (up from 47% in 2013).
- 44% agreed that 'Young people are leaving school with the qualifications they need' (up from 30% in 2013).

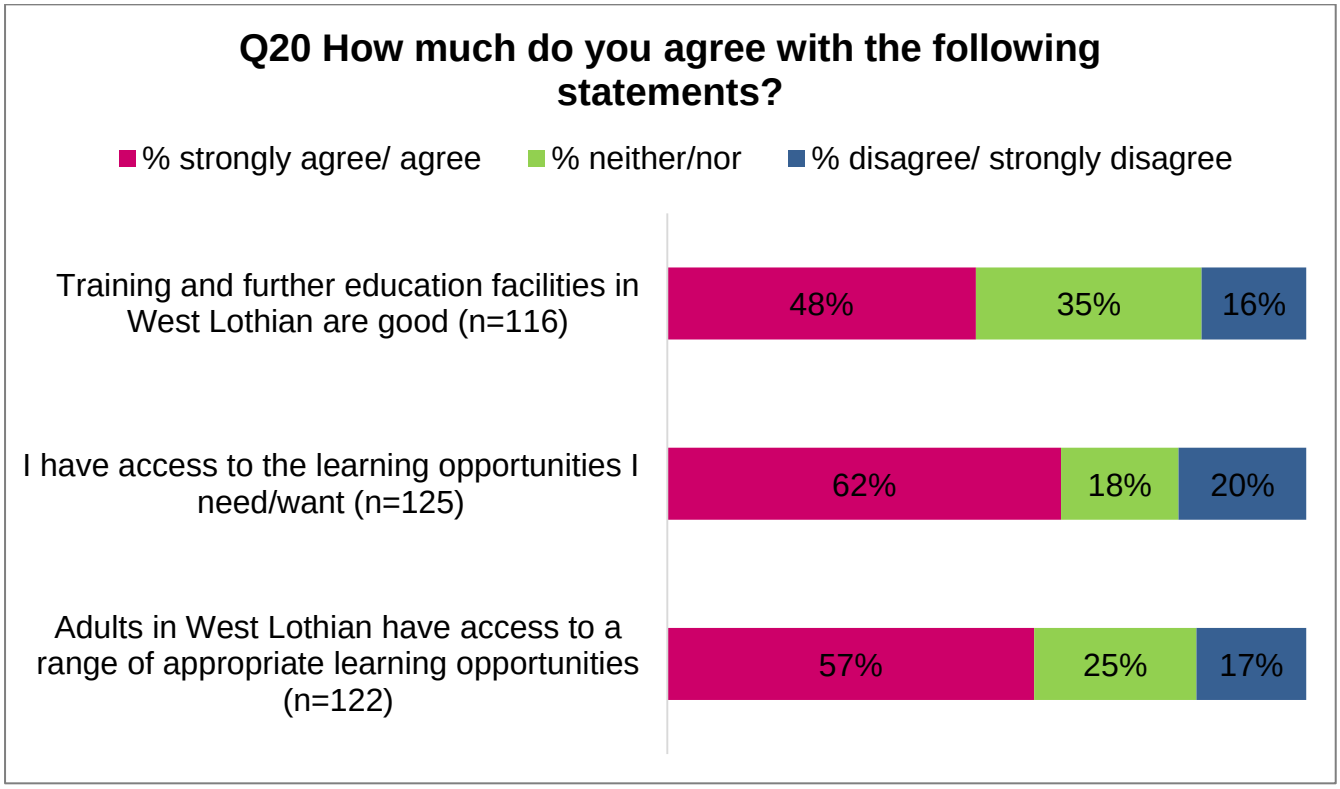


5.3. Learning and training opportunities (Q18-Q20)

Just over one in ten respondents (12%) stated that they are currently accessing learning or training opportunities. In the main (53%), this is being done for their job. 38% are doing this to further their education, 19% for leisure and 11% for some other reason.

Respondents who are currently accessing training or learning were then asked about their perceptions of learning or training opportunities in West Lothian. As shown:

- 57% agreed that 'Adults in West Lothian have access to a range of appropriate learning opportunities' (down from 71% in 2013).
- 48% agreed that 'Training and further education facilities in West Lothian are good' (down from 63% in 2013).
- 62% agreed that 'I have access to the learning opportunities I need/want' (up from 59% in 2013).



5.4. Frequency of leisure/ cultural activity (Q21)

Respondents were then asked how frequently they have been to a range of events or places in West Lothian.

- 56% of respondents said they visit the library at least once a week.
- 16% of respondents said they visit a cinema at least once a week.
- 8% of respondents said they visit a place of historical or archaeological interest at least once per week.

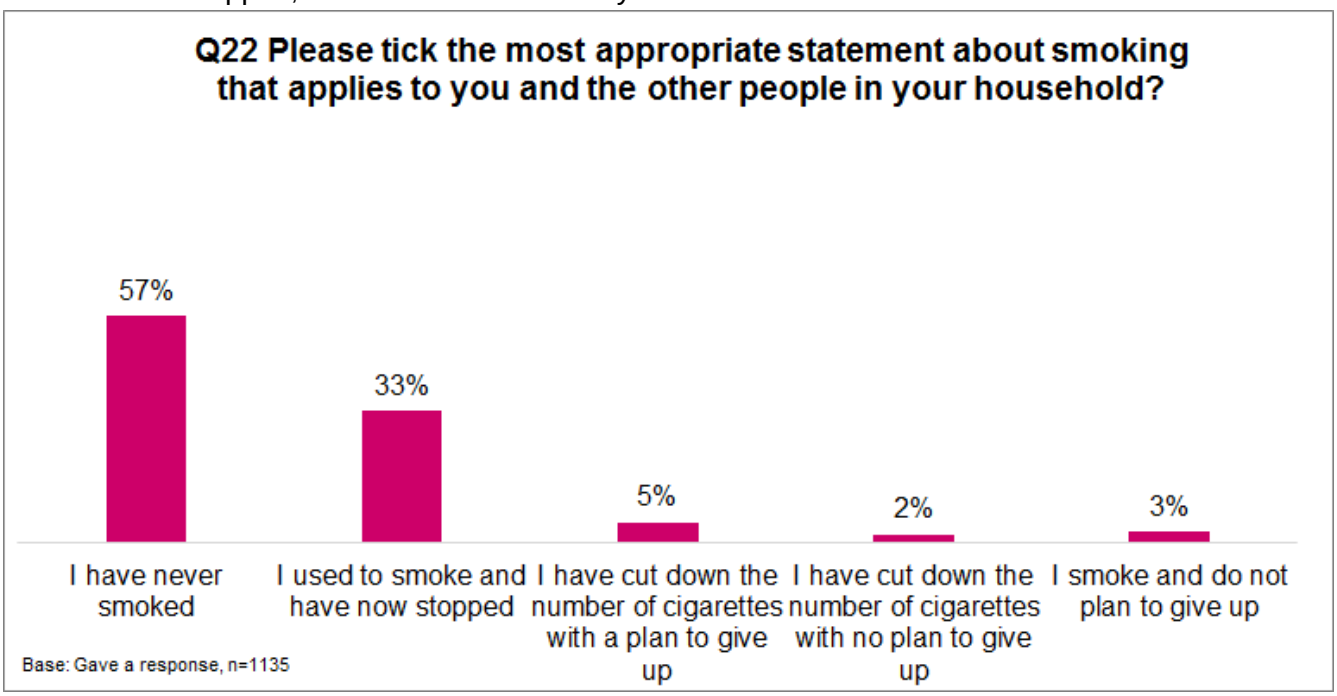
The table below shows cultural participation in detail:

Q21 In the last 12 months how frequently have you been to any of these events or places in West Lothian?					
	At least once a week	Less than once a week but more than once a month	Less than once a month	Less frequently	Never
Cinema	16%	19%	27%	14%	7%
Theatre	6%	8%	13%	15%	12%
Art gallery	3%	4%	7%	11%	16%
Live music venue	5%	7%	10%	13%	13%
Museum	3%	6%	9%	13%	14%
Library	56%	40%	14%	13%	9%
Archive or records office	3%	1%	2%	7%	20%
Place of historical or archaeological interest	8%	16%	18%	14%	10%

6. HEALTH AND WELLBEING

6.1. Smoking (Q22-Q24)

One in ten respondents (10%) stated that they currently smoke (13% in 2013). 33% used to smoke but have now stopped, and 57% stated that they have never smoked.

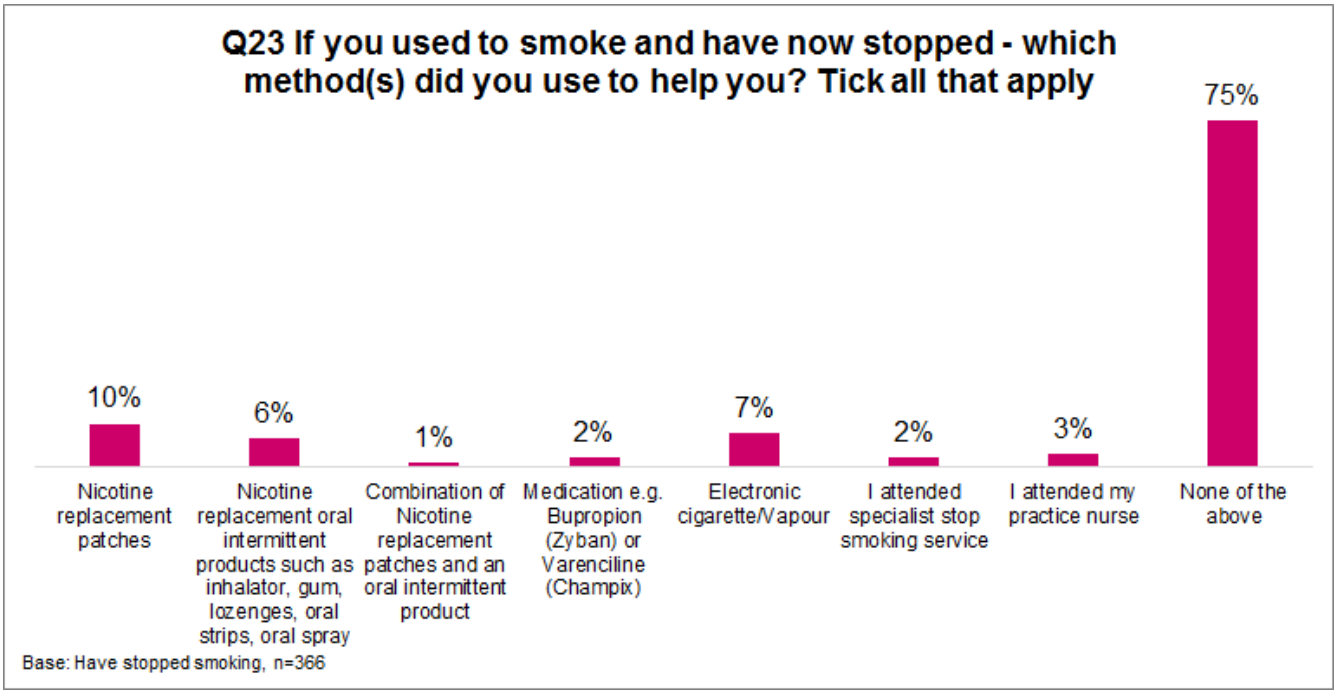


Analysis indicates significant differences in relation to smoking:

- Respondents who rent from a housing association (35%) were more likely to smoke than owner occupiers (7%).
- Owner occupiers were more likely to have never smoked (60%) than respondents who rent from a housing association (33% never smoked).
- Younger respondents were less likely to have smoked than older respondents. 63% of 25-34 year olds have never smoked compared to 47% of respondents aged 75 and over.
- A greater proportion of younger respondents were also likely to be smokers with 25% of under 25s stated that they smoke compared to 6% of those aged over 75.

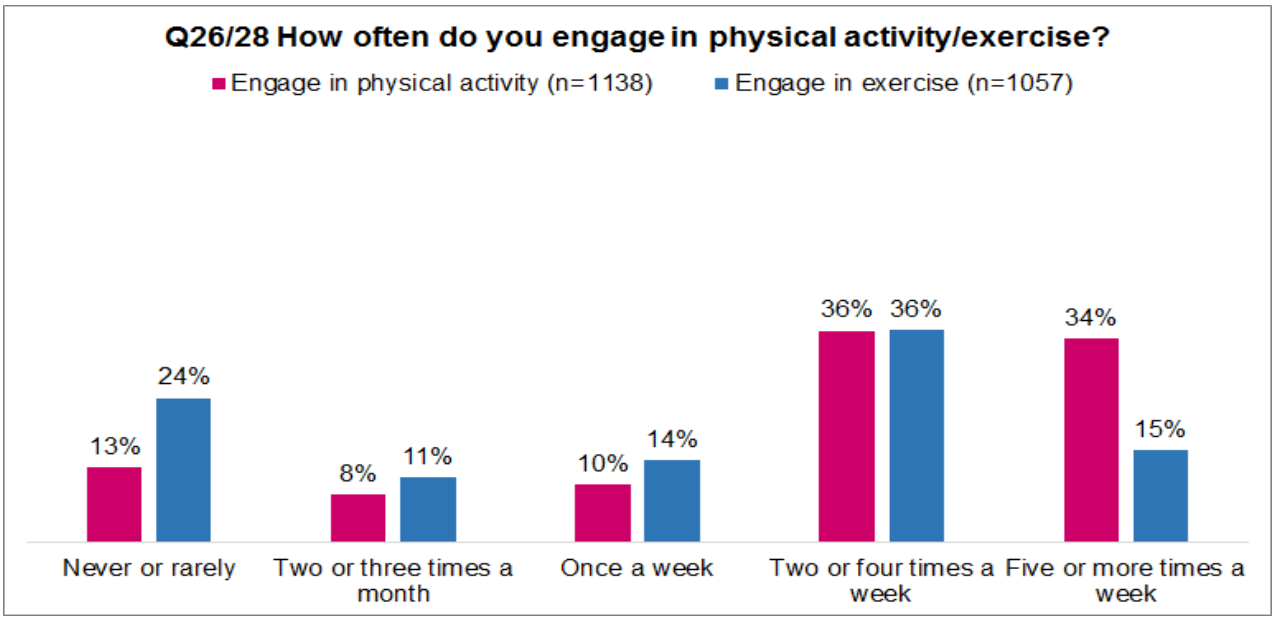
Of those that used to smoke but have now stopped, 75% stated that they did so without any nicotine replacement products or formal smoking cessation support. The most common method used was nicotine replacement products, with 15% using these respondents using nicotine replacement patches. 7% of these respondents said they used an electronic cigarette/ vapour to help them stop.

53% of these respondents said that their nicotine replacement products were prescribed to them, and 47% said they purchased them themselves.



6.2. Physical activity (Q25-Q31)

The majority of respondents stated that they participated in physical activity at least once per week (80%). Just 13% stated that they never or rarely engage in physical activity. Two thirds of respondents (65%) stated that they engage in exercise at least once per week. 24% stated that they never or rarely participate in exercise.



The most common form of physical activity participated in was walking, which 85% of respondents stated that they do. This was followed by housework (79%). Walking was common amongst all age groups, however, some other forms of physical activity were more common for particular age groups:

- Cycling was most common in the 25-34 (43%) age group and least so for those aged 75 and over (8%).
- Gardening was more common for older age groups with 71% of respondents aged 45-59 and 66% of those aged 60-74 stating that they participate in this. This is compared to 37% of under 25s.

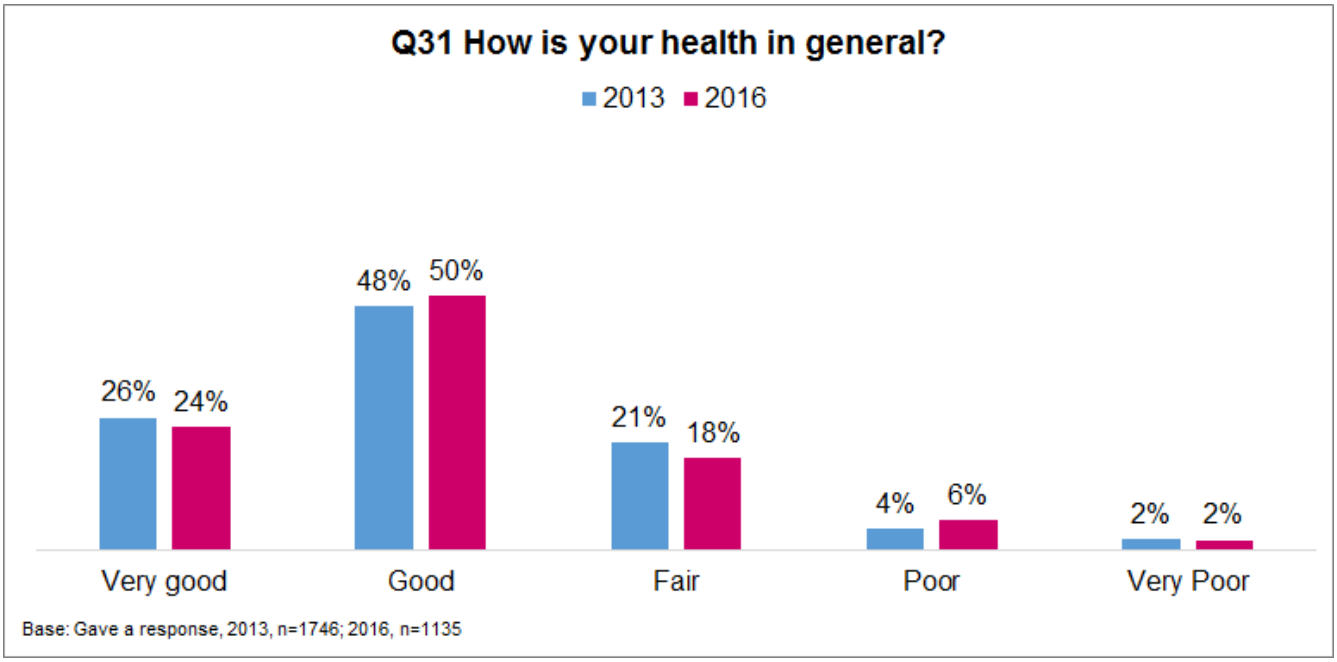
The most common form of exercise participated in was swimming (32%) followed by gym activities (31%) and then running or jogging (23%). As may be expected, there were significant trends relating to exercise participation by age:

- Running or jogging was most likely to be undertaken by respondents aged 25-34 (28%) and least likely for those aged 60-74 (6%).
- Group exercise was most likely to be undertaken by respondents aged 25 to 34 where 31% of respondents in this age group participated.
- Running/jogging (18%) and gym activities (24%) were the most common activities for those aged over 75.

13% of respondents stated that they were an active member of a West Lothian sports club. The majority (69%) were involved as a paying member.

6.3. Self-assessed health (Q31)

Almost three quarters of respondents (74%) stated that they believe their health to be either very good or good in general. This is compared to 8% who believe their health to be poor or very poor. This is similar to 2013 when 73% stated that their health was very good or good compared to 6% who rated their health as poor or very poor.



Analysis of self-assessed health shows that the following groups were more likely to rate their health as either poor or very poor:

- Aged 75 and over (19%)
- Smokers (19%)
- Live in council accommodation (23%)

6.4. Health problems or disabilities (Q32)

Just over one fifth of respondents (23%) stated that their day to day activities were limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted or is expected to last at least 12 months. This is consistent with results from the 2013 survey.

The proportion of respondents who stated that their day to day activities are limited because of a health problem or disability was significantly higher in some groups of respondents:

- Aged 75 an over (53%)
- Rent from a housing association (52%)

6.5. Mental wellbeing (Q33)

When asked to consider a range of feelings that they may have been experiencing over the last 2 weeks, the majority of respondents said they have experienced the feelings at least some of the time within the last 2 weeks.

Q33 Below are some statements about feelings and thoughts. Please tick the box that best describes your experience of each over the last two weeks					
	None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
I've been feeling optimistic about the future	3%	13%	39%	34%	12%
I've been feeling useful	2%	7%	31%	44%	16%
I've been feeling relaxed	3%	12%	40%	38%	9%
I've been feeling interested in other people	2%	7%	26%	46%	18%
I've had energy to spare	7%	21%	38%	27%	6%
I've been dealing with problems well	2%	6%	32%	45%	16%
I've been thinking clearly	1%	4%	24%	50%	21%
I've been feeling good about myself	3%	9%	32%	42%	15%
I've been feeling close to other people	2%	8%	28%	44%	19%
I've been feeling confident	2%	10%	29%	43%	16%
I've been able to make up my own mind about things	1%	3%	16%	45%	35%
I've been feeling loved	2%	6%	19%	39%	34%
I've been interested in new things	2%	9%	27%	40%	22%
I've been feeling cheerful	1%	8%	29%	45%	17%

Most positively, 86% agreed that they been thinking clearly at least some of the time in the last 2 weeks.

The highest level of disagreement was in relation to having energy to spare with 28% stated that have never or rarely felt this way in the last two weeks. This was most likely to be the case for:

- Have a disability or health problem (58% feeling this way)
- Aged 75 and over (39%)
- Live accommodation rented from the council (50%)

This question was asked using a tool called the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS) was developed by researchers at the Universities of Warwick and Edinburgh to enable the measurement of mental wellbeing of adults in the UK.

WEMWBS is a 14-item scale of mental well-being covering subjective well-being and psychological functioning, in which all items are worded positively and address aspects of positive mental health.

The question used is shown below:

Below are some statements about feelings and thoughts.

Please tick the box that best describes your experience of each over the last 2 weeks

STATEMENTS	None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
I've been feeling optimistic about the future	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling useful	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling relaxed	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling interested in other people	1	2	3	4	5
I've had energy to spare	1	2	3	4	5
I've been dealing well with problems	1	2	3	4	5
I've been thinking clearly	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling good about myself	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling close to other people	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling confident	1	2	3	4	5
I've been able to make up my own mind about things	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling loved	1	2	3	4	5
I've been interested in new things	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling cheerful	1	2	3	4	5

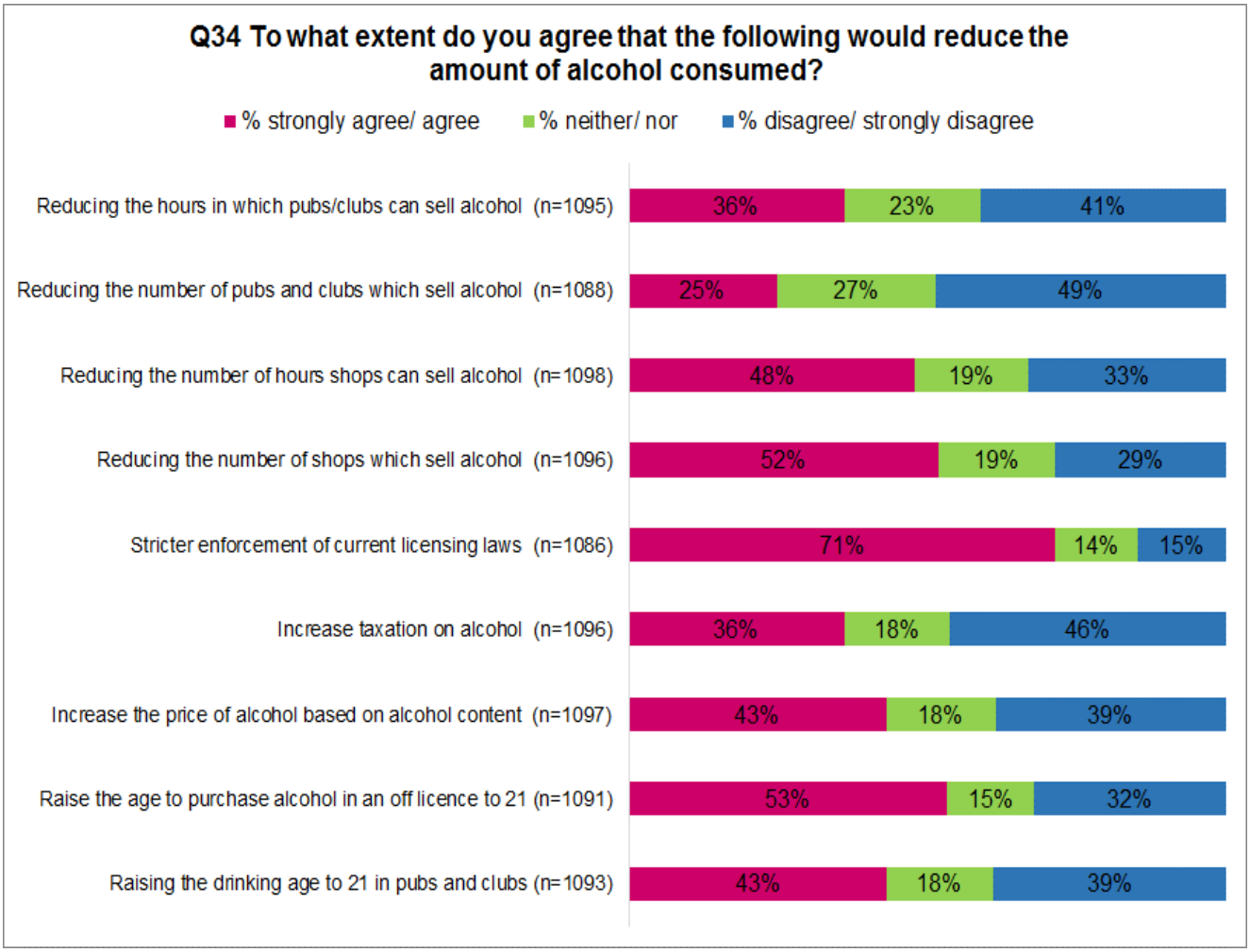
The scale is scored by summing responses to each item answered on a 1 to 5 Likert scale. The minimum scale score is 14 (if each of the items is scored 1 'none of the time') and the maximum score is 70 (if each of the items is scored 5 'all of the time').

For West Lothian as a whole the mean score for WEMWBS is 49.6. This has fallen marginally from 51.5 in 2013.

6.6. Alcohol consumption (Q34 to Q37)

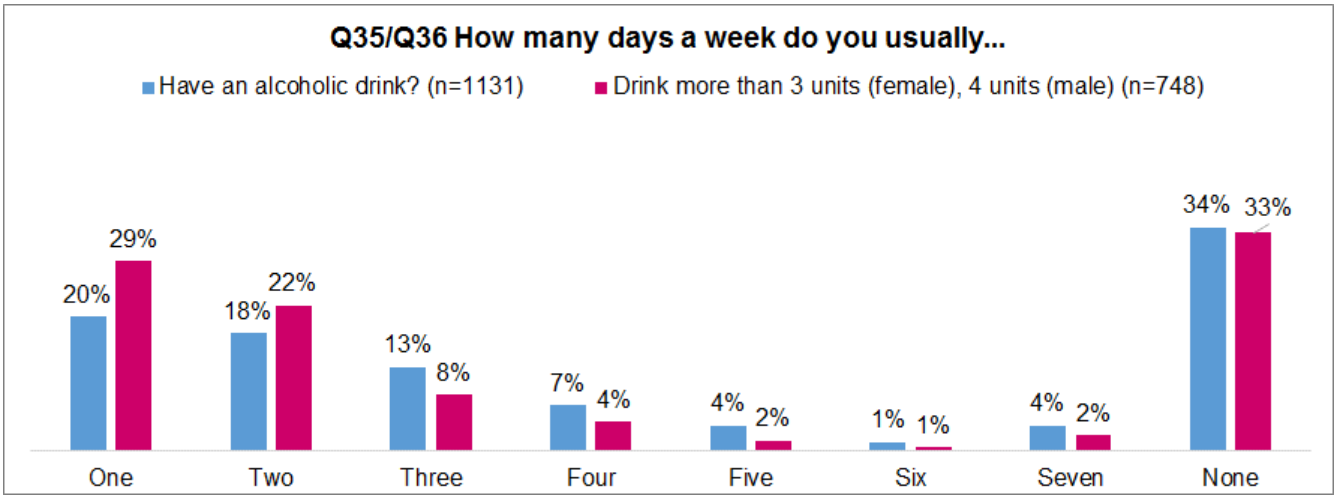
When asked what they believed would be most likely to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed, respondents believe that most effective would be:

1. Stricter enforcement of licensing laws (71% agree that this would be effective)
2. Raise the age to purchase alcohol in an off licence to 21 (53%)
3. Reducing the number of shops which sell alcohol (52%)

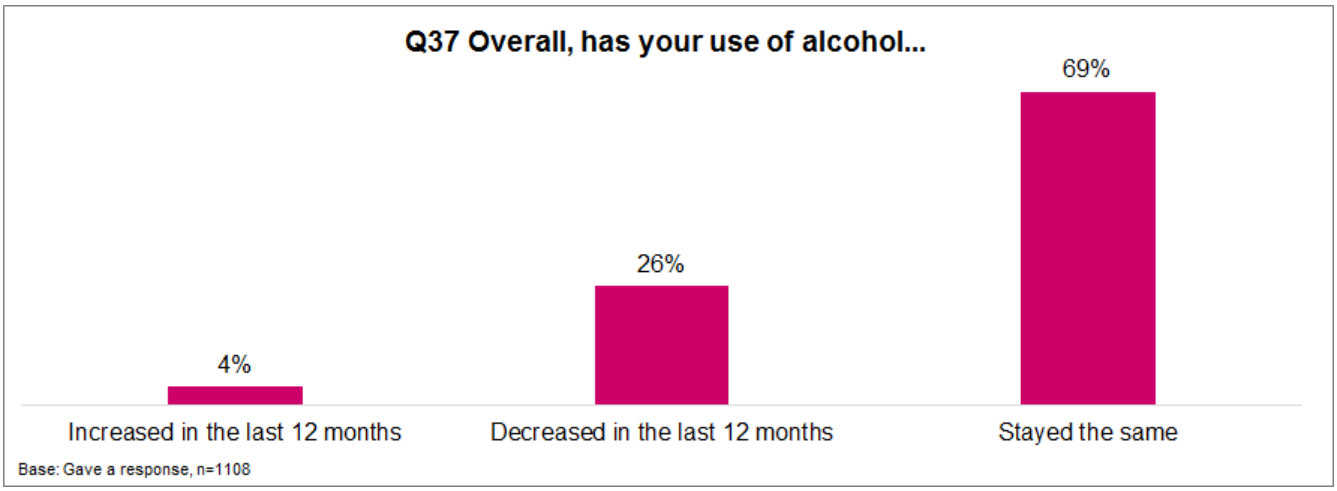


Two thirds of respondents (66%) stated that they usually have an alcoholic drink at least once per week, which is consistent with results from 2013 (67%). Almost half (50%) drink more than the recommended allowance of 3 units for females and 4 units for males on one or two days per week , which is again consistent with 2013 results (49%).

Analysis by tenure indicates that owner occupiers were more likely to drink at least once per week (71%) compared to those who rent from a housing association (42%). Age based analysis indicates that most likely to drink at least once per week were respondents aged 35-44 where 70% stated that they drink at least once per week. Males were more likely to drink than females (73% drink at least once per week compared to 62% of females). They were also more likely to drink heavily with 74% drinking more than the recommended allowance at least one day per week compared to 62% of females doing so.



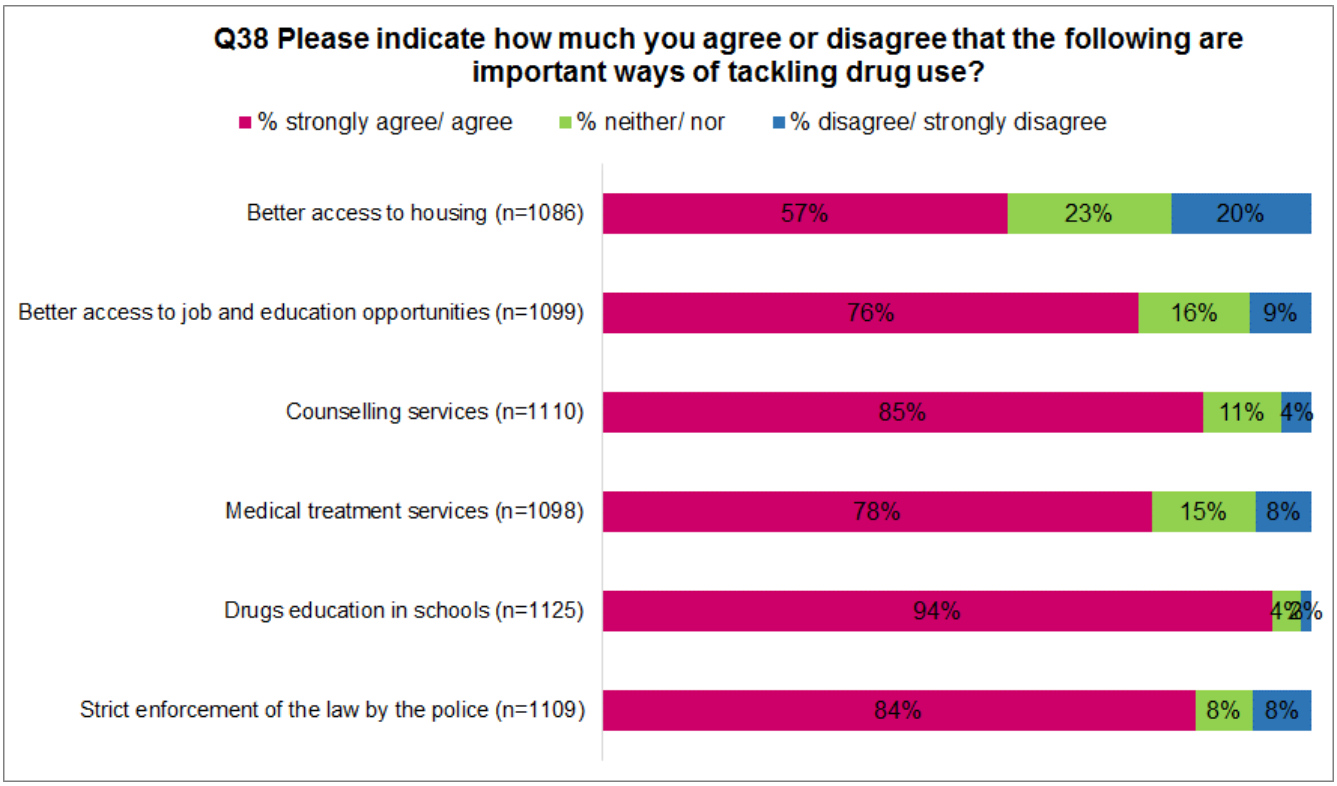
The majority (69%) stated that their use of alcohol had stayed the same in the last 12 months. 4% stated that it had increased and 27% stated that it had decreased. These results are consistent with those reported in 2013.



6.7. Tackling drug use (Q38)

In terms of tackling drug use, respondents felt the following would be most effective:

1. Drugs education in schools (94% agree that this would be important)
2. Counselling services (85%)
3. String enforcement of the law by police (84%)

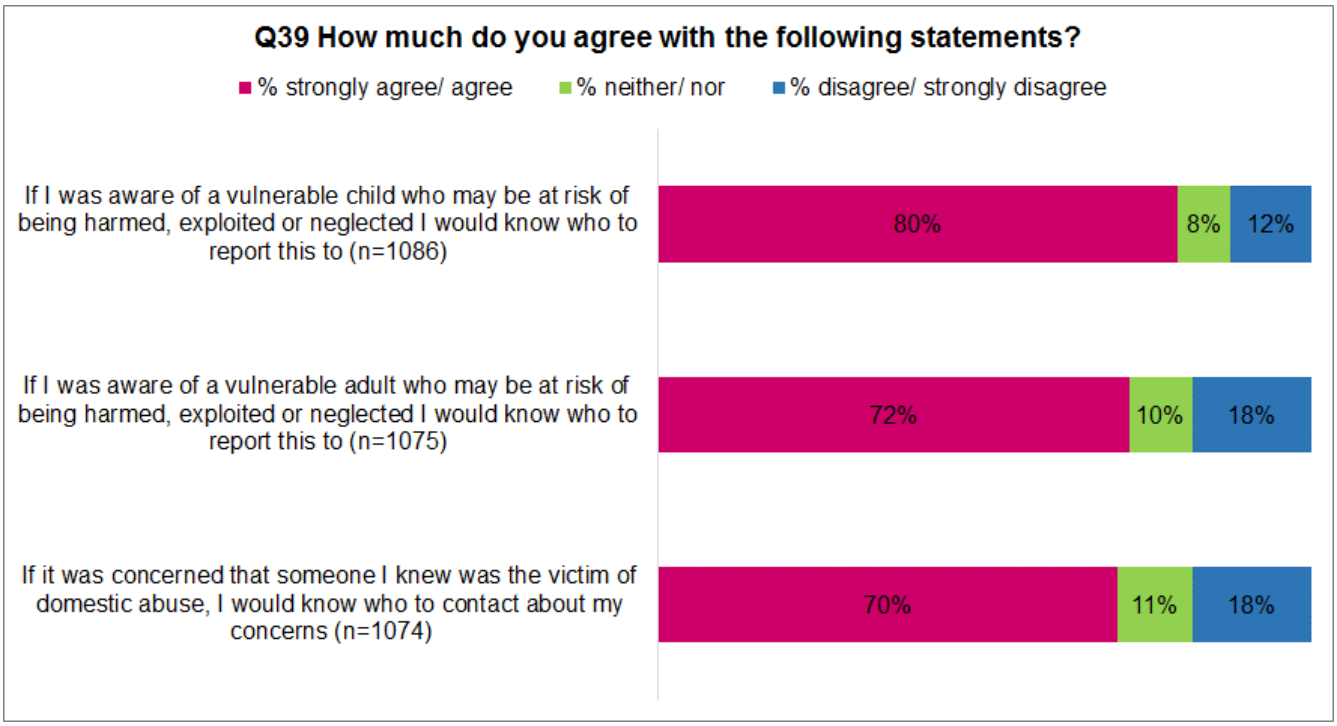


7. COMMUNITY

7.1. Protection of victims of abuse (Q39)

When considering child and adult protection issues:

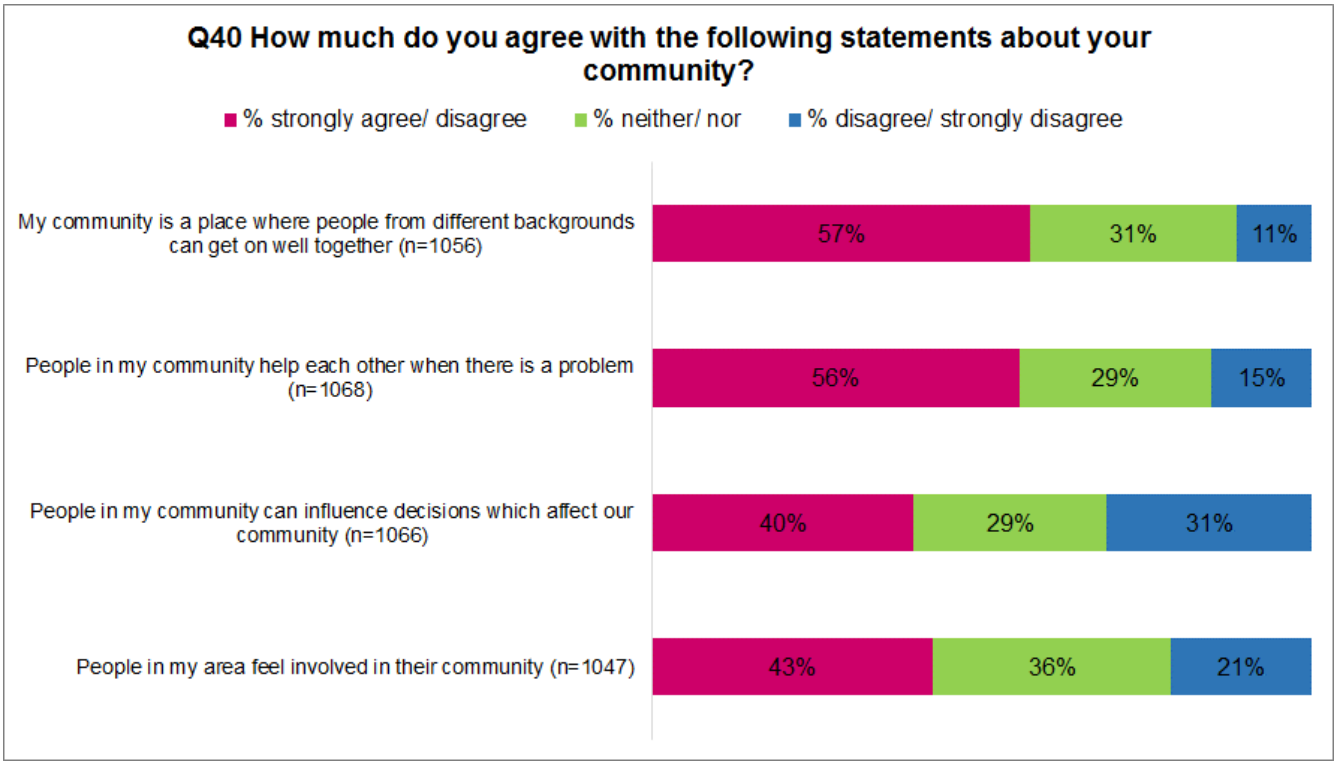
- 80% agreed that if they were aware of a child who was at risk of being harmed, exploited or neglected that they would know who to report this to. This question was not asked in the 2013 survey.
- 70% agreed and 18% disagreed that if they were concerned that someone they knew was the victim of domestic abuse, they would know who to contact about their concerns (70% in 2013).
- 72% agreed and 18% disagreed that if they were aware of a vulnerable adult who may be at risk of being harmed, exploited or neglected they would know who to report this to. (70% in 2013).



7.2. Community involvement and influence (Q40)

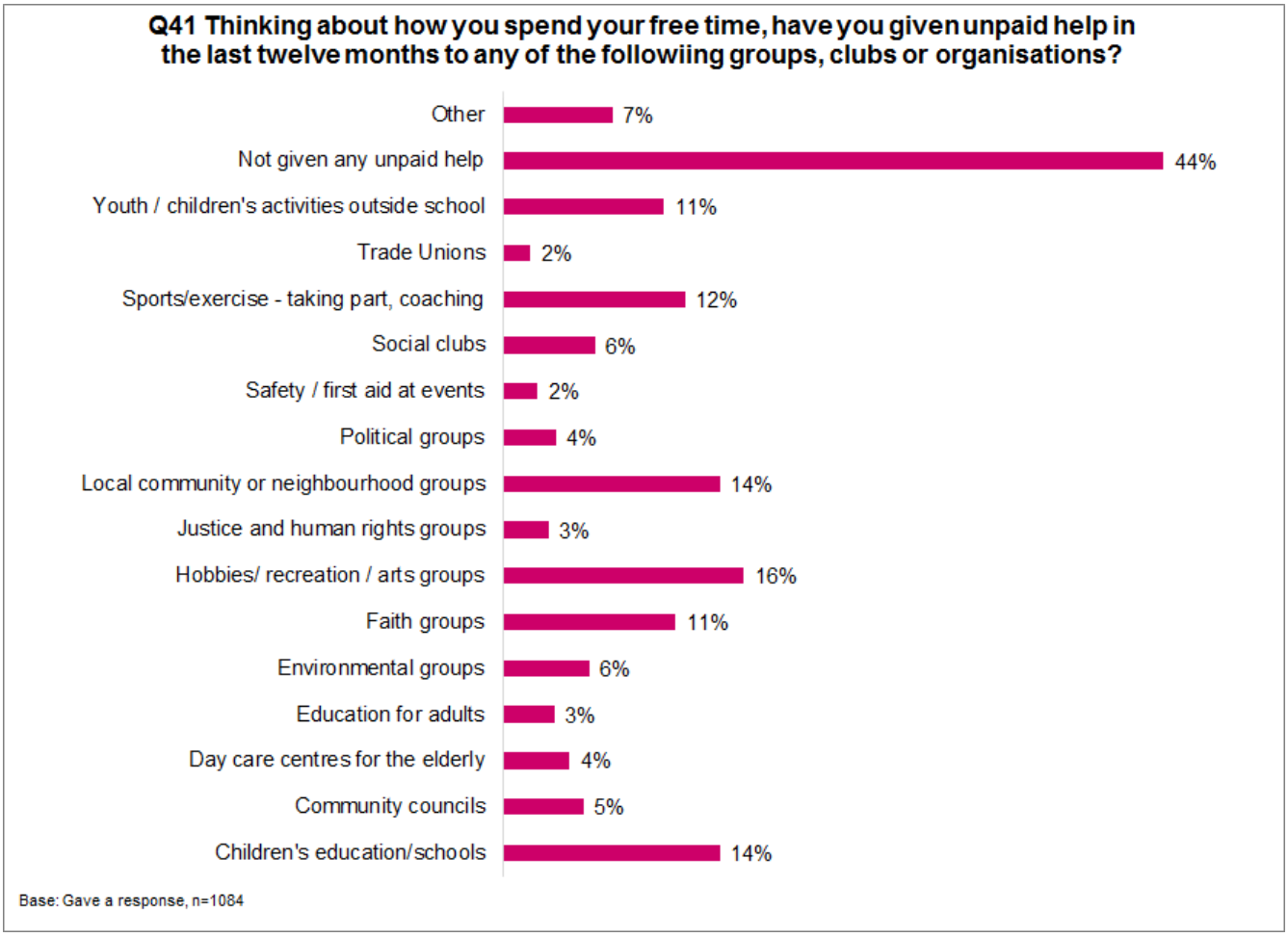
When asked whether they agreed or disagreed with a range of statements about their community:

- 56% agreed and 15% disagreed that people in their community help each other when there is a problem (56% agreed in 2013).
- 56% agreed and 11% disagreed that their community is a place where people from different backgrounds can get on well together. (56% agreed in 2013)
- 40% agreed and 31% disagreed that people in their community could influence decisions which affect their community (down from 46% agreement in 2103).
- 43% agreed and 21% disagreed that people in their area feel involved in their community (down from 46% agreement in 2013).



7.3. Volunteering and unpaid help (Q41)

Just over half of respondents (56%) stated that they have given unpaid help in the last 12 months to a group, club or organisation. Most commonly, this was given to hobbies/ recreation/ arts groups (16%) followed by children's education/ schools (14%) and local community or neighbourhood groups (14%).



Respondents with children at school were more likely to have given unpaid help (65%) than those who do not have children at school (54% given unpaid help). Perhaps unsurprisingly, parents were most likely to give help with children's education/ schools (36%) and youth or children's activities outside school (24%)

Older respondents were significantly more likely to volunteer than younger respondents. Most significantly, 29% of respondents aged 75 and over helped with faith groups, 19% with community councils, 19% with youth/children's activities and 16% at local community groups.

8. SAFETY

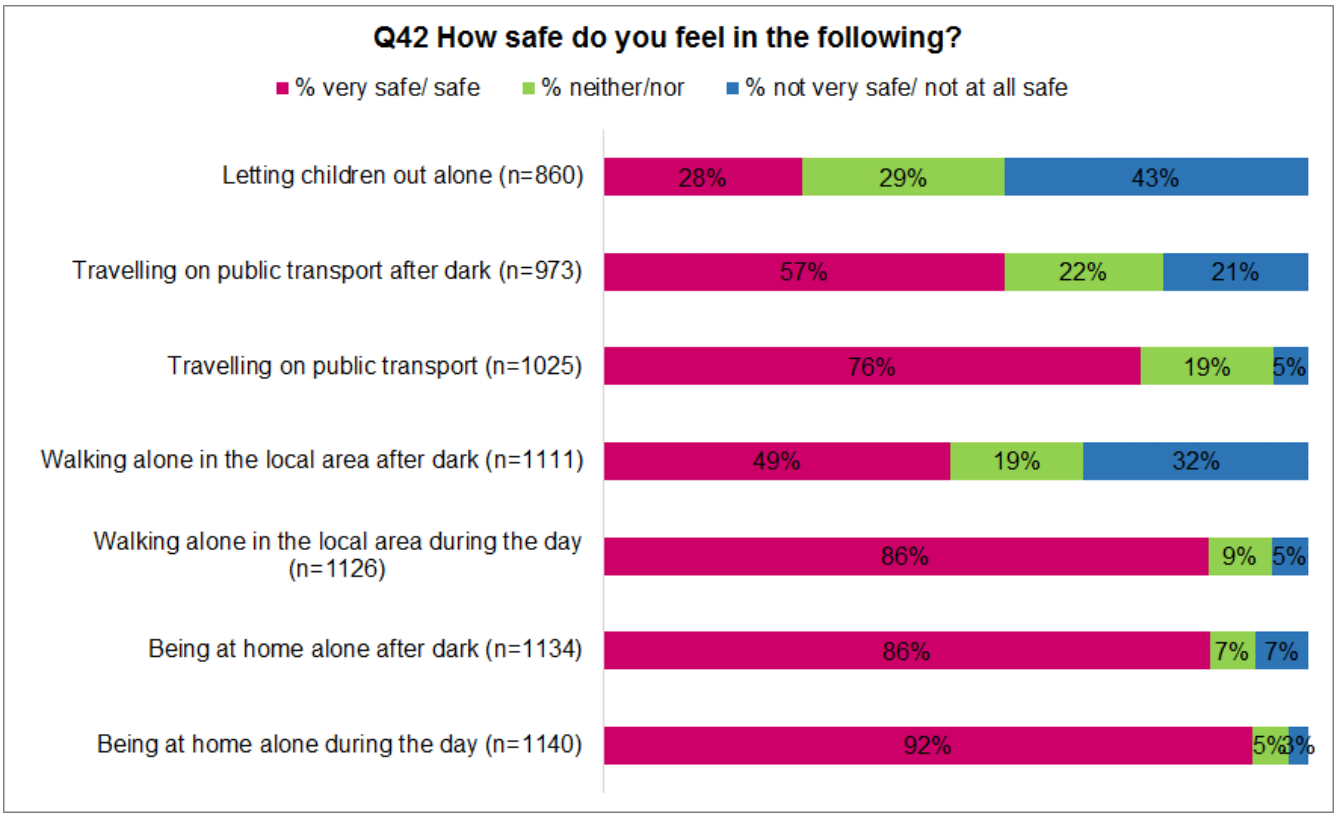
8.1. Feeling of safety (Q42/Q43)

When asked about their feeling of safety in a range of circumstances, respondents were most likely to feel safe:

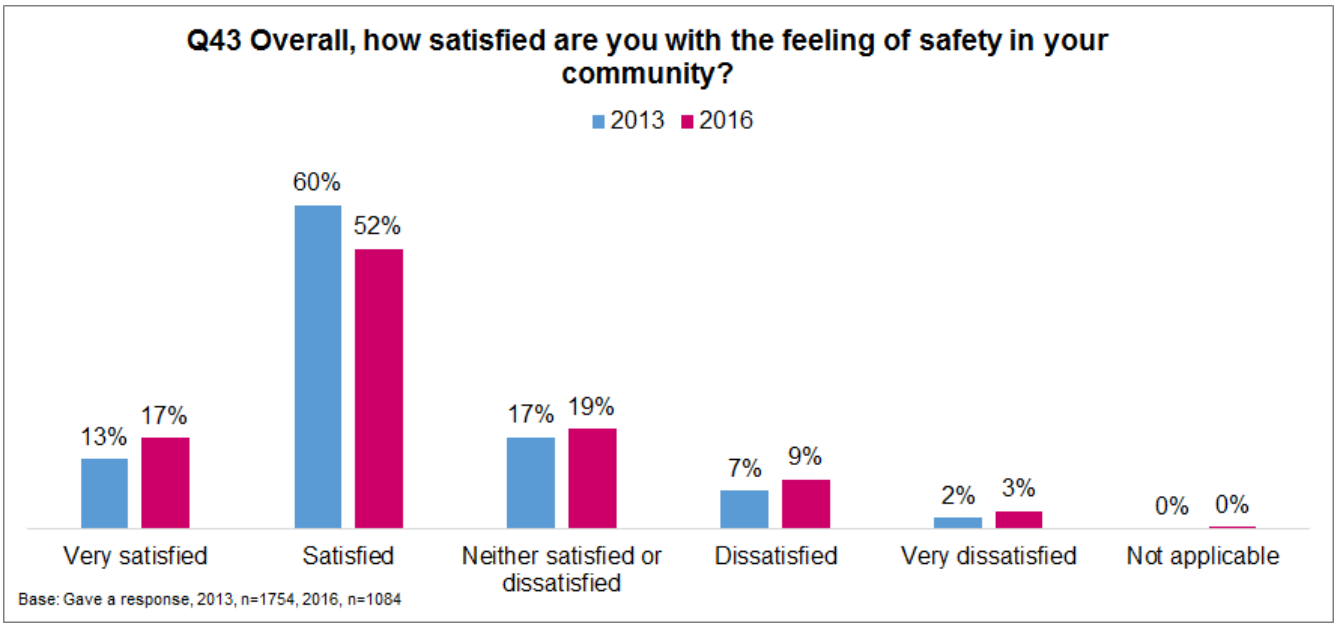
- Being at home alone during the day (92% feel safe)
- Being at home alone after dark (86%)
- Walking alone in the local area during the day (86%).

They were less likely to feel safe:

- Letting children out alone (28% feel safe and 43% feel unsafe)
- Walking alone in the local area after dark (49% feel safe and 32% feel unsafe)
- Travelling on public transport after dark (57% feel safe and 21% feel unsafe).



Overall, 69% of respondents stated that they were satisfied with their feeling of safety in the community compared to 12% who were dissatisfied. Satisfaction in this respect has decreased from 73% in 2013.



Analysis indicated that the following groups were less likely to be satisfied with their feeling of safety in their community:

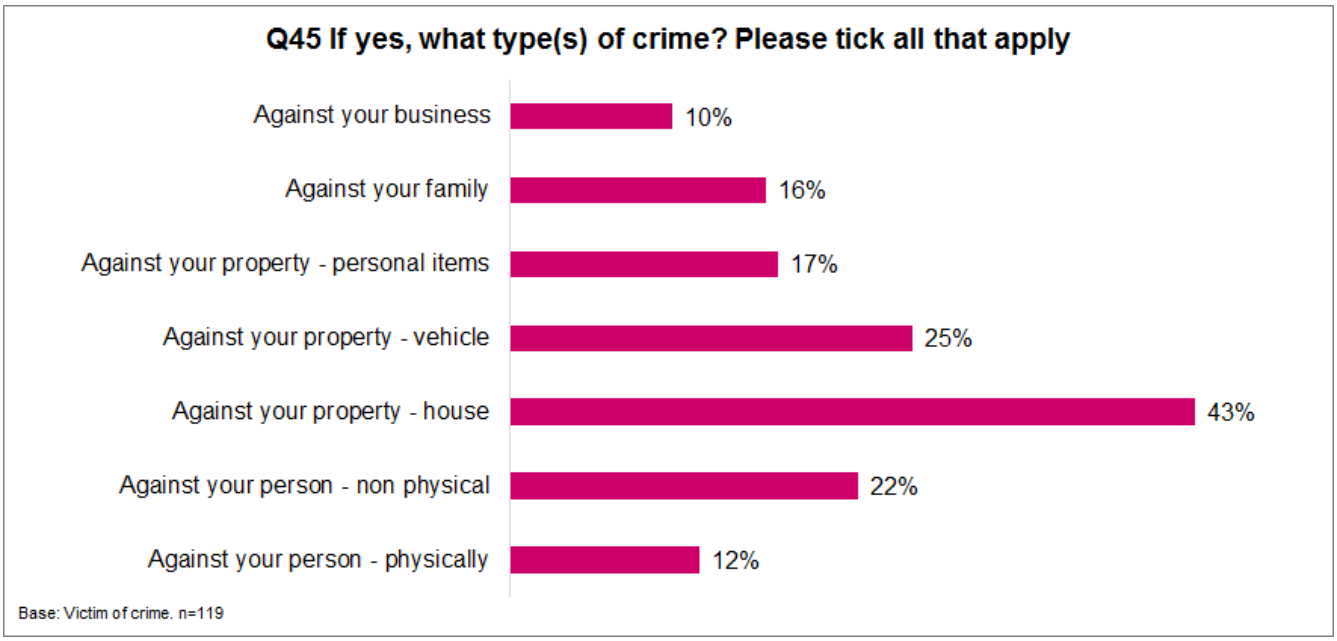
- Council tenants (54% satisfied)
- Aged under 25 (60%)

8.2. Victims of crime (Q44-Q49)

Just over one in ten respondents (11%) stated that they have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months. This has increased from 8% in 2013. Analysis indicated that experience of crime was greatest for respondents aged 25-34 (23%)

It should be noted that due to the small numbers involved, analysis is not statistically robust and should be treated as indicative only.

Most commonly, this crime was against their house (43%) or against their vehicle (25%).



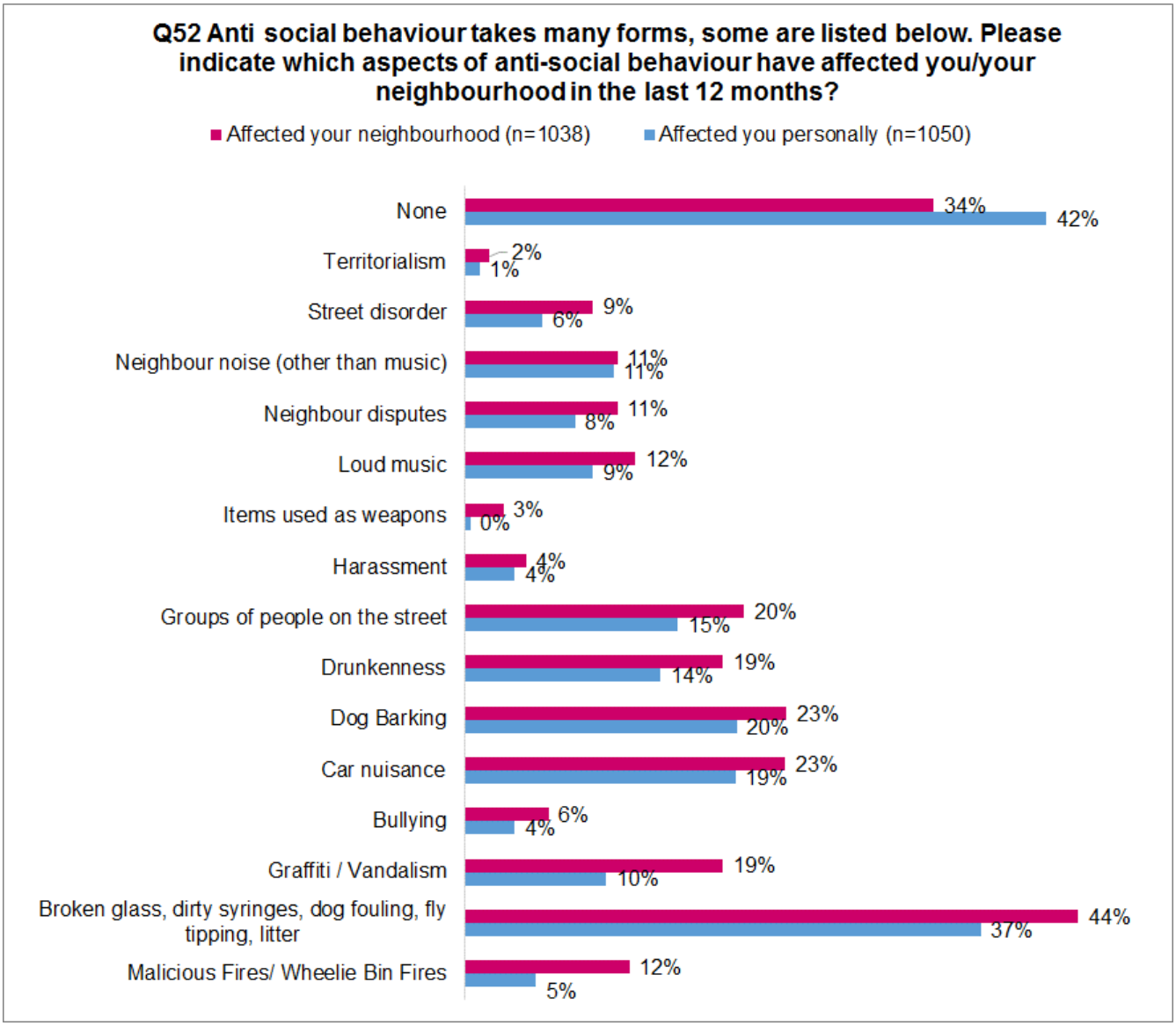
Just 7% of respondents stated that they have been a victim of hate crime (6% in 2013). Of those (n=75), 39% stated that they have been a repeat victim of hate crime. 29% stated that they have always reported the incident(s) to the police. However, 53% have never reported to the police.

The vast majority of respondents (84%) said they were not aware of 3rd party reporting sites.

8.3. Experience of anti-social behaviour (Q50)

Just over one in four respondents (42%) stated that they have not been directly affected by any form of anti-social behaviour in the last 12 months. This has increased from 25% in 2013 indicating a decrease of anti-social behaviour in West Lothian in relation to responses received from Panel members. The most commonly experienced forms of anti-social behaviour were:

- Broken glass, syringes, dog fouling, fly tipping, litter (37% affected personally in the last 12 months)
- Car nuisance (19%)
- Groups of people on the street (15%).



In terms of their neighbourhood, 34% stated that their neighbourhood has not been affected by any form of anti-social behaviour in the last 12 months, which is an increase from 17% in 2013. The most commonly cited forms of anti-social behaviour were:

- Broken glass, syringes, dog fouling, fly tipping, litter (44% stated their neighbourhood has been affected)
- Dog barking (23%)
- Car nuisance (23%).

9. TRAVEL

9.1. Access to cars (Q54)

89% of households had at least one car with 48% having two or more cars.

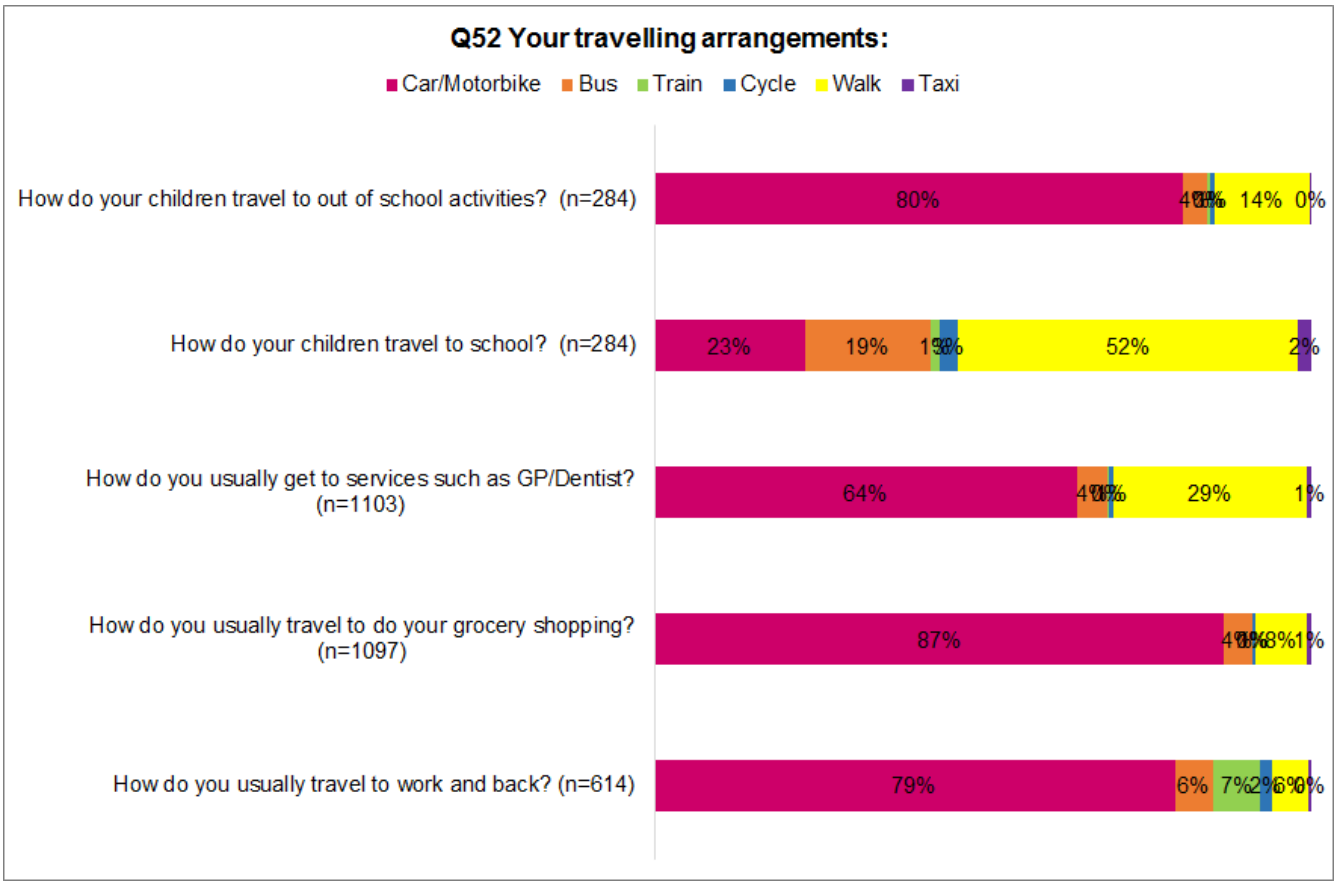
Respondents aged under 25 were least likely to have a car in their household. Most likely to have a car, and indeed multiple cars, were respondents aged 45-59 (89% have two or more cars in the household).

Those in social rented accommodation were significantly less likely to have a car than owner occupiers. 95% of owner occupiers stated that they had at least one car in their household with 55% having two or more cars. This was compared to 41% of respondents living in accommodation rented from a housing association who stated that they have no cars in their household.

9.2. Normal travel arrangements (Q52)

The most common method of travel was by car for the following activities:

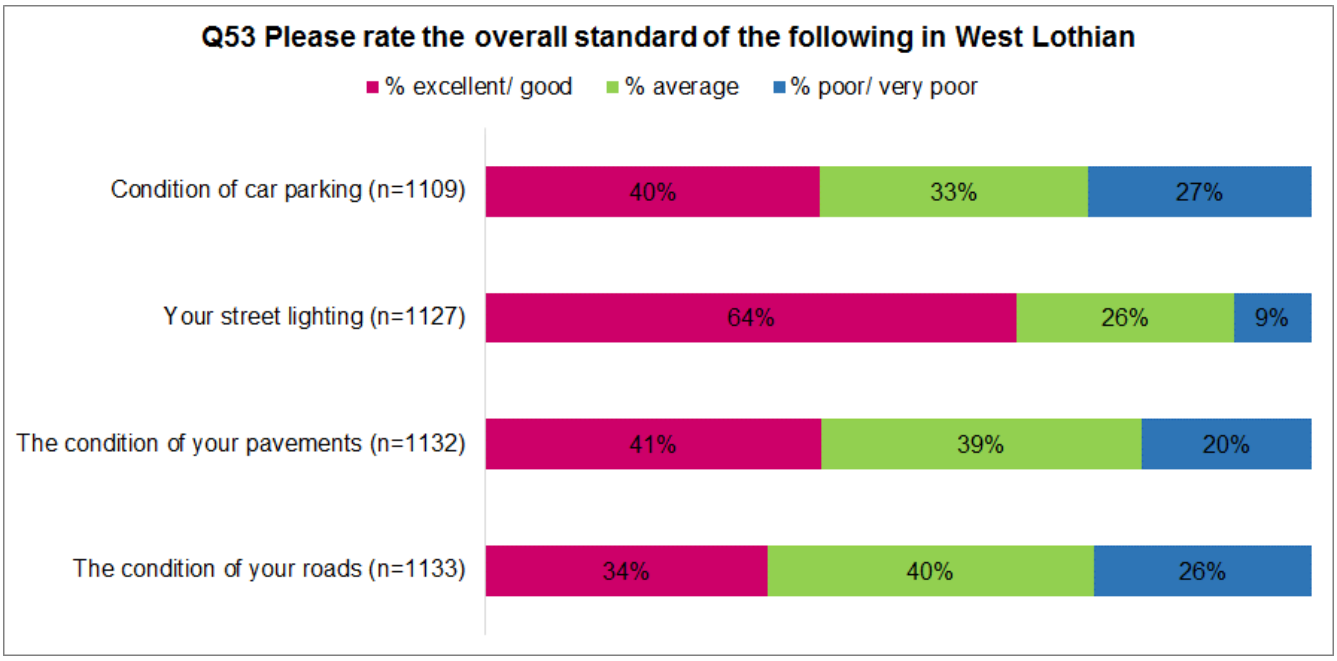
- Travel to do grocery shopping (87%)
- Children travelling to out of school activities (80%)
- Travel to work and back (79%)



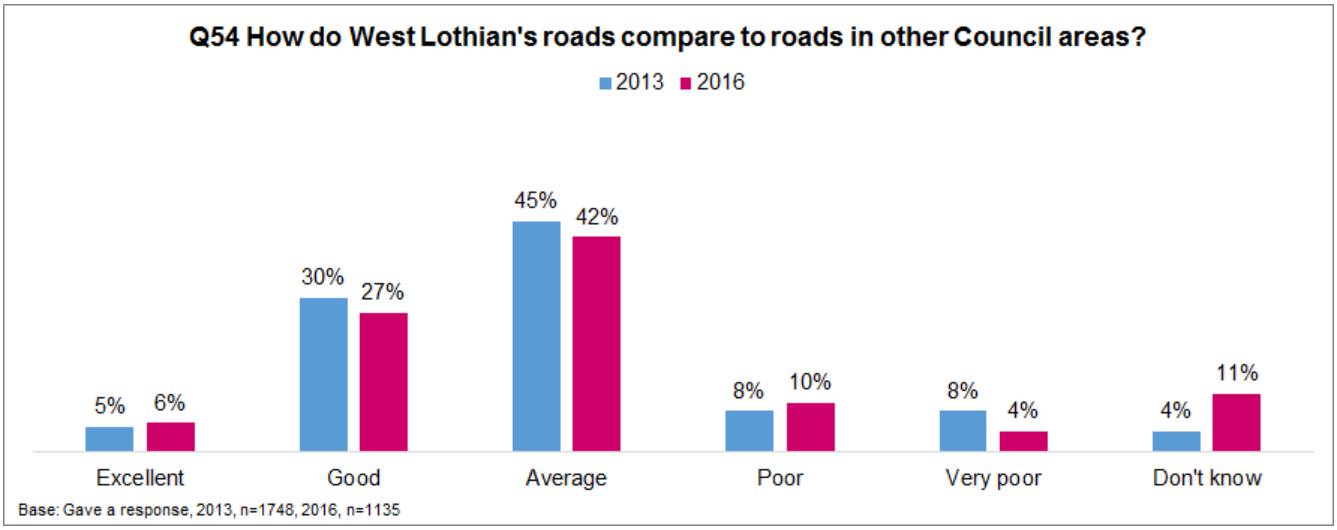
9.3. Standards of roads, pavements, lighting and parking (Q53/Q54)

When considering roads, pavements and street lighting in West Lothian:

- 64% rated street lighting as excellent or good compared to 9% who rated it as poor.
- 41% rated the condition of pavements as excellent or good compared to 20% who rated it as bad.
- 40% rated the condition of car parking as excellent or good compared to 27% who rated it as bad.
- 34% rated the condition of their roads as excellent or good compared to 26% who rated it as bad.



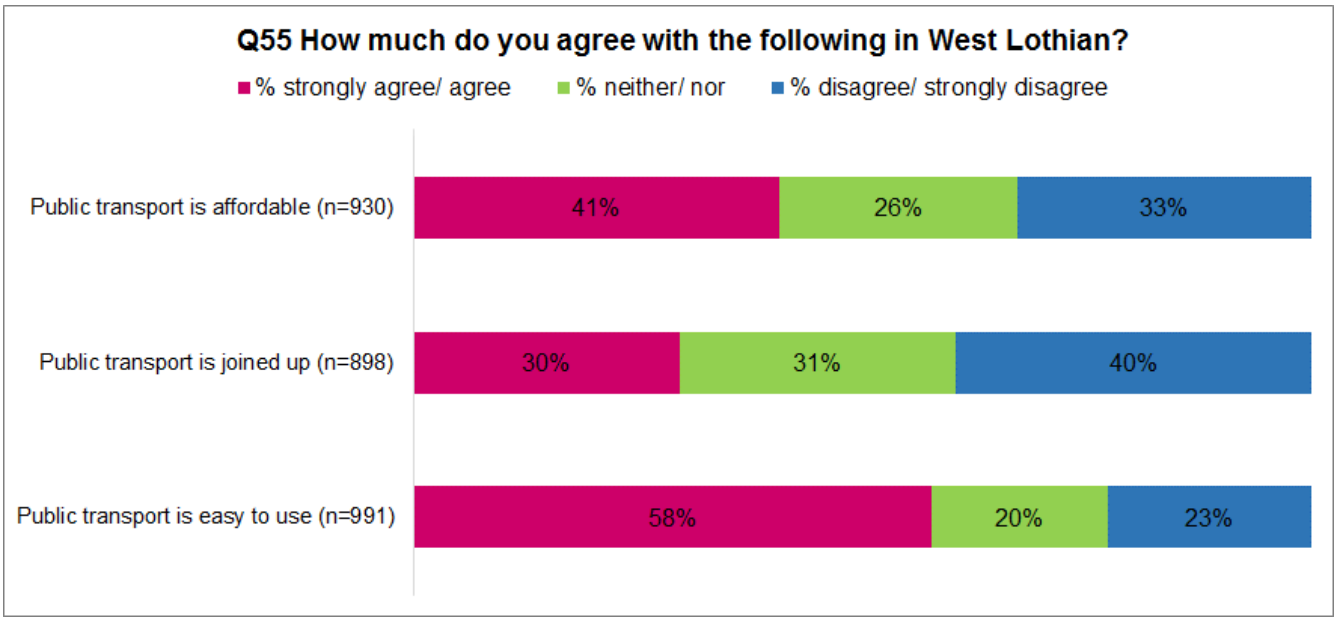
Compared to the roads in other Council areas, 33% rated the roads in West Lothian as excellent or good, 42% rated as average and 14% rated as poor/very poor. The proportion of respondents rating the roads as excellent or good has decreased slightly from 35% since 2013.



9.4. Public transport in West Lothian (Q55)

With regard to public transport in West Lothian:

- 58% agreed that public transport is easy to use compared to 23% who disagreed.
- 30% agreed that public transport is joined up compared to 40% who disagreed.
- 41% agreed that public transport is affordable compared to 33% who disagreed.

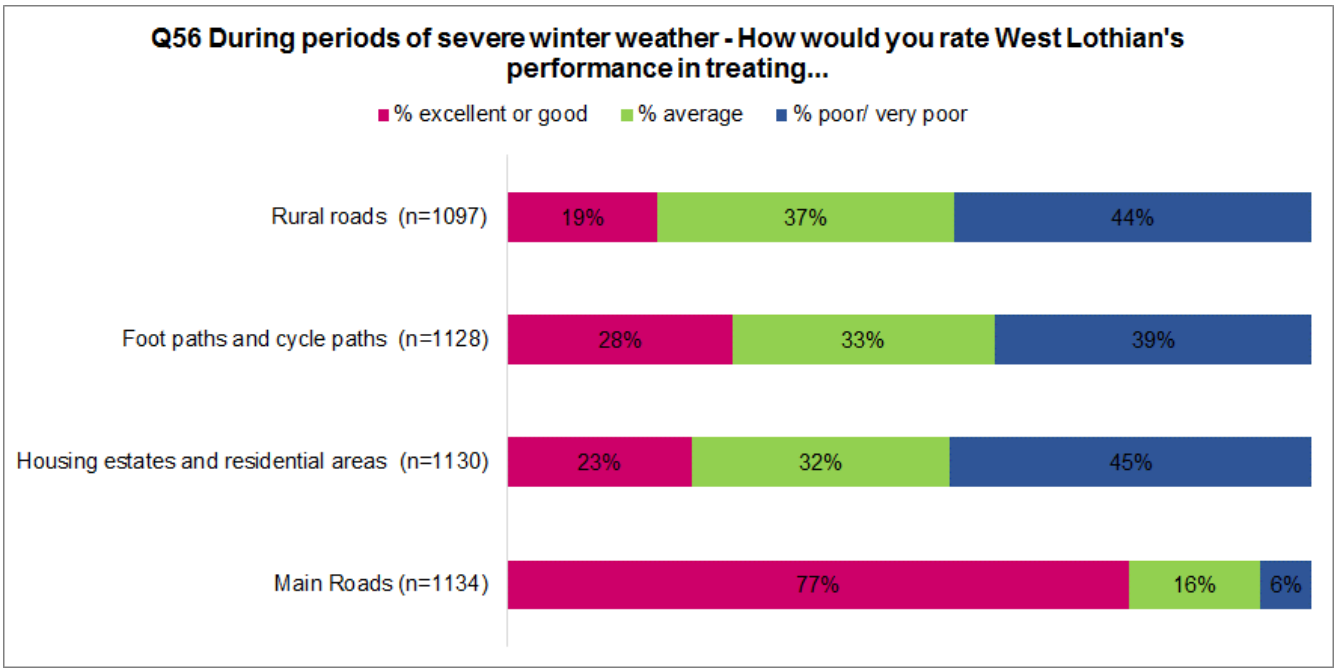


9.5. Performance during severe winter weather (Q56)

When considering West Lothian's performance in treating areas during periods of severe winter weather:

- 77% considered treatment of main roads as excellent or good compared to 7% who stated bad (71% rated excellent or good in 2013).
- 23% considered treatment in housing estates and residential areas as excellent or good compared to 46% who stated bad (21% rated excellent or good in 2013).
- 28% considered treatment of footpaths and cycle paths as excellent or good compared to 36% who stated bad (28% rated excellent or good in 2013).
- 19% considered treatment of rural roads as excellent or good compared to 43% who stated bad. (16% in 2013)

This is an improving picture compared to 2013.



10. ENVIRONMENT

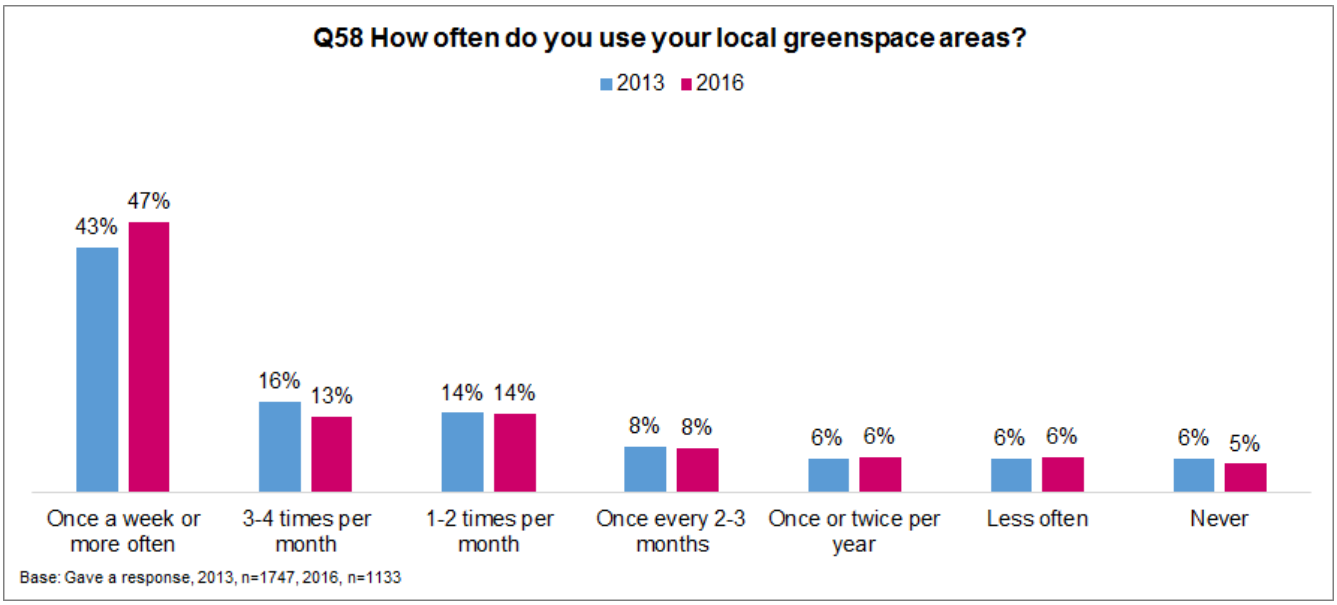
10.1. Perceptions of the environment in West Lothian (Q57)

When considering the environment around West Lothian:

- 95% agreed and 1% disagreed that 'It is important to have public gardens, parks, countryside or other green spaces nearby (94% agreed in 2013).
- 63% agreed and 8% disagreed that 'Efforts are being made to improve traditional town centres in West Lothian' (down from 69% agreeing in 2013)
- 40% agreed and 12% disagreed that 'West Lothian has a lot to offer visitors'. (59% in 2013)
- 40% agreed and 22% disagreed that 'Towns and villages in West Lothian are attractive'. (40% in 2013)
- 68% agreed and 9% disagreed that 'My local park or open space is suitable for my needs'.(69% in 2013)

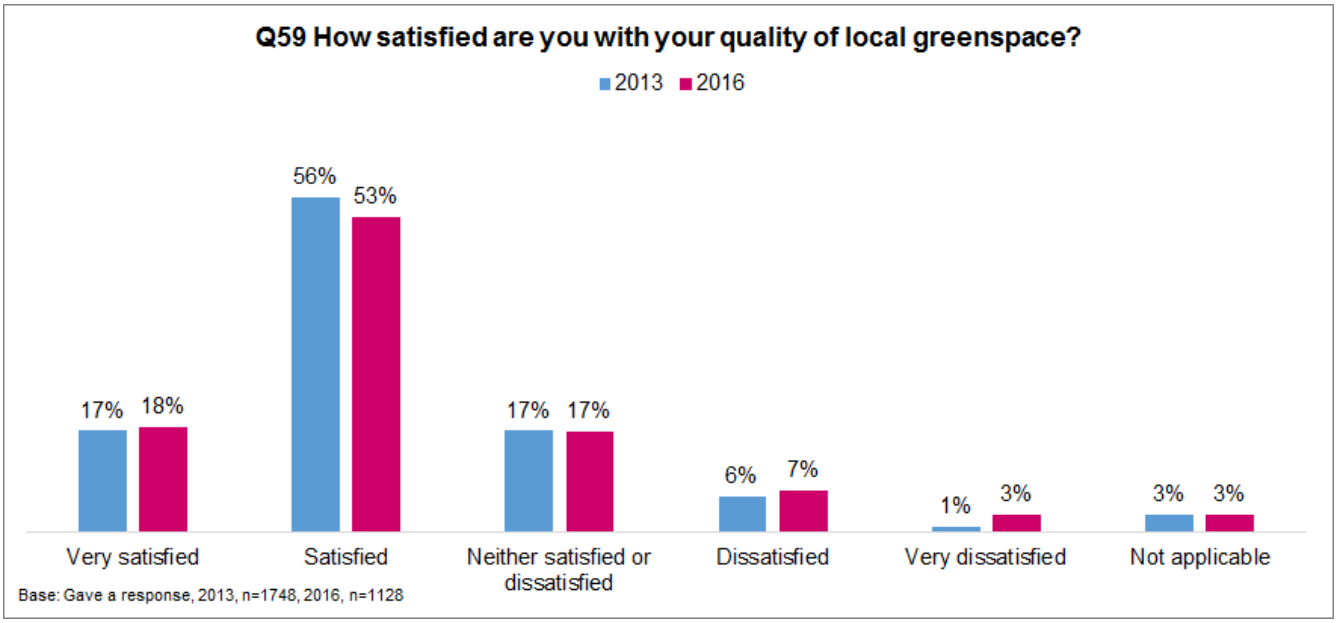
10.2. Greenspace in West Lothian (Q58/Q59)

Almost half of respondents (47%) stated that they use their local greenspace areas at least once per week, which is an increase from 43%. Just 11% of respondents stated that they used their local greenspace areas less than once per year or never.



Most likely to visit their local green space areas were respondents aged 35-44 (54% visit once a week or more often). Conversely, least likely to visit their local green space were respondents aged 75 and over (22% visit less than once per year or never).

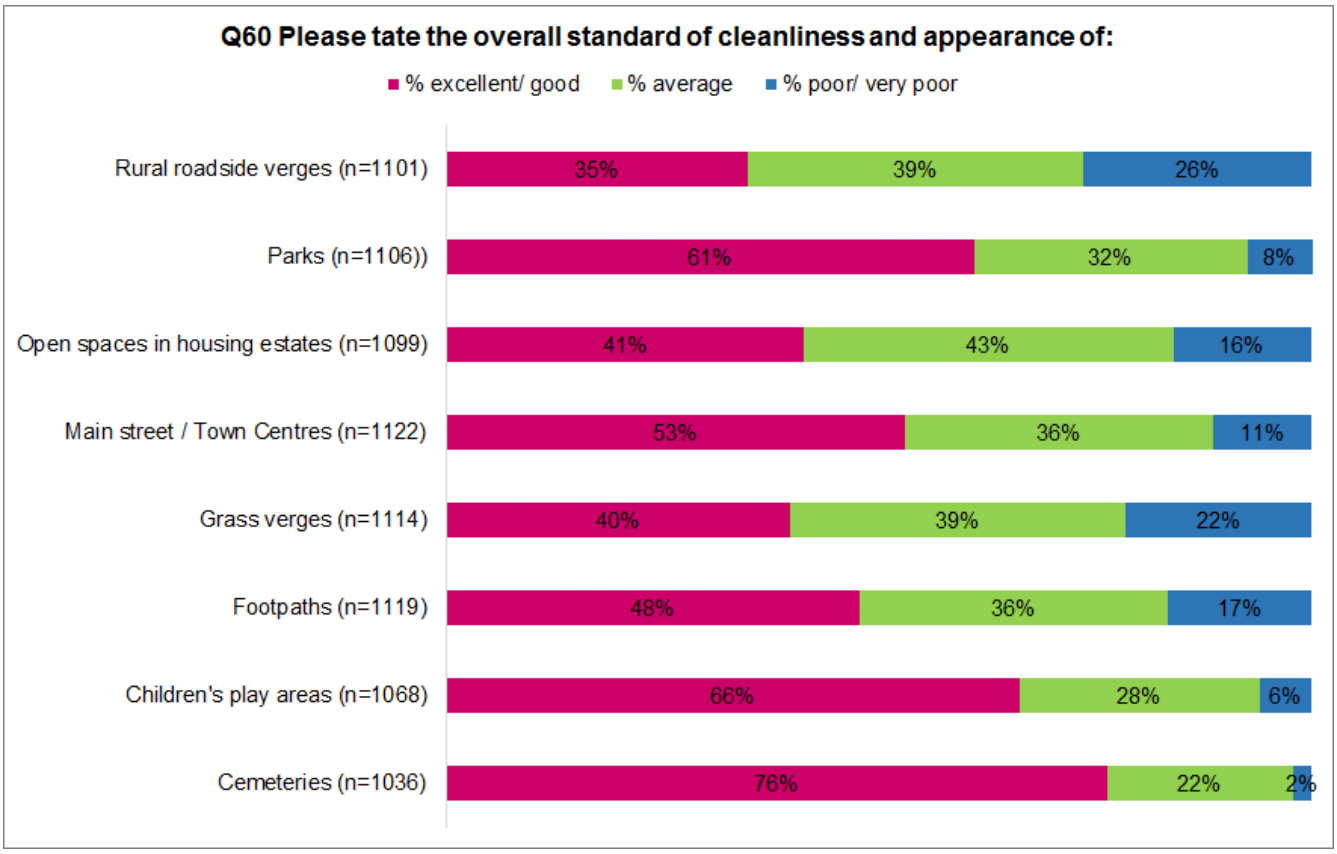
71% of respondents were satisfied with the quality of their local green space (down from 75% in 2013) compared to 10% who were dissatisfied.



10.3. Cleanliness and appearance of the environment in West Lothian (Q60)

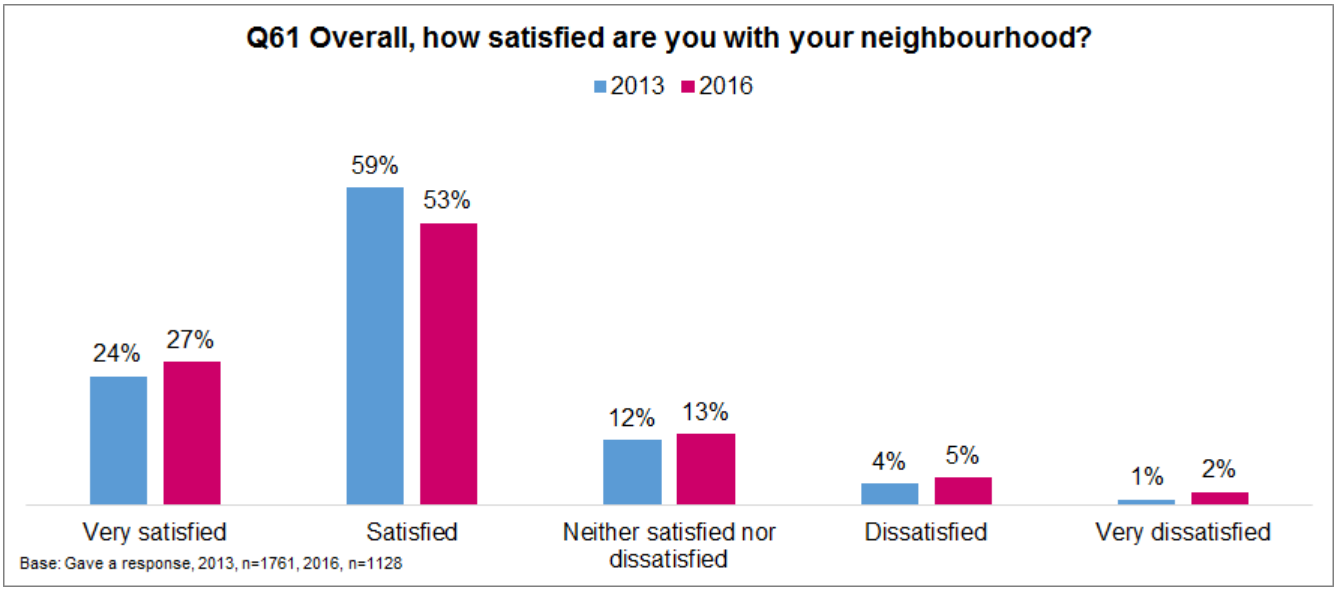
When considering the cleanliness and appearance of areas around West Lothian, there has been a decline in satisfaction since 2013:

- 76% rated cemeteries as excellent or good. (down from 82% in 2013)
- 66% rated children's play areas as excellent or good (down from 68% in 2013).
- 61% rated parks as excellent or good (down from 66% in 2013).
- 53% rated main streets/ town centres as excellent or good. (down from 57% in 2013)



10.4. Overall satisfaction with the neighbourhood (Q64)

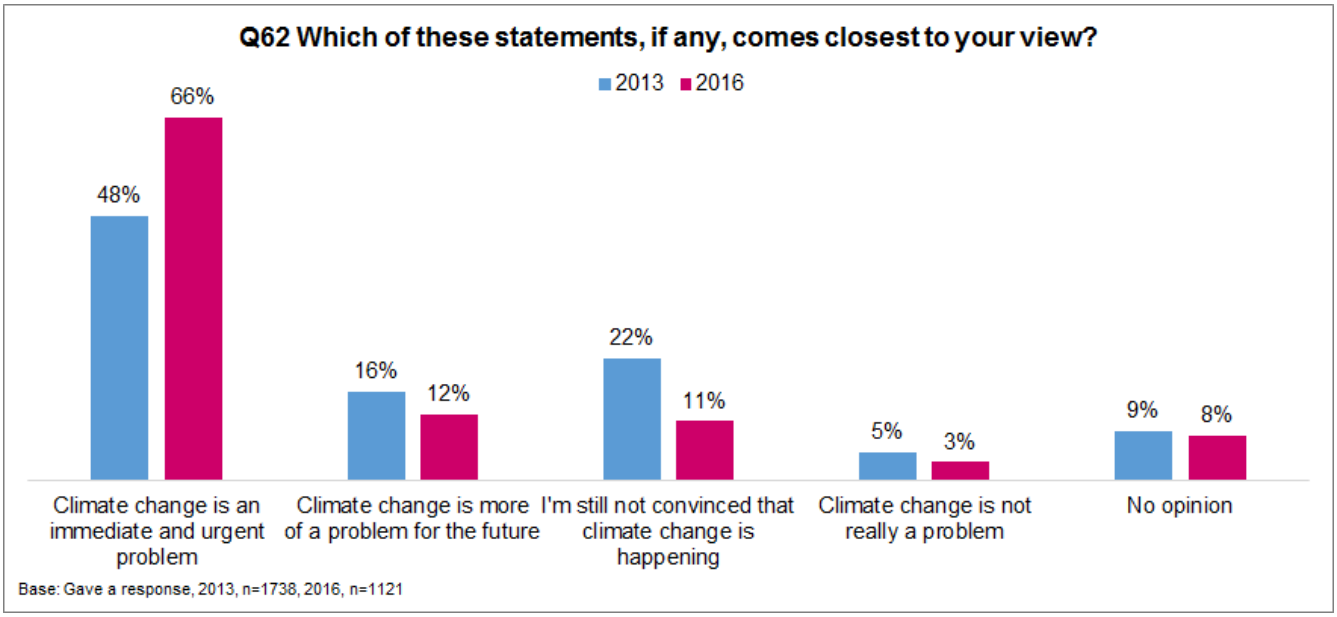
Overall, 80% of respondents stated that they were either very satisfied or satisfied with their neighbourhood compared to 7% who stated that they were dissatisfied. Satisfaction in this respect has decreased by 3 percentage points since 2013.



Owner occupiers were significantly more likely to be satisfied with their neighbourhood (81%) than council tenants (63%).

10.5. Perceptions of climate change (Q62)

When considering their views of climate change, 66% of respondents stated that climate change is an immediate and urgent problem .12% stated that they believe climate change is more of a problem for the future, 11% stated that they are still not convinced climate change is happening and 3% stated that climate change is not really a problem. The proportion of respondents stating that climate change is an immediate and urgent problem has increased significantly from 48% in 2013.



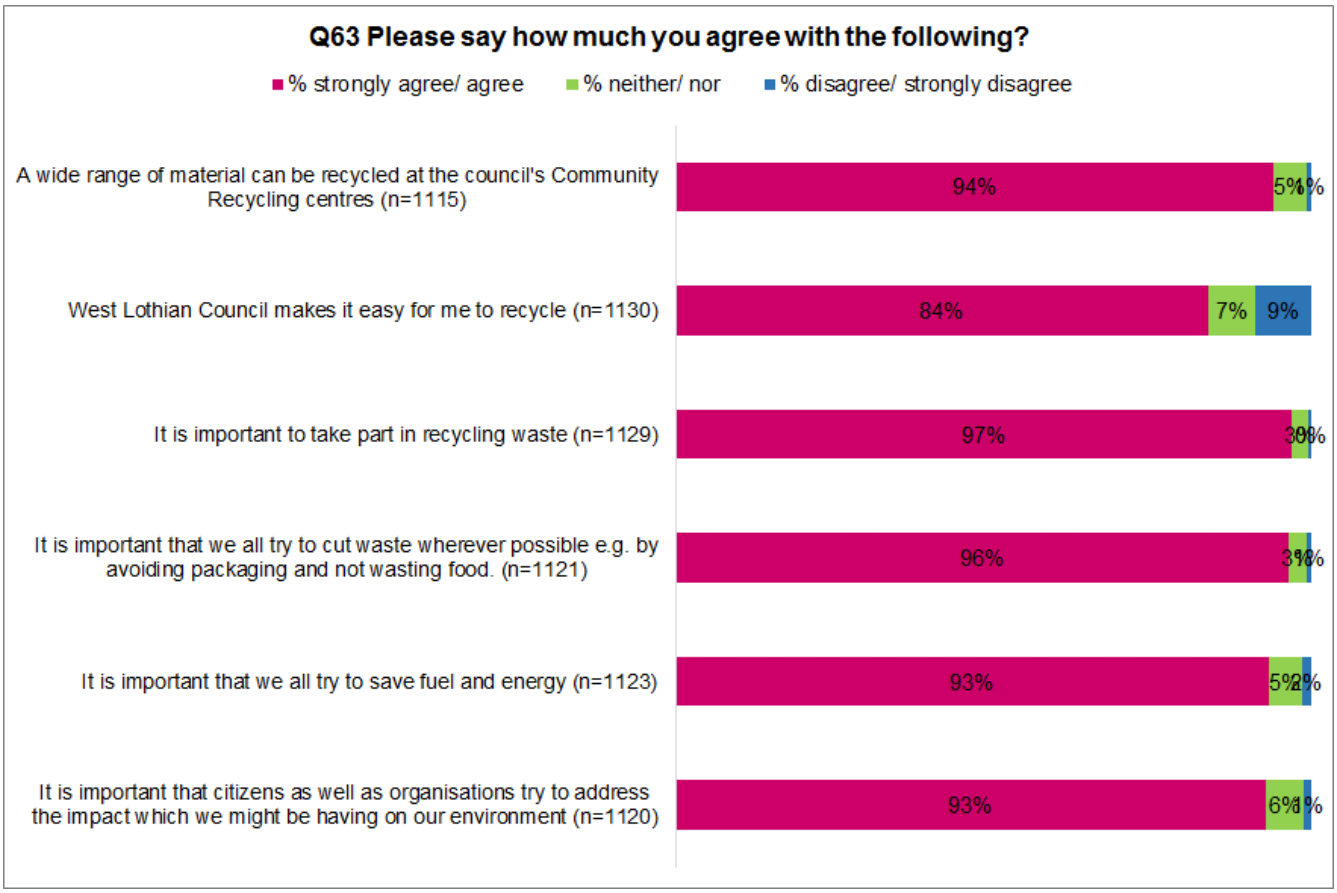
Analysis by age indicated that respondents aged 35-44 were most likely to state that they believed that climate change is an immediate and urgent problem (70%). Respondents aged 60-74 were most likely to state that they were still not convinced that climate change is happening (17%).

Females were more likely to be concerned about climate change than males with 68% of females stating that they believe climate change is an immediate and urgent problem compared to 62% of males.

10.6. Attitudes towards recycling and waste reduction (Q63)

When asked the extent to which they agreed with a range of statements concerning recycling and waste reduction, the level of agreement was high:

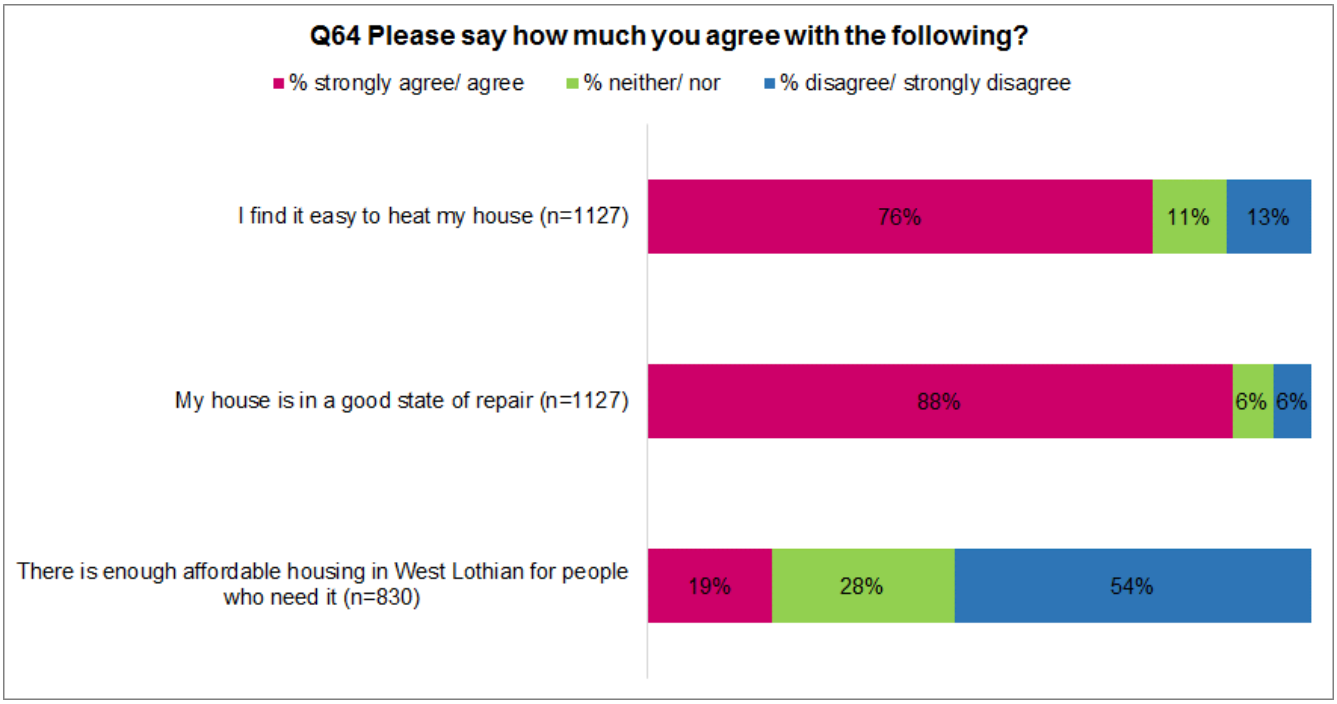
- 97% agreed that 'It is important that we try to cut waste wherever possible e.g. by avoiding packaging & not wasting food'. (96% agreed in 2013)
- 97% agreed that 'It is important to take part in recycling waste'. (96% agreed in 2013)
- 94% agreed that 'A wide range of material can be recycled at the council's Community Recycling centres'. (95% agreed in 2013)
- 93% agreed that 'It is important that we try to save fuel & energy'. (94% agreed in 2013)
- 84% agreed that 'West Lothian Council makes it easy for me to recycle'. (90% agreed in 2013)
- 93% agreed that 'It is important that citizens as well as organisations try to address the impact which we might be having on our environment'. (89% agreed in 2013)



10.7. Perceptions of housing in West Lothian (Q64)

When asked about their perception of housing in West Lothian:

- 19% agreed and 54% disagreed that 'There is enough affordable housing in West Lothian for people who need it'. (down from 24% who agreed in 2013)
- 88% agreed and 6% disagreed that 'My house is in a good state of repair'. (87% agreed in 2013)
- 76% agreed and 13% disagreed that 'I find it easy to heat my house' (up from 65% who agreed in 2013).



11. CONCLUSIONS

Overall levels of satisfaction with West Lothian as a place to live are very strong, with 80% stating that they were satisfied. This has decreased from 88% in 2013. Perceptions of the change in West Lothian over the last few years are also positive, with 53% of respondents stating that West Lothian has improved. Satisfaction with the local neighbourhood has decreased marginally to 80% stating that they are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (from 83% in 2013).

Satisfaction with the range of public services is generally high. Most notably with regard to fire and rescue, leisure facilities and local schools. Priorities for residents are highlighted as 'clean streets' and 'attractiveness of towns and villages'.

With regard to refuse collection and street cleaning, satisfaction levels are significantly lower. It may be linked to what was identified as the most prevalent forms of anti-social behaviour, which were dog fouling, litter, syringes and broken glass. Satisfaction across all areas of these services provided by West Lothian has decreased since 2013.

Schools are perceived to be high quality. Satisfaction with education is fair for all respondents and has increased marginally since 2013.

With respect to the economy of West Lothian, there appears to be a perception that West Lothian is a good place to do business, however, when it comes to perception of West Lothian as a place to work or find employment, the perception is not as positive.

In terms of health and wellbeing, the majority of respondents believe that their overall health is good, with the majority of respondents stating that they engage in physical activity and consume reasonable levels of alcohol. Additionally, just 10% of respondents stated that they are smokers. This has decreased from 13% in 2013.

Generally, respondents stated that they feel safe within a variety of circumstances within West Lothian, in particular during the day. Respondent perception of feeling of safety falls after dark. Satisfaction with feeling of safety in the community is also fair, with 69% stating that they are satisfied in this respect. This has decreased from 73% in 2013.

APPENDIX 1: RESPONSE PROFILE

Response Profile Analysis

The table below shows the number of responses achieved by multi member ward and the level of accuracy associated with the results.

Multi member ward	Population	% of Population	Response	% of response	Difference	Data accuracy (+/-)**
Armadale and Blackridge	12227	8.7%	85	7.5%	-1.2%	10.6%
Bathgate	14994	10.6%	134	11.8%	1.2%	8.4%
Broxburn, Uphall and Winchburgh	15376	10.9%	118	10.4%	-0.5%	9.0%
East Livingston and East Calder	16456	11.7%	135	11.9%	0.2%	8.4%
Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley	13199	9.4%	84	7.4%	-2.0%	10.7%
Linlithgow	12743	9.0%	146	12.8%	3.8%	8.1%
Livingston North	16510	11.7%	137	12.0%	0.4%	8.3%
Livingston South	19989	14.2%	160	14.1%	-0.1%	7.7%
Whitburn and Blackburn	19635	13.9%	138	12.1%	-1.8%	8.3%
Grand Total	**141129**	**100.0%**	**1146***	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**3%**

* 9 no reply/ postcodes that didn't pull through MMW

879 responses received by email/ post/ phone and 258 via online boost.
**Based upon a 50% estimate at the 95% level of confidence

In terms of degree of accuracy of these results, at the overall West Lothian level, the results are accurate to +/-3% (based upon a 50% estimate at the 95% level of confidence). At geographical level, the level of accuracy ranges from +/-10.6% in Armadale and Blackridge to +/-8.1% in Linlithgow. This indicates that both at overall level, and at geographical level, the results are robust and the level of accuracy is one which we would recommend you can have confidence in, however, at multi member ward level should be treated with a greater degree of caution due to the larger margin of error associated with these results.

The level of accuracy cited above is known as the 'sampling error'. The results of a survey based on a sample will not necessarily coincide with the exact results that would have been obtained by a full scale study of the total population. Some error (known as sampling error) may have arisen simply because not everyone will have been included in the sample. The aim of calculating sampling errors is to indicate the confidence which you can have in a particular result. Thus, if we find that 50% of the sample behave in a certain way, the key question is the extent to which this percentage may differ from the true population proportion simply because our results are based only on a sample. The sampling error allows you to say, for example, that the true range is likely to fall within the range of, for example 45% and 55%. This is expressed in the form ±5%.

Response Profile by Gender

With regard to gender of respondents, analysis of response rates indicates that females were marginally more likely to respond to the Quality of Life survey than males.

Multi-Member Ward	Pop %		% survey response (n=1,106)		Difference	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Armadale and Blackridge	4.30%	4.50%	3.3%	4.4%	-1.0%	-0.1%
Bathgate	5.80%	6.10%	4.7%	7.0%	-1.1%	0.9%
Broxburn, Uphall and Winchburgh	5.50%	5.80%	4.1%	6.2%	-1.4%	0.4%
East Livingston and East Calder	5.60%	5.90%	5.7%	5.9%	0.1%	0.0%
Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley	4.70%	4.60%	3.0%	4.3%	-1.7%	-0.3%
Linlithgow	4.30%	4.50%	7.0%	6.2%	2.7%	1.7%
Livingston North	6.60%	6.80%	5.1%	7.1%	-1.5%	0.3%
Livingston South	6.60%	7.00%	5.9%	8.0%	-0.7%	1.0%
Whitburn and Blackburn	5.50%	5.90%	5.8%	6.4%	0.3%	0.5%
West Lothian Total	**48.90%**	**51.10%**	**44.4%**	**55.6%**	**-4.5%**	**4.5%**

Response Profile by Age

The tables below analyse the response profile of survey respondents by age looking at firstly the overall West Lothian population, then the respondent population and finally the difference between these. As shown, we have a greater proportion of older respondents and a lesser proportion of younger respondents.

Multi-member ward	% population							
	17-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-74	75+
Armadale & Blackridge	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%
Bathgate	1.2%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%
Broxburn, Uphall & Winchburgh	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%	1.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%
E Livingston & E Calder	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%
Fauldhouse & the Breich Valley	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Linlithgow	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Livingston North	1.3%	1.8%	2.3%	2.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%
Livingston South	1.4%	1.6%	2.2%	2.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%
Whitburn & Blackburn	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.8%
West Lothian Total	**10.9%**	**12.4%**	**15.8%**	**15.3%**	**5.9%**	**5.9%**	**8.2%**	**5.4%**

Multi-member ward	% survey response (n=1,115)							
	17-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-74	75+
Armadale & Blackridge	0.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.8%	0.4%	0.9%	1.7%	0.3%
Bathgate	0.7%	0.9%	2.5%	2.9%	1.3%	1.9%	1.8%	0.9%
Broxburn, Uphall & Winchburgh	0.2%	0.8%	2.2%	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	2.6%	1.2%
E Livingston & E Calder	0.3%	0.6%	1.8%	3.2%	1.5%	1.5%	2.8%	0.8%
Fauldhouse & the Breich Valley	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%	0.2%
Linlithgow	0.3%	0.6%	1.7%	2.7%	1.1%	2.6%	3.6%	1.2%
Livingston North	0.2%	1.1%	1.8%	3.5%	1.0%	2.5%	2.6%	0.6%
Livingston South	0.2%	0.6%	2.3%	4.1%	1.7%	1.8%	3.9%	0.6%
Whitburn & Blackburn	0.4%	1.0%	2.2%	2.9%	1.2%	1.8%	2.7%	1.0%
West Lothian Total	**3.0%**	**7.6%**	**17.3%**	**24.5%**	**10.1%**	**15.2%**	**23.4%**	**6.6%**

Multi-member ward	Difference							
	17-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-74	75+
Armadale & Blackridge	-0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.9%	-0.2%
Bathgate	-0.5%	-0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%	0.9%	0.3%
Broxburn, Uphall & Winchburgh	-0.8%	-0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	1.6%	0.5%
E Livingston & E Calder	-0.9%	-0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%	1.9%	0.3%
Fauldhouse & the Breich Valley	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	-0.3%
Linlithgow	-0.4%	-0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	0.5%	2.0%	2.8%	0.7%
Livingston North	-1.1%	-0.7%	-0.5%	1.5%	0.2%	1.8%	1.8%	0.2%
Livingston South	-1.2%	-1.0%	0.1%	1.9%	0.9%	1.0%	3.0%	0.1%
Whitburn & Blackburn	-0.7%	-0.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%	1.1%	1.5%	0.2%
West Lothian Total	**-7.9%**	**-4.8%**	**1.5%**	**9.2%**	**4.2%**	**9.3%**	**15.2%**	**1.2%**

Response Profile by Tenure

In terms of the response rate analysis, it can be seen that those who rent their home from the Council or Housing Association were less likely to respond than owner occupiers.

Tenure	Census %	Survey response (n=1,146)	Difference
Owner occupied	63.2%	81.9%	18.7%
Rented from Council	17.5%	10.3%	-7.2%
Other Social rented	8.7%	4.4%	-4.3%
Private Rented	9.7%	2.6%	-7.1%
Other	0.9%	0.8%	-0.1%
Total	**100.0%**	**100%**	**0.0%**

Response Profile by Disability

In terms of disability, analysis of the response rate indicates higher response from those with no condition compared to those who have a disability or health condition.

Disability	% Census	Survey response (n=1,111)	Difference
No condition	71.3%	77.8%	6.5%
Have disability or health condition	28.7%	22.2%	-6.5%

Response Profile by Ethnicity

Finally, in terms of ethnic origin, analysis of the response rate indicates marginally higher response from 'White British' Panel members compared to those of an 'Other' ethnicity.

Ethnicity	Census %	Survey response (n=1,134)	Difference
British	93.7%	96.1%	2.4%
Other Ethnic Origin	6.4%	3.9%	-2.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**0.0%**

West Lothian Quality of Life Survey 2016/17

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

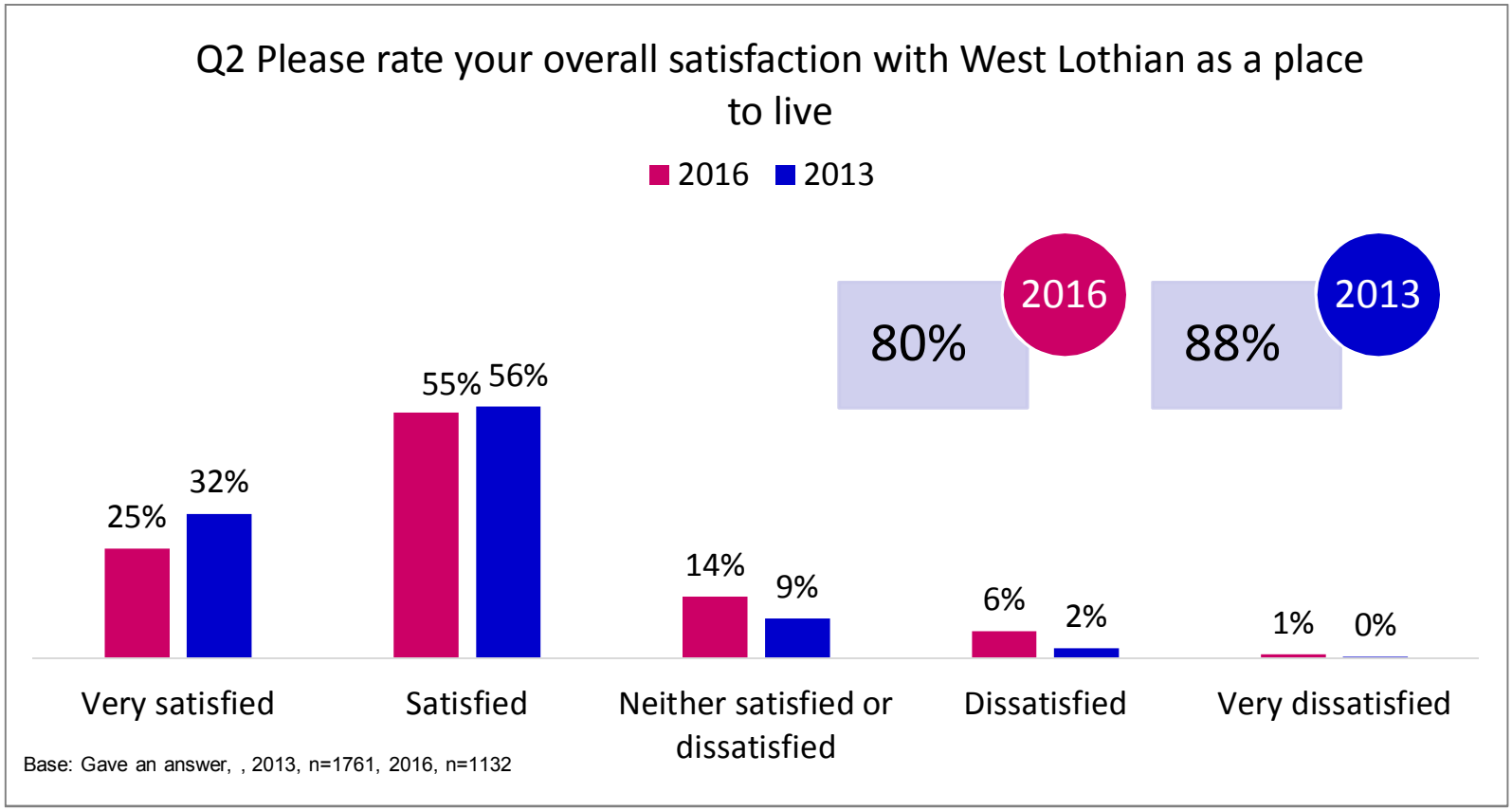
MARCH 2018

researchresource

Methodology

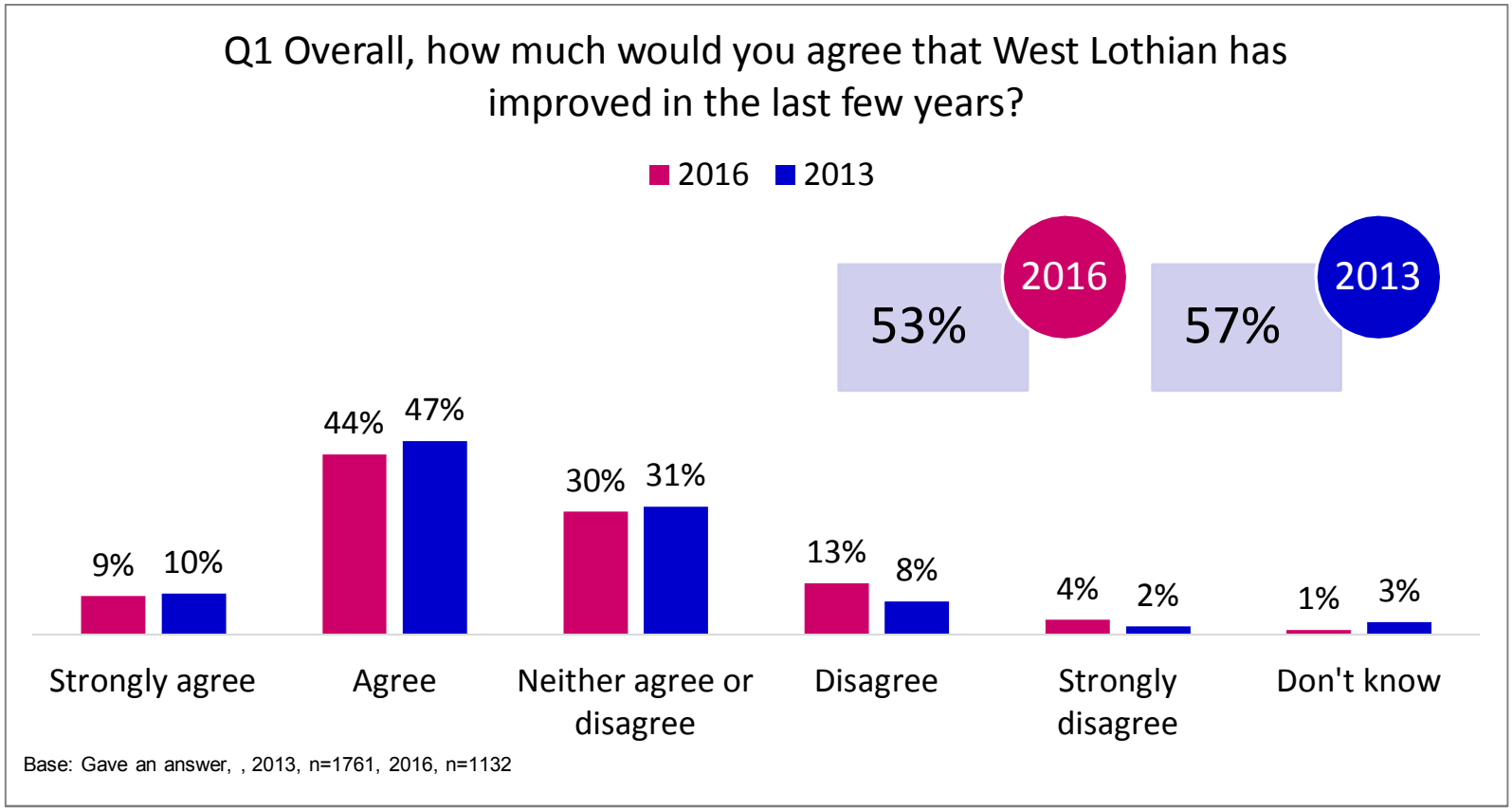
- Questionnaire based upon priority areas within the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan.
- Sent to all West Lothian Citizens' Panel members (by email and post) to complete and return to Research Resource. A reminder survey was also sent.
- 867 responses were received at this point, a 31% response rate.
- The survey was opened up to non Panel members online and the survey was publicised to target the general population of West Lothian. 258 responses were submitted.
- Overall, a total of 1,146 responses were received to the survey, (providing data accurate to +/-3%).

West Lothian as a place to live



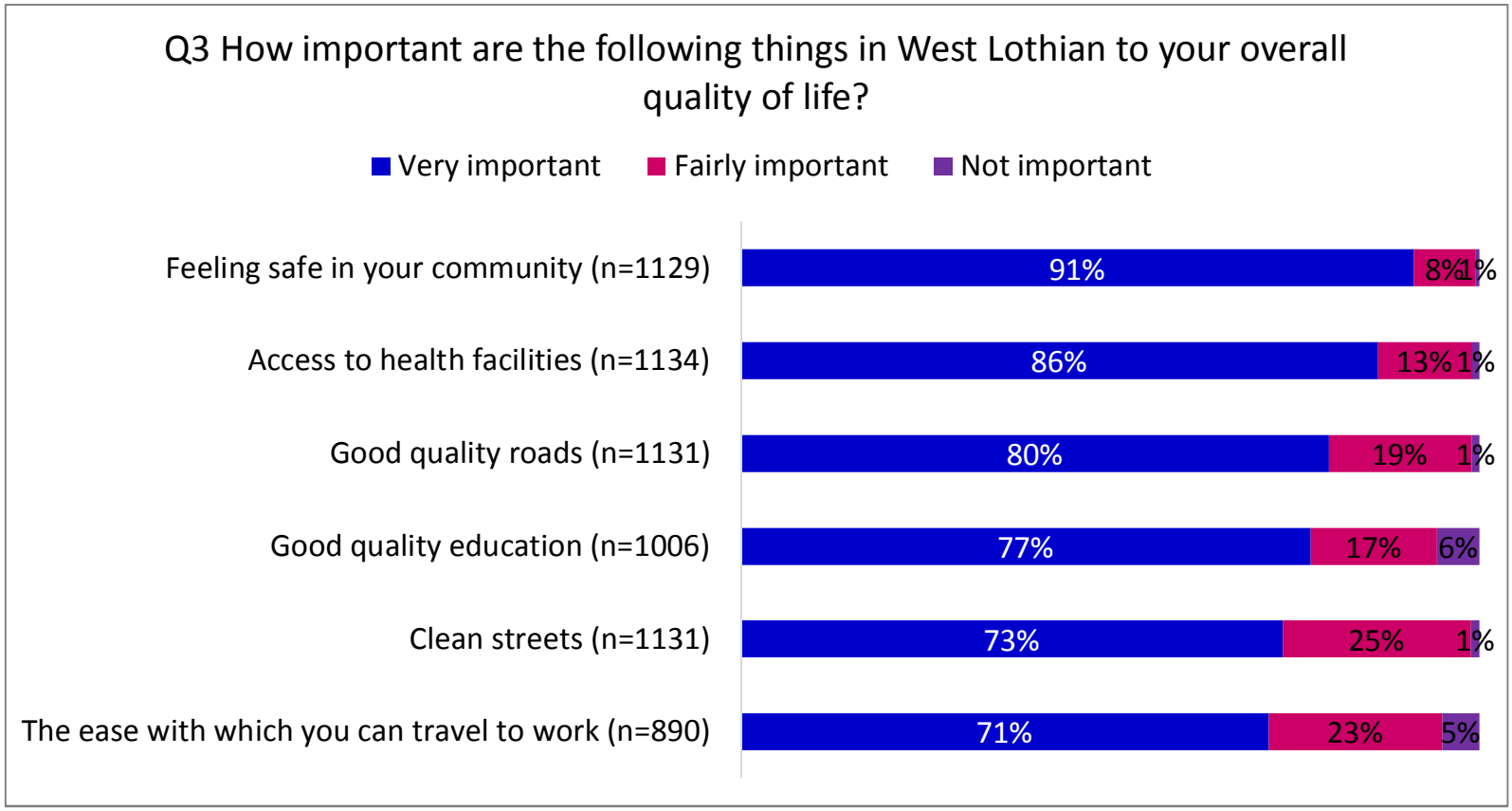
researchresource

Perception of change

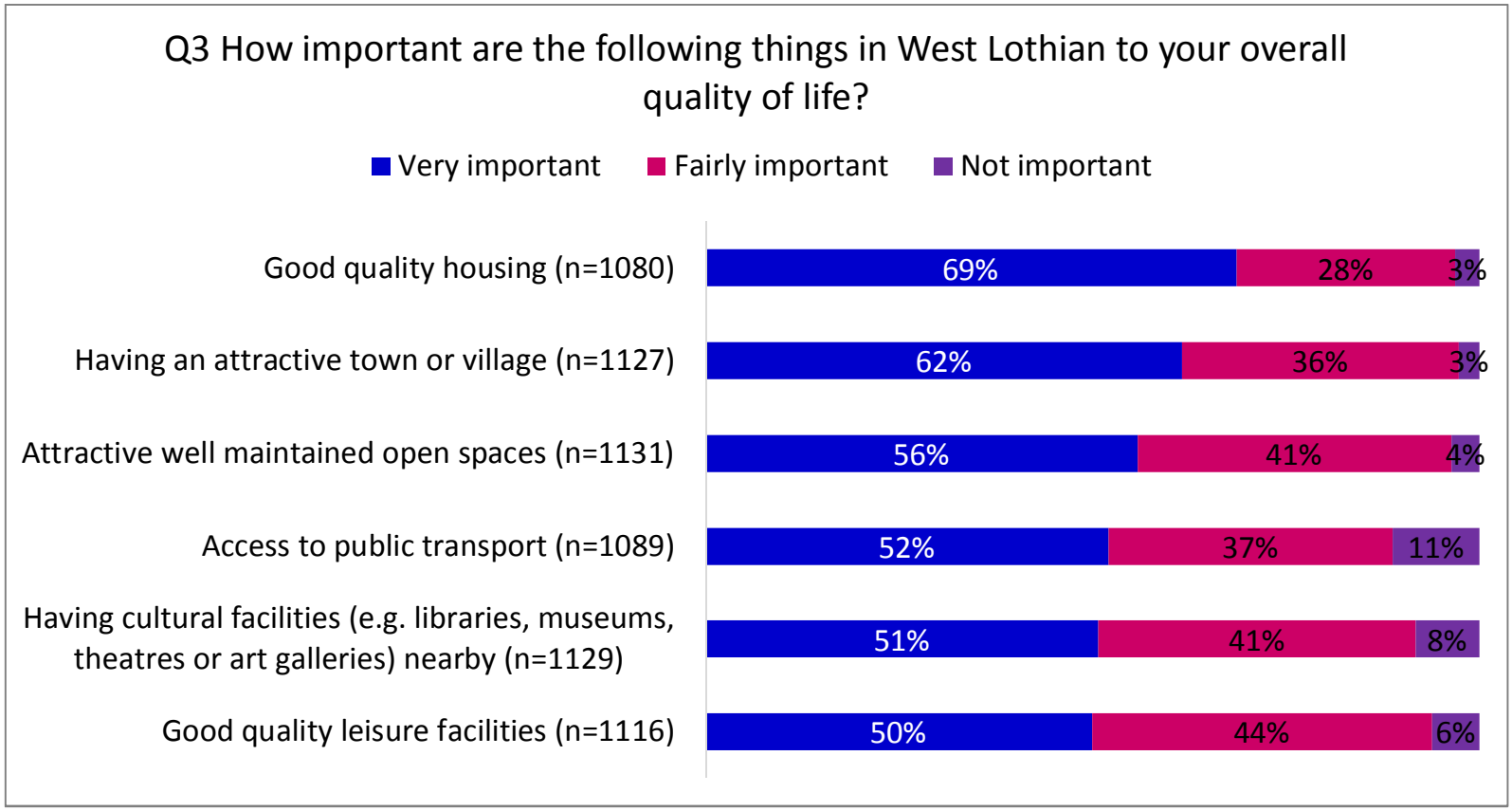


Base: Gave an answer, , 2013, n=1761, 2016, n=1132

Resident priorities (1)

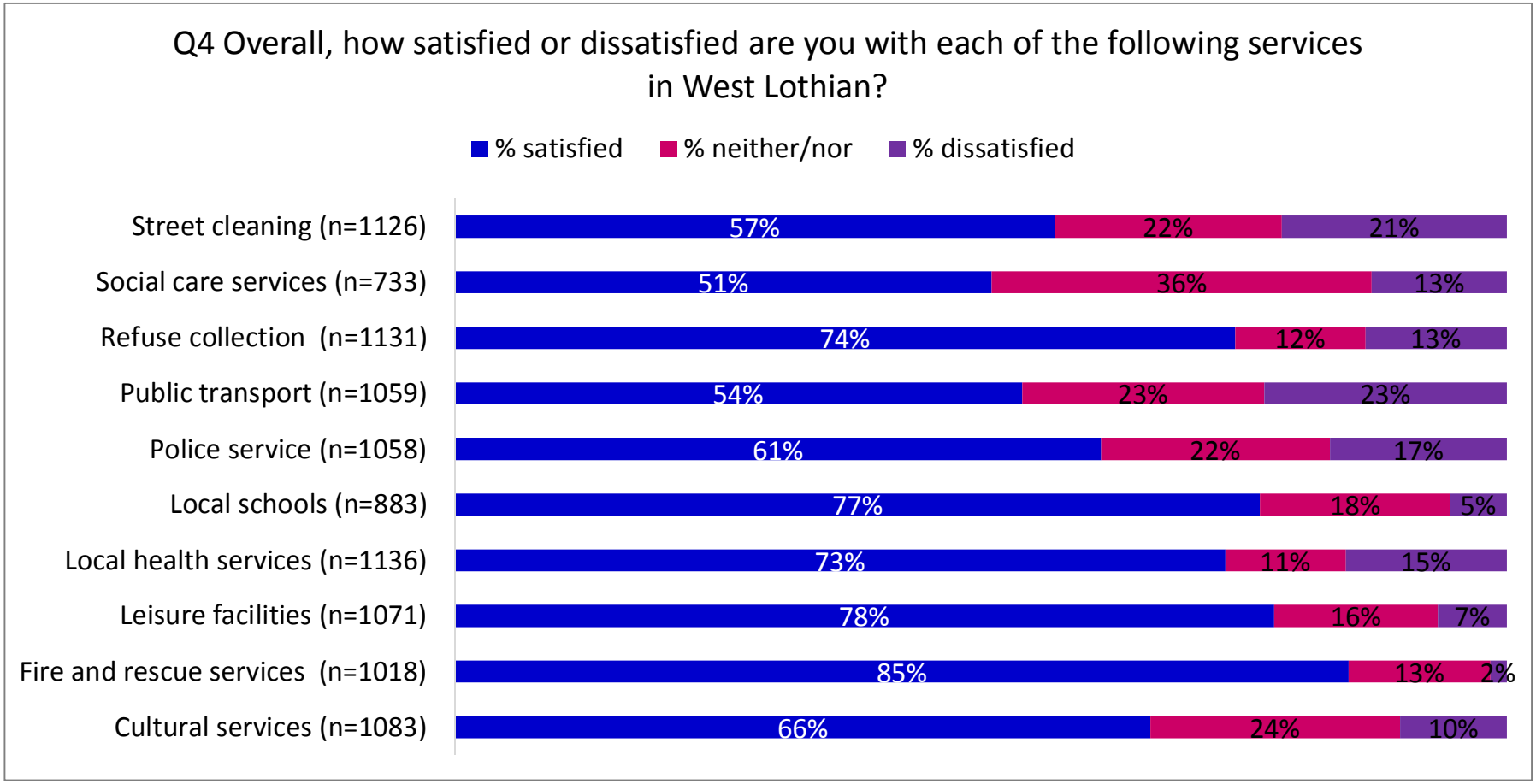


Resident priorities (2)



researchresource

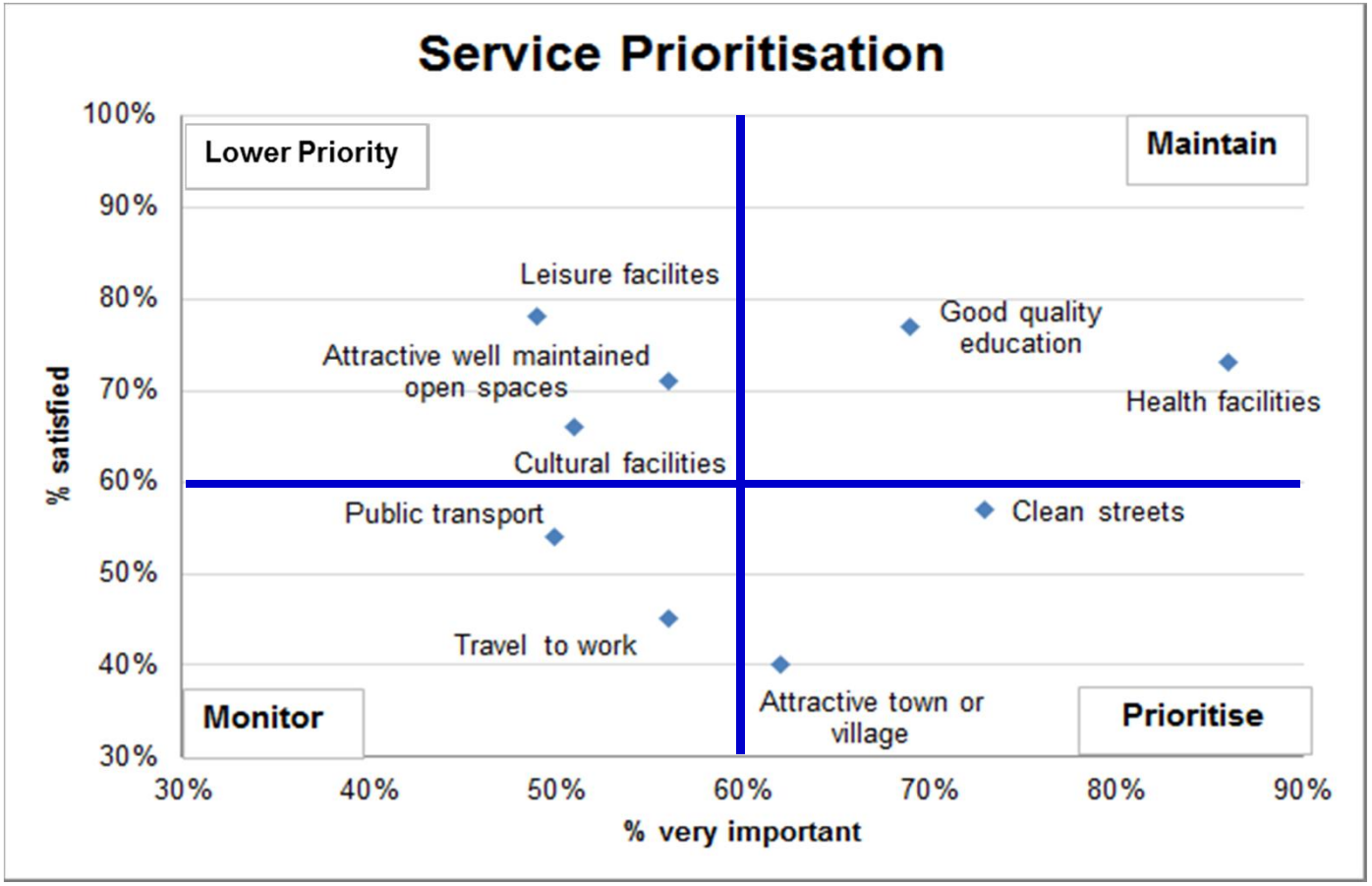
Satisfaction with public services



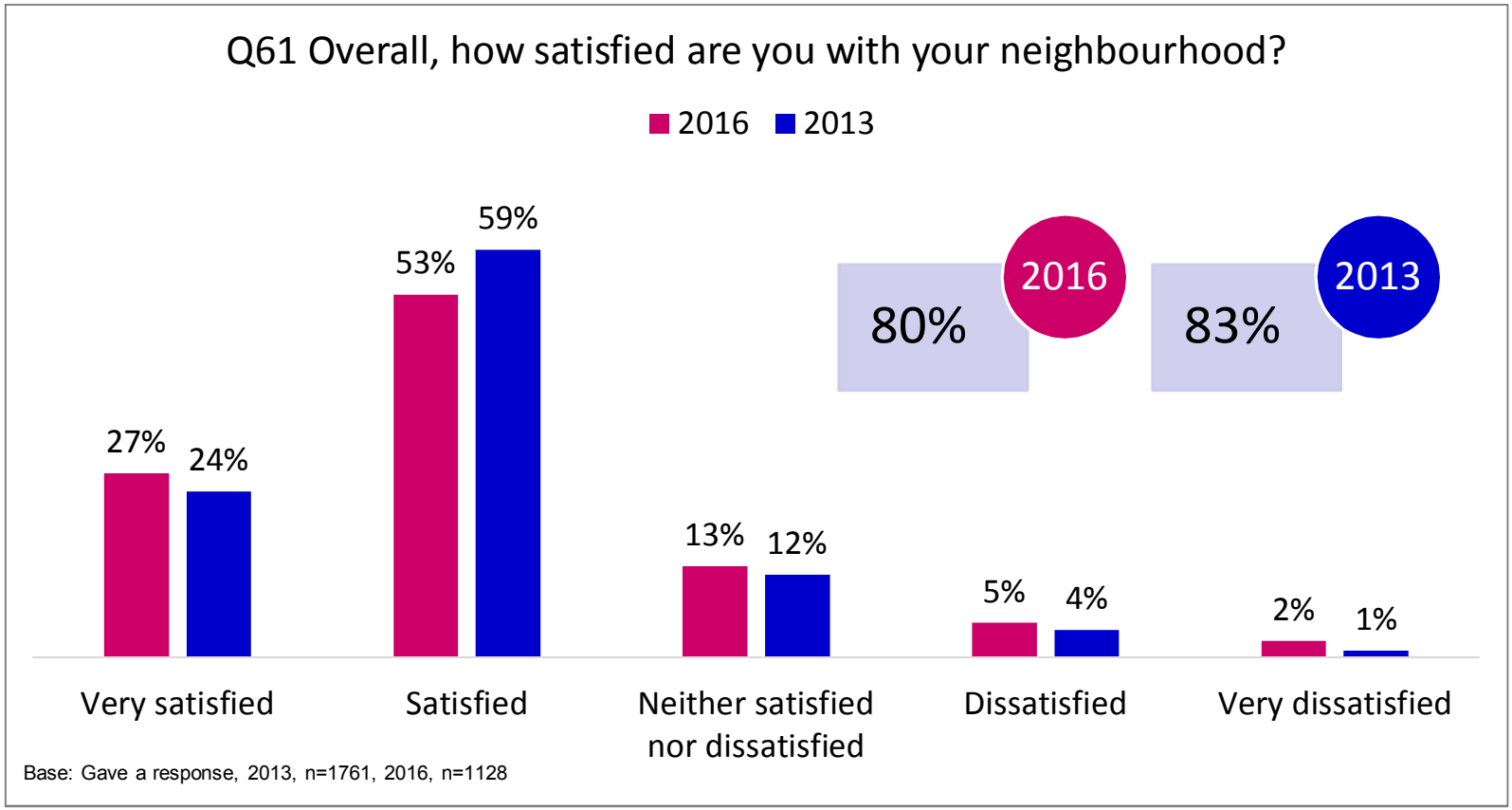
Change in satisfaction with services

Q4 Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with each of the following services in West Lothian? % satisfied 2013 and 2016			
	% satisfied 2013	% satisfied 2016	Change 2013 to 2016
Cultural services (n=1083)	69%	66%	-3%
Fire and rescue services (n=1018)	86%	85%	-1%
Leisure facilities (n=1071)	79%	78%	-1%
Local health services (n=1136)	82%	73%	-9%
Local schools (n=883)	79%	77%	-2%
Police service (n=1058)	68%	61%	-7%
Public transport (n=1059)	57%	54%	-3%
Refuse collection (n=1131)	86%	74%	-12%
Social care services (n=733)	55%	51%	-4%
Street cleaning (n=1126)	64%	57%	-7%

Service prioritisation



Satisfaction with the neighbourhood



Perceptions of West Lothian Economy

60% agree that West Lothian feels like a successful place (13% disagree)

51% agree that West Lothian is a god business location and has a positive reputation for attracting investment and jobs (11% disagree)

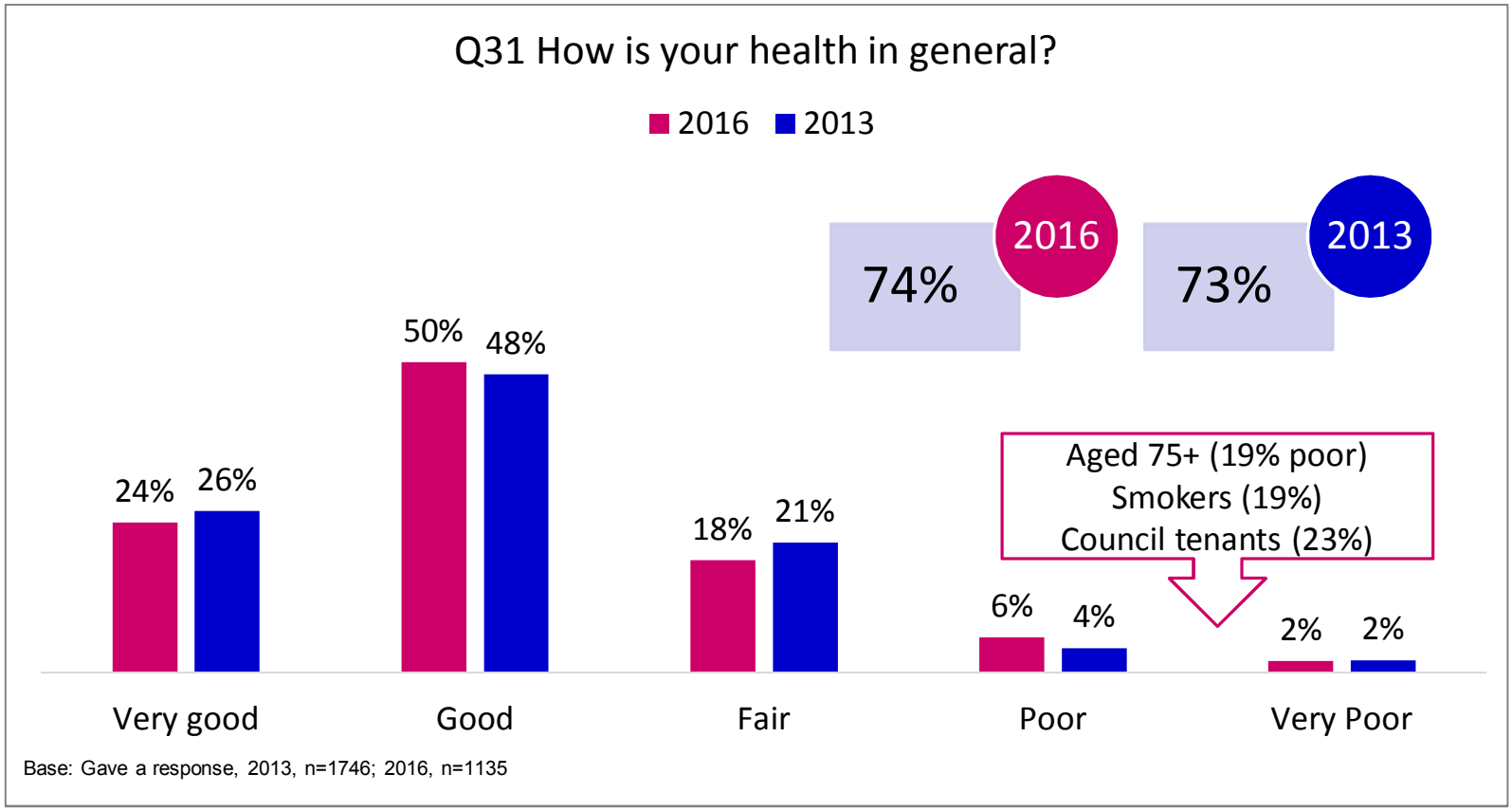
45% agree it is easy to travel to work in/ outwith West Lothian (20% disagree)

13% agree it is easy to find a job in West Lothian (25% disagree)

20% agree that there are a range of job opportunities for everyone in West Lothian (24% disagree)

researchresource

Self assessed health



researchresource

Health and wellbeing

Smoking

- 10% smoke (13%)
- 33% used to smoke but have now stopped
- 57% never smoked

Physical activity

- 70% engage in physical activity at least twice a week (walking)
- 51% engage in exercise at least twice a week (swimming, gym, running)

Health conditions

- 23% said their day to day activities were limited because of a health problem or disability
- Warwick Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Score (WEMWBS) – 49.6 (down from 51.5, Scottish average 49.8)

Community

56% have given unpaid help in the last 12 months (53% in 2013)

56% agreed and 15% disagreed that people in their community help each other when there is a problem (56% agreed in 2013).

56% agreed and 11% disagreed that their community is a place where people from different backgrounds can get on well together. (56%)

40% agreed and 31% disagreed that people in their community could influence decisions which affect their community (46%).

43% agreed and 21% disagreed that people in their area feel involved in their community (46%).

researchresource

Safety

69% were satisfied overall with their feeling of safety in their community (73% in 2013).

Respondents were most likely to feel safe:

- 92% feel safe being at home alone during the day (94% feel safe 2013)
- 86% feel safe being at home alone after dark (87%)
- 86% feel safe walking alone in the local area during the day (85%)

And less likely to feel safe:

- 28% feel safe and 43% unsafe letting children out alone (29% safe; 43% unsafe in 2013)
- 49% feel safe and 32% unsafe walking alone after dark (47% safe; 32% unsafe)
- 57% feel safe and 21% unsafe travelling on public transport after dark (50% safe; 24% unsafe)

researchresource

Any questions?

Date: 5th March 2018 Item: 9	Community Planning Partnership Board
Performance Report Summary	

Health & Well Being Thematic Report
The following report shall provide performance figures and context regarding the agreed indicators within the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan for West Lothian.

SOA 1301: Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

SOA1301_01 (Infant Mortality Rate): The infant mortality rate is based on the number of children that die between birth and age one, per 1,000 live births. It is a common measure of population and healthcare quality but is also influenced by social, economic and environmental factors and this indicator is often used as a Local Authority comparator. Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births in 2016 was 3.5 which is consistent with NHS Lothian rate and Scottish rate of 3.3.

SOA1301_02 (Still Birth Rate): The still birth rate per 1000 live and still births in 2016 was 2.0 compared to NHS Lothian rate of 2.8 and Scottish rate of 4.3. Public Health team have reviewed this indicator- as the numbers of still births are very small and are not readily amenable to action by the partners the CPP Steering Group agreed that this indicator should be retired.

SOA1301_03 (Percentage of newborn children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks):
Exclusive breastfeeding rates at 1st Visit and 6-8-week review in West Lothian have remained static over time. The conceptual model (figure 1) illustrates the determinants that operate at multiple levels and effect breastfeeding decisions and behaviours over time. Multiple factors determine breastfeeding practices; historical, cultural, socioeconomic and individual; and there is a need for supportive measures at many different levels such as legislation, employment conditions and healthcare services. The largest effects on breastfeeding outcomes are achieved when interventions are delivered in combination and collaboratively with focus on improving and overcoming the determining factors.

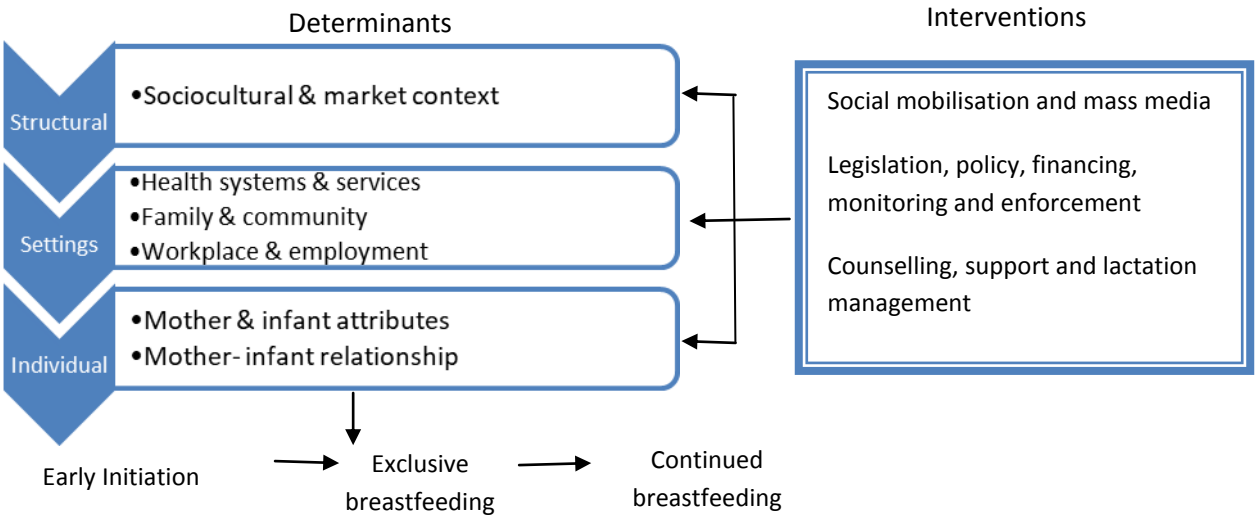


Figure 1: The components for an enabling environment for breastfeeding -a conceptual model.

Examination of the data demonstrates that initiation of breastfeeding within West Lothian is above the national average at 66.9% but falls below at both the First Visit (10-14 days) and at 6-8 weeks i.e. there is a higher drop off in West Lothian (Table 1).

Any breastfeeding	Initiation (how many babies have ever been breastfed)	First Visit (drop off in any breastfeeding)	6-8 week visit (drop off in any breastfeeding)
West Lothian	66.9%	-24.1%	-43.9%
Lothian	76.7%	-13.9%	-29.3%
Scotland	63.5%	-20.5%	-35.3%

Table 1: Breastfeeding Initiation and drop off at First Visit and 6-8 Weeks

The Scottish Maternal and Infant Nutrition Survey 2017 (Scottish Government 2018) indicates that three-quarters of respondents who had stopped giving breast milk reported that they would have liked to have given breast milk for longer. The most commonly reported reasons for stopping breastfeeding / expressing milk were: feeding problems (49%), thinking the baby was not getting enough milk (45%) and finding it "too difficult" (25%).

Around a quarter of respondents who had stopped breastfeeding / expressing milk thought that access to certain types of support would have helped and encouraged them to breastfeed / express milk for longer.

A high proportion of respondents (68%) who had given breast milk to their baby had breastfed in a public place. Nearly a quarter of respondents (23%) who had given breast milk said they had been made to feel uncomfortable when breastfeeding their baby and over a quarter (27%) had sometimes decided not to breastfeed their baby in a certain place because they thought they would be made to feel uncomfortable. Since 2005 it has been illegal in Scotland to prevent a child under two years of age being fed milk (breast or formula) in a public place, providing the child is lawfully permitted to be in that place. Despite this, 3% of respondents reported that they had been asked either not to breastfeed, or stop breastfeeding, in a certain place.

Breastfeeding support is provided through both professional input and peer support. We have established a multi-professional group to determine further interventions (Counselling, support and lactation management) to support women between initiation of feeding and the first visit at 10-14 days as this is where the largest drop off occurs.

It is therefore proposed that we replace the current 6-8-week indicator with the breastfeeding rate at first visit with target focussed on reducing the drop off in that time-period e.g. to reduce the drop off at 1st visit by 3%. The target will be finalised once we have progressed with wider group to ensure we get buy-in from people across the system.

Creating an environment that supports women to breastfeed is our collective responsibility and we need to continue to work together to support new mums and babies.

Suggested action for partners

- Support the principles and aim of the World Health Organisation's International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes to protect all families however they decide to feed their baby
- Enact legislation within all partner workplaces to promote and protect breastfeeding and support women returning to work
- Update HR policies to reflect changes to promote and protect breastfeeding particularly around ensuring women are aware that the workplace is supportive
- Infant feeding in its entirety to be considered when developing plans, policies and strategies
- Collaboration to develop interventions aimed at social mobilisation and mass media to promote and raise awareness of normal baby behaviour.

SOA1301_06 (Percentage of children in Primary 1 with no obvious dental decay experience): The national survey is carried out every two years and 2016 results indicate 63.7% of primary 1 children had no obvious dental decay. Childsmile Toothbrushing and Childsmile Nursery interventions continue. The National Oral Health Plan has been published and we will be considering what further actions are required to fully implement this.

SOA1301_08/ 09/10 (Estimated % of children with a healthy weight in Primary 1/ Estimated Percentage of children underweight in Primary 1 / Estimated percentage of children overweight and obese in Primary 1):
BMI assessment of West Lothian's Primary 1 children in 2016/17 estimated

- 76.3% were healthy weight (Scotland average is 76.1 %)
- 1.0 % were at risk of being underweight
- 22.7% were at risk of overweight and obesity combined. This is a small increase on previous year (21.9%) (Scotland average is 22.9%).

Data completeness for 2016/17 is 63% therefore caution should be used in interpretation of results.

It is noted that the trend in the last 10 years is for increasing proportion of overweight /obese children from most deprived quintiles. The aim to increase the proportion of children within healthy weight range is underpinned by promotion of physical activity, diet and behaviour change involving parents and carers as well as children themselves. We all have a key role to play in preventing obesity by helping to create environments that make it easier for people to be more active and support healthier choices.

For future reporting the CPP Steering Group agreed that one indicator for healthy weight is used and that the trend chart will include data on underweight and overweight/obesity.

New Indicator for Future Inclusion

NHS Scotland offers a universal health promotion programme to all children and their families known as the child health programme. The programme includes various elements such as formal screening for specific medical problems, routine childhood immunisations and a structured programme of needs assessment, health promotion, and parenting support

provided through regular scheduled contacts with health visitors, school nurses and other health professionals.

The 27-30-month review is universal and should be offered to every child reaching the appropriate age. It is important that there is high coverage of the review to ensure that there is the opportunity to improve children's outcomes. One of the overall priorities identified in the national guidance document is the 'promotion of strong early child development'.

It is proposed that we incorporate this review into the LOIP and include proportion of reviews with any concern noted (2015/16- 24%) and a focus on speech, language and communication (2015/16 17% new concern suspected). Coverage in West Lothian is around 75% and improvement activity is in progress to increase the uptake of this review.

Further to discussion at the CPP Steering Group it was agreed that sharing this information with education would allow the right supports to be put in place for children entering nursery and this will be further explored.

SOA 1306: Older people are able to live independently in the community with an improved quality of life

SOA 1306_10: Proportion of last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting

This indicator demonstrates the balance of care between community and hospital care over time. The Percentage of time spent at home or in community has increased from 87.1% in 2015/16 to 88.1% in 2016/17T demonstrating an increasing trend towards more care at home.

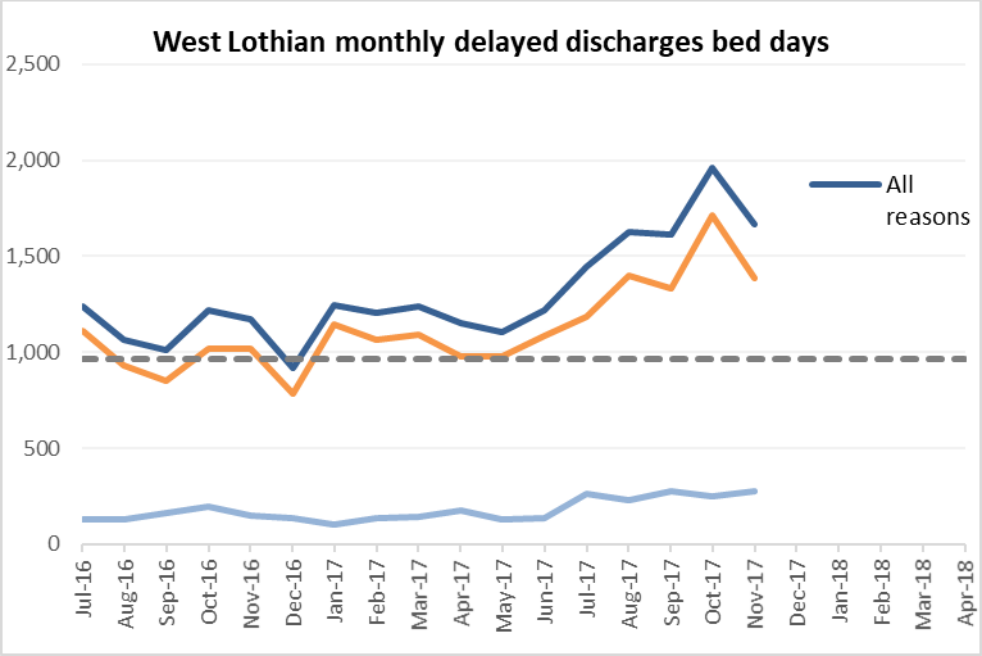
Data for the following indicators is taken from the biennial health and care experience survey. This survey has just been completed in 2017 and these indicators will be updated when the survey reports in 2018/19

SOA1306_11	Percentage of adults able to look after their health very well or quite well	94% [Scotland 94%]
SOA 1306_14	percentage of adults supported at home who agree they felt safe	85% [Scotland 84%]
SOA1306_15	Percentage of adults supported at home who agree they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided	79% [Scotland 79%]
SOA 1306_16	Percentage of adults receiving any care or support who rate it as excellent or good	83% [Scotland 81%]
SOA 1306_17	percentage of carers who feel supported in their caring role	38% [Scotland 41%]

SOA 1306_12 The number of days people spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged (crude rate per 1000 population)

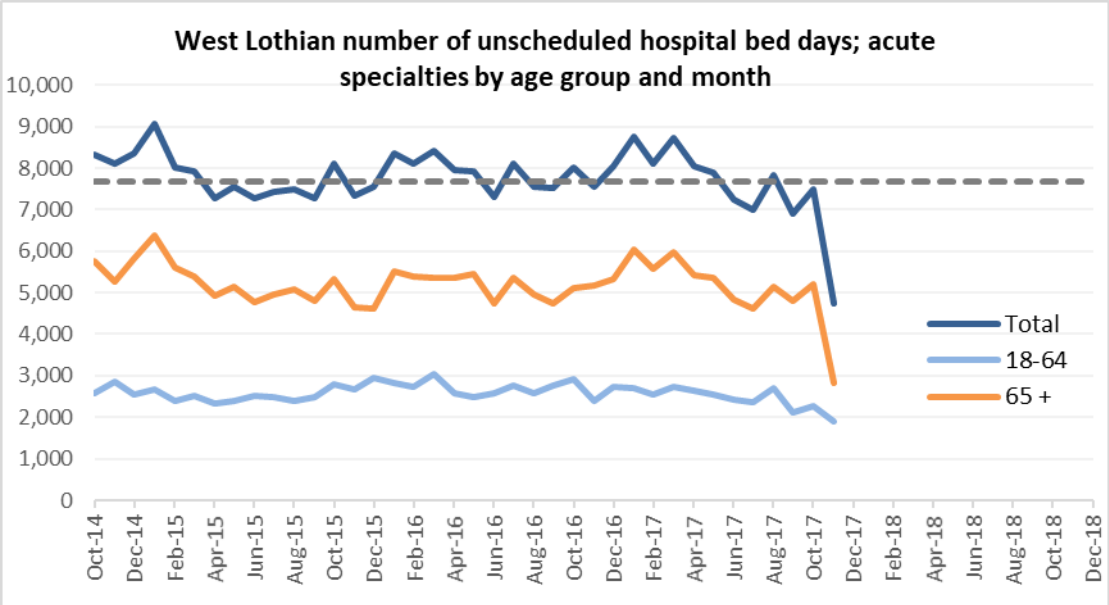
The number of bed days spent in hospital when people are ready for discharge is 822 per 1000 population This is slightly better than the Scottish rate of 842 however is a worse position than the previous year (485). This is due to impact of changes in the reporting

methodology effective July 2016 and issues related to capacity of care at home providers and availability of care home placements. Many remedial actions have been taken to increase capacity through commissioning of step down beds and enhancing health and social care team capacity to try to manage demand. The IJB continue to review performance and local improvement target which has been set at 644 per 1000 population.



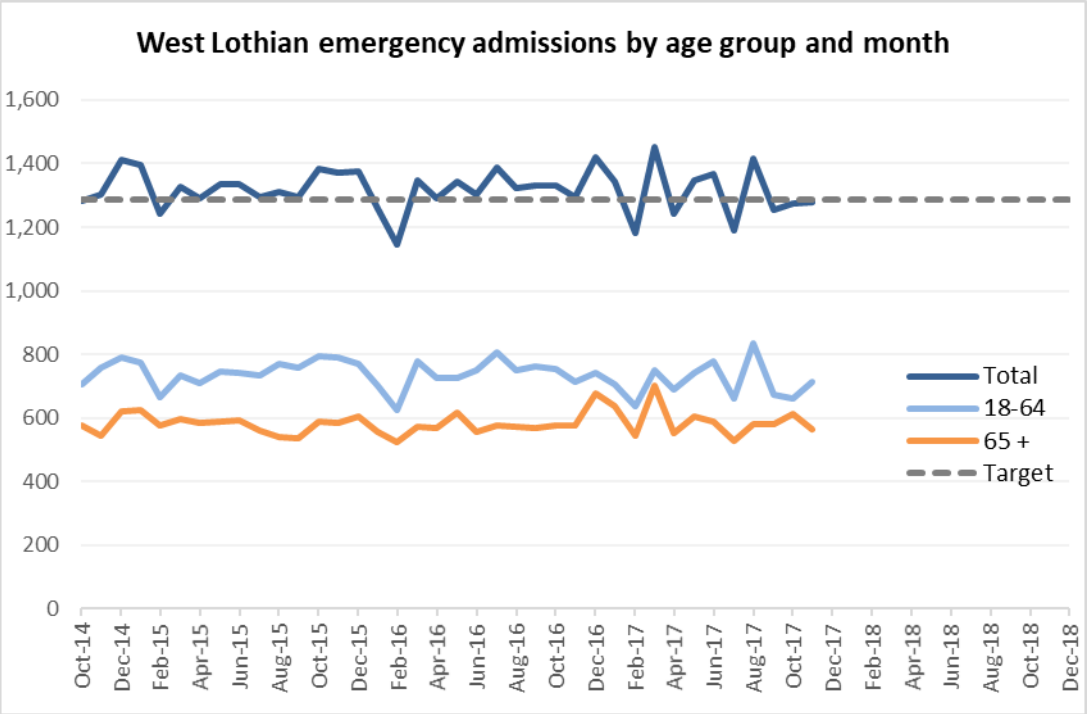
SOA 1306_18 Rate of emergency bed days for adults (Crude rate per 100,000 populations)

The Emergency bed day rate for 2016/17 was 103973 per 100,000 populations. Although there had been 3.6% increase in the emergency bed day rate from the previous year, the partnership has the 5th lowest rate in Scotland [Scotland 125,634 per 100,000]. Year to date performance is shown in chart below- please note data completeness issue for last two months shown.



SOA 1306_19 Rate of emergency admissions for adults (crude rate per 100,000 populations)

The emergency admission rate for 2016/17 was 11,775per 100,000 population [Scotland 12,037]. The HSCP is working with key partners on emergency care pathways with focus on early intervention and prevention of admission. Performance trend shown below



<u>SOA1307: We live longer healthier lives and have reduced health Inequalities</u>

SOA1307_01 Rate per 100,000 of general acute inpatient and day case discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis

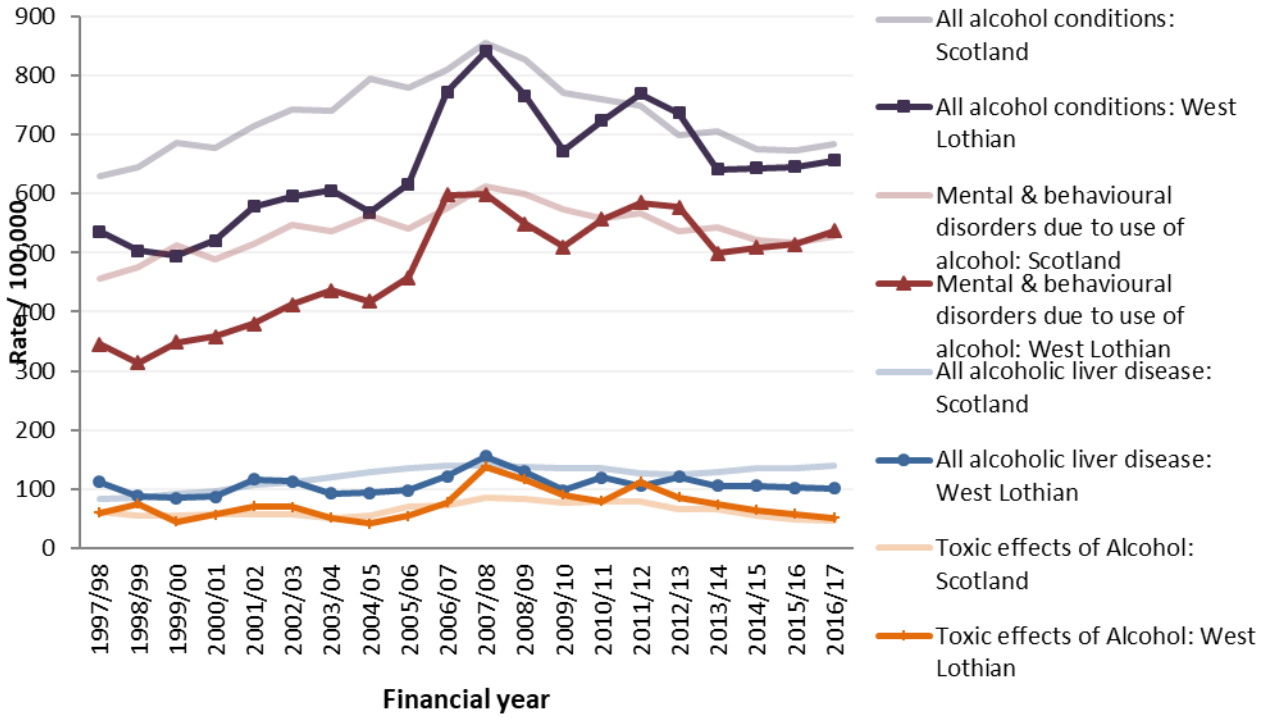
Alcohol is a cross cutting theme for the Community Planning Partnership. Excessive consumption of alcohol can result in a wide range of health problems. Some may occur after drinking over a relatively short period, such as acute intoxication (drunkenness) or poisoning (toxic effect). Others develop more gradually, only becoming evident after long-term heavy drinking, such as damage to the liver and brain. In addition to causing physical problems, excessive alcohol consumption can lead to mental health problems such as alcohol dependency and socioeconomic problems impacting on the individual, their families and communities. Estimates of the number of inpatient and day case hospitalisations are based on counts where alcohol-related conditions are diagnosed during the hospital stay. Attendances at Accident and Emergency that do not result in an admission to hospital are not included.

In 2016/17 the alcohol-related stay rate per 100,000 population in general acute hospitals was 656 an increase compared to the previous year (646.1) [Scotland 685.2]. These relate to 454 West Lothian residents who had at least one admission to hospital with an alcohol-related condition (average admission per patient 1.5). Of these people 230 were admitted for

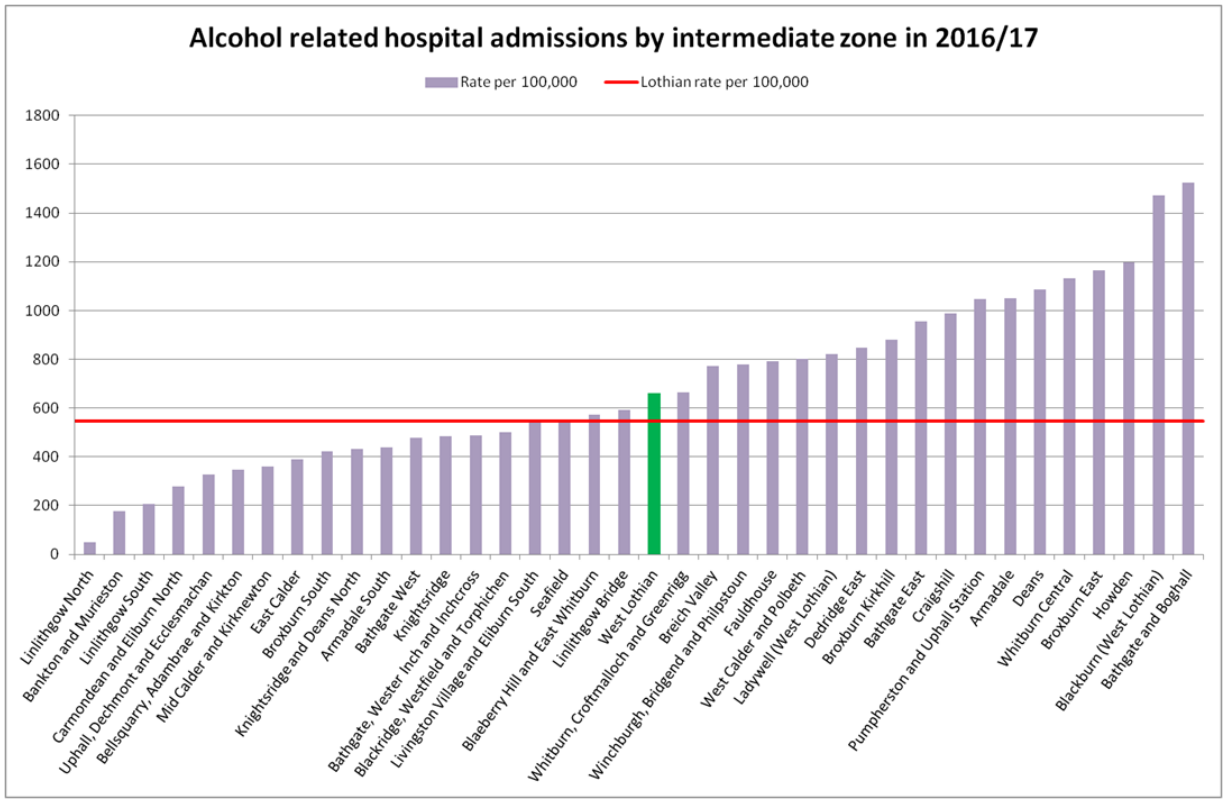
an alcohol-related admission for the first time or had not been admitted to hospital for an alcohol-related admission in the previous 10 years.

The graph below shows that over the last 20 years there has been a steady increase in hospital stays per 100,000 people in West Lothian related to alcohol. Rates have dropped from a peak in 2007-08 but they remain almost 20% higher than the late 1990s. Hospital stays are broken down into three categories. There has been a steady increase in the number of stays related to mental and behavioural disorders over the period. Trends in West Lothian are similar to Scotland over time.

Figure 1: Alcohol-related hospital stays[1] (as rates[2]) in acute hospitals by diagnosis group in West Lothian across financial year.



Alcohol related admissions by intermediate zone are shown in chart below.



SOA1307_02 Rate per 100,000 of general acute inpatient & day case discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse

The rate of drug-related general acute stays has increased steadily from 21 to 162 stays per 100,000 population between 1996/97 and 2016/17. In 2016/17 135 patients were admitted to hospital with 75 of these being treated for the first time. In the most recent available year's data, 55% of drug-related general acute stays were due to opioids (drugs like heroin) and 96.6% of admissions were emergencies. In the most recent available year's data, approximately half of patients with general acute or psychiatric stays in relation to drug misuse lived in the 20% most deprived areas.

SOA1307_03 Number of pregnancies among under 16 years per 1000 relevant population

The teenage pregnancy rate has continued to decline over recent years across all three age groups; under 16s, under 18s and under 20s.

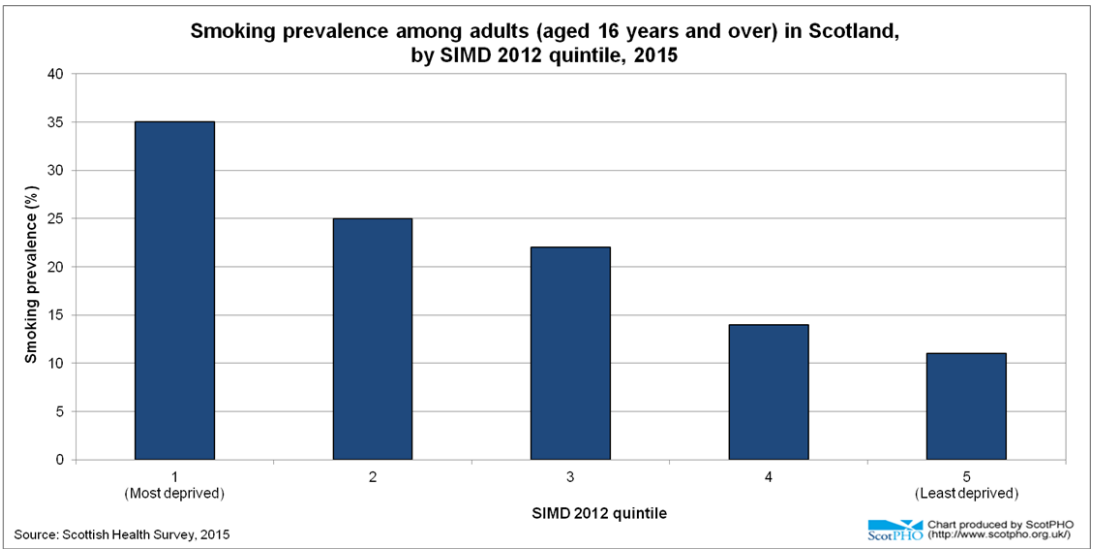
In 2013/15 the pregnancy rate in the under 16 age group was 3.4 per 1,000 down from 4.0 in 2012/14 and below the Scotland rate of 4.0.

SOA1307_06 Percentage of residents who smoke (16+ years)

Smoking prevalence for adults aged 16 and over in West Lothian is estimated to be 19.3% in 2015 which is down from 20.6% and better than Scottish estimate of 20.7%. The percentage of male adults who smoke is estimated at 18.3% which is lower than Scottish estimate of

22.7%. The percentage of female adults is estimated at 20.2% which is worse than Scottish estimate of 18.8%.

Smoking prevalence by deprivation is not done routinely at local authority level however smoking prevalence does show significant patterning by socioeconomic status in Scotland.



West Lothian has a higher smoking rate during pregnancy across all quintiles than Scotland as a whole.

Smoking during pregnancy by deprivation quintile 2015 (ScotPHO)		
	West Lothian (%)	Scotland (%)
Q1	34.4	28.6
Q2	25.8	20.3
Q3	15.9	13.8
Q4	8.6	8.5
Q5	6.1	4.0

SOA1307_07 Percentage of 15-year olds who smoke

Smoking prevalence in school children in S4 is 6.8% [Scotland 8.7%] and in S2 pupils 1.8% [Scotland 1.8%] 2013/14. More recent data is currently not available at Local Authority level.

The CPP Steering Group agreed that further consideration should be given to the most useful smoking indicators going forward and work will be progressed on this and reported in due course.

SOA1307_19 Premature mortality rate (European Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 population <75).

Premature mortality - defined as death from all causes, aged under 75 - is an important indicator of the overall health of the population. Over the past 5 years there has been a steady reduction in the premature mortality rate from 447.2 in 2012/13 to 411 per 100,000 in 2016/17 [Scotland 440]

Delivering significant and sustainable improvements in health requires a focus on the underlying causes of poor health and inequalities. Poor health is not simply due to diet,

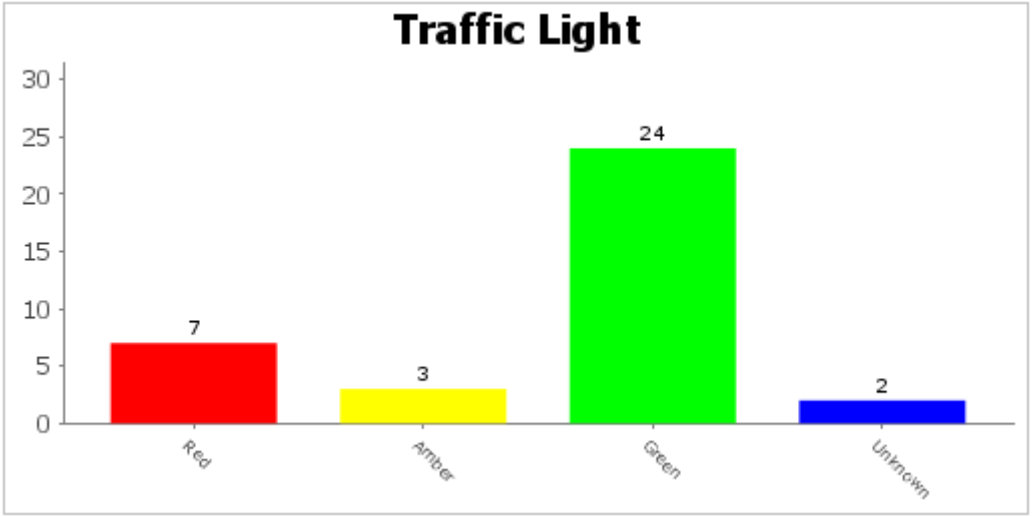
smoking or other life style choices, but also the result of other factors such as people's aspirations, sense of control and cultural factors. Ensuring children have the best start in life, tackling poverty, reducing unemployment, promoting mental wellbeing, increasing educational attainment and improving poor physical and social environments will, therefore, all contribute to reducing premature mortality.

The CPP Steering Group discussed the determinants of health and well being and agreed a specific inequalities dashboard should be developed which will include the following indicators.

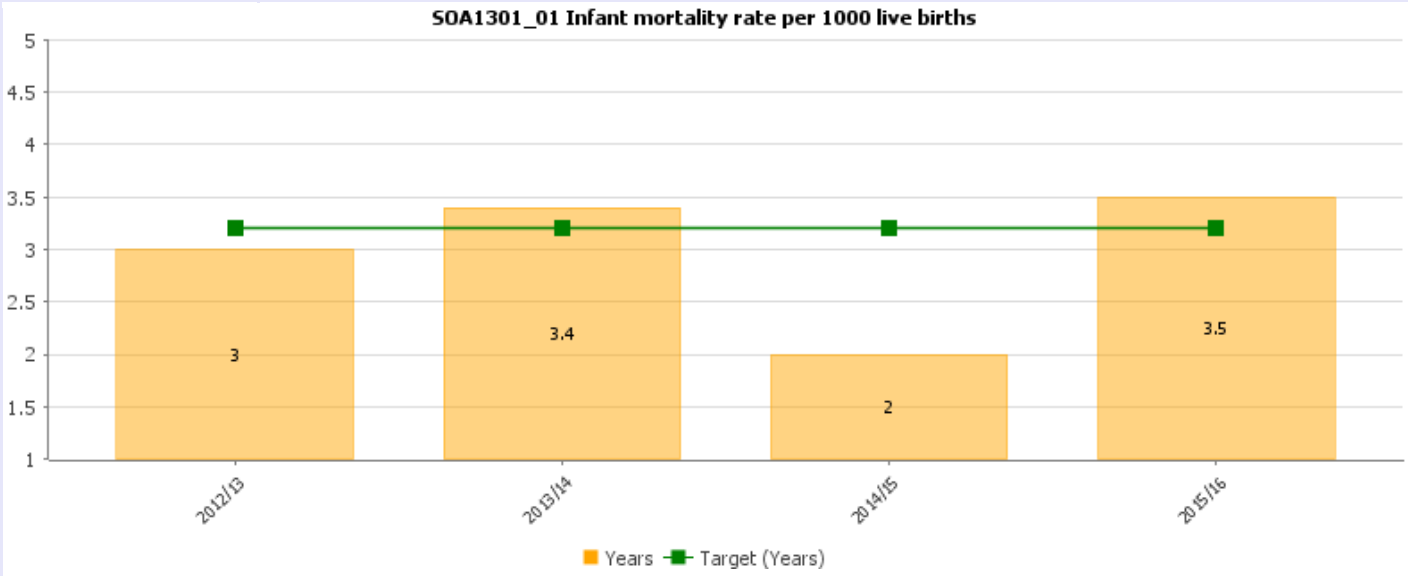
Health	Education	Employment and Income
Life Expectancy for Males and Females	27-30 month– language acquisition	Working age population claiming out of work benefits
Healthy Life Expectancy	PIPS Entry & Exit Score (new P1 test)	Gross weekly pay
Premature Mortality Rate	Primary School Attendance	Percentage of Population Income Deprived
Type 2 Diabetes prevalence	Whole school leaving tariff score	
(Mild to moderate) Mental Health prescriptions	Participation Measure	
	Adult Qualifications	

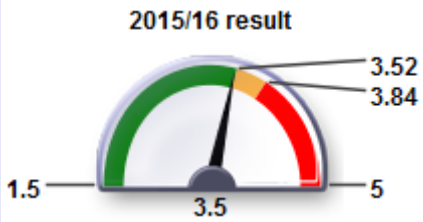
SOA13: R13.4:_Health and Wellbeing Forum : Compliance Report

Generated on: 26 February 2018 11:16



Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_01 Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Infant deaths refer to all deaths in the first year of life; rate per 1000 live births	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



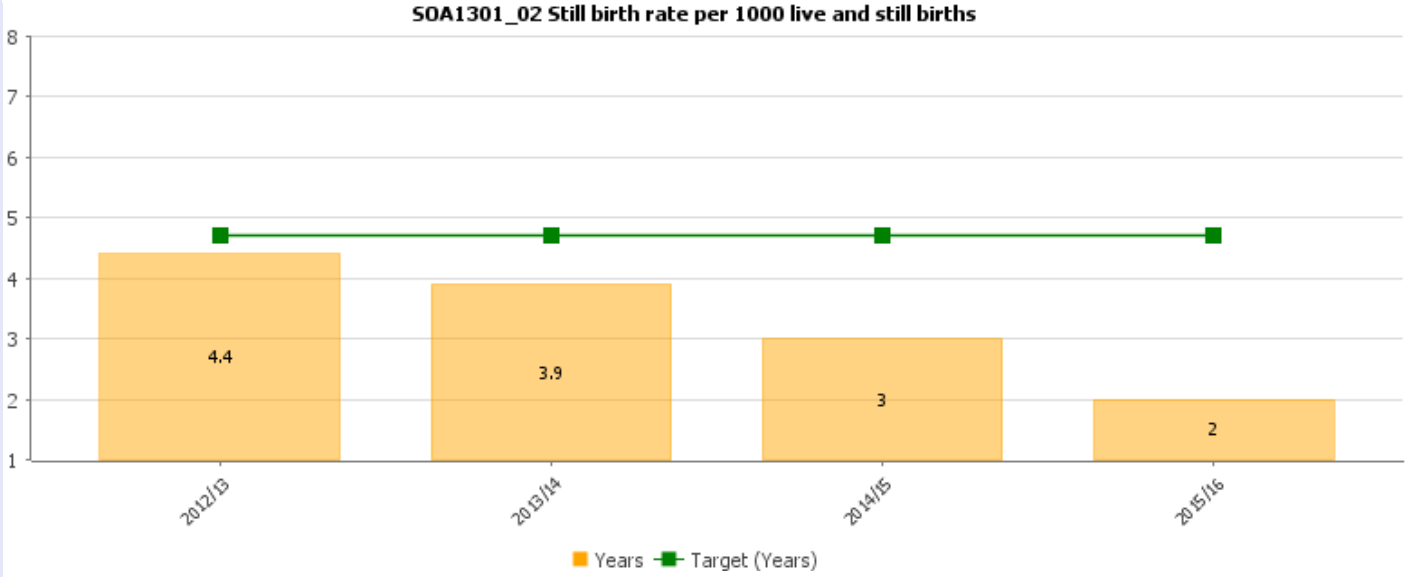


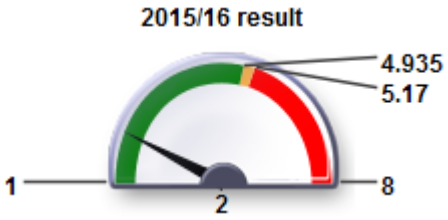
Trend Chart Commentary :

Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births in 2016 was 3.5 which is consistent with NHS Lothian rate and Scottish rate of 3.3

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_02 Still birth rate per 1000 live and still births**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Stillbirths are defined as a child which had issued forth from its mother after the 24th week of pregnancy which did not breathe or show any other sign of life. Rate is per 1000 live and still births	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



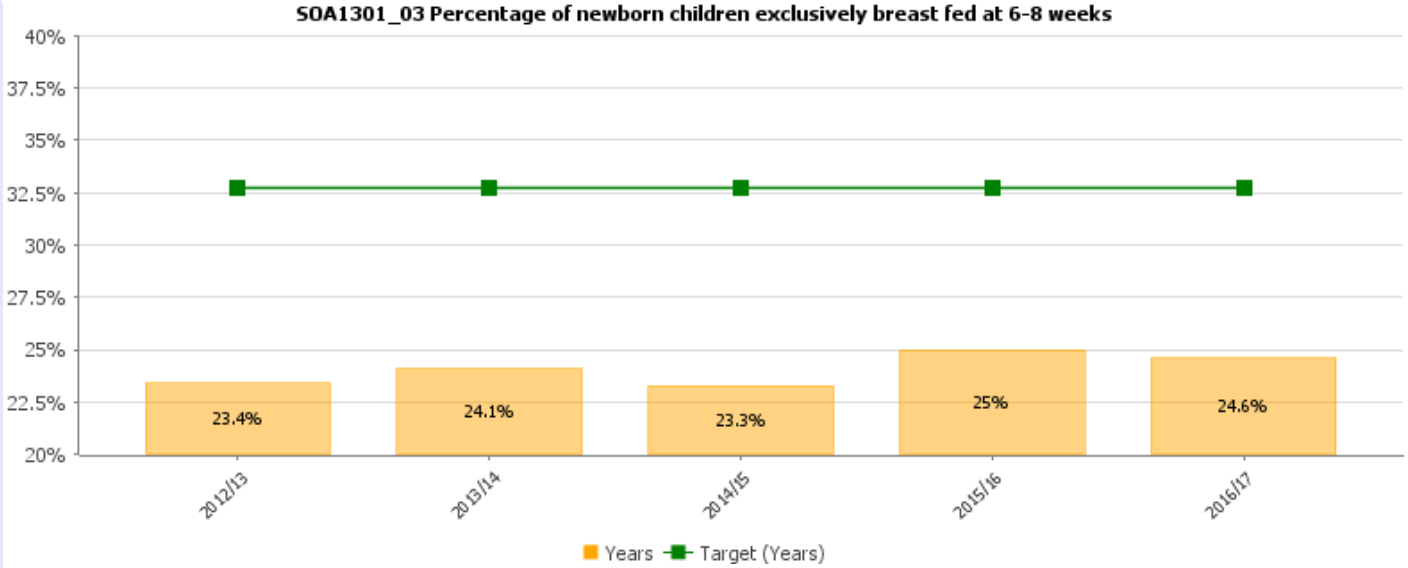


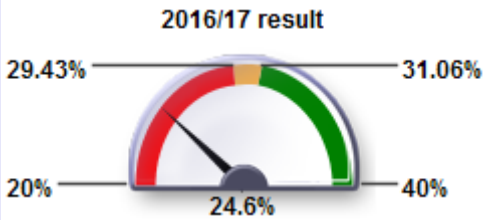
Trend Chart Commentary :

The still birth rate per 1000 live and still births in 2016 was 2.0 compared to NHS Lothian rate of 2.8 and Scottish rate of 4.3. This indicator has been reviewed by Public Health Team- as the numbers of still birth are very small and are not readily amenable to action by the partners it is recommended that this indicator is retired.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_03 Percentage of newborn children exclusively breast fed at 6-8 weeks**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	The Scottish Government target to increase the proportion of newborn children who are exclusively breastfed at 6-8weeks in Scotland to 32.7%	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)





Trend Chart Commentary:

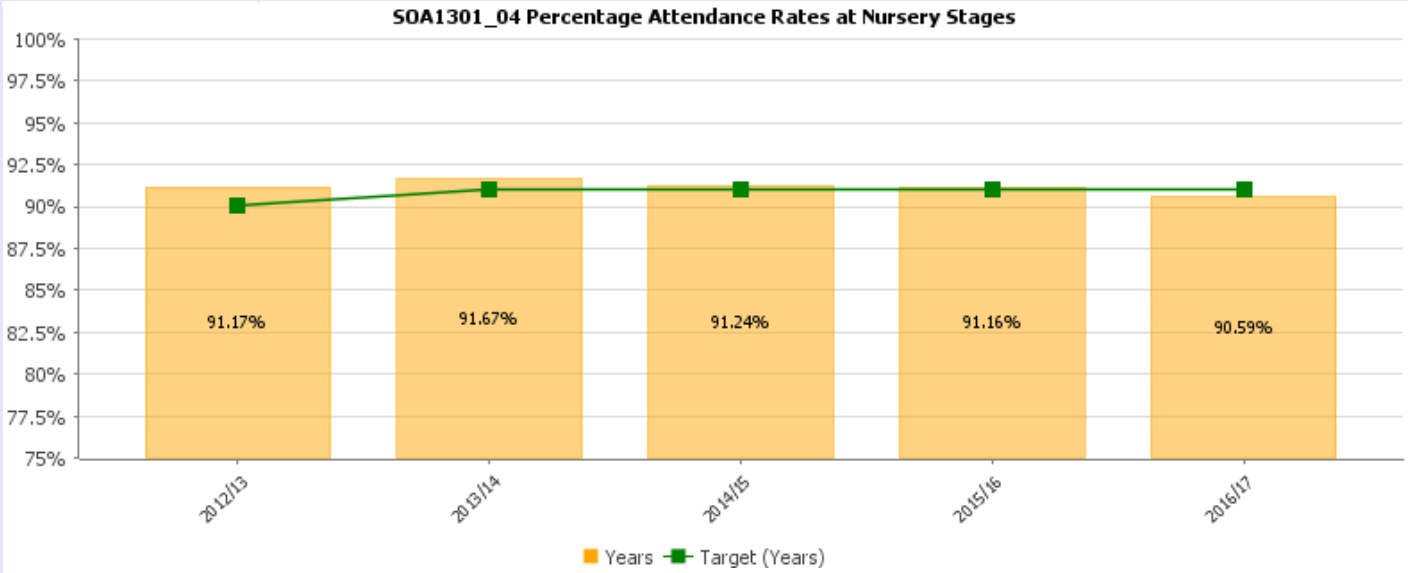
In 2016.17, 24.6% of babies were exclusively breastfed at the 6-8 week review. The rate of exclusive breastfeeding is lower than the Scottish average of 27.5%

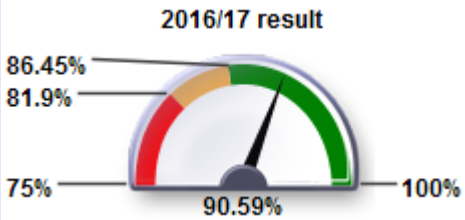
Interventions are targeted at breastfeeding support through both professional input and peer support buddies. A working group has been established to determine actions required to support women between initiation of feeding and the first visit at 10-14 days as this is where the largest drop off occurs.

It is suggested that this PI is retired and replaced with the Breastfeeding rate at First Visit (10-14 days) and improvement target set aiming to increase this.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_04 Percentage Attendance Rates at Nursery Stages**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	Indicator shows the average percentage attendance levels of children attending West Lothian Council nursery stages (nursery schools and nursery classes). Nursery classes exist in primary schools and special schools. There is no nationally collected data on attendance in nursery stages, as school is not mandatory at this age. This means schools are not held to account for pupils' attendance until they reach P1. Children with low attendance in the early years are more likely to come from the poorest backgrounds. These children are likely to start school already behind their peers, particularly in their acquisition of language and their social development. Differing recording practices across Local Authorities mean comparisons between authorities may be affected by these differences in recording. The attendance level of a pupil will also be influenced by the number of possible attendances the pupil has at school. Nursery children would normally attend for 5 half days a week but not all children will attend for all the openings they are granted a place. Many children will only be granted part time places at nursery school and this will also influence this indicator. This PI measures performance in the school/academic year.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Head of Education Development(D McMaster)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	Melanie Laurie





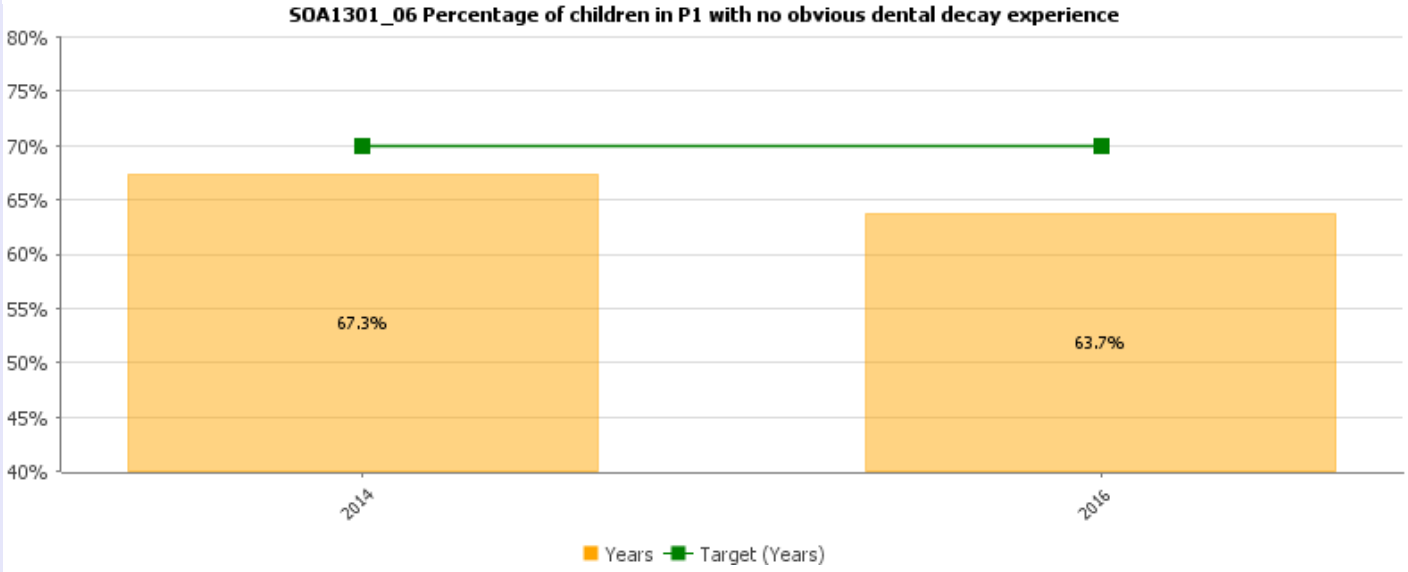
Trend Chart Commentary:

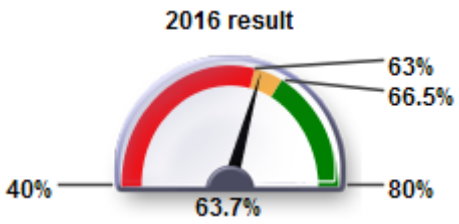
Attendance levels in West Lothian pre-school stages remain just over 90%. Performance has remained fairly static over the last 5 years. Attendance levels in 2016/17 (90.59%) is lower than 2015/16 (91.16%). Although attendance is non-statutory, West Lothian Council has a positive attendance

Notes on Latest Data Entry

policy that matches national advice and is implemented effectively by schools. Some fluctuations occur in attendance and this can be expected to continue as conditions are not replicated exactly in schools on a year on year basis, with factors which influence attendance, such as the weather and levels of sickness, varying over time. The implementation of greater flexibility for parents, in line with Scottish Government guidance, has resulted in more requests for less than full time attendance being granted, which will have a negative impact on attendance levels. Performance information will be available in September 2018. Taking these factors into account, the target will be set at the current level of 91% for 2017/18, as it was in 2016/17.	

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_06 Percentage of children in P1 with no obvious dental decay experience**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	The National dental Inspection Programme is undertaken every two years which involves a comprehensive assessment of the mouth of each child and records the status of each surface of each tooth in accordance with international epidemiological conventions.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



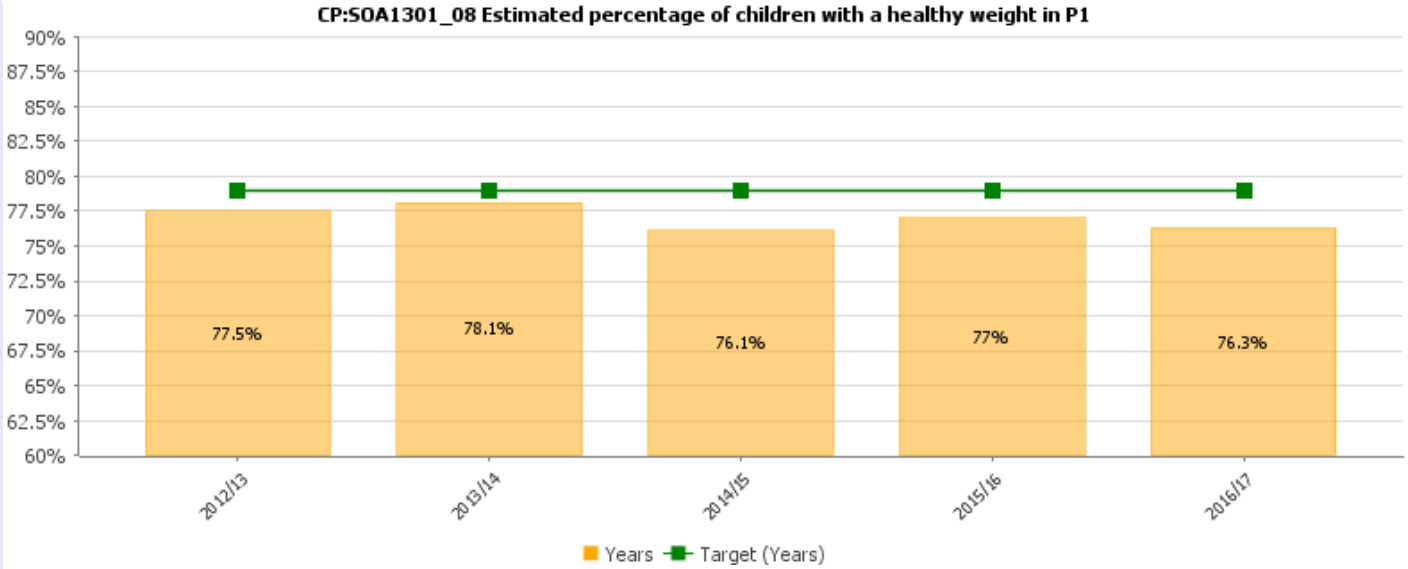


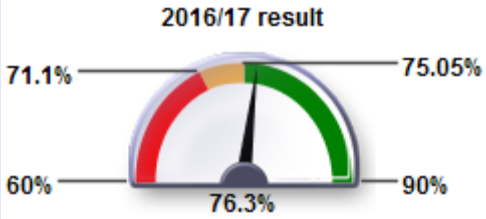
Trend Chart Commentary:

The national survey is carried out every two years and 2016 results indicate 63.7% of primary 1 children had no obvious dental caries. The improvements in dental health are linked to the introduction of Childsmile Toothbrushing and Childsmile Nursery interventions. Local target has been agreed at 70 % to be achieved over the next three years.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**CP:SOA1301_08 Estimated percentage of children with a healthy weight in P1**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Percentage of children in primary 1 receiving a review whose BMI falls within the healthy weight epidemiological categories: (BMI > 2nd centile and < 85th centile)	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



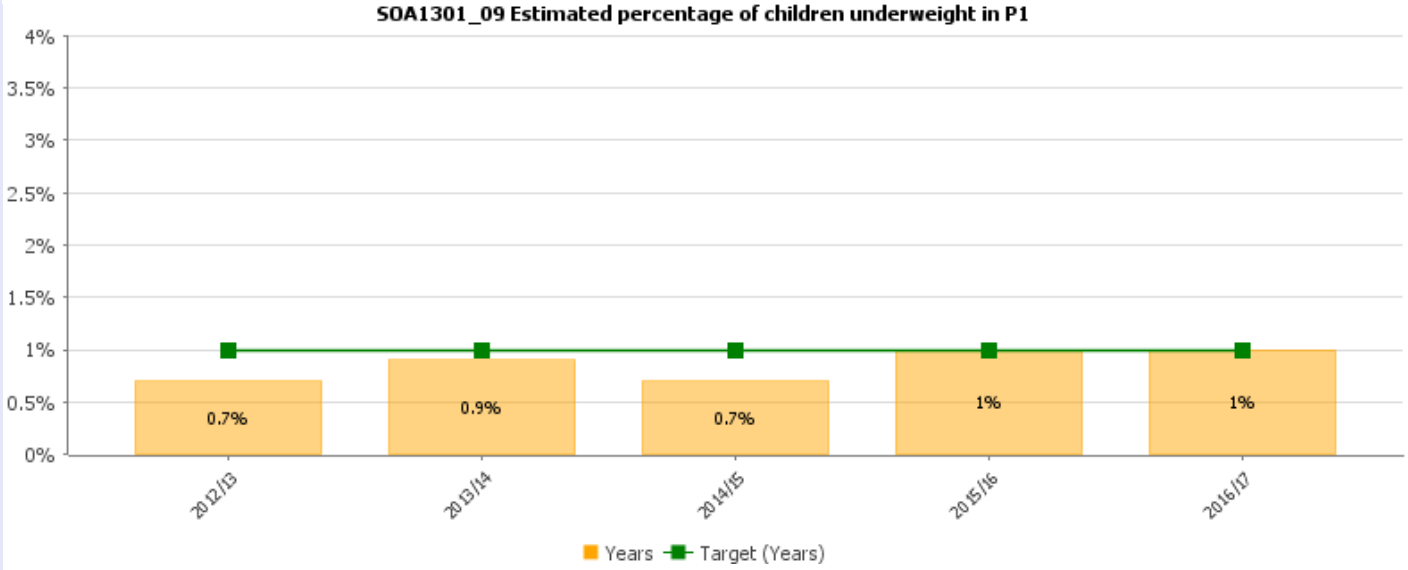


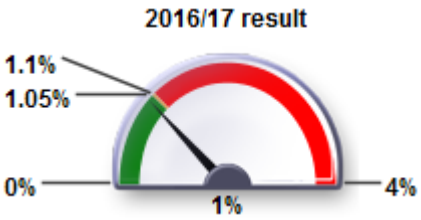
Trend Chart Commentary :

Based on centile cut-offs on the 1990 UK growth reference charts used for population monitoring purposes, BMI assessment of West Lothian's Primary 1 children in 2016/17 estimated 76.3% were healthy weight which is a slight reduction on the previous year of 77% and equivalent to national average of 76.1%.

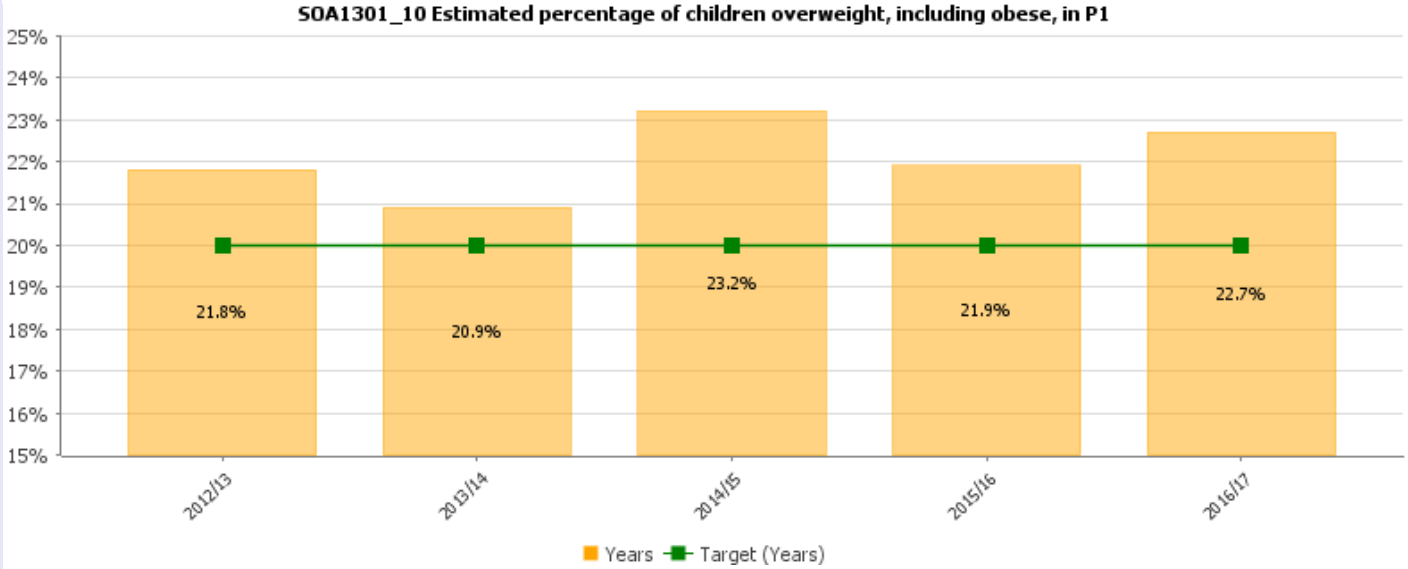
Notes on Latest Data Entry

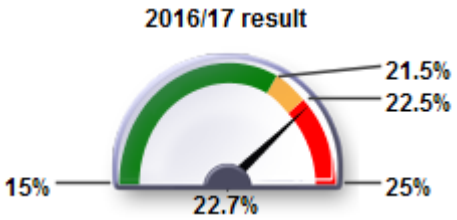
Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_09 Estimated percentage of children underweight in P1**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Percentage of children in primary 1 receiving a review whose BMI falls within the underweight epidemiological category (BMI ≤ 2nd centile)	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)





Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_10 Estimated percentage of children overweight, including obese, in P1**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Percentage of children in primary 1 receiving a review whose BMI falls within the overweight and obese epidemiological categories: (BMI ≥ 85th centile)	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)





Trend Chart Commentary :

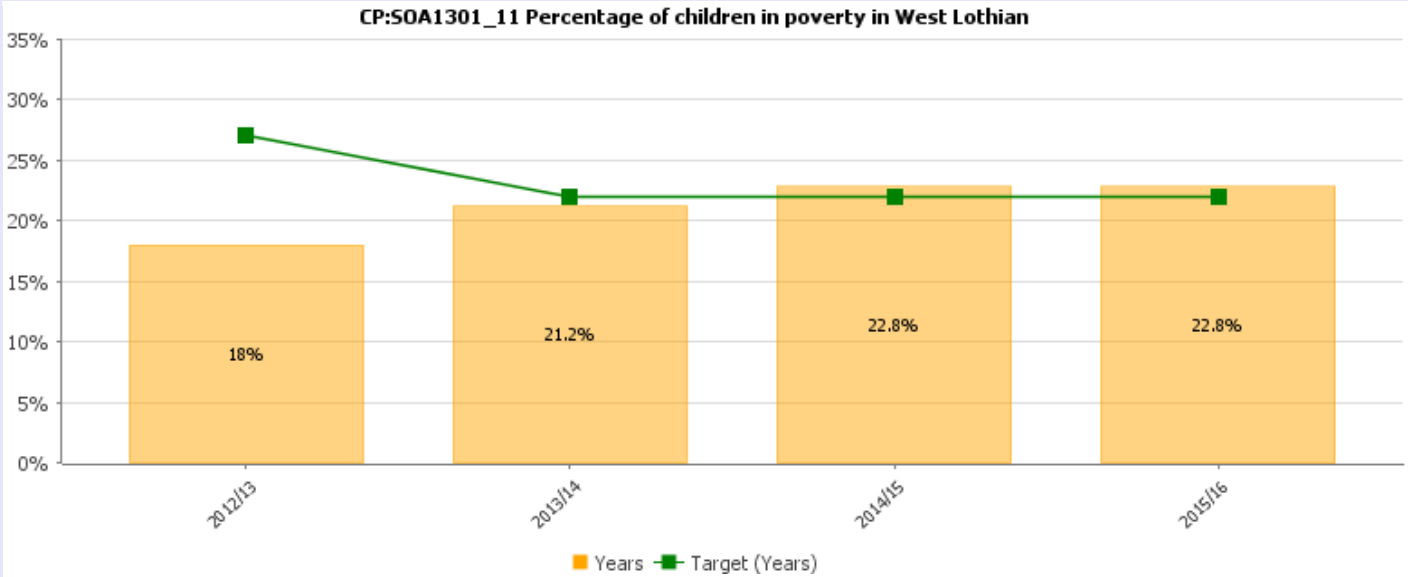
Based on centile cut-offs on the 1990 UK growth reference charts used for population monitoring purposes, BMI assessment of West Lothian's Primary 1 children in 2016/17 estimated 22.7% were at risk of overweight and obesity combined. This is a small increase on previous year (21.9%) and is on a par with Scotland average of 22.9%.

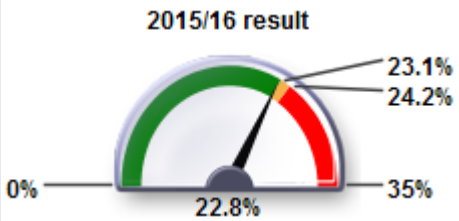
It is noted that the trend in the last 10 years is for increasing proportion of overweight /obese children from most deprived quintiles. Data completeness for 2016/17 is 63% therefore caution should be used in interpretation of results.

2016/17 data is not yet available. This PI will be updated by end 2017.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**CP:SOA1301_11 Percentage of children in poverty in West Lothian**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This performance indicator has been created to measure child poverty in West Lothian and the progress which is being made to reduce child poverty. The figure is produced annually by the Child Poverty Action Group and reported in their annual report. "Percentage of children in poverty 201x". The group produces national figures and makes more detailed figures available to local authorities. The definition of child poverty used is the key measure used by UK and Scottish Government and by the EU. Children are considered as living in poverty if they live in households with less than 60% of median household income. West Lothian 'Better Off: Anti-Poverty Strategy' and annual action plan contains a number of inter-related activities which support the reduction of child poverty.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Campaigns Development Officer(Christopher Nelson)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Campaigns Development Officer(Christopher Nelson)





This performance indicator reports on the number of children in West Lothian who live in poverty. We started this indicator in 2012/13.

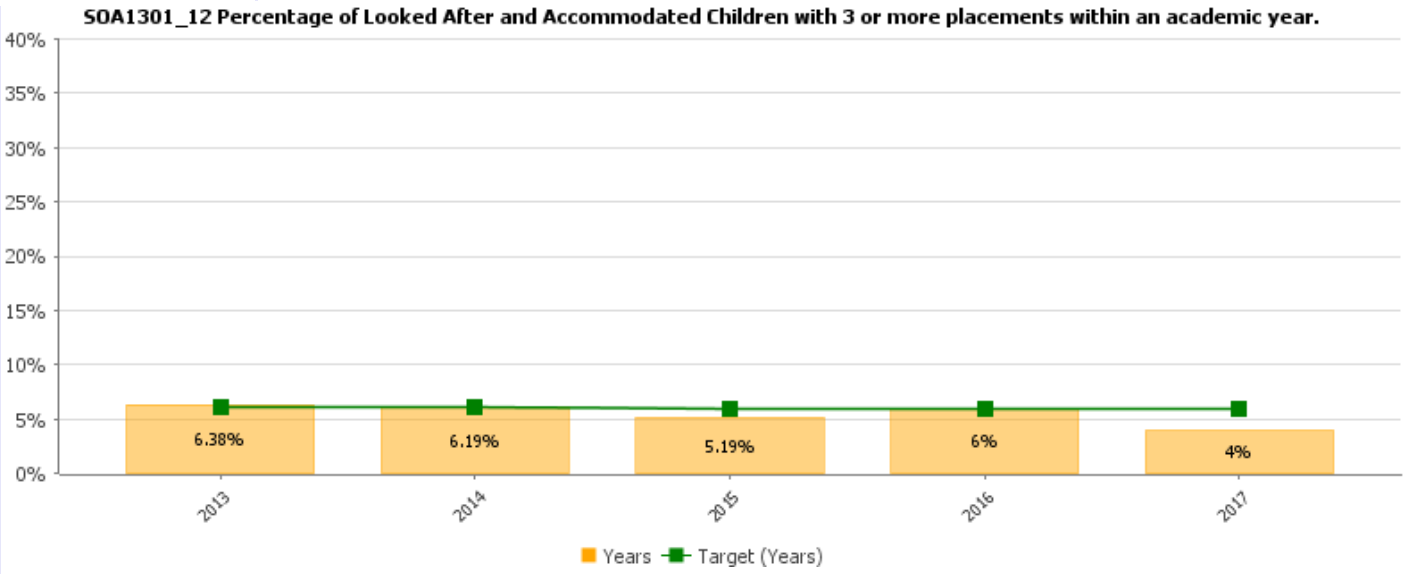
2016-2018 - This information is produced by the Child Poverty Action Group and is expected to be published in April 2018. This indicator will be updated once this information has been made available.

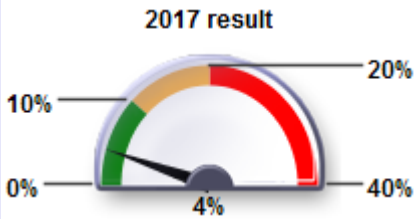
2014-2016 - This data is now produced bi-annually by the Child Poverty Action Group. For this period 22.8% of children in West Lothian were

Notes on Latest Data Entry

estimated to be living in poverty. This is a slight increase from the 2013/14 period. In response to this the Advice Shop service has developed poverty awareness training for teaching staff and have worked with Education to increase awareness of financial support for parents of school age children. **2013/14 -** In this period 21% of children in West Lothian were estimated to be living in poverty. The poverty level is set at 60% of median income after housing costs are met. The Scottish national average is 22% and we have set our target at this level. **2012/13** - In this period 18% of children in West Lothian were estimated to be living in poverty. The poverty level is set at 60% of median income after housing costs are met, the figure for the UK as a whole is 20.2%. **Target -** Our target has been reduced to the Scottish national average of 22% in 2013/14. West Lothian's performance is benchmarked against Fife Council (24%) and Falkirk Council (21%).	

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_12 Percentage of Looked After and Accommodated Children with 3 or more placements within an academic year.**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This data relates to Looked After and Accommodated Children who have had 3 or more placement moves during the period from 1st August to 31st July in any given year. Looked After and Accommodated Children may move placements for a number of reasons including placement breakdown or retiral of a foster carer. There is an accepted body of research which suggests that children who experience fewer placement moves go on to have more positive outcomes. Conversely, children who experience three placements moves or more are at a greater risk of negative outcomes such as higher rates of exclusion, non attendance and lower levels of attainment and/or of securing a positive destination.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Criminal Justice Team Manager(Norma Paterson); SOA13_Senior Manager 1 Social Policy(Jo MacPherson); Tim Ward
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Criminal Justice Team Manager(Norma Paterson)





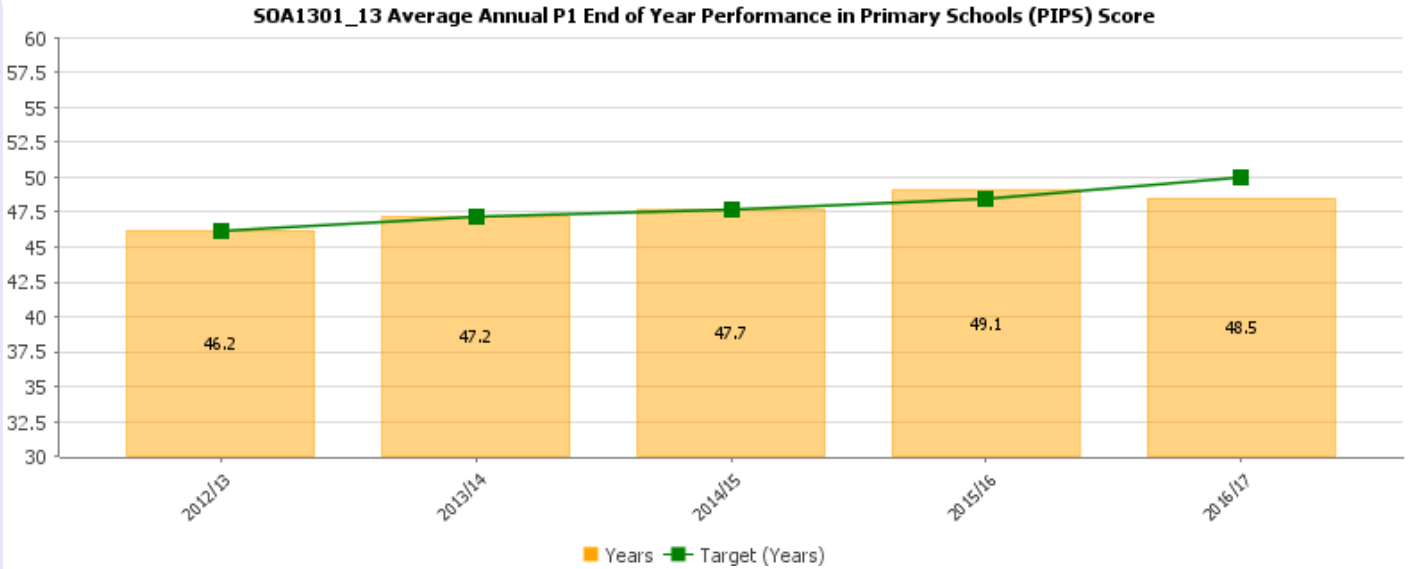
Trend Chart Commentary:

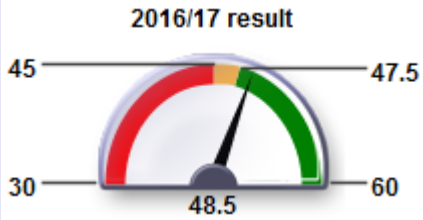
It is the aim of West Lothian Council to minimise the number of placement moves experienced by Looked After and Accommodated Children. Children and young people who experience 3 or more placement moves are at a greater risk of experiencing negative outcomes throughout their life stages including higher levels of school exclusion, poor educational attainment and are unable to secure a positive destination amongst others. This is especially true where younger children experience 3+ placement moves.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Multiple placement moves can, in part, be attributed to children and young people being placed in emergency or temporary placements whilst matches are found for them, a lack of foster carers due to retiral and general placement breakdown for a variety of reasons. Overall, the issue of placement moves is a national one, and reflects not only the availability of placements but the growing complexity and severity of the needs of looked after children. The Scottish Government publication "Children's Social Work Statistics Scotland" has published the national average for the number of children with 3 or more placements annually since 2012, collating the data from 1st August-31st July each year. The figure was 6.38% and 6.19% in 2013 with a national average of 5.4%. In 2014 performance improved slightly to 6.19% with the national average at 5.9%. 2013 and 2014 had no children under 5 who experienced 3+ moves. The figure for 2015 was 5.19%, a marked improvement, with a national average of 6% showing West Lothian was performing better than the national average. The target was revised to 5.9%. There were 2 children under 5 who experienced multiple moves. The figure for 2016 is 6% which represents an increase compared to previous years. There were also 5 children under 5 who experienced 3+ placement moves in this period. This negative trend is being addressed with an evaluation of children experiencing 3+ moves currently being progressed as one of the priorities of the Corporate Parenting Strategic Group where there is a specific focus on permanency planning. The figure for 2017 is encouraging at 4% which is the lowest since first recorded.	
	01-Feb-2018 This represents 16 children and young people out of a total of 377 LAAC.

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_13 Average Annual P1 End of Year Performance in Primary Schools (PIPS) Score**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This indicator reports on the average score achieved by all P1 pupils in their end of year PIPS assessments. All P1 pupils are assessed annually using Adaptive Tests PIPS assessments in May. These assessments are delivered online and pupils are assessed in the areas of reading, mathematics and phonics. Overall scores are standardised around a Scottish average of 50 based on the pupil's raw score and their age on the date they sat the assessment. This PI measures performance in the school/academic year.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Head of Education Development(D McMaster)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	Michael Davis





Trend Chart Commentary

Performance in 2016/17 was 48.5 which is below performance in 2015/16 of 49.1 and below the target of 50.0, the result in 2016/17 is still in line with performance Nationally.

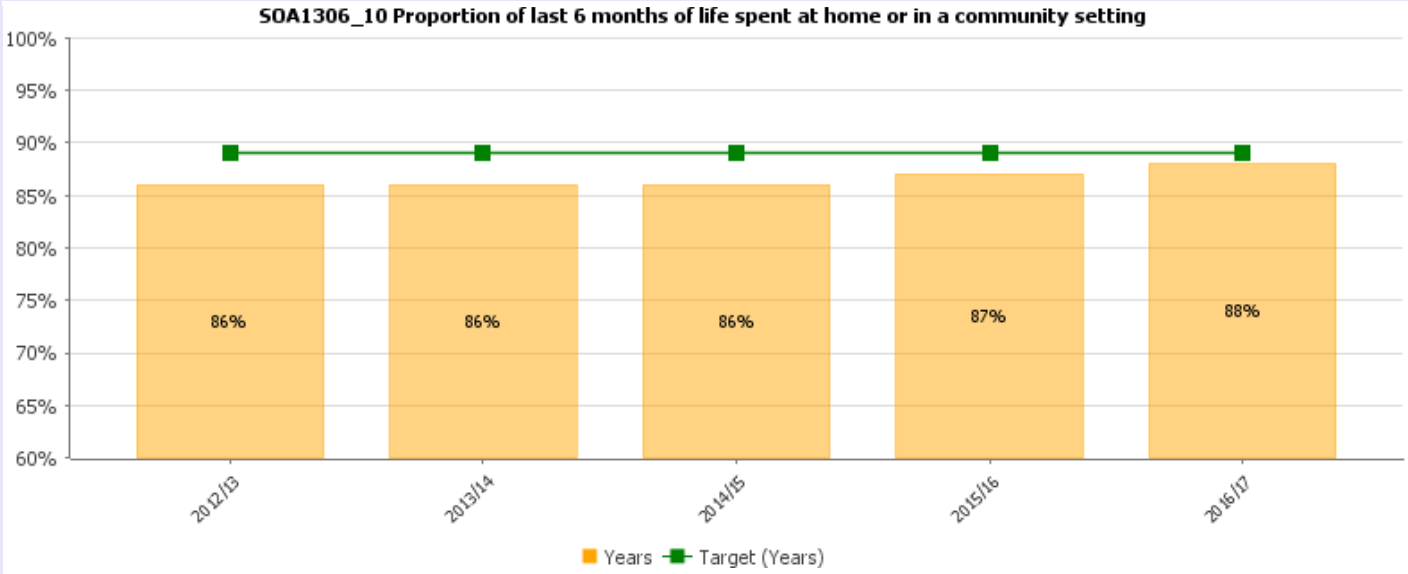
Performance in this indicator has increased from 46.2 in 2012/13 when the adaptive testing programme was first introduced in West Lothian Primary schools.

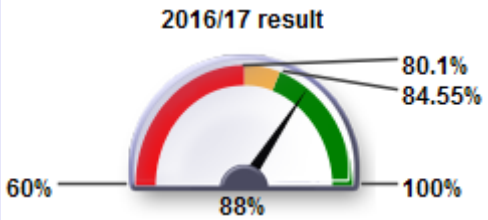
Intervention and support from the Quality Improvement team and Performance team as well as implementation of the raising attainment section of the Raising Attainment strategy has helped the school community identify effective approaches to assessment to ensure all pupils make well-placed progress in their learning.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

The average performance in 2016/17 of all Local Authorities that use PIPs Adaptive Testing in Primary 1 was 50. There will be no target or performance information for 2017/18 as the P1 PIPs assessments are being replaced by the new Scottish National Standardised Assessment.	

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_10 Proportion of last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Proportion of last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



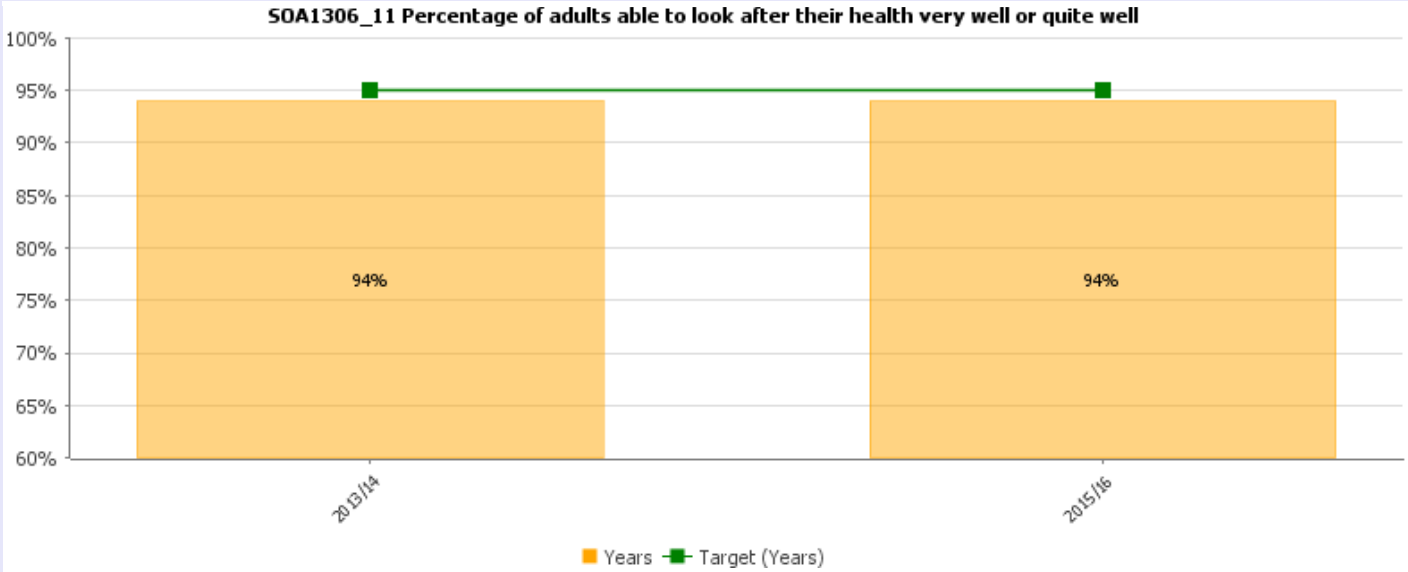


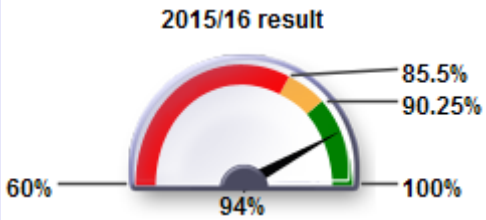
Trend Chart Commentary :

This indicator demonstrates the proportion of the last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting and demonstrate the balance of care between community and hospital care over time. The current reported position of 88% is consistent with Scottish average of 88% and demonstrates an increasing trend towards more care at home.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_11 Percentage of adults able to look after their health very well or quite well**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Percentage of adults able to look after their health very well or quite well: Scottish Health and Care Survey - biennial	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)





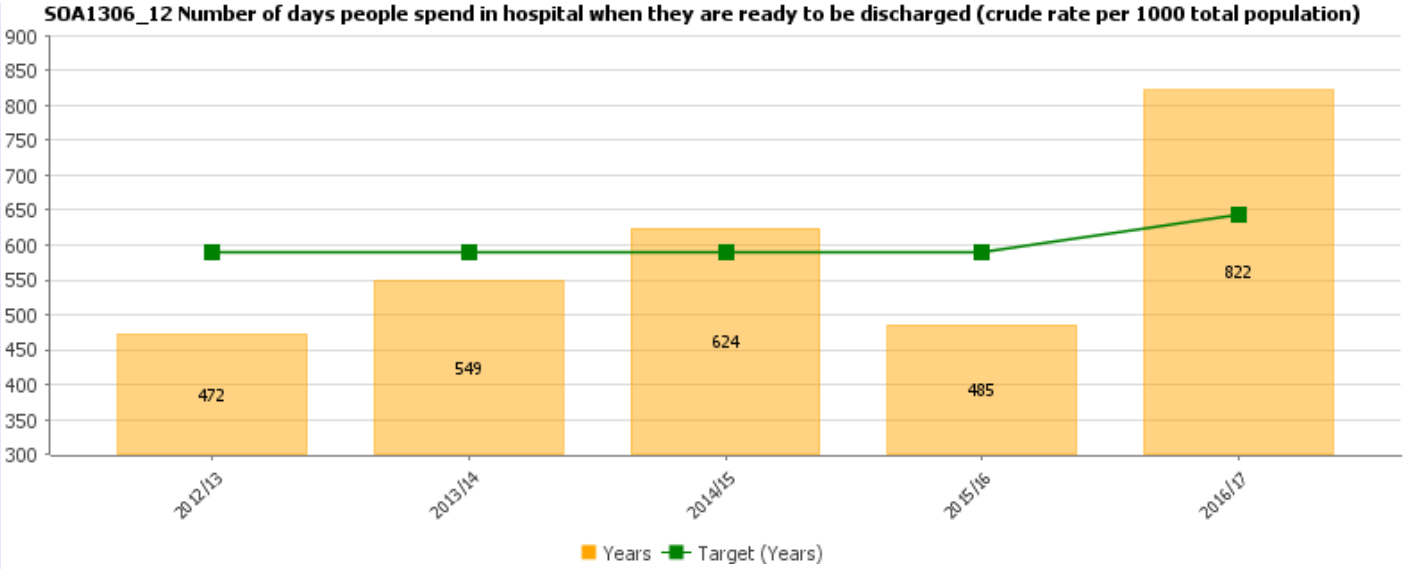
Trend Chart Commentary :

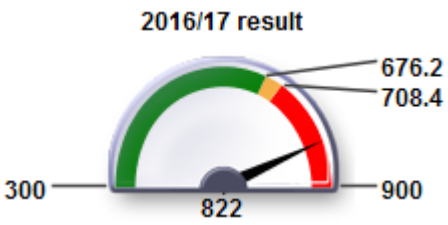
Current report indicates that the percentage of adults able to look after their health very well or quite well has been maintained at 94% which is consistent with Scottish average (94%).

Data is taken from a biennial survey, with the next survey being carried out in 2017/18. This PI will be updated following release of the survey data in 2018/19.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_12 Number of days people spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged (crude rate per 1000 total population)**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	The number of bed days occupied is gathered for all patients (aged 18 years and over) who have met the criteria for a delayed discharge for each month. Rate is crude rate per 1,000 total population. In order to ensure consistency, a 'midnight bed count' approach is applied to each delay episode to determine which particular days should contribute to the bed day count. The 'ready for discharge' date (RDD) is not counted, as the first midnight occurring in the delay episode is attributable to the day after the RDD. The discharge date (the date the delay ended) is counted as the assumption is that the patient was delayed at 00:00 on that day.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)





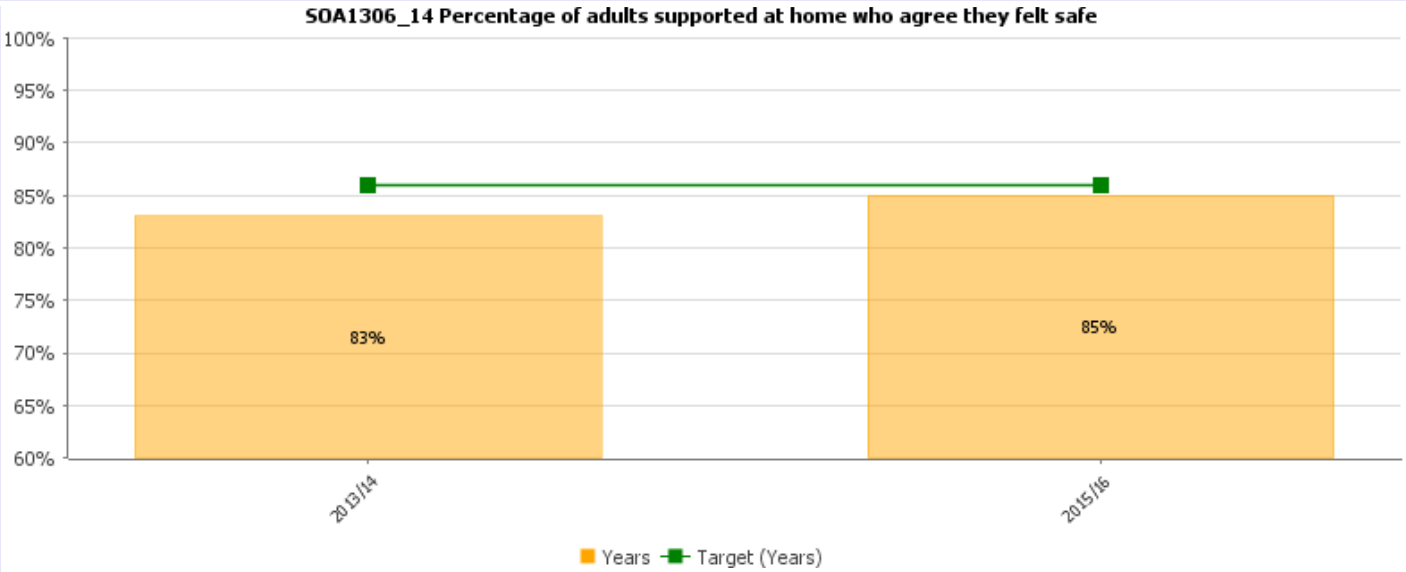
Trend Chart Commentary :

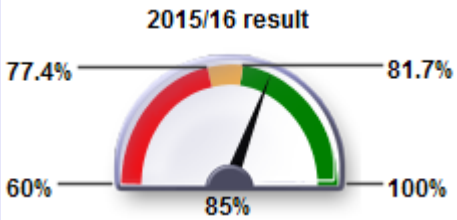
The number of bed days spent in hospital when people are ready for discharge is 822 per 1000 population This is slightly better than the Scottish rate of 842 however is a worse position than the previous year (485). This is due to impact of changes in the reporting methodology effective July 2016 and issues related to implementation of the revised care at home contract (Apr 2016) . It is anticipated the work within the Frailty Programme will have a positive impact on this over time.

The IJB continue to review performance and local improvement target which has been set at 644 per 1000 population

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_14 Percentage of adults supported at home who agree they felt safe**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Data derived from Scottish Health and Social Care Survey- Biennial. Percentage of adults supported at home who agree they felt safe	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)





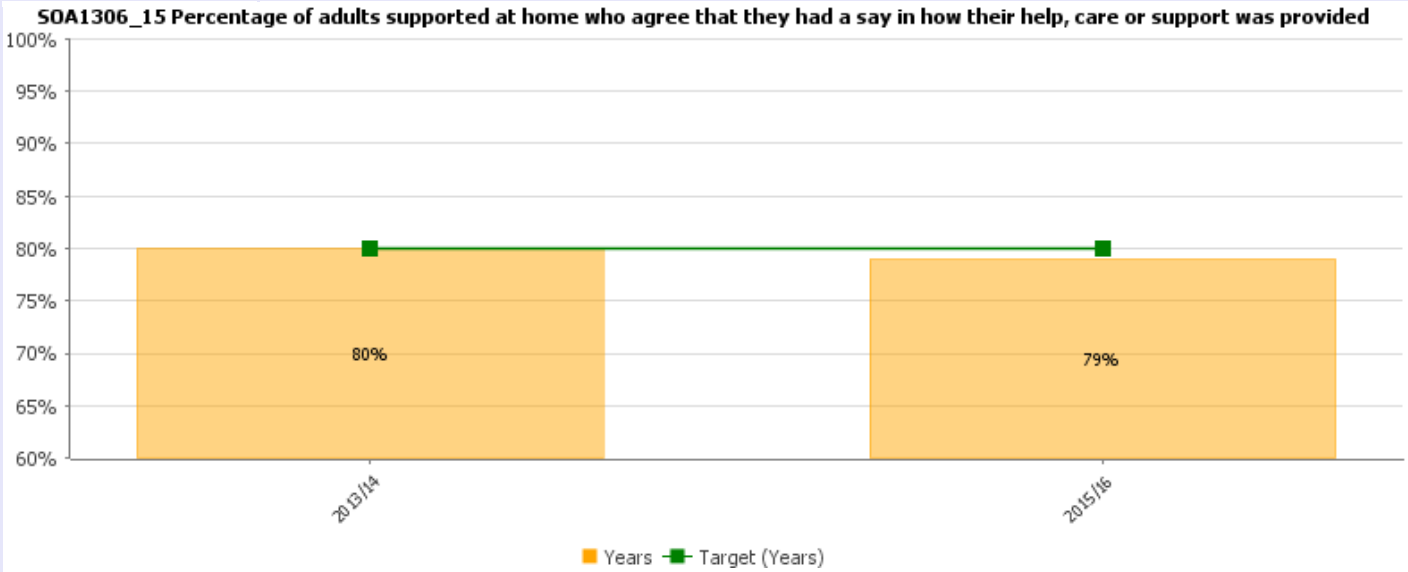
Trend Chart Commentary :

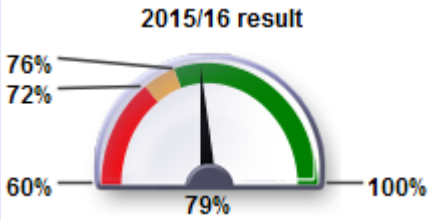
Data available from the biennial Health and Social Care Survey indicates 85% of service users felt safe which is an improvement from previous survey (83%) and 1% better than Scottish rate (84%).

Data is taken from a biennial survey, with the next survey being carried out in 2017/18. This PI will be updated following release of the survey data.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_15 Percentage of adults supported at home who agree that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Data derived from the Health and Social Care Survey - Biennial. Percentage of adults supported at home who agree that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)





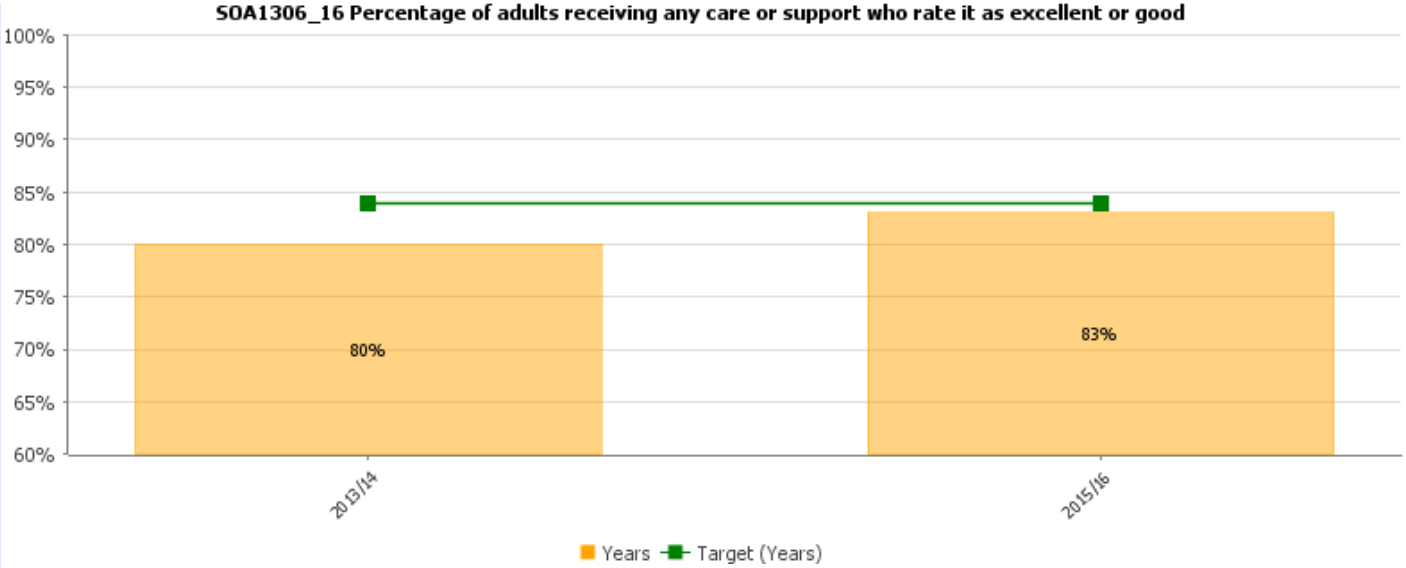
Trend Chart Commentary :

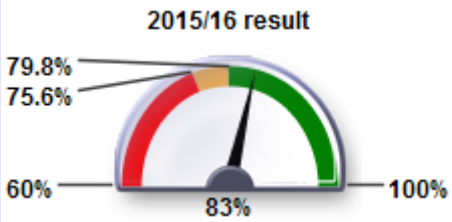
Data from the Health and Social Care Survey indicates that 79% of service users agreed they had a say in how their help,care or support was provided. This is slightly lower than previous result of 80% and on par with rest of Scotland - also at 79%.

Data is taken from a biennial survey, with the next survey being carried out in 2017/18. This PI will be updated following release of the survey data.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_16 Percentage of adults receiving any care or support who rate it as excellent or good**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Data derived from Scottish Health and Social Care Survey - biennial. Percentage of adults receiving any care or support who rate it as excellent or good	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)





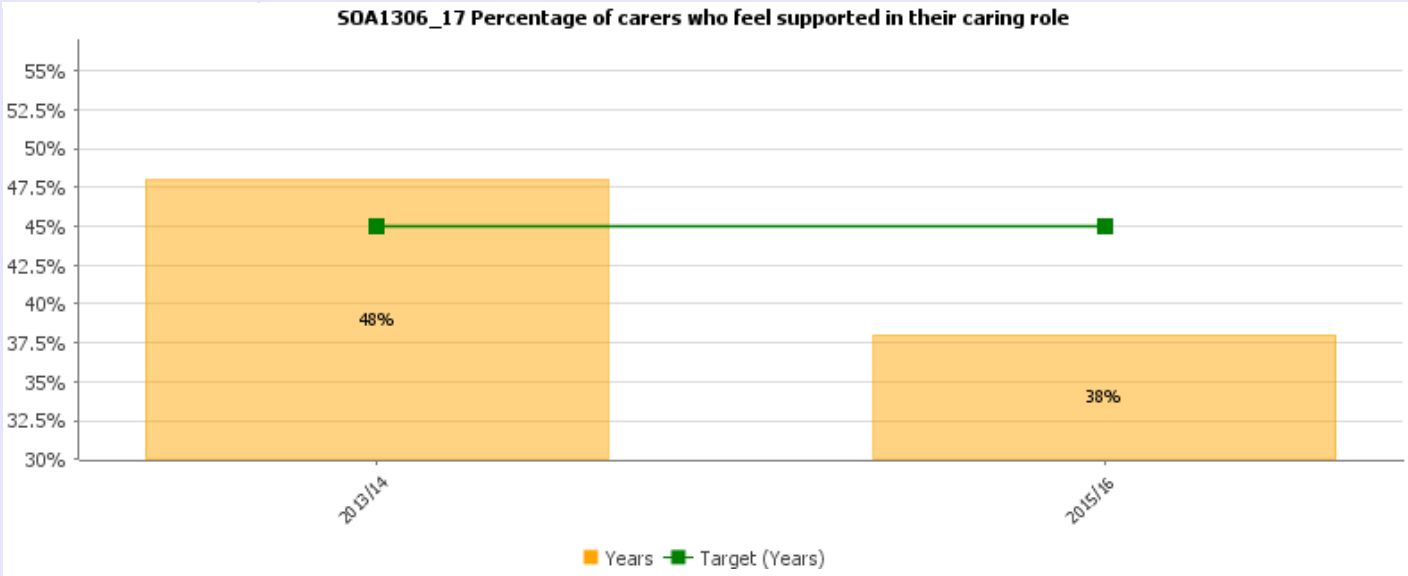
Trend Chart Commentary :

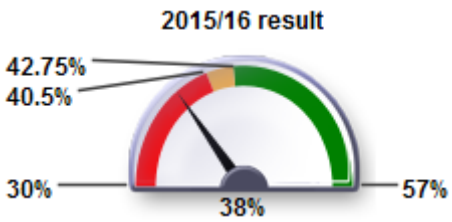
Data from the Health and Social Care Survey indicates 83% of adults receiving any care or support rate it as excellent or good. This is 3% improvement on previous survey results and is 2% better than Scotland as a whole.

Data is taken from a biennial survey, with the next survey being carried out in 2017/18. This PI will be updated following release of the survey data.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_17 Percentage of carers who feel supported in their caring role**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Data derived from Scottish Health and Care Survey- Biennial. Percentage of carers who feel supported in their caring role	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)





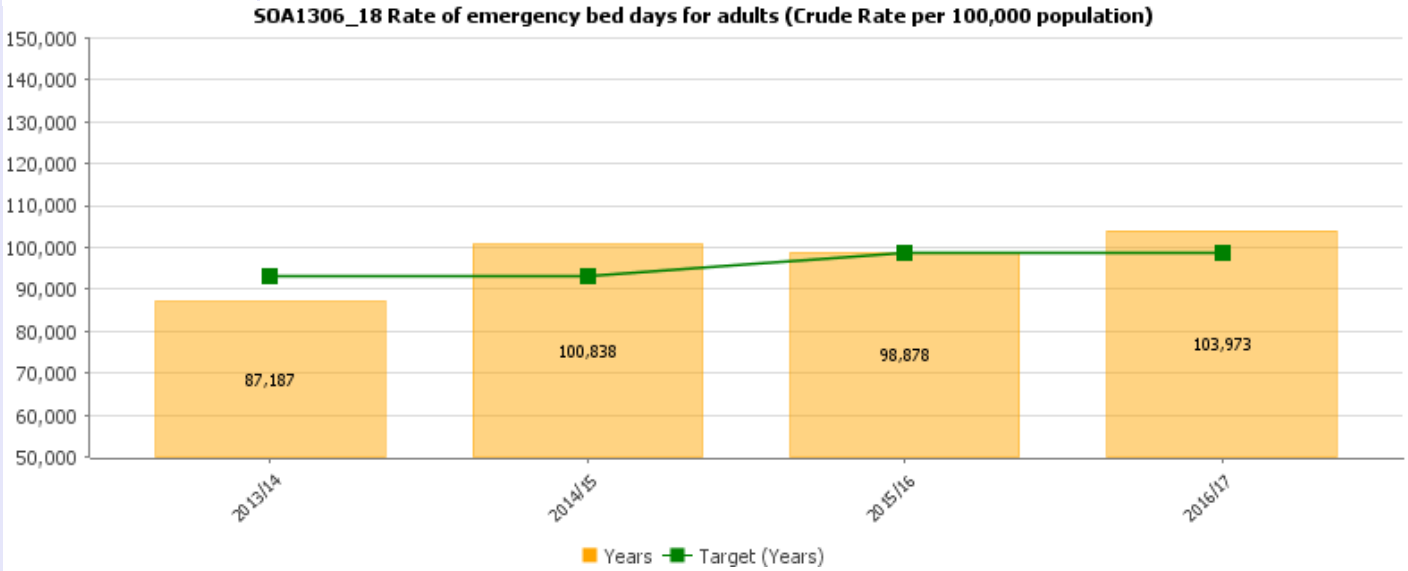
Trend Chart Commentary :

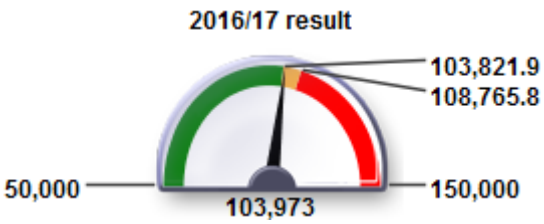
Data from the most recent Health and Social Care Survey indicates 38% of carers feel supported in their caring role. This is significantly lower than previous report of 48% and is 3% lower than Scottish rate. We are investigating data further and developing an improvement plan in conjunction with our key partners to agree priorities and actions fro improvement.

Data is taken from a biennial survey, with the next survey being carried out in 2017/18. This PI will be updated following release of the survey data.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_18 Rate of emergency bed days for adults (Crude Rate per 100,000 population)**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Rates are crude rates per 100,000 population and are based on the mid year population estimates.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



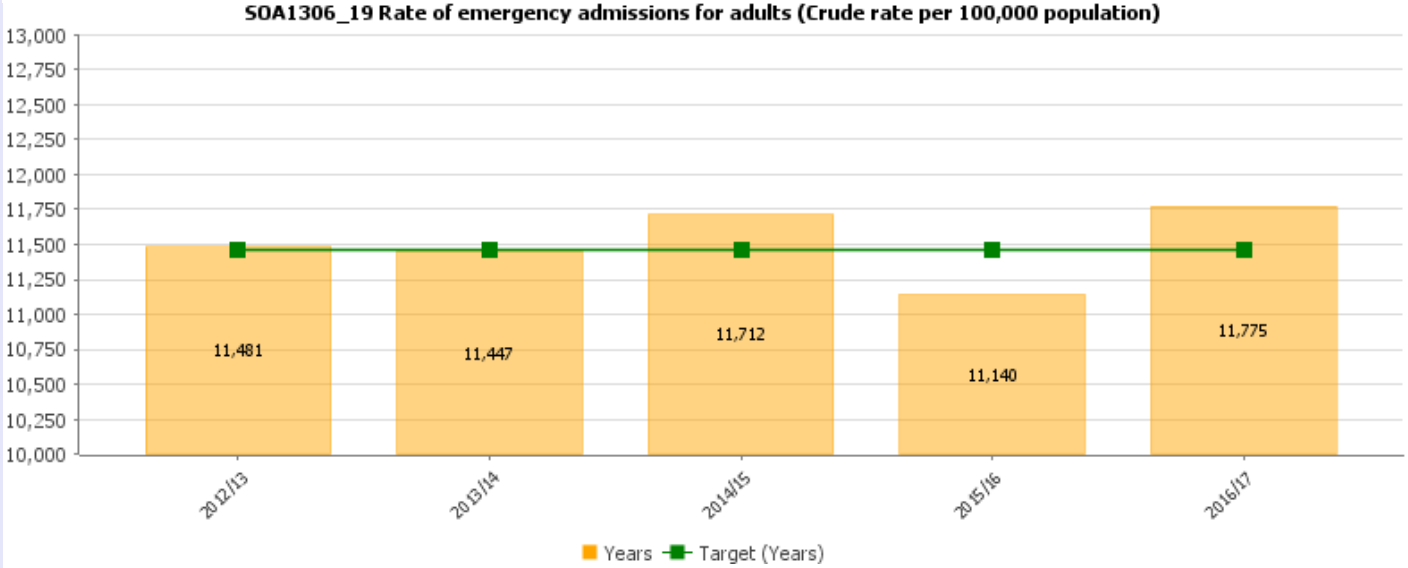


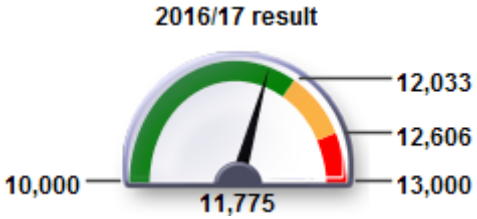
Trend Chart Commentary :

The Emergency bed day rate for 2016/17 is 103973 per 100,000 population. This is below the Scottish rate of 125.634 per 100000 population. The emergency bed day rate is adversely impacted by the recent increase in delayed discharges. Although there has been an increase in the emergency bed day rate the partnership has the 5th lowest rate in Scotland. Further analysis is in progress to determine reasons for admissions and actions to facilitate appropriate early supported discharge. It is anticipated that the frailty programme will have a positive impact on our performance.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_19 Rate of emergency admissions for adults (Crude rate per 100,000 population)**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Rates are crude rates per 100,000 population and are based on the mid year population estimates.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



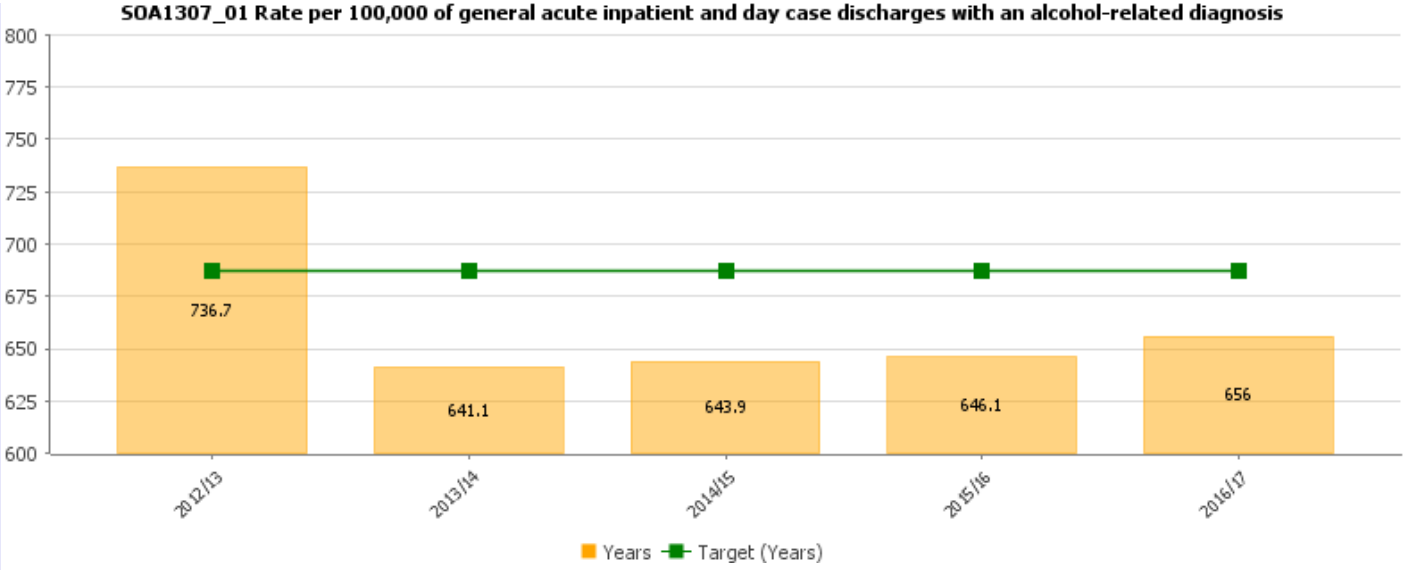


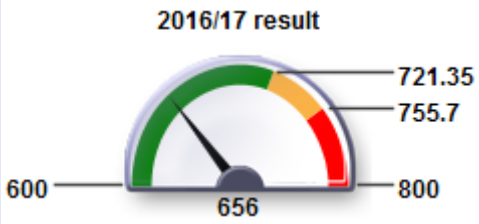
Trend Chart Commentary :

The emergency admission rate is 11775per 100000 population. This remains lower than Scottish rate of 12037. The HSCP is working with key partners on emergency care pathways with focus on early intervention and prevention of admission

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_01 Rate per 100,000 of general acute inpatient and day case discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	The information presented on General Acute inpatient and day case hospital stays relates to the time of discharge rather than admission. Given that further diagnostic information usually becomes available during the course of a hospital stay, the use of discharge data provides a more complete and accurate picture of a patient's condition(s).	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



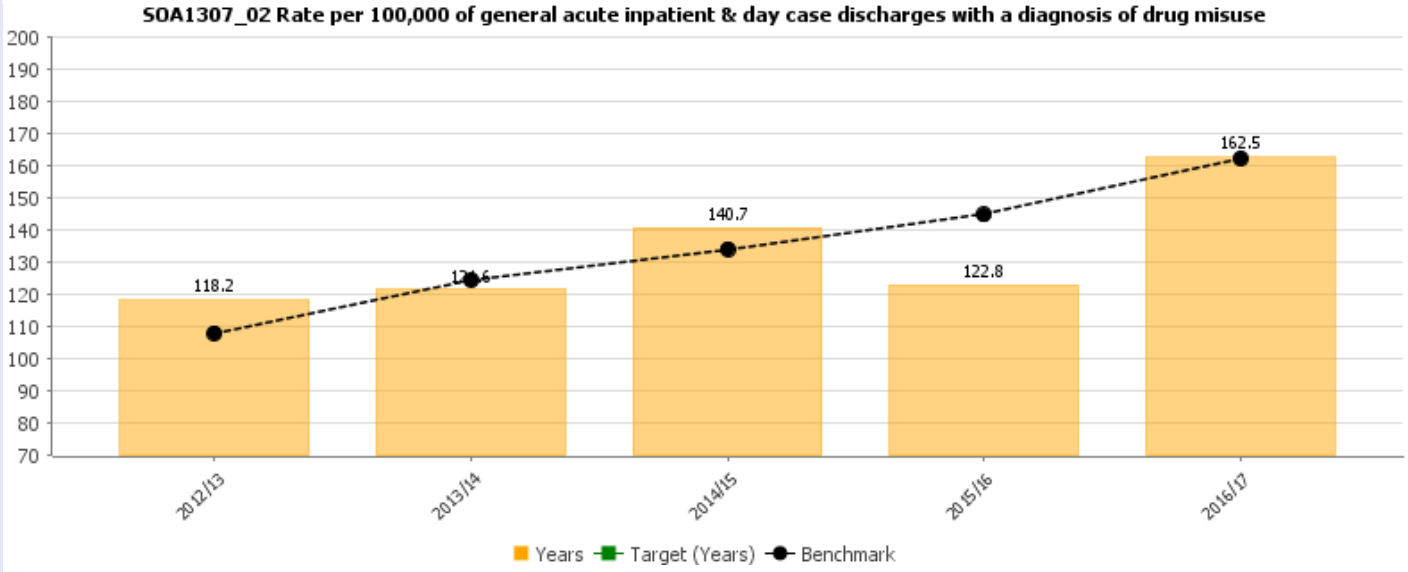


Trend Chart Commentary :

In 2016/17 the alcohol-related stay rate per 100,000 population in general acute hospitals was 656 an increase compared to the previous year (646.1) [Scotland 685.2]. These relate to 454 West Lothian residents who had at least one admission to hospital with an alcohol-related condition (average admission per patient 1.5). Of these people 230 were admitted for an alcohol-related admission for the first time or had not been admitted to hospital for an alcohol-related admission in the previous 10 years.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_02 Rate per 100,000 of general acute inpatient & day case discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	The information presented on General Acute inpatient and day case hospital stays relates to the time of discharge rather than admission. Given that further diagnostic information usually becomes available during the course of a hospital stay, the use of discharge data provides a more complete and accurate picture of a patient's condition(s).	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

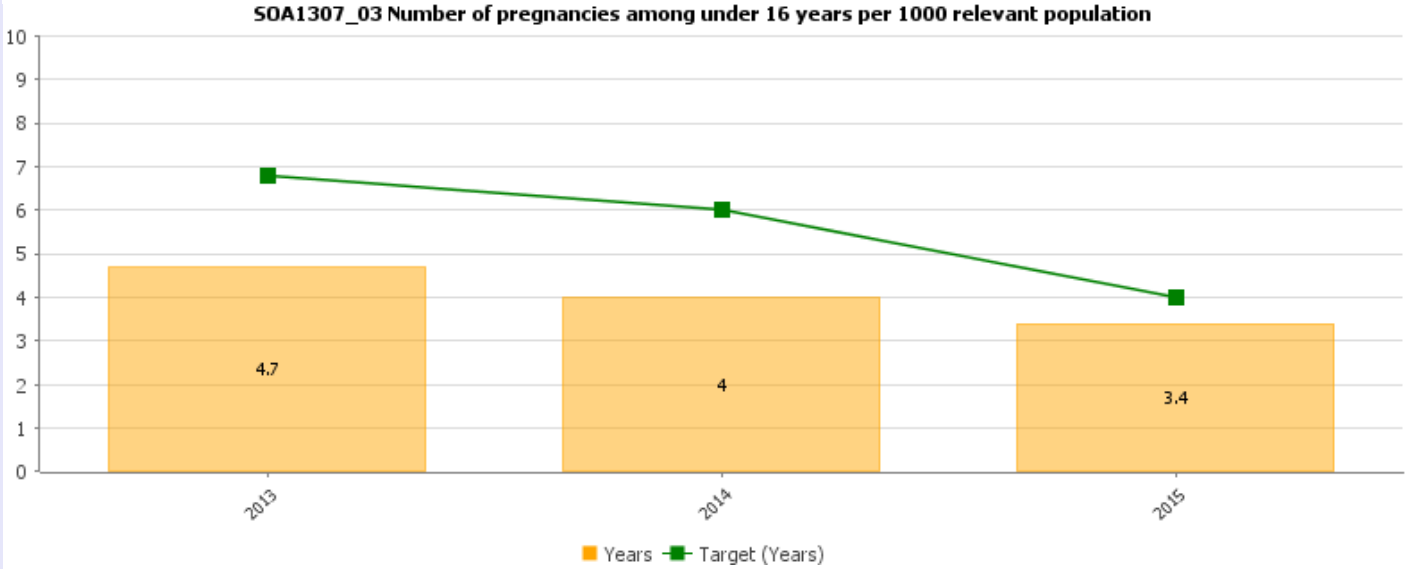


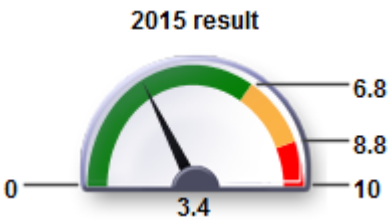
Trend Chart Commentary :

The 2016/17 data shows an increase in the rate of general hospital admissions with drug related diagnosis. This trend is similar to the Scottish average however caution is necessary when interpreting these data as the recording of drug misuse may vary from hospital to hospital.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_03 Number of pregnancies among under 16 years per 1000 relevant population**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	**The teenage pregnancy rate is counted as the number of deliveries combined with the number of abortions.** These data are based on age at conception and year of conception. Local Council Area numbers and rates for age groups <16 are shown as three year moving aggregates. This has been done to reduce the risk of disclosure (the chance of inadvertently identifying an individual) and to smooth out the fluctuations resulting from small numbers.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



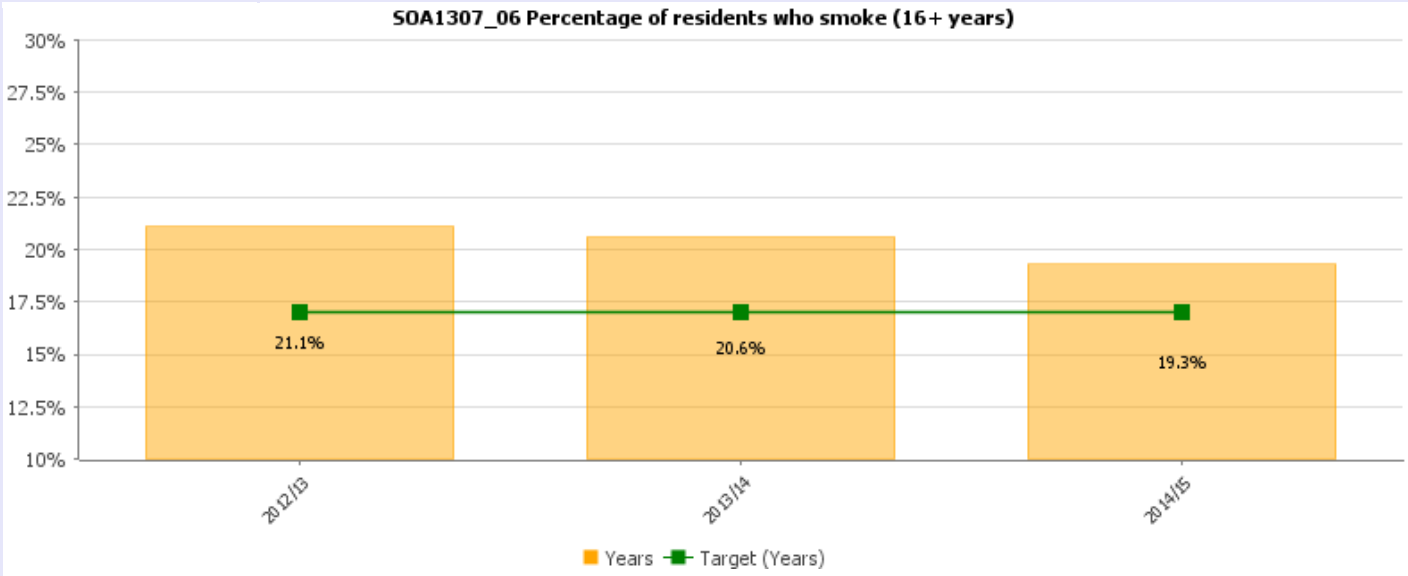


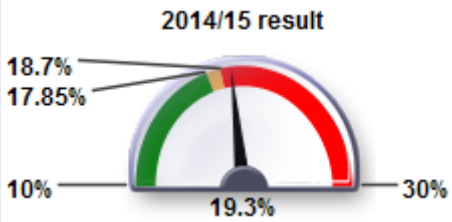
Trend Chart Commentary:

The teenage pregnancy rate has seen a consistent decline over recent years across all three age groups; under 16s, under 18s and under 20s. In 2013/15 the pregnancy rate in the under 16 age group was 3.4 per 1,000 down from 4.0 in 2012/14 and is below the Scotland rate of 4.0.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_06 Percentage of residents who smoke (16+ years)**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Percentage of adults (16+ years) who smoke	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



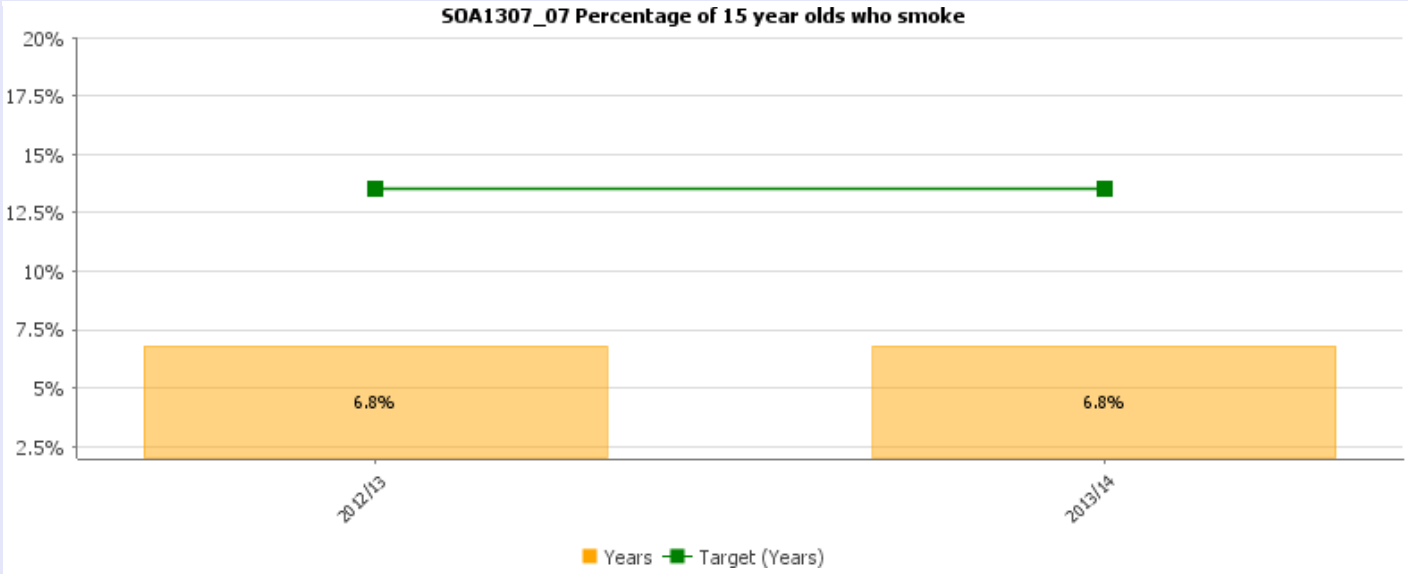


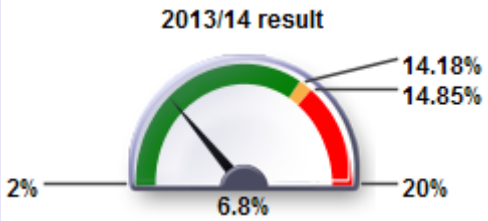
Trend Chart Commentary :

Smoking prevalence for adults aged 16 and over in West Lothian is estimated to be 19.3% in 2015 which is down from 20.6% and better than Scottish estimate of 20.7% .The percentage of male adults who smoke is estimated at 18.3% which is lower than Scottish estimate of 22.7% . The percentage of female adults is estimated at 20.2% which is worse than Scottish estimate of 18.8% .

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_07 Percentage of 15 year olds who smoke**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Smoking prevalence of S4 schoolchildren	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)





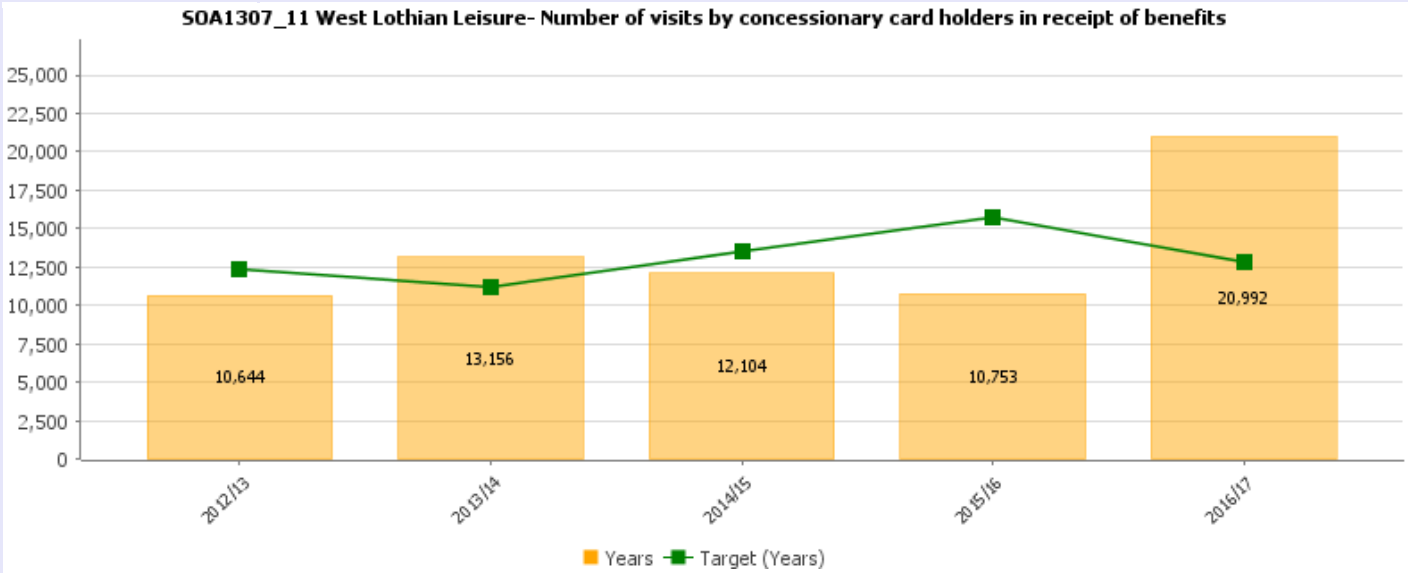
Trend Chart Commentary :

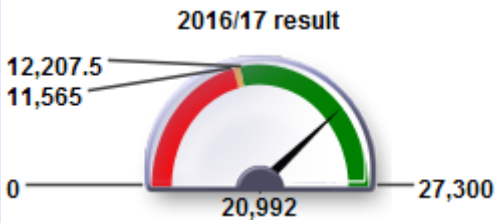
The reduction in smoking prevalence in school children has been maintained with the prevalence in S4 pupils lower than the Scottish average at 6.8% compared to 8.7% and in S2 pupils at 1.8% which is equivalent to Scottish Average.

More recent data currently not available at Local Authority level

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_11 West Lothian Leisure- Number of visits by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Leisure
Description	This indicator measures the number of visits to West Lothian Leisure by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Chief Executive West Lothian Leisure(Robin Strang)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Director of Business Development(Mark Chambers)





Trend Chart Commentary :

Looking back over the past 6 years to 2013/14 there was steady growth in this figure with the exception of 2012/13 which saw a dip (to 10,644). The most likely reason for this was the closure of Whitburn Leisure Centre following the fire. The Centre was closed from 23 July 2011 to 14 April 2013. The number of visits by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits increased to 13,156 in 2013/14. This was well ahead of the target of 11,176 and so the 2014/15 target was revised to 13,550. 2014/15 concessionary scheme visits were below target at 12,104 visits.

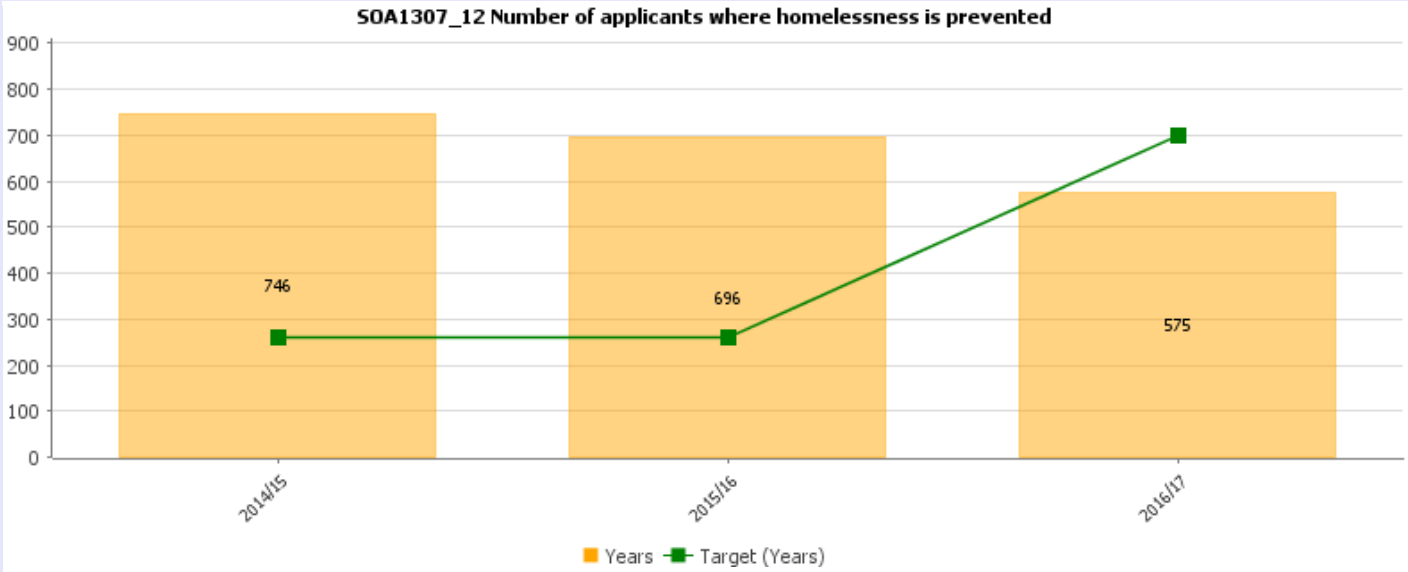
The total concession visits for 2015/16 was 10,753. This is well below our target of 15,706. We are refreshing the scheme to make it more attractive and indeed more accessible for people who qualify.

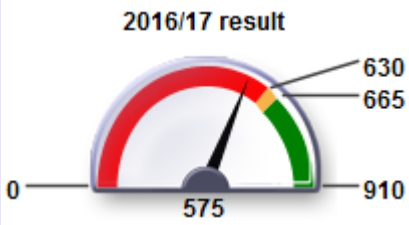
The year-end figure (2016/17) for visits by those in receipt of benefits was **20,992** against a target of 12,850 and last years' performance of 12,239. The revised (improved) scheme, launched on 4 July 2016, has resulted in a record number of visits.

The concession visits from April to December 2017 were 27,456. The target was 24,750.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_12 Number of applicants where homelessness is prevented**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council; HNS_Housing Needs Services
Description	This indicator measures the number of applicants where homelessness is prevented within the financial year. We measure this through the review of applications where the individuals homeless crisis has been prevented at that time and where the individual agrees that settled accommodation may be available for the following six months. This approach entails working with an applicant to explore the range of housing options available to them across the social and private rented sector and voluntary sector. This meets with our service aim of early intervention and prevention.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Customer Services Mgr (Housing Needs)(AnnMarie Carr)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Quality Development Officer 1(Iain McLean); Laura Harris; Derek Reid





Trend Chart Commentary :

In 2015/16 the number of applicants where homelessness was prevented at point of case closure was a total of 696 households out of a total of 1309 approaches for assistance.

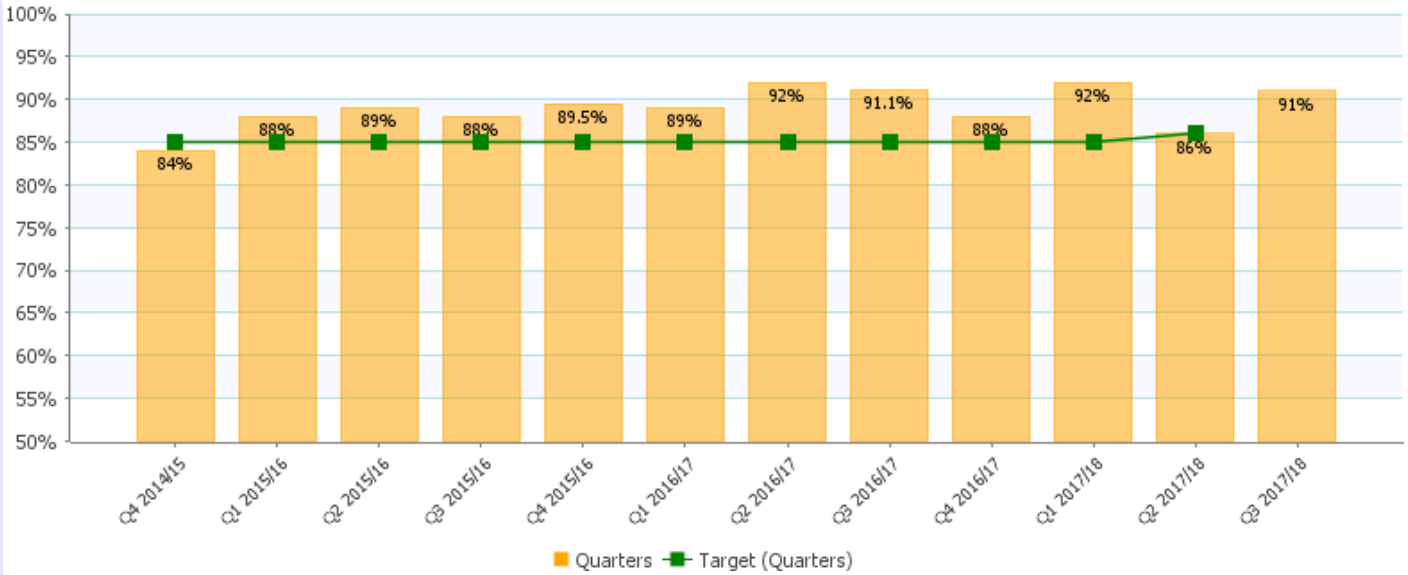
In 2014/15 the number of applicants where homelessness was prevented at point of case closure was a total of 746 households out of 1545 approaches for assistance.

Following review of recent performance homeless prevention target has been increased to 700 for year 2016/17.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

In the year 2016/17 the prevention service had 1070 new approaches for assistance, 230 fewer approaches from the previous year. Of the 1070 approaches,575 had homelessness prevented, 495,(46.3%) cases went on to make a homeless presentation. In 16/17 the target was adjusted to a more challenging target as a result if increased prevention activity over the previous two years. Although performance for the year 2016/17 is below target set the service has witnessed a slight increase in numbers prevented. Moving through 2017/18 the service will be reviewing its prevention approach with the aim to further enhance and improve prevention outcomes for people.	
	03-Aug-2017 In the year 2016/17 the prevention service had 1070 new approaches for assistance, 230 fewer approaches from the previous year. Of the 1070 approaches,575 had homelessness prevented, 495,(46.3%) cases went on to make a homeless presentation. In 16/17 the target was adjusted to a more challenging target as a result if increased prevention activity over the previous two years. Although performance for the year 2016/17 is below target set the service has witnessed a slight increase in numbers prevented. Moving through 2017/18 the service will be reviewing its prevention approach with the aim to further enhance and improve prevention outcomes for people.

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_13 Percentage of council tenancies that are sustained after 12 months for previously homeless people.**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council; HNS_Housing Needs Services
Description	This indicator measures the number of previously homeless people who have been able to sustain their permanent tenancy for more than 12 months. A successful outcome is defined as an individual who was formerly homeless, has been offered and accepted accommodation from WLC and have successfully sustained this tenancy for at least 12 months.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Customer Services Mgr (Housing Needs)(AnnMarie Carr)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_MCMC Key Worker(Lisa Tumblety); SOA13_Quality Development Officer 1(Iain McLean)



Trend Chart Commentary:

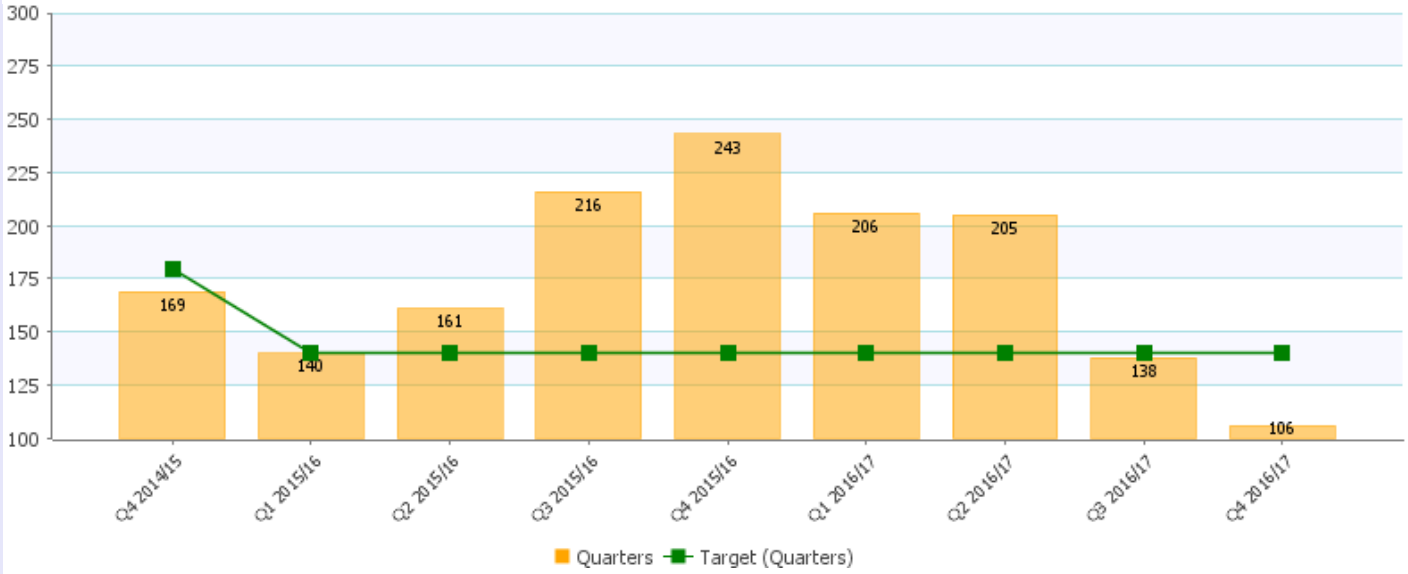
Performance in quarter two of 2016/17, 92% of new tenancies to applicants who were assessed as statutory homeless in the previous year sustained their tenancy for more than a year. This is an improvent on performance in quarter one where 89% of new tenancies to applicants who were assessed as statutory homeless in the previous year sustained their tenancy for more than a year. This compares to 88% and 89% for quarters one and two of 2015/16 and remains above target set.

Since quarter two of 2013/14 performance has remained consistently above our target of 85% with the exception of quarters three and four of 2014/15. The consistency of tenancy sustainment for homeless applicants demonstrates the service's ability to ensure customers achieve settled accommodation which meets their needs leading to sustained tenancies.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

08-Jan-2018 103 tenancies were created for formerly homeless households 94 sustained for 12 months or more 9 unsustained giving sustainment of

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_14 Number of potential evictions successfully prevented by the Advice Shop**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	The number of Advice Shop customers who are able to remain in their home after intervention from the Advice Shop to successfully prevent an eviction/repossession. Help to achieve this includes income maximisation, debt advice and work with sheriff court to have the case continued or withdrawn. Therefore the formal eviction process with have been stopped or delayed. This allows the person to remain in their home. This includes Council, social landlord and private tenants. It also includes owner occupiers.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Senior Adviser - Money(Anne Stevenson)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Senior Adviser - Money(Anne Stevenson)



Trend Chart Commentary

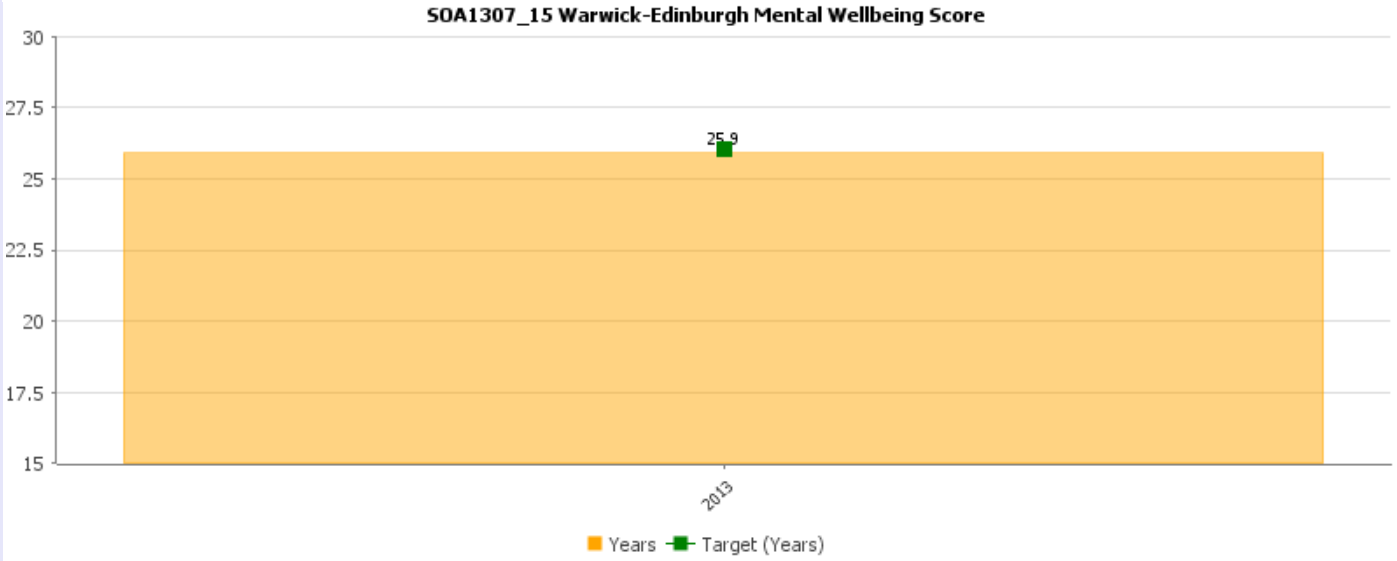
This indicator was introduced to monitor the number of customers facing potential formal eviction procedures which were successfully prevented by the intervention of the Advice Shop.

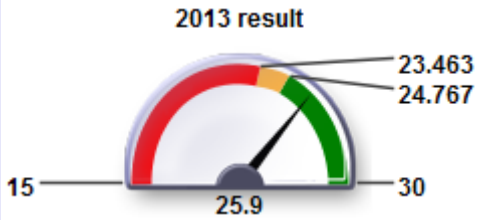
Quarter 4 2016/17 - We prevented 106 evictions in this quarter which is 34 less than our target of 140 per quarter. Court was quiet in January with many customers not appearing. It is anticipated that this figure may increase in the next quarter however the team is trying to reach customer prior to court to encourage early intervention.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Quarter 3 2016/17 - In this quarter we reached 138 potential evictions prevented. This is slightly below our target of 140. This is mainly due to the Christmas and New Year period resulting in less cases being called at court. We would expect an increase in Quarter 4 2016/17. **Quarter 2 2016/17 -** We exceeded our target of 140 by preventing 205 evictions this quarter. The expected decrease in cases calling at court did not materialise as thought with many cases still calling. It is expected that this will reduce next quarter with the lead up to Christmas and New Year. **Quarter 1 2016/17** - We exceeded our target of 140 by preventing 206 evictions. As predicted in quarter 4 of 2015/16, cases calling at court is still high although decreasing slightly. Expected that this will decrease again next quarter as summer holiday period usually quieter. **Quarter 4 2015/16** - We exceeded our target of 140 by preventing 243 evictions. Similar to previous quarter, there is a significant increase in the number of evictions being prevented due to the high volume of cases getting heard at court. The court advice team are extremely busy with referrals from customers who are facing possible eviction from their property. **Quarter 3 2015/16** - We exceeded our target of 140 by preventing 216 evictions. This is a significant increase to previous quarters and is predominately because of cases that were sisted at court and not adhering to the agreement made at court being called again. This increase in cases at court is likely to continue for the next quarter. **Quarter 2 2015/16 -** In this quarter we exceeded our target by preventing 161 evictions. There has been an increase in the number of cases being sent to court therefore an increase in the need for this service. **Quarter 1 2015/16 -** In this quarter we met our target of 140 evictions prevented. The reduction compared to the same period last year reflects the measures put in place with the emphasis on prevention of cases escalating to eviction stage. There was also a targeted campaign this time last year to reduce rent arrears which resulted in particularly high numbers for this quarter.	
	01-Jun-2017 Court was quiet in January with many customers not appearing. It is anticipated that this figure may increase in the next quarter however the team is trying to reach customer prior to court to encourage early intervention.

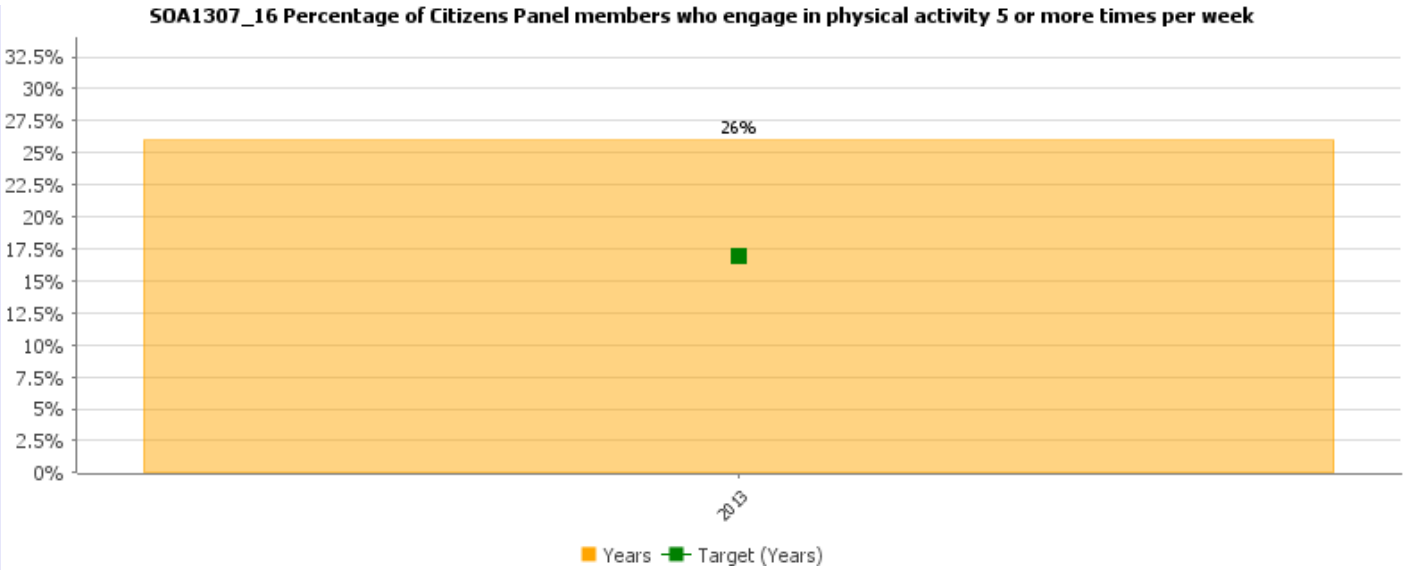
Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_15 Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Score**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS) is a 14 item scale of mental well-being covering subjective well-being and psychological functioning, in which all items are worded positively and address aspects of positive mental health. The 2010 West Lothian Quality of Life Survey utilised an abbreviated version of this scale, using 7 items to score mental well-being. The scale is scored by summing responses to each item answered on a 1 to 5 Likert scale. The minimum score is 7 and the maximum score is 35. The 2013 Quality of Life Survey utilised the full 14 point scale. As there are double the number of items to score on, the scores for 2013 would not be directly comparable. However, to provide a comparable score, the items used in the abbreviated version were selected in the 2013 analysis. If we used the full scale, the score would be 51.5. West Lothian's Citizens Panel was established by the CPP in 1999 to identify people's views on various aspects relating to living in West Lothian. Up until 2010, panel membership stood at approximately 2800 members. The panel was refreshed in 2013 and membership now stands at approximately 3,100 members. The demographic profile of the refreshed Panel is representative of the West Lothian population in terms of age, gender, multi member ward, tenure and ethnicity. This indicator is a measure against the outcome 'we live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities'. Results from the Quality of Life Survey 2016 will be available in spring 2018.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon); SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 2(Joanna Anderson)

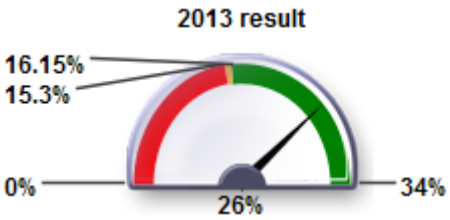




Trend Chart Commentary:	Notes on Latest Data Entry
The 2010 West Lothian Quality of Life Survey utilised an abbreviated version of this scale, using 7 items to score mental well-being. The scale is scored by summing responses to each item answered on a 1 to 5 Likert scale. The minimum score is 7 and the maximum score is 35. The 2013 Quality of Life Survey utilised the full 14 point scale. As there are double the number of items to score on, the scores for 2013 would not be directly comparable. However, to provide a comparable score, the items used in the abbreviated version were selected in the 2013 analysis. If we used the full scale, the score would be 51.5. For West Lothian as a whole. the mean score for WEMWBS is 25.9, a slight decrease from 2010 (26.07) To analyse the data in a meaningful way, cut off points have been applied to the distribution of of scores to show high, moderate and low levels of mental wellbeing. Overall, 15.1% of respondents had a low level of wellbeing, 65.2% a moderate level and 13.7% a high level of wellbeing. Results from the Quality of Life Survey 2016 will be available in spring 2018.	

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_16 Percentage of Citizens Panel members who engage in physical activity 5 or more times per week**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This question was included in the 2013 and 2010 Quality of Life Survey and measures the percentage of Citizens Panel members who engage in physical activity five or more times per week. Physical activity refers to activities that make you feel a little warmer and your heart beats faster and makes you get mildly out of breath - but you should still be able to hold a conversation. This indicator is a measure against the outcome 'we live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities'. West Lothian's Citizens Panel was established by the CPP in 1999 to identify people's views on various aspects relating to living in West Lothian. Up until 2010, panel membership stood at approximately 2800 members. The panel was refreshed in 2013 and membership now stands at approximately 3,100 members. The demographic profile of the refreshed Panel is representative of the West Lothian population in terms of age, gender, multi member ward, tenure and ethnicity. Results from the Quality of Life Survey 2016 will be available in spring 2018.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon); SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 2(Joanna Anderson)





Trend Chart Commentary :

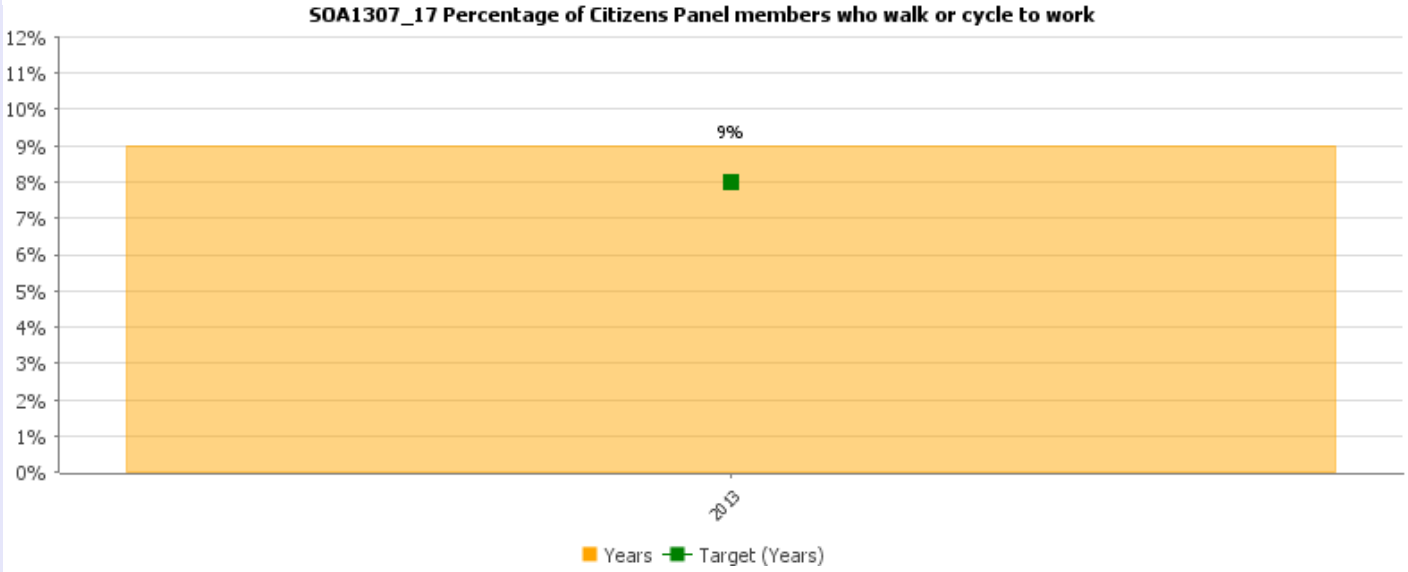
We have saw a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who engaged in physical activity 5 or more times per week, from 17% in 2010 to 26% in 2013. The most common form of physical activity participated in was walking (85%).

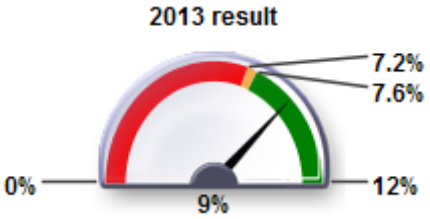
12% of respondents stated they engage in physical activity never or rarely, 8% stated that they take part in physical activity two or three times a

Notes on Latest Data Entry

month, 13% once a week and 41% two to four times a week. In the 2013 survey, respondents were asked separate questions relating to physical activity and exercise. 14% exercise 5 or more times a week, 36% 2 to 4 times a week, 16% once a week, 12% 2-3 times a month and 22% never or rarely. Results from the Quality of Life Survey 2016 will be available in spring 2018.	

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_17 Percentage of Citizens Panel members who walk or cycle to work**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This question was included in the 2013 and 2010 Quality of Life Survey and measures the percentage of Citizens Panel members who walk or cycle to work. This indicator is a measure against the outcome 'We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities'. West Lothian's Citizens Panel was established by the CPP in 1999 to identify people's views on various aspects relating to living in West Lothian. Up until 2010, panel membership stood at approximately 2800 members. The panel was refreshed in 2013 and membership now stands at approximately 3,100 members. The demographic profile of the refreshed Panel is representative of the West Lothian population in terms of age, gender, multi member ward, tenure and ethnicity. Results from the Quality of Life Survey 2016 will be available in spring 2018.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon); SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 2(Joanna Anderson)





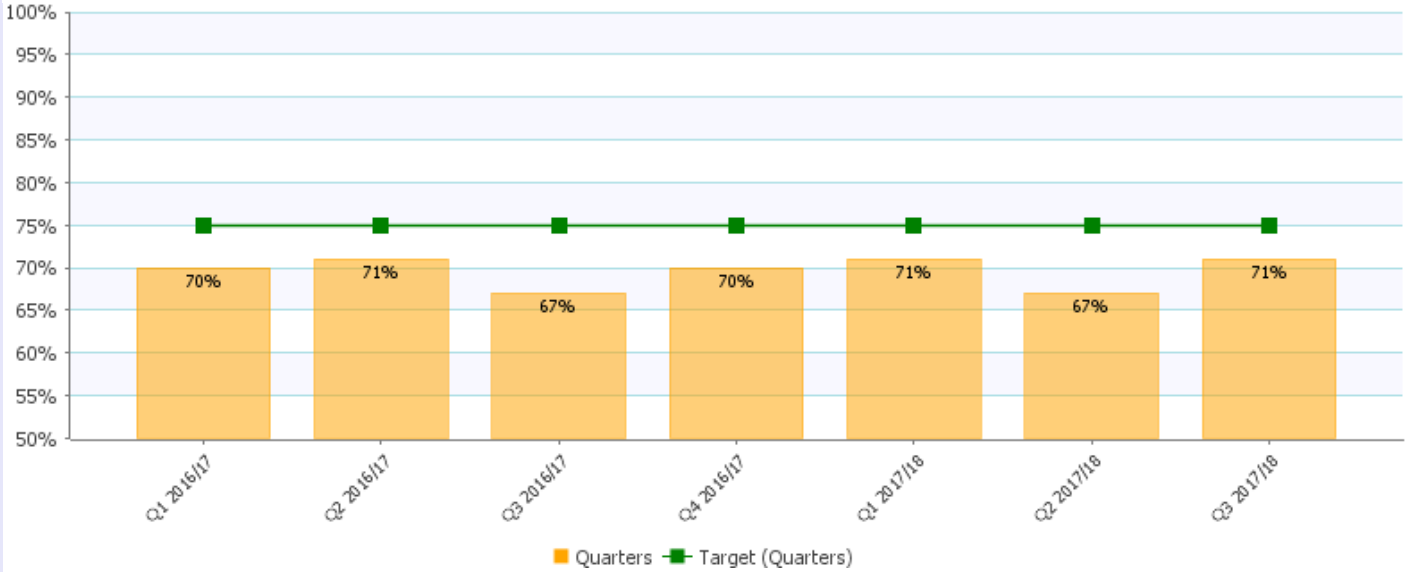
Trend Chart Commentary :

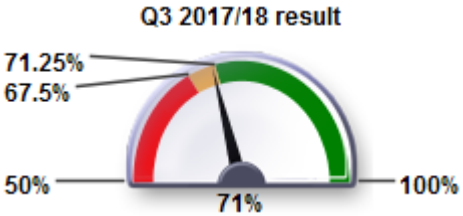
9% of respondents stated that they usually walk or cycle to work, a marginal increase on the 8% in 2010. 76% use a car/motorbike, 7% use the bus, 7% use the train and 1% get a taxi.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

When asked how children normally travel to school, 47% of respondents stated their children normally walk to school and 28% travel by car/motorbike. Results from the Quality of Life Survey 2016 will be available in spring 2018.	

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_18 Percentage uptake of free school meals P1-3 against school roll**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	Percentage uptake of free school meals for P1-3 children based on school roll information at the end of term and adjusting for holidays unique to school areas. No provision for absence is included.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Service Manager 1(Jamie Fisher)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Facilities Mgt Assistant Manager(Gary Borthwick)



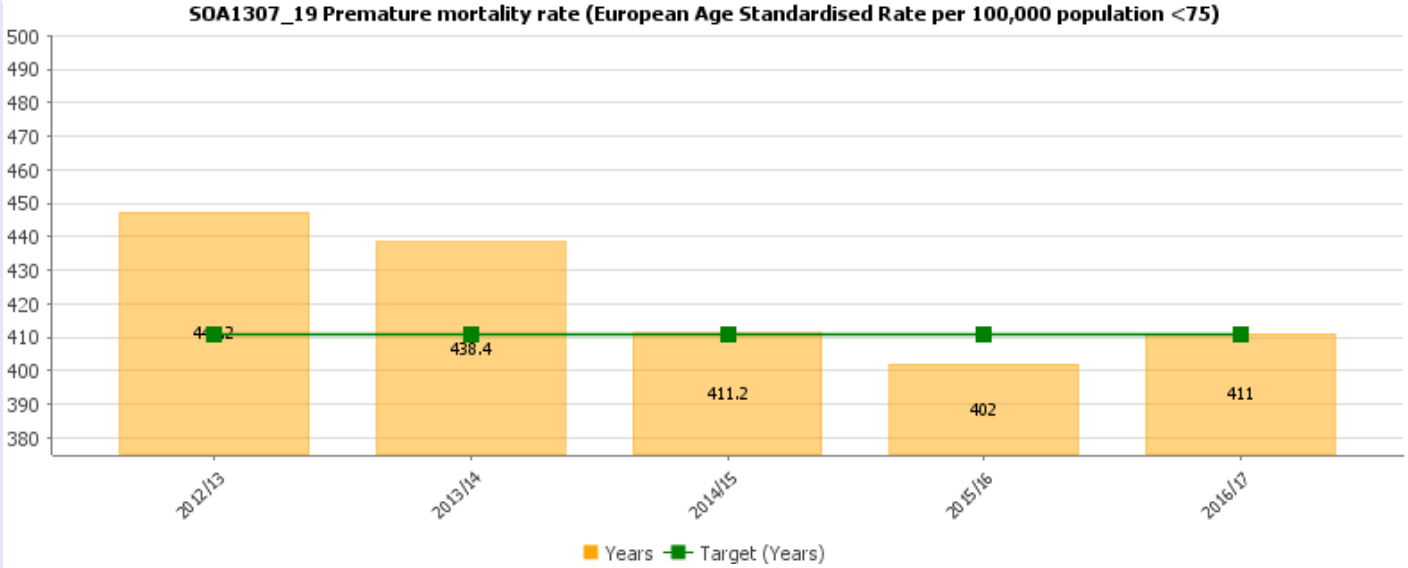


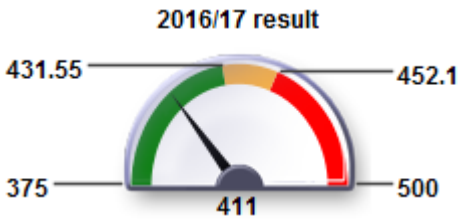
Overall in year 16/17 uptake ranged from 67-71%. Q3 only 67% due to the phased intake of P1 children. Individual schools range from a high of 85% to a low of 38%.

We are working with Education to see how we can promote uptake in schools. Catering supervisors are encouraging uptake of the packed lunch service on a Friday. Target set inline with Scottish government expectation of 75% uptake.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_19 Premature mortality rate (European Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 population <75)**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	European age-standardised death rates for under 75's - from NRS data	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



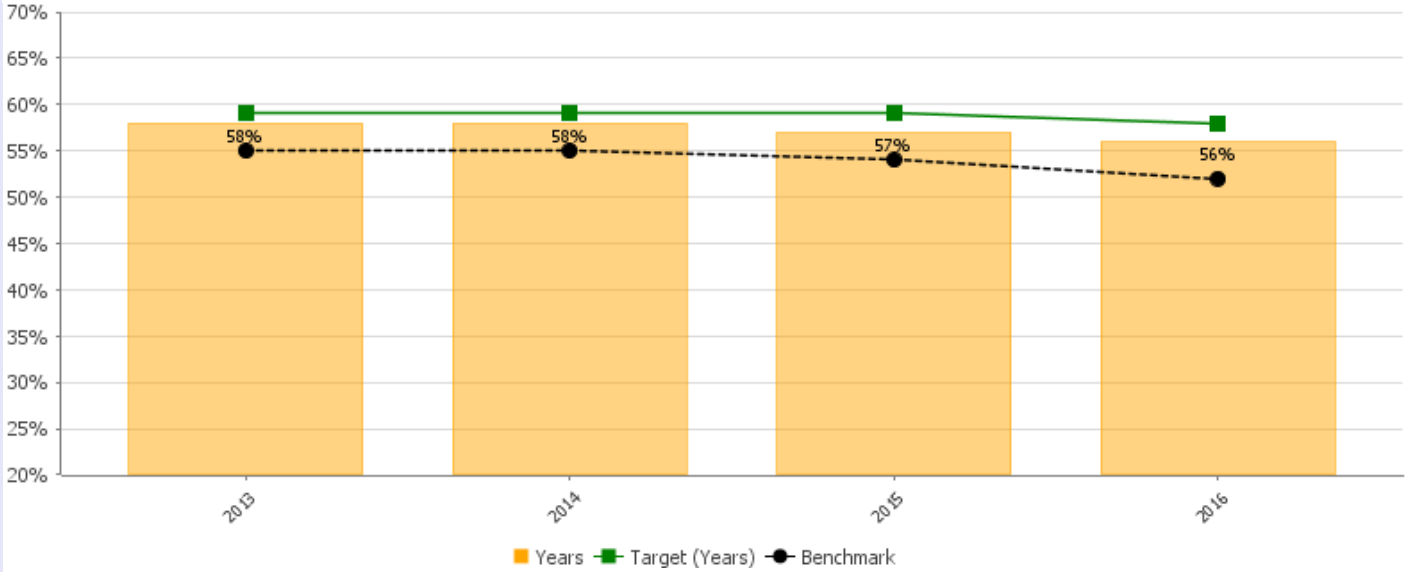


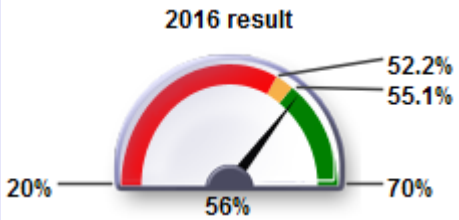
Trend Chart Commentary :

Premature mortality stabilising at target with 2016/17 rate of 411 per 100,000 population <75. this continues to be well below the Scotland rate of 440.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1308_19 Percentage of primary school children travelling actively to school**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This indicator shows the percentage of primary school children walking, cycling, scootering or skating to school, as determined by the annual Hands Up Survey undertaken by SUSTRANS.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Head of Education Development(D McMaster)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	Karen McCubbin





Trend Chart Commentary:

Performance in 2016 declined by 1% point from 57% to 56%.

Performance in 2015 declined by 1% point from 58% to 57%.

Performance in 2014, 2013 and 2012 was 58%.

In 2016, 14145 pupils took part. 13560 pupils took part in 2015, down from 13988 in 2014.

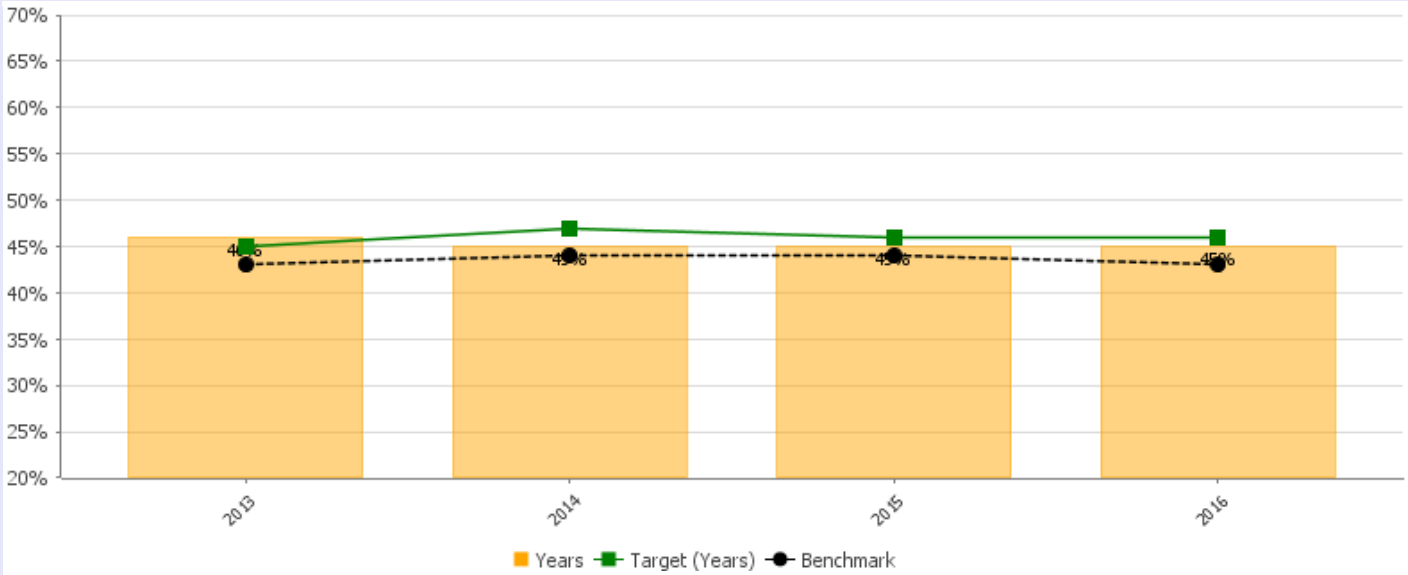
Benchmarking is with the Scottish Average. West Lothian is above the Scottish average of 52%, and has been above the Scottish average in each of the previous five years. The Scottish Average has declined from 54% in 2012 to 52% in 2016.

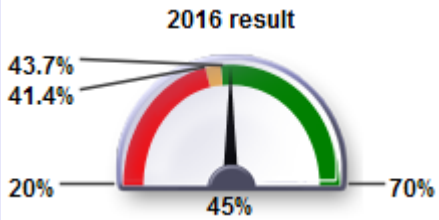
Target for 2017 is 58%. This is previous year's performance plus one in order to recognise the promotion of physical activity and sustainable

Notes on Latest Data Entry

transport. The Hands Up Scotland 2016 survey took place between 12 and 16 of September 2016 with results published on 26 May 2017.	

Performance Indicator	**SOA1308_20 Percentage of secondary school children travelling actively to school**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This indicator shows the percentage of secondary school children walking, cycling, scootering or skating to school, as determined by the annual Hands Up Survey undertaken by SUSTRANS.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Head of Education Development(D McMaster)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	Karen McCubbin





Trend Chart Commentary:

Performance in 2016 remained at 45%, the same as in 2015 and 2014..

Performance in 2013 was 46%.

Performance in 2012 was 44%.

In 2016, 9026 pupils took part. 8,817 pupils took part in 2015. 8640 pupils took part in 2014, up from 7,212 in 2013.

Benchmarking is with the Scottish Average. West Lothian is above the Scottish average of 43%, and has been above the Scottish average in each of the previous five years. The Scottish Average has declined from 44% in 2015 to 43% in 2016. In the five year period the Scottish Average has remained static at 43%

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Target for 2017 is 46%. This is previous year's performance plus one in order to recognise the promotion of physical activity and sustainable transport. The Hands Up Scotland 2016 survey took place between 12 and 16 of September 2016 with results published on 26 May 2017.	

Health & Well Being Thematic Report

March 2018

West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Vision

To increase well being and reduce health inequalities across all communities in West Lothian

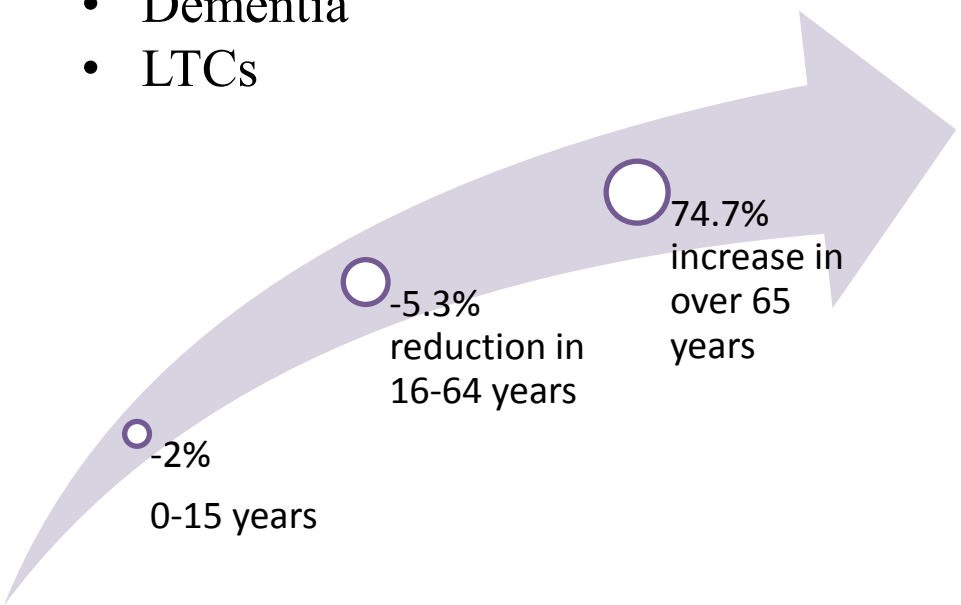
9 National Health And Well Being Outcomes		Personal Outcomes		Local Outcome Improvement Plan	
Person Centred	Early Intervention & Prevention	Anticipatory Care	Managed Care Pathways	Seamless Frontline Services	Integrated Teams and Systems
Strategic Needs Assessment	Strategic Plan	Commissioning Plans	Organisational Development & Workforce Plan	Quality Improvement Plan	Engagement Plan

West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership
www.westlothianchcp.org.uk
NHS Lothian
West Lothian Council

Challenges

Increased Older Population

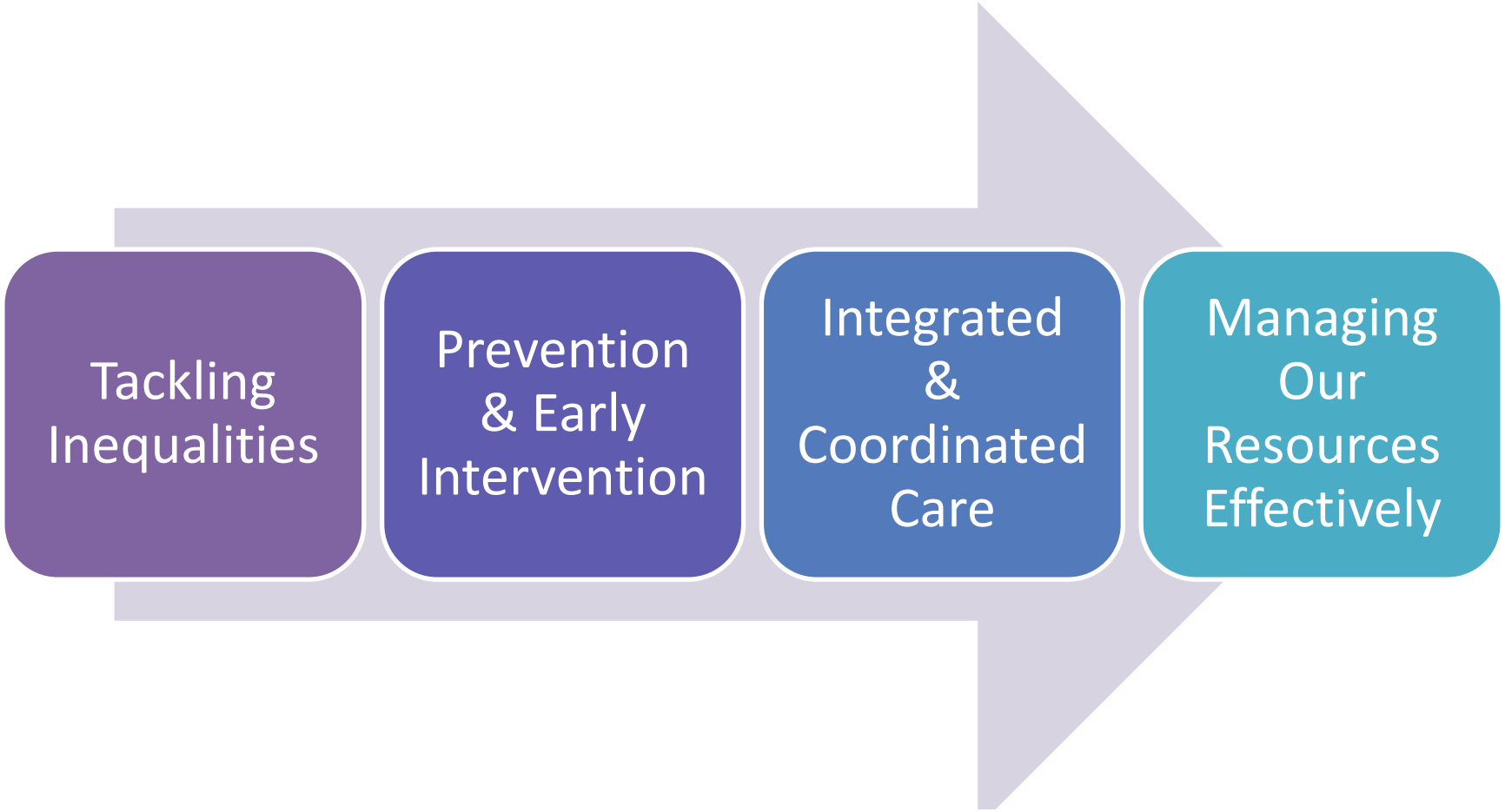
- Frailty
- Dementia
- LTCs



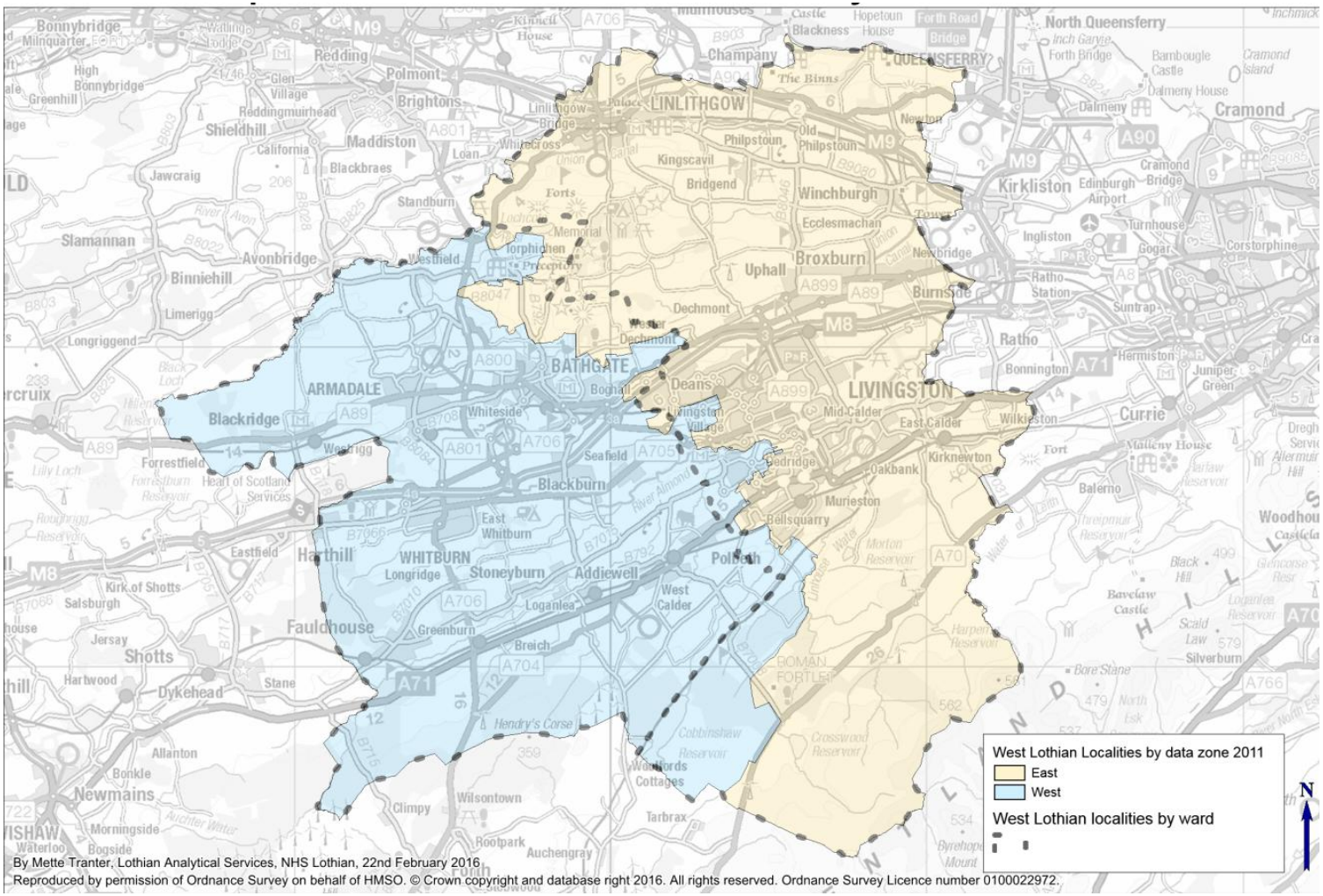
Reduction in available workforce

- Improve Well-being & Reduce Existing Health Inequalities
- Build Capacity to match demand – whole system and cross sector
- Build individual & community resilience
- Economic Constraints

Strategic Priorities



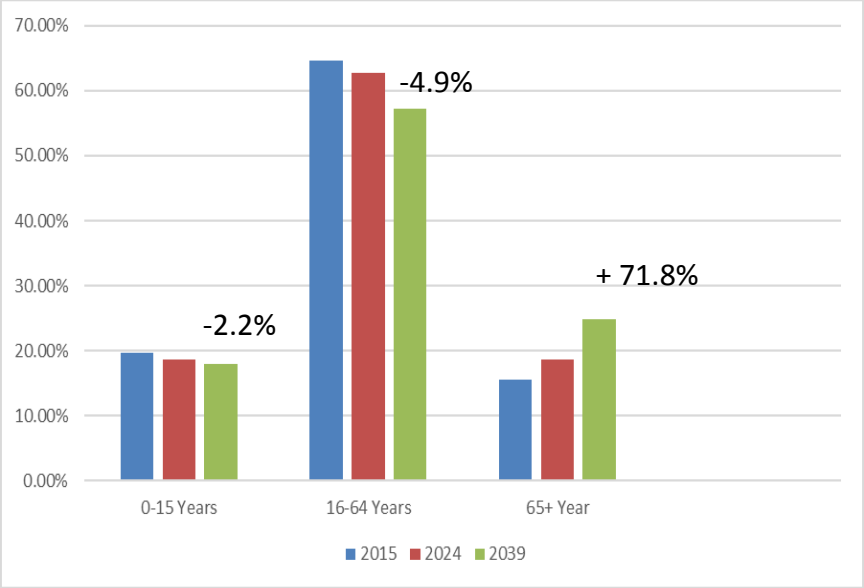
Localities



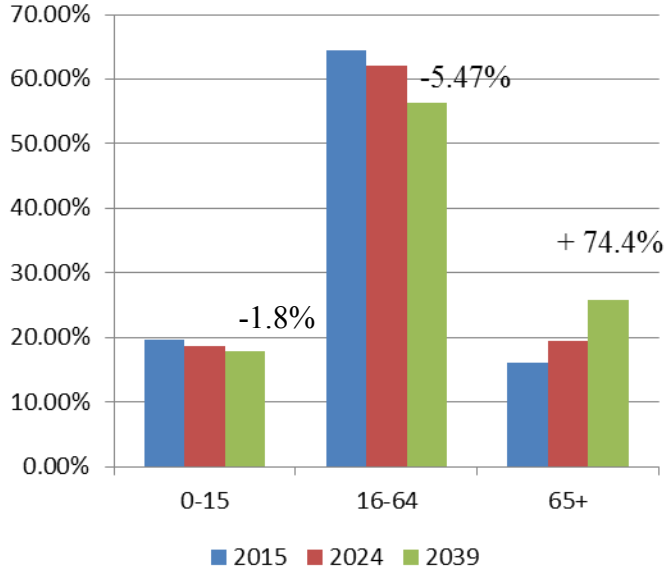
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Population

- East Locality



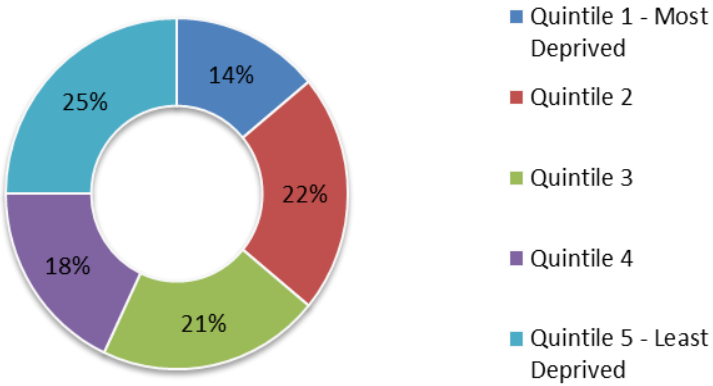
- West Locality



West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

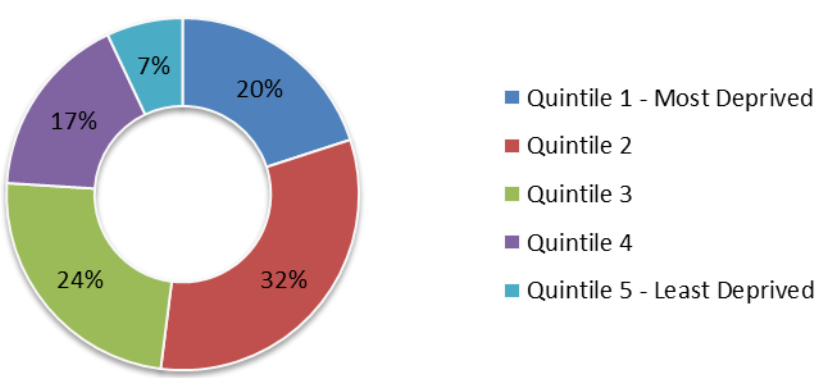
Deprivation

East Locality split by deprivation category



- 34,564 people living in most deprived quintiles

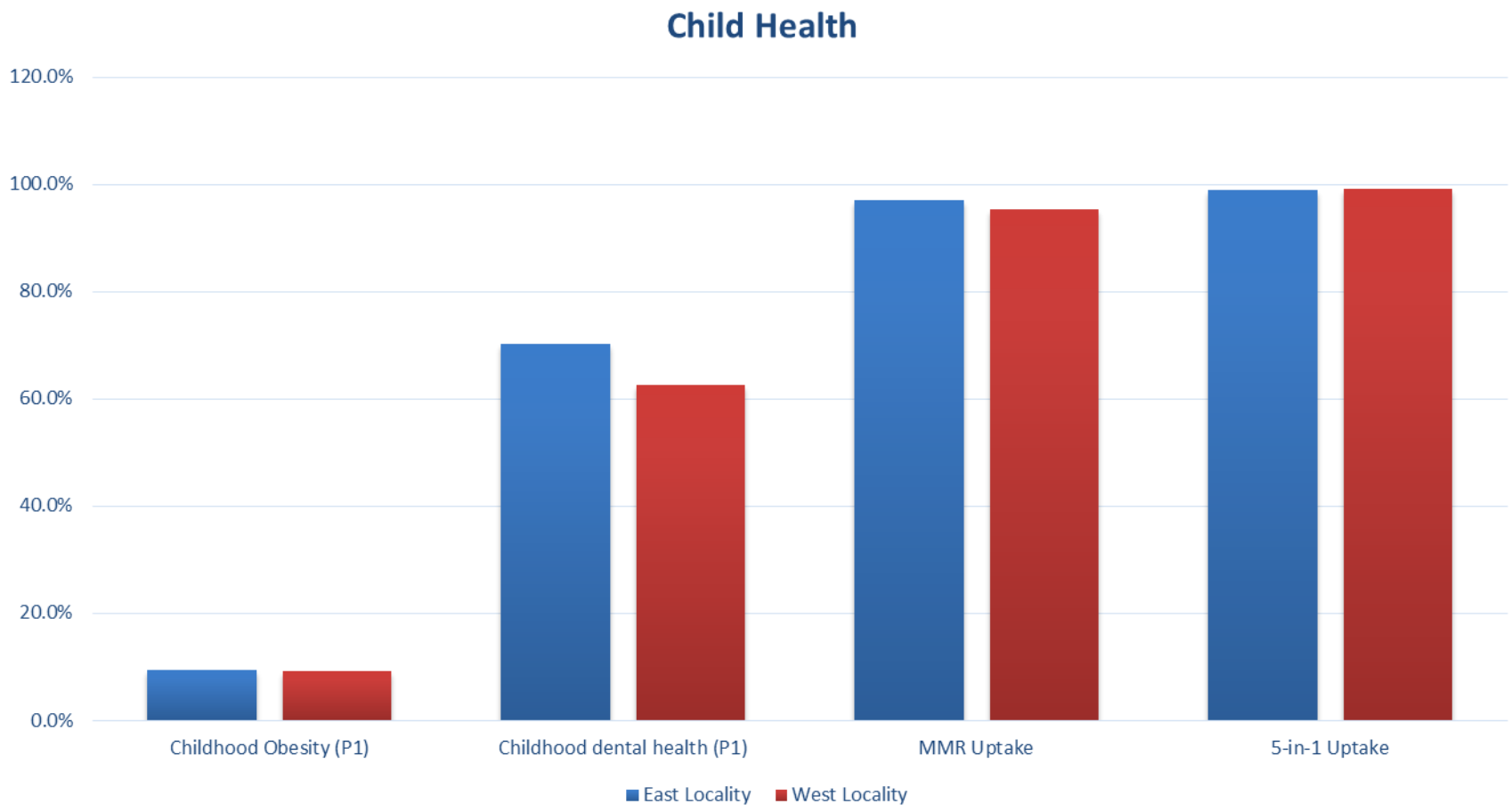
West Locality split by deprivation category



- 40,030 people living in most deprived quintiles

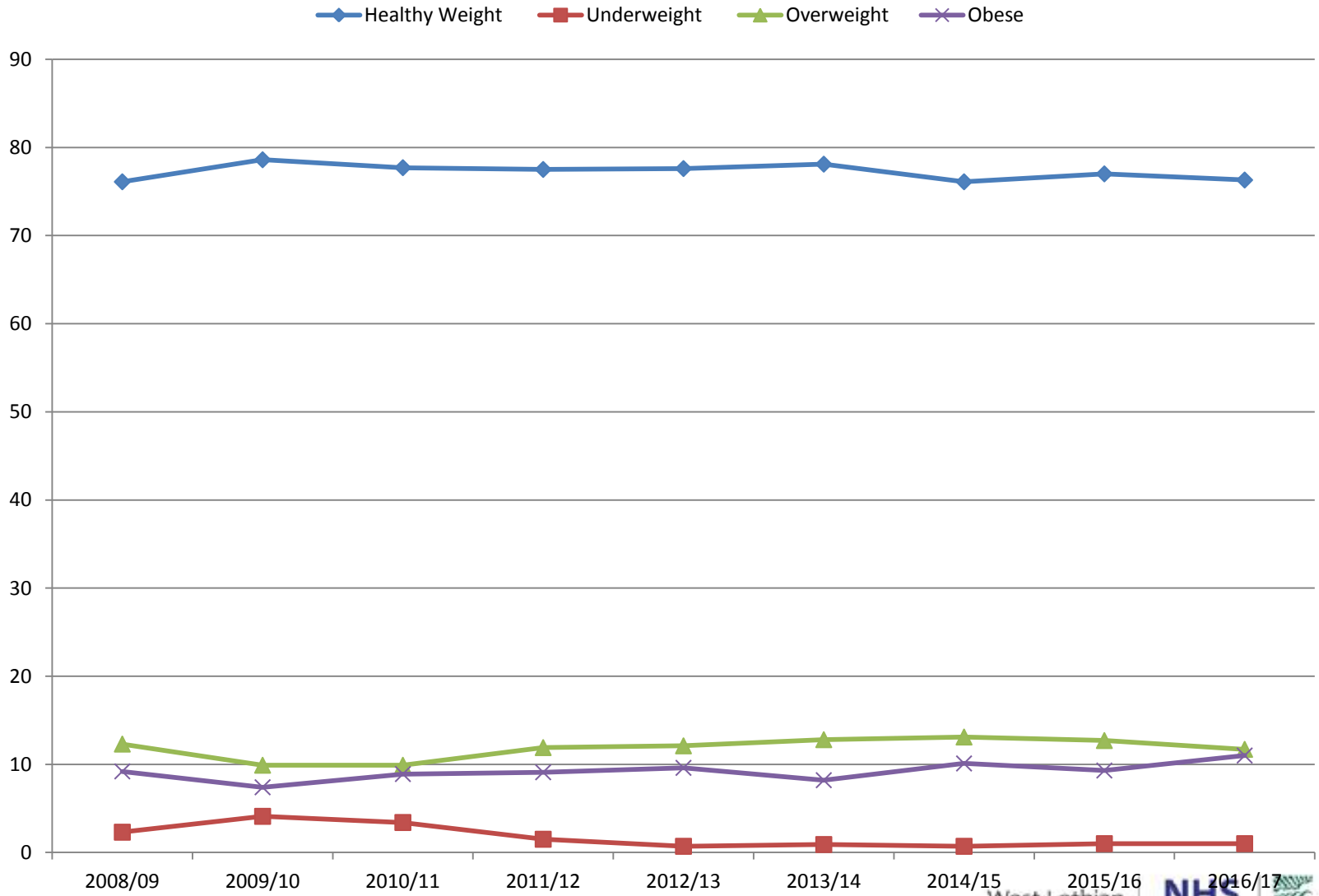
OUR CHILDREN HAVE THE BEST START IN LIFE AND ARE READY TO SUCCEED

Child Health



West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Child Healthy Weight Primary 1

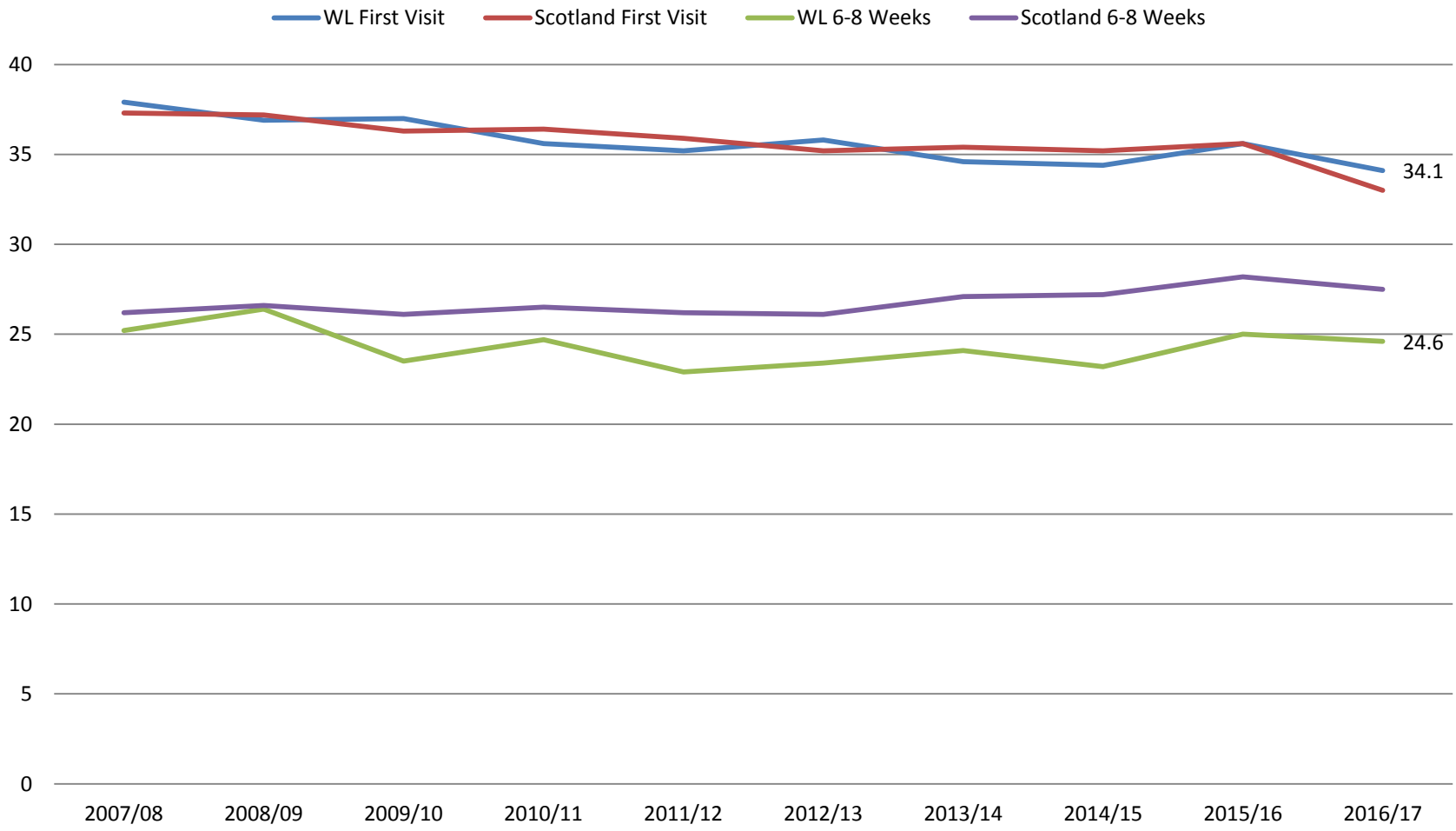


West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership

NHS Lothian

West Lothian Council

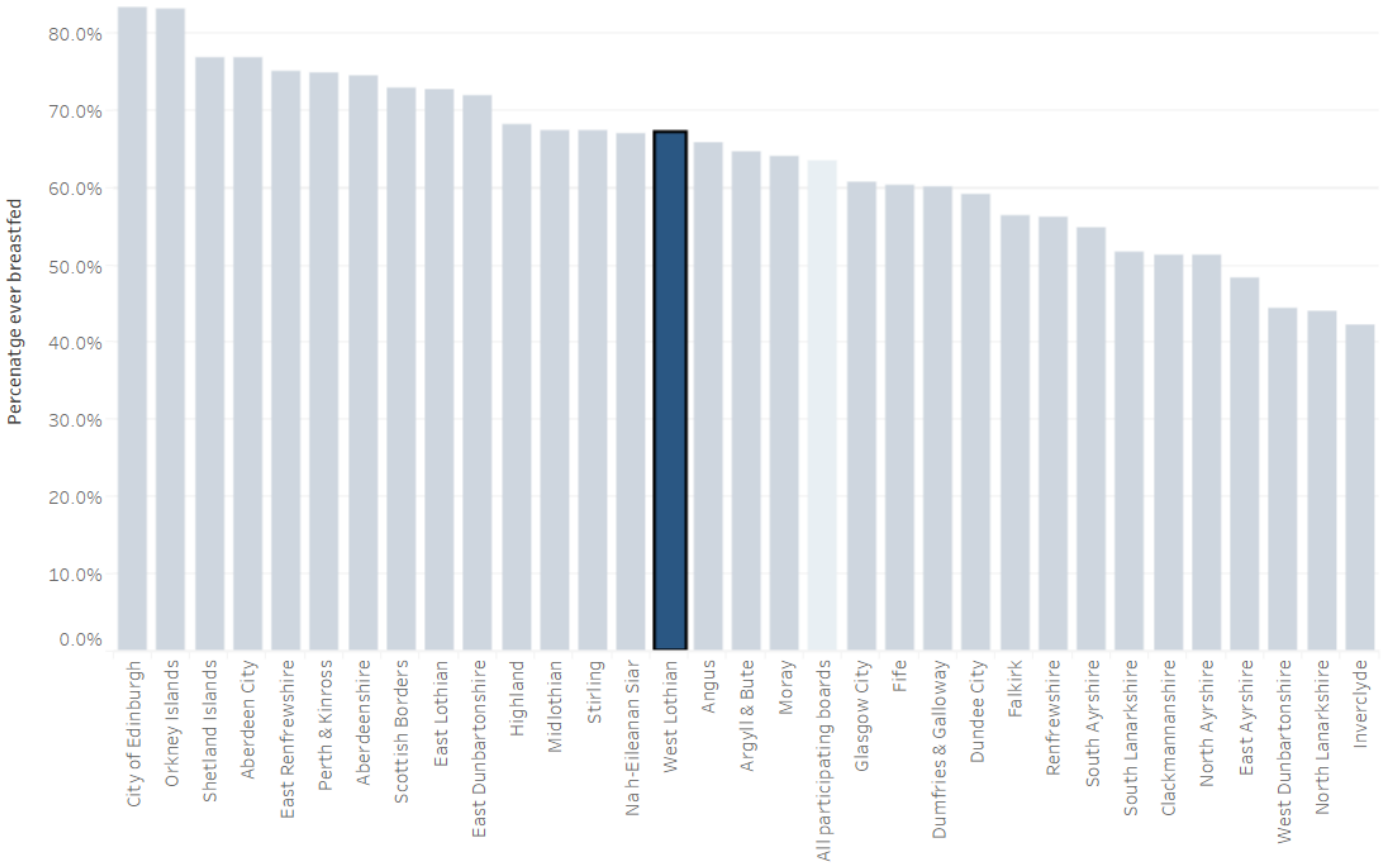
Percentage Babies Exclusively Breastfed at First Visit and 6-8 Weeks



West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

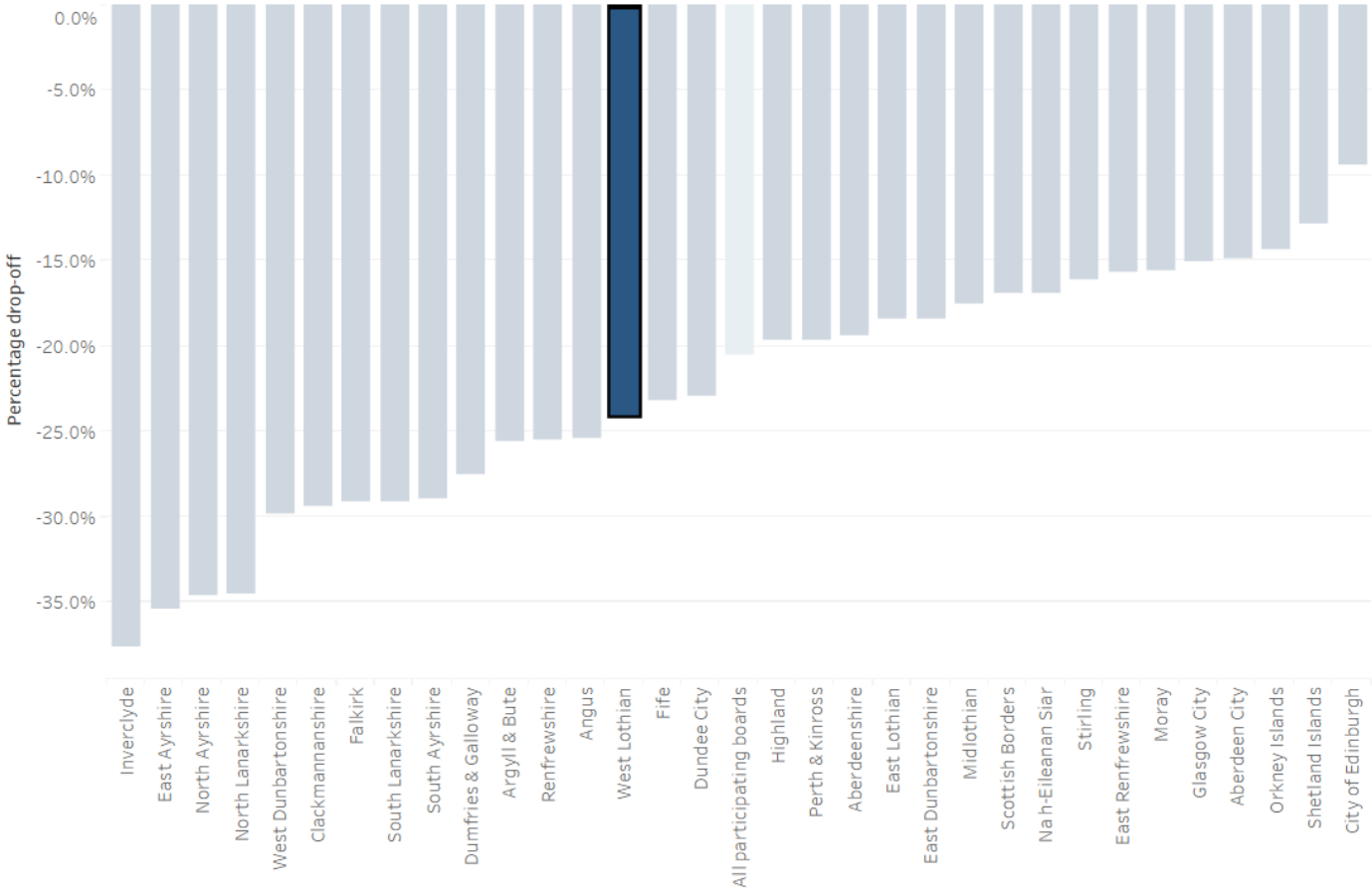
Breastfeeding Initiation

Percentage of babies who have ever been breastfed (reported at First Visit) 2016/17



Source: CHSP Pre-School August 2017, ISD Scotland

Drop-off in breastfeeding by **First Visit** 2016/17



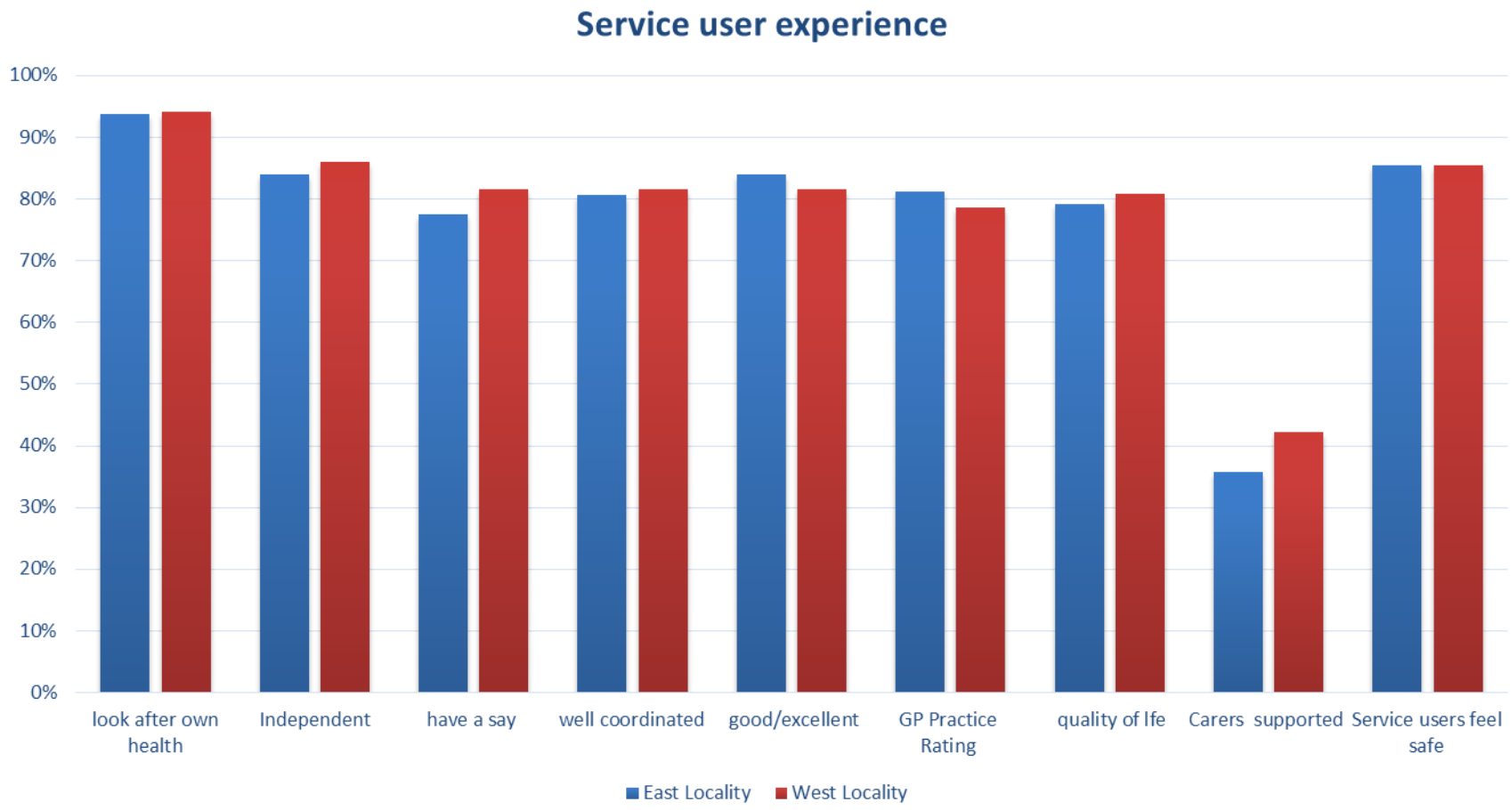
Source: CHSP Pre-School August 2017, ISD Scotland

Maternal and Infant Nutrition Survey 2017

- 75% of respondents had given breast milk to their new baby at some stage
- 75% of respondents who had stopped giving breast milk reported that they would have liked to have given breast milk for longer.
- The most commonly reported reasons for stopping breastfeeding were: feeding problems (49%), thinking the baby was not getting enough milk (45%) and finding it “too difficult” (25%).
- 25% of respondents who had stopped breastfeeding thought that access to certain types of support would have helped and encouraged them to breastfeed for longer.
- 66% reported they had also given baby formula milk (33% within first 48 Hours)
- 68% had breastfed in a public place; 23% said they had been made to feel uncomfortable; 27% decided not to feed in certain places because they thought they would be made to feel uncomfortable; 3% reported they had been asked either to not breastfed or stop breastfeeding in certain place.

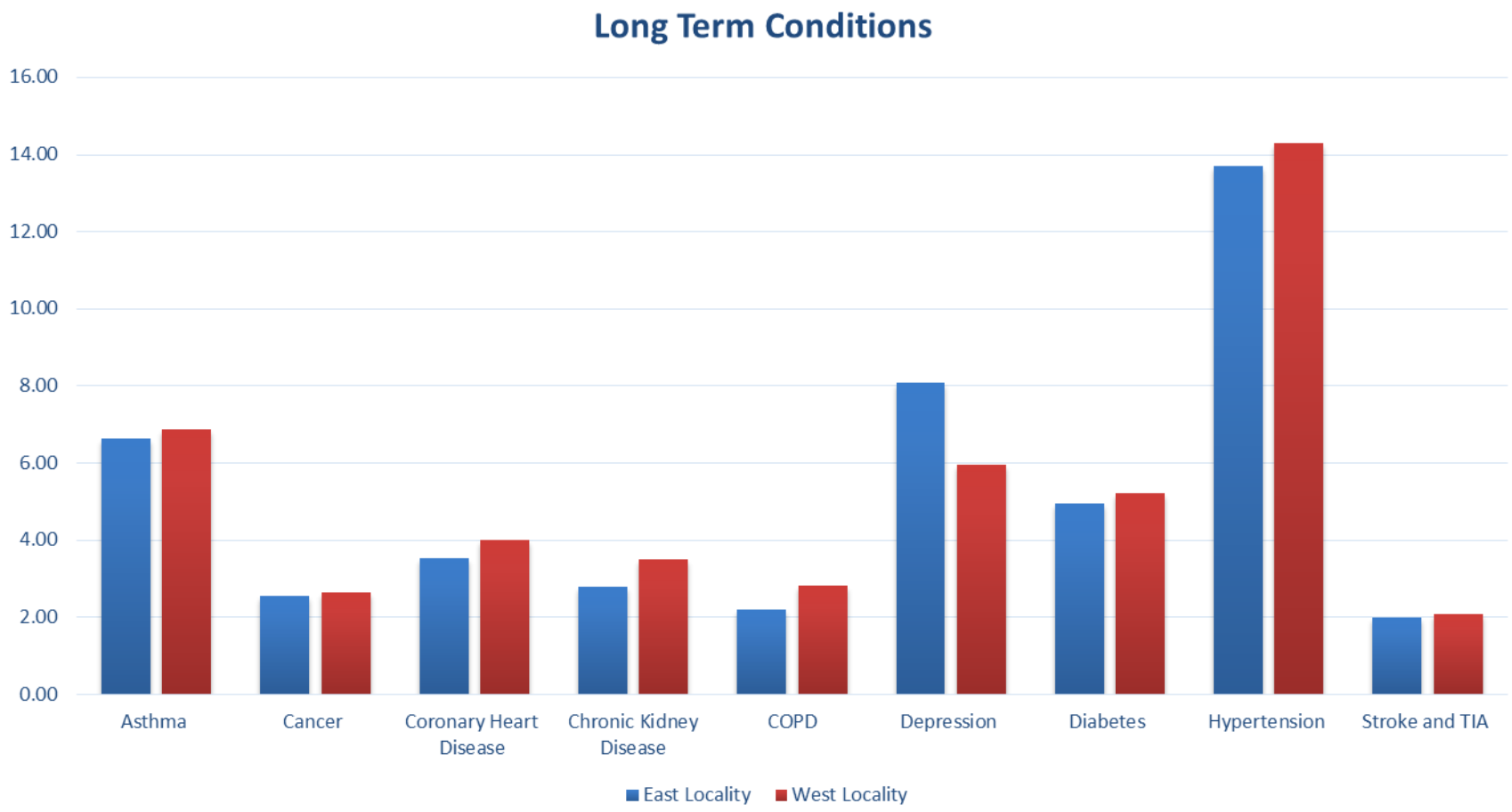
OLDER PEOPLE ARE ABLE TO LIVE INDEPENDENTLY IN THE COMMUNITY WITH AN IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE

Health and Care Experience



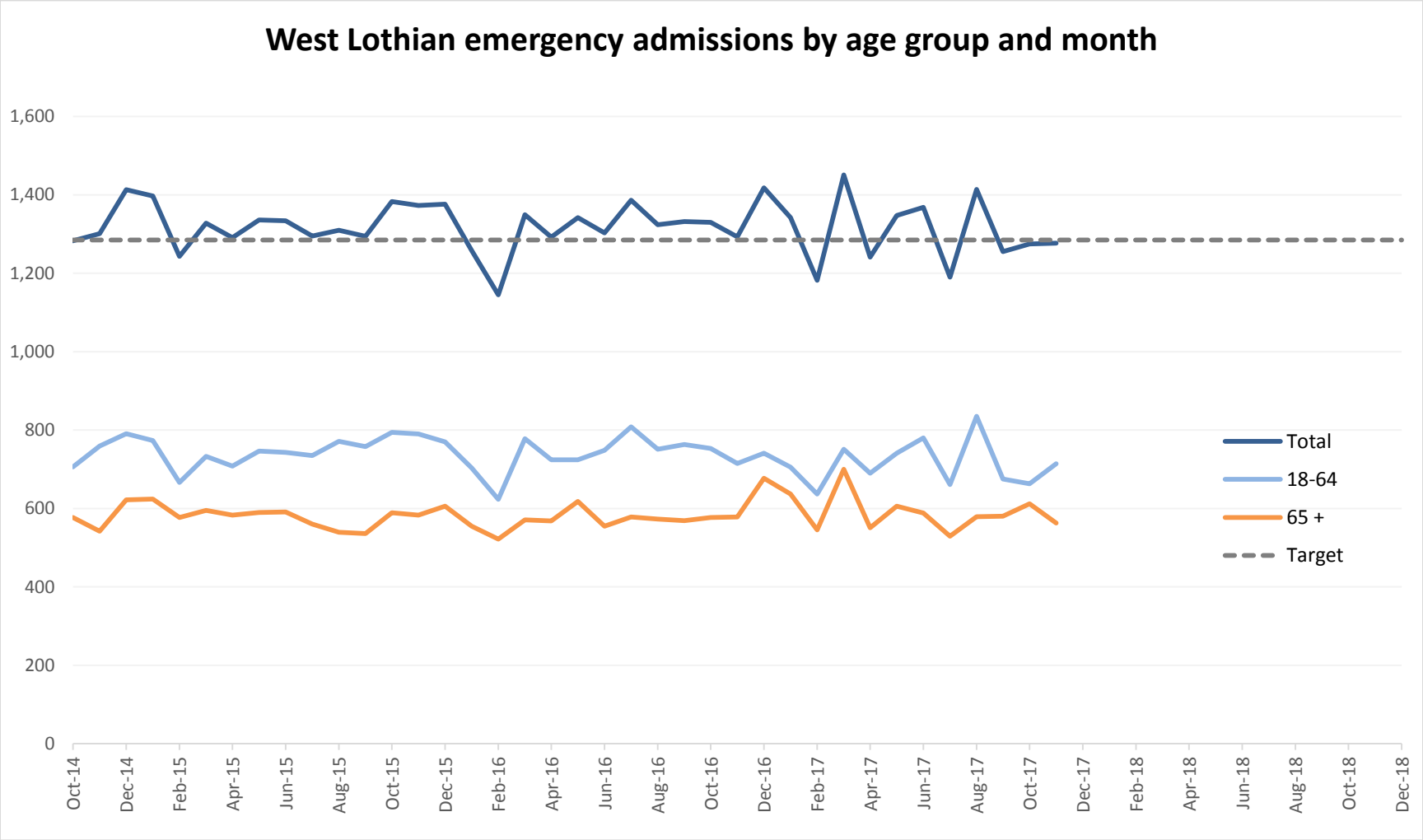
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Long Term Conditions (QOF April 2016)



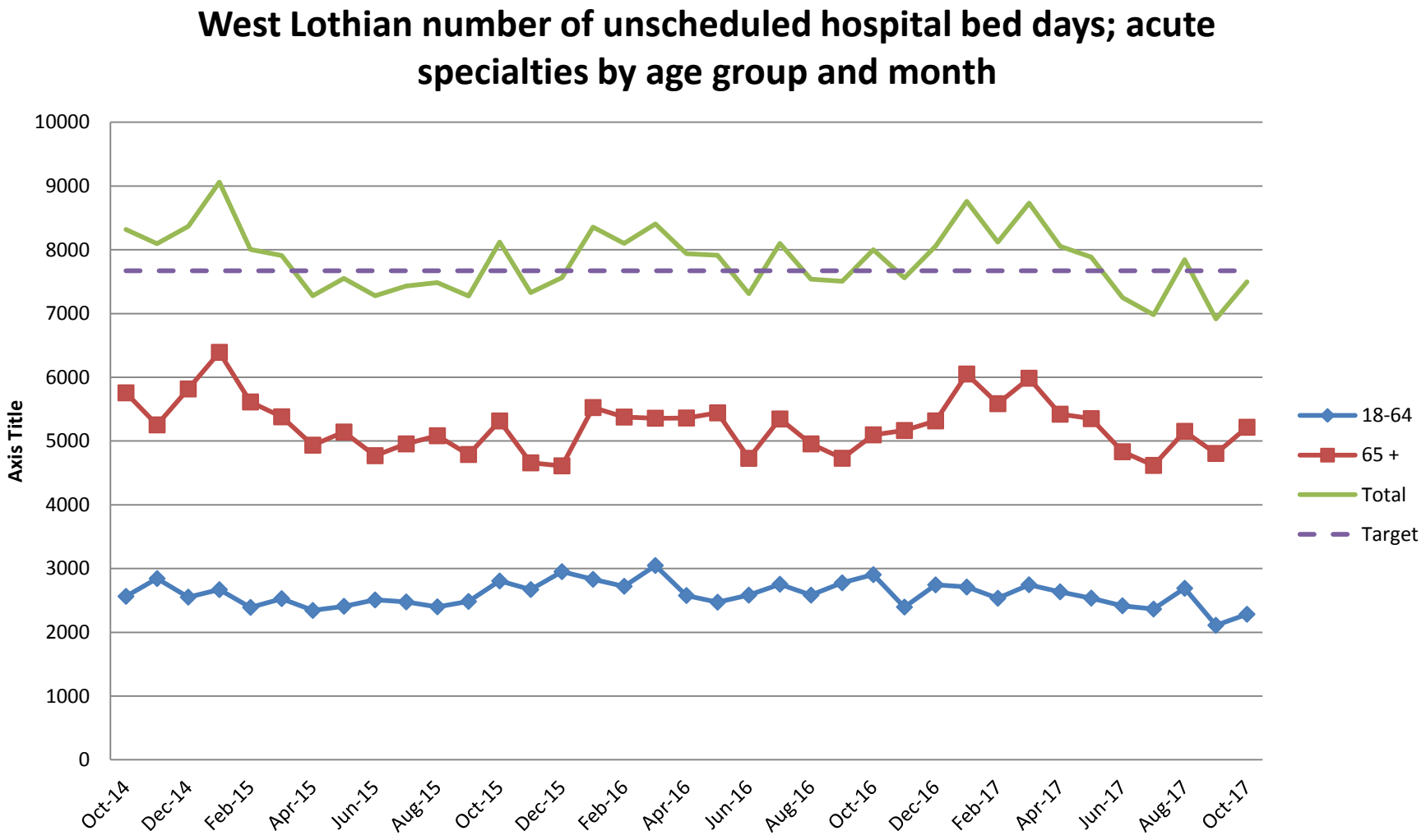
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Emergency Admissions



West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

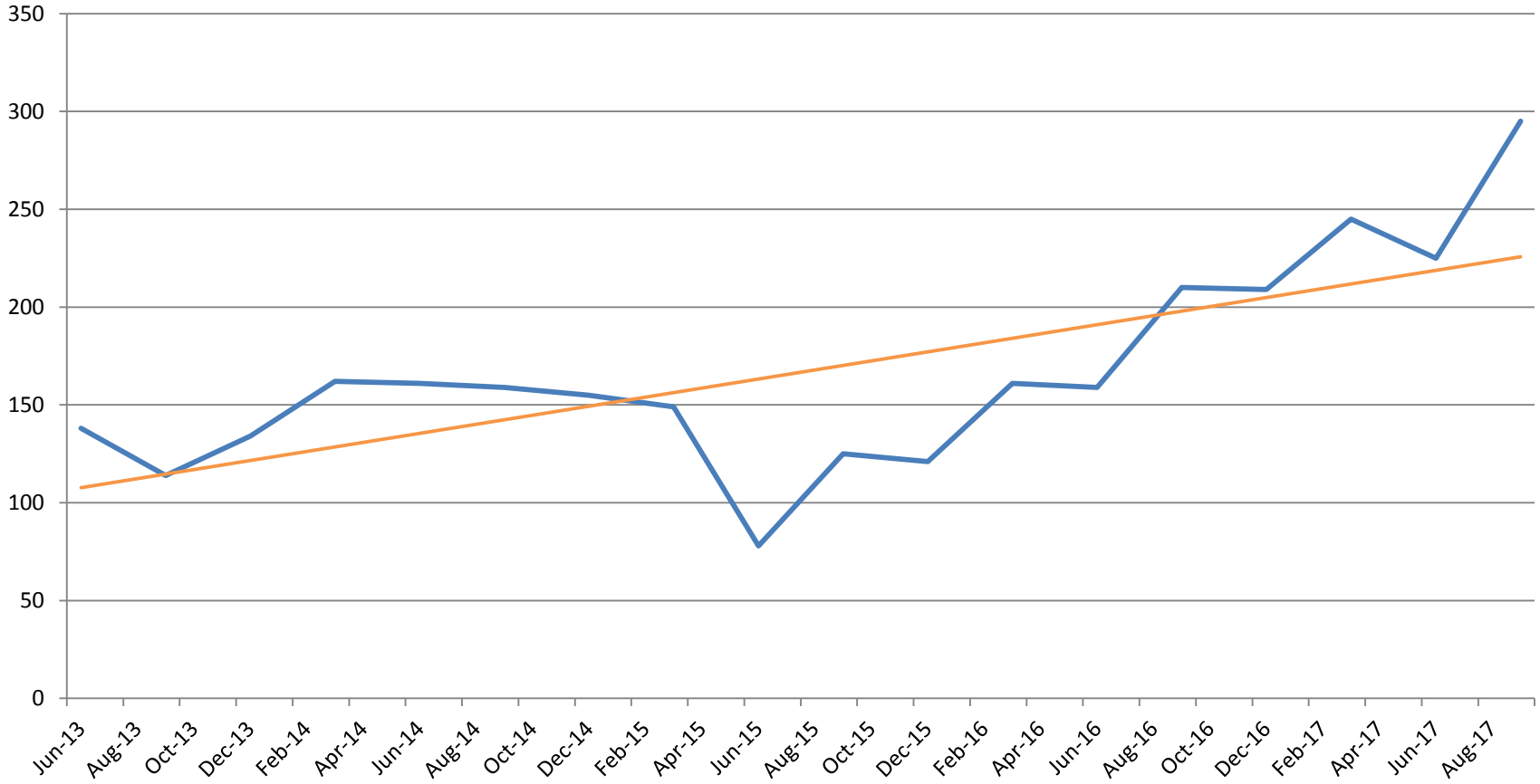
Emergency Bed Days



West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

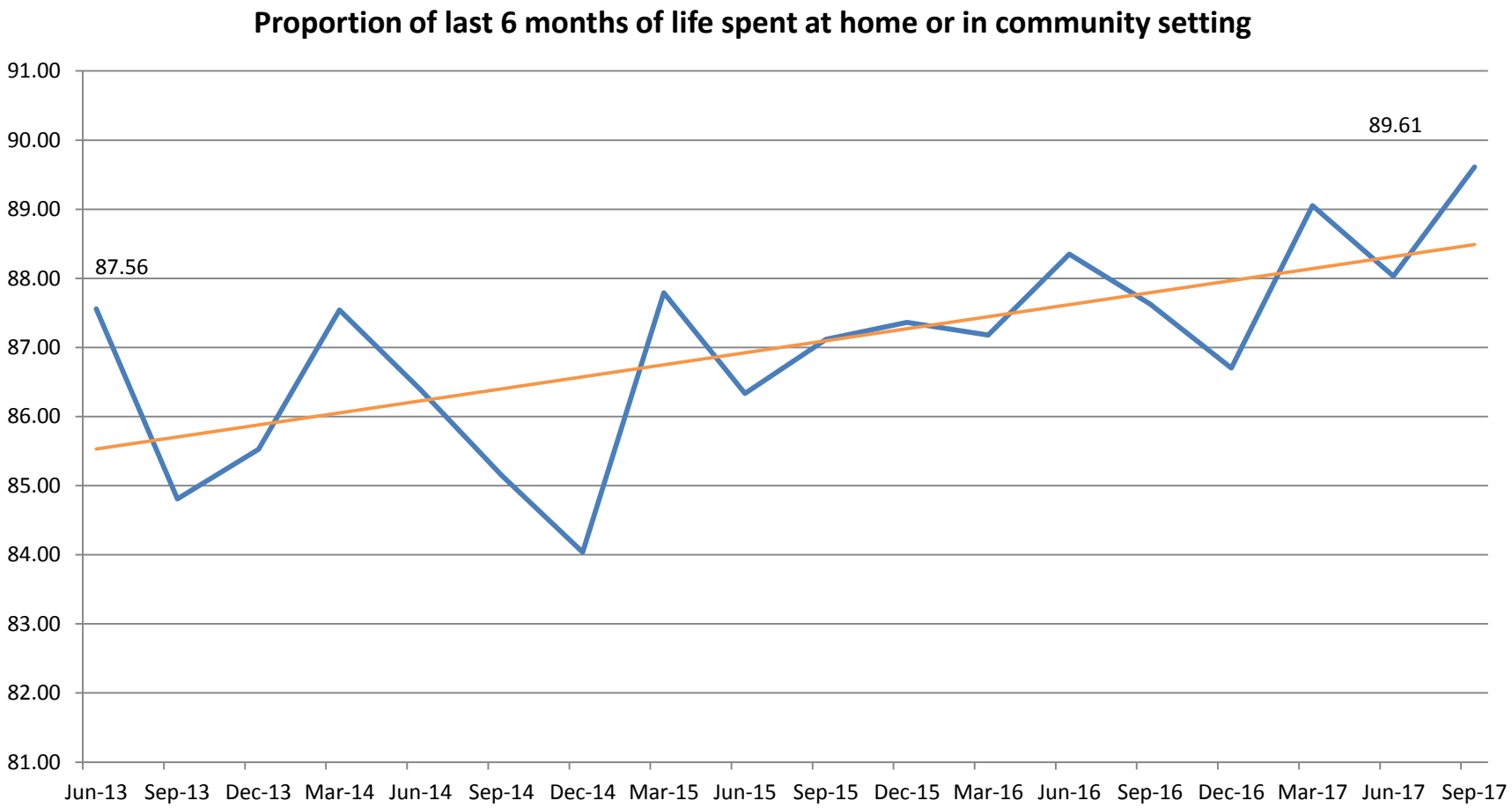
Delayed Discharge Bed Days

Number of days people aged 75+ spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged (per 1000 population)



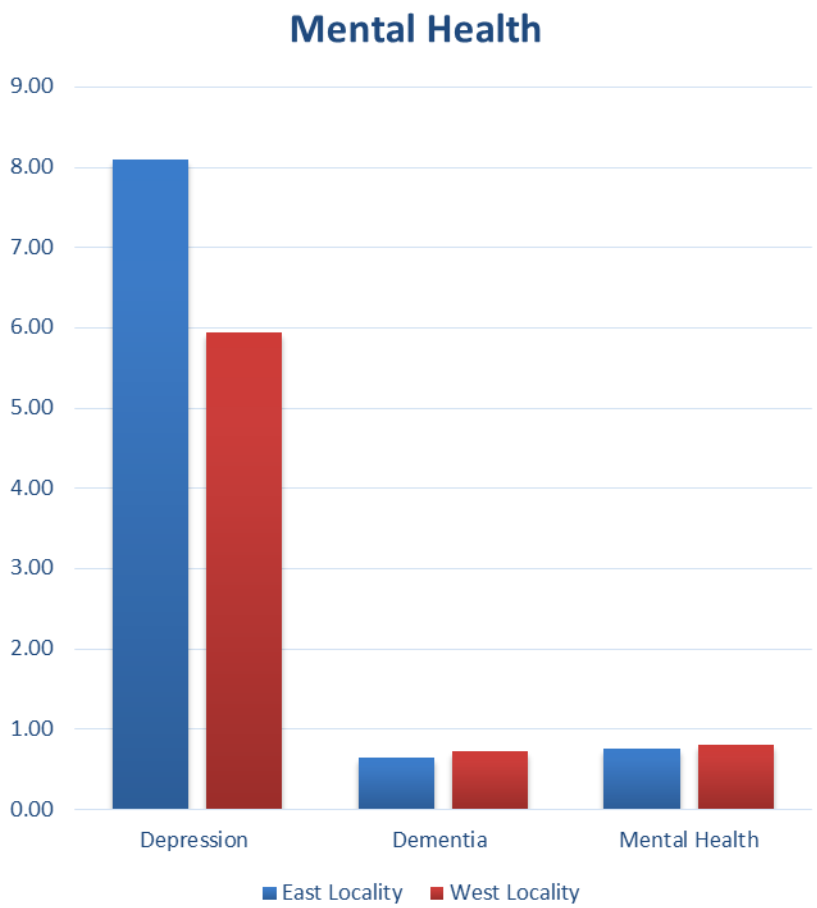
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Proportion of last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting



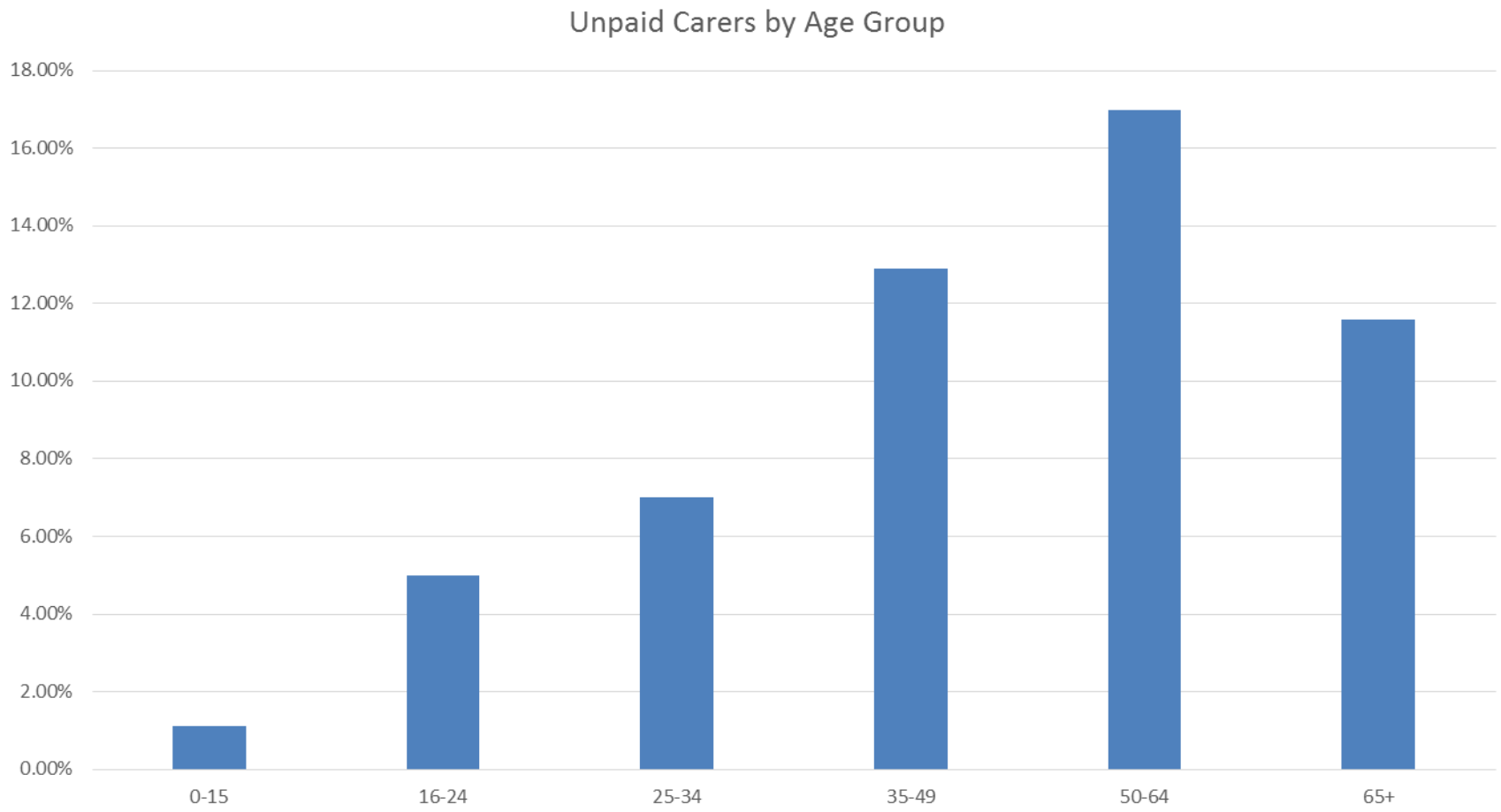
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Mental Health



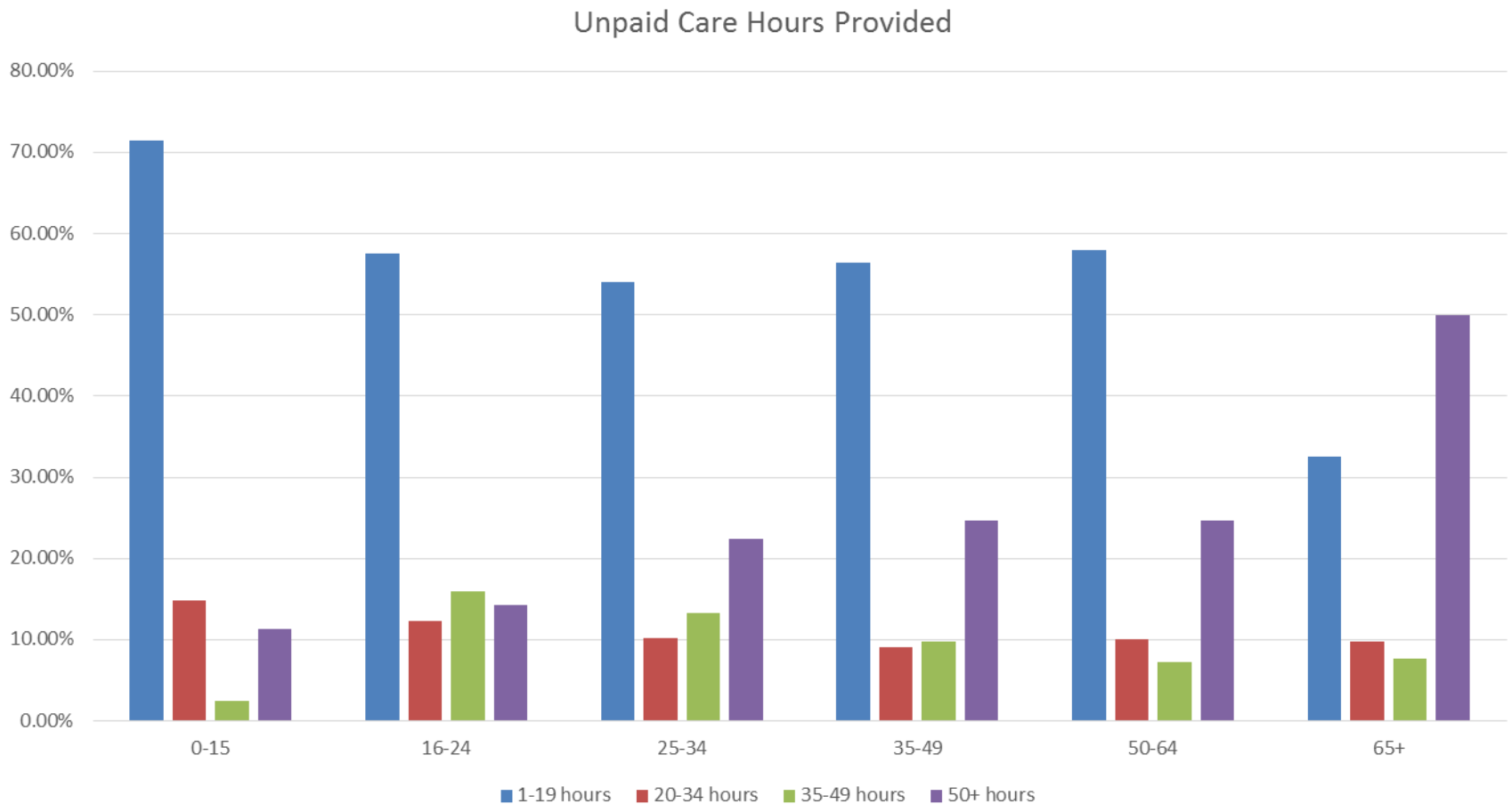
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Unpaid Carers



West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

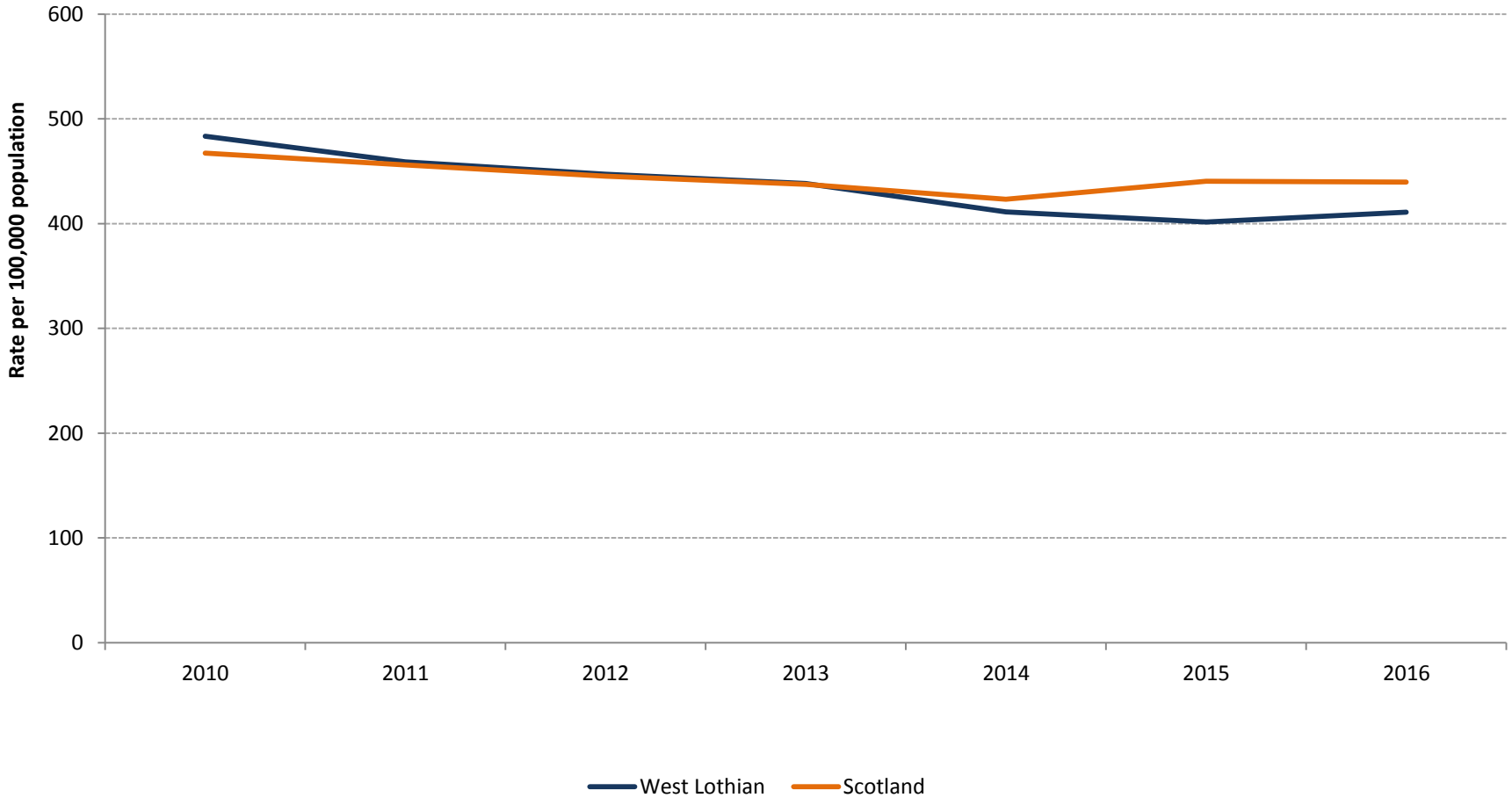
Unpaid Care Hours Provided By Age Of Carer



West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

WE LIVE LONGER HEALTHIER LIVES AND HAVE REDUCED HEALTH INEQUALITIES

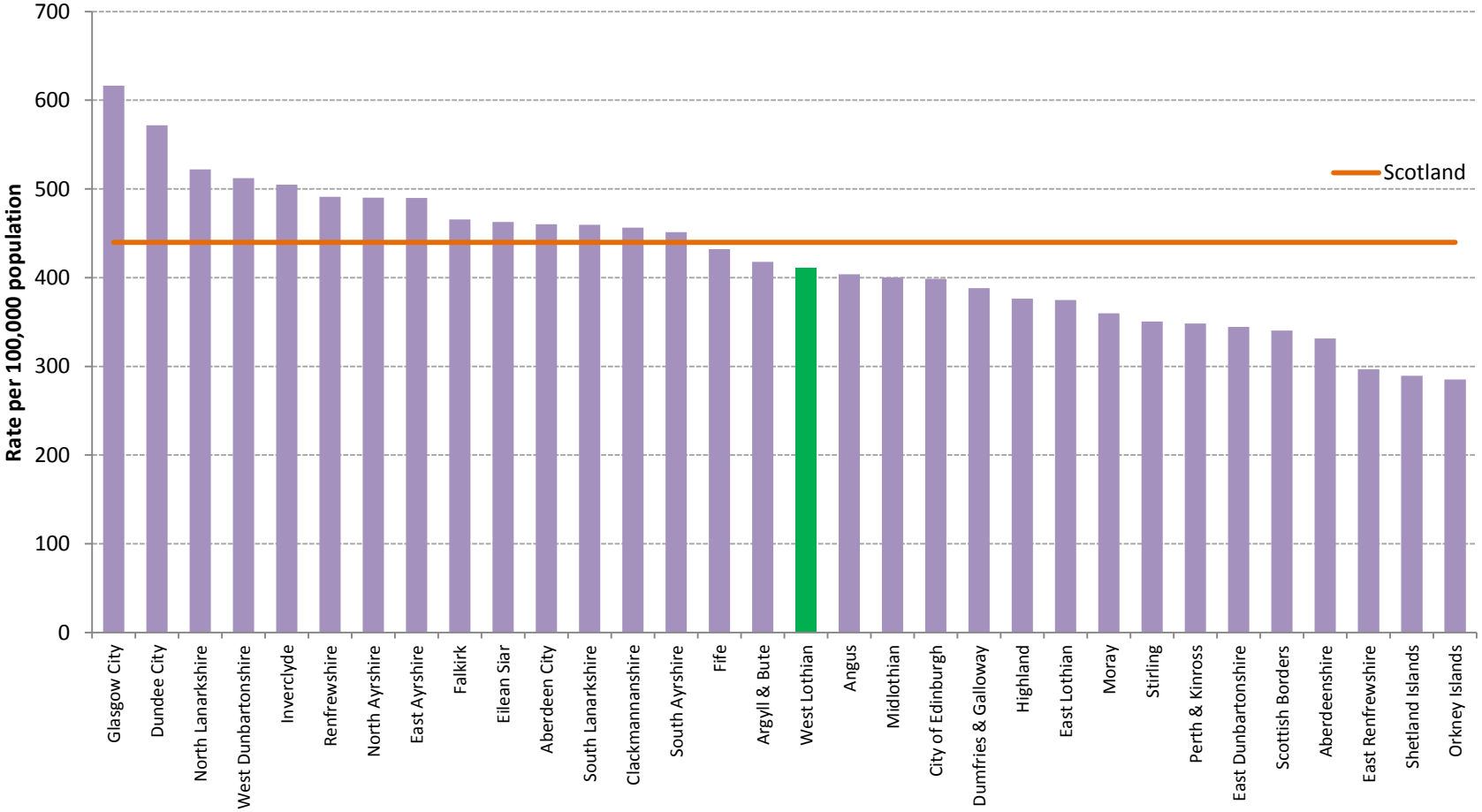
Premature Mortality Rate



European age-standardised mortality rate per 100,000 for people aged under 75.
Death rates (per 100,000 population) for Local Authorities: age-standardised using the 2013 European Standard Population

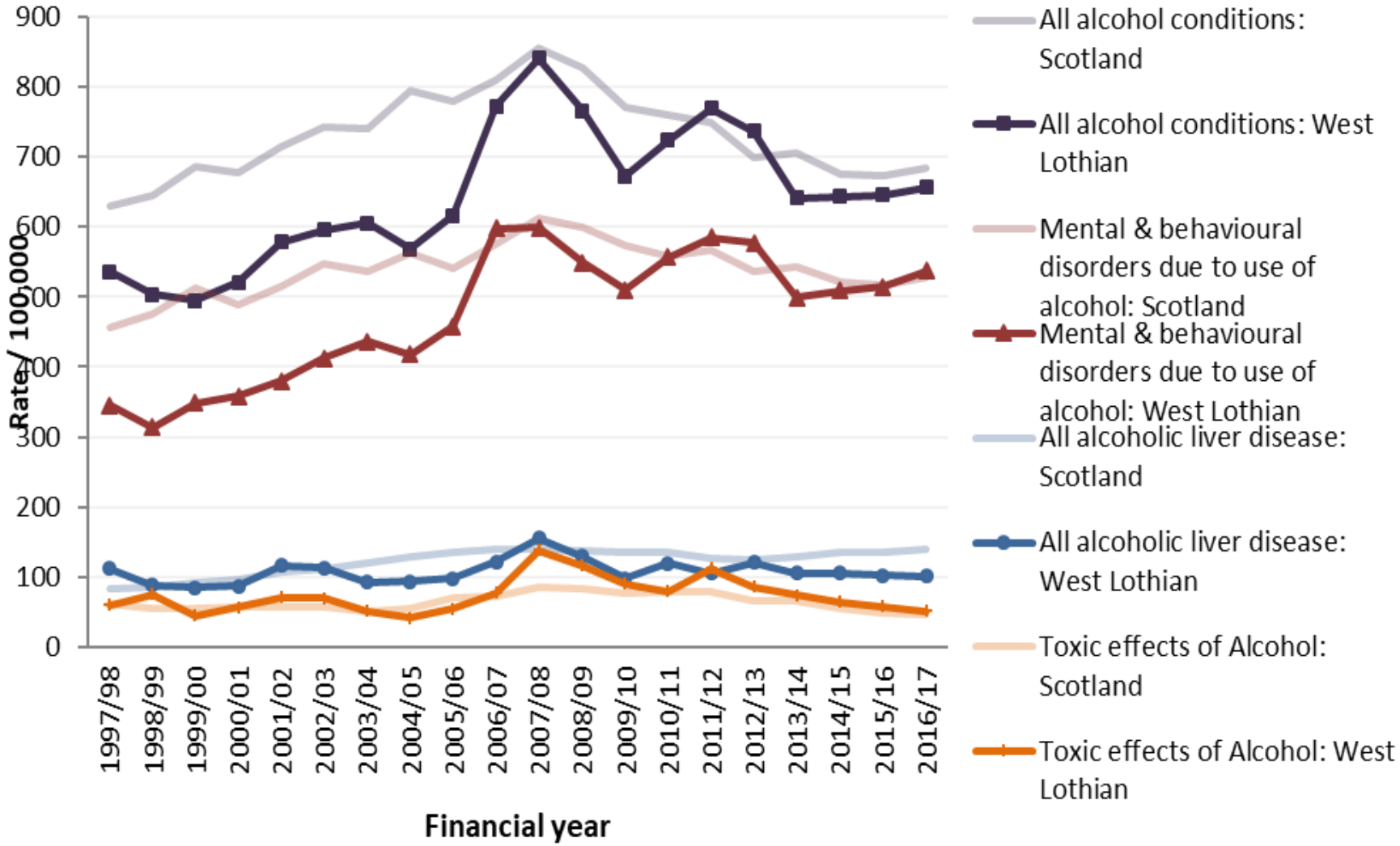
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Premature Mortality Rate



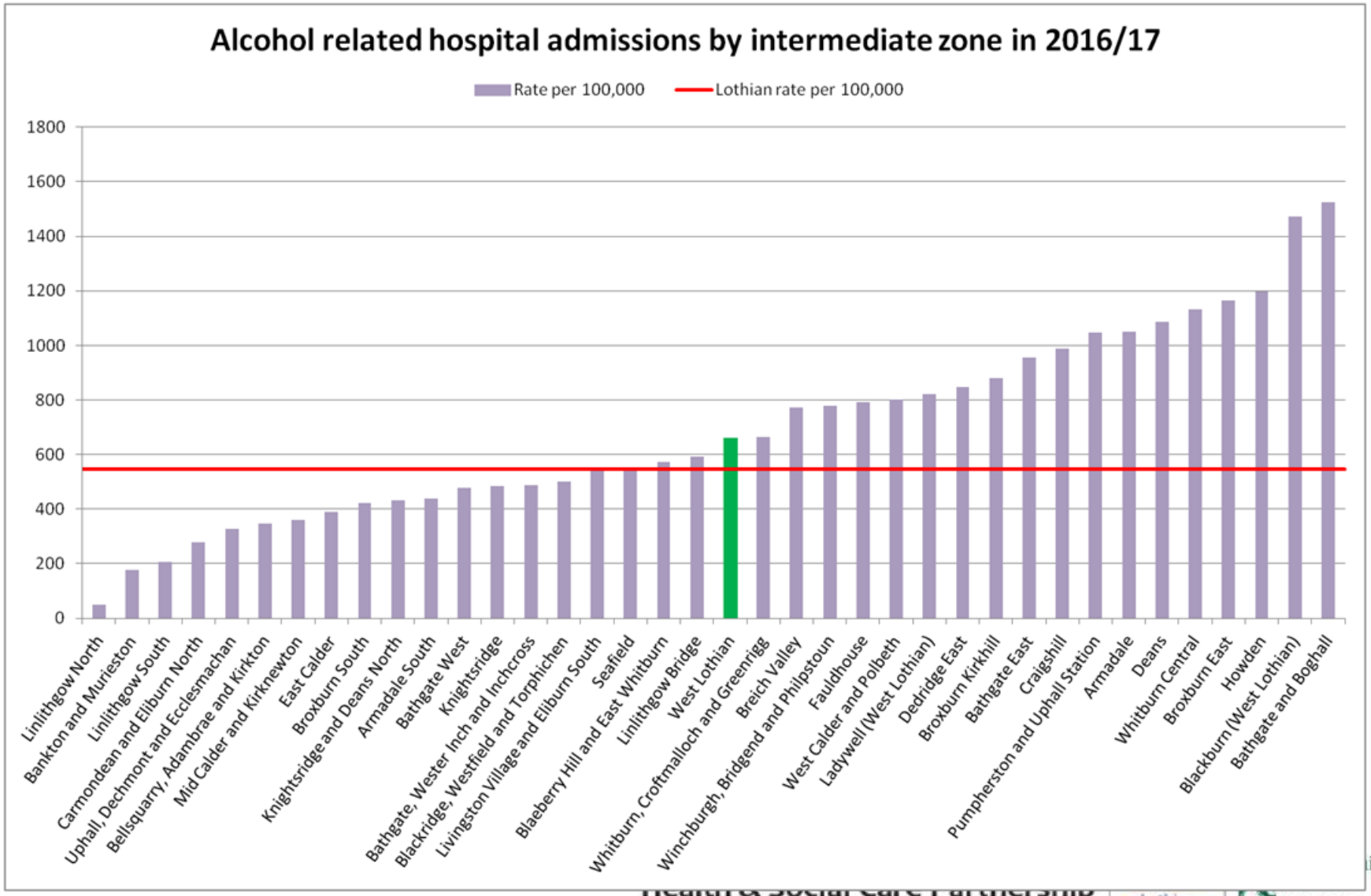
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions

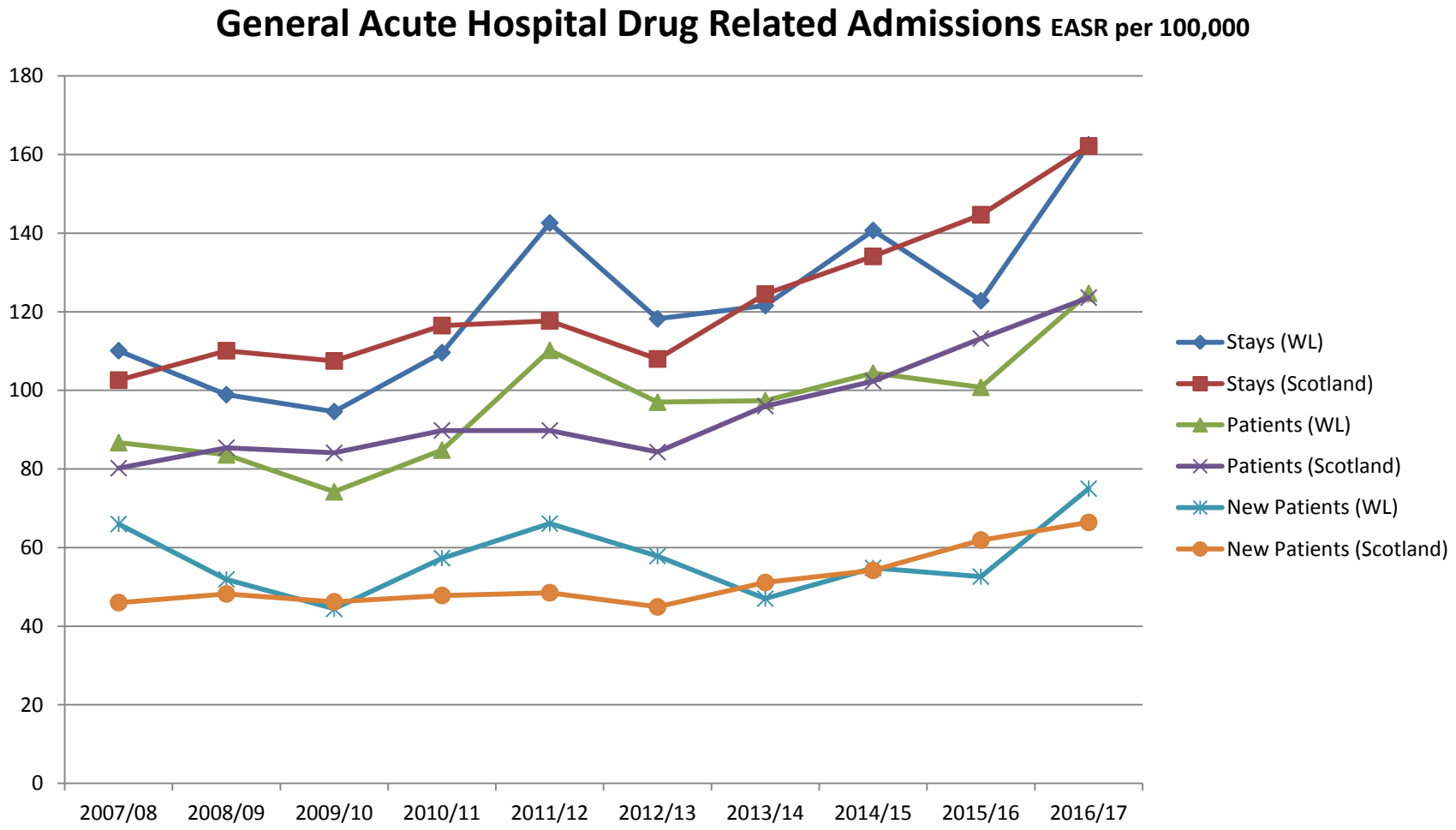


West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions

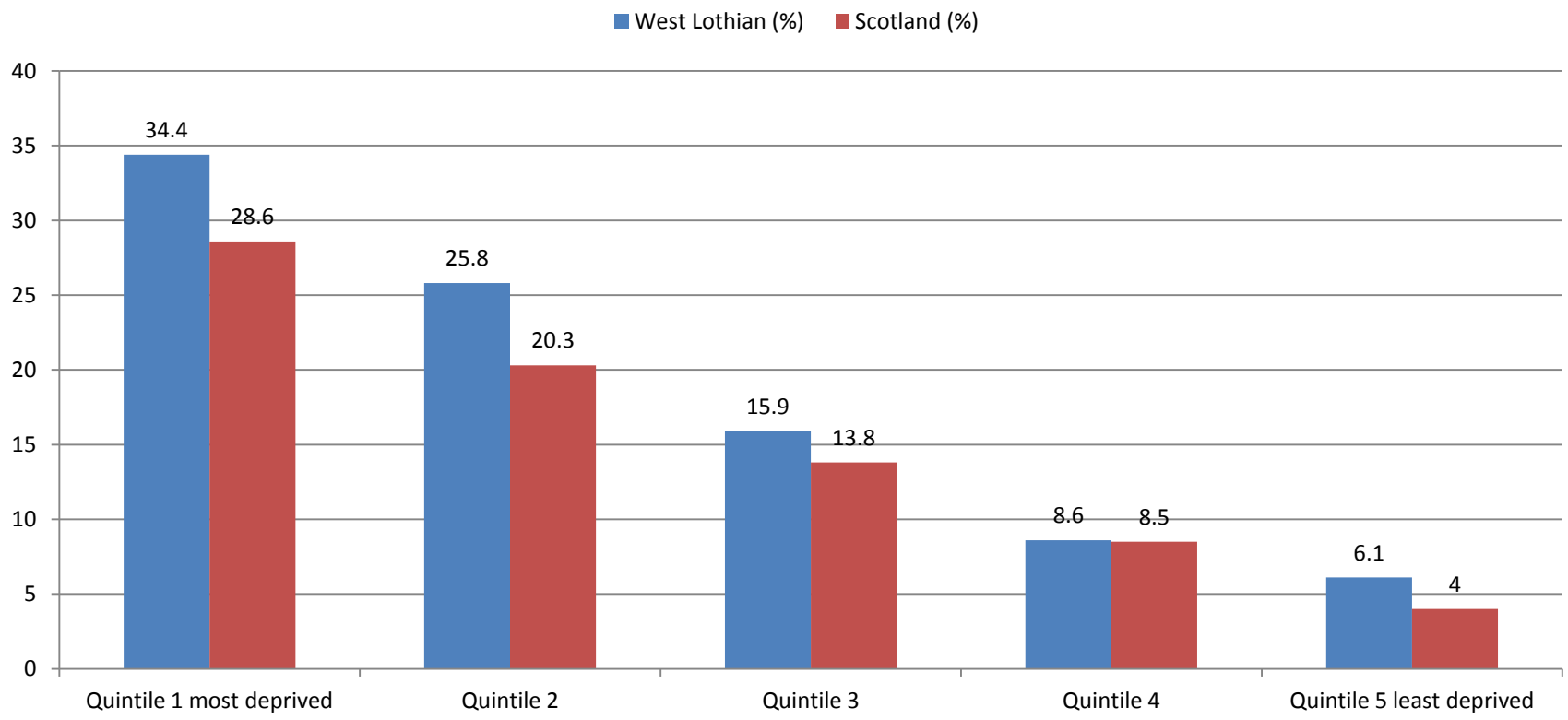


Drug Related Hospital Admissions



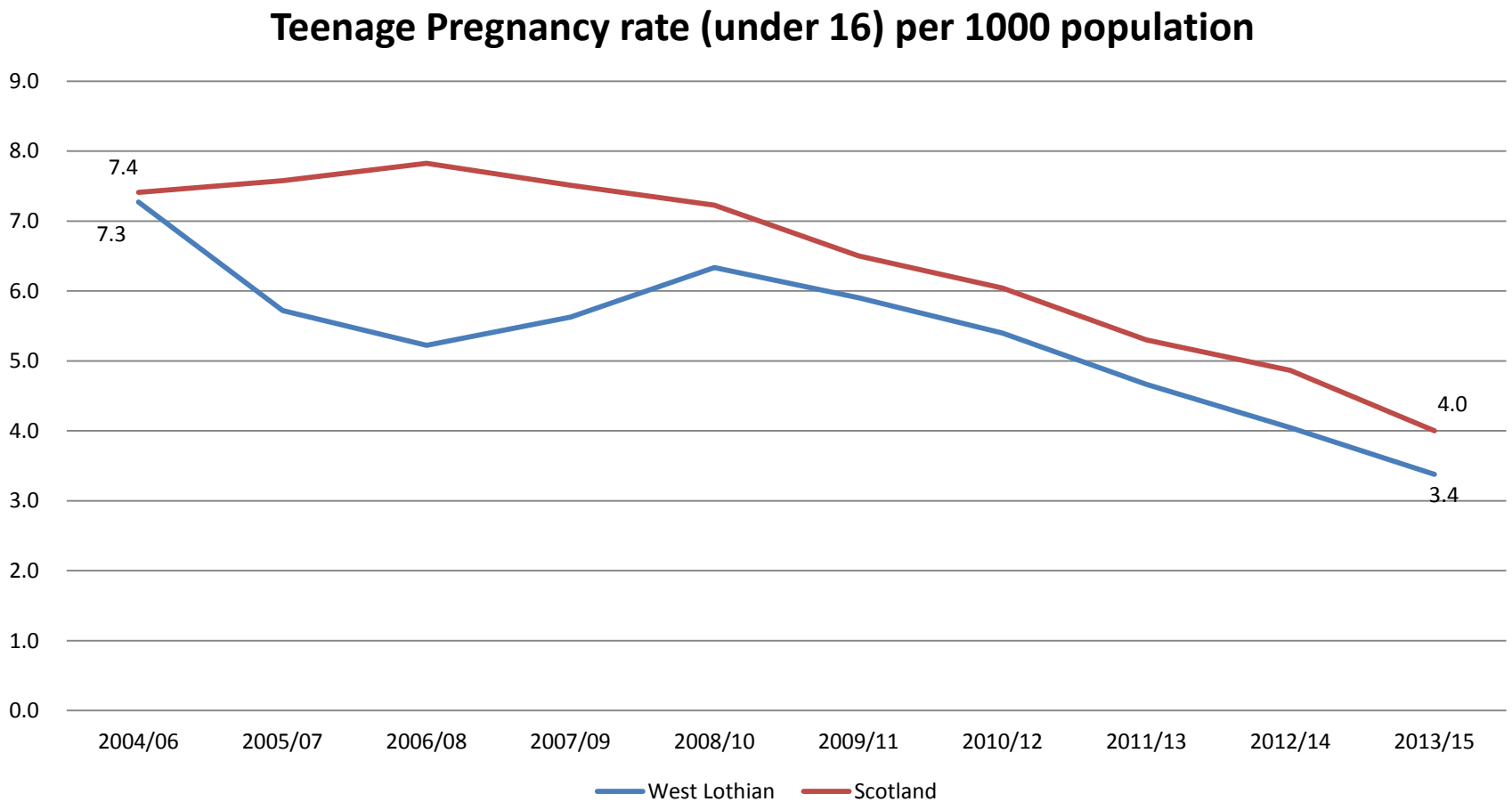
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Smoking



West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Teenage Pregnancy



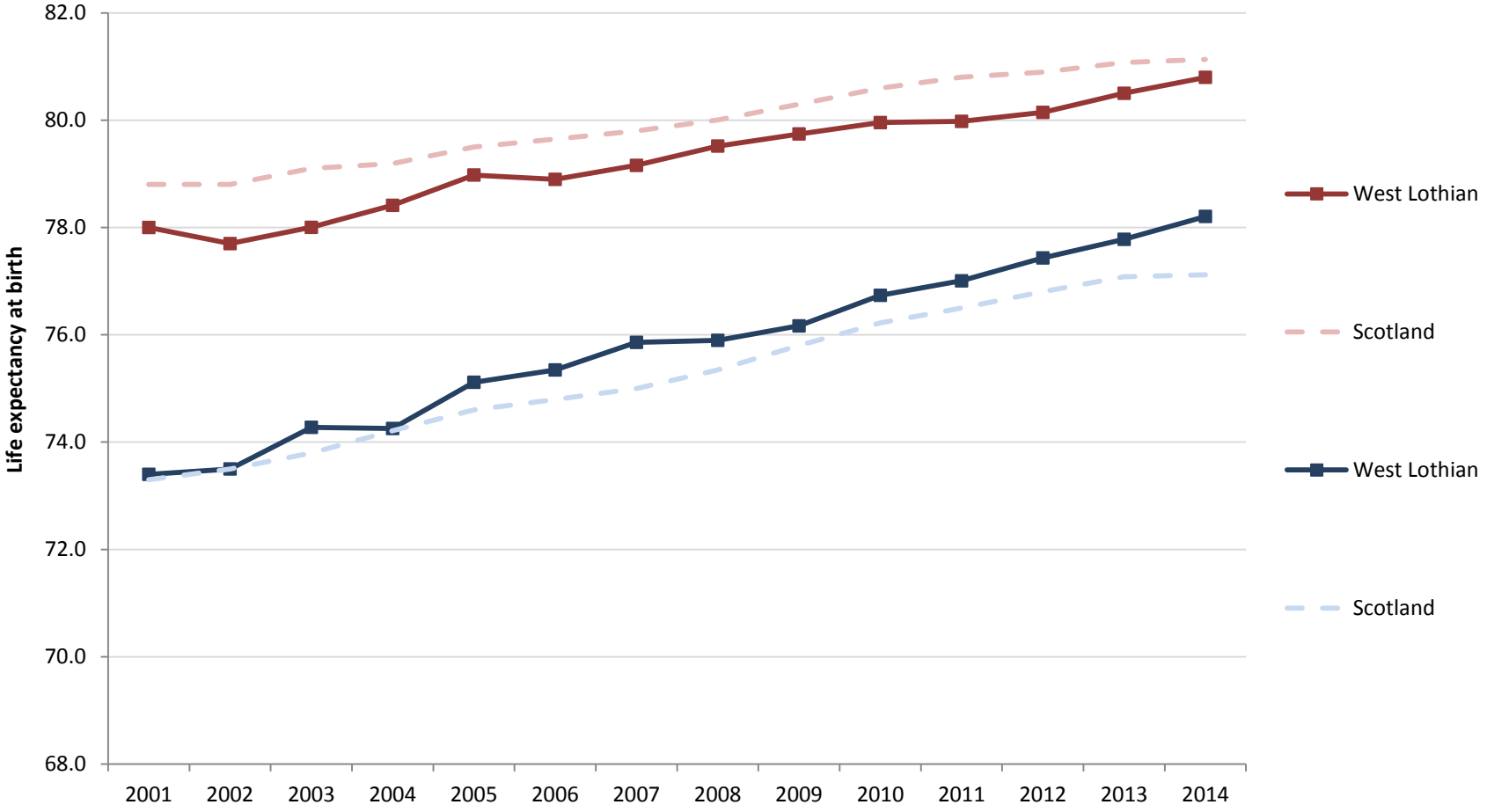
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

West Lothian Inequalities Indicators

14 February 2018

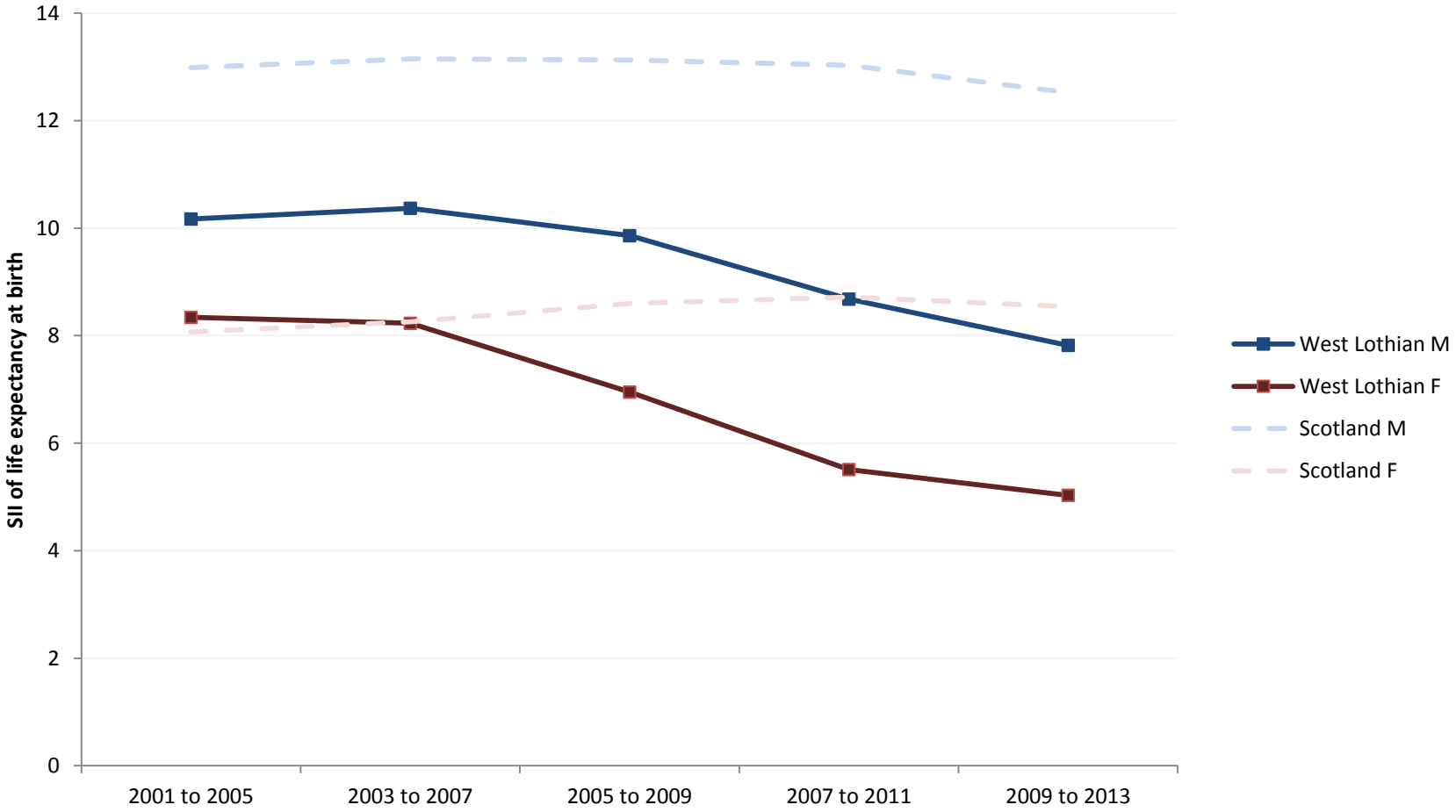
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Life expectancy 2001-2014



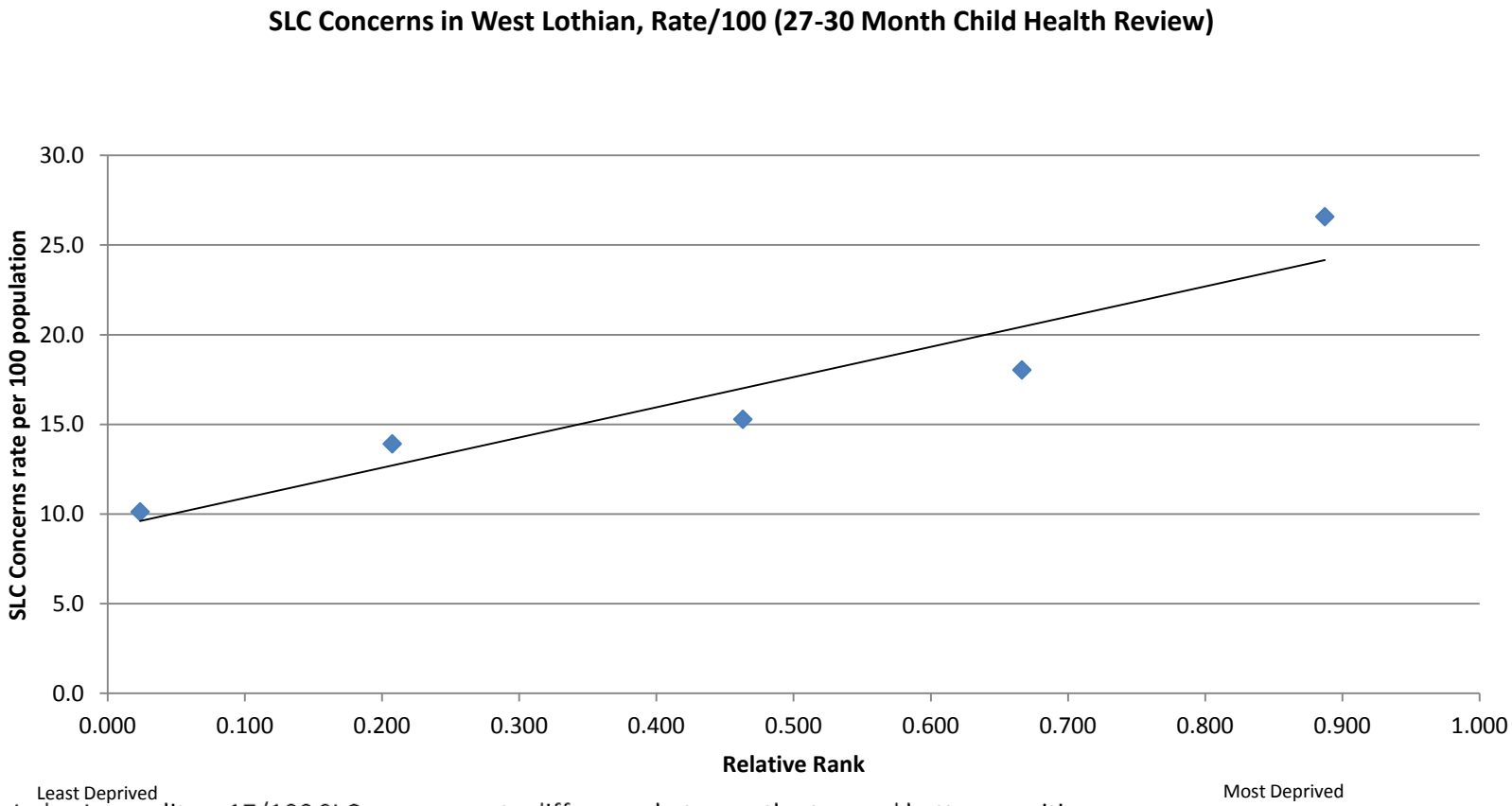
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Life expectancy, 2001-2013 (SII)



West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Gap between WL most and least deprived communities 27-30 month check language concern rates(SII)

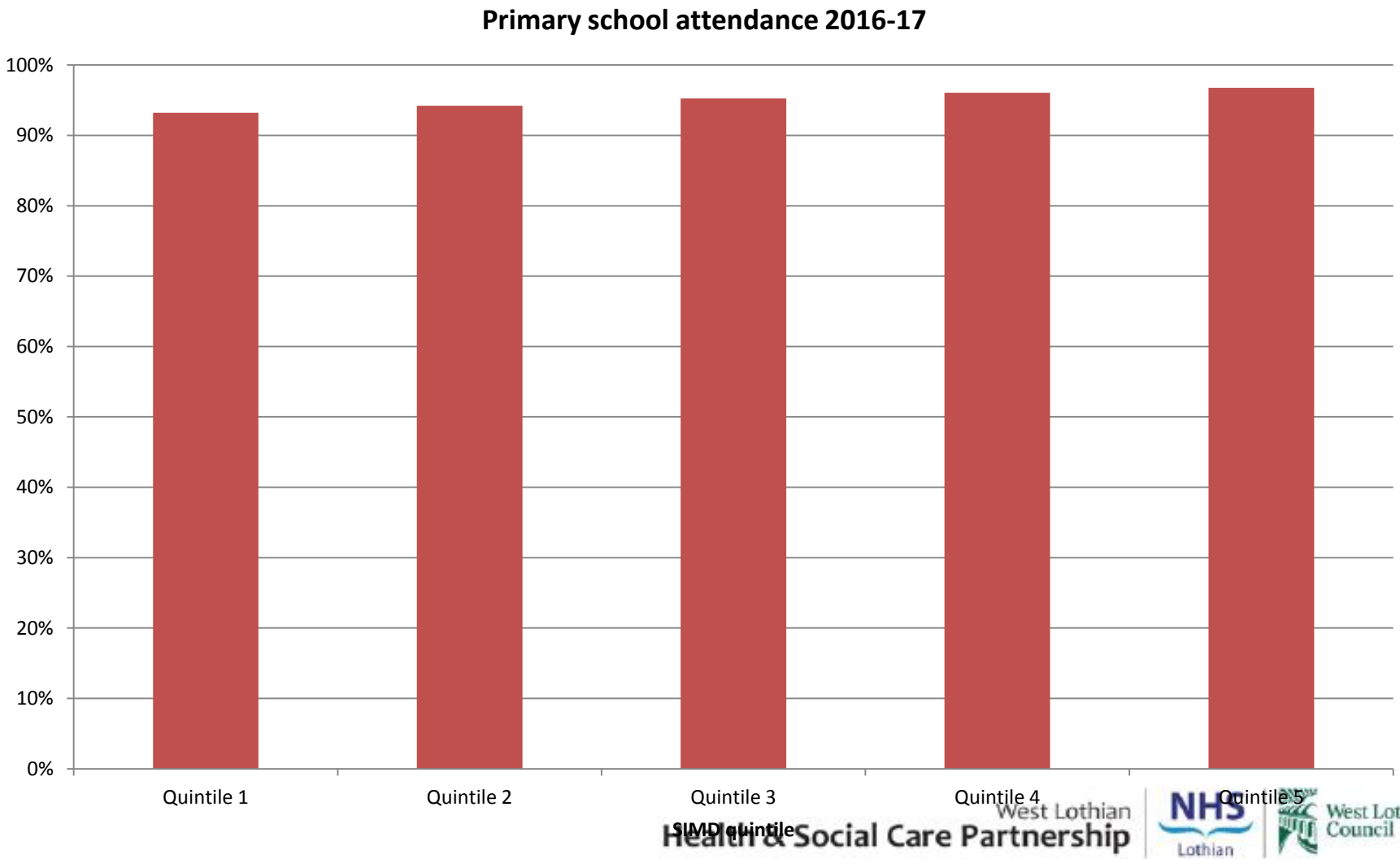


Slope Index Inequality = 17/100 SLC concerns rate difference between the top and bottom positions

Relative Index Inequality = 0.89. According to the regression equation the range between the worst and best off is 0.89 times the average

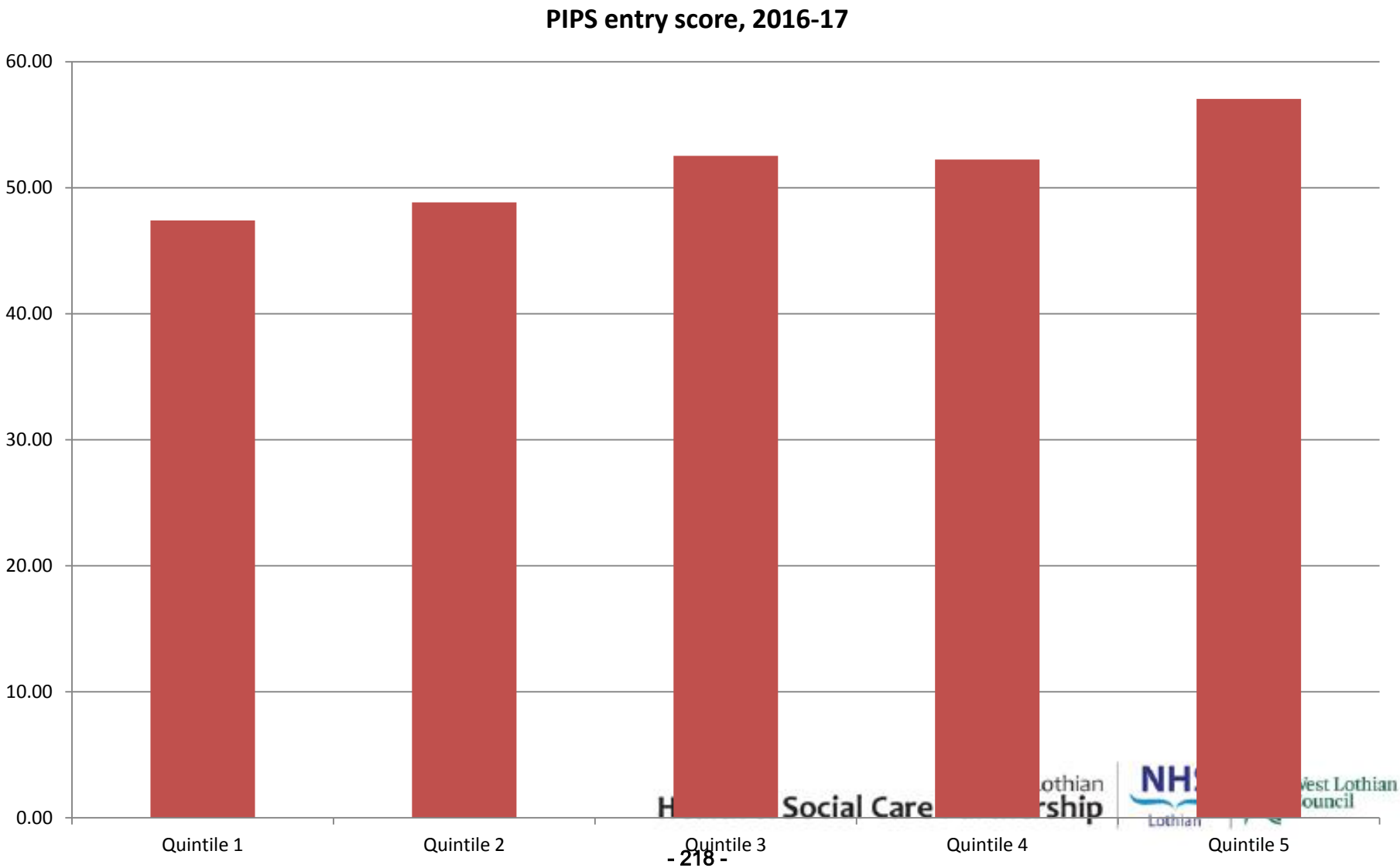
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

WL Primary School Attendance

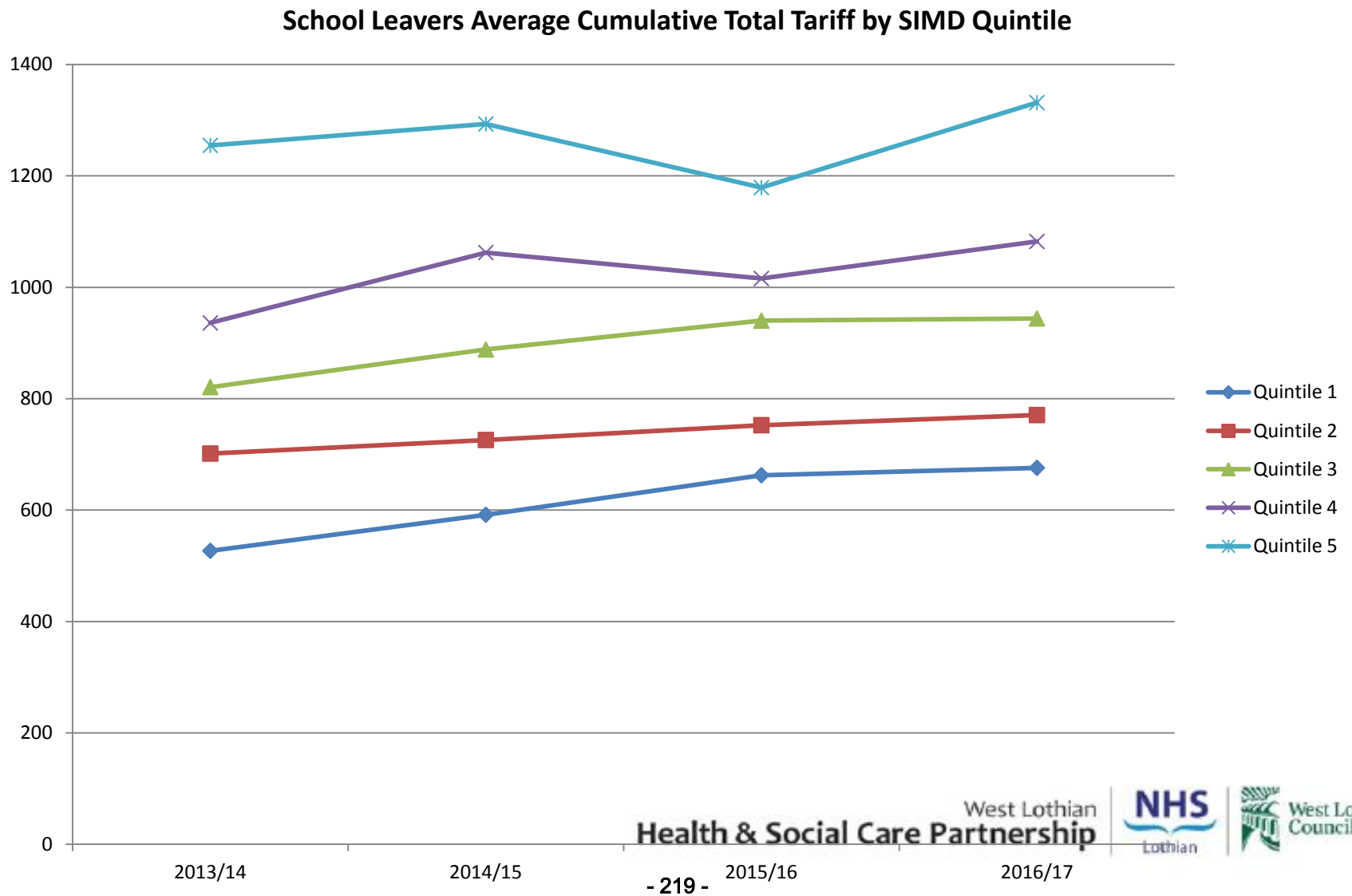


West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership
NHS Lothian
West Lothian Council

WL PIPS


PIPS entry score, 2016-17
60.00
50.00
40.00
30.00
20.00
10.00
0.00
Quintile 1
Quintile 2
Quintile 3
Quintile 4
Quintile 5

WL Leaving Tariff

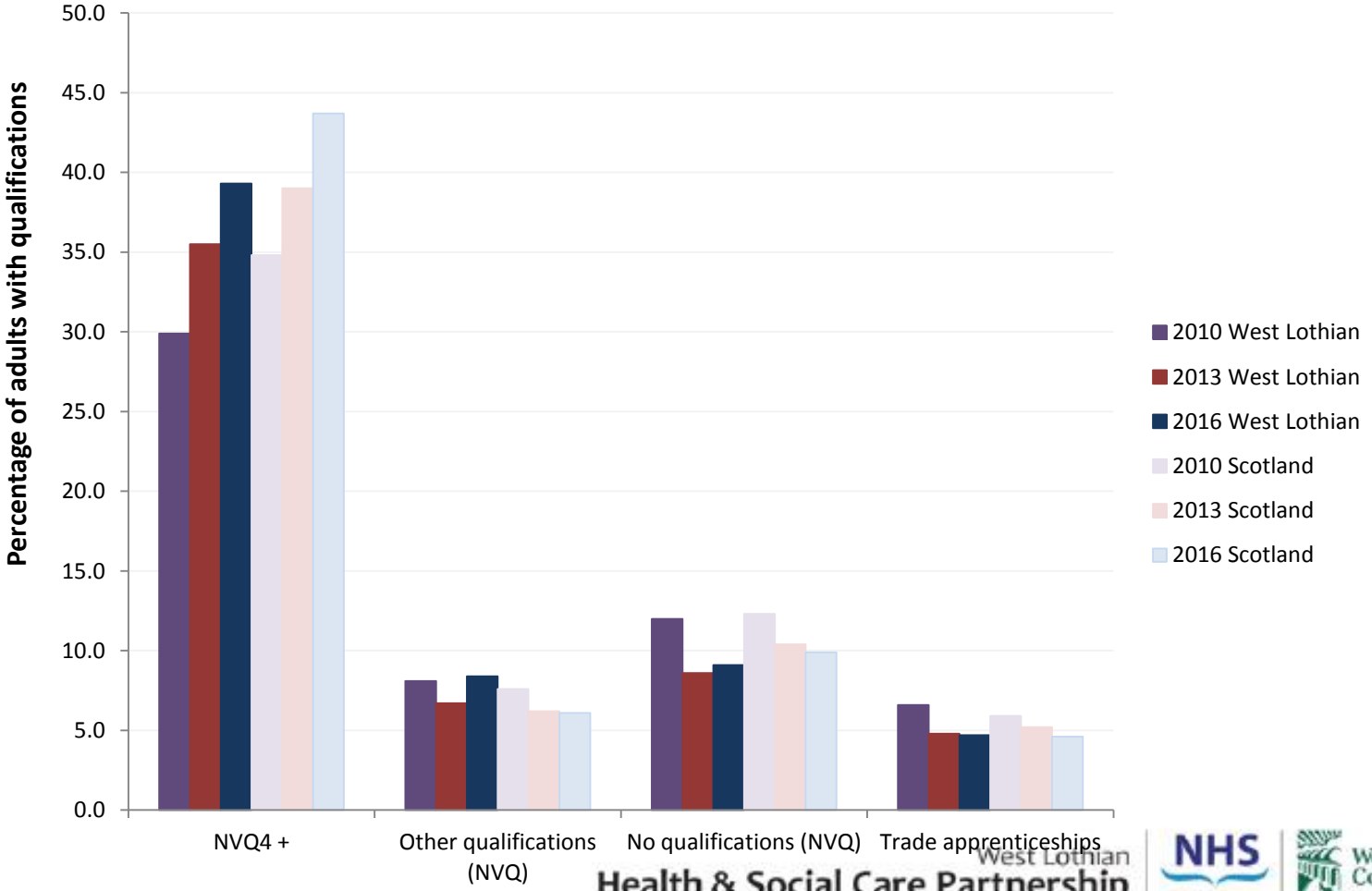


West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership

NHS Lothian

West Lothian Council

Adult Qualifications 2010-2016

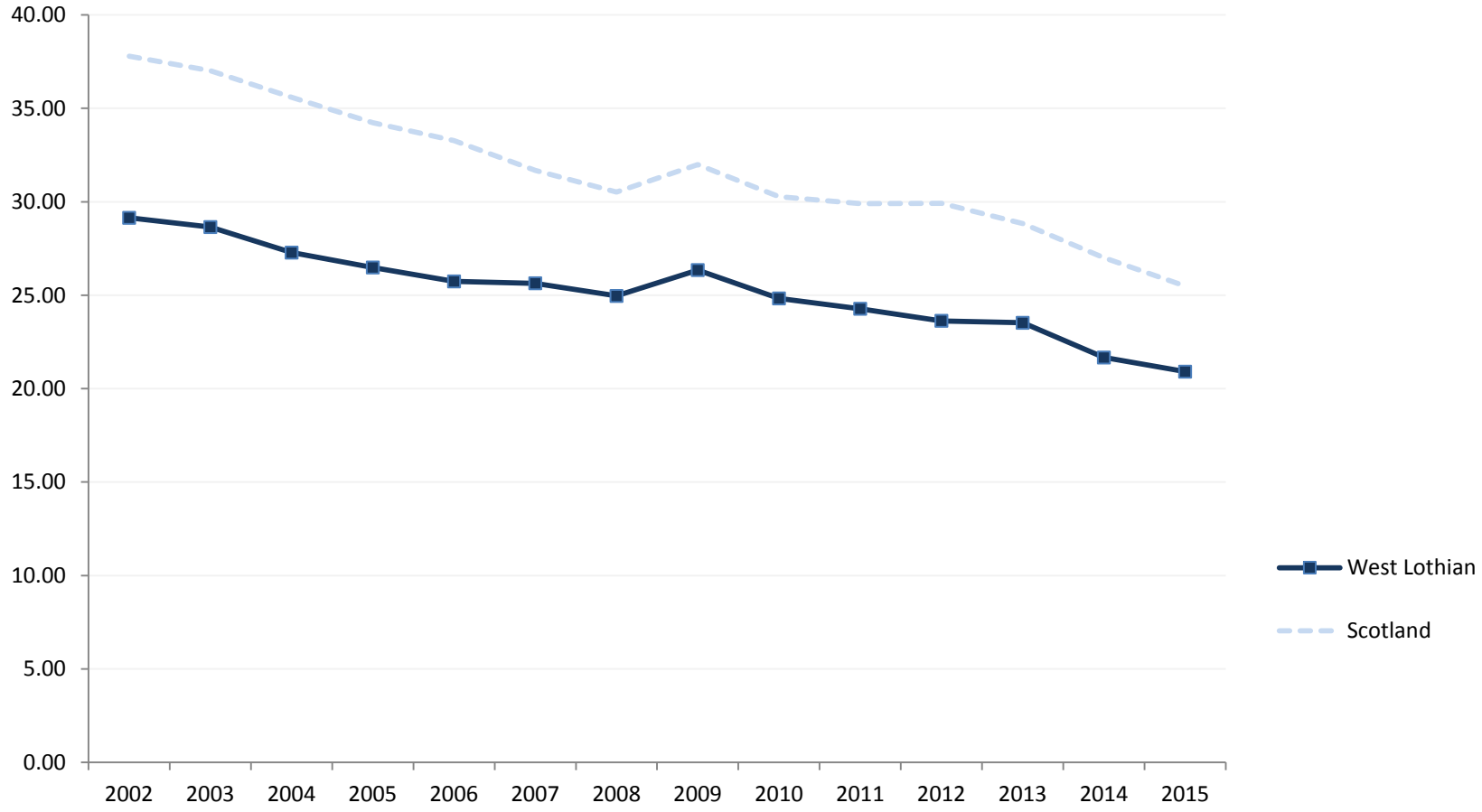


West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership

NHS Lothian

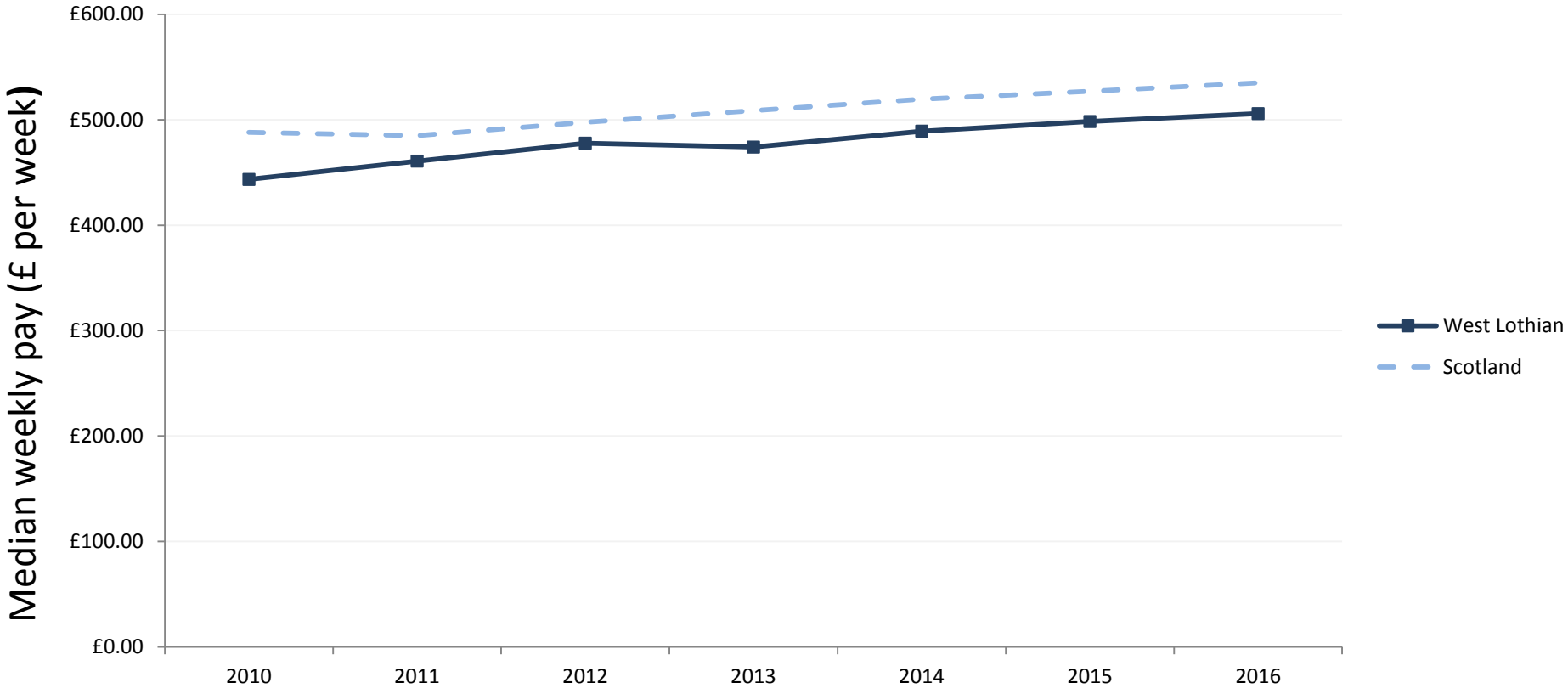
West Lothian Council

Gaps between WL most and least deprived communities percentage of residents claiming out of work benefits, 2002-2015 (SII)



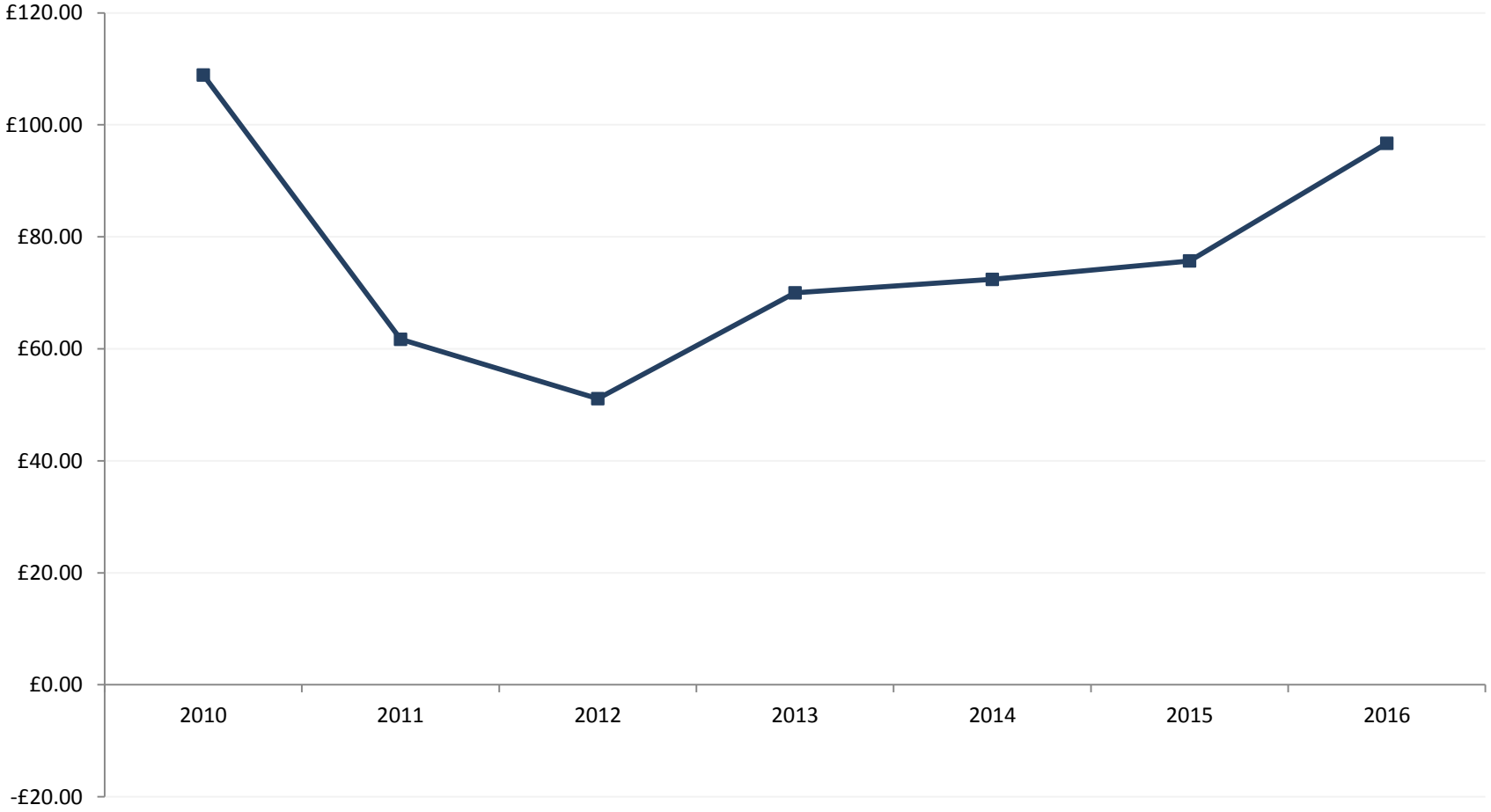
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Gap between full-time pay West Lothian and Scotland



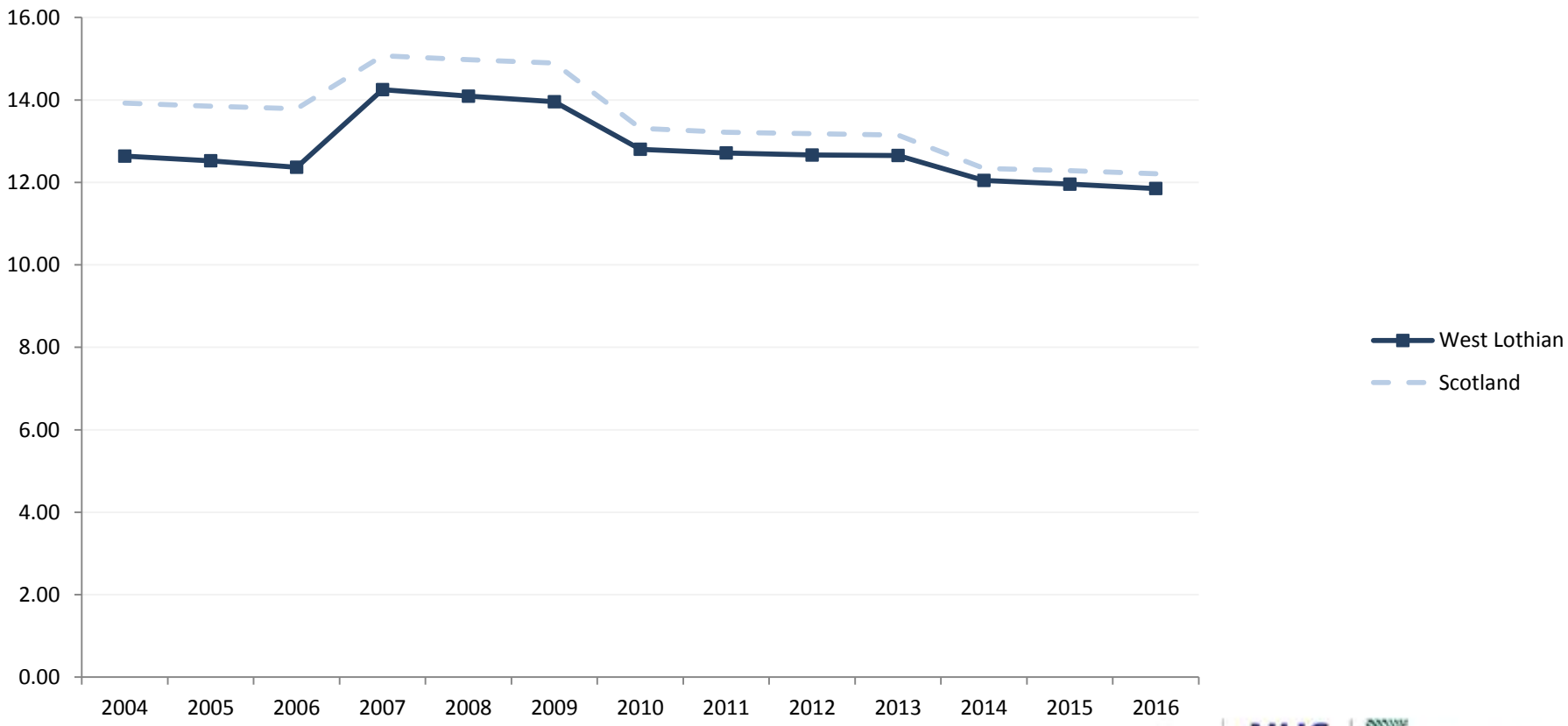
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Gap between male and female gross weekly full-time pay West Lothian



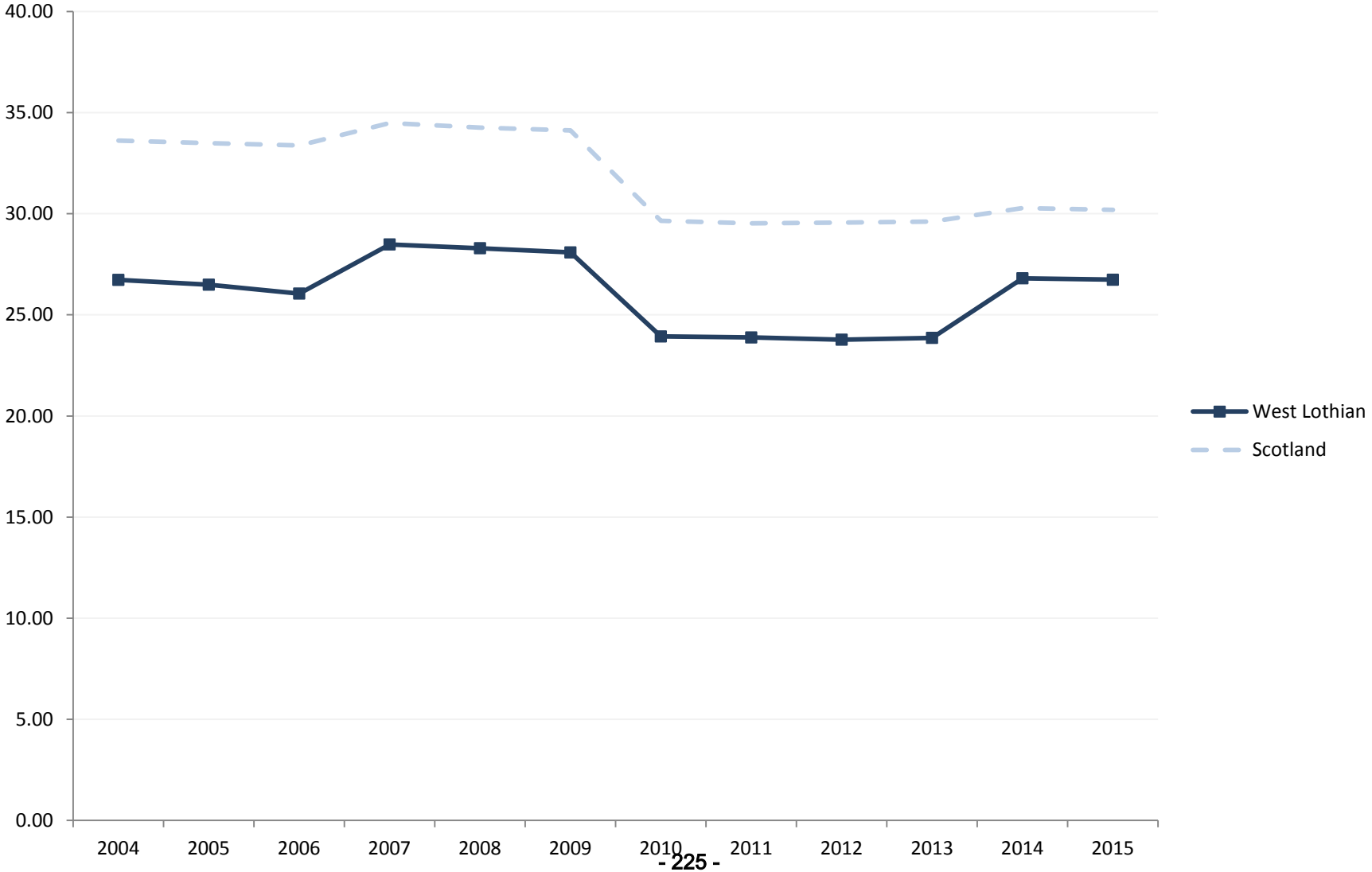
West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Percentage of population income deprived - SIMD (West Lothian)



West Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership | NHS Lothian | West Lothian Council

Percentage of population income deprived gap between most and least deprived communities in West Lothian (SII)



Proposed inequalities indicators

- **Health**
- Life Expectancy for Males and Females
- Healthy Life Expectancy
- Premature Mortality Rate
- Type 2 Diabetes prevalence
- (Mild to moderate) MH prescriptions

- **Education**
- 27-30 month– language acquisition
- PIPS Entry & Exit Score (new P1 test)
- Primary School Attendance
- Whole school leaving tariff score
- Participation Measure
- Adult Qualifications

- **Employment and Income**
- Working age population claiming out of work benefits
- Gross weekly pay
- Percentage of Population Income Deprived

Universal Credit Full Service

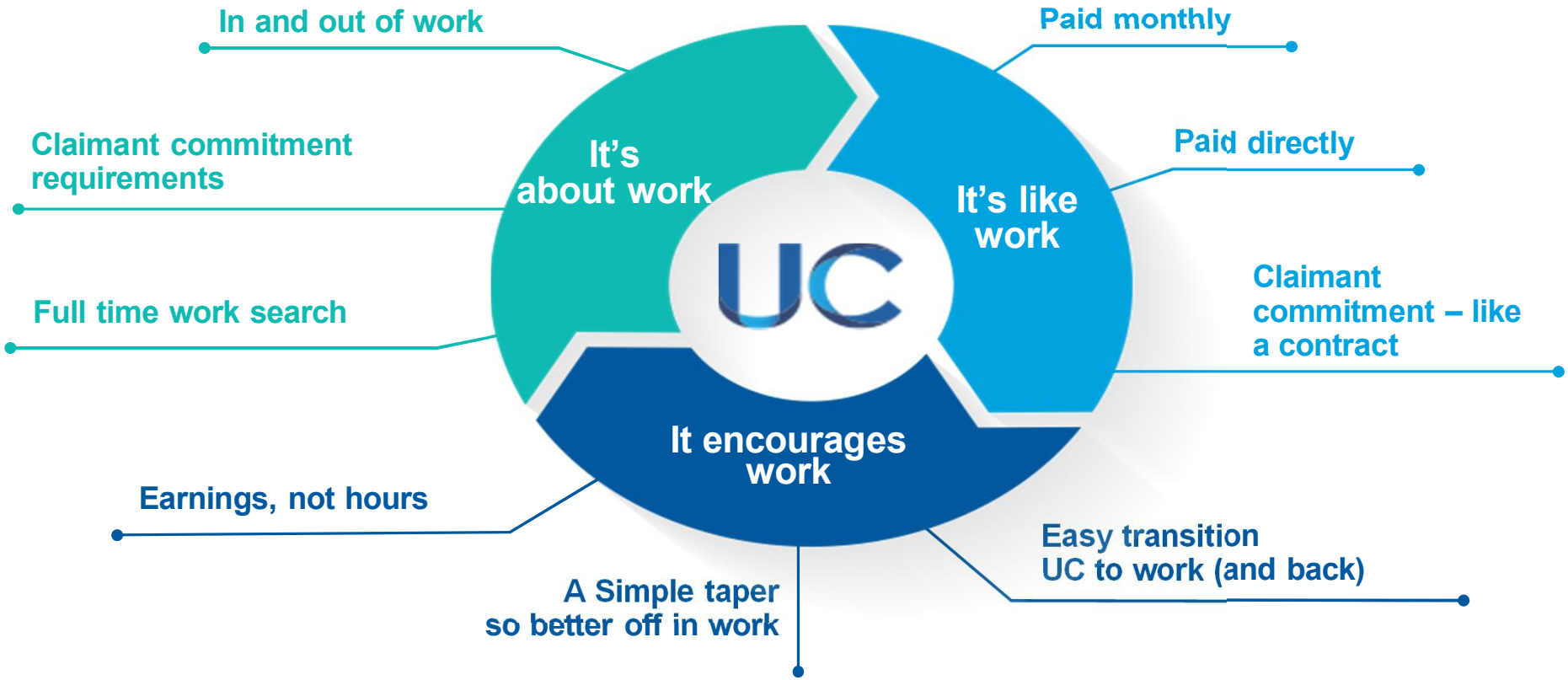
West Lothian Update

UC Universal Credit

Opening up work_

Universal Credit | Opening up work_

UC focuses on work



It’s a simplification of the benefit system

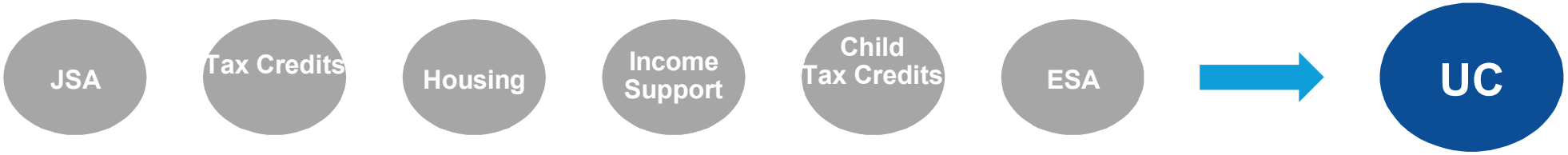
Current benefit system	Universal Credit
Multiple benefits with multiple places to claim them	One benefit, one place to claim
Different benefits for in or out of work	One benefit that stays with you in and out of work
Different entitlement rules for different people	One benefit for everyone*
Complex rates for ESA	Simpler rates for limited capability (only two elements)
Different organisations (DWP, HMRC, Local Authorities)	All administered under DWP
Paper forms or clerical processes to claim	Can claim online
The Government keeps your information / data	Claimants own and can see all their information / data using an online account
Changing details can be clerical or paper/phone based	Change circumstances online
Feels more individual	Is based on everyone in your household

*Full service only.
Once fully rolled out, 7 million people will be affected by Universal Credit.

Universal Credit | Opening up work_

From 2nd May - the Gateway will close to New Claims for :-

From six benefits to one



This applies to all claims from 2nd May 2018 unless - the customers have 3 or more children

Update on West Lothian Preparation

- **We are :-**

✓ Working on the assumption that the go –live date will be 2nd May 2018 . (The commencement order has yet to laid be agreed by Ministers)

✓ Upskilling staff

✓ Working Closely with Partner Organisations

✓ Working Closely with Registered Social Landlords (RSLs)

✓ Preparing sites

✓ Informing Customers

✓ Discussing Introduction of Universal Credit and changes to the benefit system with Employers

Jobcentre Support

- **Both Jobcentres will have :-**

✓ Complex Needs Plans
✓ Disability Employment Advisors
✓ Help and support from Community Health partnership
✓ Assisted Services Team
✓ Assigned work coaches supported by dedicated case managers at the service centre
✓ Personal Budgeting Support in place
✓ Assisted Digital Support in place
✓ Trained Staff providing advice on Alternative Payment Arrangements and Advance Payments

Partnership Working

- **We are:-**

✓ Continuing to meet with partner organisations

✓ Delivering general awareness sessions to a wide variety of partners and their staff

✓ Demonstrating how to make claim for partners who will be supporting claimants to claim Universal Credit -this includes staff from RSLs, and West Lothian Council Housing Team Anti Poverty Groups, Care Leavers Teams, Advice Agencies and CAB

✓ Upskilling Care Leavers Teams

✓ Working West Lothian Council staff - providing advice and updates

Universal Credit Choices – Scotland

- From 04/10/17 Universal Credit Scottish Choices became available to customers making a new Universal Credit claim, in full service areas, living in Scotland

- Customers have a choice to have their :-
  - ✓ Housing costs paid direct to their landlords and
  - ✓ Change the frequency of their monthly payments to twice per month

Changes from April 2018

- **Temporary Accommodation Housing Support**

✓ New claims for Universal Credit from customers in Temporary Accommodation will have housing costs met through Housing Benefit.

✓ Through time existing Temporary Accommodation Customers on Universal Credit will also move to Housing Benefit

- **Support with Housing Costs**

✓ Customers previously receiving Housing Benefit and transitioning on to Universal Credit will receive an extra 2 weeks support.

✓ This is unrecoverable, automatic and received early in first assessment period.

✓ Payment will be made by Local Authorities.

Disclosure of Information to 3rd parties

- Universal Credit full service is transforming delivery. The claimant has all their data in their own hands via a secure online claimant account. This online account means claimants can check payments and award details, ask a question through the journal and alert the work coach of any changes. This builds financial responsibility and minimises telephony queries.

- We also ask that organisations work closely with their vulnerable clients to provide the best possible support. Each request received for the disclosure of personal information will be assessed on its individual needs and any relevant legislative powers.

Explicit consent

- The claimant must provide explicit consent before information can be disclosed to a representative they wish to act on their behalf Explicit consent can be provided by the claimant, using the most appropriate channel in their circumstances, whether that is through the journal, over the telephone or face to face.

For explicit consent to be effective the claimant must state:

- that they give consent for their personal information to be disclosed
- what information they want to be disclosed
- why the information is needed
- the name of the third party representative who they want to handle the issue on their behalf and the name of the third party organisation (where it applies)

- There is no set or preferred wording to be used by claimants to express their consent as long as it covers the above criteria. Explicit consent will not last indefinitely and will cease when the specific query is resolved. The claimant should provide explicit consent for each new query raised.

Local Food on the Table with Food for Life Scotland

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the Food for Life Scotland programme and to ask the Community Planning Partnership Board to consider and discuss how the CPP could work with Food for Life Scotland.

2. Recommendations

The CPP Board is asked to:

- Consider whether West Lothian Community Planning Partners could adopt Food for Life Served Here Standards in their catering for staff and service users to deliver social, economic and environmental outcomes; and
- Discuss how the CPP could work with Food for Life Scotland to increase the amount of local food purchased by the public sector in West Lothian to support local economic development.

3. Discussion

The Scottish Government plans to increase the use of Scottish produce in schools, hospitals and other public sector organisations. They have confirmed £1.2 million funding to expand the Food for Life programme, to increase the amount of locally-sourced and produced food in Scotland's schools. The programme will put local sourcing at the heart of many public sector supply chains, meaning that more people around Scotland be able to enjoy locally-produced, fresh food.

A short film has been developed which outlines the work of Food for Life Scotland: https://youtu.be/TsMDq7VwC8g

This short film will set out the Food for Life Scotland programme and outline the support available to West Lothian Community Planning Partnership to unlock the public sector food market for local producers and support local economic development.

The Community Planning Partnership Board is asked to consider whether partners should adopt Food for Life Served Here Standards in their catering for staff and service users to deliver social, economic and environmental outcomes. Partners are also asked to discuss how the CPP could work with Food for Life Scotland to increase the amount of local food purchased by the public sector in West Lothian to support local economic development.

4. Summary of Implications

Relevant LOIP outcome (s)	We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities We make the most efficient and effective use of resources by minimising our impact on the built and natural environment
Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s)	N/A
Resources	
Link to prevention/community engagement	**Prevention (obesity & overweight):** • Pupils in Food for Life schools reported consuming almost one third more fruit and vegetables than pupils in comparison schools and were twice as likely to eat 5 or more portions of fruit/veg per day; and 60% more likely to eat above the national average of 2.55 portions per day (Jones et al, 2015). • 45% of parents reported eating more fruit and vegetables as a result of their engagement in Food for Life (Orme et al, 2011).
Impact on inequalities	Food for Life has potential to contribute to… helping 'close the gap' for disadvantaged children in terms of their health and academic attainment (Teeman et al, 2011).
Key risks	

5. Consultations

None

6. Conclusions

The Scottish Government has confirmed £1.2 million funding to expand the Food for Life programme, to increase the amount of locally-sourced and produced food in

Scotland's schools. The Community Planning Partnership Board is asked to consider and discuss how the CPP could work with Food for Life Scotland.

Report written by/contact details/date

Aoife Behan, Food for Life Programme Manager, Soil Association Scotland

abehan@soilassociation.org

References

None

Appendices

None

Fairtrade Fortnight 2018 (26 February to 11 March)

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of the report is to update the board members on West Lothian Council's commitment to support and promote Fairtrade during Fairtrade Fortnight in 2018 and throughout the year. It notes West Lothian's status as a Fairtrade Zone and the importance of Fairtrade in helping producers throughout the world get a fair price for their product and improve their communities. The report also encourages board members to look at what their organisations can do to support Fairtrade in the future.

2. Recommendations

The CPP Board is asked to:

- note West Lothian's commitment to promote and support Fairtrade Fortnight in 2018 and support Fairtrade throughout the year;
- note that West Lothian is a Fairtrade Zone;
- note that local town groups, schools, colleges, businesses and churches are al taking part; and
- look at what CPP Board members can do to support Fairtrade going forward.

3. Discussion

Background

Fairtrade is a simple way to make a difference to the lives of the people who produce many of the products we buy; the most noticeable being coffee, tea, chocolate and bananas, but extends to around 4000 different products. Where these products carry the Fairtrade mark we can be assured that the producer receives better prices, decent working conditions and a fair deal for farmers and workers in developing countries. This is done through working with businesses, consumers and campaigners but crucially involves farmers and workers in the process to secure and sustainable livelihoods, fulfil potential and plan for their future. This is achieved through Fairtrade Standards. Social, economic and environmental standards that are set for both companies and the farmers and workers, including protection of workers' rights and the environment, for companies they include the payment of the Fairtrade Minimum Price and an additional Fairtrade Premium to invest in business or community projects.

Raising public awareness is key and campaigns such as Fairtade Fortnight and the work of local Fairtrade Towns, Schools and Faith groups and campaigns.

Fairtrade support in West Lothian

West Lothian Council has been supportive of Fairtrade for over 15 years through its initial support for local town and village groups. West Lothian has been a Fairtrade Zone now for over five years and has worked with town groups to promote Fairtrade across the county. Fairtrade Fortnight is the key promotional period each year and in keeping with previous years West Lothian Council is working through the West Lothian Fairtrade Steering Group to get the message out. Over the fortnight many of West Lothian's schools, in particular primary schools, are taking part (all schools received a promotional pack). Town groups have a number of stalls and events planned, including in West Lothian Civic Centre, large businesses such as Shin Etsu, and West Lothian College. West Lothian Council and West Lothian Chamber of Commerce have been tweeting messages each day around different themes to the wider community and local businesses.

What can Community Planning Partners do?

Community Planning partners may well be supportive of Fairtrade, and this is welcome, but we are encouraging partners to look at what they can do going forward. This could include promotion to staff and members or introducing Fairtrade products in their workplace. This could be anything from making sure any in house café's consider providing Fairtrade Coffee, tea, and snacks, to doing the same with the office coffee/tea club.

4. Summary of Implications

Relevant LOIP outcome (s)	None
Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s)	None
Resources	None
Link to prevention/community engagement	Support for Fairtrade in West Lothian has been community driven and is about community engagement by community members for community members.
Impact on inequalities	None
Key risks	None

5. Consultations

None.

6. Conclusions

Board members are asked to note West Lothian Council's commitment to support and promote Fairtrade during Fairtrade Fortnight in 2018 and throughout the year. It notes West Lothian's status as a Fairtrade Zone and the importance of Fairtrade in helping producers throughout the world get a fair price for their product and improve their communities.

Board members agree to look at what their organisations can do to support Fairtrade in the future.

Douglas Grierson, Community Regeneration Officer, Economic Development and Regeneration, Tel: 01506 281088, email: douglas.grierson@westlothian.gov.uk ,

5 March 2018

References: None

Appendices: None

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, Consultation on Service Transformation

1. Purpose of Report

This report provides the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership Board with an overview of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) proposals for Service Transformation.

2. Recommendations

The CPP Board is asked to:

- *Consider the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, Service Transformation proposals*
- *Provide feedback to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service through the Public Consultation.*

3. Discussion

The Need to Transform
The 1947 Act of Parliament established fire services in their current form which has served us well. However, the world today is very different from that 70 years ago. The SFRS is operating against a backdrop of both significantly changing risks and the financial challenge. The SFRS must transform to continue to protect our communities from new and emerging risks.

The Changing Risk
The SFRS is committed to the safety and wellbeing of our communities and we will continue to do what we do today, but we must adapt to meet the new risks our country is facing, such as; the threat from terrorism, climate change and changing demographics of an increasingly older population.

Our Vision
Our vision is to build a modern, flexible and efficient fire and rescue service to meet the changing risks in our communities. We propose to do this by:

- Expanding the role of a Firefighter
- Refining our Station footprint
- Reviewing our crewing models
- Introducing a fleet of new responsive vehicles
- Modernising our retained duty system

- Utilising new Technology.

Benefits of Transformation
Transformation will ensure the SFRS is prepared and equipped for the risk communities' face now and in the future.

Public Consultation
On Tuesday 13 February 2018 the SFRS launched a public consultation on transformation asking the public and stakeholders to help shape decision making by sharing their views and ideas on the future of SFRS.

Specifically, the consultation asks the public and stakeholders if they:

- Agree with the transformation vision
- Trust the SFRS to change its operating model in ways that are safe for Scotland
- Think firefighters should be trained and equipped to meet the new and emerging risks
- Believe firefighters should be rewarded for an expanded role and the risks they take
- Agree new technology should be used to improve firefighter and public safety
- Think firefighters can be trained to take on roles that reduce burden on other public services
- Agree a more flexible approach to crewing during the late evening and early morning hours would allow firefighters to do more during the day when demand is higher.

4. Summary of Implications

Relevant LOIP outcome (s)	**We live in resilient, safe and cohesive communities**
Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s)	**SOA1304_35: Number of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population** **SOA1304_36: Number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population**
Resources	**None**
Link to CPP prevention plan / Community Engagement plan	**SFRS Service Transformation will direct future SFRS preventative activity**

Impact on inequalities	**SFRS Service Transformation will assist SFRS in tackling inequalities across West Lothian through targeted preventative activity**
Key risks	**None identified**

5. Consultations

Consultation is currently on going with the public and stakeholders until 30th May 2018.

6. Conclusions

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service is proposing a programme of Service Transformation to, maintain and improve the Service's efficiency and effectiveness, meet the changing risks facing communities and financial challenges.

Report written by/contact details/date

Area Manager David Lockhart, Local Senior Officer for Falkirk and West Lothian

David.lockhart@firescotland.gov.uk

23 February 2018

References

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, Service Transformation Consultation

http://www.firescotland.gov.uk/transformation/public-consultation.aspx

Appendices

None