



West Lothian
Council

Community Planning Partnership Board

West Lothian Civic Centre
Howden South Road
LIVINGSTON
EH54 6FF

11 August 2015

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 17 August 2015 at 10:00am**.

For Chief Executive

BUSINESS

Public Session

1. Apologies for Absence
2. Order of Business, including notice of urgent business
3. 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.
4. Confirm Draft Minutes of Meeting of Community Planning Partnership Board held on Monday 25 May 2015 (herewith) (10.00 - 10.10)
5. Note Minute of Meeting of the Community Planning Steering Group held on 3 August 2015 (herewith)
6. Minutes of Thematic Forum Meetings -
 - (a) Community Safety Board Meeting, 23 March 2015 (herewith)
 - (b) CHCP Sub-Committee, 16 April 2015 (herewith)
7. SOA Performance Reporting :-

- (a) High Level Indicators Report (herewith)
- (b) SOA Economic Report (herewith)
- (c) SOA Exceptions Report (herewith)
- (d) Summary Dashboard (herewith)
- (e) Prevention Plan PI's (herewith)
- (f) Horizon Scanning (herewith)

Public Items for Information

- 8. Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act - Presentation by David Milne, Public Bodies & Public Service Reform Division, Scottish Government) (10.10 - 10.25)
- 9. West Lothian Leisure's Partnership Activity - Presentation and Report by Robin Strange, CHief Executive, West Lothian Leisure (herewith) (10.25-10.40)
- 10. Youth Congress - Presentation by Sarah Devlin, Youth Congress (to follow) (10.40 - 10.50)
- 11. Health and Social Care Integration - Report by Jim Forrest, Depute Chief Executive, Community Health and Care Partnership, WLC (herewith) (10.50 - 11.00)
- 12. Claimant Commitment and Benefit Sanctions - Report by Donald Forrest, Head of Finance and Estates, WLC (herewith) (11.00 - 11.10)
- 13. Local Development Plan - Report by Principal Planner, WLC (herewith) (11.10 - 11.20)
- 14. Occupational Segregation to Modern Apprenticeships - Report by Peter Hughes, National Training Programme Development Manager, Skills Scotland (herewith) (11.20 - 11.30)
- 15. Life Stages Refresh - Report by Lorraine Gillies, Community Planning Development Manager, WLC (herewith) (11.30 - 11.40)
- 16. Updated SOA and Draft SOA Annual Report 2014-15 - Report by Lorraine Gillies, Community Development Planning Manager, WLC (herewith) (11.40 - 11.50)
- 17. West Lothian Alcohol and Drug Partnership Delivery Plan 2015-18 (herewith) (11.50 - 12.00)
- 18. GIRFEC Self Assessment (herewith)

DATA LABEL: Public

NOTE **For further information please contact Va Johnston, Tel No.01506
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MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD of WEST Lothian COUNCIL held within COUNCIL CHAMBERS, WEST Lothian CIVIC CENTRE, on 25 MAY 2015.

Present -

Councillor Cathy Muldoon	West Lothian Council
Councillor John McGinty	West Lothian Council
Councillor Tony Boyle	West Lothian Council
Councillor Peter Johnston	West Lothian Council
Graham Hope, Chief Executive	West Lothian Council
Margaret Clark	Voluntary Sector Gateway
Alison McCallum	NHS Lothian
Mhairi Hattington	West Lothian College
Gill Imery	Police Scotland
Fiona Young	Community Justice Authority
Mike Neilson	Scottish Government
Gary Laing	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

In Attendance -

Graeme Struthers	West Lothian Council
Lorraine Gillies	West Lothian Council
Jane Kellock	West Lothian Council
Donald Forrest	West Lothian Council
Craig McCorriston	West Lothian Council
Tim Ward	West Lothian Council
Ian Hepburn	West Lothian Council

Apologies –

Councillor Angela Moohan	West Lothian Council
Department of Work & Pensions	
Job Centre Plus	

1. ORDER OF BUSINESS

The Chair welcomed all the partners to the meeting. The Chair suggested that Agenda Item 13 (Department of Work and Pension (DWP) Claimant Commitment and Benefit Sanction Arrangements) be deferred to the next meeting as there was no representative in attendance to speak to the report.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Agenda Item 9 – Community Justice Redesign – Councillor Tony Boyle declared a non-financial interest in that he was a council appointed member of the Criminal Justice Authority and a COSLA Sub-Committee member.

Councillor Boyle also declared a non-financial interest in that he was an ordinary member of Unite and of its Regional Political Committee.

3 MINUTE

The Board confirmed the Minute of its meeting held on 9 March 2015. The Minute was thereafter signed by the Chair.

4. MINUTE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING STEERING GROUP

The Board noted the Minute of the meeting of the Community Planning Steering Group held on 20 April 2015.

5. MINUTES OF THEMATIC FORUM MEETINGS -

- a) The Board noted the Minute of the Community Safety Board meeting held on 8 December 2014.
- b) The Board noted the Minute of the West Lothian Economic Forum meeting held on 4 March 2015.
- c) The Board noted the Minute of the CHCP Sub-Committee meeting held on 18 December 2014.
- d) The Board noted the Minute of the Climate Change Working Group meeting held on 30 March 2015.

6. SOA PERFORMANCE REPORTING -

- a) The Board noted the high level indicators report.
- b) The Board noted the Environment Thematic Report.
- c) The Board noted the SOA Exceptions report.
- d) The Board noted the Summary Dashboard.

7. WEST LOTHIAN COLLEGE REGIONAL OUTCOME AGREEMENT 2015-17

The Board were provided with an overview of the West Lothian College Regional Outcome Agreement (ROA) 2015-17, by Mhairi Harrington, Principal of West Lothian College noting that as a key community partner the ROA aligned with and contributed to all of West Lothian Council's

Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) with the vision and aim to improve the employment position in West Lothian.

West Lothian College had set itself aspirational Vision, Mission and Regional Aims for 2015-17 to meet the Scottish Government's aim of creating a world class vocational education system. Through this the college aimed to deliver five high priority outcomes, all underpinned by needs based, economically informed and managed growth for West Lothian and included the following :-

- Improve life chances;
- Increase positive destinations to employment or higher level study;
- Contribute to West Lothian's economic success;
- Focused analysis of post-course evaluations; and
- Tackle inequalities.

It was noted that since 2011 the college had been committed to improving life chances by steadily committing its WSUM's allocation to increasing by eleven the number of full time courses offered to a total of 338 additional full time learners, maintaining an average 50% allocation of the main grant funding to supporting 16-19 year olds learners and 15% of the grant funding to supporting 20-24 year olds.

The presentation continued that the college had played a key role in improving school attainment and staying-on rates with a strong suite of part-time vocational pathway programmes available to S4-S6 school students in all eleven secondary schools throughout West Lothian. Work was also carried out with the three special schools to provide a range of opportunities for Senior Phase learners with additional needs.

The college was cognisant of its duties under The Children and Young People's (Scotland) Act 2014 in relation to young people in care and care leavers. The college nurtured a positive partnership and close working relationship with West Lothian Children & Families Steering Group in their commitment to further develop and improve the level and quality of the support offered for this cohort and to raise the number of care-experienced students enrolling and attending at West Lothian College.

It was noted that West Lothian College had engaged proactively with all Community Planning Partners and the Regional Outcome Agreement document was distributed to Economic and Community Planning Partners and their comments and feedback were included within the final version. The College's Students Association had also been consulted on and had had the opportunity to input to the final version of the document. Early drafts of the document had also been shared with the Scottish Funding Council and the Scottish Government.

The presentation concluded with details of the work that would continue in 2015-16 including improving attainment on further and higher education full

time programmes to above national averages, increase articulation routes to university from new higher education programmes and improve positive destinations to employment from further education full time learners.

The Chair thanks Mhairi for the very informative presentation.

Decision

Noted the contents of the presentation and the accompanying report.

8. COMMUNITY JUSTICE REDESIGN

The Board were provided with an overview of the future model for Community Justice in Scotland, by Tim Ward, Senior Manager, West Lothian Council, noting that on 8 May 2015 the Scottish Government had introduced the Community Justice (Scotland) Bill that formally commenced the creation of a new model for Community Justice in Scotland.

This new model would result in legislative responsibility for the delivery of Community Justice moving from Community Justice Authorities (CJA's) to Community Planning Partnerships. This would also mean changes to local government arrangements. It was anticipated that CPP's would be able to assume their new responsibilities under the new model in transition from 1 April 2016 and would take full responsibility from 1 April 2017. Additionally Community Justice Authorities would be formally disestablished on 31 March 2017 and a new national body, Community Justice Scotland, would be established in the latter part of 2016-17.

The presentation continued to explain the process that had been followed locally in West Lothian in recent years noting that reducing reoffending had been given a higher level of national prominence and which linked into the priorities contained within the Single Outcome Agreement. It was however noted that there existed a number of duplications and given the new legislation being introduced it was proposed that a review of work undertaken across both community safety and reducing reoffending was required. Once the review had been completed a formal proposal would be brought forward to the Board for approval; this proposal would include and future changes concerning governance arrangements.

The presentation concluded that all Community Planning Partners would be required to engage in the delivery of Community Justice and a timetable of what would happen over the next two years was summarised for the Board members.

The Chair thanked Tim for the very informative presentation.

Decision

Noted the contents of the presentation and the accompanying report.

9. SCOTTISH FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE STRATEGIC PLAN 2016-2019

The Board were provided with an overview on the development of the Scottish Fire & Rescue Service Strategic Plan 2016-19, a copy of which had been circulated by Gary Laing, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.

The Board were advised that the Police and Fire Reform Act required that the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) had in place a three-year Strategic Plan. Therefore a Plan was required to be in place for April 2016 and would run until March 2019.

With ongoing reform of public services there was an increasing emphasis on working with partners to improve outcomes for local communities. The service on its own and whilst working in partnership with others, could undertake additional activities that were not traditionally viewed as the role of the Fire and Rescue Service and including firefighting at sea and reducing the occurrences of accidental harm

Therefore in developing the 2016-19 Strategic Plan and assessing the future operating context for the Service, the SFRS would take cognisance of the developing landscape of public sector reform. The timetable for developing the plan was also outlined in the presentation. In developing the Strategic Plan the principles around the emerging strategic direction of travel were also provided along with a number of key transformational projects that would need to be developed.

The presentation continued by providing details of the engagement that would be undertaken with stakeholders on the emerging strategic plan noting the contents of the four specific questions that were being asked during the course of the engagement.

The Chair thanked Tim for the very informative presentation.

Decision

Noted the contents of the presentation and the accompanying report.

10. DRAFT CPP DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Community Planning Development Manager, West Lothian Council, seeking approval of the most up-to-date draft CPP Development Plan, a copy of which was attached to the report.

The Board were advised that a CPP Development Session was held on 4 March 2015 with Community Planning Partners in order to discuss the recommendations of the Audit Scotland report on the West Lothian CPP in order to identify potential improvement actions to address the issues related in the report. It was noted that the development session was very much a first start in developing actions and that the details around these would be developed further following consultation with partners. Following the session participants and Board members unable to attend the session were invited to review and comment on the area identified for improvement.

In order to ensure clear and focused actions, the areas for improvement and associated actions identified at the development session were rationalised and aligned to four key areas. These being – *Governance, Data & Information and Scrutiny, Culture, Approach & Behaviours and Delivery Approaches*. The CPP Development Plan took on board the findings and recommendations from the CPP Audit Report and implementation of the plan was intended to allow the CPP to “raise its game further” in order to achieve its full potential.

The CPP Development Plan was considered to be a live document with the first draft having been discussed at the Community Planning Steering Group meeting on 20 April 2015 with further updates following comments from members. It was intended that following approval of the latest version, this would be discussed in further detail at the CPP Event planned for 12 June 2015. Feedback from the session on 12 June would then be incorporated into the final version for onward submission to the Scottish Government and Audit Scotland in August/September 2015.

It was recommended that the Board :-

- Approve the most up-to-date version of the draft CPP Development Plan;
- Note that a CPP Event would take place on 12 June 2015 in Linlithgow Burgh Halls;
- Note that the CPP Development Plan would be updated following the 12 June session as part of the ongoing process to continually develop the CPP; and
- Note that the Development Plan would be submitted to Scottish Ministers and Audit Scotland by September 2015.

Decision

To approve the terms of the report and agree that the final version of the Development Plan be forwarded to Scottish Ministers and Audit Scotland at the appropriate time.

11. RESOURCE ALIGNING GROUP UPDATE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Finance and Estates, West Lothian Council providing an update on progress with the Resource Aligning Group (RAG) noting that the RAG had previously agreed a number of areas for development which would support information sharing and alignment of resources across the CPP.

The areas for development had been summarised in a RAG Action Plan and were :-

- ❖ Joint Planning Information

- ❖ Scenario Planning Exercise
- ❖ Joint Working
- ❖ CPP Asset Plan

Following the Audit Scotland report on the West Lothian CPP a number of improvement actions had been identified as part of the CPP Development Plan and it was therefore proposed that responsibility for the development of the following improvement actions be delegated to the RAG :-

- Clarify and strengthen the understanding of each partners' role and contribution
- Improve resource allocation and resource efficiency
- Strengthen the relationship between the CPP Board and the RAG
- Further explore Third Sector Resource Allocation
- Develop local community planning arrangements
- Reduce inequalities

The Head of Finance and Estates further advised that the CPP Team were finalising arrangements for a CPP conference in the summer of 2015 and that that event would contribute towards the development and improvement plan actions that had been agreed with Audit Scotland. At the event there would be series of workshops including one for the RAG which would discuss existing RAG actions and the CPP Development Plan.

Following the workshop, quarterly RAG meetings were scheduled to ensure that the RAG was progressing their workplan. Following each RAG meeting an update report would be prepared for the CPP Board.

It was recommended that the Board note the contents of the report and agree that the RAG Action Plan was incorporated into the CPP Development Plan noting that the RAG would take forward its plan for further discussion at the RAG Workshop event taking place in the summer of 2015.

Decision

To approve the terms of the report.

12. DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS (DWP) CLAIMANT AND BENEFIT SANCTION ARRANGEMENTS

The Board agreed to defer this item of business until the next meeting.

13. PLACEMAKING IN WHITBURN

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Area Services providing an update on the outcomes to date from the charrette exercise undertaken in Whitburn, as part of the placemaking exercise for the town.

The Head of Area Services recalled that funding had been provided by the Scottish Government and the council to undertake a town centre “charrette” (an intensive planning and community engagement exercise) in Whitburn; this recognised the approach that looked at planned and potential investments for the town as a whole. The purpose of the charrette was to integrate the various elements of planned investment and activity into a single cohesive masterplan for the area.

Following a competitive tendering exercise, Austin-Smith:Lord (ASL) were appointed as the lead contractor to deliver the charrette and associated outputs following the exercise. The main part of the charrette took place in week commencing 30 March 2015 and included school presentations, walkabouts, workshops, a developer and landowner forum and a pin-up session. A series of stakeholder and resident engagement events were also undertaken including the use of social media so residents could keep track of progress in the long term.

As a result of the exercise the masterplan was being finalised by the contractor with the Steering Group due to meet again in late May to discuss feedback following the charrette.

Whilst much of the focus of the charrette was around the physical and economic regeneration of the town centre, there were a number of offshoots from the workshops regarding social and community regeneration. These issues would be progressed in the longer term through the planning process for a Regeneration Plan for Whitburn which would be developed in tandem with other areas identified within the council’s Regeneration Framework, approved by the Council Executive in February 2014.

The report concluded that following months of planning, the charrette exercise had been undertaken in Whitburn across March and April 2015 and this had raised a number of proposals and areas for further action with the masterplan being finalised in the coming weeks.

It was recommended that the Board note the progress to date and in particular :-

- That a charrette exercise was undertaken in March and April 2015;
- The outputs of discussion from the exercise were being considered by other services and partners;
- The masterplan for the town would be finalised over the coming weeks and the Regeneration Plan would be developed for the town which would provide a mechanism for further developing projects following the charrette.

Decision

To note the contents of the report

14. WEST LoTHIAN AUTISM STRATEGY 2015-2025

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

The report recalled that the Scottish Strategy for Autism had been published by the Scottish Government in 2011 and stated that autism was a national priority for progress to be made in delivering quality services across Scotland. The strategy noted ten indicators for best practice in the provision of effective Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Services.

With regards to West Lothian the vision was that people of all ages on the autism spectrum were accepted, respected and valued by their local communities and by professionals and volunteers who worked with them.

A copy of the West Lothian Autism Strategy was attached to the report at Appendix 1, and it was noted that it had four outcomes which had been designed to meet the ten indicators of best practice. The four outcomes were as follows :-

- Effective implementation of the local strategy and action plan;
- Workforce development;
- Raising levels of awareness; and
- Improving co-ordination of services

The strategy had been developed by a short life working group made up of representatives from health, social policy and education services. A consultation exercise was also undertaken between 23 July 2014 and 17 October 2014 but this did not attract and additional comments on the proposed strategy.

In conclusion it was vital that progress was made in delivering quality services for people with ASD and that the development of a local strategy and action plan would enable West Lothian to achieve positive outcomes for people with ASD and their carers.

The Board were asked to support the West Lothian Autism Strategy and action plan and note that an annual report on progress would be submitted to the Community Planning Steering Group in June each year.

Decision

To note the contents of the report.

Minute

Present: Graeme Struthers (Chair), Angus MacInnes, Tim Ward, Gary Laing, David Greaves, Elaine Cook, Steve Field, Craig McCorriston, Alan Bell, Mike Neilson, James Cameron, Lorraine Gillies, Joanna Anderson, Michael Davis

Apologies: Graham Hope, Jane Kellock, Carol Bebbington, Mhairi Harrington, Alistair Shaw, Alison McCallum, Donald Forrest

1. Welcome and Apologies

2. Minute of Previous Meeting

The minute was agreed.

3. Matters Arising

- The Benefit Sanctions report was continued to the August CPP Board. The updated version of this report will be circulated to the Steering Group for information.
- It was agreed that the commentary for all PIs should reflect when updates are due and that this should be an ongoing action. All relevant officers are to check and update Covalent.

Additional Item – Update on the Community Planning Conference

This item was not on the agenda, however the Steering Group requested an update on the planning of the Community Planning conference from Lorraine Gillies. The draft programme has been circulated to partners for comment and items were realigned accordingly. Around 50 people have registered to date and it is anticipated that around 60 will be in attendance, with good representation from across the partnership. Gaps will be targeted in the coming week and the attendance list will be circulated to partners to ensure full representation. It was noted that there have been issues with Police registering via the Eventbrite link – this will be looked into. Attendees will be put into workshops when the final list is confirmed. The workshops are based around the areas coming out of the audit. Discussions have been held around how we reflect on feedback from the conference. There will be no feedback to the August Board given the lack of time between the two meetings, however it is expected that a session will be held between the August and November meetings. Discussion at the conference is to feed into CPP development planning processes and there will be tangible actions developed. Reflection of these discussions will be an ongoing process and attendees will be kept continuously engaged.

4. SOA Performance Reports

a. High-Level Indicators Report

- **Police PIs:** Angus MacInnes provided a verbal update on performance of Police PIs over Q1 2015/16. Detection rate of sexual offences is up to 69.1% and antisocial behaviour is down to 16%. In terms of violent crime, serious assaults and robberies have

both increased and common assaults have decreased. Detection rates have increased which is good news. Work is focused on reducing serious assaults and robberies, for example extending the work of the disorder bus, which targets areas of increasing disorder/low order violence to reduce antisocial behaviour and common assaults, to target serious assaults. This is an issue across the division and there are no patterns emerging. POCA is up to £784,000 (division-wide figure). There are no specific figures for number killed or seriously injured in road accidents at this time, however it is suggested that there has been an increase which is being investigated. It was noted that the Summary Dashboard report shows the 18 Police PIs as 'Unknown' as there are no targets on Covalent.

- **Fire PIs:** Gary Laing provided a verbal update on Q1 2015/16 data. Accidental dwelling fires have reduced to 28 (41 in Q1 last year). There were 8 reported fatalities/casualties, compared to 3 last year. There is still a downwards trend as 3 was a lower number than is usual. The Home Fire Safety Visits and daily tasking work to continuously reduce this figure. There was a significant increase in deliberate fires to 250 (160 in Q1 last year). This is slightly above trend with an average of 230-240. This increase is being looked into with partners. Early indication shows that the wheelie bin pilot appears to have contained these incidents and that the current incidents are largely grassland fires. It is usual for Q1 stats to be higher due to the lighter nights and the trend tends to tail off – this is the same across Scotland.
- **Environment:** It is too early to update these PIs, however early indication shows that performance is moving in the right direction.
- **Health:** More up to date data is not yet available for most PIs, however the two that have been updated show a modest reduction (children of a healthy weight and 65+ years emergency admissions).

b. Economic Report

- A number of PIs are health check PIs tracking labour market information trends and some are PIs that the CPP is more in control of, such as education and training. Overall a positive picture is evident.
- The first indicator should read 'Percentage of adults in receipt of key out of work benefits', rather than 'Percentage working age adults in work'. This will be amended before this report goes to the Board. There is a lag in data for this PI and Q1 should become available later in August, however an increase is expected as Q4 often shows good performance due to temporary posts over the festive period. 18-24 year olds claiming JSA has also increased slightly due to the seasonal trend.
- There remains a gap in wage levels between the West Lothian and Scottish figures. Some work has been done to look at the extent of low pay in West Lothian and it is estimated that 19% of employed residents are at or below the living wage (similar to the Scottish level). Since 2013 we have seen positive performance in relation to matching people to jobs, however there is still work to be done on the quality of this employment. It was agreed that a comparison with benchmark authorities would be circulated. Lorraine Gillies and Michael Davies agreed to look into a CPP benchmarking discussion at a future meeting, taking the Economic theme as an example.

- School leaver destinations are the highest they have ever been, at 93% for the 2013/14 cohort. Sustained destinations have also increased to 92.4% (from 88% last year). Area Services and Education have done a lot of work to improve this.
- A number of the Economic indicators are for 2013, incorporating the Vion job losses and predating the return to modest economic growth in 2014 and 2015. A modest increase is expected when 2014 data becomes available in Autumn.
- We are seeing record levels in business start-ups and expect to see this reflected in business survival rates, business stock and in VAT/PAYE businesses. It was suggested that further information on the investment and success of various sectors receiving support should be circulated.
- Some discussion was had around the potential impact of WLC's housing programme on wage levels. This has been fed into the Community Planning team's response to the Local Development Plan consultation, however will be looked into further and reported back to the Steering Group.

c. Exceptions Report

- **SOA1305_02 (% children entered on the child protection register who had previously been on the register):** This PI relates to a relatively small number of children and a few large families and will be kept under close scrutiny.
- **SOA1303_04/06 (GVA per head/number of jobs):** These are based on 2013 data which include Vion job losses. The CPP has less direct influence on these PIs.
- **SOA1308_05 (material prepared for reuse):** This is a new PI and performance has improved since 2013. 2014 data is due in September 2015.
- **SOA1308_09 (energy generated as a result of renewables – heat):** This PI includes heat generation only. Overall, energy generated as a result of renewables is performing well, largely in terms of electricity produced. This PI should see significant improvement with biomass implementation.
- **SOA1308_11 (% water bodies achieving high or good status):** Craig McCorrison agreed to check the position of this PI with Operational Services.
- **SOA1301_03 (% newborn children exclusively breastfed):** There is a historic gap between performance and target and this PI has remained static despite interventions.
- **SOA1301_10 (% of children overweight):** There has been a modest improvement in this PI, however this is a social issue and Education and Health continue to work on improving performance – it was agreed that they would look at the data for pupils coming in to P1 to see where we need to target, and report back to the Steering Group.
- **SOA1306_03 (Patients whose discharge is delayed):** The target has reduced to a two week target. There is now more of a focus on discharging patients as early as possible and there is a lot of focused partnership work around this. It is anticipated that this will be reflected in performance improvement. It was noted that this work also looks to ensure patients are safe and secure in their home upon discharge.
- **SOA1307_06 (% residents who smoke):** There has been a modest improvement in performance however more work is needed. This is a national issue and the demographic link is still strong (in terms of deprivation, poverty, etc). Carol Bebbington to look into the Gender link.

- **SOA1307_11 (Number of visits to West Lothian Leisure by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits):** Steve Field agreed to pick this up with Robin Strang, as well as the extension of concessions to Looked After Children, and to circulate an update to the Steering Group.

d. Summary Dashboard

It was agreed that the tracking shows an encouraging improvement and that overall there are a small number of Red or Amber PIs. It was agreed that all 'Unknown' PIs should be checked and updated on Covalent. Tim Ward also agreed to clarify the changes in the '3+ placement moves for Looked After Children' PI to Mike Neilson, particularly around target setting.

e. Prevention Plan PIs

A number of PIs already being measured on Covalent have been identified to measure the CPP's shift to early intervention and prevention. The Preventative Interventions Board (PIB) had previously agreed that they would receive this PI report on a six month basis and that the PI report would go to the Steering Group annually. Some discussion was had around the governance of the Prevention Plan PIs now that there is no PIB. It was agreed that the Steering Group should have overall oversight of the PIs, and continue to receive this report on an annual basis, but that further discussion would be had around whether these PIs need to be monitored elsewhere. The PIs will also be reviewed in-line with the SOA PI review. Joanna Anderson, Tim Ward and Alan Bell to meet to discuss.

f. SOA Horizon Scanning

This report shows performance against targets and also shows indicators that are potentially linked that rise and fall in line with each other. It was noted that horizon scanning is about looking at where links can be found rather than looking at individual performance as these discussions will be held elsewhere. It was agreed that the first chart is useful, however the second chart is potentially too confusing. It was suggested that using the first chart plus some more qualitative data would be useful. It was also suggested that it would be helpful to consider which PIs are still Green but getting worse, in order to take corrective action to stop the PI going into Red. The Steering Group agreed to feedback their comments to Michael Davis and a further report will be taken to the Steering Group. It was also noted that the data for SOA1302_08 appears to be incorrect as performance has not gone down. Michael Davis agreed to circulate the data behind these charts.

5. Corporate Parenting Plan

Tim Ward talked to a report updating the Steering Group on the work currently being done to ensure compliance with Corporate Parenting responsibilities. A Corporate Parenting Strategic Working Group is to take the lead in the development of a Corporate Parenting Strategy and associated tasks. A draft action plan is in place detailing the key tasks to be undertaken, also circulated with this report. The Steering Group noted the action plan and it was agreed that they would receive regular reports on implementation. An update will be provided at the November Steering Group. Although there is already engagement with

partners, the workplan will become more partnership-driven when the Corporate Parenting Strategic Working Group commences.

6. SOA Review

a) Summary and Rationale of PI Changes

The PIs in the SOA have been reviewed with partners and in-line with various national reforms to ensure that these remain relevant and up to date. A number of proposed changes were discussed. The target setting for the tenant satisfaction PI is to be clarified however the remaining changes were agreed. These will be incorporated into an updated version of the SOA, to be signed off by the Board. The target setting methodology for the voter turnout PIs is to be discussed with the council's elections team. The target setting methodology for Quality of Life surveys is to be compared against other CPPs.

b) National Health and Wellbeing Outcomes and SOA

A core suite of indicators have been developed to support integration of health and social care. Alan Bell talked to a paper recommending changes to the SOA Health PIs in-line with these new indicators. The new indicators have a broader scope across whole health and care provision. Targets have not yet been set and are not prescribed but will be considered locally. As part of engagement on the Integration Joint Board's Strategic Plan, partners will be asked to consider proposed targets. The Steering Group noted the proposed changes and the plan for setting targets.

7. Draft SOA Annual Report 2014/15

A draft SOA annual report has been produced to highlight key achievements over 2014/15. The report uses the same template as last year and contains high-level performance information, good practice examples and case studies. The Steering Group approved the content and layout, however it was agreed that there should be a final review of the report before this goes to the Board for sign-off, to ensure 2014/15 data is included where available.

8. Life Stages Refresh

Some work has been done to track the influence of the Life Stages programme to date and to look at how this may be revisited and refreshed. The paper suggests that having this strategic programme of change in place gave early focus to reshaping service delivery across the CPP, in-line with the expectations on CPPs through national reforms, and has led to the CPP being 'ahead of the game'. The paper also highlights some of the challenges in implementing the programme. It is suggested that it is a good time to revisit Life Stages, as the CPP looks to take forward the audit recommendations. The Steering Group noted the paper and agreed to the refresh plans. It was agreed that the paper going to the Board should highlight the timeframe for this activity and that it would be useful to pull out the impact of improved collaboration on performance.

9. Community Justice Research Projects

Tim Ward informed the Steering Group of an opportunity presented by the Scottish Government for West Lothian to become involved in a research project around people

receiving short-term sentences. Tim advised that this is potentially similar to work around realigning children's service and that we have not accepted at this time, however we may come back to this. There is no time pressure to take part. The Steering Group noted this update.

10. Draft Agenda for CPP Board 17 August 2015

- Three presentations are due to be delivered at the CPP Board meeting. The Community Empowerment Bill presentation will provide a brief update on key issues of the Bill, with the intention that further discussion will be had at the August CPP conference and the November Board meeting. There is a long-standing commitment to West Lothian Leisure to deliver a presentation on partnership activity around health and wellbeing. The Community Planning team have been working with the young people team to look at better involvement of the Youth Congress within the CPP and the August meeting is the most suitable for a Youth Congress representative to attend.
- Skills Development Scotland is looking to progress an Occupational Segregation pilot in West Lothian. Graeme Struthers is to meet with representatives this week and will confirm to the Community Planning team if this item should remain on the agenda.
- It was agreed that the agenda should be divided into items for discussion and items to note.
- There was some suggestion that particular issues should be drawn out of the Steering Group's discussion of performance, to be taken to the Board to allow more focused discussion, however there was no conclusion to these discussions.

Dates of Next Meeting (2-4pm)

Monday 2 November – Community Safety Thematic Focus (Conference Room 3)

Actions

No.	Action	Who	When	Update (complete for Nov SG)
3. Matters Arising				
1	Updated Benefits Sanctions Report to be circulated to Steering Group.	Joanna Anderson	By 10 August 2015	
2	Covalent to be checked and updated to ensure data due dates are clear.	ALL	Ongoing	
Additional Item – Community Planning Conference				
3	Conference attendance list will be circulated to partners to ensure full representation. Issues with online registration will also be investigated.	Michael Davis	By 7 August 2015	

Community Planning Steering Group	3 August 2015
Conference Room 1, 14:30-16:30	



4b. Economic Report				
4	Economic covering report to be amended before this goes to the Board.	David Greaves	By 10 August 2015	
5	A comparison of residents in low pay jobs with benchmark authorities to be circulated.	David Greaves	By 31 August 2015	
6	Update on CPP benchmarking.	Lorraine Gillies/ Michael Davis	By November Steering Group	
7	Further information on the investment and success of various business sectors receiving support to be circulated.	David Greaves	By 31 August 2015	
8	The impact of WLC's housing programme on wage levels will be considered and reported back to the Steering Group.	Michael Davis	By November Steering Group	
4c. Exceptions Report				
9	Craig McCorriston to check the position of SOA1308_11 with Operational Services and circulate update.	Craig McCorriston	By 31 August 2015	
10	Education and Health to look at the data for pupils coming in to P1 to see where we need to target and report back to the Steering Group.	Carol Bebbington/ James Cameron	By November Steering Group	
11	Carol Bebbington to look into the correlation between gender and smoking and report back to Steering Group.	Carol Bebbington	By November Steering Group	
12	Steve Field agreed to discuss SOA1307_11 with Robin Strang and get an update on extending concessions to Looked After Children, to be circulated to the Steering Group.	Steve Field	By 31 August 2015	
4d. Summary Dashboard				
13	All 'Unknown' PIs should be checked and updated on Covalent.	ALL	By 10 August 2015	

14	Tim Ward to clarify the changes in the '3+ placement moves for Looked After Children' PI to Mike Neilson	Tim Ward	By 31 August 2015	
4e. Prevention Plan PIs				
15	Meeting to discuss Prevention Plan PIs.	Joanna Anderson/ Tim Ward/ Alan Bell	5 August 2015	
4f. Horizon Scanning				
16	Steering Group members to send their comments to Michael Davis, to be incorporated into next Horizon Scanning report.	ALL	By 31 August 2015	
17	Michael Davis to check data for SOA1302_08 and feedback to Elaine Cook. Data behind the charts to be circulated.	Michael Davis	By 31 August 2015	
5. Corporate Parenting Plan				
18	An update on development of the Corporate Parenting Plan will be provided at the November Steering Group.	Tim Ward	November Steering Group	
6a. SOA Review – Summary and Rationale of PI Changes				
19	The target setting for the tenant satisfaction PI is to be clarified	Joanna Anderson	By 10 August 2015	
20	The target setting methodology for the voter turnout PIs to be discussed with the council's elections team and look at what other CPPs are doing in relation to targets for perceptions based surveys.	Joanna Anderson	To be discussed at next PI review	
7. Draft SOA Annual Report 2014/15				
21	There will be a final review of the annual report before this goes to the Board for sign-off	Joanna Anderson	By 10 August 2015	
8. Life Stages Refresh				
22	The Board paper should highlight the timeframe for this activity and should pull out the impact of improved	Joanna Anderson	By 10 August 2015	

	collaboration on performance.			
11. Draft Agenda for CPP Board				
23	Graeme Struthers to confirm Occupational Segregation item	Graeme Struthers	By 10 August 2015	
24	Agenda to be divided into items for discussion and items to note.	Joanna Anderson	By 10 August 2015	

DRAFT

MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY SAFETY BOARD of WEST Lothian COUNCIL held within COUNCIL CHAMBERS, WEST Lothian CIVIC CENTRE, LIVINGSTON , on 23 MARCH 2015.

Present – Councillors John McGinty (Chair), Tony Boyle (substituting for Cathy Muldoon), Peter Johnston and Anne McMillan; Graham Hope (Chief Executive, WLC), Graeme Struthers (Depute Chief Executive, WLC), Alistair Shaw, (Head of Housing, Construction and Building Services, WLC), Chief Superintendent Gill Imery (Police Scotland), Fiona Young (Lothian & Border Community Justice Authority), Sergeant John Jackson (Police Scotland), Gary Laing (Scottish Fire & Rescue Service), Steven Michie (Scottish Fire & Rescue Service), Tim Ward (Senior Manager, Health & Care Partnership, WLC), Yvonne Beresford (Policy & Performance Manage Officer, WLC), Lorraine Gillies (Community Planning Development Manager, WLC) and Colin Heggie (Partnership Analyst, Police Scotland)

Apologies – Councillors Frank Anderson and Cathy Muldoon; Audrey Park, Addiewell Prison.

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Agenda Item 6 (Quarterly Performance Report) – Councillor Tony Boyle declared a non-financial interest arising from his position as the council's appointed Chair of the Licensing Board.

2. MINUTE

The Board confirmed the Minute of its meeting held on 8 December 2015. The Minute was thereafter signed by the Chair.

3. MINUTE COMMUNITY PLANNING STEERING GROUP

The Board noted the Minute of the meeting of the Community Planning Steering Group held on 23 February 2015.

4. COMMUNITY SAFETY QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE UPDATE

Prior to consideration of the following item of business the Chair ruled that amended statistics relating to road safety performance be circulated to Board members.

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) providing information from Covalent (the council's performance monitoring system) showing Community Safety Performance indicators for the year to date.

Yvonne Beresford, Policy and Performance Officer, then provided an overview of some of the main performance measures contained in the report.

Following discussions and questions it was agreed that officers would provide elected members with further details of how the figures were compiled for Performance indicator cspV002 (Number of Licensed Premises not Complying with Licensing Board policy or Licensing Legislation).

Decision

1. To note the contents of the report; and.
2. Agreed that further details be provided on Performance indicator cspV002 (Number of Licensed Premises not Complying with Licensing Board policy or Licensing Legislation) to members of the Board

5. COMMUNITY SAFETY PRIORITIES

The Board considered a presentation and accompanying report (copies of which had been circulated) seeking approval for the 2015-18 proposed Community Safety priorities to be published by 1 April 2015, following which a Community Safety Strategy would be prepared incorporating aspects of the strategic assessment and joint action plans.

The report advised that the proposed Community Safety priorities for 2015-18 were discussed at the Joint Tasking Group meeting on 9 February 2015 and the following priorities were determined:-

- Antisocial Behaviour including Hate Crime and Internet Safety.
- Road and Home Safety
- Substance Misuse
- Violence
- Adults at Risk of Financial Harm

The report advised that Adults at Risk of Financial Harm was included due to the complex and wide ranging nature of this type of exploitation. Whilst some victims would be considered in legislative terms as adults in need of support and protection this was included as a Community Safety priority to ensure that activity was ongoing to protect the wider at risk population.

Consideration was also given to making Serious and Organised Crime a priority. The group believed separate work streams were in place to cover this area of business and that no separate work would be required in this area. It was recognised that specific actions surrounding Organised Crime Groups would be incorporated into Strategic Action Plans, where appropriate.

The report went on to advise that Performance Indicators would be reviewed and action plans created for each priority area. The action plans

would incorporate work around the key themes identified by the Strategic Assessment. Initial discussions would concentrate on these key themes to avoid duplication of work in action plans against existing strategies within the partnership.

The report concluded that once approval was granted, action plan development groups would meet during April and May and draft a framework for discussion at the Strategic Steering Group in May and the next Board meeting in June.

These plans would then determine the performance measures and outcomes to be met for the coming year and would be reviewed annually to reflect any emerging threats.

The report recommended that the Community Safety Board approve the Community Safety Priorities 2015 – 2018.

Following discussions the following additional priority was suggested:-

- Organised Crime/Counter Terrorism

It was also suggested that when this item of business was brought back to the Board meeting in June 2015 that it was to include details of how the Action Plans would relate to local communities and the involvement of the council's Local Area Committees.

Decision

1. To note the contents of the presentation and its accompanying report;
2. To approve the contents of the report;
3. Agreed the inclusion of the following additional priority:-
“Organised Crime/Counter Terrorism”; and
4. Agreed that the report to the June meeting of the Community Safety Board include details of how the Action Plans would relate to local communities and the involvement of the council's Local Area Committees

6. COMMUNITY SAFETY FUNDING 2015-16

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) providing the results of the approved West Lothian Community Safety fund for the period 2015 – 2016.

The report provided an overview of the types of preventative work that would take place across the Community Safety Partnership during the year. It was recognised that best practise in West Lothian was for services to work together in order to prevent and reduce incidents occurring, and increase the safety within the communities.

Some of the funding initiatives were to varying extents, multi-agency in their approach. To date, each of the funding applications approved for the period 2015 – 2016 offered a repeat service provision.

The report advised that during 2014 it was decided that £50,000 funding for the DASAT (Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault Team) would be ring-fenced until further notice to ensure that crucial early intervention and prevention work around domestic abuse and sexual violence would continue to take place.

The report listed a number of initiatives that were key to preventing and addressing domestic violence and sexual assault in the long term, and contributed to reducing re-offending and re-victimisation. These preventative initiatives aimed to reduce violence and increase resilience and recovery for victims.

The report also advised that in addition, the Community Safety Partnership was keen to utilise other funding streams in an attempt to retain as much funding as possible. This would enable partners to utilise any retained funding and respond to any trends and emerging threats that arose throughout the year.

With this in mind, Police Scotland requested funding of £2.5k from their Community Partnership Fund to go towards Westdrive. Similarly, WLC sports were requested to apply to Youthink Scotland for £10,850 to utilise an underspend in WL Cashback for Communities fund.

The fund was currently showing a total available spend for the budget period of £4,741 although it could increase to as much as £17,821 if the alternative funding sources were confirmed. This would ensure that the maximum funding was available for any unforeseen emerging threats within community safety in the following year.

In conclusion, whilst acknowledging the good work carried out by Partners and the great outcomes achieved, the Community Safety Strategic Steering Group recognised the need for a review on future funding processes. Given the current financial climate, changes in the way funding allocations were determined in future was highly likely.

The report recommended that the Community Safety Board acknowledge the current agreement of funding approved for expenditure during 2015/16 and the proposal to make changes to the allocation of funding from 2016/17.

Decision

Approved the terms of the report.

7. POLICE SCOTLAND YOUTH VOLUNTEERS

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) advising of Police Scotland's intention to introduce the Police Scotland

Youth Volunteers (PSYV) programme in West Lothian.

The report advised that the objectives of the PSYV were to:-

- Promote a practical understanding of policing amongst all young people;
- Encourage the spirit of adventure and good citizenship;
- Support local policing priorities through volunteering;
- Give young people a chance to be heard; and
- Inspire young people to participate positively in their communities.

The report went on to advise that youth volunteers would undertake a range of training sessions to gain confidence, take part in physical activities, learn about community safety, make friends and develop leadership skills.

At the same time there were opportunities to acquire recognised awards such as Youth Achievement Awards. It was anticipated that volunteers would use the volunteering to gain new experience, gain qualifications and enhance their CV's.

One of the original targets intended within the PSYV programme was that 30% of all participants would fit with vulnerable criteria, although this was changed to 25% to keep in line with England and Wales.

Sergeant Jackson advised that volunteers would have to apply through normal channels. Volunteers would be engaged in a range of volunteering experiences that were uniquely available through police resources and opportunities.

Police Scotland's perspective was that youth volunteers would be a physical representation of Police Scotland's commitment to supporting young people in Scotland.

The West Lothian PSYV programme was fully funded by the Scottish Government and would be co-ordinated by School Link Officer Constable Macaulay, supported by Constables Thomson and Corner and staff from the Community Safety Unit.

The report concluded that the local development of this national programme was a benefit for the West Lothian community. Evaluation of the five pilot areas identified numerous benefits to the Youth and Adult Volunteers, Police Scotland, and the wider community.

The report recommended that the Community Safety Board welcome and support the PSYV programme.

Sergeant Jackson was then asked as to why the programme was being introduced at Bathgate and Armadale Academies only and whether there were plans to expand the programme. The Board were advised that much

Careful consideration had been given to the selection of Bathgate and Armadale as the transport links for the young people involved in the programme made their getting out and about much easier and also for when they returned home at the end of the day. Additionally there were a number of events in these areas at which youth volunteers could be put to much use and provide them with an invaluable experience.

Additionally the programme was being funded by the Scottish Government for twenty four places but no further information was available with regards to expanding the programme. The programme was also being seen as an addition to the number of diversionary programmes already in existence for young people.

Decision

To note the contents of the report.

West Lothian
Community Health and Care Partnership

DRAFT

Minutes of the West Lothian Sub Committee held on 16th April 2015 , 1400 – 1600, Strathbrock Partnership Centre.

Present	Frank Toner (FT)	Chair, West Lothian CHCP
	Jim Forrest (JF)	Director, West Lothian CHCP
	Alan Bell (AB)	Senior Manager, Community Care Support & Service
	Gill Cottrell (GC)	Chief Nurse
	Jane Kellock (JK)	Head of Social Policy (Interim)
	Lindsay Seywright (LS)	West Lothian College
	Mary Vest (MV)	H & WB Co ordinator
	Elaine Duncan (ED)	Clinical Director CHCP
	Pat Donald (PD)	Acting AHP Manager
	Mary-Denise McKernan (MMc)	Manager, Carers of West Lothian
	Pamela Main	Senior Manager
Apologies	Ian Buchanan (IB)	Public Partnership Forum Rep
	Marion Christie (MC)	Head of Health / General Manager, WLCHCP
	Chris Stirling (CS)	SJH Site Director
	Lorraine Gillies (LG)	Community Planning Development Manager
	Jane Houston (JH)	Partnership Lead
	Alistair Shaw (AS)	Head of Service WLC
	Moirra Niven (MN)	Deputy Chief Executive
	Julie Cassidy (JC)	Public Involvement Co-ordinator
	Margaret Clarke	
In Attendance	Marjory Brisbane	Admin Manager (Minutes)

1. **APOLOGIES**
As above.
2. **ORDER OF BUSINESS INCLUDING NOTICE OF URGENT BUSINESS**
As agenda
3. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS FOR TODAY**
No other business notified.
4. **DECLARATION OF INTEREST**
FT declared he is chair of the CHCP and non executive member of NHS Lothian.
5. **DRAFT MINUTE OF WEST LOTHIAN CHCP SUB COMMITTEE**
The minutes of the meeting held on 12th February were approved as being an accurate record.
6. **CONFIRMATION OF ACTION POINTS**
No action points

- | | | ACTION |
|-----|---|--------|
| 7. | <p>MINUTES OF WEST LOTHIAN PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP FORUM FOR HEALTH CARE (WLPPFHC) MEETING
Noted Minutes of 25/2/15 and 2/4/15</p> | |
| 8. | <p>MINUTES OF PRIMARY CARE JOINT MANAGEMENT GROUP
Noted minutes of 12/2/15</p> | |
| 9. | <p>MINUTES OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES MANAGEMENT GROUP AND SUB GROUPS REPORT
Noted Minutes of 17/2/15</p> | |
| 10. | <p>MINUTES OF COMMUNITY PLANNING STEERING GROUP
Noted minutes of 3/11/14</p> | |
| 11. | <p>OLDER PEOPLE– COVALENT REPORT
AB provided an overview of the progress of work being measured through Covalent for Older People Services.</p> <p>The Sub Committee noted the report</p> | |
| 12 | <p>REABLEMENT
PM talked to the report providing an update on the activities of the Reablement Service which has a particular reference to promoting independence and reducing unnecessary delays in hospital discharge.</p> <p>The service is reporting excellent outcomes and has had a positive impact in contributing to the Single Outcome Agreement; We live longer healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities. An estimation of 69,000 hours of homes services has been avoided through the work being carried out to promote independence.</p> <p>PM highlighted the challenge around the delayed discharge post April 2015 where partnerships will be measured against a reduced target of two weeks.</p> <p>Two case studies were provided with the report highlighting services working together resulting in positive outcomes for the patients.</p> <p>The Sub Committee noted the report</p> | |
| 13. | <p>CRISIS CARE
PM talked to the report detailing the ongoing work of the Crisis Care Team who responds to health and social care emergencies, which contribute to the avoidance of unnecessary admissions to the hospital.</p> <p>The service was established in January 2012 at the same time as the Reablement service and provides a 24/7 response to people experiencing a health or social care emergency to deal with the immediate crisis in their own home.</p> <p>Figures were produced highlighting the increased volume of activity from 2013 – 2014 at the same time managing to reduce the response time. The service works closely with REACT, Ambulance service and Housing.</p> <p>ED commented on the work being carried out by the Crisis Care service and the considerable amount of time and effort previously spent to solve these issues by other services and the positive outcomes this has resulted by avoiding delays for patients.</p> <p>The Sub Committee noted the report.</p> | |

- 14. RAPID ELDERLY ASSESSMENT CARE TEAM (REACT)**
GC talked to the report stating REACT is the third component to the two services previously mentioned and was established in May 2013. REACT aim is to facilitate prevention of admission and early supported discharge through models of care.
- REACT provides 2 phases, phase 1 virtual ward and phase 2 rehabilitation. The REACT service provides rapid assessment of adults primarily over the aged of 75 in their own home preventing hospital admissions where safe to do so. The team is run by medics, nurses and AHP. The initial assessment is nurse led with consultation with consultant. The medical responsibility whilst in the virtual ward lies with the REACT consultant and each patient care is reviewed regularly at home either by the medics, nurses or AHPs as appropriate. In phase 1 the figures have shown an increase from May 2013 to May 2014 from 41 per month to January 2014 – January 2015 to 60 with an average length of stay reducing from 7 days to 4. (Due to reporting dates they have been unable to reflect on the same period)
- The second phase, rehabilitation lasting approximately 4 – 6 weeks has also had an increase from May 2013 a total number of 434 patients were referred with an average length of stay of 40 days and from January 2014 – 15 over 500 referrals were received with an average length of stay of 18 days with an onward transfer to the Reablement team.
- From February 2015 REACT have now established a presence on TRAK following the development of a virtual ward.
- The REACT service continues in a ‘pilot’ phase supported through funding from the Integration fund.
- The Sub Committee noted the report.
- 15. STRATEGIC PLAN**
JF talked to the report detailing the requirement for the Integrated Joint Board (IJB) to develop a strategic plan and the process to facilitate this.
- This will require a strategic planning group with involvement with key stakeholders including links with Carers and Voluntary sector. IJB will not assume responsibility for the planning, resourcing and operational delivery of all integrated services until such time as the strategic plan and associated locality arrangements have been prepared and considered fit for purpose by the Health board and local authority.
- To avoid delay it is important the strategic planning group is established at the earliest opportunity.
- The Sub Committee noted the report
- 16. INTEGRATED CARE PLAN**
AB talked to the report stating the submission to the Scottish Government for the Integrated Care Fund has now been approved. This replaces the funding received through the change fund. West Lothian allocation is £2.85m this is over £1m increase from the Older People Change Fund although the scope of the fund is greater.
- The funding will support partnerships to focus on prevention, early intervention and care and support for people with complex and multiple conditions to reduce demand for emergency hospital activity and emergency admissions.
- The Scottish Government expect local partnerships to be established comprising NHS, local authorities, third sector and independent sector to develop a local integrated care fund plan to oversee the delivery of this.

ACTION

A copy of the West Lothian Integrated Fund Care Plan was provided as a appendix

ACTION

The Sub Committee noted the report

17.

YOUNG CARERS ID CARD

MDM talked to the report to inform the committee of plans implemented to pilot Young Carers' card for children and young people aged 12 – 18 across Lothian during 2014 in line with Getting it Right for Young Carers Strategy Scotland 2010- 2015.

The purpose of the card is to alert professional staff that the young person is a carers and to take this in to consideration.

The suggestion for the card was introduced at the Scottish Young Carers Festival in 2013 as a way of enabling young carers to be more involved in the care and support of the person being cared for. The card is purely for awareness and does not automatically give them permission to discuss anything about the cared person.

The Sub Committee noted the report.

18 .

ANY OTHER COMPETENT BUSINESS

The meeting closed at 3.30pm

DATE, TIME OF NEXT MEETINGS

CHCP Sub Committee meetings at 2pm – 4pm in Strathbrock Partnership Centre.

The Sub Committee has now been disestablished.

The chair thanks everyone for all their support and hard work during his time as chair.

Date: 17 Aug 2015 Item: 7a	Community Planning Partnership Board
Performance Report Summary	



High Level Indicators Report

1. Community Safety

Police: Police PIs are updated annually on Covalent.

Fire: Q1 2015/16 data is not yet available for Covalent.

SOA1304_30 (Percentage of Early and Effective Intervention cases 8 to 15 years who do not reoffend within 12 months of initial referral): This Performance Indicator dipped over the first 3 quarters of 2014-2015 and then increased again in quarter 4 to 77%. This has further increased to 94.7% in quarter 1 of 21015/16. This has moved the status from amber to green during the last two quarters. Systems in place to interrogate data has been reviewed and improved and has resulted in more robust analysis of the figures. The numbers of EEI referrals are increasing and we are recording more detailed information within this new system. EEI is increasing the number of higher tariff cases being dealt with to divert them from the Children's Hearing System and have been effective as a consequence in reducing the risk of entering external resources. Close monitoring continues to ensure that intervention is responsive and targeted appropriately.

SOA1304_32 (One year reconviction rate): This is an annual Performance Indicator and the long-term objective is to see this rate reduce over the coming years. This is a measure of the percentage of West Lothian offenders who are reconvicted with 12 months of being sentenced by the court. The 2014-2015 figures show a slight increase in the two years previous to this and a further slight increase in 2015-2016, but despite this West Lothian still performs better than most council areas. West Lothian has a well-established partnership approach including a Reducing Reoffending Strategy which is seen as influential.

SOA1305_04 (Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team): The perception of women being protected by services is seen as an important indicator of effectiveness. Performance for quarter one of 2014-15 was down on recent months with 90% of women indicating feeling safer as a result of intervention by the DASAT for those who have completed an evaluation. The previous four quarters had a performance of 100 per cent. In quarter two performance had improved to 95 per cent. In quarter 3 and quarter 4 performance had returned to 100 per cent and involved all of the 80 women surveyed feeling safer following intervention. This was double the number of women surveyed in quarter three. From Quarter four of 2014-15 DASAT are introducing a phone follow up with those particularly receiving the court advocacy input which accounts for a large proportion of referrals for the service and would represent a better reflection of the overall work.

SOA1305_14 (Percentage of cases that have progressed to a Child Protection Case Conference (CPCC) where there has been a reduction in risk to the child at the point of each review): This is a quarterly figure. The target is 60%. The figure for Quarter 3 of 2014-15 (Oct-Dec 2014) was 45% and 62% for Quarter 4 (Jan-Mar 2015). The figure for Quarter 1 of 2015-16 (Apr-June 2015) is 53%. This is a relatively new Indicator and whilst the figures for the first three Quarters collected are divergent, it is not clear yet which figure may be more realistic and it will most likely take a full year of collection to reach a view regarding this. It is noted that the figure of 53% is a drop from the previous quarter. There may be a number of factors for this that could relate to sample size and types of cases being presented.

SOA1305_15 (Percentage of cases where positive progress can be evidenced at the 6-month Looked After Child Review): This is a quarterly figure. The target is 75%. The figure for Quarter 3 (Oct-Dec 2014) was 82% and for Quarter 4 (Jan-Mar 2015) 87%. The latest figure for Quarter 1 of 2015/16 (Apr-Jun 2015) was 90%. These figures have been highly encouraging and build on the significant amount of work that has been done within the Local Authority to improve outcomes for Looked After Children. The figures for the three quarters collected appear to demonstrate that outcomes for Looked After Children are moving in a positive direction. Should the figure continue to be positive, consideration will be given to altering the target upwards.

2. **Economic:** See full Economic report.

3. **Environment**

SOA1308_03 (% household waste recycled): The official recycling rate for 2014 will be published in October 2015.

SOA1308_07 (Tonnes of CO2 emissions per capita): 2013 data has now been published.

SOA1308_08 (% reduction in emissions from council services and activities): Data for 14/15 will not be available until later this year.

4. **Health & Wellbeing**

SOA1301_01 (Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births): 13/14 data due to be published summer 2015

SOA1301_03 (Percentage of newborn children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks):
Due for update at December 2015

SOA1301_06 (Percentage of children in P1 with no obvious dental decay experience):
Due for update September 2015

SOA1301_08 (Estimated percentage of children with a healthy weight in P1): 2013/14 data indicates 78.1% of children in P1 healthy weight which is better than Scottish average of 76.4%. The % at risk of obesity has reduced to 8.1% with combined overweight and obesity at 20.9% and overall reduction of 1%

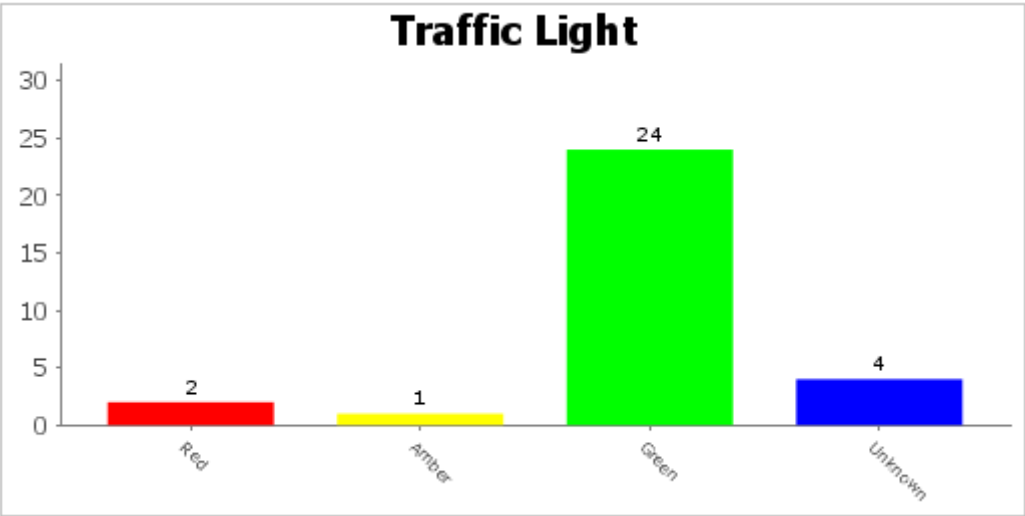
SOA1306_08 (Rate of emergency inpatient bed days for people 75+ per 1000 population): Due for update at September 2015

SOA1306_09 Rate per 100,000 population of patients aged 65+ with 2+ emergency admissions by financial year: The West Lothian rate per 100,000 for 2013/14 is 5395 compared to 5019 for Scotland. This is a 4.4% decrease from previous year. Interventions are being sustained in relation to improved community care provision for older people and case management approaches are being embedded for those with long term conditions.

SOA1307_05 (Gap in the life expectancy of the most deprived 15% and the average life expectancy in West Lothian): Data available December 2015

1. High Level Steering Group Report(grp by Forum)

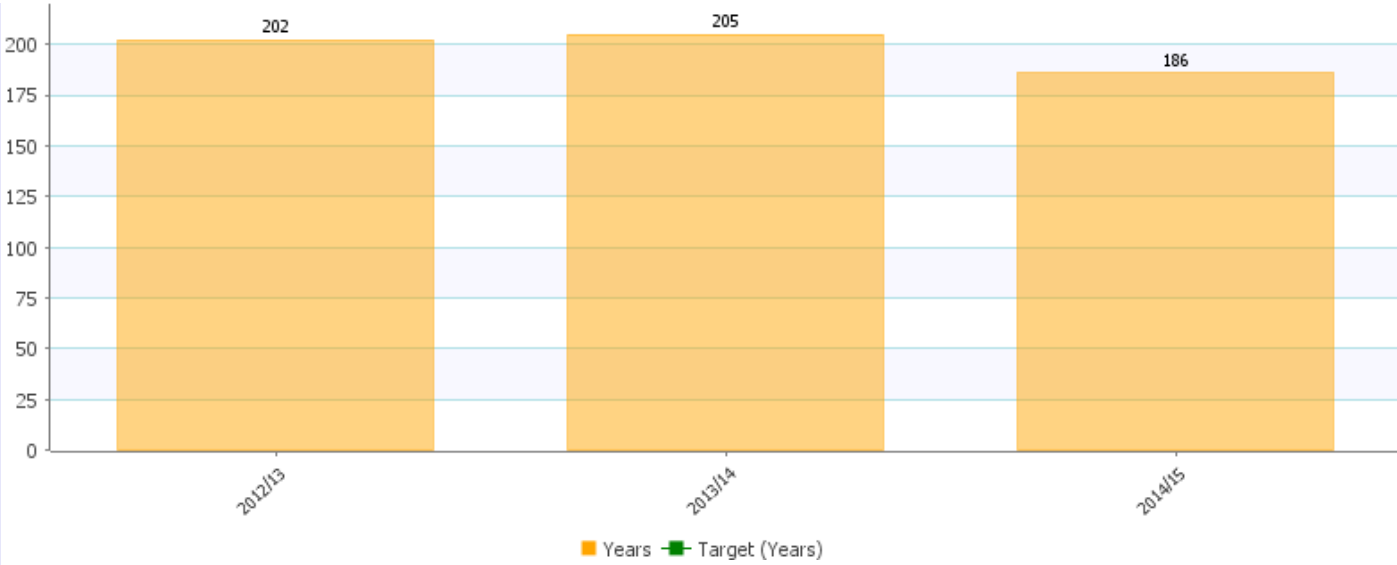
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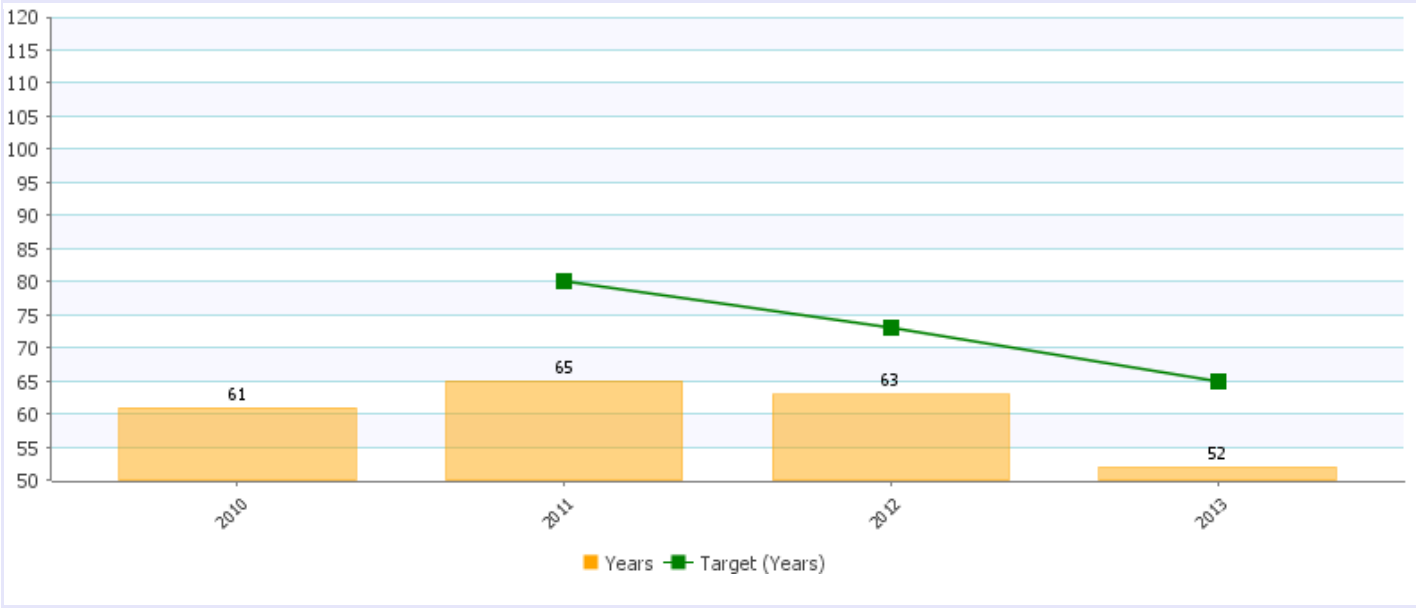
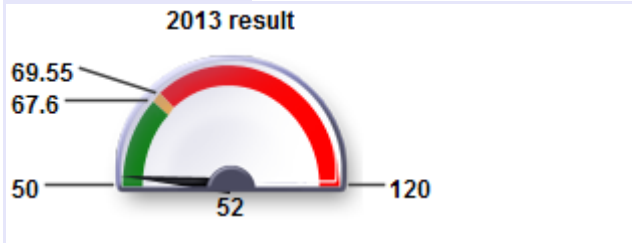
SOA13_Community Safety Forum

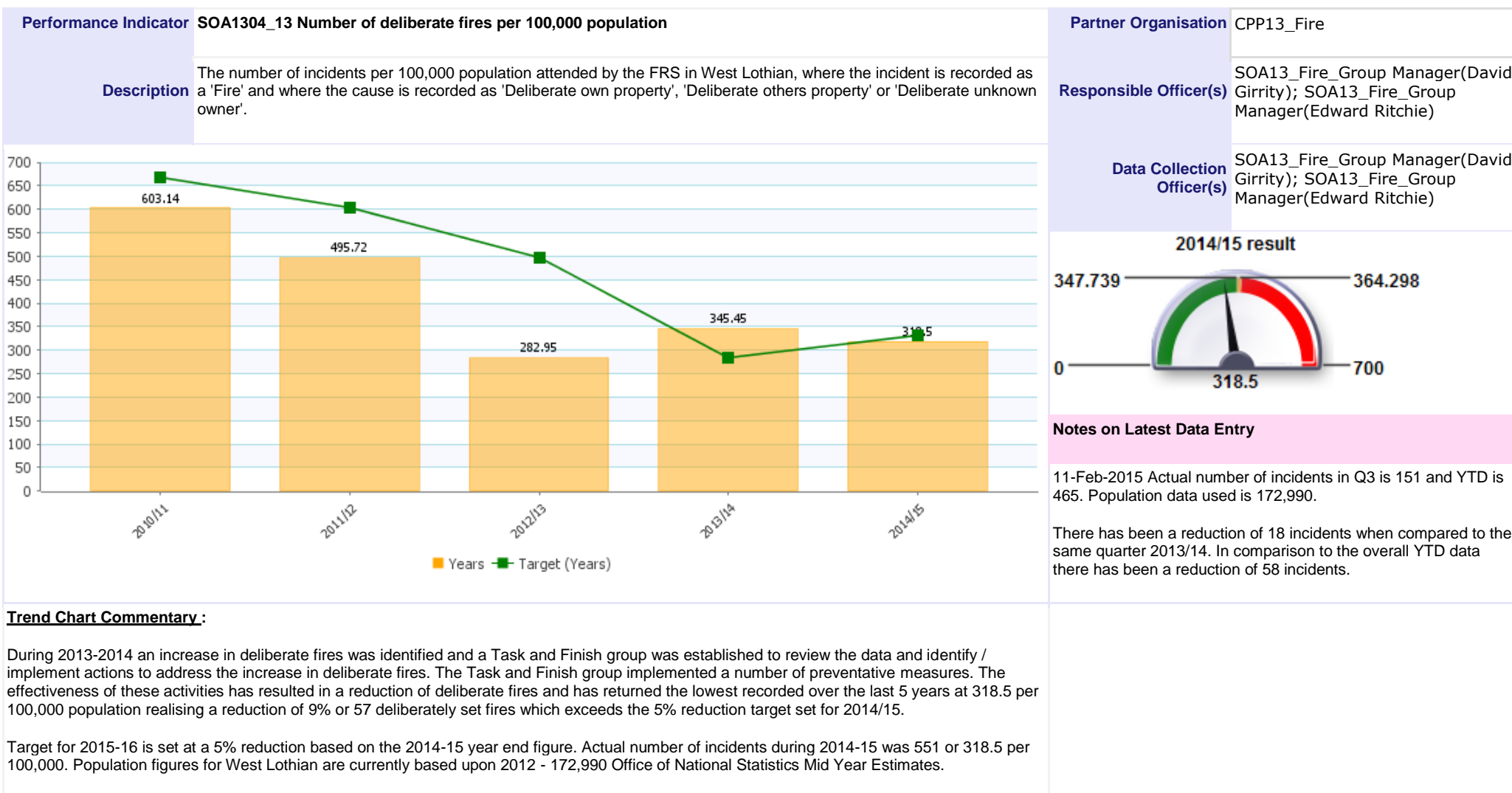
Performance Indicator	SOA1304_02 Detection rate for sexual offences		Partner Organisation	CPP13_Police												
Description	This indicator measures the detection rate for sexual offences		Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Area Commander(Chief Inspector Paul Cameron); Yvonne Beresford												
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div>Years</div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div>Target (Years)</div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div>62.5%</div></div></div><div></div>2012/13</div><div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div>71%</div></div></div><div></div>2013/14</div><div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div>68.6%</div></div></div><div></div>2014/15</div></div></div></div></div><table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Detection Rate (%)</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>62.5%</td><td>73.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>71%</td><td>73.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>68.6%</td><td>73.3%</td></tr></table></div></div></div></div></div></div></div>			Year	Detection Rate (%)	Target (%)	2012/13	62.5%	73.3%	2013/14	71%	73.3%	2014/15	68.6%	73.3%	Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Community Safety Partnership Analyst 2(Kenneth Milne)
Year	Detection Rate (%)	Target (%)														
2012/13	62.5%	73.3%														
2013/14	71%	73.3%														
2014/15	68.6%	73.3%														
			Notes on Latest Data Entry													
<p>The number of crimes reported has increased by 6.4% to 331 crimes YTD while solvency has solvency as a percentage of recorded crime, has decreased by 3.7% despite two more crimes having been solved YTD.</p> <p>The level of historical crimes in YTD was 39% compared to 31.9% in PYTD.</p> <p>Target – Target of 73.3% not achieved by 16 crimes.</p>																

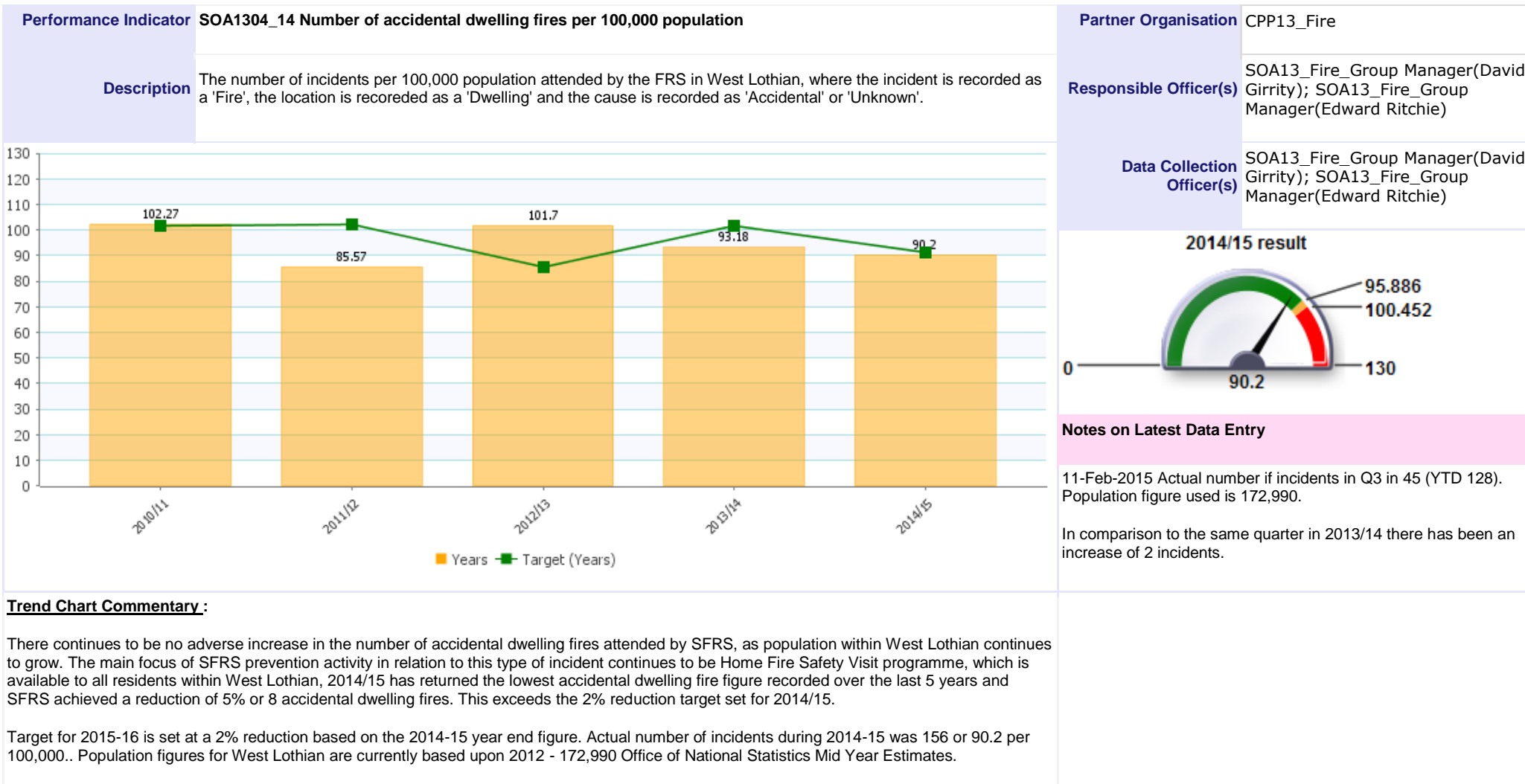


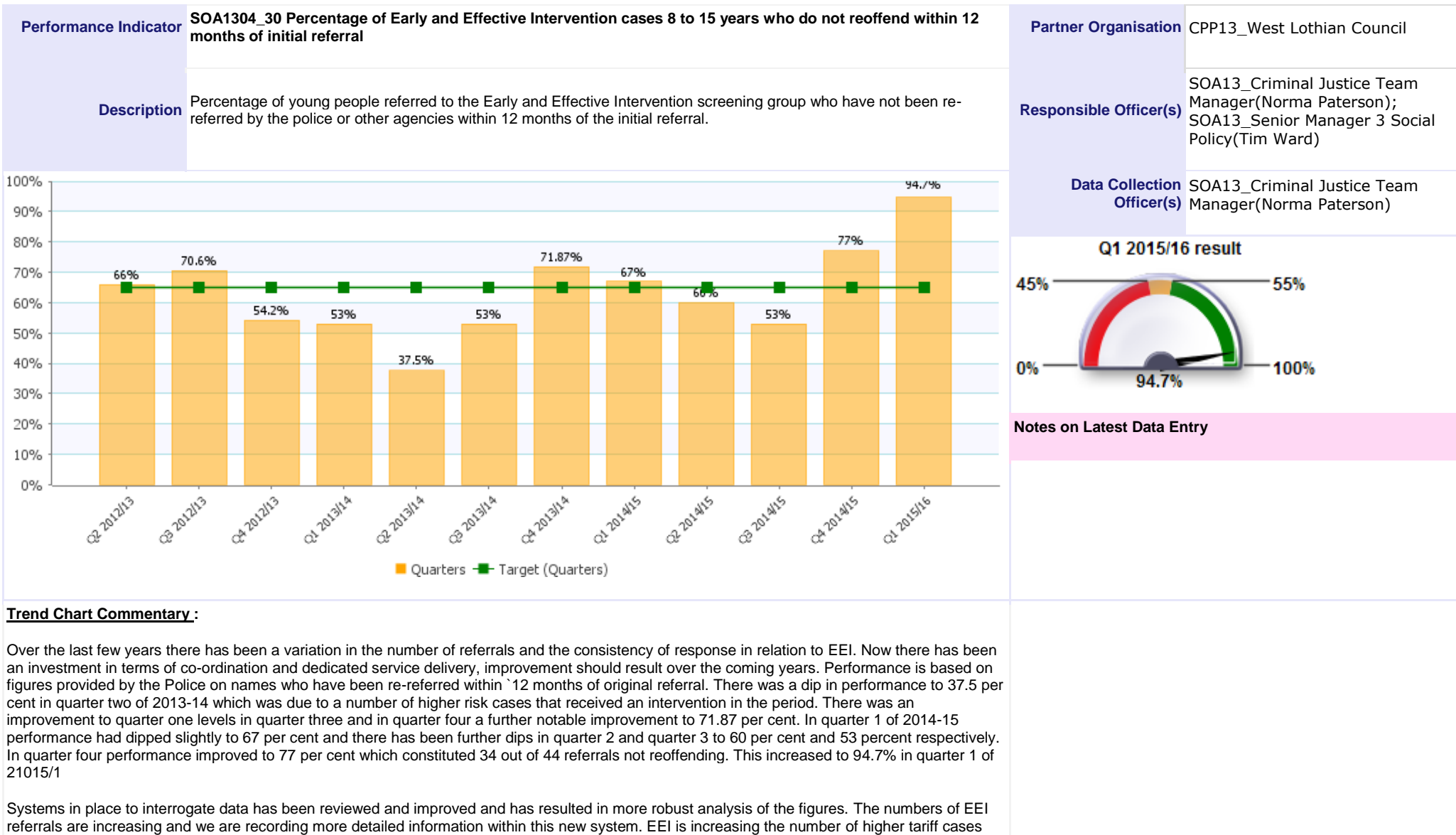
Performance Indicator	SOA1304_05 Level of violent crime	Partner Organisation	CPP13_Police												
Description	This indicator measures the level of violent crime	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Area Commander(Chief Inspector Paul Cameron); Yvonne Beresford												
 <table><thead><tr><th>Period</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>202</td><td>201</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>205</td><td>201</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>186</td><td>201</td></tr></tbody></table>		Period	Years	Target (Years)	2012/13	202	201	2013/14	205	201	2014/15	186	201	Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Community Safety Partnership Analyst 2(Kenneth Milne)
		Period	Years	Target (Years)											
2012/13	202	201													
2013/14	205	201													
2014/15	186	201													
		Notes on Latest Data Entry													
<p>Trend Chart Commentary: The level of Group 1 violence has decreased from 203 crimes PYTD to 186 crimes YTD down by 8.4%.</p> <p>Robbery is recording 45 crimes YTD against 42 PYTD with target hardening projects continue with a view to improving security. However one location was subject to three robberies in six months and the owner failed to implement any target hardening recommendations until the third attack when CCTV was installed.</p> <p>Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 Section 12 offences (Cruelty to persons under 16) have decreased by 34% with no apparent reason evident.</p> <p>Threats and extortion have shown a 35% decrease again with no apparent reason evident.</p> <p>The level of Murder/attempted murder/culpable homicide has increased by ten crimes YTD while serious assault has decreased by four crimes.</p> <p>Target – The target of less then 201 crimes has been achieved.</p>															

Performance Indicator	SOA1304_10 Number of cash seizures and restraints through the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) legislation.	Partner Organisation	CPP13_Police						
Description	This indicator measures the number of cash seizures and restraints through the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) legislation.	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Area Commander(Chief Inspector Paul Cameron); Yvonne Beresford						
<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Value (£)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>£888,061.00</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>£1,481,146.00</td></tr></tbody></table>		Year	Value (£)	2012/13	£888,061.00	2013/14	£1,481,146.00	Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Community Safety Partnership Analyst 2(Kenneth Milne)
Year	Value (£)								
2012/13	£888,061.00								
2013/14	£1,481,146.00								
		Notes on Latest Data Entry							
<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The level of cash seizures and restraints for the Lothian and Scottish Borders Division has reached £2,606,931 YTD and is well ahead of the targets set for the year.</p> <p>Using the criteria of the home address in West Lothian from every nominal who has been subject to a seizure / restraint, the West Lothian figure is £68,915 in cash seizures and £162,607 net assets ID's for restraint.</p> <p>Target – Target of more than £2,460,000 for the division YTD has been achieved.</p>									

Performance Indicator	SOA1304_12 Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents. Description This performance indicator measures the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents within West Lothian on an annual basis. This performance indicator combines the separate targets for reducing the number of people killed and seriously injured in line with the Scottish Governments Road Safety Framework. Casualty reduction targets for West Lothian are set out in the Road Safety Plan 2012-2015. Data is collected by Police Scotland and published annually by the Scottish Government. Data is for calendar year.	Partner Organisation CPP13_West Lothian Council Responsible Officer(s) SOA13_Transportation Manager(Graeme Malcolm); Yvonne Beresford Data Collection Officer(s) SOA13_Team Leader (Andy Johnston)															
 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years</th> <th>Target (Years)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>61</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>65</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>63</td> <td>73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>52</td> <td>65</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Years	Target (Years)	2010	61	-	2011	65	80	2012	63	73	2013	52	65	<p>2013 result</p>  <p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p> <p>27-Oct-2014 Final figure of 52 - data source: Reported Road Casualties Scotland 2013 (Scottish Government, October 2014) - extracted from: http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/reported-road-casualties-scotland-2013-datasets on 27 October 2014.</p>
Year	Years	Target (Years)															
2010	61	-															
2011	65	80															
2012	63	73															
2013	52	65															
<p>Trend Chart Commentary: This performance indicator shows the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents within West Lothian as published annually by the Scottish Government. This indicator a combination of the separate casualty reduction targets for the number of people killed and the number of people seriously injured in line with Scottish Government national casualty reduction targets. Note that figures are for calendar years.</p> <p>Road casualty numbers are subject to a degree of random year-to-year variation but the general trend within West Lothian is reducing. The Council and its partners undertake a series of education, engineering and enforcement interventions which are set out in the Road Safety Plan for West Lothian 2012 – 2015. The plan is reviewed annually and reported through the council's Environment Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel.</p> <p>Finally, it should be noted that good performance is illustrated by the number of casualties being <u>below</u> the target line.</p> <p>This is the most up to date data we have.</p>																	

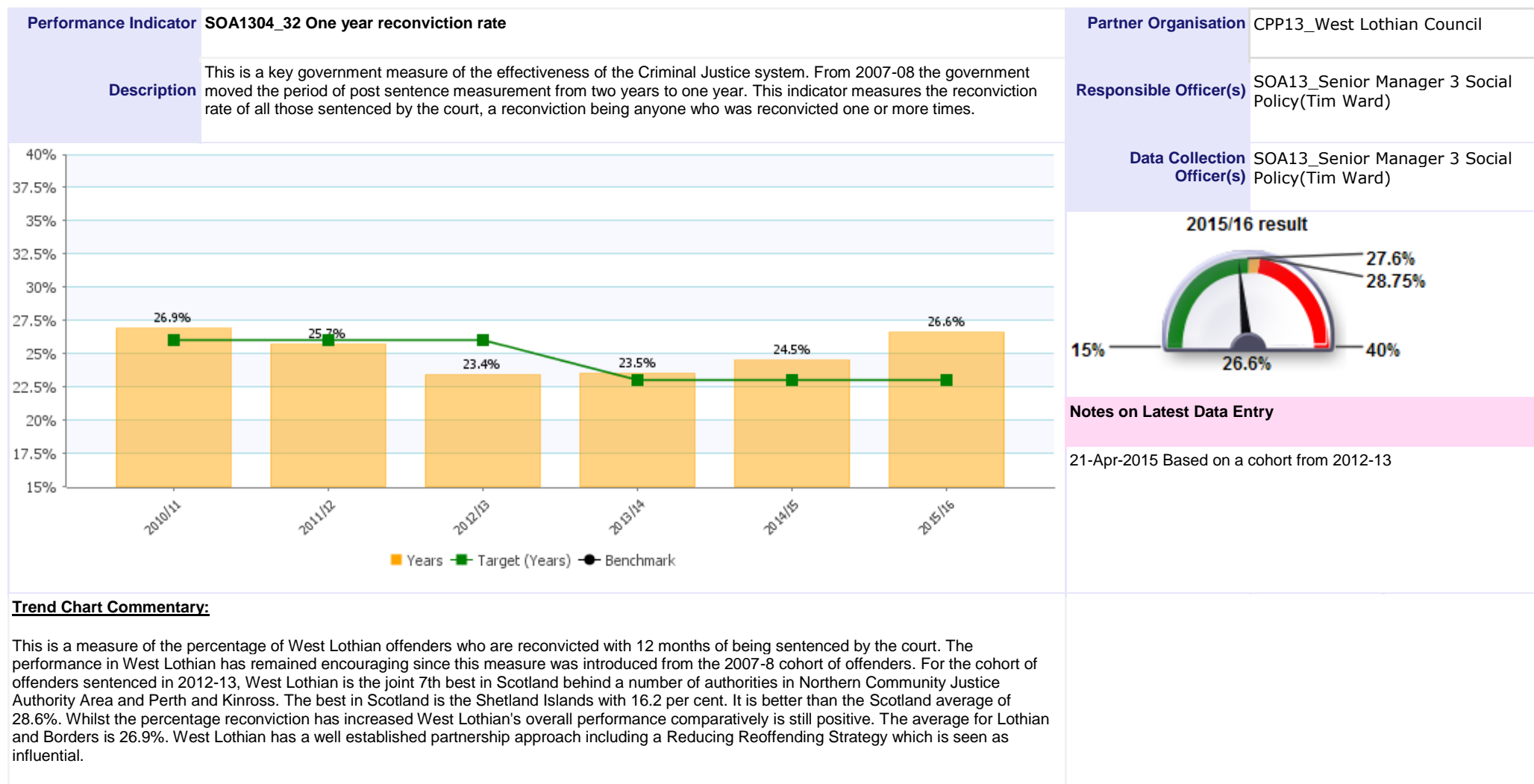


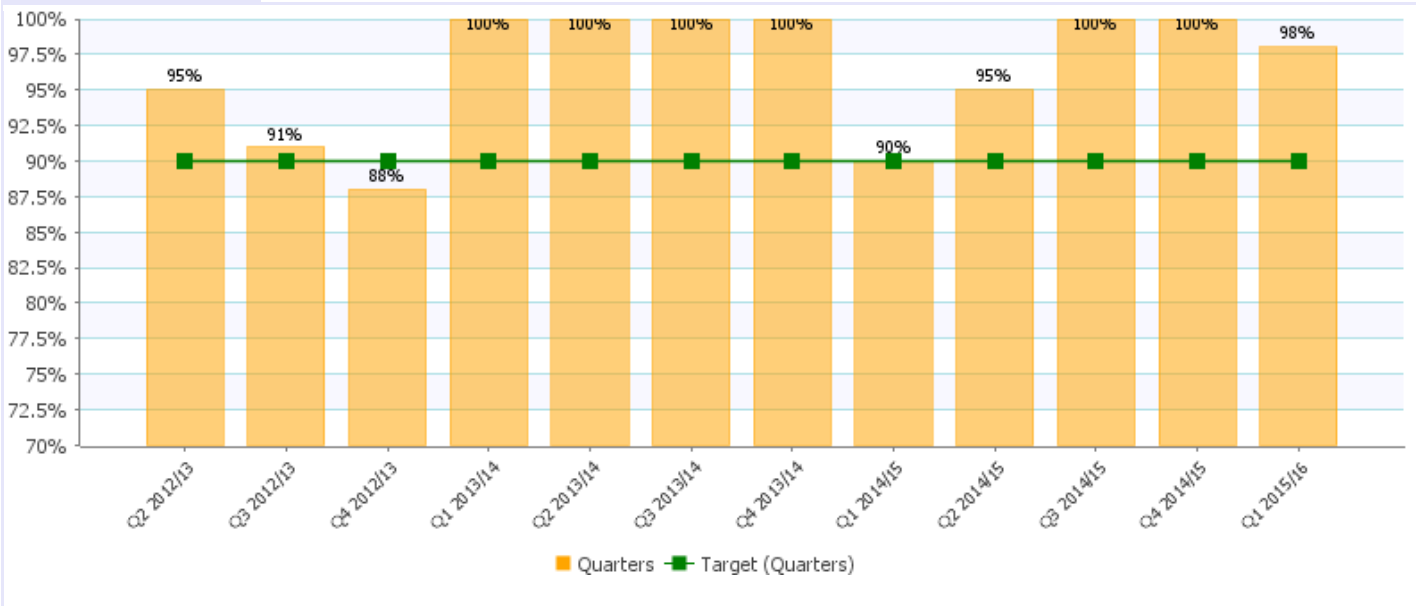


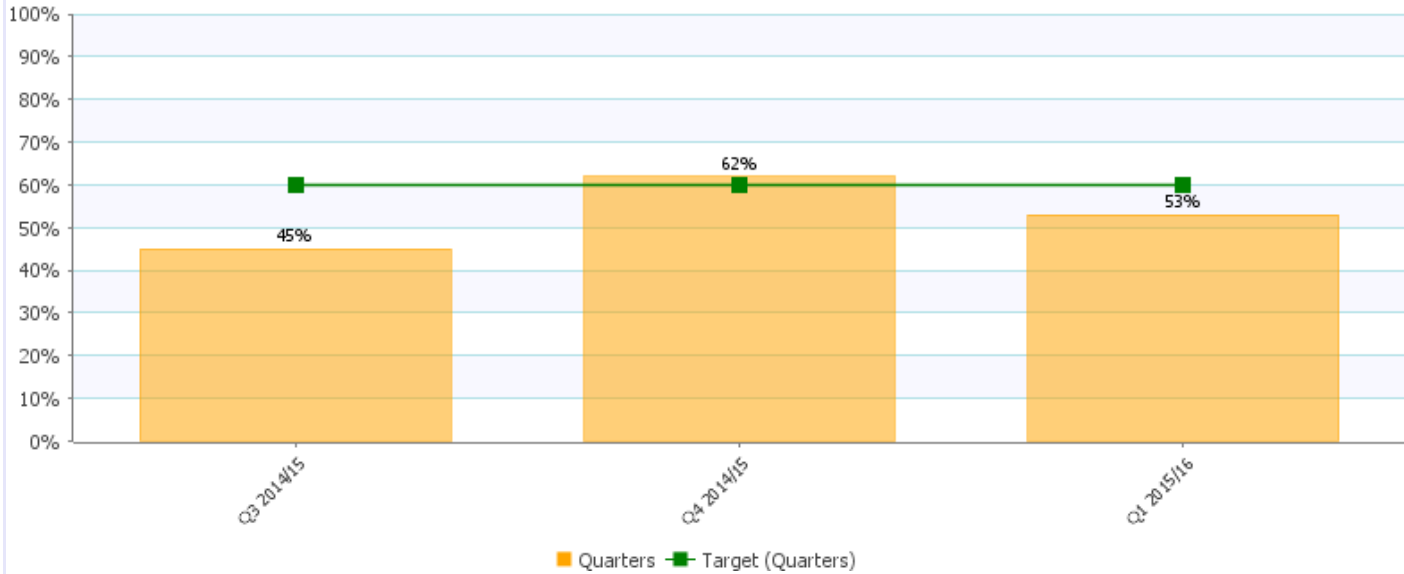
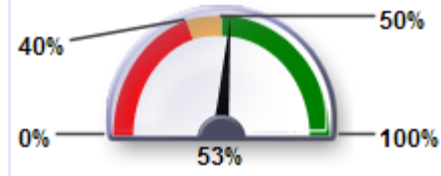


being dealt with.

Close monitoring is taking place to ensure that both the target and performance are appropriate. Services are generally beginning to target cases that are higher risk to divert them from the childrens hearing system and have been effective as a consequence in reducing risk of entering external resources.

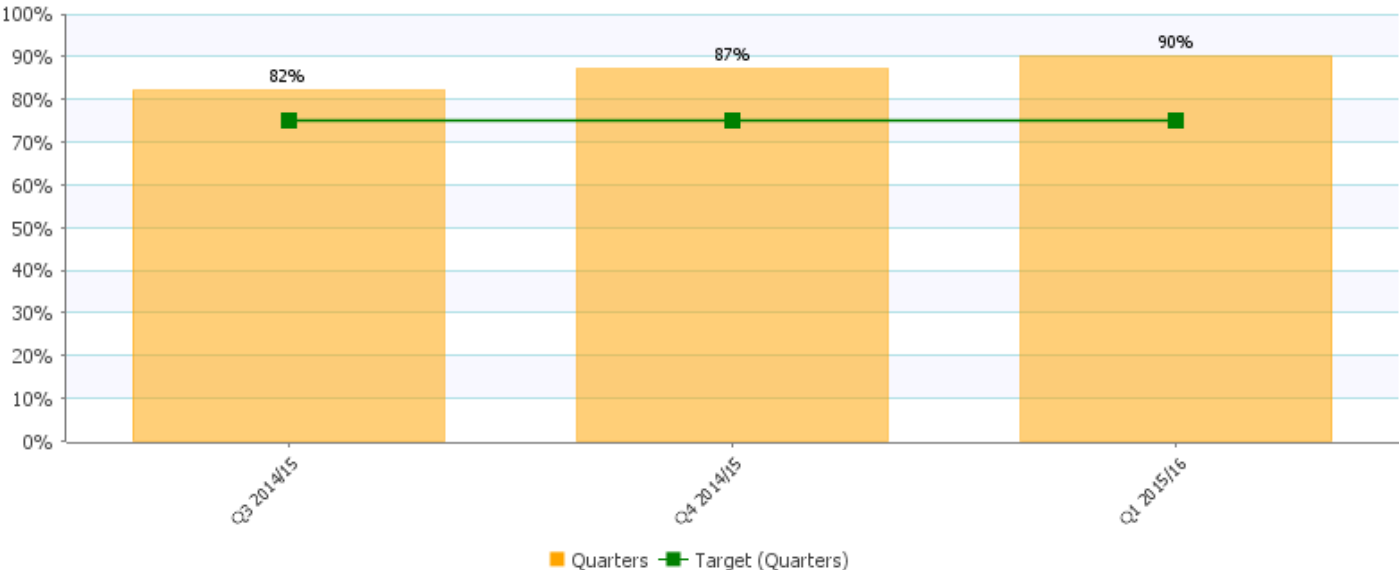
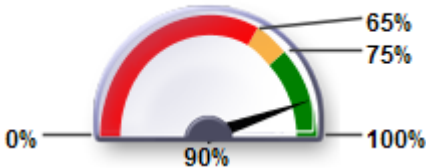


Performance Indicator Description	SOA1305_04 Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team This relates to the percentage of women who report that they feel safe as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team. The figure is taken at the point when women withdraw from the service, whether that is as a consequence of short term court advocacy or longer term prolonged support and intervention.	Partner Organisation CPP13_West Lothian Council																																							
		Responsible Officer(s) SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward)																																							
		Data Collection Officer(s) SOA13_Policy Officer 1 Social Policy(Miranda Pio)																																							
 <table border="1"> <caption>Performance Data (Percentage of women who report that they feel safer)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters (%)</th> <th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Q2 2012/13</td><td>95%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2012/13</td><td>91%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2012/13</td><td>88%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 2013/14</td><td>100%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 2013/14</td><td>100%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2013/14</td><td>100%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2013/14</td><td>100%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 2014/15</td><td>90%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q2 2014/15</td><td>95%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q3 2014/15</td><td>100%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q4 2014/15</td><td>100%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>Q1 2015/16</td><td>98%</td><td>90%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q2 2012/13	95%	90%	Q3 2012/13	91%	90%	Q4 2012/13	88%	90%	Q1 2013/14	100%	90%	Q2 2013/14	100%	90%	Q3 2013/14	100%	90%	Q4 2013/14	100%	90%	Q1 2014/15	90%	90%	Q2 2014/15	95%	90%	Q3 2014/15	100%	90%	Q4 2014/15	100%	90%	Q1 2015/16	98%	90%
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Q1 2015/16	98%	90%																																							
Trend Chart Commentary :																																									
<p>Performance for quarter one of 2014-15 was down on recent months with 90% of women indicating feeling safer as a result of intervention by the DASAT for those who had completed an evaluation. The previous four quarters had a performance of 100 per cent. In quarter two of 2014-2015 performance had improved to 95 per cent. In quarter 3 and quarter 4 of 2014-2016 performance had returned to 100 per cent and involved all of the 80 women surveyed feeling safer following intervention. This was double the number of women surveyed in quarter three. In quarter 1 of 2015-2016 performance dipped to 98% but still represented 53 women out of 54 reporting they felt safer. The dips in performance was the result of the court not keeping the individual informed regarding outcomes of cases and that communication could have been better. This is the responsibility of the court rather than DASAT staff.</p> <p>From Quarter four of 2014-15 DASAT introduced a phone follow up with those particularly receiving the court advocacy input which accounts for a large proportion of referrals for the service and would represent a better reflection of the overall work. The perception of women being protected by services is seen as an important indicator of effectiveness</p>																																									
<p>Q1 2015/16 result</p>																																									
Notes on Latest Data Entry																																									

Performance Indicator	SOA1305_14 Percentage of cases that have progressed to a Child Protection Case Conference (CPCC) where there has been a reduction in risk to the child at the point of each review.	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	Public Protection is a high priority for West Lothian Council and its partner agencies and the West Lothian Child Protection Committee oversees a Child Protection Case Conference process that is both multi-agency and robust. There are challenges in demonstrating positive progress in Child Protection work, not least because any progress can appear incremental. Child Protection Case Conferences are chaired by independent Reviewing Officers employed by West Lothian Council.	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Group Manager 1 Social Policy(Nick Clater); SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward)
	Following an initial Child Protection Case Conference, a Child Protection Plan is put in place. A Review is held at 3 months and then at 6-monthly intervals thereafter. Evidence of positive progress will be looked for at the point of each Review and will be measured on whether the risks highlighted at the initial Child Protection Case Conference and subsequent Reviews have been reduced. A figure will be provided for each quarter.		
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Group Manager 1 Social Policy(Nick Clater)
		<p>Q1 2015/16 result</p> 	
		<p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p> <p>24-Jul-2015 This is the third quarter the figure has been collected.</p> <p>The figure of 53% is placed between the two previous figures. As has been said previously, there is a divergence between all of the figures and a further period of collection is required before a clearer view can be formed regarding whether the target is appropriate or not.</p>	
Thus far, it has been difficult to ascertain a clear view regarding performance in relation to this indicator as data for only two quarters has been collected. Whilst the initial analysis of the figure for Quarter 4 was encouraging and, if sustained, would require a revision to the target, it is noted that			

the figure for Quarter 1 of 2015/16 was lower. It is not clear why this figure would slip back but may be related to sample size and differences in the cases being sampled. It should be noted that gaining evidence from a three-month review of positive progress can be challenging due to the short length of time between the Initial Child Protection Case Conference and the Review.

Any reduction in risk to a vulnerable child is to be welcomed and is an indication of the strong multi-agency processes in place in West Lothian for Child Protection.

Performance Indicator	SOA1305_15 Percentage of cases where positive progress can be evidenced at the 6-month Looked After Child Review	Partner Organisation CPP13_West Lothian Council												
Description	<p>Children that are looked after and accommodated away from home are reviewed by the Local Authority. If a child is looked after and accommodated, there is a planning meeting within 72-hours of the child being accommodated.. Following this initial planning meeting, where the existing Child's Plan is amended or one is devised, Looked After Child Reviews are undertaken by the independent Reviewing Officers employed by West Lothian Council 6 weeks after the child has been accommodated, after 3 months and then at 6-monthly intervals.</p> <p>A Plan is put in place with the aim being to have a clear strategy for the child. This may, for example, include a long-term plan for a child to remain with their current carers or moves for permanency. Evidence of positive progress will be looked for at the point of each Review and will be measured on whether the Minute and Plan demonstrates positive progress. A positive indicator of this could be whether there has been an improvement in the child's circumstances and will require the judgement of the Reviewing Officer. If no robust plan is in place at the point of review, this would be seen as a negative indicator of progress. A figure will be provided for each quarter.</p>	Responsible Officer(s) SOA13_Group Manager 1 Social Policy(Nick Clater); SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward)												
		Data Collection Officer(s) SOA13_Group Manager 1 Social Policy(Nick Clater)												
 <table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Quarters (%)</th><th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Q3 2014/15</td><td>82%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2014/15</td><td>87%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2015/16</td><td>90%</td><td>75%</td></tr></table>		Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q3 2014/15	82%	75%	Q4 2014/15	87%	75%	Q1 2015/16	90%	75%	<p>Q1 2015/16 result</p>  <p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p> <p>24-Jul-2015 The figure for Quarter 1 of 2015/16 shows a further increase and builds on the good work being done in Social Policy for Looked After Children.</p> <p>As this has been the third figure in a row that exceeds the target, consideration will now be given to revising the target.</p>
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)												
Q3 2014/15	82%	75%												
Q4 2014/15	87%	75%												
Q1 2015/16	90%	75%												
<p>This is the third quarter the figure has been collected. The figure of 90% is very encouraging although it is not clear yet whether these figures will be sustained may be more realistic and it will most likely take a full year of collection to reach a view regarding this. However, consideration will now be given to altering the target upwards.</p>														

SOA13_Economic Forum

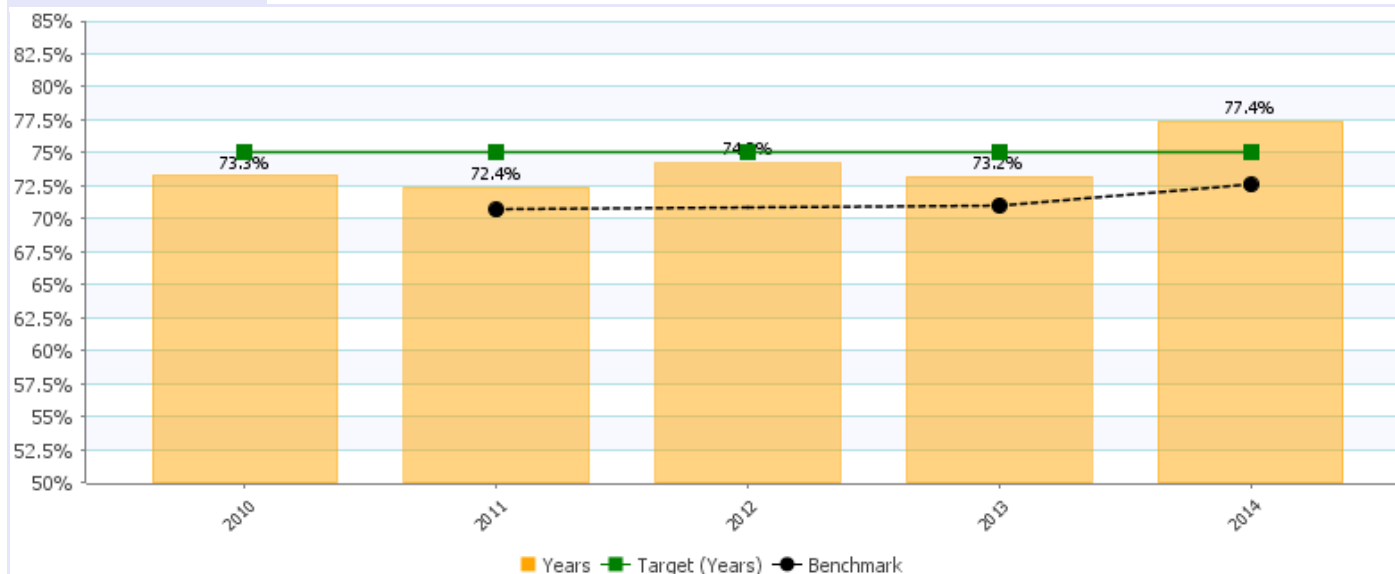
Performance Indicator SOA1302_01 Percentage of working age adults in work

Description

This indicator tracks the number of people in employment aged 16-64 years as a percentage of the population aged 16-64 years. The employment rate is a national high level indicator related to the Government's target of increasing levels of employment and reducing worklessness. Overall, the Scottish Government is seeking to narrow the gap between local authority areas with the highest and lowest employment rates. West Lothian is close to the Scottish average. Our aim is to promote an increase in the proportion of working age adults in work. However, the impact of the recession militated against increasing the rate. This target has been revised from 77.5% to 75% - which would return us to the 2007 level.

This is an economic health check indicator - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline performance indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall health of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual local authority single outcome agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of the local partners.

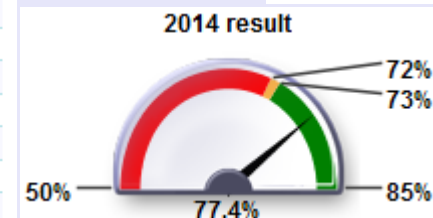
2015 update due in Spring 2016.



Partner Organisation CPP13_West Lothian Council

Responsible Officer(s) SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)

Data Collection Officer(s) SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)

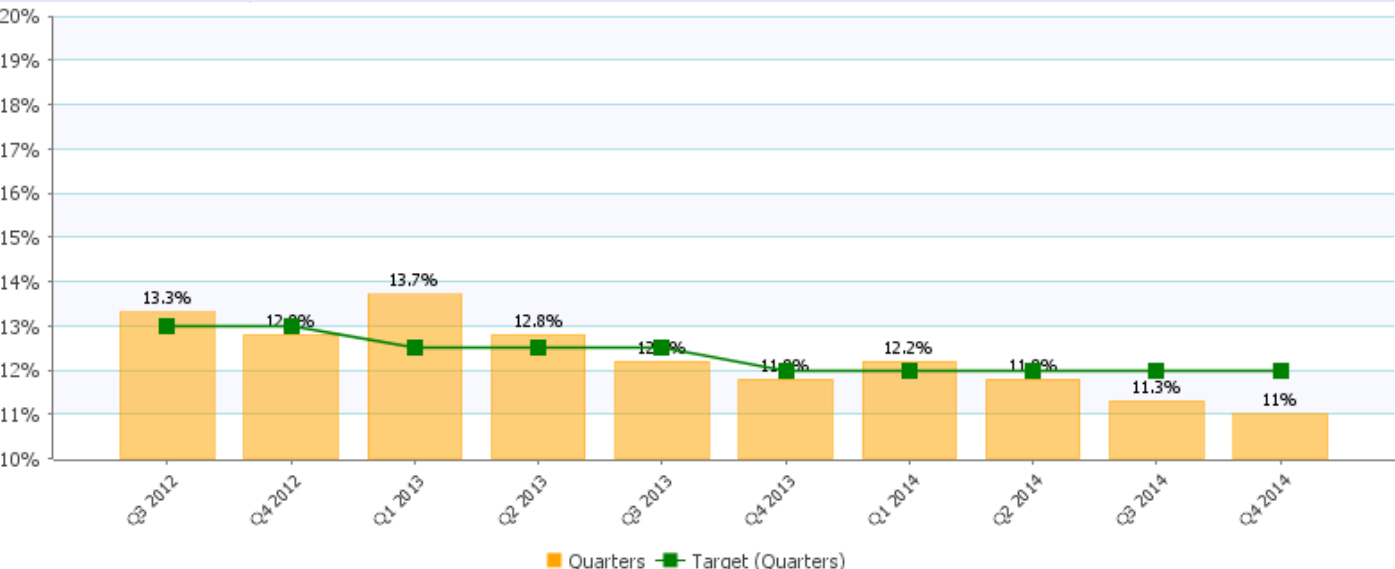
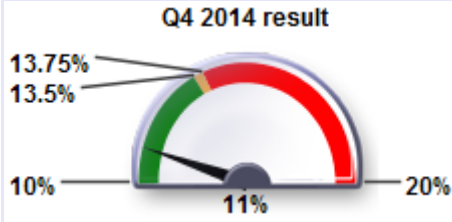


Notes on Latest Data Entry

Trend Chart Commentary:

The latest figures for 2014 show that the employment rate has increased significantly from 73.2% in 2013 to 77.4%, with an estimated 90,500 of West Lothian residents in work (compared with 84,800 in 2013).

The rate for West Lothian exceeds that for both Scotland (72.6%) and GB (72.4%). The increase reflects a number of factors - i) population growth (with immigrants' to West Lothian more likely to be in employment) ii) the considerable improvement in the job market for West Lothian residents, and iii) success of CPP partners in supporting unemployed people into employment.

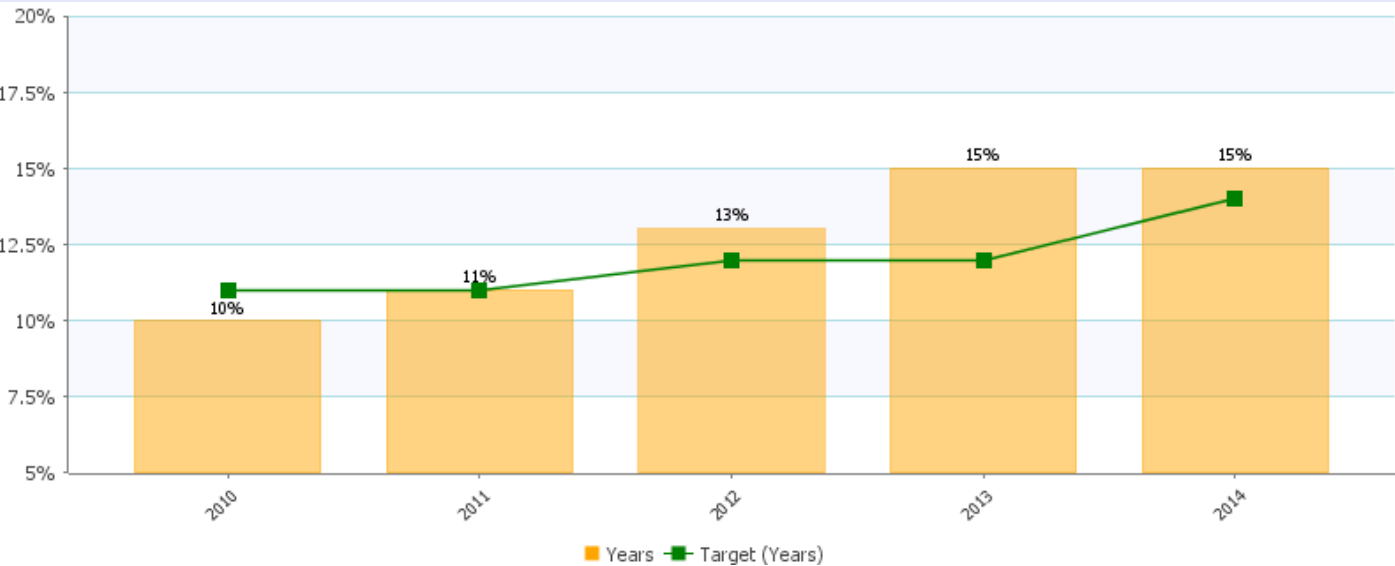
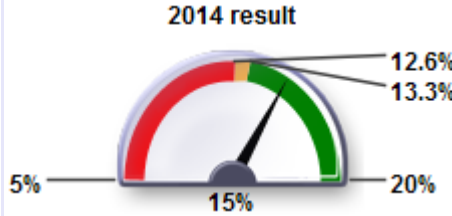
Performance Indicator	SOA1302_02 Percentage of adults in receipt of key out of work benefits		Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council																																
Description	<p>This is a high level indicator showing how well the economy is performing and how effective public agencies have been at tackling economic exclusion by reducing the number of individuals claiming out of work benefits. The Department of Work and Pensions provides this data on a quarterly basis. The data includes claimants on all types of benefit (Job Seekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Employment Support Allowance, Income support). So, the indicator provides a much more comprehensive picture of the number of working age jobless who are dependent on state benefits than the monthly reported claimant unemployment rates (which only include Job Seekers Allowance). West Lothian's employability partnership set a very challenging target in 2007 of reducing the number of people on this benefit from 16,000 (16%) to 12,000 (12%) over 5 years. This target was, of course, set prior to the onset of the credit crunch and economic down turn and was revised in July 2012 by the West Lothian Working Together partnership group. The revised aspirational target is to reduce the core level of joblessness by 1,000 over the 2.5 years to end of 2014. This would translate into a reduction in the rate or joblessness to 13.0% by mid of 2013 and 12.5% by end of 2014. A revised target of 11.0% was agreed in February 2014. This is an economic health check indicator - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline performance indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall health of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual local authority single outcome agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of the local authorities.</p> <p>The next update based of data for Feb 2015 will be released in August 2015.</p>		Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)																																
			Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)																																
 <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Quarters (%)</th><th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q3 2012</td><td>13.3%</td><td>13.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2012</td><td>12.9%</td><td>12.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2013</td><td>13.7%</td><td>12.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2013</td><td>12.8%</td><td>12.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2013</td><td>12.5%</td><td>12.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2013</td><td>11.8%</td><td>11.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2014</td><td>12.2%</td><td>12.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2014</td><td>11.8%</td><td>11.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2014</td><td>11.3%</td><td>11.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2014</td><td>11%</td><td>11%</td></tr></tbody></table>		Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q3 2012	13.3%	13.3%	Q4 2012	12.9%	12.9%	Q1 2013	13.7%	12.8%	Q2 2013	12.8%	12.8%	Q3 2013	12.5%	12.5%	Q4 2013	11.8%	11.8%	Q1 2014	12.2%	12.2%	Q2 2014	11.8%	11.8%	Q3 2014	11.3%	11.3%	Q4 2014	11%	11%	 <p>Q4 2014 result</p> <p>13.75% 13.5% 10% 11% 20%</p>	
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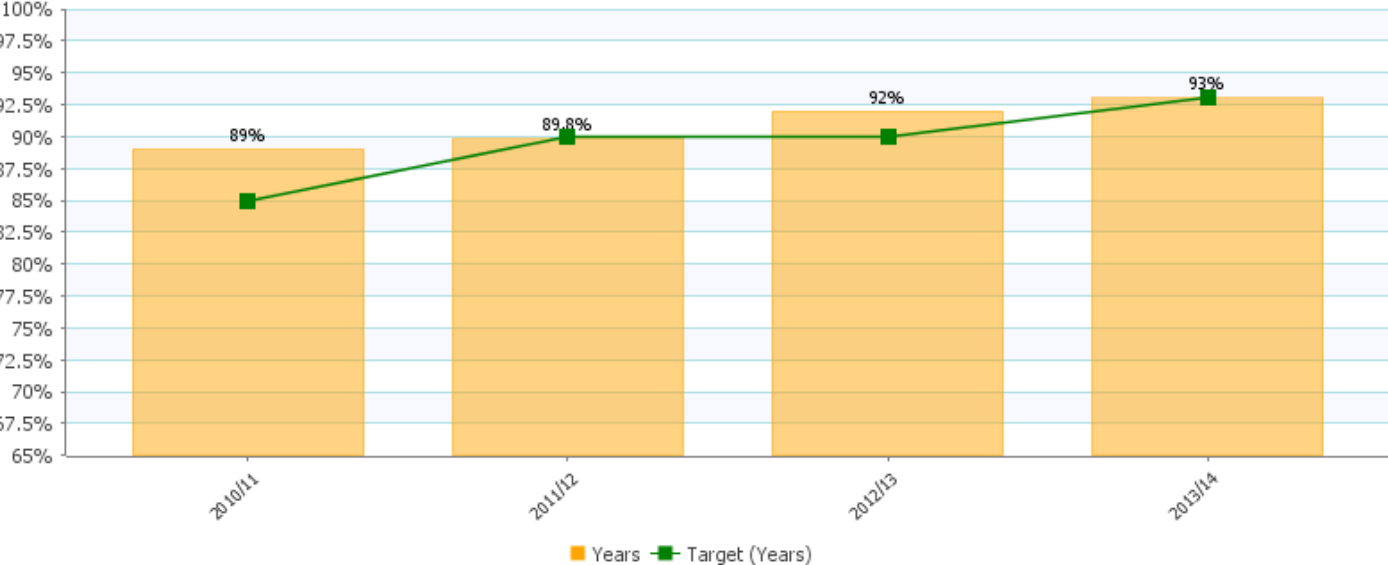
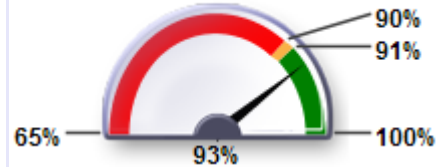
Trend Chart Commentary:

The latest data for Q4 (November) 2014, shows 12,650 - 11.0% of the 16-64 year old population in receipt of key out of work benefits. The rate is below that for Scotland (11.4%). The West Lothian number and rate represents a decrease from the previous quarter level of 11.3% and is almost one percentage point lower than the same quarter in 2013.

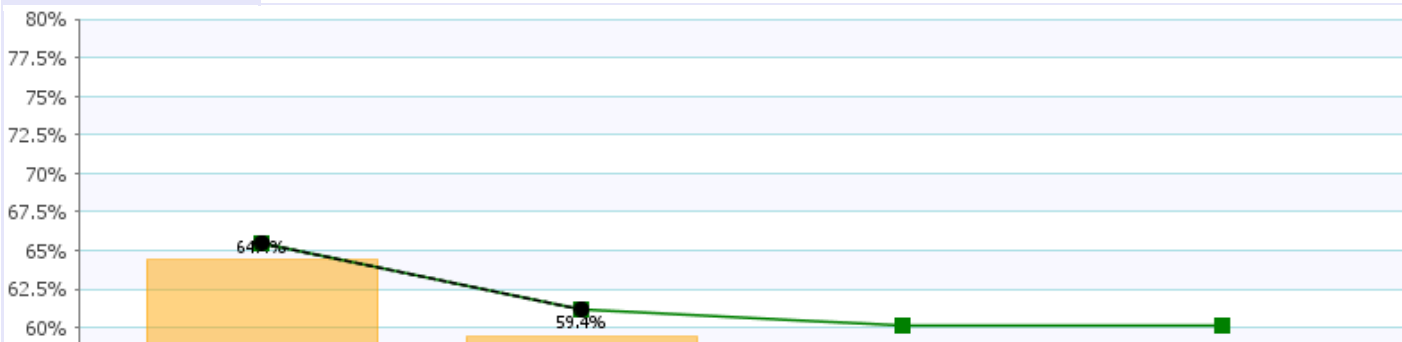
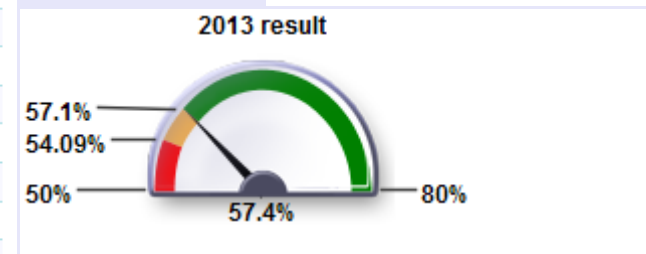
The general trend since 2012 has been downwards, although there was a spike in the data in early 2013 reflecting the Vion closure and resultant increase in Job Seekers allowance claimants.

it is also worth noting that the latest figures are the lowest ever for this dataset which has been available since 1999. Buoyancy in the job market in the autumn period result in 4th quarter data being positive. the next set of data for February 2014 is likely to show an increase in claimants due to temporary employment opportunities coming to an end.

Performance Indicator	SOA1302_08 Percentage of pupils in S5 attaining 5+ qualifications at level 6	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	Indicator shows the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) awards at level 6 (higher grade) or above. Data is provided by Scottish Government statisticians. SQA results in September are pre-appeal are updated in January of the following year as a result of appeals.		
		Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Head of Education Development(Elaine Cook)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Louis Costello)
			
<p>Trend Chart Commentary:</p> <p>Over the five year period, the percentage of pupils in S5 achieving five or more qualifications at level 6 or above, by the end of S5, has risen. Attainment is in line with the target. Performance in this measure has dropped to 14% from the 2012/13 of 15%.</p> <p>Performance will vary from year to year as different cohorts of pupils sit different exams, and the pattern of subjects sat will change. Schools will work to raise the performance of each individual pupil. Schools have prioritised improving attainment at this level.</p> <p>The long term trend in West Lothian Council has been for improvements in attainment, and this has been recognised by Education Scotland.</p> <p>A target of 15% will be set for 2014/15.</p>		<p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>	

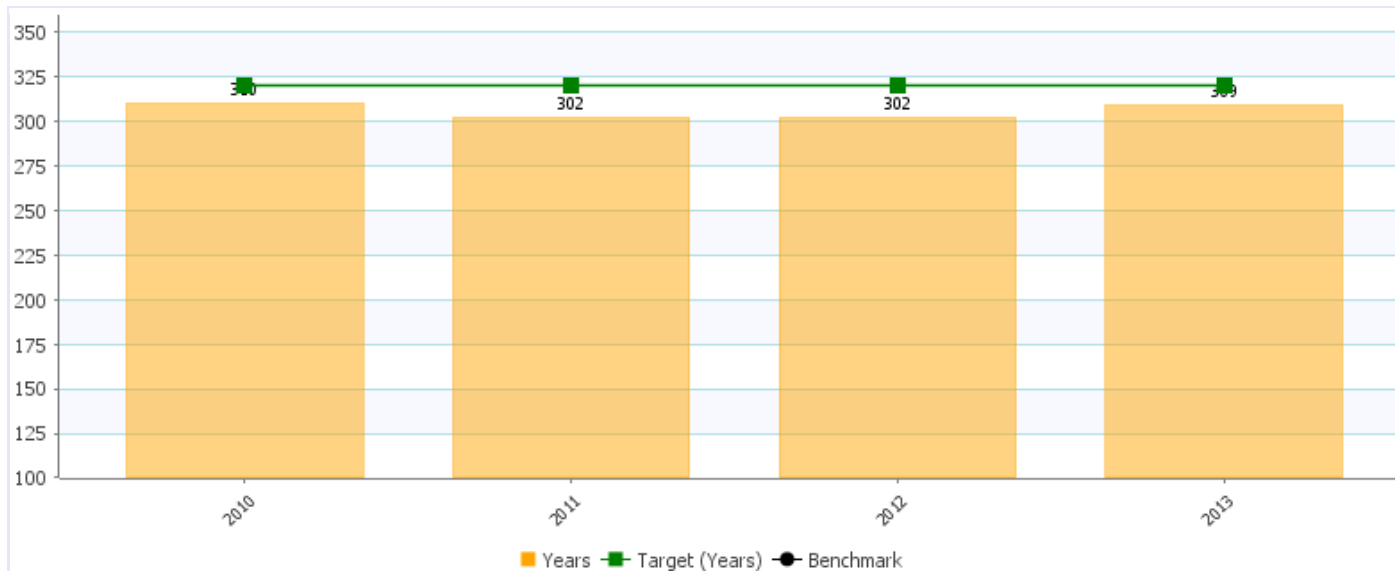
Performance Indicator	SOA1302_09 Percentage of school leavers entering a positive destination	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council															
Description	<p>This is a key indicator for measuring the progress of young people on leaving school. West Lothian and other South East Scotland local authority areas have historically under performed with low levels of progression into training opportunities in particular with negative destinations at 19% in 2007/08. Considerable progress has been made in addressing this challenge. A revised targets of 93% agreed for the 2013/14 leavers. This has been met. Targets of 94% for 2014/15 and 95% for 2015/16 have been proposed.</p> <p>Skills Development Scotland (SDS) collects this data through an annual survey conducted each autumn.</p> <p>Annual figure for the 2014/15 leaver group should be available in December 2015 or January 2016.</p>	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)															
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)															
	 <table><caption>Percentage of school leavers entering a positive destination</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Actual (%)</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>89%</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>89.8%</td><td>89.8%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>92%</td><td>92%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>93%</td><td>93%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Actual (%)	Target (%)	2010/11	89%	-	2011/12	89.8%	89.8%	2012/13	92%	92%	2013/14	93%	93%	 <p>2013/14 result</p>	
Year	Actual (%)	Target (%)																
2010/11	89%	-																
2011/12	89.8%	89.8%																
2012/13	92%	92%																
2013/14	93%	93%																
	Trend Chart Commentary: Over the last eight years, West Lothian has seen continued improvements in the levels of school leavers achieving a positive destination. The latest figures for 2013/14 leavers show 93.0% of young people have entered a positive destination (higher education, further education, training, volunteering or employment) - an increase of 1% on 2012/13. Since 2007/08, positive destinations have increased by 12 percentage points. This positive trend has been achieved against the backdrop of changing economic circumstances. In 2013/14 19.4% of all leavers progressed into employment compared with 27% in 2005/06 reflecting the competition for a reduced number of vacancies. The increase in positive destinations has been achieved through increases in the number and percentage of leavers progressing into higher education, further education and training opportunities. The council, West Lothian College and Skills Development Scotland have provided additional opportunities - after successfully lobbying for additional college and training programme places.	Notes on Latest Data Entry																

the range of national and local initiatives that have been developed to create opportunities for young people. A revised Youth Employment Action Plan for West Lothian has been developed to reinvigorate efforts to increase the level of employment and further reduce unemployment amongst young people.

Performance Indicator	SOA1303_01 Percentage survival rate of VAT/PAYE businesses after 3 years Description <p>This indicator measures the durability of businesses that are starting up in the West Lothian area. As such, it provides a health check on the state of the local economy. The data is produced annually and allows comparisons to be made with other local authority areas. It provides a measure of the sustainability of new businesses in an area, expressed as a percentage of the businesses that survive for at least three years. Targets have been set for this indicator to exceed the Scottish average. This dataset was first introduced in 2008. It supersedes the VAT dataset, and provides a more comprehensive picture of the business base.</p> <p>This is an economic health check indicator - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline performance indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall health of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual local authority single outcome agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of the local partners. Figures for each year are collated in December for the previous year. The 2013 data was released in December 2014 and the next update will be December 2015 (for the 2014 data). Link to data source: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/bus-register/business-demography/2011/stb-business-demography-2012.html</p>	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council																				
	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years (Bar)</th> <th>Target (Years) (Line)</th> <th>Benchmark (Line)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>64.4%</td> <td>64.4%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>59.4%</td> <td>59.4%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>57.8%</td> <td>57.8%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>57.4%</td> <td>57.4%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Years (Bar)	Target (Years) (Line)	Benchmark (Line)	2010	64.4%	64.4%	65%	2011	59.4%	59.4%	65%	2012	57.8%	57.8%	65%	2013	57.4%	57.4%	65%	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)
Year	Years (Bar)	Target (Years) (Line)	Benchmark (Line)																				
2010	64.4%	64.4%	65%																				
2011	59.4%	59.4%	65%																				
2012	57.8%	57.8%	65%																				
2013	57.4%	57.4%	65%																				
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)																				
	Trend Chart Commentary: This chart showed a slight improvement from 2008 to 2009, exceeding the Scottish average of 65%. However in 2010 the West Lothian survival rate dipped below the Scottish level. In 2013, the West Lothian survival rate declined further to 57.4%. (i.e. 57.4% of new businesses registered in 2010 were still trading in 2013). Scotland and GB also experienced a decline. The West Lothian figure is similar to that of the benchmark group of local authorities - including Fife, Edinburgh and North Lanarkshire. The decline in survival rates reflects the challenging		<div data-bbox="1489 742 2134 997"> <p>2013 result</p>  <p>57.1% 54.09% 50% 57.4% 80%</p> <p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p> </div>																				

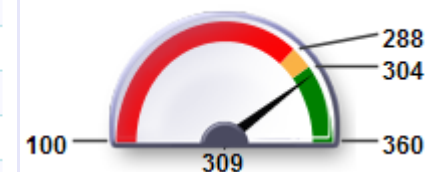
economic climate faced by start-up businesses over the last five years.

Performance Indicator	SOA1303_02 VAT/PAYE business stock per 10,000 adults	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	<p>The indicator measures the overall level of business active within the West Lothian area. As such, it provides a health check on the state of the local economy and the level of entrepreneurship. The data is produced annually by the Office for National Statistics and allows comparisons to be made with other local authority areas. It provides a measure of the number of businesses per head of population (businesses per 10,000 adult residents). Targets have been set by the West Lothian Economic Partnership to move towards the Scottish average. This dataset was first introduced in 2008 (and included retrospect data for 2006 and 2007). It supersedes the VAT dataset, and provides a more comprehensive picture of the business base.</p> <p>This is an economic health check indicator - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline performance indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall health of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual local authority single outcome agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of partner organisations.</p> <p>The 2013 VAT/PAYE data was released in December 2014 and the next update will be December 2015 (for the 2014 data). Revised mid-year population estimate figures have been released based on the 2011 census data. This resulted in slightly revised figures for 2010 and 2011 on those previously reported.</p>	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)



Data Collection Officer(s) SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)

2013 result



Notes on Latest Data Entry

Trend Chart Commentary:

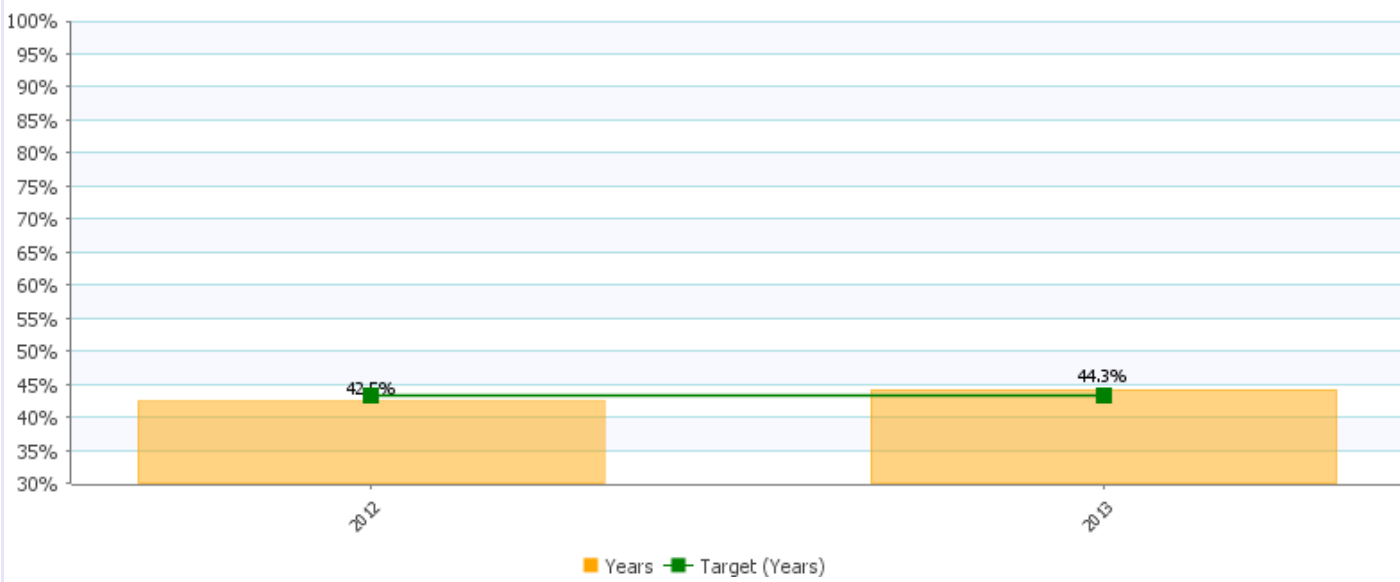
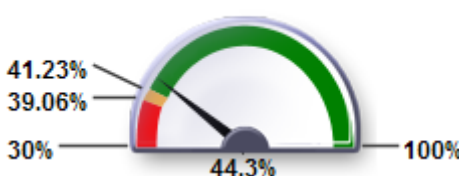
The latest data release by ONS for 2013 showed 4,365 active businesses operating in West Lothian a net increase of 140 on 2012. The adult population has also continued to grow and revised mid-year estimate population figures have recently been released reflecting the 2011 census results. The number of businesses per 10,000 has increased from the 2012 figure of 302 to 309 - this represents significant progress.

West Lothian is still some way away from achieving the Scottish rate of businesses per 10,000, which is currently 367. Businesses per head of population tend to be highest in in city or rural local authority areas. West Lothian's business stock per 10,000 adults is higher than other local authorities with similar economic characteristics and settlement structures - Fife, Falkirk and North Lanarkshire, but lower than Midlothian and South Lanarkshire.

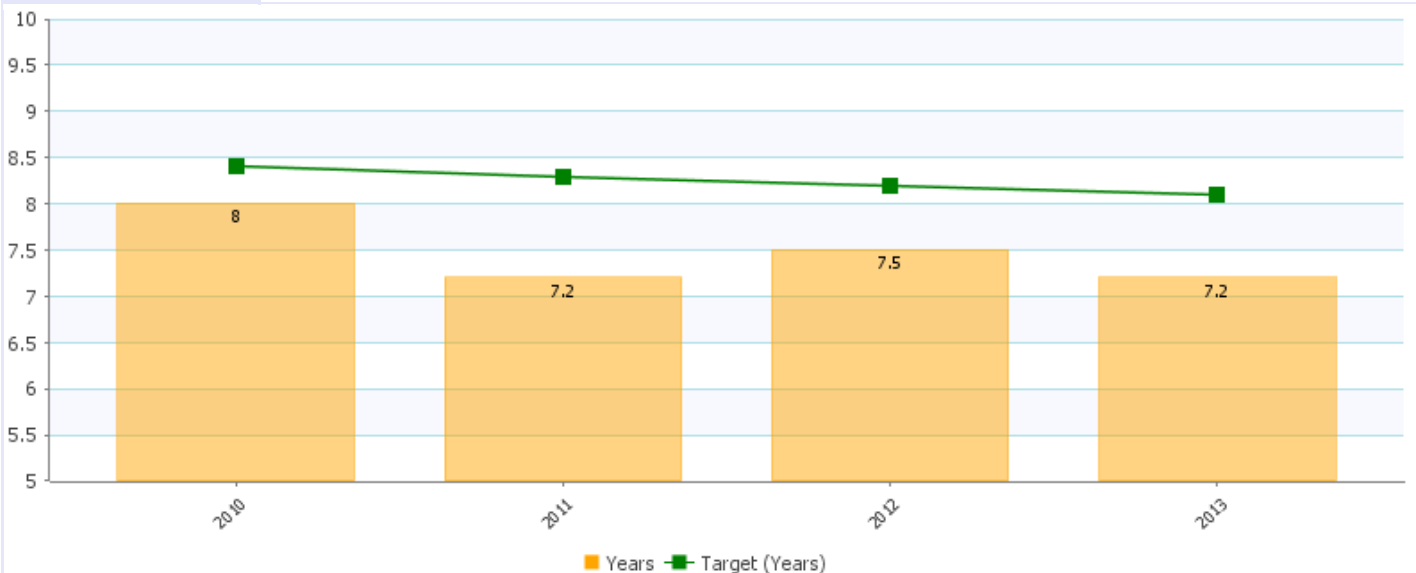
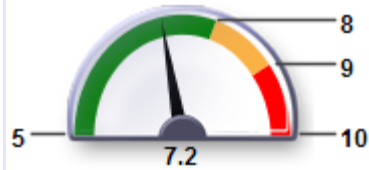
The latest data for 2013, as anticipated, showed a further net decrease in the employment base. Between 2009 and 2013, the total number of jobs fell by over 7,000 - with the most significant reductions recorded in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

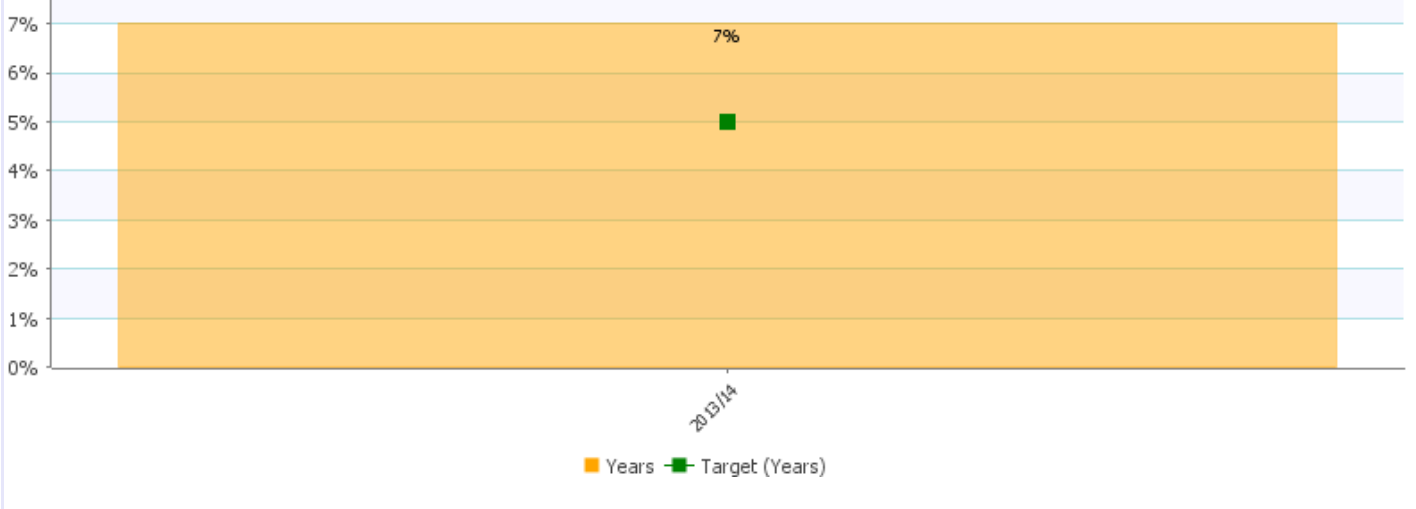
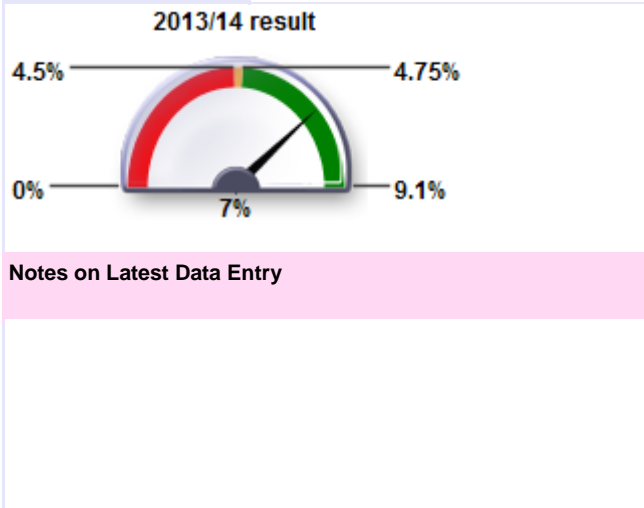
Other than a small number of areas, all Scottish Local Authorities have experienced significant job losses over the last 5 years. However, the scale of job losses in West Lothian between 2009 and 13 (at 9%) is greater the net reduction for Scotland as a whole and our benchmark areas). The 2013 figure includes the job losses associated with the closure of Vion which account for the net reduction on 2012.

SOA13_Environment Forum

Performance Indicator	SOA1308_03 Percentage of household waste recycled		Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council									
Description	This measures the percentage of Household Waste that the council recycles, composts or disposes of each year and provide a comparison between councils.		Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Service Manager Waste Services(David Goodenough)									
	The target set is the based on this year's performance and the aim is to do better than the target and maximise the percentage of household waste that is recycled.			Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Waste Strategy Officer(Karen King)								
 <table><caption>Percentage of household waste recycled</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Actual (%)</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012</td><td>42.5%</td><td>44.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>44.3%</td><td>44.3%</td></tr></tbody></table>			Year	Actual (%)	Target (%)	2012	42.5%	44.3%	2013	44.3%	44.3%	<div><p>2013 result</p></div> <p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p> <p>05-May-2015 Please note that we are now reporting in Calendar Years as required by our statutory return to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency. Previously this was financial years. To allow comparison with previous performance we are comparing the previous reported year Financial 2012/13 to Calendar Year 2013.</p> <p>In comparing 2013 to 2012/2013 the main differences are as follows:</p> <p>Decrease in the blue bin material recycled (100t)</p>	
Year	Actual (%)	Target (%)											
2012	42.5%	44.3%											
2013	44.3%	44.3%											

	<p>Increase in tonnage collected of Brown bin (500t) and CRC green waste (160t), probably due to the better summer.</p> <p>Materials recycled through our CRC's: Electrical items decreased (80t), and an increase in rubble (170t), wood (300t), which may be down to an improvement in the economic climate.</p> <p>There was less bulky waste collected (300t) and therefore less (200t) recycled.</p> <p>The new food waste collection service was introduced to approximately 20,000 households in April 13 and 700t was recycled from this during 2013.</p> <p>The overall tonnage of Household waste collected decreased in 2013 compared to 2012/13 by approximately 2000t The above has increased the household recycling rate from 42.5% in 2012/13 to 44.3%</p> <p>The 2014 Calendar year data will be updated once the data is verified by SEPA and officially published around the end of September 2015</p>
<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> Please note that we are now reporting in Calendar Years as required by our statutory return to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency. Previously this was financial years. To allow comparison with previous performance we are comparing the previous reported year Financial 2012/13 to Calendar Year 2013.</p> <p>In comparing 2013 to 2012/2013 the main differences are as follows:</p> <p>Decrease in the blue bin material recycled (100t)</p> <p>Increase in tonnage collected of Brown bin (500t) and CRC green waste (160t), probably due to the better summer.</p> <p>Materials recycled through our CRC's: Electrical items decreased (80t), and an increase in rubble (170t), wood (300t), which may be down to an improvement in the economic climate.</p> <p>There was less bulky waste collected (300t) and therefore less (200t) recycled.</p> <p>The new food waste collection service was introduced to approximately 20,000 households in April 13 and 700t was recycled from this during 2013.</p> <p>The overall tonnage of Household waste collected decreased in 2013 compared to 2012/13 by approximately 2000t The above has increased the household recycling rate from 42.5% in 2012/13 to 44.3%</p> <p>The 2014 Calendar year data will be updated once the data is verified by SEPA and officially published around the end of September 2015</p>	

Performance Indicator	SOA1308_07 Tonnes of CO2 emissions per capita for the West Lothian District	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	Under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 public bodies have a duty, in exercising their functions, to contribute to the delivery of the Act's emissions reduction targets. Working with community planning and other partners is essential to reducing area wide carbon emissions.		
		Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Head of Planning and Economic Development(Craig McCorriston)
			<div data-bbox="1503 539 2134 791"> <div>2013 result</div>  </div> <div data-bbox="1503 791 2134 858"> Notes on Latest Data Entry </div> <div data-bbox="1503 858 2134 1023"> 25-Jun-2015 Decc Data published 25th June 2015 </div>
<div data-bbox="91 1023 2134 1396"> <div>Trend Chart Commentary:</div> <p>Statistical data for carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions at the local authority and regional level are published annually by the Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) and includes estimated emissions from the industrial and commercial sector, domestic emissions including from gas and electricity consumption and emissions from transport. From 2014 the dataset also includes emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry. Previous year's figures have been revised and are as per the information in the chart.</p> <p>West Lothian's per capita emissions for 2013, the latest available year of the dataset, is 7.2 tonnes of CO₂. The figures from 2005 to 2013 show an overall decrease in carbon emissions across West Lothian (from 8.9 tonnes). Overall emissions reductions since 2005 are in the industrial, commercial and domestic sectors, while road transport has remained relatively static.</p> <p>West Lothian's per capita emissions are above the total for Scotland (6.6 tonnes per person).</p> </div>			

Performance Indicator Description	SOA1308_08 Percentage reduction in emissions from the council's activities and services (transport, non-domestic buildings, external lighting, waste and water). As a signatory of Scotland's Climate Change Declaration the Council is committed to setting an example by reducing its own corporate carbon footprint in line with national climate change targets. This includes emissions reductions from transport (including fleet and business mileage), non domestic buildings, external lighting, waste and water.	Partner Organisation CPP13_West Lothian Council Responsible Officer(s) SOA13_Head of Planning and Economic Development(Craig McCorriston) Data Collection Officer(s) SOA13_Climate Change Policy Officer(Peter Rogers)
 <p>2013/14</p> <p>7%</p> <p>0% 1% 2% 3% 4% 5% 6% 7% 8% 9%</p> <p>Years Target (Years)</p>		<p>2013/14 result</p>  <p>4.5% 4.75% 0% 7% 9.1%</p> <p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>
<p>Trend Chart Commentary :</p> <p>Please note that the baseline has been reviewed so that additional information can be included in the council's carbon footprint in line with best practice. The council's carbon footprint now includes more detailed information for buildings, different waste streams, including recycling and composting, fleet diesel and fleet petrol, business mileage, water consumption and all external lighting. The Council's original 30% target by 2020 relative to a 2007 baseline is currently being reassessed following the revision of the baseline.</p> <p>Previous year's data is not comparable to the new baseline figure as some of the information now included in the overall carbon footprint isn't available for earlier years. However, it has been possible to calculate the carbon footprint for the previous year using the same data for comparative purposes. The council's carbon footprint for the financial year 2012/13 was calculated to be 64,703 tCO₂e. The footprint for 2013/14 was calculated to be 59,967 tCO₂e, which is a 7% reduction on the previous year. Activities which have contributed to the reduction include the rationalisation of council buildings, increased recycling rates and less waste going to landfill, the use of building management systems and energy efficiency</p>		

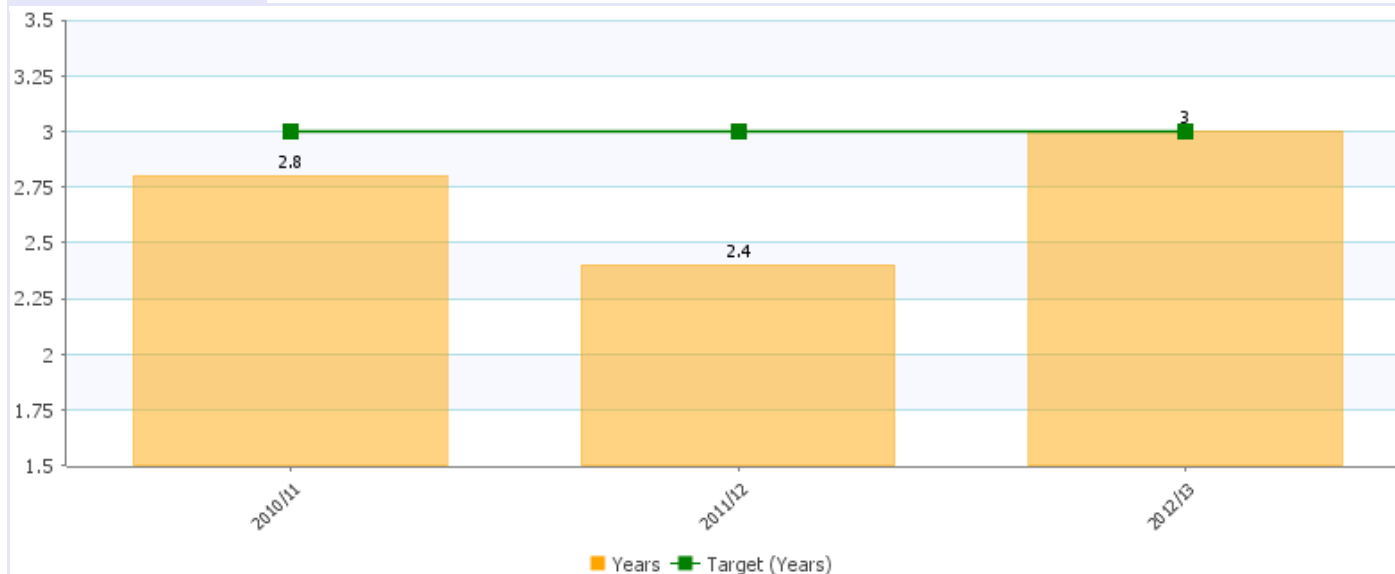
measures.

Work is ongoing to calculate the council's emissions for 14/15 in preparation for submission to the Scottish Government in October 2015. This PI will be updated once the submission is complete.

SOA13_Health and Wellbeing Forum

Performance Indicator SOA1301_01 Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births

Description Infant deaths refer to all deaths in the first year of life; rate per 1000 live births



Trend Chart Commentary: Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births in 2012/13 was 3.0 which compares favourably with Scottish rate of 3.3 and Lothian rate of 3.2

Partner Organisation CPP13_NHS

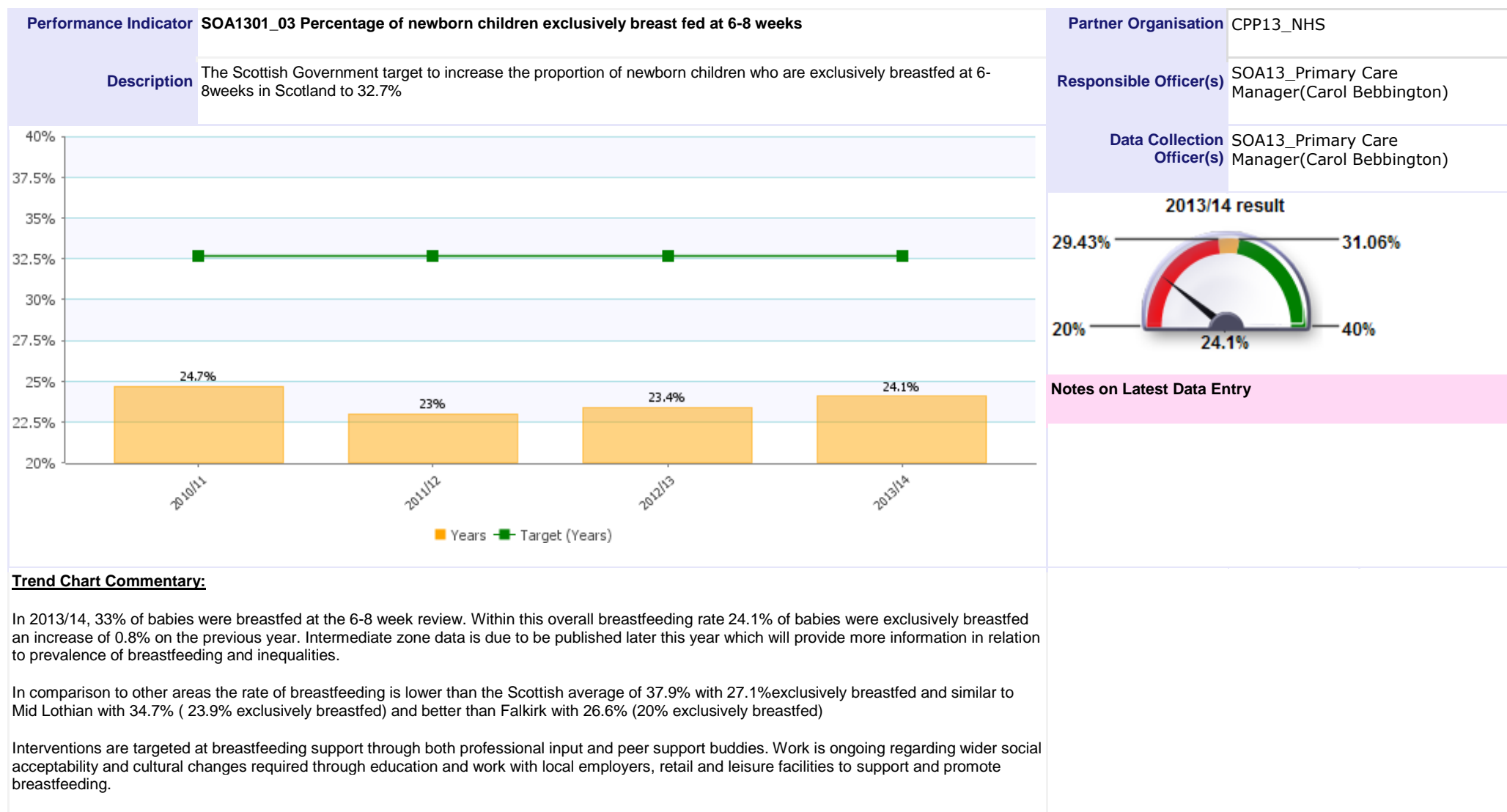
Responsible Officer(s) SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

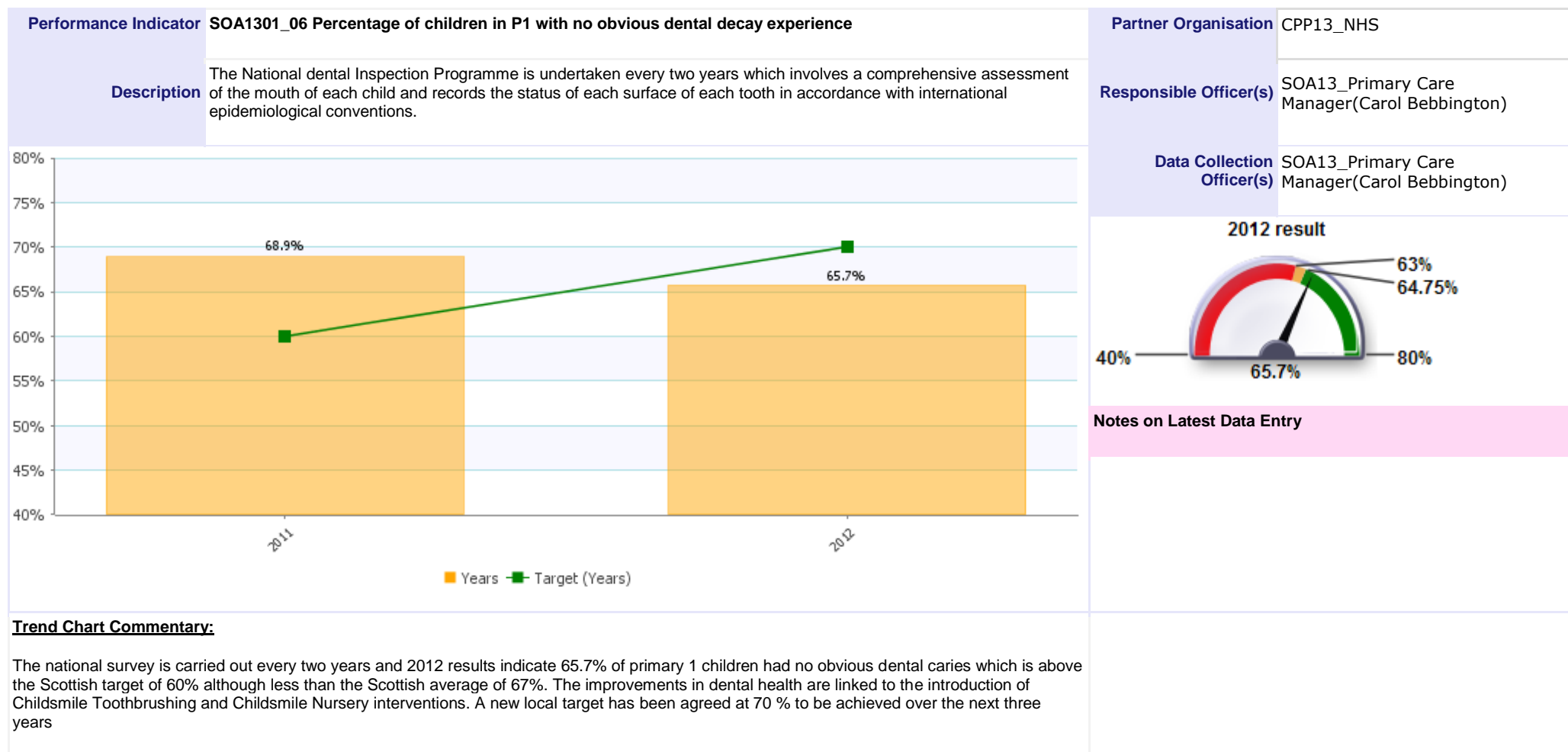
Data Collection Officer(s) SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

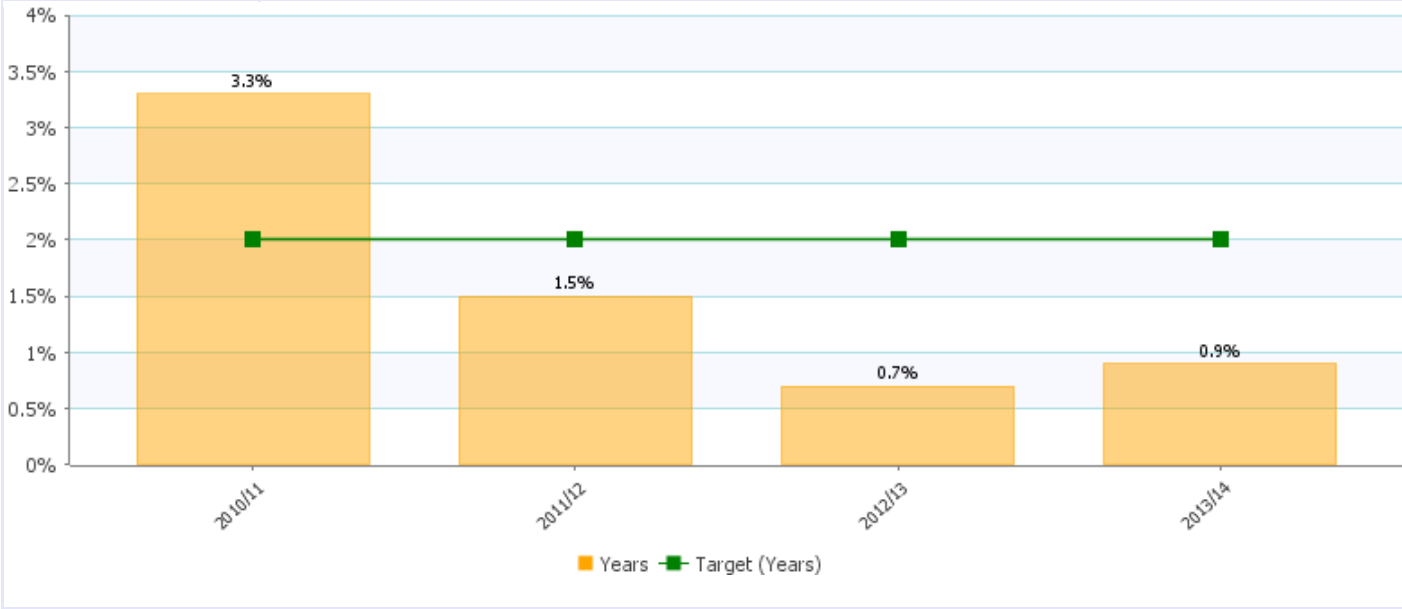
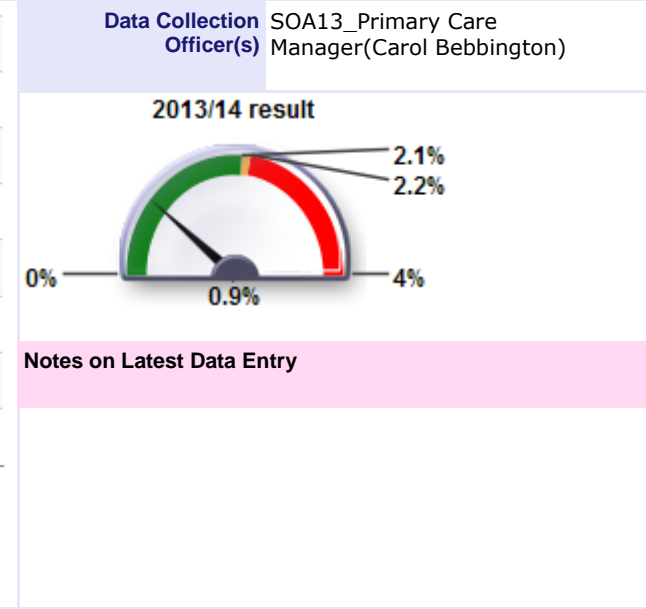
2012/13 result



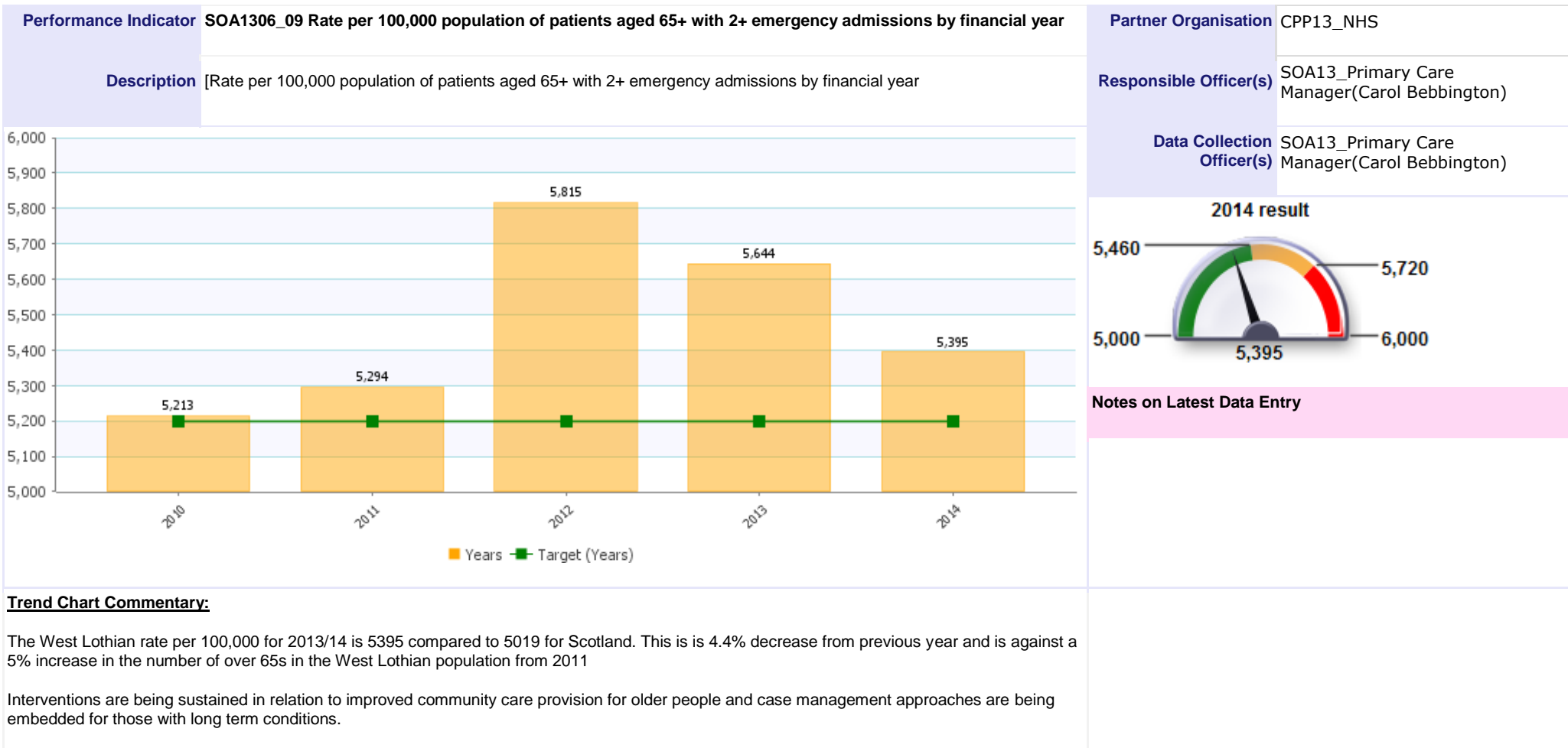
Notes on Latest Data Entry

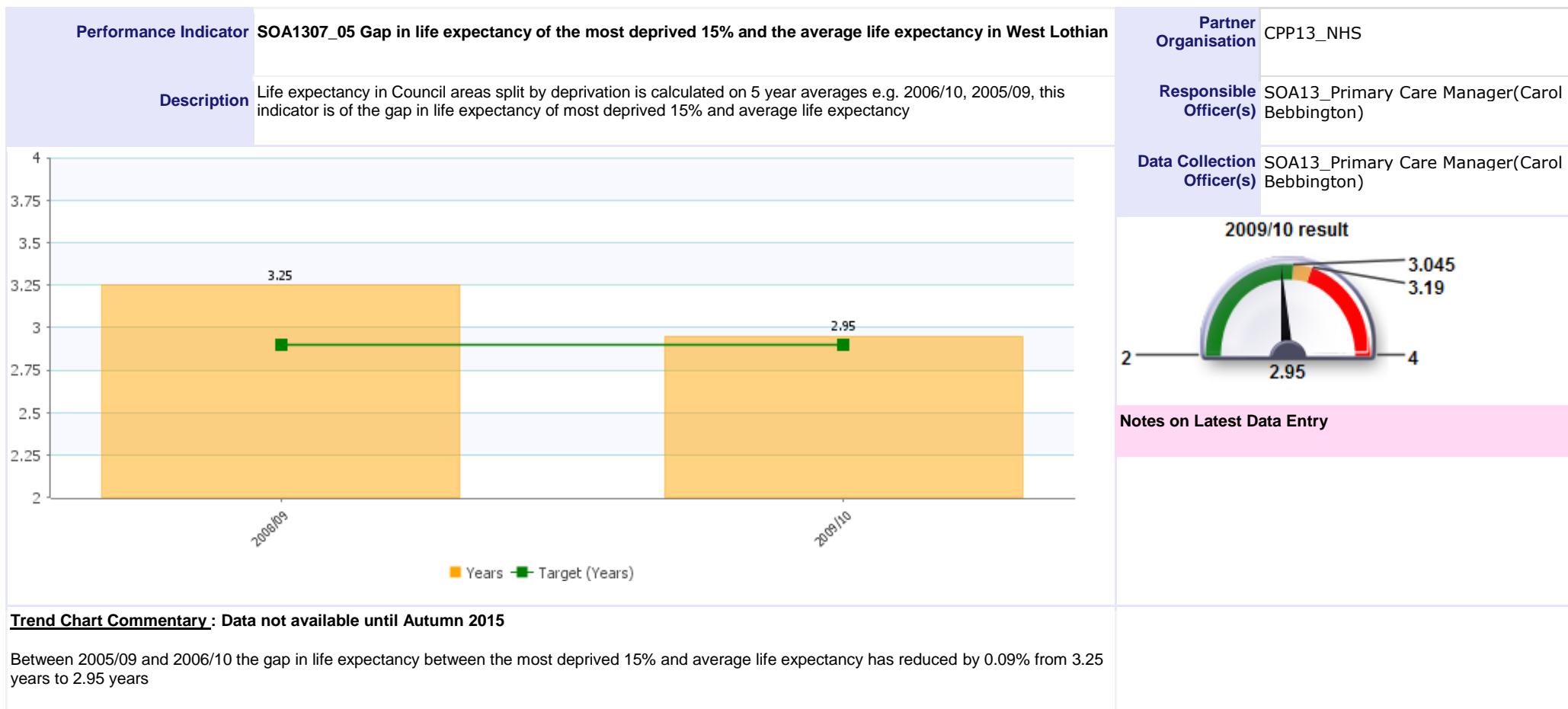




<p>Performance Indicator SOA1301_09 Estimated percentage of children underweight in P1</p> <p>Percentage of children in primary 1 receiving a review whose BMI falls within the underweight epidemiological category</p> <p>Description (BMI \leq 2nd centile)</p>	<p>Partner Organisation CPP13_NHS</p> <p>Responsible Officer(s) SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)</p>										
 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>3.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>1.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>0.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>0.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: Years (Orange bars), Target (Years) (Green line)</p>	Year	Percentage	2010/11	3.3%	2011/12	1.5%	2012/13	0.7%	2013/14	0.9%	<p>Data Collection Officer(s) SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)</p> <p>2013/14 result</p>  <p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>
Year	Percentage										
2010/11	3.3%										
2011/12	1.5%										
2012/13	0.7%										
2013/14	0.9%										
<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>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 2013/14 estimated</p> <p>0.9% were at risk of being underweight, a increase of 0.2% on previous year and similar to Scottish average of 1.0%</p>											







DATA LABEL: Public

Economic Thematic Report (SOA1302 and SOA1303)

The report covers the two economic outcomes: **Outcome 2:** We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities and **Outcome 3:** Our economy is diverse and dynamic, and West Lothian is an attractive place for doing business.

Outcome 2

The indicators cover a mix of labour market information trends and education and training indicators. Overall a very positive picture is evident with considerable progress being made against most indicator targets. Of particular note are the following:

Employment and Unemployment

Percentage of Working Age Adults in Work at 77.4% - increase from 73% in 2013. – just over 90,000 people in total.

Percentage of Working Age Adults claiming key benefits The latest data for November 2014 shows the number (12,650) and rate (11.0%) at an all-time low for this indicator (i.e. since 1999). This is positive news and demonstrates the progress that has been made in connecting claimants to the job market.

Percentage of 18-24 year olds claiming Jobseekers Allowance - Good progress can be reported. West Lothian's youth unemployment rate of 3.9% for the 2nd quarter of 2015 is down from 8.6% in 2010. The latest rate still slightly exceeds the Scottish level of 3.2% nevertheless.

Skills and Wage Levels

The two adult skills indicators (**SOA1302_03 and 04**) are derived from a sample survey of the adult population. Annual fluctuations therefore need to be treated with caution as the figures are estimates and subject to sampling error. However, the longer term trend suggests that there has been a positive improvement in West Lothian for both indicators, whilst the Scottish figures have also improved.

The increase for West Lothian and Scotland may be due to a number of interlinked factors - demographic change, in-migration, investment in lifelong learning, improvements in educational attainment at schools' level and increased participation in further and higher education.

However, for wage levels the gap between West Lothian and the Scottish figure has not closed. The 2014 West Lothian figure is £503.40 and the Scottish figure is currently £518.20.

Analysis of the source data suggests that an estimated 19% of employed residents from West Lothian are paid at below the Living Wage level – The comparator figure for Scotland was 20%.

Education and transition to the world of work

Attainment has achieved or exceeded the target for all school qualification indicators. Attainment remains above the national average and above the virtual benchmark grouping. The long term positive trend has been recognised by Education Scotland.

School Leaver Destinations – the 2013/14 figure of 93% school leavers into positive destinations represents a significant increase from 84.1% in 2009/10.

Outcome 3

The Outcome 3 indicators also cover a mix of economic health check and high level service performance indicators. Whilst not quite as positive as Outcome 2, it should be recognised that the indicators track the performance of the local economy during a period of global and national economic challenge. A number of indicators are for 2013, the most up to date available data, and which predates the return to economic growth in 2014 and 2015.

The business and employment indicators reflect this – with survival rate for business starts continuing to decline year- on-year. The latest estimate for total number of jobs located in West Lothian is based on the 2013 BRES data which includes the Vion job-losses compared with 2012

However, the business stock per 1,000 adults increased in 2013. There appears to be a general increase in the number of new business starts – with the Council's Business Gateway for example reporting a record level of start-ups assisted (468 in 2014-5 compared with 377 in 2012-13)

SOA1303_05 - Business outcomes resulting from partner interventions (Companies supported by Business Gateway and Scottish Enterprise in West Lothian) reflects an upsurge in business support activity. The 2014-15 data fully incorporate Scottish Enterprise business support activity and the additional interventions to grow the business and employment base through the West Lothian Economic Growth Plan (65 businesses supported by end of 2014-15) .

Detailed analysis of all the West Lothian Business Gateway growth support work in 2014-15 showed a record number of businesses assisted (597). Advice and support in recruiting additional staff was by far the most requested intervention.

Also encouragingly, other indicators that are based on more up to date data including town centre occupancy levels and new house completions show a positive trend and performance above target.

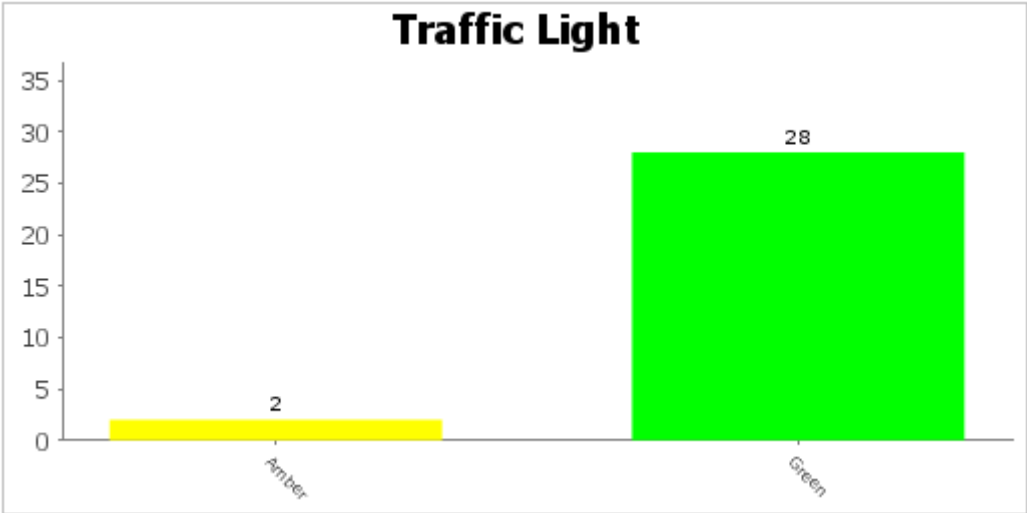
Conclusions

There has been significant progress in improving attainment, increasing positive destination results and increasing employment and reducing unemployment. Benchmark information on both School Leaver Destination Results and employment/unemployment suggests that West Lothian has outstripped other comparator local authority areas in improving performance. Whilst businesses in West Lothian are showing positive signs of business and employment growth, the reduction in the West Lothian employment base up to 2013 still suggests that individuals are obtaining employment on a wider geographical basis – perhaps benefiting from net jobs growth in Edinburgh and other parts of SE Scotland.

Whilst the reduction in unemployment is welcome, partners recognise that many individuals including young people are experiencing in-work poverty and under-employment (as exemplified by the 2 wage level PIs and the estimate of below living wage level employment).

SOA13: R11.3:_Economic Forum : Compliance Report

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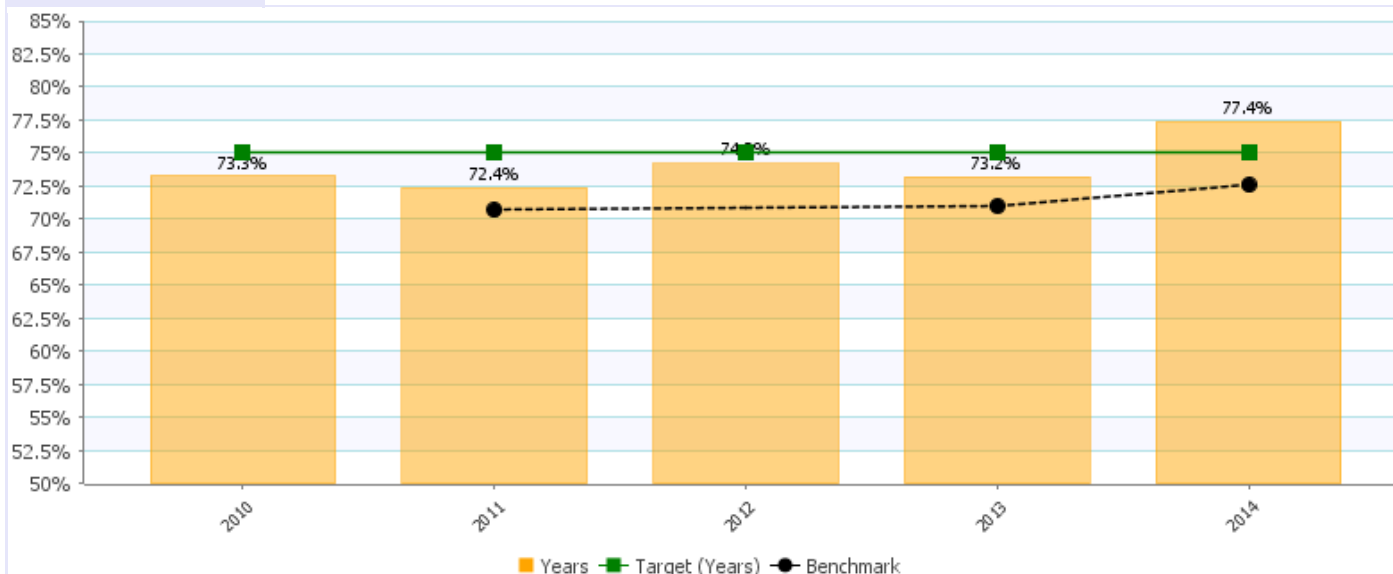


Performance Indicator SOA1302_01 Percentage of working age adults in work

Description

This indicator tracks the number of people in employment aged 16-64 years as a percentage of the population aged 16-64 years. The employment rate is a national high level indicator related to the Government's target of increasing levels of employment and reducing worklessness. Overall, the Scottish Government is seeking to narrow the gap between local authority areas with the highest and lowest employment rates. West Lothian is close to the Scottish average. Our aim is to promote an increase in the proportion of working age adults in work. However, the impact of the recession militated against increasing the rate. This target has been revised from 77.5% to 75% - which would return us to the 2007 level. **This is an economic health check indicator** - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline performance indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall health of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual local authority single outcome agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of the local partners.

2015 update due in Spring 2016.



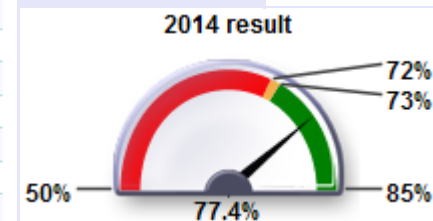
Trend Chart Commentary:

The latest figures for 2014 show that the employment rate has increased significantly from 73.2% in 2013 to 77.4%, with an estimated 90,500 of West Lothian residents in work (compared with 84,800 in 2013).

Partner Organisation CPP13_West Lothian Council

Responsible Officer(s) SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)

Data Collection Officer(s) SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)



Notes on Latest Data Entry

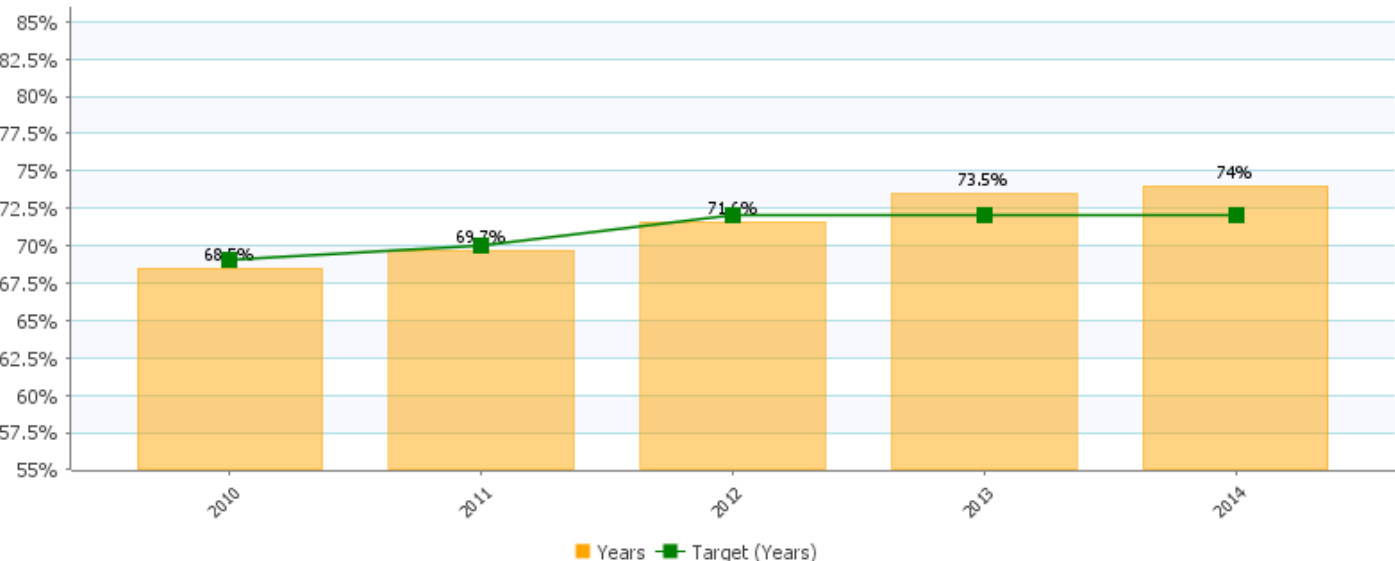
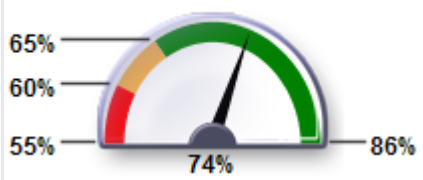
The rate for West Lothian exceeds that for both Scotland (72.6%) and GB (72.4%). The increase reflects a number of factors - i) population growth (with immigrants' to West Lothian more likely to be in employment) ii) the considerable improvement in the job market for West Lothian residents, and iii) success of CPP partners in supporting unemployed people into employment.

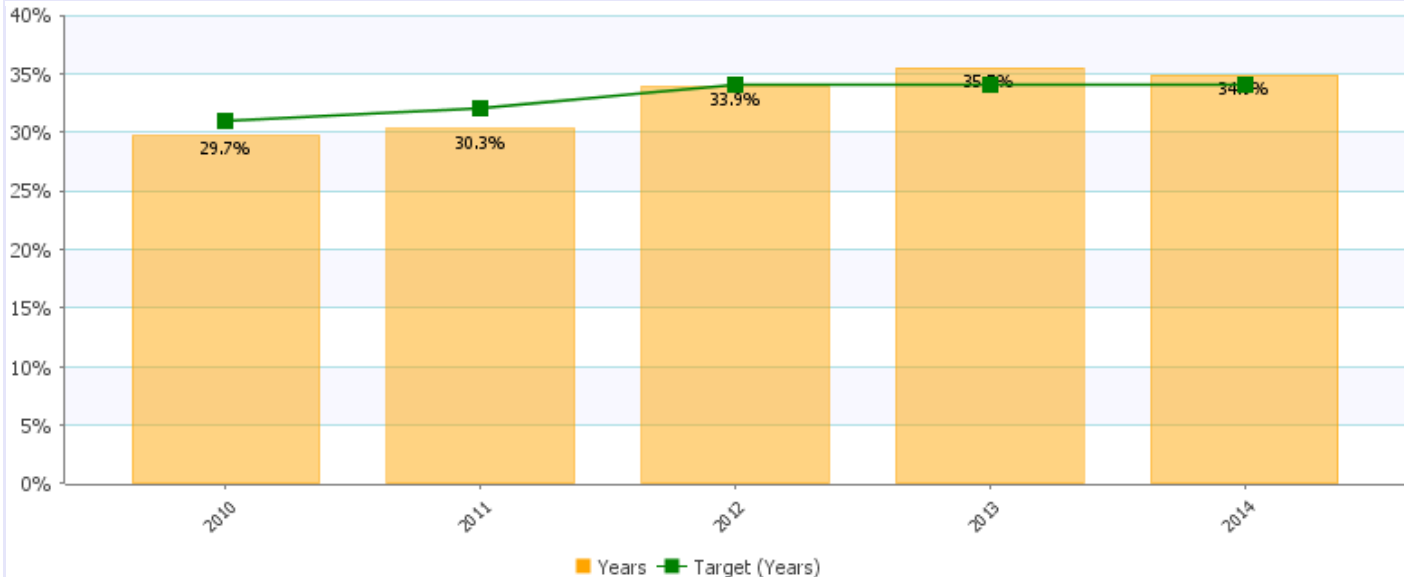
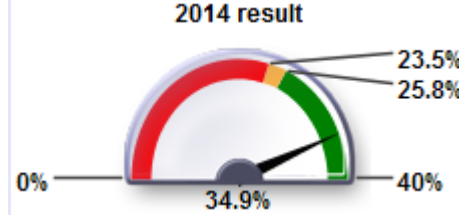
Trend Chart Commentary:

The latest data for Q4 (November) 2014, shows 12,650 - 11.0% of the 16-64 year old population in receipt of key out of work benefits. The rate is below that for Scotland (11.4%). The West Lothian number and rate represents a decrease from the previous quarter level of 11.3% and is almost one percentage point lower than the same quarter in 2013.

The general trend since 2012 has been downwards, although there was a spike in the data in early 2013 reflecting the Vion closure and resultant increase in Job Seekers allowance claimants.

it is also worth noting that the latest figures are the lowest ever for this dataset which has been available since 1999. Buoyancy in the job market in the autumn period result in 4th quarter data being positive. the next set of data for February 2014 is likely to show an increase in claimants due to temporary employment opportunities coming to an end.

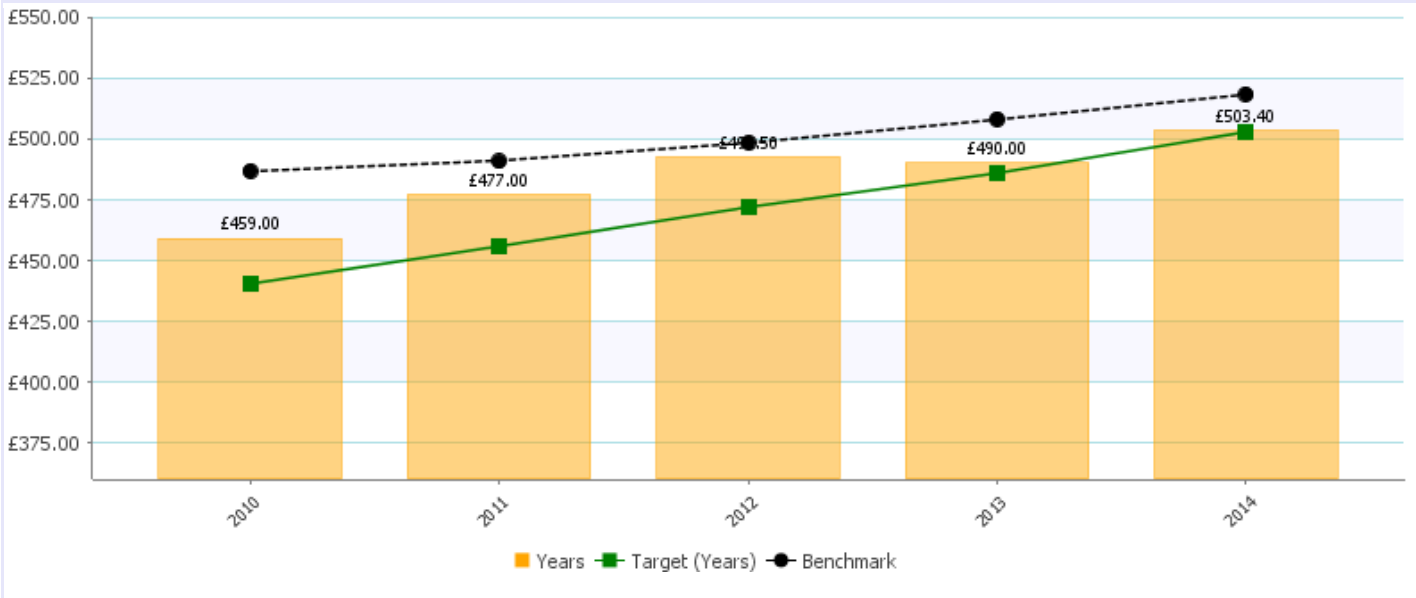

Performance Indicator	SOA1302_03 Percentage of the resident, working age population qualified to SVQ2 and above		Partner Organisation	CPP13_ West Lothian Council												
Description	<p>This indicator is a measure of the overall level of qualifications/skills within the resident population. It is an economic health check indicator, in that the local data very much reflects the composition of the resident population. West Lothian has historically had a relatively low skill/qualification base reflecting its industrial legacy. However, improved school and Further Education (FE) exam performance, and changes in the resident population as a result of in-migration should eventually be reflected in a gradual improvement. The target was set to move towards the Scottish level. (Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey). This is an economic health check indicator - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline performance indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall health of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual local authority single outcome agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of the local partners.</p> <p>2015 annual figure will be updated in April 2016.</p>		Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)												
 <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010</td><td>68.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>69.7%</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>71.6%</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>73.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>74.5%</td></tr></tbody></table>			Year	Percentage	2010	68.5%	2011	69.7%	2012	71.6%	2013	73.5%	2014	74.5%	Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)
Year	Percentage															
2010	68.5%															
2011	69.7%															
2012	71.6%															
2013	73.5%															
2014	74.5%															
			<p>2014 result</p>  <p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>													
<p>Trend Chart Commentary: This indicator is based on a sample survey of the population. The upward trend over the last 4 years has continued with the 2014 data showing an increase to 74.5%, from 71.6% in 2012. So West Lothian has exceeded the "target" of 72%. The Scottish level has also improved and now stands at 74.8%. Given the sampling error associated with this PI, West Lothian can therefore be regarded as being at the Scottish level, compared with an historic trend of being 2-3 percentage points below the Scottish level. The increase for West Lothian and Scotland may be due to a number of interlinked factors - demographic change, in-migration, investment in lifelong learning, improvements in educational attainment at schools' level and increased participation in further and higher education.</p>																

Performance Indicator	SOA1302_04 Percentage of the resident, working age population qualified to SVQ4 and above	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council												
Description	<p>This indicator is a measure of the overall level of qualifications/skills within the resident population. It is an economic health check indicator, in that the local data very much reflects the composition of the resident population. West Lothian has historically had a relatively low skill/qualification base reflecting the industrial legacy. However, improved school and Further Education (FE) exam performance and changes in the resident population as a result of in-migration should eventually be reflected in a gradual improvement. The target has been set to reflect the Scottish level. (Source: ONS annual population survey)</p> <p>This is an economic health check indicator - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline performance indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall health of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual Local Authority Single Outcome Agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of the local authorities.</p> <p>2015 annual figure will be updated in April 2016.</p>	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)												
	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010</td><td>29.7%</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>30.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>33.9%</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>35.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>34.9%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: Years (Orange bars), Target (Years) (Green line)</p>	Year	Percentage	2010	29.7%	2011	30.3%	2012	33.9%	2013	35.0%	2014	34.9%	Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)
Year	Percentage														
2010	29.7%														
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2012	33.9%														
2013	35.0%														
2014	34.9%														
		<p>2014 result</p>  <p>0% 23.5% 25.8% 34.9% 40%</p>													
		<p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>													

Trend Chart Commentary:

The 2014 figure of 34.9% appears to be very slightly down on 2013. However, as this indicator is based on a sample survey, the change is well within the margin of sampling error. The longer term trend has been positive. So West Lothian has exceeded the "target" of 34%. The Scottish level has nevertheless also improved and now stands at 41.0%.

The increase for West Lothian and Scotland may be due to a number of interlinked factors - demographic change, in-migration, investment in lifelong learning, improvements in educational attainment at schools' level and increased participation in further and higher education.

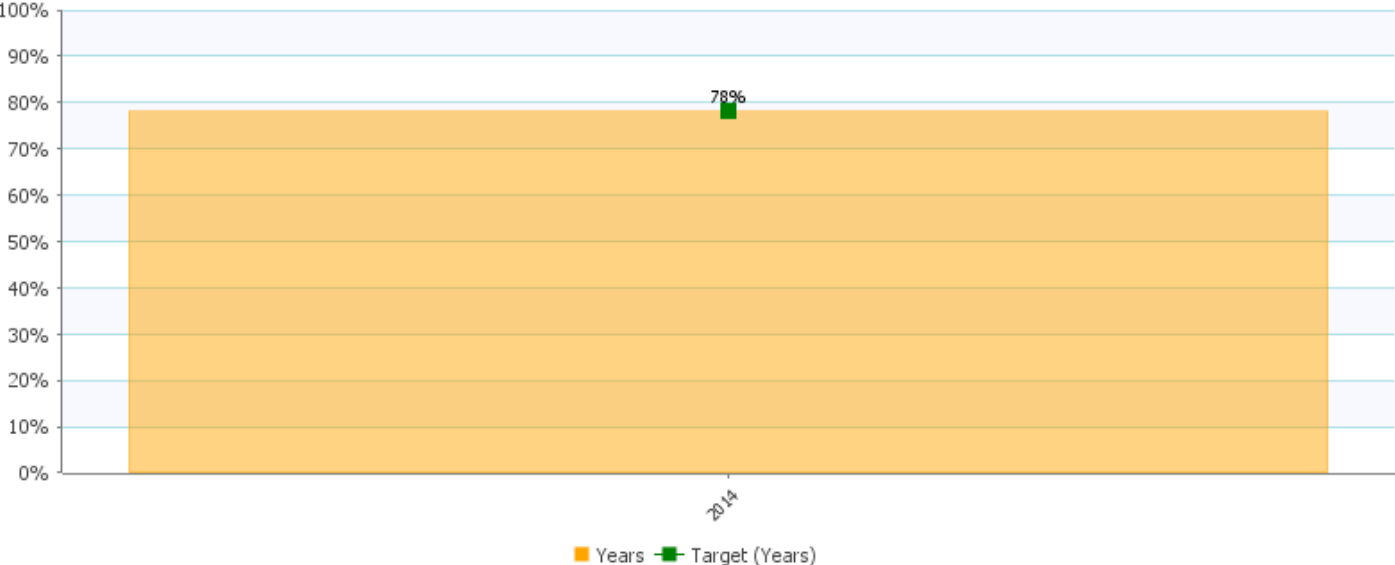
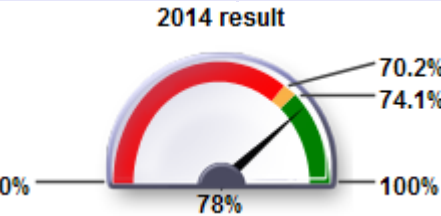
<p>Performance Indicator</p>	<p>SOA1302_05 Median earnings (£s) for residents living in the local authority area who are employed (gross weekly pay)</p> <p>The median earnings for the residents of the local authority area are a measure of the skills and earnings of West Lothian people. This indicator relates to full-time employees who live in West Lothian irrespective of where they work.</p> <p>Successful local economies tend to have higher overall levels of pay with residents being employed in a range of occupations including knowledge based sectors, technology based manufacturing, and professional services for example. These sectors also tend to provide graduate level employment opportunities. The survey does not cover the self-employed. (1) The residence based data provides a more appropriate measure of local economic prosperity; whilst (2) the workplace based data will be affected by out-commuting and the mobility of better qualified residents.</p> <p>Description</p> <p>Statistical note:The Median (i.e. the middle value of the sample) is the standard measure used by government statistical agencies as the most appropriate method of quantifying average earnings (rather than the Mean) as it eliminates any distortion that could be potentially caused by very high earners within the sample survey.</p> <p>This is an economic health-check indicator - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline performance indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall health of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual local authority single outcome agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of the local authorities. 2015 provisional figure will be updated in December 2015.</p>	<p>Partner Organisation</p>	<p>CPP13_West Lothian Council</p>																								
	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years (Actual)</th> <th>Target (Years)</th> <th>Benchmark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>£459.00</td> <td>£440.00</td> <td>£490.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>£477.00</td> <td>£455.00</td> <td>£495.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>£490.00</td> <td>£470.00</td> <td>£500.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>£490.00</td> <td>£485.00</td> <td>£505.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>£503.40</td> <td>£503.40</td> <td>£510.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	Benchmark	2010	£459.00	£440.00	£490.00	2011	£477.00	£455.00	£495.00	2012	£490.00	£470.00	£500.00	2013	£490.00	£485.00	£505.00	2014	£503.40	£503.40	£510.00	<p>Responsible Officer(s)</p>	<p>SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)</p>
Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	Benchmark																								
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		<p>Data Collection Officer(s)</p>	<p>SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)</p>																								
		<p>2014 result</p>  <p>£452.70 £477.85</p> <p>£360.00 £503.40 £550.00</p>																									
		<p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>																									

Trend Chart Commentary:

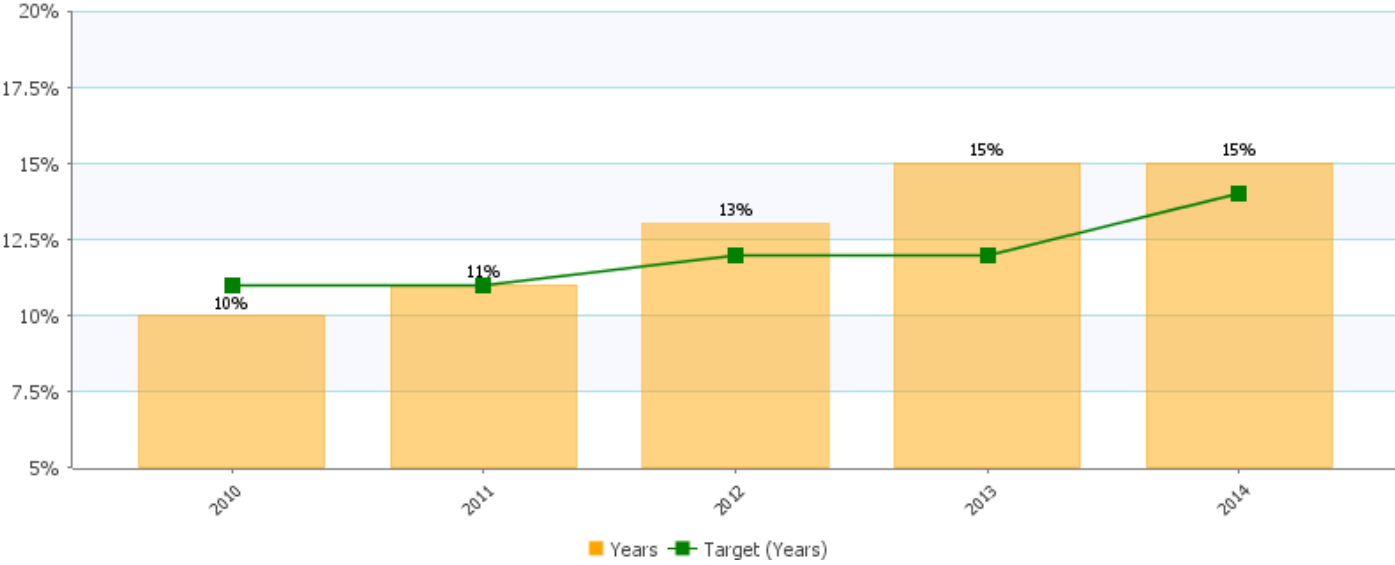
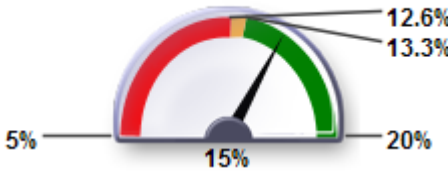
A target was set in 2009 to increase the overall level of wages relative to the Scottish average. The latest data for 2014 shows an increase on 2013 from £490.00 to £503.40. The gap between West Lothian and the Scottish figure has reduced slightly in the last year. West Lothian wage levels were 10% below the Scottish level in 2009. By 2012 the gap had closed to 1.7%, but widened again to 3.7% in 2013. In 2014 the % gap is 2.9%. The 2013 Scottish figure is currently £518.20 (Scottish data is used as the benchmark data on the chart).


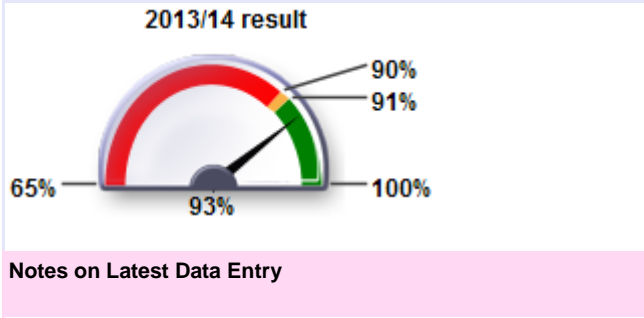
A number of our benchmark areas - Clackmannanshire, Midlothian, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire all recorded a decrease in median wage levels from 2013 to 2014.

It is also important to note that the yearly change at a local authority 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 West Lothian following the Scottish trend and the gap closing but very slowly.

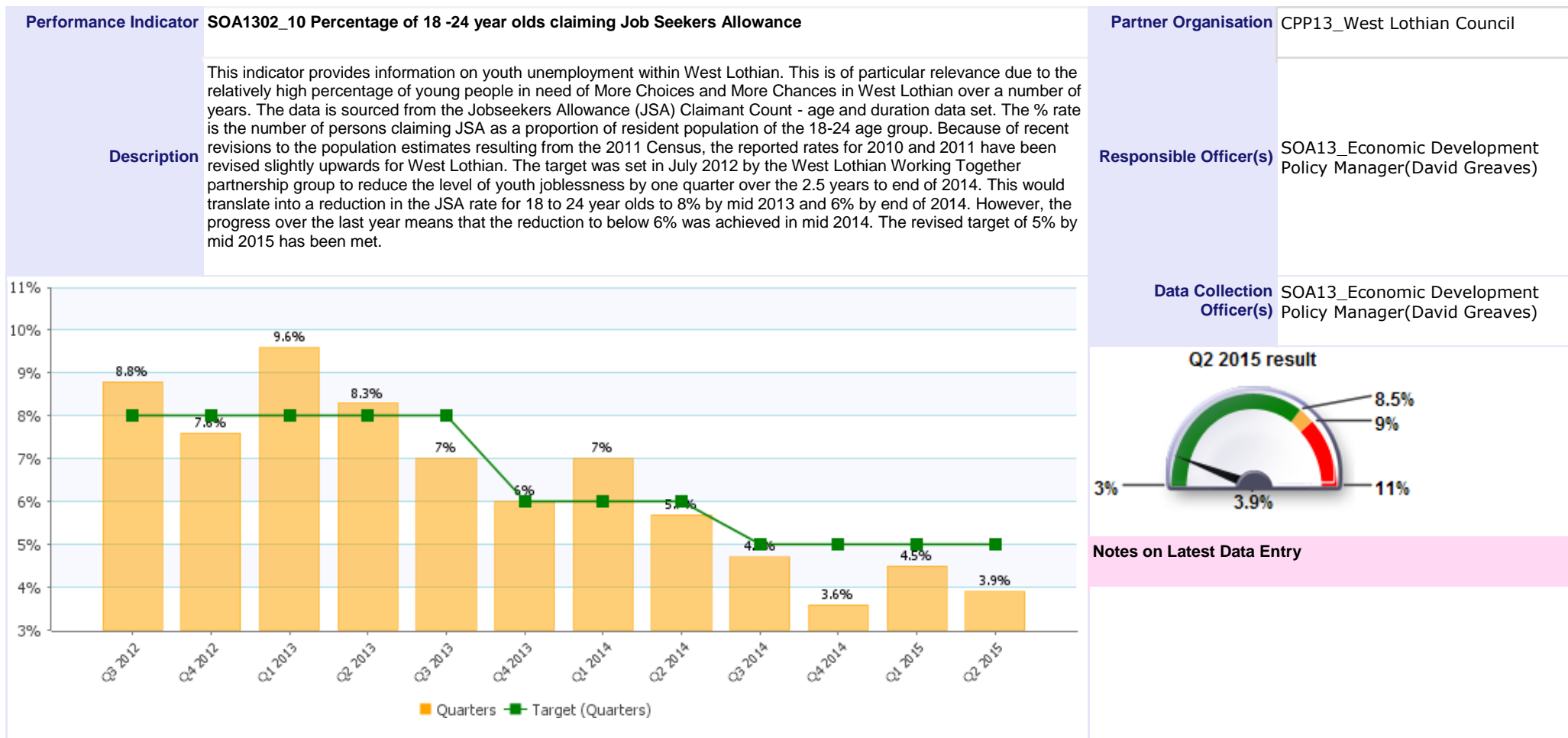
Performance Indicator	SOA1302_06 Percentage of pupils in S4 attaining English and Mathematics at level 3	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	<p>This indicator shows the percentage of pupils in their 4th year of secondary education (S4) achieving English and Mathematics qualifications at Level 3 or above. Pupils are presented for National Qualifications at a number of different levels. All qualifications gained by pupils in West Lothian schools are accredited by the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA). SQA is the national accreditation and awarding body in Scotland. The calculation of this performance indicator is carried out by statisticians in the Scottish Government. The Scottish Government will calculate this statistic based on the appropriate S4 roll.</p>	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Head of Education Development(Elaine Cook)
 <p>100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0%</p> <p>78%</p> <p>2014</p> <p>Years Target (Years)</p>		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Louis Costello)
		 <p>2014 result</p> <p>70.2% 74.1% 0% 78% 100%</p>	
<p>Trend Chart Commentary: New National Qualifications were introduced in 2013/14.</p> <p>As a result of the introduction of the new qualifications, and increased freedom for schools to vary their presentation patterns, the results for 2013/14 are not comparable with previous results, and do not allow meaningful comparison between authorities.</p> <p>Target for 2014/15 will remain at 78%. This figure is more a reflection of presentation policy than performance by pupils, and as such setting a higher target would influence presentation policy rather than reflect a meaningful desire to increase performance.</p> <p>This indicator will not feature in the new national 'Insight' performance reporting tool.</p>		<p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>	

Performance Indicator	SOA1302_07 Average cumulative tariff score of the lowest attaining 20% (In S4)	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	<p>This indicator shows the average tariff score of the lowest attaining 20% by the end of their fourth year of secondary education (S4). All Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) awards are allocated a points value according to the SCQF framework (Scottish Certification and Qualifications Framework). The lowest 20% will normally include pupils with Additional Learning Needs, Looked After Children, and chronic non-attenders. All SQA awards carry a point's value. The average points score of the lowest 20% is calculated by the Scottish Government. SQA results in September are pre-appeal and are updated in January of the following year as a result of appeals.</p> <p>With the introduction of the New National Qualifications in 2013/14, new points scores have been allocated to all awards at all levels. The Scottish Government have recalculated average tariff scores back to 2010. The introduction of the new benchmarking tool INSIGHT in session 2013/14 removed the authority family comparison. Schools/authorities are now benchmarked against a Virtual Community.</p>	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Head of Education Development(Elaine Cook)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Louis Costello)
Trend Chart Commentary: The lowest 20% of pupils will comprise pupils with additional support needs, pupils in care or pupils that are chronic non attenders. Performance in this indicator is volatile due to the make up of the group. Performance in this indicator has increased over the five year period, but decreased between 2013 and 2014. Performance in 2013 and 2014 was above the virtual comparator which West Lothian is now benchmarked against and is also well above the national average for these two sessions.		Notes on Latest Data Entry	
The target is calculated as the average of the previous years attainment, to take account of the volatility of this indicator.			

Performance Indicator	SOA1302_08 Percentage of pupils in S5 attaining 5+ qualifications at level 6	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council																		
Description	Indicator shows the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) awards at level 6 (higher grade) or above. Data is provided by Scottish Government statisticians. SQA results in September are pre-appeal are updated in January of the following year as a result of appeals.																				
		Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Head of Education Development(Elaine Cook)																		
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Louis Costello)																		
 <table><caption>Percentage of pupils in S5 attaining 5+ qualifications at level 6</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (%)</th><th>Target (Years) (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010</td><td>10%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>11%</td><td>11%</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>13%</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>15%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>15%</td><td>15%</td></tr></tbody></table>		Year	Years (%)	Target (Years) (%)	2010	10%	10%	2011	11%	11%	2012	13%	13%	2013	15%	15%	2014	15%	15%	 <p>2014 result</p> <p>5% 15% 20%</p> <p>12.6% 13.3%</p>	
Year	Years (%)	Target (Years) (%)																			
2010	10%	10%																			
2011	11%	11%																			
2012	13%	13%																			
2013	15%	15%																			
2014	15%	15%																			
<p>Trend Chart Commentary:</p> <p>Over the five year period, the percentage of pupils in S5 achieving five or more qualifications at level 6 or above, by the end of S5, has risen. Attainment is in line with the target. Performance in this measure has dropped to 14% from the 2012/13 of 15%.</p> <p>Performance will vary from year to year as different cohorts of pupils sit different exams, and the pattern of subjects sat will change. Schools will work to raise the performance of each individual pupil. Schools have prioritised improving attainment at this level.</p> <p>The long term trend in West Lothian Council has been for improvements in attainment, and this has been recognised by Education Scotland.</p> <p>A target of 15% will be set for 2014/15.</p>		<p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>																			

Performance Indicator	SOA1302_09 Percentage of school leavers entering a positive destination Description <p>This is a key indicator for measuring the progress of young people on leaving school. West Lothian and other South East Scotland local authority areas have historically under performed with low levels of progression into training opportunities in particular with negative destinations at 19% in 2007/08. Considerable progress has been made in addressing this challenge. A revised targets of 93% agreed for the 2013/14 leavers. This has been met. Targets of 94% for 2014/15 and 95% for 2015/16 have been proposed.</p> <p>Skills Development Scotland (SDS) collects this data through an annual survey conducted each autumn.</p> <p>Annual figure for the 2014/15 leaver group should be available in December 2015 or January 2016.</p>	Partner Organisation CPP13_West Lothian Council Responsible Officer(s) SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves) Data Collection Officer(s) SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)															
 <table border="1"> <caption>Percentage of school leavers entering a positive destination</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Actual (%)</th> <th>Target (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>89%</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>89.8%</td> <td>89.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>92%</td> <td>92%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>93%</td> <td>93%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Year	Actual (%)	Target (%)	2010/11	89%	-	2011/12	89.8%	89.8%	2012/13	92%	92%	2013/14	93%	93%
Year	Actual (%)	Target (%)															
2010/11	89%	-															
2011/12	89.8%	89.8%															
2012/13	92%	92%															
2013/14	93%	93%															
<p>Trend Chart Commentary:</p> <p>Over the last eight years, West Lothian has seen continued improvements in the levels of school leavers achieving a positive destination. The latest figures for 2013/14 leavers show 93.0% of young people have entered a positive destination (higher education, further education, training, volunteering or employment) - an increase of 1% on 2012/13. Since 2007/08, positive destinations have increased by 12 percentage points.</p> <p>This positive trend has been achieved against the backdrop of changing economic circumstances. In 2013/14 19.4% of all leavers progressed into</p>																	
<p>2013/14 result</p>  <p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>																	

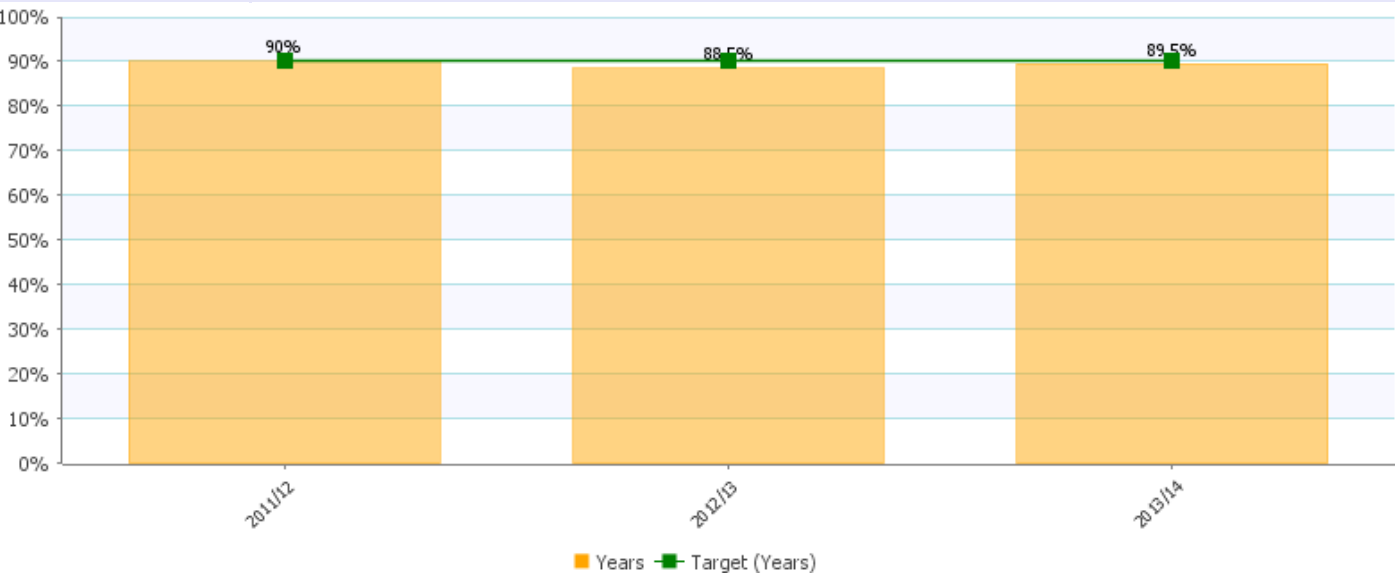
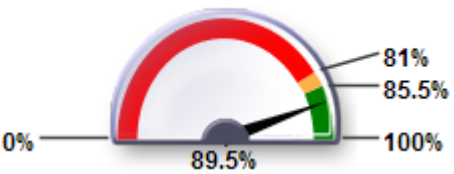
employment compared with 27% in 2005/06 reflecting the competition for a reduced number of vacancies. The increase in positive destinations has been achieved through increases in the number and percentage of leavers progressing into higher education, further education and training opportunities. The council, West Lothian College and Skills Development Scotland have provided additional opportunities - after successfully lobbying for additional college and training programme places.

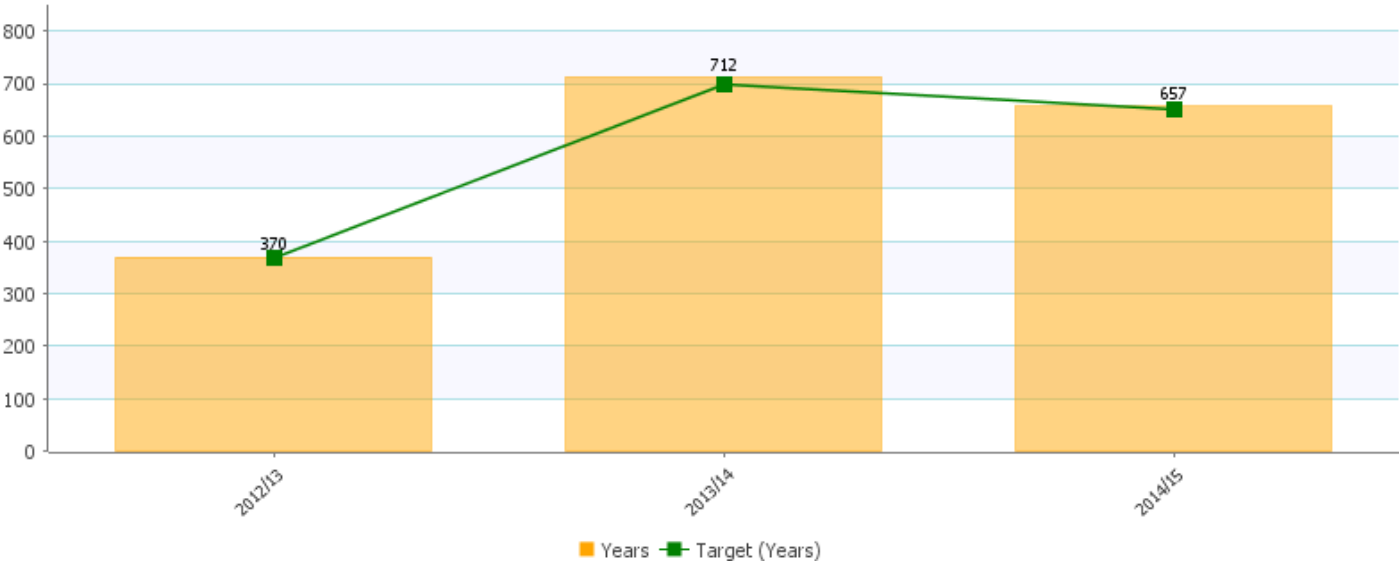
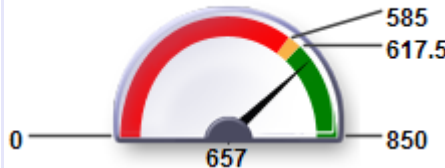


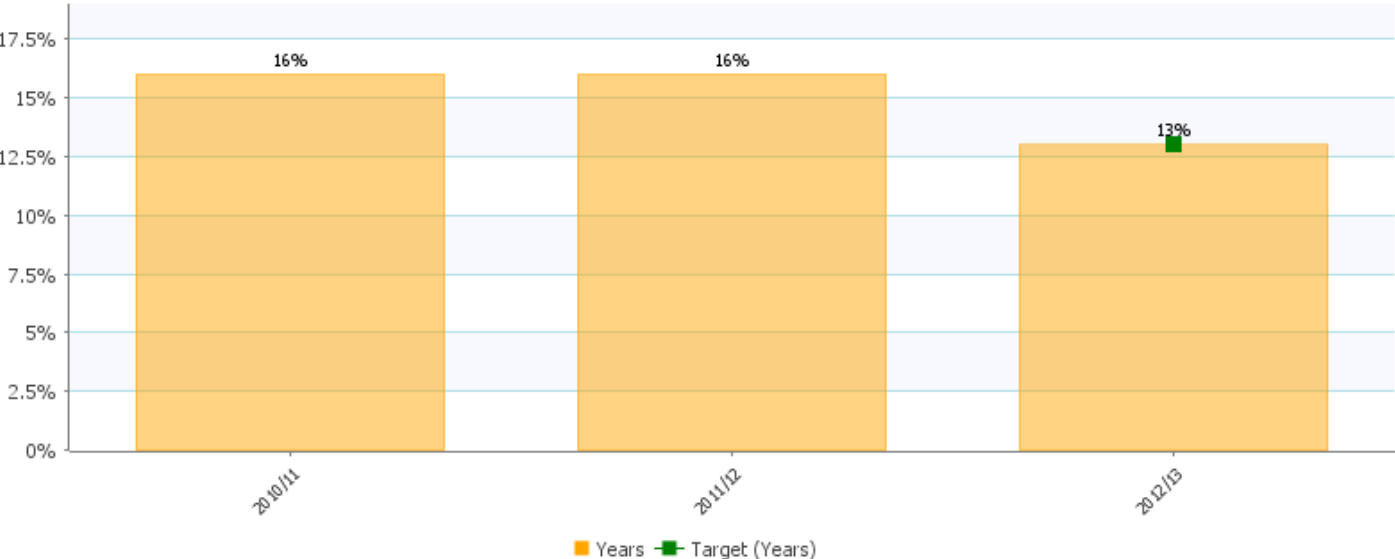
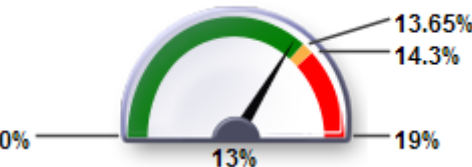
Trend Chart Commentary:

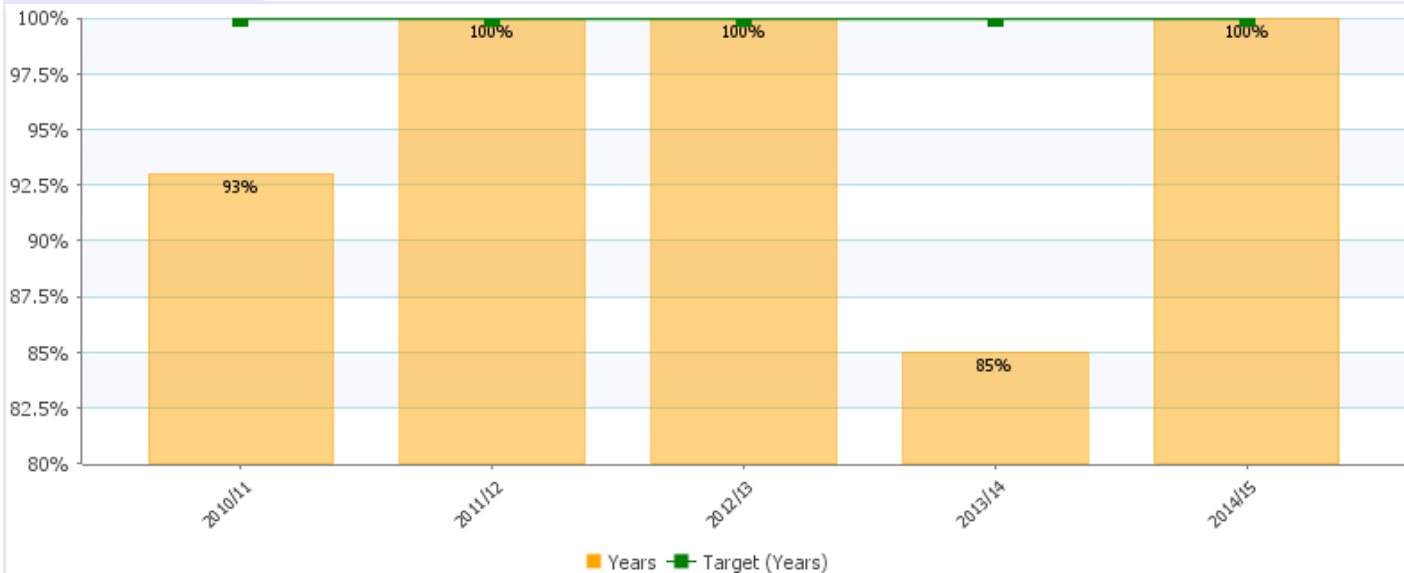
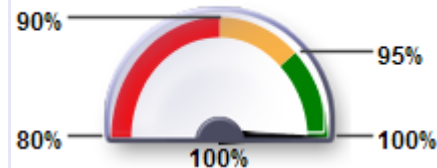
The latest figure is for 2015 Quarter 2 shows a rate of 3.9%. West Lothian's level of youth unemployment is still higher than Scotland (3.2%). Nevertheless, the sustained reduction from 9.9% in September 2011 is positive news.

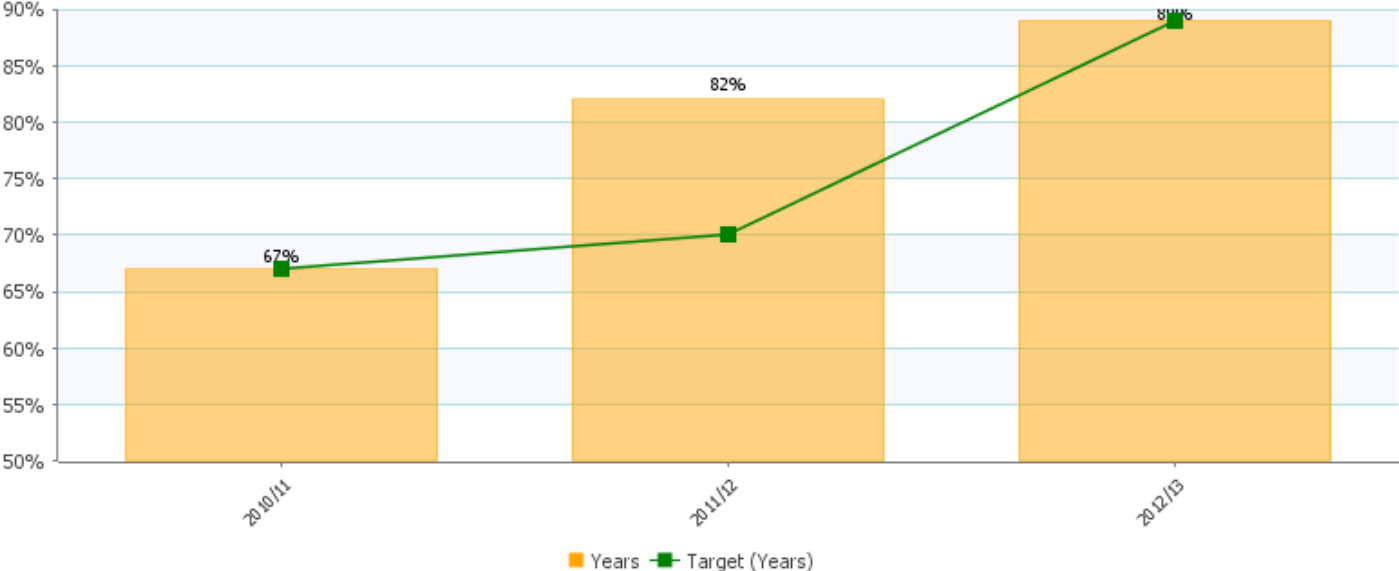

Tackling youth unemployment continues to be one of the key challenges for West Lothian and this is reflected in the current economic strategy - and the range of national and local initiatives that have been developed to create opportunities for young people. A revised Youth Employment Action Plan for West Lothian has been developed to reinvigorate efforts to increase the level of employment and further reduce unemployment amongst young people.


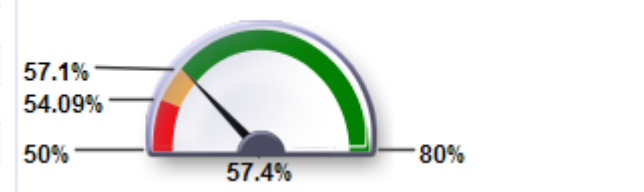
Performance Indicator	SOA1302_11 Percentage of West Lothian College full time leavers entering a positive destination	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian College								
Description	<p>The College's PI in relation to positive destinations defines these as student progression to employment or further study. This PI comprises Higher National and National Qualification students.</p> <p>Data is collected by the College through a phone study as part of a national pilot with the Scottish Funding Council.</p>	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_West Lothian College Principle and Chief Executive(Mhairi Laughlin)								
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_West Lothian College Principle and Chief Executive(Mhairi Laughlin)								
 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>88.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>89.5%</td></tr></tbody></table>		Year	Percentage	2011/12	90%	2012/13	88.5%	2013/14	89.5%	<p>2013/14 result</p>  <p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>	
Year	Percentage										
2011/12	90%										
2012/13	88.5%										
2013/14	89.5%										
<p>Trend Chart Commentary 2011/12 was marked by a significant rise in HNC/D students progressing to University study (97%). This trend has been occasioned by improved progression routes and limited employment opportunities. 83% of National Qualification students progressed to positive destinations and further study.</p> <p>Figures for 2012/13 evidence a levelling out of HNC/D students progressing to University study, at 94% (part of an increased sample group). National Qualification students progressing to positive destinations and further study remained unchanged at 83%. The College are to carry out detailed analysis if the results.</p> <p>In 2013/14, 97% of Higher National students were in positive destinations and further study as part of an increased sample group. 82% of National Qualification students were in positive destinations and further study. The Colleges PIs in relation to positive destinations defines these as student progression to employment or further study. Data was collected by the College through a phone study and as part of a national pilot with the Scottish Funding Council.</p>											

Performance Indicator	SOA1302_12 Number of unemployed people assisted into work from Council operated / funded Employability Programmes	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council												
Description	<p>Council operates a number of training and work preparation programmes aimed at preparing individuals for job opportunities and responding to the recruitment needs of employers in West Lothian. The main focus in recent years has been to provide targeted training and associated support to young adults (16 to 24 year olds). Alongside this, the council delivers specialist training - for example in core employability skills, literacy, numeracy and IT (Information Technology). The initial target was set based on the current performance of European Funded training packages. Progress will be reported annually and the target will be reviewed to take account of all provision delivered by or commissioned by council.</p> <p>Next update June 2016 for year 20115-16</p>	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)												
 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>370</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>712</td><td>712</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>657</td><td>657</td></tr></tbody></table>		Year	Years	Target (Years)	2012/13	370		2013/14	712	712	2014/15	657	657	Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Policy Performance Monitoring Officer 1(Cara Gill)
Year	Years	Target (Years)													
2012/13	370														
2013/14	712	712													
2014/15	657	657													
		<p>2014/15 result</p> 													
<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The initial target was set based on the 2012-13 performance of European Funded training packages. In 2013-14 a significantly higher level of outcomes were reported increasing from 370 to 712. This was due to a number of factors notably the improved economic and labour market and the provision of additional support including recruitment incentives to small businesses.</p> <p>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 has declined in number. The focus of intervention shifted to individuals requiring more intensive assistance to enable them to find employment. However, the 657 assisted into work represented 65% of participants, an increase from 60% in 2013-14.</p>		<p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>													

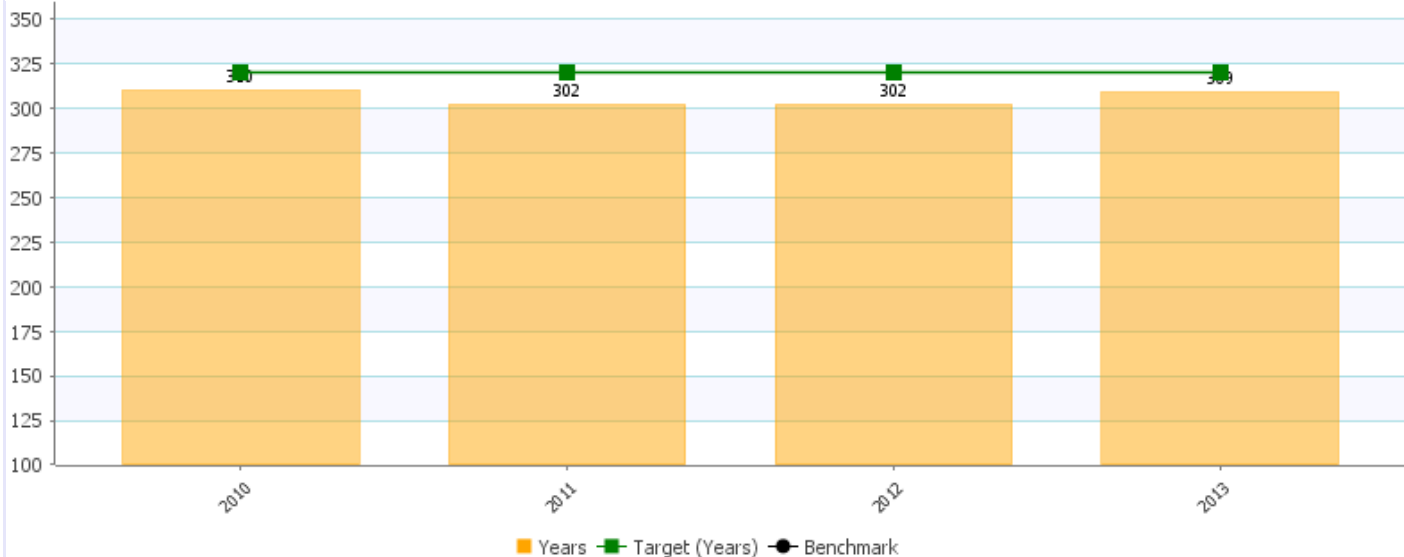
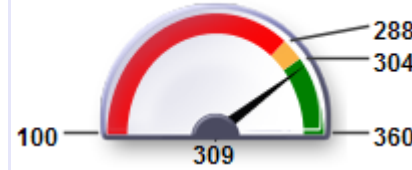
Performance Indicator	SOA1302_13 Percentage of population who are income deprived		Partner Organisation	CPP13_ West Lothian Council
Description	This indicator measures the number of income deprived people in West Lothian expressed as a % of the adult population. Income deprived is generally defined through qualification for a range of DWP benefits - including out of work benefits, pensioner credits and in work benefits. Changes to the benefit system may necessitate a review of this indicator and target. Current target is to reduce the level by One percentage point per year.		Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)
			Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Officer 2(Andrew Cotton)
			<div><p>2012/13 result</p></div>	
<u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u>			Notes on Latest Data Entry	
This is a new indicator. A target has been set to achieve a one percentage point reduction per year.				

Performance Indicator	SOA1302_14 Percentage of primary, secondary, special schools and pre-school establishments receiving positive inspection reports	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council												
Description	Indicator shows the percentage of Primary, Secondary and Special Schools and Pre-School Education Establishments receiving a positive inspection report. A positive inspection report from Education Scotland is defined in the 'Scotland Performs' National Performance Framework as the three reference quality indicators being evaluated as satisfactory or above.	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Customer & Performance Manager(Andrew Sneddon)												
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Customer & Performance Manager(Andrew Sneddon); Louis Costello												
 <table><thead><tr><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>93%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>85%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>100%</td></tr></tbody></table>		Years	Target (Years)	2010/11	93%	2011/12	100%	2012/13	100%	2013/14	85%	2014/15	100%	<p>2014/15 result</p> 	
Years	Target (Years)														
2010/11	93%														
2011/12	100%														
2012/13	100%														
2013/14	85%														
2014/15	100%														
<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The percentage of schools receiving a positive inspection report from Education Scotland has increased from 85% to 100% between 2013/14 and 2014/15. Four primary schools were inspected and reports published in 2014/15 (St Paul's PS, Our Lady of Lourdes PS, Bridgend PS and Boghall PS).</p> <p>Where performance in an indicator is evaluated as negative an action plan will be prepared to improve performance, and submitted for scrutiny to the Education Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel/Education Quality Assurance Sub-Committee.</p> <p>The target will remain at 100% for session 2014/5.</p>		<p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>													

Performance Indicator	SOA1305_07 Percentage of care leavers entering a positive destination		Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	The School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR) is a statistical return undertaken by Skills Development Scotland (SDS) annually. The cohort of young people reported in this indicator left school between August and December and this is referred to as "Initial Survey". A follow up survey is also carried out in March each year. Results are based on the looked after children who could be linked to the Skills Development Scotland (SDS) destination surveys using their Scottish Candidate Number (SCN).		Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)
	SDS carry out the analysis of destinations using data recorded about leavers from publicly funded mainstream secondary schools held in their customer record system. A positive destination for a pupil is defined as Higher Education, Further Education, Training, Employment, Voluntary Work or Activity Agreement.			
			Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Louis Costello)
			2012/13 result 	
			Notes on Latest Data Entry	
<u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u> The percentage of looked after children leaving school and entering a positive destination has increased from 67% (2010/11) to 82% (2011/12). Looked after children receive targeted support via key worker provision to give them the best chance of finding a positive destination. This has been an important factor in achieving this increase. West Lothian Council will continue to work with all children about to leave school to ensure they move on to positive destination. The Youth Inclusion Project is also working with looked after children to ensure they enter positive destinations when they leave school.				

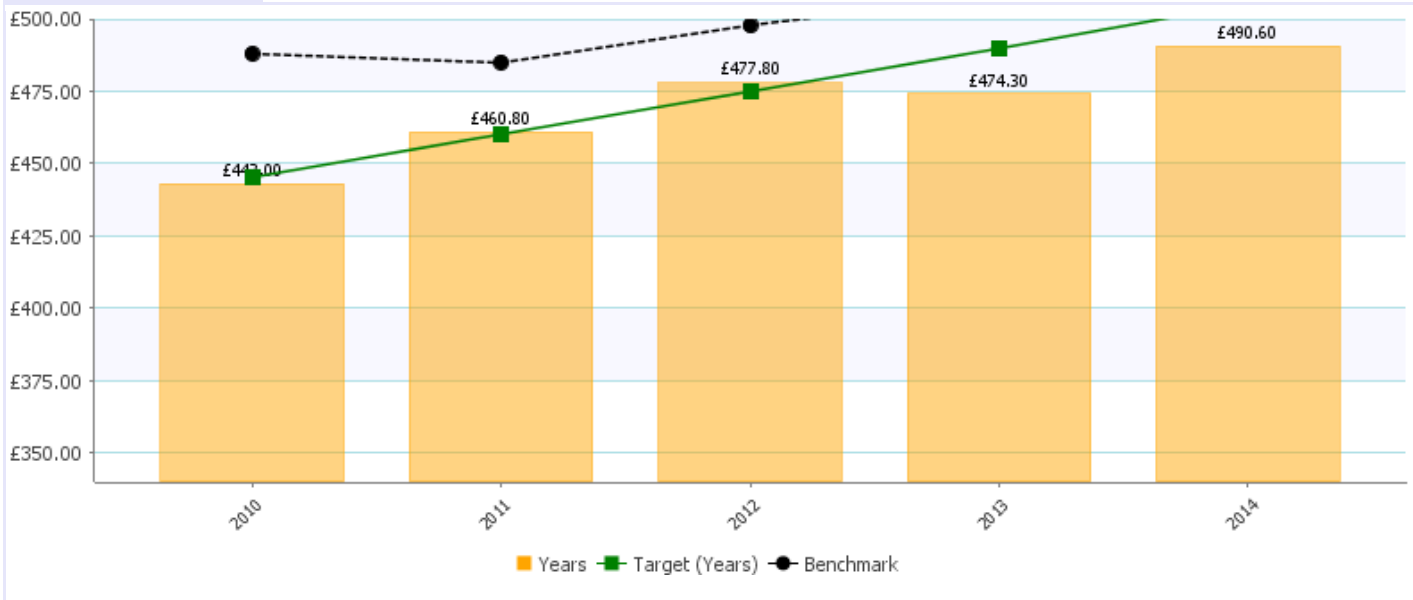
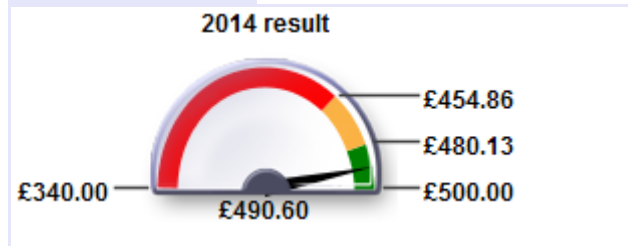
<p>Performance Indicator</p>	<p>SOA1303_01 Percentage survival rate of VAT/PAYE businesses after 3 years</p> <p>This indicator measures the durability of businesses that are starting up in the West Lothian area. As such, it provides a health check on the state of the local economy. The data is produced annually and allows comparisons to be made with other local authority areas. It provides a measure of the sustainability of new businesses in an area, expressed as a percentage of the businesses that survive for at least three years. Targets have been set for this indicator to exceed the Scottish average. This dataset was first introduced in 2008. It supersedes the VAT dataset, and provides a more comprehensive picture of the business base.</p> <p>Description</p> <p>This is an economic health check indicator - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline performance indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall health of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual local authority single outcome agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of the local partners. Figures for each year are collated in December for the previous year. The 2013 data was released in December 2014 and the next update will be December 2015 (for the 2014 data). Link to data source: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/bus-register/business-demography/2011/stb-business-demography-2012.html</p>	<p>Partner Organisation</p>	<p>CPP13_West Lothian Council</p>																				
	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years (Bar)</th> <th>Target (Years) (Line)</th> <th>Benchmark (Line)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>64.4%</td> <td>64.4%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>59.4%</td> <td>59.4%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>57.8%</td> <td>57.8%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>57.4%</td> <td>57.4%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Trend Chart Commentary: This chart showed a slight improvement from 2008 to 2009, exceeding the Scottish average of 65%. However in 2010 the West Lothian survival rate dipped below the Scottish level. In 2013, the West Lothian survival rate declined further to 57.4%. (i.e. 57.4% of new</p>	Year	Years (Bar)	Target (Years) (Line)	Benchmark (Line)	2010	64.4%	64.4%	65%	2011	59.4%	59.4%	65%	2012	57.8%	57.8%	65%	2013	57.4%	57.4%	65%	<p>Responsible Officer(s)</p> <p>Data Collection Officer(s)</p>	<p>SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)</p> <p>SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)</p> <p>2013 result</p>  <p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>
Year	Years (Bar)	Target (Years) (Line)	Benchmark (Line)																				
2010	64.4%	64.4%	65%																				
2011	59.4%	59.4%	65%																				
2012	57.8%	57.8%	65%																				
2013	57.4%	57.4%	65%																				

businesses registered in 2010 were still trading in 2013). Scotland and GB also experienced a decline. The West Lothian figure is similar to that of the benchmark group of local authorities - including Fife, Edinburgh and North Lanarkshire. The decline in survival rates reflects the challenging economic climate faced by start-up businesses over the last five years.

Performance Indicator	SOA1303_02 VAT/PAYE business stock per 10,000 adults	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council										
Description	<p>The indicator measures the overall level of business active within the West Lothian area. As such, it provides a health check on the state of the local economy and the level of entrepreneurship. The data is produced annually by the Office for National Statistics and allows comparisons to be made with other local authority areas. It provides a measure of the number of businesses per head of population (businesses per 10,000 adult residents). Targets have been set by the West Lothian Economic Partnership to move towards the Scottish average. This dataset was first introduced in 2008 (and included retrospect data for 2006 and 2007). It supersedes the VAT dataset, and provides a more comprehensive picture of the business base.</p>	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)										
	<p>This is an economic health check indicator - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline performance indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall health of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual local authority single outcome agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of partner organisations. The 2013 VAT/PAYE data was released in December 2014 and the next update will be December 2015 (for the 2014 data). Revised mid-year population estimate figures have been released based on the 2011 census data. This resulted in slightly revised figures for 2010 and 2011 on those previously reported.</p>												
	Data Collection Officer(s)		SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)										
 <table><caption>VAT/PAYE business stock per 10,000 adults</caption><tr><th>Year</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>302</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>302</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>309</td></tr></table> <p>Legend: Years (Orange bar), Target (Years) (Green line with square), Benchmark (Black dot)</p>		Year	Value	2010	300	2011	302	2012	302	2013	309	<p>2013 result</p> 	
Year	Value												
2010	300												
2011	302												
2012	302												
2013	309												
Trend Chart Commentary:		Notes on Latest Data Entry											
<p>The latest data release by ONS for 2013 showed 4,365 active businesses operating in West Lothian a net increase of 140 on 2012. The adult population has also continued to grow and revised mid-year estimate population figures have recently been released reflecting the 2011 census</p>													

results. The number of businesses per 10,000 has increased from the 2012 figure of 302 to 309 - this represents significant progress.

West Lothian is still some way away from achieving the Scottish rate of businesses per 10,000, which is currently 367. Businesses per head of population tend to be highest in in city or rural local authority areas. West Lothian's business stock per 10,000 adults is higher than other local authorities with similar economic characteristics and settlement structures - Fife, Falkirk and North Lanarkshire, but lower than Midlothian and South Lanarkshire.

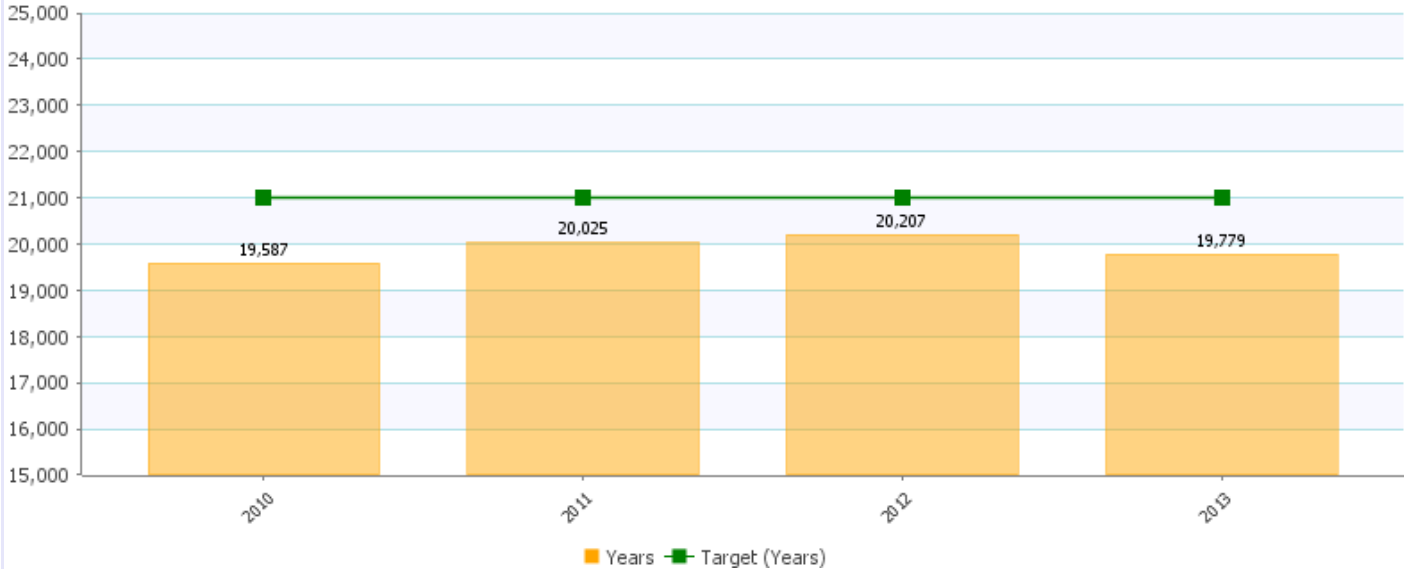
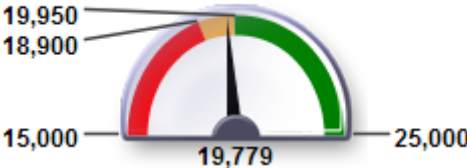
Performance Indicator	SOA1303_03 Median earnings (£s) for full-time employees working in the local authority area (gross weekly pay)	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council												
	<p>The average earnings for the workforce based in the local authority area are a measure of wage levels within the local economy - the businesses and other employers that operate from West Lothian addresses. Successful local economies tend to have higher overall levels of pay based around knowledge based sectors, technology based manufacturing, and professional services for example. These sectors also tend to provide graduate level employment opportunities. The survey does not cover the self-employed. The figure used is for gross average earnings per week.</p> <p>The aspirational target was set in 2009 to move West Lothian towards the Scottish median.</p>														
Description	<p>Statistical note: The Median (i.e. the middle value of the sample) is the standard measure used by government statistical agencies as the most appropriate method of quantifying average earnings (rather than the Mean) as it eliminates any distortion that could be potentially caused by very high earners within the sample survey.</p> <p>This is an economic health check indicator - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline performance indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall health of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual local authority single outcome agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of the local authorities and partners. The provisional figure for 2015 will be updated in December 2015.</p>	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)												
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)												
 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Median Earnings (£s)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010</td><td>£442.00</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>£460.80</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>£477.80</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>£474.30</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>£490.60</td></tr></tbody></table>		Year	Median Earnings (£s)	2010	£442.00	2011	£460.80	2012	£477.80	2013	£474.30	2014	£490.60	<p>2014 result</p>  <p>£340.00 — £454.86 — £480.13 — £500.00</p> <p>£490.60</p>	
Year	Median Earnings (£s)														
2010	£442.00														
2011	£460.80														
2012	£477.80														
2013	£474.30														
2014	£490.60														
		Notes on Latest Data Entry													

Trend Chart Commentary:

This target was set in 2009 to increase the overall level of wages relative to the Scottish median. In 2010 workplace based wages did increase. 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 further. The 2012 figure for West Lothian was 4% behind the Scottish level. In 2013 West Lothian's median wage levels have fallen slightly to £474.30, whilst Scotland as a whole recorded an increase to £508.30. So the gap appeared to increase to 7.2%. The 2014 figure for West Lothian shows an increase on 2013 to £490.60, which is 5.9% below the Scottish level.

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 West Lothian following the Scottish trend and the gap closing but very slowly.

A number of interlinked factors might account for the persistence of a gap between West Lothian and Scotland - the local economy is now predominantly based on service sector employment. Many entry level jobs in growing sectors are relatively low paid so an increase in employment/reduction in unemployment might lead to the median wage level decreasing.

Performance Indicator SOA1303_04 Gross Value Added (GVA) per head (£m)		Partner Organisation CPP13_West Lothian Council										
Description	<p>Gross valued added (GVA) measures the total monetary value of an economy's output, and can be expressed as a proportion of the total or working age population to enable comparisons between areas. GVA estimates are published annually in December. Provisional results are available 11 months after the reference year. Publication of final results takes place 18 months after the reference year. GVA per head data is used to enable comparison with other local areas. This is only available at NUTS 3 Level, which groups some smaller local authority areas together e.g. Midlothian with East Lothian and are combined into one NUTS3 area. West Lothian is however a NUTS3 area in its own right. The latest GVA data was released by the Office for National Statistics in December 2014 and provided 2013 GVA figures for each area and revised the historic data to reflect changes in the methodology for estimating total GVA and revised mid year population estimates based on 2011 census. (See notes). <i>Note: Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) - NUTS was created by the European Office for Statistics (Eurostat) as a single hierarchical classification of spatial units used for statistical production across the European Union. NUTS 3 level refers to geographic areas defined at a level where reliable data can be supplied. Smaller local authorities are combined with neighbouring authorities.</i></p> <p>This is an economic health-check indicator - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall performance of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual local authority single outcome agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of the local partners.</p>	Responsible Officer(s) SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)										
		Data Collection Officer(s) SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)										
 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>GVA per head (£m)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010</td><td>19,587</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>20,025</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>20,207</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>19,779</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: Years (Orange bars), Target (Years) (Green line)</p>		Year	GVA per head (£m)	2010	19,587	2011	20,025	2012	20,207	2013	19,779	<div><p>2013 result</p></div> <p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p> <p>20-Jan-2015 -- Changes to previous years estimates</p> <p>Regional Gross Value Added (Income Approach), December 2014 - ONS /* Comment to prevent tag collapsing */ /* Comment to prevent tag collapsing */</p>
Year	GVA per head (£m)											
2010	19,587											
2011	20,025											
2012	20,207											
2013	19,779											

Revisions to NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regional GVA estimates in this statistical bulletin cover the period 1997 to 2012.

Very few statistical revisions arise as a result of errors in the popular sense of the word. All estimates, by definition, are subject to statistical error but in this context the word refers to the uncertainty in any process or calculation that uses sampling, estimation or modelling. Most revisions reflect either the adoption of new statistical techniques or the incorporation of new information which allows the statistical error of previous estimates to be reduced. Only rarely are there avoidable errors such as human or system errors and such mistakes are made clear when they are discovered and corrected.

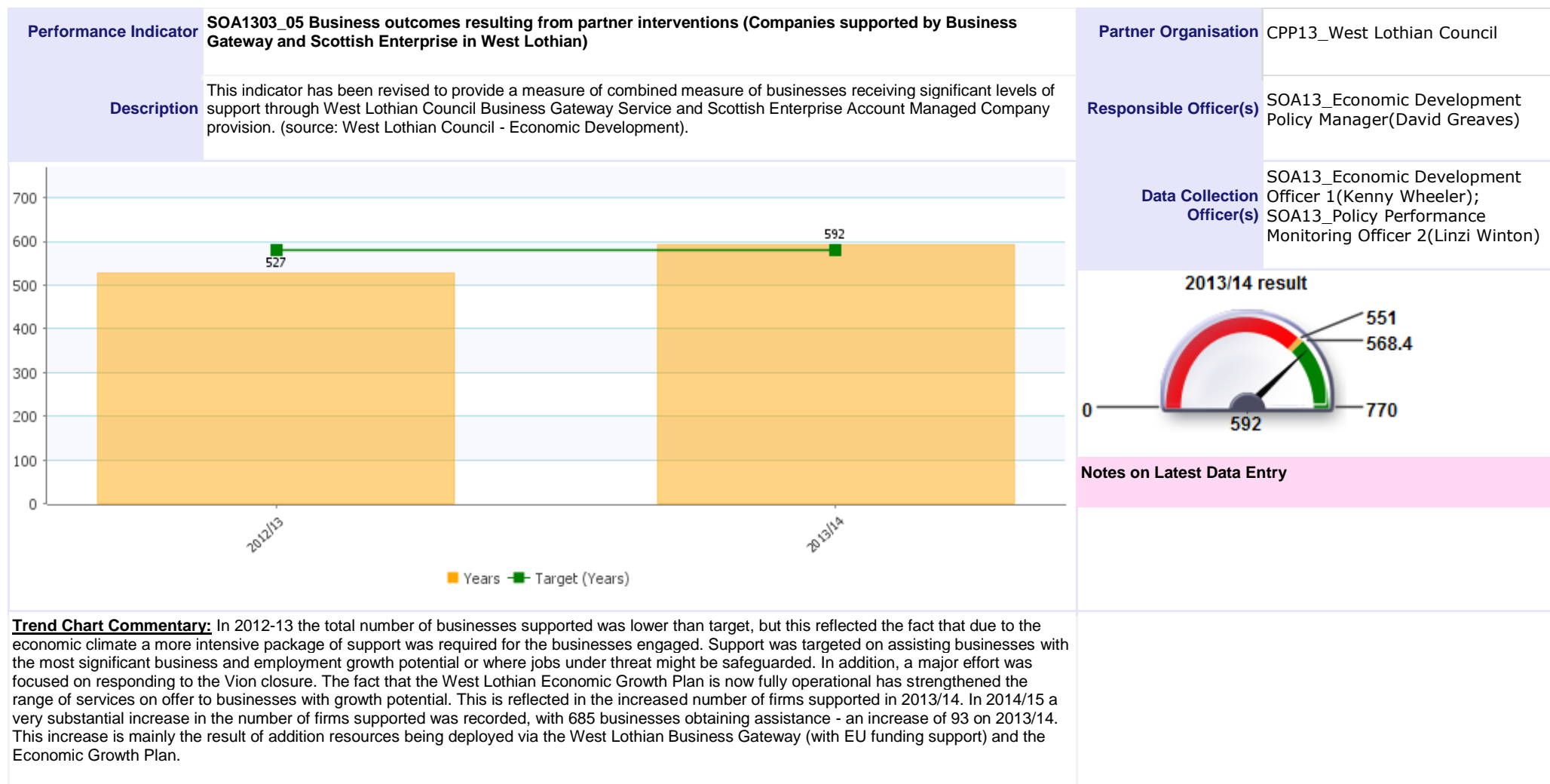
The main reasons for revisions are detailed below:

Statistics are subject to revisions in light of revised National Accounts Blue Book data. In Blue Book 2014, the totals for national GVA by industry were revised as far back as 1997 and included methodological changes to meet the European Commission definition of Gross National Income and the new European System of Accounts (ESA2010). These changes led to larger than usual revisions in the regional estimates, which are constrained to sum to the national figures. More information about these changes can be found in the 'Recent Methodological Changes' section of this bulletin.

Trend Chart Commentary:

West Lothian's total GVA and GVA per head fell between 2008 and 2009, but increased steadily between 2009 and 2012. However, the 2013 figure shows total GVA to be £3,484m (down £78m on 2012). This equates to £19,779 per head compared with £21,982 for Scotland and £23,755 for the UK. The 2013 figure reduction could in part be explained by the loss in production and jobs associated with the Vion/Halls closure.

West Lothian's GVA per head still exceeds that of our non city comparator areas - for example the Fife and Clackmannanshire area has a GVA per head of £15,069, Falkirk £19,509, North Lanarkshire £15,998 and South Lanarkshire £16,261.



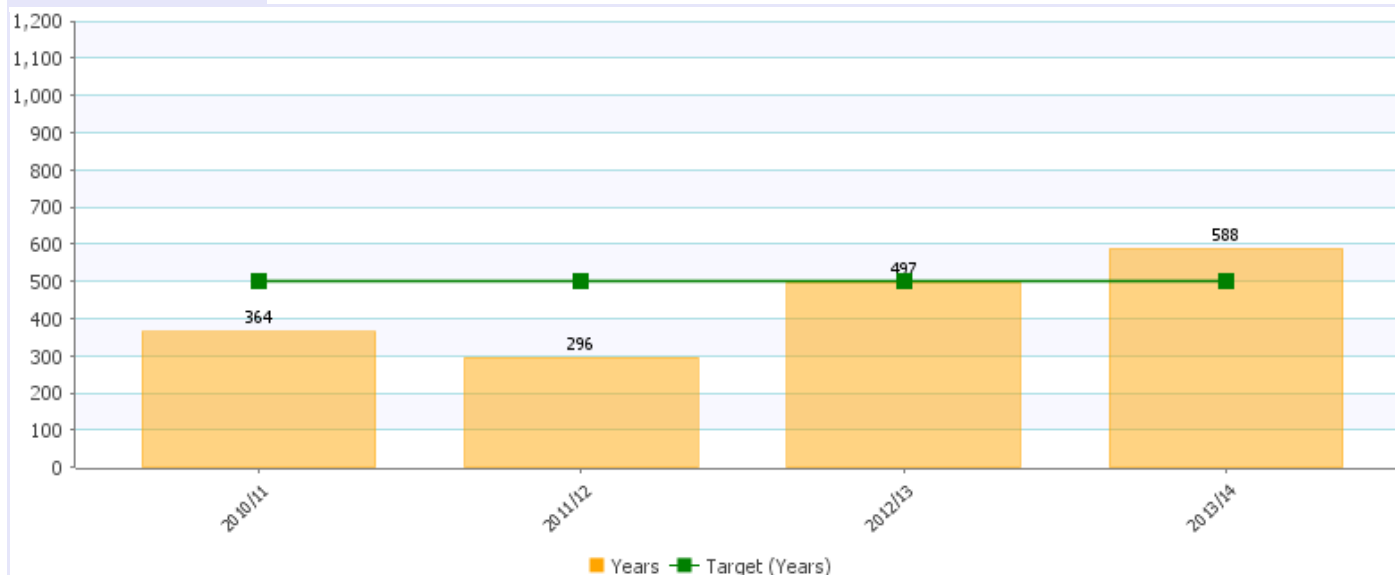
<p>Performance Indicator</p> <p>Description</p>	<p>SOA1303_06 Total number of jobs in West Lothian</p> <p>This performance indicator measures the number of jobs in West Lothian is an indicator of the overall level of economic activity in the area, and underpins other SOA objectives, for example: the proportion of working age adults in work. Increasing the positive destinations for young people, is both dependent on a wide a range of job opportunities locally.</p> <p>This is an economic health-check indicator - The economic health check indicators are essentially headline performance indicators designed to provide an indication of the overall health of the economy and reflect the strategic economic outcomes from each of the individual local authority single outcome agreements. As economic outcomes are subject to wider economic forces, it is important to recognise that these cannot solely be attributed to the intervention efforts of the local partners. The revised target of growing the employment base to 75,000 by 2016/17 has been set in recognition of the additional resources and effort that is being focused on supporting business growth and investment in West Lothian over the next 5 years.</p> <p>Indicator information is published retrospectively in September of each year e.g. the 2013 figure became available in September 2014.</p>	<p>Partner Organisation CPP13_ West Lothian Council</p> <p>Responsible Officer(s) SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)</p> <p>Data Collection Officer(s) SOA13_Economic Development Officer 1(Kenny Wheeler)</p>															
<table border="1"> <caption>Jobs in West Lothian Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Jobs</th> <th>Target (Years)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>76,000</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>74,500</td> <td>74,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>74,300</td> <td>74,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>73,100</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	Jobs	Target (Years)	2010/11	76,000	-	2011/12	74,500	74,500	2012/13	74,300	74,300	2013/14	73,100	-	<p>2013/14 result</p> <p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p>
Year	Jobs	Target (Years)															
2010/11	76,000	-															
2011/12	74,500	74,500															
2012/13	74,300	74,300															
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<p>Trend Chart Commentary:</p> <p>Our longer term target is to increase the number and quality of job opportunities located in the area. With projected job losses in the public sector and wider economic uncertainty however, supporting jobs growth back to pre recession levels of 80,000 is a steep challenge.</p>																	

The latest data for 2013, as anticipated, showed a further net decrease in the employment base. Between 2009 and 2013, the total number of jobs fell by over 7,000 - with the most significant reductions recorded in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

Other than a small number of areas, all Scottish Local Authorities have experienced significant job losses over the last 5 years. However, the scale of job losses in West Lothian between 2009 and 13 (at 9%) is greater the net reduction for Scotland as a whole and our benchmark areas). The 2013 figure includes the job losses associated with the closure of Vion which account for the net reduction on 2012.

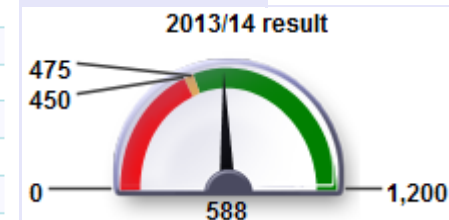
Performance Indicator	SOA1303_07 Number of new homes completed annually in West Lothian	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	<p>The Housing Land Audit provides a comprehensive description of the current housing land supply in West Lothian. Every potential housing site with a capacity of 5 or more units is included, ordered by tenure and planning status, and mapped. For every private sector site, an assessment is made of likely completions over the next 7 years, and Homes for Scotland are consulted on this assessment. Under Structure Plan Policy HOU10, should a Council's contribution to the effective five-year supply fall below 90% of its expected contribution and the shortfall in the Lothian-wide housing land supply also be more than 10%, that Council must bring forward additional land. Against this backdrop a benchmark target of achieving 863 house completions per year was set in 2007/8 based on previous performance and the Structure plan estimated housing supply requirements. The Structure Plan has since been replaced by the Strategic Development Plan for Edinburgh and South East Scotland (SESplan), approved by Scottish Ministers in June 2013.</p> <p>The West Lothian Housing Land Audit/Annual Housing Monitor 2010 indicated that there had been a significant decline in housing output in recent years and the effective five year housing land supply had fallen to a level well below the structure plan requirement. Council Executive agreed that consideration should be given to measures that could be brought forward to support increased delivery of new housing, including convening a 'Housing Recovery Conference' which was held at Howden Park Centre on 28 November 2011. A further conference was held in 2012.</p> <p>The conferences were well received by the participants which included house builders and housing providers. A Housing Recovery Action Plan was subsequently developed and approved on 21 February 2012. The Action plan sets out details of 65 actions that the council will aim to take forward during 2012 to try to facilitate an accelerated rate of house building in West Lothian.</p> <p>The actions include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Measures to improve communication between the council and the house building industry. 2) Measures to speed up the planning process. 3) Completing the review of developer contributions. 4) Assessing if there is scope for the council to forward fund additional infrastructure projects that will support house building. 5) Addressing education constraints by completing catchment area reviews and extending some primary schools. 	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Head of Planning and Economic Development(Craig McCorriston)

A revised and realistic but stretching target was agreed in 2012 to achieve the completion of 500 homes per year.



Data Collection Officer(s)

SOA13_Building Standards Manager(Jim McGinley);
SOA13_Senior Building Standards Officer(Chris Rae)



Notes on Latest Data Entry

Trend Chart Commentary:

The 'credit crunch' has had a profound and unprecedented effect on the housing market. The reduced supply of mortgages, the lack of consumer confidence in the housing market and economic uncertainty has resulted in a significant slowdown in house sales and house building. This has had the effect of severely reducing the five-year effective land supply. The failure to meet completion targets in 2010/11 and 2011/12 are attributable to the general downturn in the house building industry at this time. This can be linked to the economic recession and the availability of mortgage finance. Since then, there are signs of a recovery with house completions increasing in 2012/13 and 2013/14 from the levels achieved in 2010/11 and 2011/12. This can be attributable to economic recovery and incentives available to those seeking to purchase property.

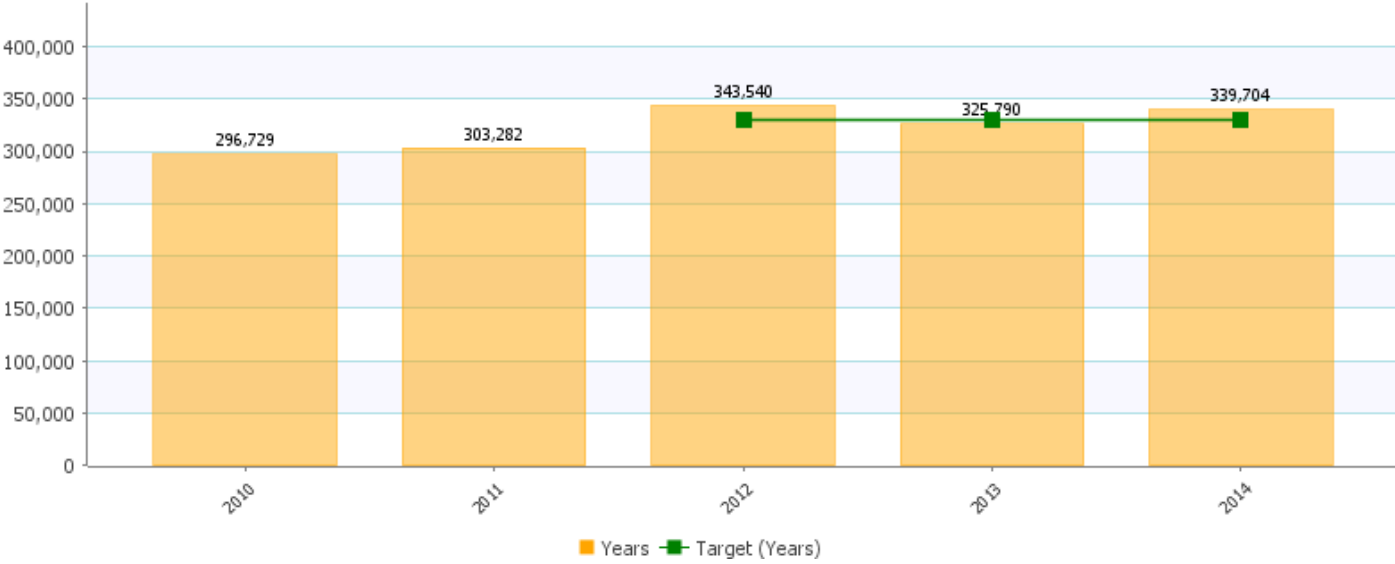
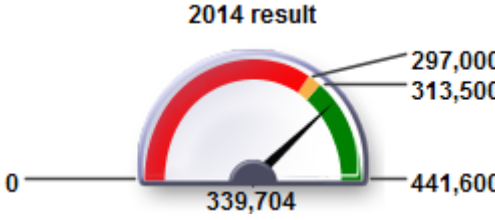
Policy HOU10 in the Edinburgh and the Lothians Structure Plan (ELSP) states that 'Where a council's contribution to the effective five-year land supply falls below 90% of its expected contribution and the shortfall in the Lothian-wide housing land supply is also more than 10%, that council will bring forward additional land. The infrastructure required to bring forward such sites must either be available or committed'. The Housing Land Audit 2013 identifies a shortfall in the West Lothian housing land supply with only 49 % of its land supply target being met. This however, is caveated in that this % is based on draft supplementary planning guidance for housing which has been prepared in support of the Strategic Development Plan for Edinburgh and South East Scotland (SESplan) and the effective housing land supply cannot be identified until such time as the guidance is approved. The strategic development plan replaces the ELSP. The supplementary guidance will not be adopted until June 2014, subject to approval by Scottish Ministers. Under these circumstances it would not be appropriate to make additional land releases at this time until such time as the guidance is approved and the West Lothian Local Development Plan, which will identify housing sites to meet SESplan requirements, is progressed.

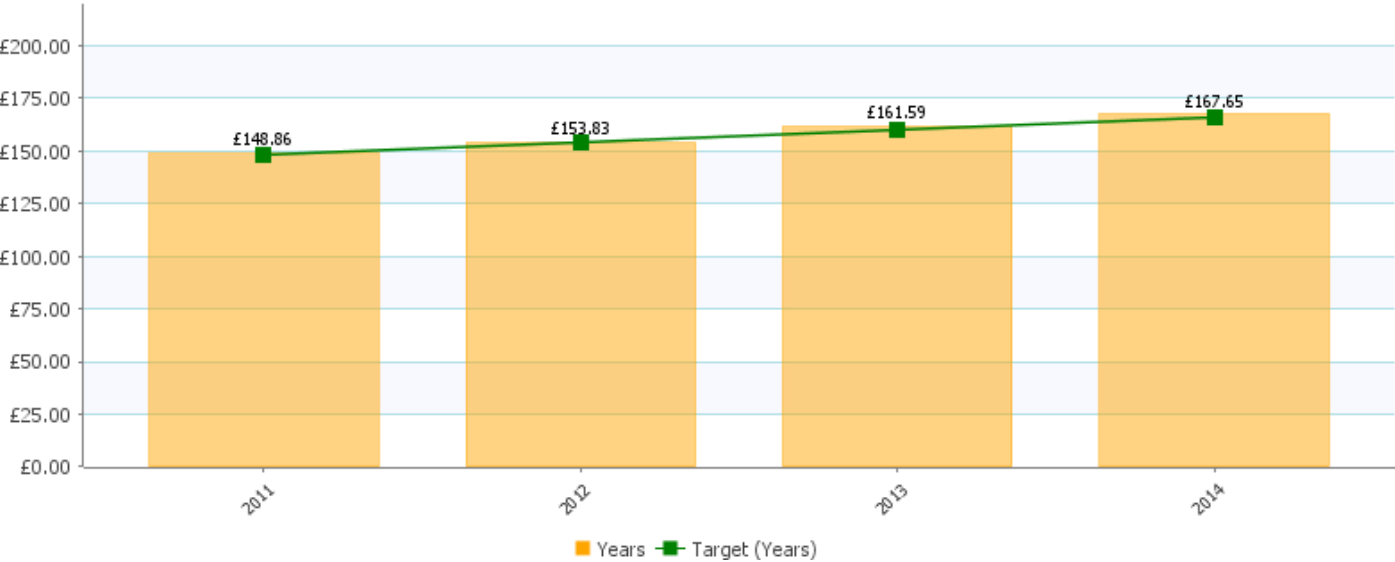
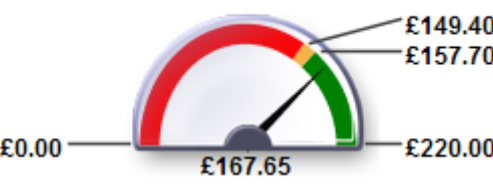
The E&LSP was adopted during a time of growth within the housing market and the purpose of policy HOU10 was to ensure a sufficient supply of

land. The current exceptional circumstances in which the five-year effective supply of land has been diminished by house builders developing existing sites at a much reduced rate could not have been anticipated. The established land supply at 2012/13 was 22,533. The land supply at 2013/14 will not be known until the 2014 housing land audit is prepared and published later this year. Work on the 2014 Audit is currently underway. In the meantime, the Housing Recovery Action Plan has now been adopted to help support and facilitate a recovery in completion numbers and continues to be implemented. A revised target of 500 completions per-annum was set as being achievable for 2012 and continues to be relevant. This figure was exceeded by 88 completions during 2013/14. A revised target may emerge once the SESplan supplementary guidance for housing is approved and the housing land requirement set.

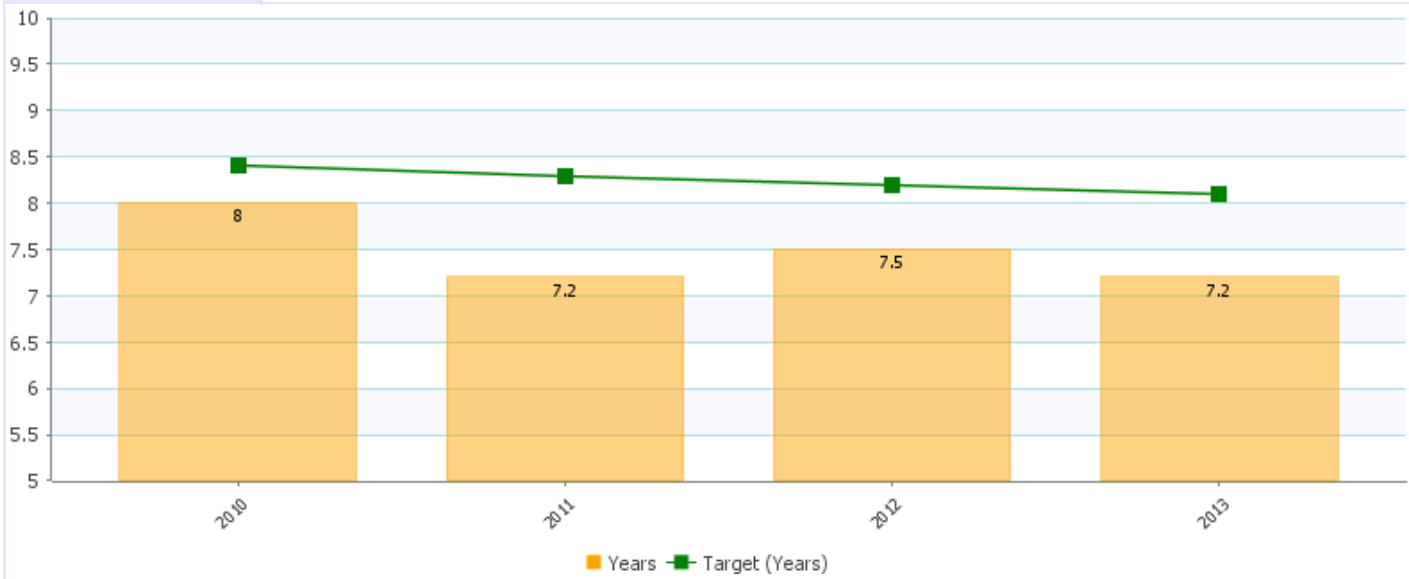

<div>Performance Indicator</div> <div>SOA1303_09 Number of indigenous businesses with 50-100 employees</div> <div><div>Description</div><div>The number of businesses in this size category represents a measure of the economic wellbeing of the area. This is the core group of small and medium size enterprises which might generate additional wealth and employment in West Lothian.</div><div>Targeted support is available to encourage businesses ion this size band to grow further.</div><div>The data on these businesses is sourced from the UK Business Count - Enterprises dataset.</div><div>Annual updates will be undertaken in the spring of each year.</div></div>	<div>Partner Organisation</div> <div>CPP13_West Lothian Council</div> <div><div>Responsible Officer(s)</div><div>SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)</div></div> <div><div>Data Collection Officer(s)</div><div>SOA13_Information Officer 1(Amanda Lamb)</div></div>
<div><div><div><div><div></div><div>120</div></div><div><div></div><div>110</div></div><div><div></div><div>100</div></div><div><div></div><div>90</div></div><div><div></div><div>80</div></div><div><div></div><div>70</div></div><div><div></div><div>60</div></div><div><div></div><div>50</div></div><div><div></div><div>40</div></div><div><div></div><div>30</div></div><div><div></div><div>20</div></div><div><div></div><div>10</div></div><div><div></div><div>0</div></div></div><div><div><div>2012/13</div><div>2013/14</div><div>2014/15</div></div><div><div>Years</div><div>Target (Years)</div></div></div><div><div><div>85</div><div>85</div><div>85</div></div></div></div></div> <div><div><div>2014/15 result</div><div><div><div><div></div><div>0</div></div><div><div></div><div>85</div></div><div><div></div><div>120</div></div></div><div><div>80.1</div><div>84.55</div></div></div></div></div> <div><div>Notes on Latest Data Entry</div></div>	
<div><div><div>Trend Chart Commentary :</div><div>This is a new indicator so the first year of data provides the baseline for future increases.</div><div>During the last six months additional work has been undertaken to ensure that business entries on the database for this size-band are accurate.</div></div></div>	

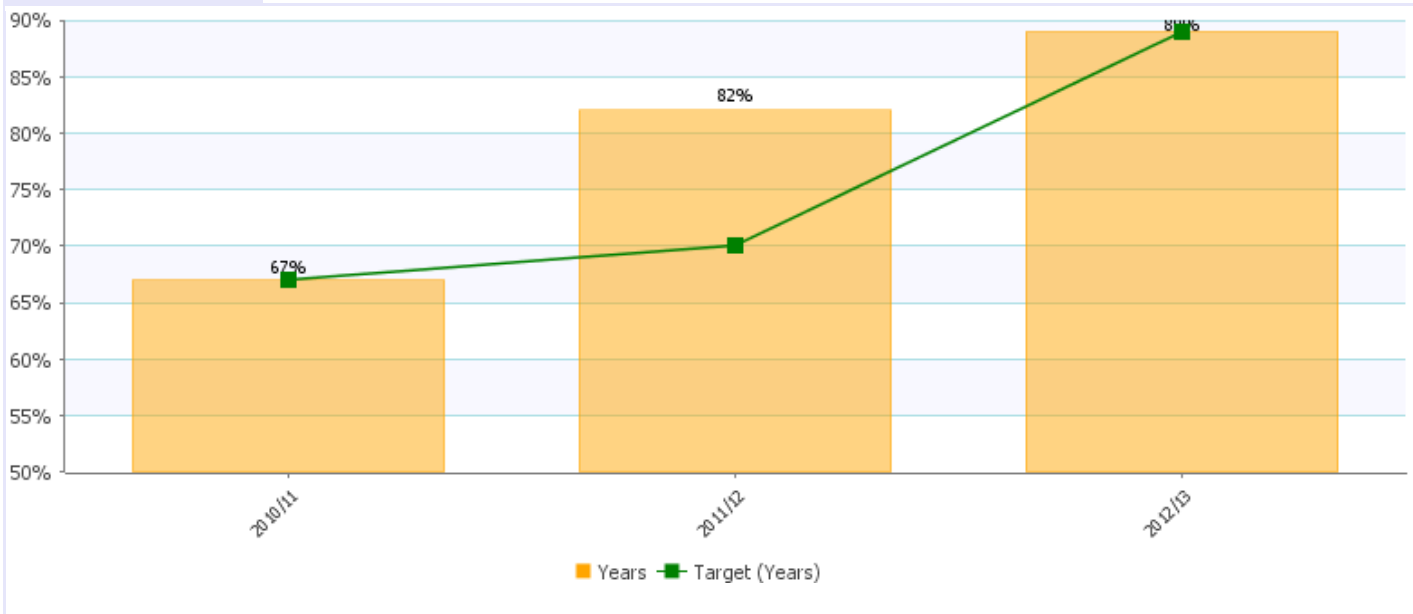
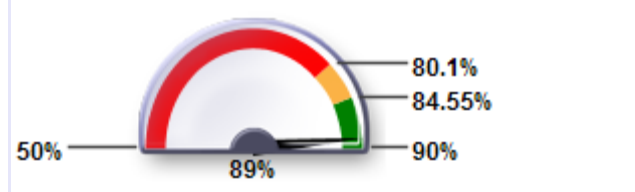
Performance Indicator	SOA1303_10 Number of indigenous businesses with 10-49 employees.	Partner Organisation	CPP13_ West Lothian Council												
Description	The number of businesses in this size category represents a measure of the economic wellbeing of the area. This is the core group of small enterprises which have the capacity to contribute to wealth and employment creation in West Lothian.	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_ Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)												
	Targeted support is available to encourage businesses in this size band to grow further.														
	The data on these businesses is sourced from the UK Business Count - Enterprises dataset.														
	Annual updates will be undertaken in the spring of each year.														
<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Actual Count</th><th>Target</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>~400</td><td>~400</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>430</td><td>430</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>450</td><td>450</td></tr></tbody></table>		Year	Actual Count	Target	2012/13	~400	~400	2013/14	430	430	2014/15	450	450	Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Information Officer 1(Amanda Lamb)
Year	Actual Count	Target													
2012/13	~400	~400													
2013/14	430	430													
2014/15	450	450													
		2014/15 result <p>405 427.5 590 450</p>													
		Notes on Latest Data Entry													
<u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u> This is a new indicator so the first year of data provides the baseline for future increases. During the last six months additional work has been undertaken to ensure that business entries on the database for this size-band are accurate.															

Performance Indicator	SOA1303_11 Total visitor numbers to 4 key attractions	Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council												
Description	The indicator measures the number of visitors to the top 4 paid attractions in West Lothian from Jan to Dec each year. The data is sourced from the four attractions via Visit West Lothian.	Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)												
	The objective is to increase the number of visitors and tourism spend to West Lothian across all attractions. This group of heritage and family oriented attractions provides a measure over time of how the visitor sector is performing. The target for 2013 and subsequent years has been recalibrated to recognise that the fire at the Five Sisters Zoo has impacted on total visitors.														
	2015 figures will be available in Feb 2016.	Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)												
 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Visitors</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010</td><td>296,729</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>303,282</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>343,540</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>325,790</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>339,704</td></tr></tbody></table>		Year	Visitors	2010	296,729	2011	303,282	2012	343,540	2013	325,790	2014	339,704	 <p>2014 result</p>	
Year	Visitors														
2010	296,729														
2011	303,282														
2012	343,540														
2013	325,790														
2014	339,704														
Trend Chart Commentary: The trend since 2010 has been generally positive. The four attractions have achieved significant net increases since 2008 of 120,000 (54%). The increased visitor numbers reflects the resource committed by the Council and others to attract visitors to West Lothian and the development and marketing of specific attractions.		Notes on Latest Data Entry													
Latest information is for 2014 and shows an increase in visitors on 2013 from 325,790 to 339,704 (just below the peak achieved in 2012). The increase on the previous year is as a result of the 5 Sisters Zoo increasing visitor numbers after the fire in 2013 and significant growth in numbers at Almond Valley Heritage Centre.															

Performance Indicator	SOA1303_12 Total value (£) of tourism to the local economy		Partner Organisation	CPP13_ West Lothian Council	
Description	<p>This indicator provides a measure of the economic value of the tourism sector to the local economy, measured in £millions. Scottish Tourism Economic Assessment Model indicator (STEAM) has been developed to provide an estimate of the overall economic impact of tourism taking account of day visitors and overnight stays and the spend pattern of visitors on accommodation, food and drink, shopping, recreation and transport.</p>			Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)
	<p>As well as providing an estimate of the local economic impact of tourism, the STEAM model also generates an estimate of employment supported by tourism activity.</p>				
	<p>The STEAM data is produced by independent consultants (Global Tourism Solutions UK) and draws on a detailed analysis of regional and local attraction visitor numbers and accommodation occupancy data.</p> <p>Information is supplied on an annual basis, with the 2014 information released in spring of 2015.</p>				
				Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Tourism Executive(Anna Young)
				<p>2014 result</p> 	
				Notes on Latest Data Entry	
<p>Trend Chart Commentary: The trend chart shows a steady increase over the last 3 years in the value of tourism to the local economy. Between 2011 and 2012, the net value of tourism increased by 3.3%. The increase between 2012 and 2013 was estimated to be 5% to £161.59 million. The 2014 estimate of £165.67m represents a 3.8% increase on 2013. It is also estimated that this scale of economic activity supported total employment within the local economy of 2,868 jobs in 2014. This represents an increase from 2,797 in 2012.</p>					



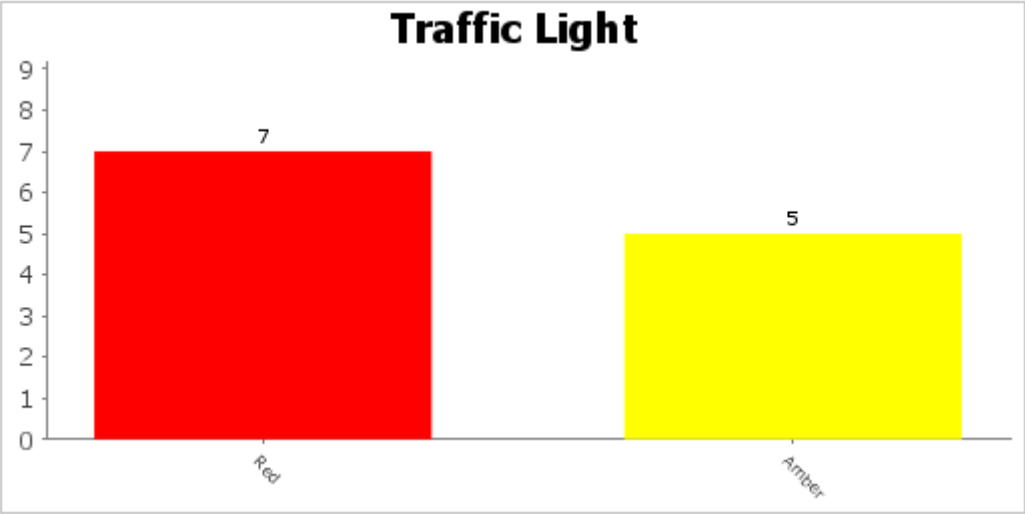
Performance Indicator	SOA1308_07 Tonnes of CO2 emissions per capita for the West Lothian District		Partner Organisation	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	Under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 public bodies have a duty, in exercising their functions, to contribute to the delivery of the Act's emissions reduction targets. Working with community planning and other partners is essential to reducing area wide carbon emissions.		Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Head of Planning and Economic Development(Craig McCorriston)
			Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Climate Change Policy Officer(Peter Rogers)
			<p>2013 result</p> 	
<p>Trend Chart Commentary:</p> <p>Statistical data for carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions at the local authority and regional level are published annually by the Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) and includes estimated emissions from the industrial and commercial sector, domestic emissions including from gas and electricity consumption and emissions from transport. From 2014 the dataset also includes emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry. Previous year's figures have been revised and are as per the information in the chart.</p> <p>West Lothian's per capita emissions for 2013, the latest available year of the dataset, is 7.2 tonnes of CO2. The figures from 2005 to 2013 show an overall decrease in carbon emissions across West Lothian (from 8.9 tonnes). Overall emissions reductions since 2005 are in the industrial, commercial and domestic sectors, while road transport has remained relatively static.</p> <p>West Lothian's per capita emissions are above the total for Scotland (6.6 tonnes per person).</p>			<p>Notes on Latest Data Entry</p> <p>25-Jun-2015 Decc Data published 25th June 2015</p>	

Performance Indicator	SOA1305_07 Percentage of care leavers entering a positive destination		Partner Organisation	CPP13_ West Lothian Council								
Description	The School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR) is a statistical return undertaken by Skills Development Scotland (SDS) annually. The cohort of young people reported in this indicator left school between August and December and this is referred to as "Initial Survey". A follow up survey is also carried out in March each year. Results are based on the looked after children who could be linked to the Skills Development Scotland (SDS) destination surveys using their Scottish Candidate Number (SCN). SDS carry out the analysis of destinations using data recorded about leavers from publicly funded mainstream secondary schools held in their customer record system. A positive destination for a pupil is defined as Higher Education, Further Education, Training, Employment, Voluntary Work or Activity Agreement.		Responsible Officer(s)	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)								
	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>67%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>82%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>89%</td></tr></tbody></table>		Year	Percentage	2010/11	67%	2011/12	82%	2012/13	89%	Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Louis Costello)
Year	Percentage											
2010/11	67%											
2011/12	82%											
2012/13	89%											
			<p>2012/13 result</p> 									
			Notes on Latest Data Entry									
<p>Trend Chart Commentary :The percentage of looked after children leaving school and entering a positive destination has increased from 67% (2010/11) to 82% (2011/12). Looked after children receive targeted support via key worker provision to give them the best chance of finding a positive destination. This has been an important factor in achieving this increase.</p> <p>West Lothian Council will continue to work with all children about to leave school to ensure they move on to positive destination. The Youth Inclusion Project is also working with looked after children to ensure they enter positive destinations when they leave school.</p>												



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

Data Label: Internal Only

Report Type: PIs Report
Report Author: Joanna Anderson
Generated on: 10 August 2015 10:53


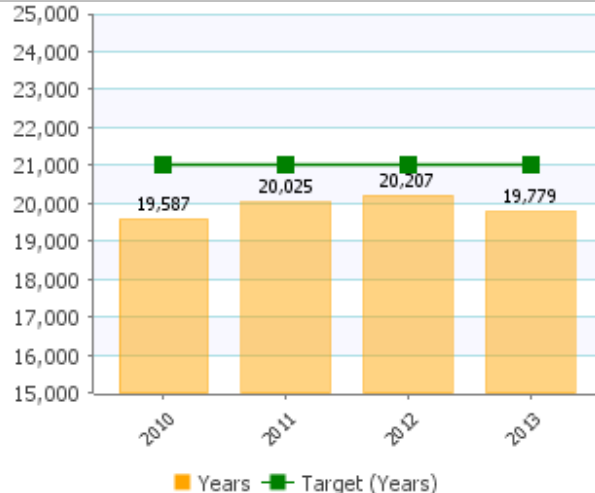




SOA13_Community Safety Forum

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																		
	SOA1305_02 Percentage of children entered on the child protection register in the year who had previously been on the register	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The range of services working with children at risk aim to have a positive impact on the numbers of children on the child protection register. Effective intervention will lead to fewer children who are re-registered after being removed from the register. The trend relating to this indicator demonstrates a significant drop in 2011-12 followed by a rise in 2012-13. Crisis intervention can lead to fluctuations in figures and small numbers of children can lead to seemingly significant percentage variations. The reduction in 2013-14 to a much improved performance of 10 per cent, meeting the current target, is thought to be due predominantly to an improvement in the quality of CP planning resulting in more focussed work with children and their families to manage risk to children who had previously been on the register. In 2014-15 performance dipped to 14 per cent. This involved 23 children out of a total of 169. Four re-registered children were from one family who had been on the register in another area previously. This had a marked affect on the performance result .The Child Protection Committee will continue to monitor outcomes for children through the work of its Quality Assurance and Self Evaluation</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>11.6%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>8.5%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>15%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>10%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>14%</td><td>10%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Percentage	Target (Years)	2010/11	11.6%	10%	2011/12	8.5%	10%	2012/13	15%	10%	2013/14	10%	10%	2014/15	14%	10%
Year	Percentage	Target (Years)																					
2010/11	11.6%	10%																					
2011/12	8.5%	10%																					
2012/13	15%	10%																					
2013/14	10%	10%																					
2014/15	14%	10%																					

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				Subcommittee.	

SOA13_Economic Forum

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart										
	SOA1303_04 Gross Value Added (GVA) per head (£m)	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>West Lothian's total GVA and GVA per head fell between 2008 and 2009, but increased steadily between 2009 and 2012. However, the 2013 figure shows total GVA to be £3,484m (down £78m on 2012). This equates to £19,779 per head compared with £21,982 for Scotland and £23,755 for the UK. The 2013 figure reduction could in part be explained by the loss in production and jobs associated with the Vion/Halls closure.</p> <p>West Lothian's GVA per head still exceeds that of our non city comparator areas – for example the Fife and Clackmannanshire area has a GVA per head of £15,069, Falkirk £19,509, North Lanarkshire £15,998 and South Lanarkshire £16,261.</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>GVA per head (£m)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010</td><td>19,587</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>20,025</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>20,207</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>19,779</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: Years (orange bars), Target (Years) (green line)</p>	Year	GVA per head (£m)	2010	19,587	2011	20,025	2012	20,207	2013	19,779
Year	GVA per head (£m)														
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Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart															
	SOA1303_06 Total number of jobs in West Lothian	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>Our longer term target is to increase the number and quality of job opportunities located in the area. With projected job losses in the public sector and wider economic uncertainty however, supporting jobs growth back to pre recession levels of 80,000 is a steep challenge.</p> <p>The latest data for 2013, as anticipated, showed a further net decrease in the employment base. Between 2009 and 2013, the total number of jobs fell by over 7,000 – with the most significant reductions recorded in the manufacturing and construction sectors.</p> <p>Other than a small number of areas, all Scottish Local Authorities have experienced significant job losses over the last 5 years. However, the scale of job losses in West Lothian between 2009 and 13 (at 9%) is greater the net reduction for Scotland as a whole and our benchmark areas). The 2013 figure includes the job losses associated with the closure of Vion which account for the net reduction on 2012.</p>	 <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Actual (Years)</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>76,000</td><td>76,000</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>74,000</td><td>74,000</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>74,300</td><td>74,300</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>73,100</td><td>73,100</td></tr></table>	Year	Actual (Years)	Target (Years)	2010/11	76,000	76,000	2011/12	74,000	74,000	2012/13	74,300	74,300	2013/14	73,100	73,100
Year	Actual (Years)	Target (Years)																		
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2012/13	74,300	74,300																		
2013/14	73,100	73,100																		


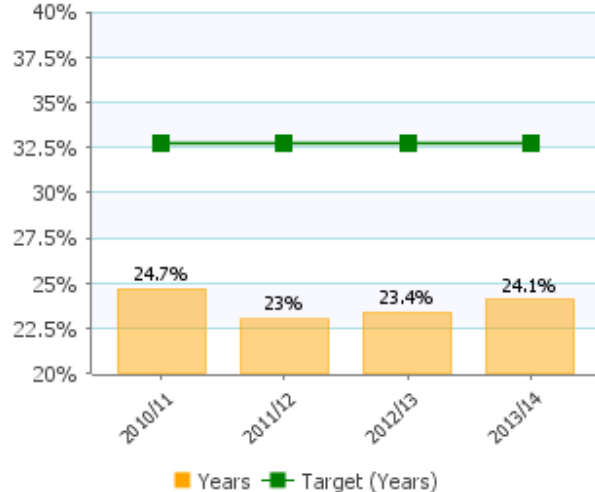
SOA13_Environment Forum


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)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>This is a new indicator which will be populated from 2013. The aim is to increase the percentage of waste that is prepared for reuse in line with the Scottish Governments Zero Waste Plan and associated Regulations. In 2013/14 we reused 966 tonnes of waste in 2013/14. This was primarily from:</p> <p>380 tonnes of furniture and household goods, 530 tonnes of textiles from Community Recycling Centres (CRC's) and bring sites across West Lothian and the remainder was a mix of books and gas cylinders from our CRC's.</p> <p>We will be measuring this in calendar years from 2014. The 2014 Calendar year data will be updated once the data is verified by SEPA and officially published around the end of September 2015</p>	 <table><caption>Trend Chart Data</caption><tr><th>Category</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td>Years (2013)</td><td>0.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Target (Years)</td><td>2%</td></tr></table>	Category	Value	Years (2013)	0.9%	Target (Years)	2%
Category	Value										
Years (2013)	0.9%										
Target (Years)	2%										


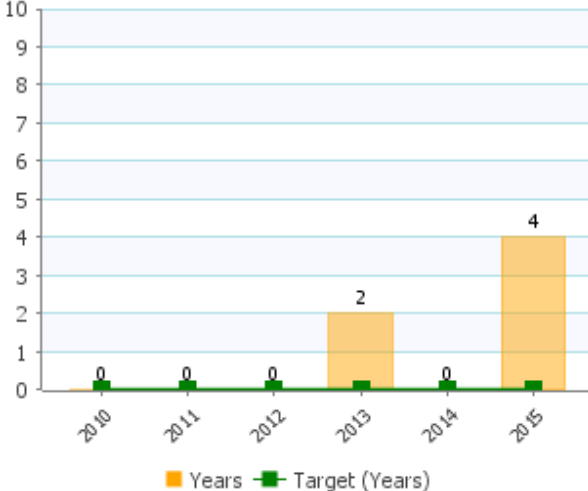

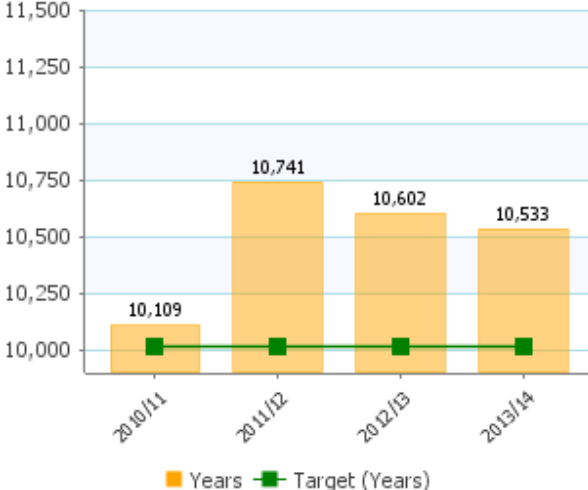
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart															
●	SOA1308_09 Energy generated as a result of installation of renewables and low carbon technology. kWh of heat produced (Cumulative) Source: WLC, Annual	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Head of Planning and Economic Development(Craig McCorriston)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The data is based on 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. There have been no additional installations in 2014/15 due to delays in the implementation of the biomass project and so the figures have remained the same as previous. Please note the data is based on estimates and the council intends in future to meter all installations, at which point the figures may decrease as data will be based on actual readings rather than estimates. Plans are in place to introduce a number of low carbon and renewable heating systems across the council in 15/16.</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>109,000</td><td>109,000</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>354,739</td><td>109,000</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>354,739</td><td>109,000</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>354,739</td><td>354,739</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2011/12	109,000	109,000	2012/13	354,739	109,000	2013/14	354,739	109,000	2014/15	354,739	354,739
Year	Years	Target (Years)																		
2011/12	109,000	109,000																		
2012/13	354,739	109,000																		
2013/14	354,739	109,000																		
2014/15	354,739	354,739																		
●	SOA1308_11 Percentage of water bodies in West Lothian achieving high or good overall status	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Head of Planning and Economic Development(Craig McCorriston)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The latest data for 2013 shows that there has been a deterioration in water quality in West Lothian since 2012. In 2012 29% of water bodies were achieving good overall status and in 2013 this figure has dropped to 22.9%. This is still an improvement since 2010 when only 20% of water bodies were at good status. Specific waterbodies that have been degraded are the Brox Burn (by Western Tartraven to Ryal Burn confluence) and the River Avon (Logie Water confluence to the Estuary). The stretch of the Brox Burn from Ryal Burn confluence to the</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>20%</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>20%</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>29%</td><td>29%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>22.9%</td><td>29%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2010/11	20%	20%	2011/12	20%	29%	2012/13	29%	29%	2013/14	22.9%	29%
Year	Years	Target (Years)																		
2010/11	20%	20%																		
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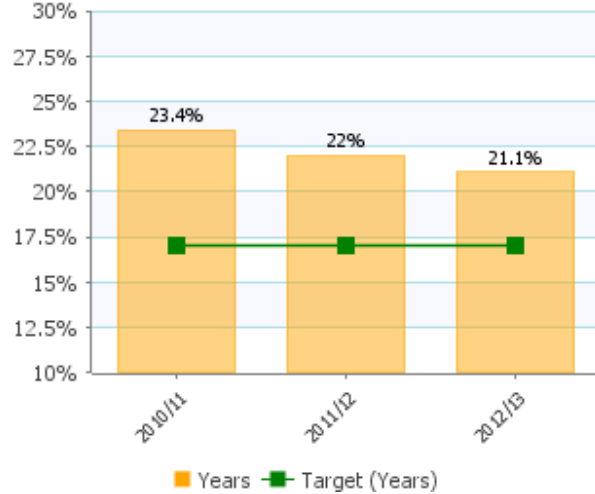

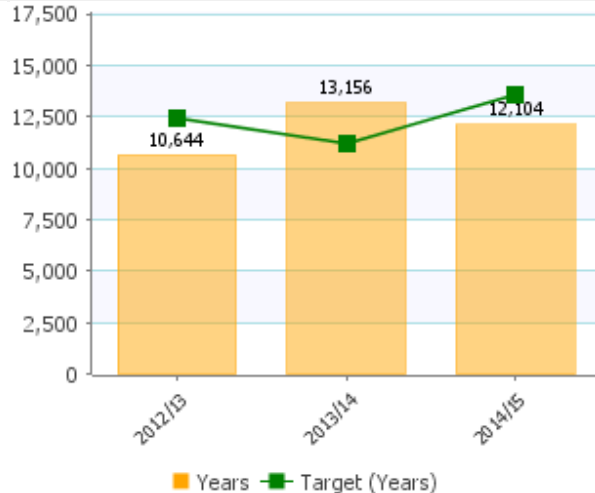
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				<p>River Almond has improved from poor to moderate status.</p> <p>The long term target set by Scottish Government is to achieve 97% of waterbodies in Scotland at good overall status by 2027. Revised shorter term local targets will be agreed with SEPA. Classification data is provided annually by SEPA and is available at www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/water-body-classification</p>	

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)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>In 2013/14, 33% of babies were breastfed at the 6–8 week review. Within this overall breastfeeding rate 24.1% of babies were exclusively breastfed an increase of 0.8% on the previous year. Intermediate zone data is due to be published later this year which will provide more information in relation to prevalence of breastfeeding and inequalities.</p> <p>In comparison to other areas the rate of breastfeeding is lower than the Scottish average of 37.9% with 27.1%exclusively breastfed and similar to Mid Lothian with 34.7% (23.9% exclusively breastfed) and better than Falkirk with 26.6% (20% exclusively breastfed)</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (%)</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>24.7%</td><td>32.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>23%</td><td>32.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>23.4%</td><td>32.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>24.1%</td><td>32.5%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years (%)	Target (%)	2010/11	24.7%	32.5%	2011/12	23%	32.5%	2012/13	23.4%	32.5%	2013/14	24.1%	32.5%
Year	Years (%)	Target (%)																		
2010/11	24.7%	32.5%																		
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2012/13	23.4%	32.5%																		
2013/14	24.1%	32.5%																		

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart										
				Interventions are targeted at breastfeeding support through both professional input and peer support buddies. Work is ongoing regarding wider social acceptability and cultural changes required through education and work with local employers, retail and leisure facilities to support and promote breastfeeding.											
	SOA1301_10 Estimated percentage of children overweight, including obese, in P1	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>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 2013/14 estimated</p> <p>20.9% were at risk of overweight and obesity combined compared to 22.6% for Scotland</p> <p>12.8%were at risk of being overweight and 8.1% were at risk of obesity. An overall improvement of 1% on previous year</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>18.9%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>21%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>21.8%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>20.9%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: ■ Years ■ Target (Years)</p>	Year	Percentage	2010/11	18.9%	2011/12	21%	2012/13	21.8%	2013/14	20.9%
Year	Percentage														
2010/11	18.9%														
2011/12	21%														
2012/13	21.8%														
2013/14	20.9%														

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																					
	SOA1306_03 Patients whose discharge from hospital is delayed to an appropriate setting	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>Changed to two week target from April 2015. At April census 4 people were waiting more than 2 weeks for discharge. Action plan developed to minimise delays which are associated with need for more complex care packages. Interim care at home team introduced which will provide short term complex care packages. Work is ongoing across health and social care to improve systems and processes with focus on prevention of admission and discharge planning and pilot of Discharge to Assess model in progress to reduce delays whilst awaiting assessment</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2010	0	0	2011	0	0	2012	0	0	2013	2	0	2014	0	0	2015	4	0
Year	Years	Target (Years)																								
2010	0	0																								
2011	0	0																								
2012	0	0																								
2013	2	0																								
2014	0	0																								
2015	4	0																								
	SOA1307_04 Rate of emergency hospital admissions per 100,000 population	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>There continues to be a steady reduction in the rate of all age group emergency hospital admissions with 10533 in 2013/14. There is a continued focus on early interventions and improving access in Primary Care to sustain improvements</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>10,109</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>10,741</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>10,602</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>10,533</td><td>10,000</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2010/11	10,109	10,000	2011/12	10,741	10,000	2012/13	10,602	10,000	2013/14	10,533	10,000						
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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)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>Smoking prevalence for adults aged 16 and over in West Lothian is estimated to be 21.1% slightly less than Scottish estimate of 23%.</p> <p>Estimated annual smoking cessation service uptake rate (% of total adult smokers) is 10.9% in West Lothian compared to 10.3% in Scotland and 9.9% for Lothian The percentage of smokers reporting a successful quit outcome is 4.7% compared to the Scottish average of 3.9%</p>	 <table><caption>Smoking Prevalence Data</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Prevalence (%)</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>23.4%</td><td>17.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>22%</td><td>17.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>21.1%</td><td>17.5%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Prevalence (%)	Target (%)	2010/11	23.4%	17.5%	2011/12	22%	17.5%	2012/13	21.1%	17.5%
Year	Prevalence (%)	Target (%)															
2010/11	23.4%	17.5%															
2011/12	22%	17.5%															
2012/13	21.1%	17.5%															
	SOA1307_11 Number of visits to West Lothian Leisure by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits	CPP13_West Lothian Leisure	SOA13_Chief Executive West Lothian Leisure(Robin Strang)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	 <table><caption>Visits Data</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Visits</th><th>Target</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>10,644</td><td>11,176</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>13,156</td><td>11,176</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>12,104</td><td>13,550</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Visits	Target	2012/13	10,644	11,176	2013/14	13,156	11,176	2014/15	12,104	13,550
Year	Visits	Target															
2012/13	10,644	11,176															
2013/14	13,156	11,176															
2014/15	12,104	13,550															

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				For the April to June (Q1) period, total concessionary scheme usage was 2,804. Our target for 2015/16 is 15,706 so we are behind target. We have raised this with Area Services and have suggested a review of the scheme.	

SOA Summary Dashboard (generated 10 August 2015)


* Single Outcome Agreement 2013 - National Outcomes and Supporting Indicators






 01. Making West Lothian the most attractive place for doing business in Scotland.

 Pls  1  1  9  0






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

 Pls  0  2  16  0

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

 Pls  0  0  13  0

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

 Pls  0  0  10  0

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


 Pls  1  1  12  0






 06. We live longer, healthier lives

 Pls  2  1  14  4

 07. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society

 Pls  1  0  8  3




 08. We have improved life chances for children, young people and families at risk

 Pls  0  1  15  0






 09. We live our lives free from crime, disorder and danger

 Pls  0  0  9  18






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

 Pls  0  0  7  0

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

 Pls  0  0  6  7

 12. We value and enjoy our built environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations


 Pls  3  0  19  1






 13. We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity

 Pls  0  0  5  7






 14. We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production

 Pls  3  0  12  0


 15. Our people are able to maintain their independence






 Pls  0  1  8  0

 16. Our public services are quality & responsive to local needs

 Pls  0  0  0  0


* Single Outcome Agreement 2013 - West Lothian Outcomes *






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


 Pls  2  0  9  0






 2. We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities


 Pls  0  0  17  0






 3. Our economy is diverse and dynamic, and West Lothian is an attractive place for doing business


 Pls  0  2  11  0






 4. We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities


 Pls  0  0  16  18






 5. People most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life chances


 Pls  0  1  13  0






 6. Older people are able to live independently in the community with an improved quality of life

 Pls  0  1  8  0


 7. We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities.

 Pls  2  1  13  3






 8. We make the most efficient and effective use of resources by minimising our impact on the built and natural environment.

 Pls  3  0  16  1






* SOA 2013 - Community Safety Forum Performance Indicators *

 Pls  0  1  29  18






* SOA 2013 - Economic Forum Performance Indicators *

 Pls  0  2  28  0

* SOA 2013 - Environment Forum Performance Indicators *

 Pls  3  0  16  1

* SOA 2013 - Health and Wellbeing Forum Performance Indicators *

 Pls  4  2  30  3

Summary Dashboard Tracking

SOA Outcome	November 2014	February 2015	April 2015	August 2015	Changes since last Steering Group
Our children have the best start to life and are ready to succeed	3 0 8 0	3 0 8 0	3 0 8 0	2 0 9 0	LAC with 3+ placements: Red to Green; breastfeeding rates and children overweight still Red
We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities	1 1 15 0	1 1 15 0	1 1 15 0	0 0 17 0	% of working age adults in work: Amber to Green; % schools receiving positive inspection: Red to Green
Our economy is diverse and dynamic and West Lothian is an attractive place for doing business	0 3 10 0	0 3 10 0	0 2 11 0	0 2 11 0	GVA per head and Total number of jobs still Amber
We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities	1 1 14 18	0 2 14 18	0 1 15 18	0 0 16 18	EEL: Amber to Green, 18 Police Pls 'Unknown' as no targets included on Covalent – this is being looked into and will be rectified
People most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life chances	2 0 11 0	2 0 11 0	1 0 13 0	0 1 13 0	Previous LAC receiving custodial sentence: Red to Green; Children re-entered on child protection register: Green to Amber
Older people are able to live independently in the community with an improved quality of life	0 2 7 0	0 1 8 0	0 1 8 0	0 1 8 0	2+ emergency admissions of 65+: Amber to Green; Delayed discharge: Green to Amber
We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities	2 2 11 4	1 1 13 4	2 1 12 4	2 1 13 3	16+ smokers and Concessionary West Lothian Leisure visits still Red; Emergency admissions still Amber; Homelessness prevention data now added (Unknown to Green). <i>Please note that the three Unknown Pls are the three Free School Meals Pls that are to be removed from Covalent following approval of the replacement Pl.</i>
We make the most efficient and effective use of resources by minimising our impact on the built	2 0 16 2	3 0 15 2	3 0 16 1	3 0 16 1	Water bodies achieving high or good status, Energy generated as result of renewables/low carbon technology

and natural environment					and material prepared for reuse still Red. <i>Please note that the visits to outdoors PI is 'Unknown' as appropriate targets are currently being identified.</i>
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Measuring the CPP Prevention Plan – PI Report

The CPP Prevention Plan outlines the partnership's collective approach to early intervention and prevention and brings together a number of strategies and projects planned or underway. We have identified a number of high-level performance indicators from across the CPP, that are already being measured on Covalent, which allow us to measure the impact of this shift to prevention in the short, medium and long term. This is not an exhaustive list that measures all preventative interventions but does present a snapshot of the impact of early intervention and prevention interventions and activities across all SOA outcomes. The first Prevention Plan PI Report came to the Preventative Interventions Board (PIB) in June 2014 and it was agreed that updates would be taken to the PIB every six months and to the Community Planning Steering Group on an annual basis. Discussions are ongoing around who should be responsible for the CPP Prevention Plan now that the PIB has disbanded.

Although it is recognised that the full impact of early intervention and preventative interventions will perhaps not be seen until the longer term, we can already begin to see some early indication of positive impacts. This covering summary highlights some examples of the shift in how services are delivered and some early impact of this.

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

- Sure Start referrals have remained high due to good partnership working between Family Nurse Partnership (FNP) and West Lothian Council. There are currently 3 FNP team with another team commencing in July 2015 and another in July 2016. FNP has successfully integrated in to the West Lothian area working closely with the Young Mothers' Service, which provides intensive keyworking provision for vulnerable young mothers and their children who are in need of intensive, holistic support.
- West Lothian participation in the Early Year's Collaborative has targeted smoking cessation in pregnant women, reducing child poverty, improving the transition experience of children moving from nursery to primary school, improving attachment through evidence based interventions and the implementation of systematic screening for domestic a sexual violence. Three workstream have been set up with leads across NHS and education services. Practitioners across NHS, council and voluntary sectors are linked together to test out innovative changes in practice and are now looking further at how these changes can be tested and implemented across a broader scale. The EYC, FNP and Psychology of Parenting Project are working together providing a whole population approach.
- West Lothian has developed a new initiative to meet the needs of very young children who require to be considered for permanent care. West Lothian had adopted a model of Concurrency Planning and this has been developed in partnership with St Andrews Children's Society in order to reduce the length of time it takes to achieve permanence for very young children and to reduce the placement moves they experience whilst waiting to be secured permanently. A Performance Indicator will be developed in the near future in order to measure the impact of this on placement moves.

We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities

- The partnership working and preventative approaches of the Opportunities for All and Working Together Employability Group is reflected in reduced levels of 18-24 year olds claiming JSA, to the lowest levels since the data-set became available in the mid-1990s, and increased levels of unemployed people assisted into work, where a significantly higher level of outcomes were reported from 2012/13 to 2013/14. The CPP's partnership activity around employability was highlighted in the recent audit of the CPP, particularly highlighting the co-location model of service delivery in Fauldhouse as a good practice example.
- A revised Youth Employment Action Plan for West Lothian has been developed to reinvigorate efforts to increase the level of employment and further reduce unemployment amongst young people. The majority of young people on Job Seekers Allowance are in the 20-24 year age band. It is expected that early intervention activity will have a positive impact on this age band in the future, however work is currently ongoing to review current employability provision for the 20-24 age group.

Our economy is diverse and dynamic and West Lothian is an attractive place for doing business

- Economic health check indicators (such as VAT/PAYE business stock) are subject to wider economic forces and cannot be solely attributed to intervention efforts of partner organisations, however support is available to local businesses to help improve local economic outcomes.
- 592 businesses were supported by Scottish Enterprise and WLC Business Gateway in 2013/14. Support is targeted on assisting businesses with the most significant business and employment growth potential or where jobs under threat may be safeguarded. A major effort was also focused on responding to the Vion closure and the West Lothian Economic Growth Plan is now fully operational and has strengthened the range of services on offer to businesses with growth potential. This is reflected in the number of firms supported in the last year.

We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities

- During 2013/14 an increase in deliberate fires was identified and a Task and Finish group was established to review data and identify/implement actions to address this increase. A number of preventative measures were implemented and have resulted in a reduction of deliberate fires in 2014/15, with the lowest recorded number in the last five years. 2014/15 also returned the lowest accidental dwelling fire figure over the last five years, exceeding the national reduction target set. SFRS engages closely with partner agencies, volunteer organisations and members of the public to identify those most vulnerable in our communities at risk from fire and unintentional harm. The main focus of preventative activity in relation to accidental dwelling fires continues to be the Home

Fire Safety Visit Programme. SFRS has also adopted the 'First through the door' concept – in many cases SFRS staff can be the first partner agency to gain access to a vulnerable person's home and in these cases systems are in place to refer the individual to other partner agencies who may have the specialist skills and competencies to assist the individual, ensuring a holistic approach is taken to improve the health, safety and wellbeing of these individuals.

- Reducing Reoffending work is already having a positive impact and West Lothian's partnership approach is seen as influential. Service redesigns and the implementation of the 'Whole System Approach' are beginning to have an impact on Early and Effective Interventions (EEI) cases (8-15yrs) who do not reoffend within 12 months of initial referral. Now there has been an investment in terms of co-ordination and dedicated service delivery, improvement should result over the coming years. Work to improve capacity to interrogate data has been completed which will improve the service's ability to understand trends in the future. Services are generally beginning to target cases that are higher risk to divert them from the children's hearing system and have been effective as a consequence in reducing risk of entering external resources. As the EEI process develops and increases its remit this reduces the number of cases that have to be referred to SCRA from Police Scotland. 2014/15 shows the lowest figure to date and indicates how successful EEI has been in helping reduce referrals to SCRA and young people being subject to statutory measures.

People most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life chances

- We have seen very positive engagement and compliance with the Almond Project since the start of the service, with women who otherwise may have received little support, and we are consistently performing well against the target for no further offences 6 months after engagement with the project. This project has been developed as a consequence of the report by the commission on women offenders published in April 2012 that suggested women needed mentors and additional support to stay out of the justice system. 2014/15 has shown high levels of engagement with the Project and as a consequence of this the figure for re-offending has been reduced in the same time period and is now at its lowest level. There are now two full time Key Workers in the project and this will have a positive impact on waiting list and further improve the effectiveness of the intervention.
- Social Policy are currently undertaking a review of children's services in order to provide alternatives within our own internal resources which will aim to avoid young people being placed in residential schools over the course of 2015/2016. It is also anticipated that the number of children with a disability who have been placed externally will reduce further as a proactive approach is taken through the Reshaping of Children's Services.

Older People are able to live independently in the community with an improved quality of life

- The CPP recognises the need to design services with a much greater emphasis on prevention, including building capacity within communities to help people maintain their

independence and ensuring interventions are early enough to optimise the opportunity for success wherever possible. The imminent changes through the Public Bodies (Joint Working) Scotland Act will require the CPP to build on the mature partnership already well embedded in West Lothian and apply the legislative changes to maximum effect for our clients and patients. A new governance body will be established, the Integration Joint Board, which will be responsible for the delivery of adult health and social care service in West Lothian. Health and Social Care will continue to work closely with partners to build on investments in development of reablement, crisis care, safe at home technology and community capacity building and improve outcomes through development of more integrated pathways and seamless frontline services.

- Significant improvements have already been achieved, for example the emergency bed day rate for people aged 75+ has been reduced by 11.2% over the past three years and there has been a 3.5% reduction in all age emergency admissions. The number of people aged over 65 receiving care in their own home has risen by 5%. In addition West Lothian's telecare programme continues to grow and is proportionately the biggest in the UK with over 4000 clients and 84% of home care clients in receipt of this service. A consistently high level of community care users are satisfied with their involvement in the design of their care package.

We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities

- In 2014/15, homelessness was prevented for 746 applicants. The 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, in-line with the service aim of early intervention and prevention. The work of the homeless prevention team has also resulted in the target of sustained tenancies for previously homeless people being consistently met. The Advice Shop also provides support to prevent potential evictions through interventions such as income maximisation, debt advice and work with sheriff court to have cases continued or withdrawn.
- The Health Improvement Team (HIT) aims to improve the health of the people of West Lothian and to reduce health inequalities. The HIT supports and provides information, courses and activities to staff, community groups and organisations in target areas. HIT develops and delivers evidence based bespoke training for organisations and services according to their individual requirements. In addition the HIT acts as consultants to support other agencies to take account of potential health impacts of strategies, policies and programmes to promote positive health and well-being and mitigate for any unintended negative impacts.

We make the most efficient and effective use of resources by minimising our impact on the built and natural environment

- Preventing climate change primarily refers to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions before the worst of the effects of climate change begin to affect communities while

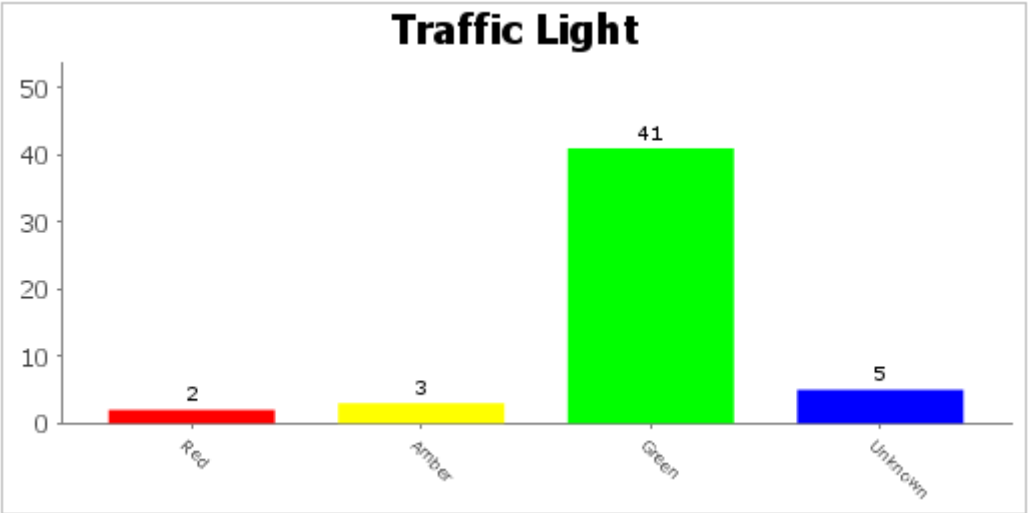
working to mitigate against and proactively manage the worst impacts of climate change. A new Climate Change Strategy and Carbon Management Plan have been developed.

- Activities to reduce our carbon emissions include the rationalisation of council buildings, increasing recycling rates while reducing levels of waste going to landfill and reducing our energy consumption through the use of building management systems, energy efficiency measures and the use of renewables and low carbon technology. A number of Waste Services initiatives are in place to minimise waste including the roll out of domestic food waste recycling completed in 2014, waste minimisation and recycling roadshows held throughout West Lothian to provide information and engage with communities, working with nurseries and schools to deliver waste minimisation and recycling activities and lessons and waste audits are also conducted in order to set reduction targets. The Green Impact sustainability initiative also aims to support council and CPP staff and schools to change their behaviour and make positive environmental changes.
- There are a number of activities underway to reduce fuel poverty and to ensure people can afford to keep adequately warm at a reasonable cost. Energy Advice interventions provide advice and guidance on efficient home heating use, fuel switching and reduced supplier tariffs/trust applications. The Home Energy Efficiency Programmes for Scotland Area Based Schemes is targeted at fuel poor households and aims to make homes warmer, more environmentally friendly and easier and cheaper to heat. The number of households offered the opportunity to participate in and install energy efficiency measures through HEEPS:ABS in the first year far exceeded the national target of 3% (21% of households in West Lothian were targeted).


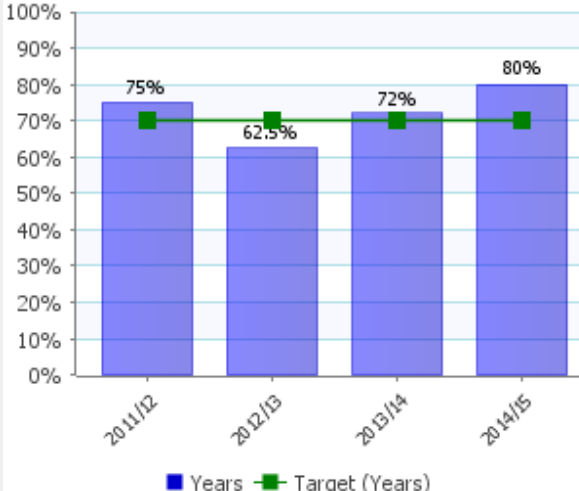
Prevention Plan PI Report


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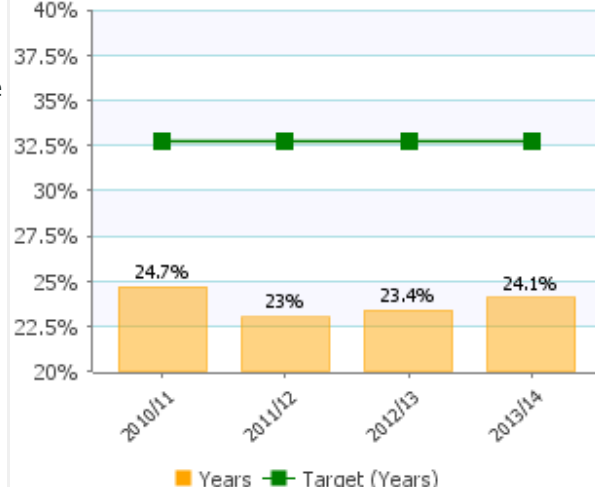
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Report Author: Joanna Anderson
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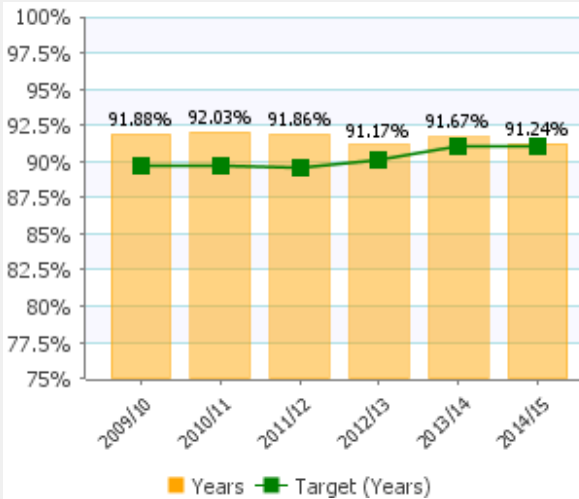


1. Our children have the best start to life and are ready to succeed


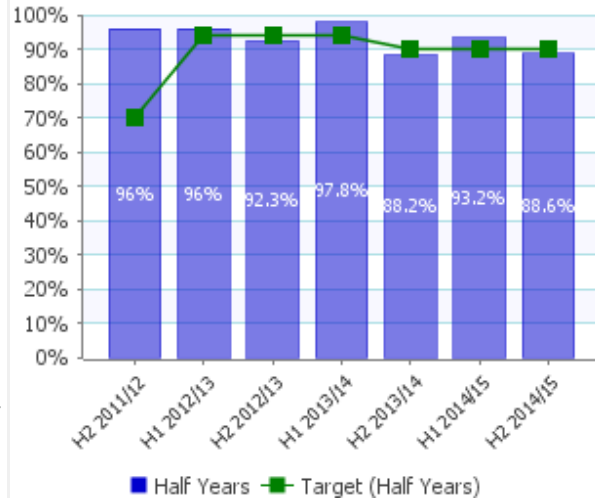
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart															
	CF092_9b.1c Percentage of young mothers referred to Sure Start who engage antenatally.	CF_Children and Families	zCF_PIAAdmin; Jo MacPherson	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>In 2011/12 YM2b attendance was up to 75% attending at least 1–3 sessions and regular attendance (3+) 64%. This was an improvement from 61% and 50% in previous year; and over twice the Scottish national rate of 31% and 22% attendance at antenatal groups by young women [as presented in the 'Growing Up in Scotland' report].</p> <p>2012/2013 represents a drop in the previous year's figures. The numbers referred were: 80.</p> <p>The percentage figures are calculated as: any attendance 50/80 or 57%; regular attendance 34/ 80 or 39%.</p> <p>The comparable Growing Up in Scotland attendance statistics are 32% and 22% for young mothers under 20.</p> <p>Although showing an attendance rate higher than the national average, the drop in the statistics are most likely due to women having adequate support from family and midwifery services.</p> <p>In 2013/14, the attendance statistic is higher than was previously expected due to the implementation of NHS Lothian's Family Nurse</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Attendance (%)</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>75%</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>62.5%</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>72%</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>80%</td><td>70%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Attendance (%)	Target (%)	2011/12	75%	70%	2012/13	62.5%	70%	2013/14	72%	70%	2014/15	80%	70%
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				<p>Partnership (FNP) in West Lothian. Referrals to Sure Start have remained high due to good partnership working between West Lothian and FNP.</p> <p>In 2014/2015 41 women were referred antenatally and of these 80% engaged with the service.</p>																
	CF094_6a.1a Percentage of parents involved with Positive Steps programme who demonstrate an improvement in mental health.	CF_Children and Families	zCF_PIAAdmin; Jo MacPherson	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>Fourteen women completed the course in 2012/2013 and are scored on the following: Depression Scores; Anxiety Levels; Inward Irritability; Outward Irritability.</p> <p>A tool called Irritability Depression Anxiety score (IDA, devised by Snaith) is used to measure these areas and a pre-course test and a post-course test are carried out. There is some follow up at 6 months but the scores reflect pre and post course. All fourteen women reported improvements in all of the scores listed above.</p> <p>Nineteen women completed the course in 2013/2014 and reported improved scores in relation to mental health well-being.</p> <p>Over the years 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 there has only been 33% completing the groups following initial referral. This is an area identified for improvement in order to</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (%)</th><th>Target (Years) (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>70%</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>80%</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>80%</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>100%</td><td>70%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years (%)	Target (Years) (%)	2011/12	70%	70%	2012/13	80%	70%	2013/14	80%	70%	2014/15	100%	70%
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Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart															
				<p>understand why a high number do not complete the group.</p> <p>2014/2015 saw a improvement in engagement following initial referral. 57% completed the group following this initial referral.</p>																
	SOA1301_03 Percentage of newborn children exclusively breast fed at 6–8 weeks	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>In 2013/14, 33% of babies were breastfed at the 6–8 week review. Within this overall breastfeeding rate 24.1% of babies were exclusively breastfed an increase of 0.8% on the previous year. Intermediate zone data is due to be published later this year which will provide more information in relation to prevalence of breastfeeding and inequalities.</p> <p>In comparison to other areas the rate of breastfeeding is lower than the Scottish average of 37.9% with 27.1%exclusively breastfed and similar to Mid Lothian with 34.7% (23.9% exclusively breastfed) and better than Falkirk with 26.6% (20% exclusively breastfed)</p> <p>Interventions are targeted at breastfeeding support through both professional input and peer support buddies. Work is ongoing regarding wider social acceptability and cultural changes required through education and work with local employers, retail and leisure facilities to support and promote breastfeeding.</p>	 <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (%)</th><th>Target (Years) (%)</th></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>24.7%</td><td>32.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>23%</td><td>32.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>23.4%</td><td>32.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>24.1%</td><td>32.5%</td></tr></table>	Year	Years (%)	Target (Years) (%)	2010/11	24.7%	32.5%	2011/12	23%	32.5%	2012/13	23.4%	32.5%	2013/14	24.1%	32.5%
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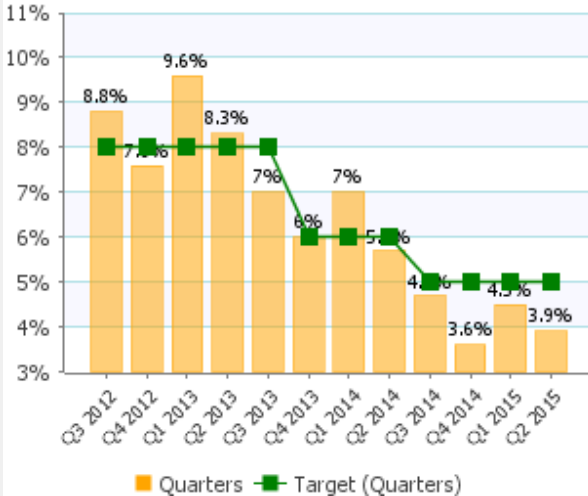
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart														
	SOA1301_04 Percentage Attendance Rates at Nursery Stages	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Head of Service (Education)(James Cameron)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>Attendance levels in West Lothian pre school stages remain consistently around 90%. Performance has remained fairly static over the last 5 years. Attendance levels in 2014/15 (91.24%) is slightly lower than 2013/14 (91.67%). Although attendance is non-statutory West Lothian Council has a positive attendance policy that matches national advice that is implemented effectively by schools.</p> <p>Attendance levels do include some years where a rise or fall has taken place. Some fluctuations occur year on year and this can be expected to continue as conditions are not replicated exactly in schools on a year on year basis, with factors such as the weather and leavels of sickness which will influence attendance varying over time.</p> <p>The implementation of greater flexibility for parents, in line with Scottish Government guidance, has led to more requests for less than full time attendance being granted, which will have a negative impact on attendance levels. Target will therefore be set at the current level of 91% for 2014/15.</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Attendance Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>91.88%</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>92.03%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>91.86%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>91.17%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>91.67%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>91.24%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Attendance Percentage	2009/10	91.88%	2010/11	92.03%	2011/12	91.86%	2012/13	91.17%	2013/14	91.67%	2014/15	91.24%
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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)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The national survey is carried out every two years and 2012 results indicate 65.7% of primary 1 children had no obvious dental caries which is above the Scottish target of 60% although less than the Scottish average of 67%. The improvements in dental health are linked to the introduction of Childsmile Toothbrushing and Childsmile Nursery interventions. A new local target has been agreed at 70 % to be achieved over the next three years</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011</td><td>68.9%</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>65.7%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: Years (Orange bars), Target (Years) (Green line)</p>	Year	Percentage	2011	68.9%	2012	65.7%				
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✔	SOA1301_08 Estimated percentage of children with a healthy weight in P1	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>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 2013/14 estimated</p> <p>78.1% were healthy weight which is better than Scotland as a whole at 76.4%</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>77.8%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>77.6%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>77.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>78.1%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: Years (Orange bars), Target (Years) (Green line)</p>	Year	Percentage	2010/11	77.8%	2011/12	77.6%	2012/13	77.5%	2013/14	78.1%
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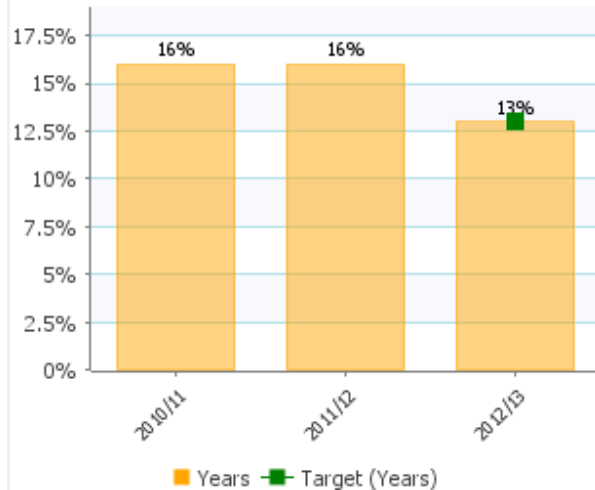
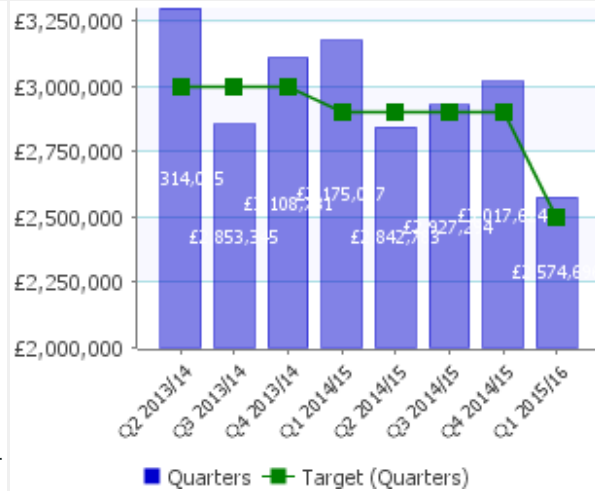
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																								
	CRCL009_6a Community & Leisure – Percentage of customers who report improvements to Health & Wellbeing as a result of participating in under-5s provision.	CRCL_Community and Leisure	zCRCL_PIAAdmin; Neil Sharp	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The chart shows that from customer feedback surveys covering the 7 half year periods to 31 March 2015 between 88.2% and 97.8% of respondents reported improvements to health and wellbeing resulting from participation in under-5s provision.</p> <p>2014/15</p> <p>H2 – Performance of 88.6% This is a result of 44 completed surveys with 39 agreeing or strongly agreeing that their health and wellbeing has improved as a result of participating in under-5s provision. This is down 4.6% on the previous period.</p> <p>H1 – Performance of 93.2% This is a result of 44 completed surveys with 41 agreeing or strongly agreeing that their health and wellbeing has improved as a result of participating in under-5s provision. This is up 5.0% on the previous period.</p> <p>2013/14</p> <p>H2 – Performance of 88.2% This is a result of 51 completed surveys with 45 agreeing or strongly agreeing that their health and wellbeing has improved as a result of participating in under-5s provision. This is down 9.6% on the previous period.</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Half Year</th><th>Performance (%)</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>H2 2011/12</td><td>96%</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>H1 2012/13</td><td>96%</td><td>96%</td></tr><tr><td>H2 2012/13</td><td>92.3%</td><td>96%</td></tr><tr><td>H1 2013/14</td><td>97.8%</td><td>96%</td></tr><tr><td>H2 2013/14</td><td>88.2%</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>H1 2014/15</td><td>93.2%</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>H2 2014/15</td><td>88.6%</td><td>90%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Half Year	Performance (%)	Target (%)	H2 2011/12	96%	70%	H1 2012/13	96%	96%	H2 2012/13	92.3%	96%	H1 2013/14	97.8%	96%	H2 2013/14	88.2%	90%	H1 2014/15	93.2%	90%	H2 2014/15	88.6%	90%
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				<p>H1 – Performance of 97.8% This is a result of 45 completed surveys with 44 agreeing or strongly agreeing that their health and wellbeing has improved as a result of participating in under-5s provision. This is up 5.5% on the previous period.</p> <p>2012/13</p> <p>H2 – Performance of 92.3% This is a result of 39 completed surveys with 36 agreeing or strongly agreeing that their health and wellbeing has improved as a result of participating in under-5s provision. This is down 3.7% on the previous period.</p> <p>H1 – Performance of 96.0% This is a result of 25 completed surveys with 24 agreeing or strongly agreeing that their health and wellbeing has improved as a result of participating in under-5s provision. This is the same as the previous period.</p> <p>The target for 2015/16 will remain at 90%.</p>	

2. We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities


Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																																							
	SOA1302_10 Percentage of 18 –24 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The latest figure is for 2015 Quarter 2 shows a rate of 3.9%. West Lothian's level of youth unemployment is still higher than Scotland (3.2%). Nevertheless, the sustained reduction from 9.9% in September 2011 is positive news.</p> <p>Tackling youth unemployment continues to be one of the key challenges for West Lothian and this is reflected in the current economic strategy – and the range of national and local initiatives that have been developed to create opportunities for young people. A revised Youth Employment Action Plan for West Lothian has been developed to reinvigorate efforts to increase the level of employment and further reduce unemployment amongst young people.</p>	 <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Quarters (%)</th><th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q3 2012</td><td>8.8%</td><td>8.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2012</td><td>7.7%</td><td>8.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2013</td><td>9.6%</td><td>8.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2013</td><td>8.3%</td><td>8.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2013</td><td>7%</td><td>8.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2013</td><td>6%</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2014</td><td>7%</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2014</td><td>5.8%</td><td>6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2014</td><td>4.8%</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2014</td><td>3.6%</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2015</td><td>4.5%</td><td>5%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2015</td><td>3.9%</td><td>5%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q3 2012	8.8%	8.0%	Q4 2012	7.7%	8.0%	Q1 2013	9.6%	8.0%	Q2 2013	8.3%	8.0%	Q3 2013	7%	8.0%	Q4 2013	6%	6%	Q1 2014	7%	6%	Q2 2014	5.8%	6%	Q3 2014	4.8%	5%	Q4 2014	3.6%	5%	Q1 2015	4.5%	5%	Q2 2015	3.9%	5%
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Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart												
	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)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The initial target was set based on the 2012–13 performance of European Funded training packages. In 2013–14 a significantly higher level of outcomes were reported increasing from 370 to 712. This was due to a number of factors notably the improved economic and labour market and the provision of additional support including recruitment incentives to small businesses.</p> <p>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 has declined in number. The focus of intervention shifted to individuals requiring more intensive assistance to enable them to find employment. However, the 657 assisted into work represented 65% of participants, an increase from 60% in 2013–14.</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>370</td><td>370</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>712</td><td>712</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>657</td><td>657</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2012/13	370	370	2013/14	712	712	2014/15	657	657
Year	Years	Target (Years)															
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Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																		
✔	SOA1302_13 Percentage of population who are income deprived	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>This is a new indicator. A target has been set to achieve a one percentage point reduction per year.</p>	 <table><tr><th>Years</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>16%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>16%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>13%</td></tr></table>	Years	Percentage	2010/11	16%	2011/12	16%	2012/13	13%										
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2012/13	13%																						
✔	ADS066_9b.1a Advice Shop Money Advice – Customer debt managed through money advice intervention.	ADS_Advice Shop and ABE	zADS_PIAAdmin; Elaine Nisbet	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>In the last 8 quarters we have successfully exceeded our target on 6 occasions. An analysis by our Senior Money Advisor has shown that many of our customers are now approaching us with smaller debts such as pay day loans and door step lending. There has been a reduction in customers receiving large loans and/or mortgages due to the economic change in recent years. As people have less money they are approaching us with lower gross level of debt, because they are more worried about their ability to pay. This has the effect of reducing the total debt we handle on behalf of customers, therefore at present the target is appropriate.</p>	 <table><tr><th>Quarters</th><th>Debt Amount (£)</th></tr><tr><td>Q2 2013/14</td><td>3140000</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2013/14</td><td>1853300</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2013/14</td><td>1108000</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2014/15</td><td>1175000</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2014/15</td><td>1842000</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2014/15</td><td>1827000</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2014/15</td><td>1817000</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2015/16</td><td>1574000</td></tr></table>	Quarters	Debt Amount (£)	Q2 2013/14	3140000	Q3 2013/14	1853300	Q4 2013/14	1108000	Q1 2014/15	1175000	Q2 2014/15	1842000	Q3 2014/15	1827000	Q4 2014/15	1817000	Q1 2015/16	1574000
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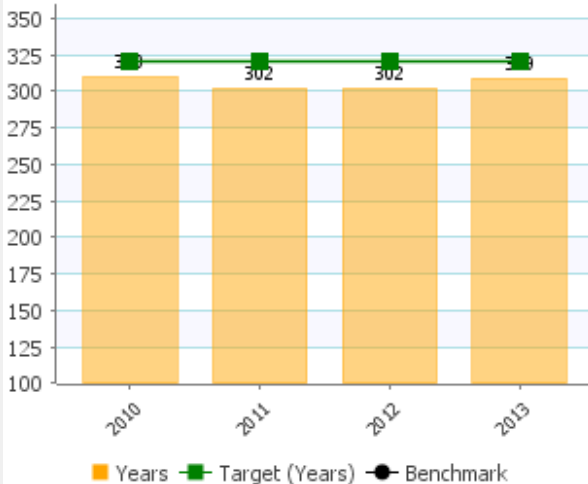
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				<p>The target will reduce to £2,500,000 per quarter for 2015/16. This is a result of multiple legal changes which will reduce the amount of credit that customers can access.</p> <p><u>2015/16</u></p> <p>Qtr 1 – we exceeded our target this period by reaching £2,574,696. This amount compared to last year at quarter one has reduced by approx £500,000 due to numerous legislative changes in Money Advice services as well as reduced lending from creditors. The target has been reduced to take into account these external influences.</p> <p><u>2014/15</u></p> <p>Qtr 4 – We successfully exceeded our target by reaching £3,017,624 in this period. Historically this period is a busier than normal period after the festive season for money advice. This is similar to Qtr 4 in the previous year.</p> <p>Qtr 3 – We successfully exceeded our target by reaching £2,927,294 in this period.</p> <p>Qtr 2 – In this period we are slightly below our target by reaching £2,842,783 in this period. We will continue to analyse customer debts and make adjustments where appropriate.</p> <p>Qtr 1 – In this quarter we reviewed our target and reduced this to £2,900,000. The majority of</p>	



Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				<p>our customers are now attending the service for support in multiple lower value debts such as pay day loans rather than large amounts like mortgage arrears. We are also offering early intervention advice which is also having an impact on the amount of debt which the Advice Shop is dealing with. We successfully exceeded our target of £2,900,000 reaching £3,175,017 in this period.</p> <p><u>2013-14</u></p> <p>Qtr 4 – We successfully exceed our target of £3,000,000 following a dip in the previous quarter. This is due to an increase in the number of cases being closed within this period.</p> <p>Qtr 3 – In quarter 3 we were unable to reach our target of £3,000,000. Through analysis we have concluded that many of our customers are now approaching us with smaller debts such as pay day loans and door step lending. There has been a reduction in customers receiving large loans and/or mortgages due to the economic change in recent years.</p> <p>Qtr's 2 – We successfully exceeded our target of £3,000,000 in this quarter holding a steady level of debt managed through this period.</p>	



Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																		
	CRCED009_6a Community Learning & Development – Percentage of customers who consider their employability has improved as a result of participating in an adult learning activity.	CRCED_Community Learning & development	zCRCED_PIAAdmin; Ian McIntosh	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p><u>2015/16</u></p> <p>The target for 2015/16 was retained at 70%. In 2013/14 It was anticipated that the figure for Q3 and Q4 would be significantly lower than target as a number of adults in receipt of Employment Support Allowance are moved onto Job Seekers Allowance and subsequently required to gain ICT skills to undertake job search activity. Respondent scores for were expected to be below target due to those referred by DWP being less active in employment. Limited additional feedback has suggested that learners acknowledge that basic ICT skills are a necessary requirement for employment and that this has resulted in the higher than expected scores that continued into Q1 of 2015/16.</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q2 2013/14</td><td>84%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2013/14</td><td>75.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2013/14</td><td>76.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2014/15</td><td>74.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2014/15</td><td>81.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2014/15</td><td>87.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2014/15</td><td>77.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2015/16</td><td>79.4%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Quarter	Percentage	Q2 2013/14	84%	Q3 2013/14	75.6%	Q4 2013/14	76.7%	Q1 2014/15	74.1%	Q2 2014/15	81.7%	Q3 2014/15	87.2%	Q4 2014/15	77.8%	Q1 2015/16	79.4%
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Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																								
	CRCYS053_9a.1a Percentage of More Choices More Chances (MCMC) clients supported moving into a positive destination.	CRCYS Community Youth Services	zCRCYS_PIAAdmin; Beverley Akinlami	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The target for 2015/16 is 75%</p> <p>2014/15 target 75%</p> <p>Performance in Q1 was 83%</p> <p>Performance in Q2 was 85%</p> <p>Performance in Q3 was 76%</p> <p>Performance in Q3 was 79%</p> <p>2013/14 target 75%</p> <p>Performance in Q1 was 68.5%</p> <p>Performance in Q2 was 84%</p> <p>Performance in Q3 was 60%.</p> <p>Performance in Q4 was 79%</p> <p>2012/13 target 50%</p> <p>Performance in Q1 was 87.5%</p> <p>Performance in Q2 was 80%</p> <p>Performance in Q3 was 76.4%</p> <p>Performance in Q4 was 75.3%</p>	 <table><caption>Performance Data from Trend Chart</caption><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Performance (%)</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q2 2013/14</td><td>84%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2013/14</td><td>60%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2013/14</td><td>79%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2014/15</td><td>83%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2014/15</td><td>85%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2014/15</td><td>76%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2014/15</td><td>79%</td><td>75%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Quarter	Performance (%)	Target (%)	Q2 2013/14	84%	75%	Q3 2013/14	60%	75%	Q4 2013/14	79%	75%	Q1 2014/15	83%	75%	Q2 2014/15	85%	75%	Q3 2014/15	76%	75%	Q4 2014/15	79%	75%
Quarter	Performance (%)	Target (%)																											
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3. Our economy is diverse and dynamic and West Lothian is an attractive place for doing business


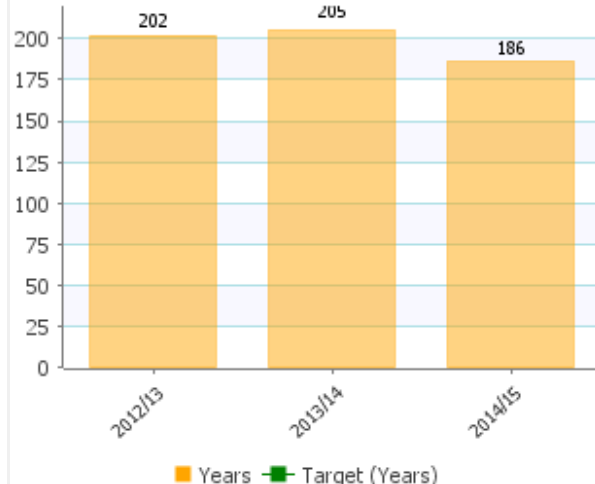
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																				
	SOA1303_02 VAT/PAYE business stock per 10,000 adults	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The latest data release by ONS for 2013 showed 4,365 active businesses operating in West Lothian a net increase of 140 on 2012. The adult population has also continued to grow and revised mid-year estimate population figures have recently been released reflecting the 2011 census results. The number of businesses per 10,000 has increased from the 2012 figure of 302 to 309 – this represents significant progress.</p> <p>West Lothian is still some way away from achieving the Scottish rate of businesses per 10,000, which is currently 367. Businesses per head of population tend to be highest in in city or rural local authority areas. West Lothian's business stock per 10,000 adults is higher than other local authorities with similar economic characteristics and settlement structures – Fife, Falkirk and North Lanarkshire, but lower than Midlothian and South Lanarkshire.</p>	 <table><caption>VAT/PAYE business stock per 10,000 adults</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (Actual)</th><th>Target (Years)</th><th>Benchmark</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010</td><td>309</td><td>-</td><td>367</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>302</td><td>302</td><td>367</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>302</td><td>302</td><td>367</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>309</td><td>-</td><td>367</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	Benchmark	2010	309	-	367	2011	302	302	367	2012	302	302	367	2013	309	-	367
Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	Benchmark																						
2010	309	-	367																						
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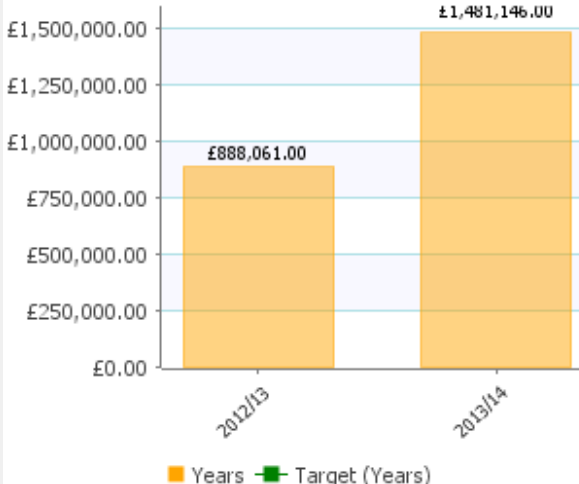

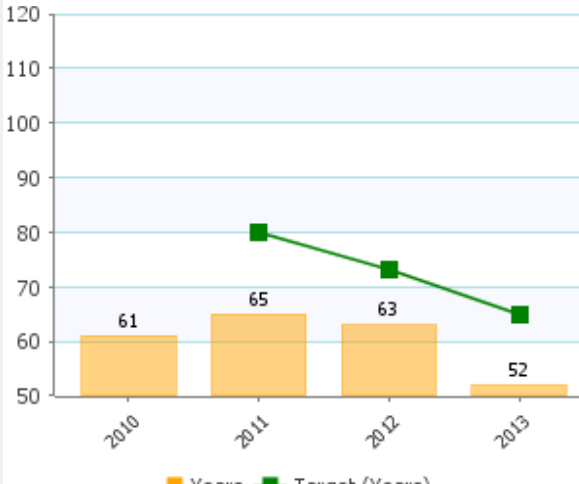
	SOA1303_05 Business outcomes resulting from partner interventions (Companies supported by Business Gateway and Scottish Enterprise in West Lothian)	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> In 2012–13 the total number of businesses supported was lower than target, but this reflected the fact that due to the economic climate a more intensive package of support was required for the businesses engaged. Support was targeted on assisting businesses with the most significant business and employment growth potential or where jobs under threat might be safeguarded. In addition, a major effort was focused on responding to the Vion closure. The fact that the West Lothian Economic Growth Plan is now fully operational has strengthened the range of services on offer to businesses with growth potential. This is reflected in the increased number of firms supported in 2013/14. In 2014/15 a very substantial increase in the number of firms supported was recorded, with 685 businesses obtaining assistance – an increase of 93 on 2013/14. This increase is mainly the result of addition resources being deployed via the West Lothian Business Gateway (with EU funding support) and the Economic Growth Plan.</p>	 <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>527</td><td>592</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>592</td><td>592</td></tr></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2012/13	527	592	2013/14	592	592
Year	Years	Target (Years)												
2012/13	527	592												
2013/14	592	592												


	SOA1303_06 Total number of jobs in West Lothian	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>Our longer term target is to increase the number and quality of job opportunities located in the area. With projected job losses in the public sector and wider economic uncertainty however, supporting jobs growth back to pre recession levels of 80,000 is a steep challenge.</p> <p>The latest data for 2013, as anticipated, showed a further net decrease in the employment base. Between 2009 and 2013, the total number of jobs fell by over 7,000 – with the most significant reductions recorded in the manufacturing and construction sectors.</p> <p>Other than a small number of areas, all Scottish Local Authorities have experienced significant job losses over the last 5 years. However, the scale of job losses in West Lothian between 2009 and 13 (at 9%) is greater the net reduction for Scotland as a whole and our benchmark areas). The 2013 figure includes the job losses associated with the closure of Vion which account for the net reduction on 2012.</p>	 <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (Actual)</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>76,000</td><td>80,000</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>74,000</td><td>80,000</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>74,300</td><td>74,000</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>73,100</td><td>73,100</td></tr></table>	Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	2010/11	76,000	80,000	2011/12	74,000	80,000	2012/13	74,300	74,000	2013/14	73,100	73,100
Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)																		
2010/11	76,000	80,000																		
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4. We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities


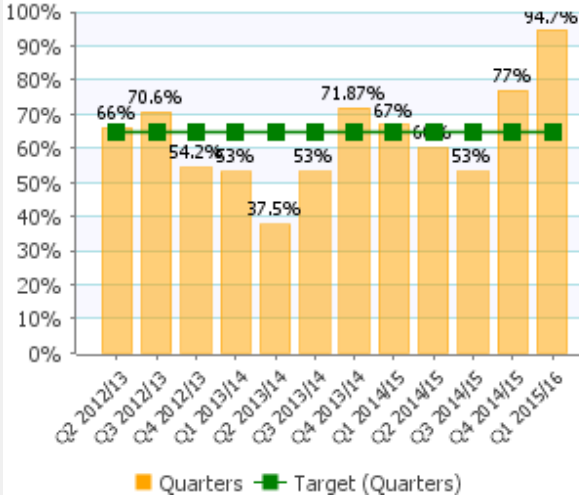
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart															
✓	CRCYS061_9b.2 Number of antisocial behaviour calls regarding young people registered with the Community Safety Unit.	CRCYS Community Youth Services	zCRCYS_PIAAdmin; Beverley Akinlami	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The target for 2015/16 is 3000.</p> <p>2014/15 target was 3000. Performance was 2,556; this equates to a 1% reduction on the previous year.</p> <p>2013/14 target was 3,000. Performance was 2,593.</p> <p>2012/13 target was 3,000. Performance was 3,198</p> <p>2011/12. Performance was 5,400</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>5,400</td><td>3,000</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>3,198</td><td>3,000</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>2,593</td><td>3,000</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>2,556</td><td>3,000</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2011/12	5,400	3,000	2012/13	3,198	3,000	2013/14	2,593	3,000	2014/15	2,556	3,000
Year	Years	Target (Years)																		
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2012/13	3,198	3,000																		
2013/14	2,593	3,000																		
2014/15	2,556	3,000																		
?	SOA1304_02 Detection rate for sexual offences	CPP13_Police	SOA13_Area Commander(Chief Inspector Paul Cameron); Yvonne Beresford	<p>The number of crimes reported has increased by 6.4% to 331 crimes YTD while solvency has solvency as a percentage of recorded crime, has decreased by 3.7% despite two more crimes having been solved YTD.</p> <p>The level of historical crimes in YTD was 39% compared to 31.9% in PYTD.</p> <p>Target – Target of 73.3% not achieved by 16 crimes.</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>62.5%</td><td>73.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>71%</td><td>73.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>68.6%</td><td>73.3%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2012/13	62.5%	73.3%	2013/14	71%	73.3%	2014/15	68.6%	73.3%			
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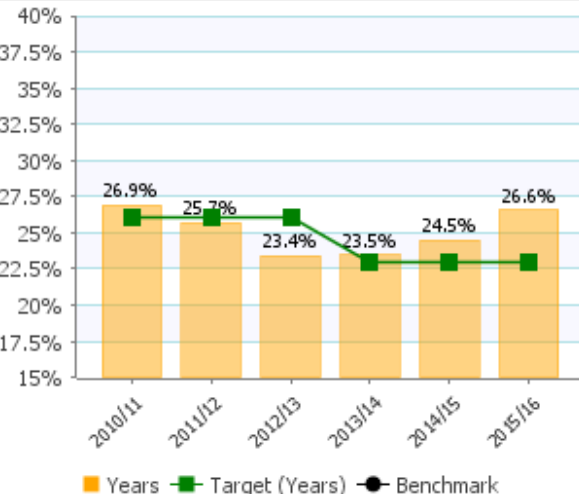
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart								
	SOA1304_05 Level of violent crime	CPP13_Police	SOA13_Area Commander(Chief Inspector Paul Cameron); Yvonne Beresford	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The level of Group 1 violence has decreased from 203 crimes PYTD to 186 crimes YTD down by 8.4%.</p> <p>Robbery is recording 45 crimes YTD against 42 PYTD with target hardening projects continue with a view to improving security. However one location was subject to three robberies in six months and the owner failed to implement any target hardening recommendations until the third attack when CCTV was installed.</p> <p>Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 Section 12 offences (Cruelty to persons under 16) have decreased by 34% with no apparent reason evident.</p> <p>Threats and extortion have shown a 35% decrease again with no apparent reason evident.</p> <p>The level of Murder/attempted murder/culpable homicide has increased by ten crimes YTD while serious assault has decreased by four crimes.</p> <p>Target – The target of less then 201 crimes has been achieved.</p>	 <table><caption>Trend Chart Data</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Crimes</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>202</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>205</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>186</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: Yellow bars represent 'Years' (actual data), and a green line represents 'Target (Years)'.</p>	Year	Crimes	2012/13	202	2013/14	205	2014/15	186
Year	Crimes												
2012/13	202												
2013/14	205												
2014/15	186												

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart															
	SOA1304_10 Number of cash seizures and restraints through the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) legislation.	CPP13_Police	SOA13_Area Commander(Chief Inspector Paul Cameron); Yvonne Beresford	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The level of cash seizures and restraints for the Lothian and Scottish Borders Division has reached £2,606,931 YTD and is well ahead of the targets set for the year.</p> <p>Using the criteria of the home address in West Lothian from every nominal who has been subject to a seizure / restraint, the West Lothian figure is £68,915 in cash seizures and £162,607 net assets ID's for restraint.</p> <p>Target – Target of more than £2,460,000 for the division YTD has been achieved.</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>£888,061.00</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>£1,481,146.00</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2012/13	£888,061.00		2013/14	£1,481,146.00							
Year	Years	Target (Years)																		
2012/13	£888,061.00																			
2013/14	£1,481,146.00																			
	SOA1304_12 Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Transportation Manager(Graeme Malcolm); Yvonne Beresford	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>This performance indicator shows the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents within West Lothian as published annually by the Scottish Government. This indicator a combination of the separate casualty reduction targets for the number of people killed and the number of people seriously injured in line with Scottish Government national casualty reduction targets. Note that figures are for calendar years.</p> <p>Road casualty numbers are subject to a degree of random year-to-year variation but the general trend within West Lothian is reducing. The Council and its partners undertake a series</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010</td><td>61</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>65</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>63</td><td>73</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>52</td><td>65</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2010	61		2011	65	80	2012	63	73	2013	52	65
Year	Years	Target (Years)																		
2010	61																			
2011	65	80																		
2012	63	73																		
2013	52	65																		


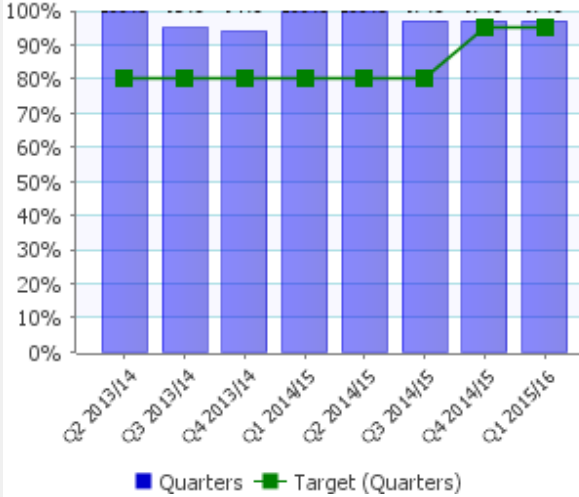
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																		
				<p>of education, engineering and enforcement interventions which are set out in the Road Safety Plan for West Lothian 2012 – 2015. The plan is reviewed annually and reported through the council’s Environment Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel.</p> <p>Finally, it should be noted that good performance is illustrated by the number of casualties being <u>below</u> the target line.</p> <p>This is the most up to date data we have.</p>																			
✔	SOA1304_13 Number of deliberate fires per 100,000 population	CPP13_Fire	SOA13_Fire_Group Manager(David Girrity); SOA13_Fire_Group Manager(Edward Ritchie)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>During 2013–2014 an increase in deliberate fires was identified and a Task and Finish group was established to review the data and identify / implement actions to address the increase in deliberate fires. The Task and Finish group implemented a number of preventative measures. The effectiveness of these activities has resulted in a reduction of deliberate fires and has returned the lowest recorded over the last 5 years at 318.5 per 100,000 population realising a reduction of 9% or 57 deliberately set fires which exceeds the 5% reduction target set for 2014/15.</p> <p>Target for 2015–16 is set at a 5% reduction based on the 2014–15 year end figure. Actual number of incidents during 2014–15 was 551 or 318.5 per 100,000. Population figures for</p>	 <table><caption>Deliberate Fires per 100,000 Population (2010/11 to 2014/15)</caption><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (Actual)</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>603.14</td><td>603.14</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>495.72</td><td>495.72</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>282.95</td><td>282.95</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>345.45</td><td>345.45</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>318.5</td><td>318.5</td></tr></table>	Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	2010/11	603.14	603.14	2011/12	495.72	495.72	2012/13	282.95	282.95	2013/14	345.45	345.45	2014/15	318.5	318.5
Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)																					
2010/11	603.14	603.14																					
2011/12	495.72	495.72																					
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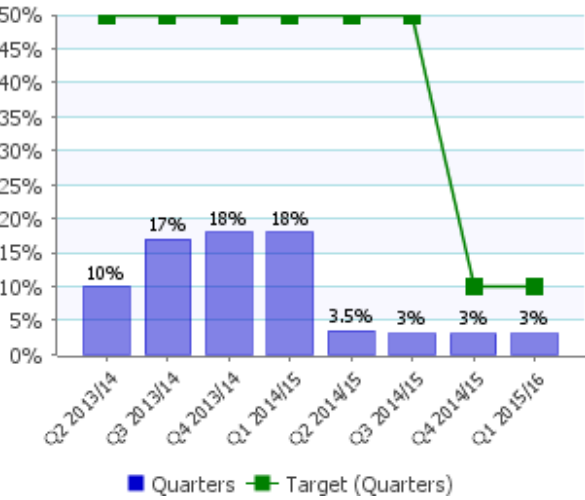
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																		
				West Lothian are currently based upon 2012 – 172,990 Office of National Statistics Mid Year Estimates.																			
✔	SOA1304_14 Number of accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population	CPP13_Fire	SOA13_Fire_Group Manager(David Girrity); SOA13_Fire_Group Manager(Edward Ritchie)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>There continues to be no adverse increase in the number of accidental dwelling fires attended by SFRS, as population within West Lothian continues to grow. The main focus of SFRS prevention activity in relation to this type of incident continues to be Home Fire Safety Visit programme, which is available to all residents within West Lothian, 2014/15 has returned the lowest accidental dwelling fire figure recorded over the last 5 years and SFRS achieved a reduction of 5% or 8 accidental dwelling fires. This exceeds the 2% reduction target set for 2014/15.</p> <p>Target for 2015–16 is set at a 2% reduction based on the 2014–15 year end figure. Actual number of incidents during 2014–15 was 156 or 90.2 per 100,000.. Population figures for West Lothian are currently based upon 2012 – 172,990 Office of National Statistics Mid Year Estimates.</p>	<table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>102.27</td><td>102.27</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>85.57</td><td>102.27</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>101.7</td><td>85.57</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>93.18</td><td>101.7</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>90.2</td><td>93.18</td></tr></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2010/11	102.27	102.27	2011/12	85.57	102.27	2012/13	101.7	85.57	2013/14	93.18	101.7	2014/15	90.2	93.18
Year	Years	Target (Years)																					
2010/11	102.27	102.27																					
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2013/14	93.18	101.7																					
2014/15	90.2	93.18																					


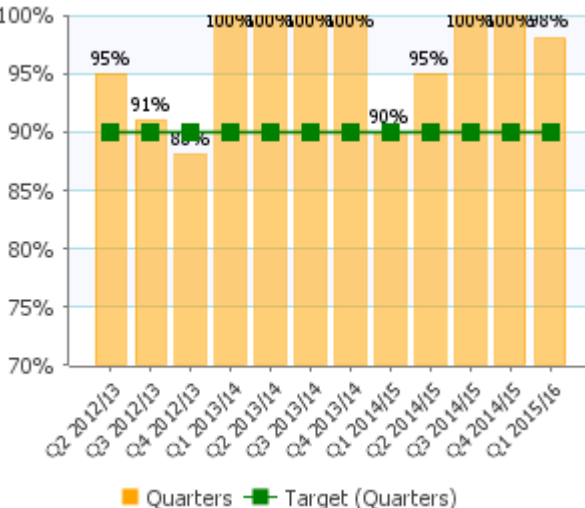
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																																							
	SOA1304_30 Percentage of Early and Effective Intervention cases 8 to 15 years who do not reoffend within 12 months of initial referral	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Criminal Justice Team Manager(Norma Paterson); SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>Over the last few years there has been a variation in the number of referrals and the consistency of response in relation to EEI. Now there has been an investment in terms of co-ordination and dedicated service delivery, improvement should result over the coming years. Performance is based on figures provided by the Police on names who have been re-referred within `12 months of original referral. There was a dip in performance to 37.5 per cent in quarter two of 2013-14 which was due to a number of higher risk cases that received an intervention in the period. There was an improvement to quarter one levels in quarter three and in quarter four a further notable improvement to 71.87 per cent. In quarter 1 of 2014-15 performance had dipped slightly to 67 per cent and there has been further dips in quarter 2 and quarter 3 to 60 per cent and 53 percent respectively. In quarter four performance improved to 77 per cent which constituted 34 out of 44 referrals not reoffending. This increased to 94.7% in quarter 1 of 21015/15.</p> <p>Systems in place to interrogate data has been reviewed and improved and has resulted in more robust analysis of the figures. The numbers of EEI referrals are increasing and we are recording more detailed information within this new system. EEI is increasing the number of</p>	 <table><caption>Performance Data from Trend Chart</caption><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Performance (%)</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q2 2012/13</td><td>66%</td><td>70.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2012/13</td><td>70.6%</td><td>70.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2012/13</td><td>54.2%</td><td>70.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2013/14</td><td>53%</td><td>70.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2013/14</td><td>37.5%</td><td>70.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2013/14</td><td>53%</td><td>70.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2013/14</td><td>71.87%</td><td>70.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2014/15</td><td>67%</td><td>70.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2014/15</td><td>60%</td><td>70.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2014/15</td><td>53%</td><td>70.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2014/15</td><td>77%</td><td>70.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2015/16</td><td>94.7%</td><td>70.6%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Quarter	Performance (%)	Target (%)	Q2 2012/13	66%	70.6%	Q3 2012/13	70.6%	70.6%	Q4 2012/13	54.2%	70.6%	Q1 2013/14	53%	70.6%	Q2 2013/14	37.5%	70.6%	Q3 2013/14	53%	70.6%	Q4 2013/14	71.87%	70.6%	Q1 2014/15	67%	70.6%	Q2 2014/15	60%	70.6%	Q3 2014/15	53%	70.6%	Q4 2014/15	77%	70.6%	Q1 2015/16	94.7%	70.6%
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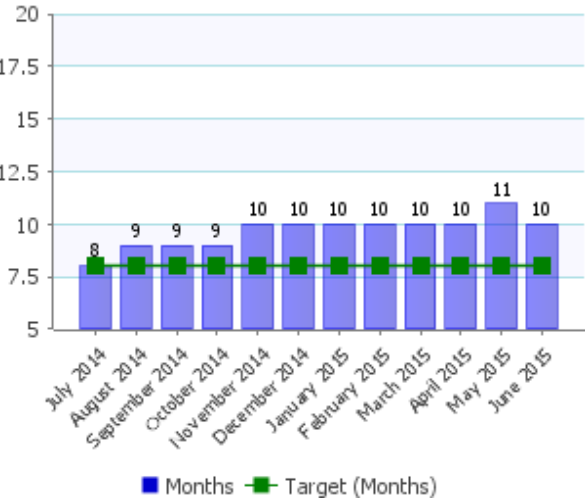
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																												
				<p>higher tariff cases being dealt with.</p> <p>Close monitoring is taking place to ensure that both the target and performance are appropriate. Services are generally beginning to target cases that are higher risk to divert them from the childrens hearing system and have been effective as a consequence in reducing risk of entering external resources.</p>																													
	SOA1304_32 One year reconviction rate	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>This is a measure of the percentage of West Lothian offenders who are reconvicted with 12 months of being sentenced by the court. The performance in West Lothian has remained encouraging since this measure was introduced from the 2007–8 cohort of offenders. For the cohort of offenders sentenced in 2012–13, West Lothian is the joint 7th best in Scotland behind a number of authorities in Northern Community Justice Authority Area and Perth and Kinross. The best in Scotland is the Shetland Islands with 16.2 per cent. It is better than the Scotland average of 28.6%. Whilst the percentage reconviction has increased West Lothian's overall performance comparatively is still positive. The average for Lothian and Borders is 26.9%. West Lothian has a well established partnership approach including a Reducing Reoffending Strategy which is seen as influential.</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (%)</th><th>Target (Years) (%)</th><th>Benchmark (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>26.9%</td><td>25.7%</td><td>23.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>25.7%</td><td>25.7%</td><td>23.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>23.4%</td><td>25.7%</td><td>23.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>23.5%</td><td>25.7%</td><td>23.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>24.5%</td><td>25.7%</td><td>23.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>26.6%</td><td>25.7%</td><td>23.5%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years (%)	Target (Years) (%)	Benchmark (%)	2010/11	26.9%	25.7%	23.5%	2011/12	25.7%	25.7%	23.5%	2012/13	23.4%	25.7%	23.5%	2013/14	23.5%	25.7%	23.5%	2014/15	24.5%	25.7%	23.5%	2015/16	26.6%	25.7%	23.5%
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5. People most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life chances

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																											
	CJ089 _9b.1a Percentage of women who offend who complete assessment and successfully engage with the Almond Project.	CJ_Criminal Justice	zCJ_PIAAdmin; Tim Ward	<p>This indicator will provide data as to the effectiveness of the Almond project in engaging women who may otherwise have received little support. Current data shows very high levels of engagement and compliance since the start of the service. There have been 70 referrals in total to the Almond Project and up until September 2014 there has been between 90% and 100% engagement.</p> <p>In quarter 3 of 2014/2015 30 out of 31 women sustained engagement with the Almond Project over this period. The figure was 29 out of 30 in quarter 4 of 2014/2015 and demonstrates ongoing engagement with the service.</p> <p>For 2015–16 the target has been increased to 95 per cent to reflect performance better.</p>	 <table><caption>Engagement Data by Quarter</caption><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Quarters (%)</th><th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q2 2013/14</td><td>100</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2013/14</td><td>95</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2013/14</td><td>95</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2014/15</td><td>100</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2014/15</td><td>100</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2014/15</td><td>95</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2014/15</td><td>95</td><td>95</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2015/16</td><td>95</td><td>95</td></tr></tbody></table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q2 2013/14	100	80	Q3 2013/14	95	80	Q4 2013/14	95	80	Q1 2014/15	100	80	Q2 2014/15	100	80	Q3 2014/15	95	80	Q4 2014/15	95	95	Q1 2015/16	95	95
Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)																														
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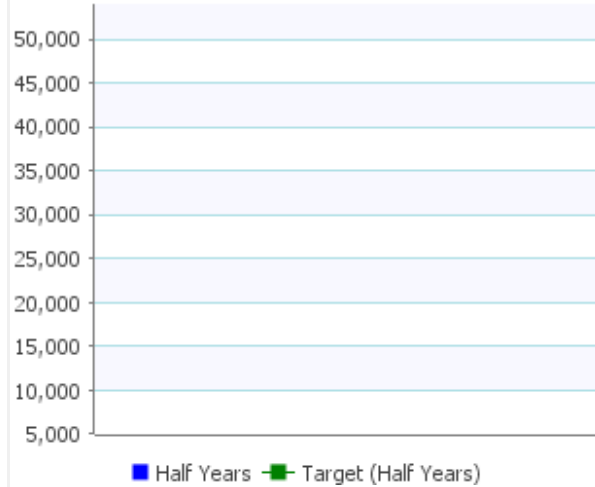

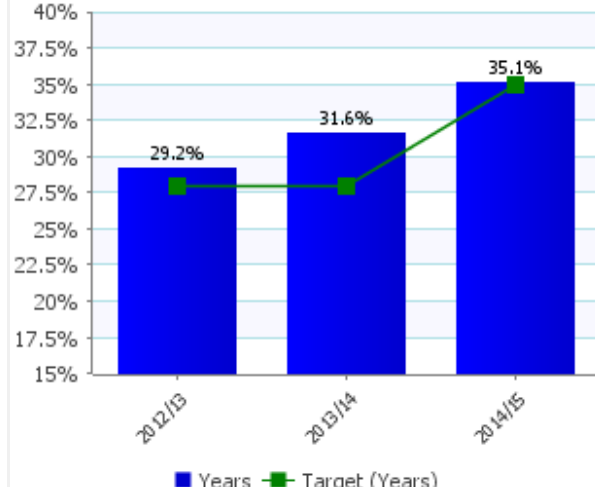
	<p>CJ095_9b Percentage of women who are charged with further offences within the six months following their engagement with the Almond Project</p>	<p>CJ_Criminal Justice</p>	<p>zCJ_PIAAdmin; Tim Ward</p>	<p>Tracking and reducing reoffending is a key focus for all justice services. Women in particular should be targetted in order to ensure they are kept out of the system as much as possible. This figure had risen over the period 2013/14 and in the first quarter of 2014/15. However, due to the small numbers any change can show a significant impact on the percentages. 2014/15 in quarter 2 showed a significant fall. Quarter 3 and 4 of 2014/2015 the percentage fell slightly again and is now at its lowest level since the Almond Project began. This demonstrates how effective the Almond Project is in reducing the re-offending rates for women.</p> <p>There are now two full time Key Workers in the Project and this will have a positive impact on waiting list and further improve the effectiveness of the intervention.</p> <p>The target from Quarter one of 2015–16 has been reduced to 10 per cent to reflect recent trends and will be reduced further on review in April 2016.</p>	 <table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Quarters (%)</th><th>Target (Quarters) (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Q2 2013/14</td><td>10%</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2013/14</td><td>17%</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2013/14</td><td>18%</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2014/15</td><td>18%</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2014/15</td><td>3.5%</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2014/15</td><td>3%</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2014/15</td><td>3%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2015/16</td><td>3%</td><td>10%</td></tr></table>	Quarter	Quarters (%)	Target (Quarters) (%)	Q2 2013/14	10%	50%	Q3 2013/14	17%	50%	Q4 2013/14	18%	50%	Q1 2014/15	18%	50%	Q2 2014/15	3.5%	50%	Q3 2014/15	3%	50%	Q4 2014/15	3%	10%	Q1 2015/16	3%	10%
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	SOA1305_04 Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>Performance for quarter one of 2014–15 was down on recent months with 90% of women indicating feeling safer as a result of intervention by the DASAT for those who had completed an evaluation. The previous four quarters had a performance of 100 per cent. In quarter two of 2014–2015 performance had improved to 95 per cent. In quarter 3 and quarter 4 of 2014–2016 performance had returned to 100 per cent and involved all of the 80 women surveyed feeling safer following intervention. This was double the number of women surveyed in quarter three. In quarter 1 of 2015–2016 performance dipped to 98% but still represented 53 women out of 54 reporting they felt safer. The dips in performance was the result of the court not keeping the individual informed regarding outcomes of cases and that communication could have been better. This is the responsibility of the court rather than DASAT staff.</p> <p>From Quarter four of 2014–15 DASAT introduced a phone follow up with those particularly receiving the court advocacy input which accounts for a large proportion of referrals for the service and would represent a better reflection of the overall work. The perception of women being protected by services is seen as an important indicator of effectiveness</p>	 <table><tr><th>Quarters</th><th>Target (Quarters)</th></tr><tr><td>Q2 2012/13</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2012/13</td><td>91%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2012/13</td><td>88%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2013/14</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2013/14</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2013/14</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2013/14</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2014/15</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2014/15</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2014/15</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2014/15</td><td>100%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2015/16</td><td>98%</td></tr></table>	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Q2 2012/13	95%	Q3 2012/13	91%	Q4 2012/13	88%	Q1 2013/14	100%	Q2 2013/14	100%	Q3 2013/14	100%	Q4 2013/14	100%	Q1 2014/15	90%	Q2 2014/15	95%	Q3 2014/15	100%	Q4 2014/15	100%	Q1 2015/16	98%
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	CF089_9b.1a Number of Children with a disability in Residential Schools.	CF_Children and Families	zCF_PIAAdmin; Tim Ward	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary</u></p> <p>Children with a disability who need to be placed in external resources present as a significant cost to the council but in some cases this may not be necessary if the right locally designed response can be implemented. This performance indicator is therefore important as the service would, over time wish to significantly reduce the number of children with a disability placed externally. However these are specialist services which meet the specific and complex needs of the service users. Due to this children will not move from these specialist resources very quickly and therefore numbers may remain static over a longer period of time as evident from first reporting to the last quarter of 2013/14.</p> <p>Since July 2014, there has been a reduction in the number of children with a disability who have been placed externally. This figure rose again in November 2014 and has remained fairly constant at 10 and 11 up to June 2015. It is anticipated that these numbers will reduce further as a proactive approach is now being taken to reduce this through the Reshaping of Children's Services. This redesign will involve how needs may be met locally.</p>	 <table><caption>Trend Chart Data</caption><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>Months</th><th>Target (Months)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>July 2014</td><td>8</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>August 2014</td><td>9</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>September 2014</td><td>9</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>October 2014</td><td>9</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>November 2014</td><td>10</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>December 2014</td><td>10</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>January 2015</td><td>10</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>February 2015</td><td>10</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>March 2015</td><td>10</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>April 2015</td><td>10</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>May 2015</td><td>11</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>June 2015</td><td>10</td><td>7.5</td></tr></tbody></table>	Month	Months	Target (Months)	July 2014	8	7.5	August 2014	9	7.5	September 2014	9	7.5	October 2014	9	7.5	November 2014	10	7.5	December 2014	10	7.5	January 2015	10	7.5	February 2015	10	7.5	March 2015	10	7.5	April 2015	10	7.5	May 2015	11	7.5	June 2015	10	7.5
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	CJ108_9b Number of offence referrals from Police (West Lothian) referred to Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA)	CJ_Criminal Justice	zCJ_PIAAdmin; Norma Paterson; Tim Ward	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>This indicator reflects the impact and increase of Early and Effective Intervention (EEI) on the number of offence referrals to SCRA. As the EEI process develops and increases its remit this reduces the number of cases that have to be referred to SCRA from Police Scotland. There has been a significant decrease since first recorded in 2008/09. 2013/14 shows the lowest figure to date. The target for 2014/15 is for a further 10% reduction and for this to reduce by 10% year on year. 2014/2015 shows the lowest figure to date and indicates how successful EEI has been in helping reduce referrals to SCRA and young people being subject to statutory measures.</p>	 <table><caption>Offence Referrals to SCRA Data</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (Referrals)</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>350</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>350</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>272</td><td>272</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>217</td><td>217</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>169</td><td>169</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years (Referrals)	Target (Years)	2010/11	350	-	2011/12	350	-	2012/13	272	272	2013/14	217	217	2014/15	169	169
Year	Years (Referrals)	Target (Years)																					
2010/11	350	-																					
2011/12	350	-																					
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6. Older People are able to live independently in the community with an improved quality of life

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart								
	RCOP_B4 Reduction in hours of support required after reablement service provided	SPCC_Community Care	zSPCC_PIAdmin; Alan Bell	This is a new indicator and it will take some time for trend information to be established.	 <p>50,000 45,000 40,000 35,000 30,000 25,000 20,000 15,000 10,000 5,000</p> <p>■ Half Years ■ Target (Half Years)</p>								
	P:SPCC020_9b.2a Percentage of people 65+ with intensive needs receiving 10 hours+ care at home.	SPCC_Community Care	zSPCC_PIAdmin; Pamela Main	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The increase in the percentage of people in receipt of ten or more hours of care is due to additional investment to support people with intensive needs to remain in their own home. This is consistent with the strategic aims in terms of Shifting the Balance of Care in favour of community based options and achieving better outcomes for older people. This indicator is no longer used in the National Performance Framework and so it is no longer possible to benchmark across local authorities. We will review our indicators in 15/16 to consider alternative approaches to benchmarking.</p>	 <p>40% 37.5% 35% 32.5% 30% 27.5% 25% 22.5% 20% 17.5% 15%</p> <p>2012/13 2013/14 2014/15</p> <p>■ Years ■ Target (Years)</p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>29.2%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>31.6%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>35.1%</td></tr></table>	Year	Percentage	2012/13	29.2%	2013/14	31.6%	2014/15	35.1%
Year	Percentage												
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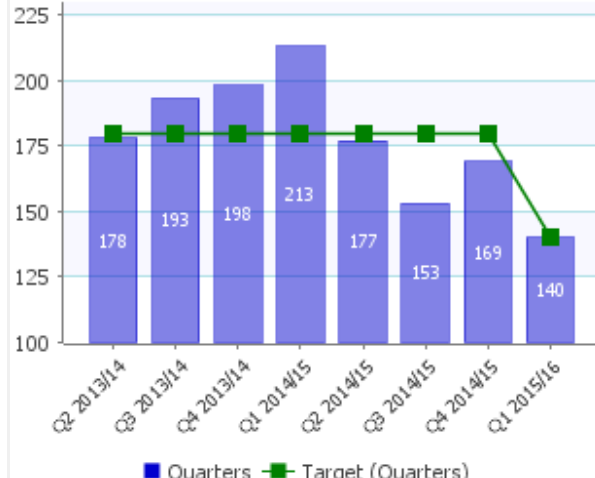
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart									
✔	SOA1306_01 Percentage of time in the last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting.	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Senior Manager 2 Social Policy(Alan Bell)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>This is a new indicator and it will take some time for trend information to be fully established.</p> <p>nevertheless, the current trend shows a year on year increase which is consistent with strategic objectives. Note that data is published a full year after collection date.</p>	<table><caption>SOA1306_01 Performance Data</caption><thead><tr><th>Period</th><th>Half Years (%)</th><th>Target (Half Years) (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>H1 2012/13</td><td>90.8%</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>H2 2012/13</td><td>90.8%</td><td>90%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Period	Half Years (%)	Target (Half Years) (%)	H1 2012/13	90.8%	90%	H2 2012/13	90.8%	90%
Period	Half Years (%)	Target (Half Years) (%)												
H1 2012/13	90.8%	90%												
H2 2012/13	90.8%	90%												
✔	SOA1306_02 Percentage of adults needing care receiving personal care at home or direct payments for personal care	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Senior Manager 2 Social Policy(Alan Bell)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>[Enter commentary here describing the whole of the trend chart]</p>	<table><caption>SOA1306_02 Performance Data</caption><thead><tr><th>Period</th><th>Years (%)</th><th>Target (Years) (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>92.7%</td><td>92.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>93.7%</td><td>92.5%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Period	Years (%)	Target (Years) (%)	2011/12	92.7%	92.5%	2012/13	93.7%	92.5%
Period	Years (%)	Target (Years) (%)												
2011/12	92.7%	92.5%												
2012/13	93.7%	92.5%												

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart															
✓	SOA1306_05 Percentage of community care service users and carers satisfied with their involvement in the design of care packages	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Senior Manager 2 Social Policy(Alan Bell)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The trend chart shows a consistently high level of community care users satisfied with their involvement in the design of their care package.</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>31%</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>50%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>90%</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>90%</td><td>90%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2010/11	31%	50%	2011/12	50%	75%	2012/13	90%	90%	2013/14	90%	90%
Year	Years	Target (Years)																		
2010/11	31%	50%																		
2011/12	50%	75%																		
2012/13	90%	90%																		
2013/14	90%	90%																		
✓	SOA1306_07 Percentage of carers who feel supported and able to continue in their role as a carer	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Senior Manager 2 Social Policy(Alan Bell)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The trend chart shows a growing level of carers who feel supported and able to continue in their role as a carer. The number of carers choosing to have a carer's assessment is still relatively low compared to the overall number of carers.</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>26%</td><td>50%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>66%</td><td>60%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>52%</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>70%</td><td>75%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2010/11	26%	50%	2011/12	66%	60%	2012/13	52%	70%	2013/14	70%	75%
Year	Years	Target (Years)																		
2010/11	26%	50%																		
2011/12	66%	60%																		
2012/13	52%	70%																		
2013/14	70%	75%																		



7. We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities


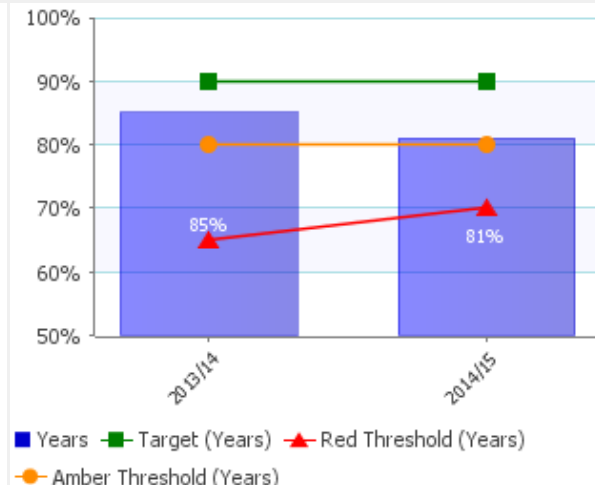
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart									
✓	SOA1307_05 Gap in life expectancy of the most deprived 15% and the average life expectancy in West Lothian	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> : Data not available until Autumn 2015</p> <p>Between 2005/09 and 2006/10 the gap in life expectancy between the most deprived 15% and average life expectancy has reduced by 0.09% from 3.25 years to 2.95 years</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>3.25</td><td>2.95</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>2.95</td><td>2.95</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2008/09	3.25	2.95	2009/10	2.95	2.95
Year	Years	Target (Years)												
2008/09	3.25	2.95												
2009/10	2.95	2.95												
✓	SOA1307_07 Percentage of 15 year olds who smoke	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> : Update Due to be published November 2014</p> <p>There has been a significant reduction in smoking prevalence in school children with the prevalence in S4 pupils now 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</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>16.6%</td><td>13.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>6.8%</td><td>13.5%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2010/11	16.6%	13.5%	2012/13	6.8%	13.5%
Year	Years	Target (Years)												
2010/11	16.6%	13.5%												
2012/13	6.8%	13.5%												

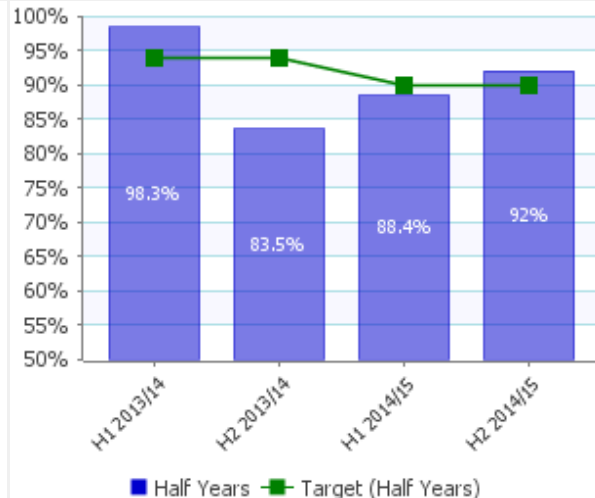
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
✓	SOA1307_12 Number of applicants where homelessness is prevented	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Customer Services Mgr (Housing Needs)(AnnMarie Carr)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>Housing, Construction and Building Services has just received information from the Scottish Government for the period April to September 2014 which will allow us to develop performance indicators and publish information on the number of applicants where homelessness has been prevented. This information will be available for public reporting from December 2014. Initial targets have been set at 260 households prevented.</p>	<p>746</p> <p>2014/15</p> <p>Years Target (Years)</p>
✓	SOA1307_13 Percentage of council tenancies that are sustained after 12 months for previously homeless people.	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Customer Services Mgr (Housing Needs)(AnnMarie Carr)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The Housing Need Service sets our targets in consultation with tenant representatives and service users annually. Over financial years 11/12 and 12/13 we consistently achieved the quarterly target set of 83%. Tenancy sustainment for formerly homeless households during the 4 quarters of 2013/14 has remained above our set target of 85%. Sustainment has ranged from a high of 89.8% in quarter 4 to 86% in quarter 1. Such small fluctuations between quarters are expected in this indicator due the nature of the indicator, which is based on the reasons applicants terminate accommodation. In comparison with the same quarters in 2012/13 sustainment is higher in 3 of the 4 quarters of 2013/14, the exception</p>	<p>85.5% 90% 85% 86% 88.6% 86.7% 89.8% 87.7% 87.6% 84% 84% 88%</p> <p>Q2 2012/13 Q3 2012/13 Q4 2012/13 Q1 2013/14 Q2 2013/14 Q3 2013/14 Q4 2013/14 Q1 2014/15 Q2 2014/15 Q3 2014/15 Q4 2014/15 Q1 2015/16</p> <p>Quarters Target (Quarters)</p>

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																											
				being Q3 2013/14 which was 86.7% compared with 90% sustainability in quarter 3 2012/13. The performance in the first and second quarter of 14/15 continued to be above target with a slight reduction in performance in quarters 3 and 4. Slight variations are expected through the year however trends will continue to be monitored and reasons where people not sustaining will be reviewed.																												
✔	ADS081_9b.1c Number of potential evictions prevented by the Advice Shop.	ADS_Advice Shop and ABE	zADS_PIAAdmin; (R)SOA Admin; Elaine Nisbet	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary</u></p> <p>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. The target was calculated using set criteria to define what constitutes an eviction. In the previous 3 quarters we did not meet our target due to the potential closure of the project. We have now received confirmation of funding until September 2016. Target for 2015/16 is now set at 140 per quarter. Target was reduced in line with the reduced number of customers attending court and the preventative measures that are being put in place to prevent cases progressing to eviction stage.</p> <p><u>2015/16</u></p> <p>Qtr 1 – In this quarter we met our target of 140 evictions prevented. The reduction compared to the same period last year reflects the measures</p>	 <table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Quarters</th><th>Target (Quarters)</th></tr><tr><td>Q2 2013/14</td><td>178</td><td>178</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2013/14</td><td>193</td><td>178</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2013/14</td><td>198</td><td>178</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2014/15</td><td>213</td><td>178</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2014/15</td><td>177</td><td>178</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2014/15</td><td>153</td><td>178</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2014/15</td><td>169</td><td>178</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2015/16</td><td>140</td><td>140</td></tr></table>	Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Q2 2013/14	178	178	Q3 2013/14	193	178	Q4 2013/14	198	178	Q1 2014/15	213	178	Q2 2014/15	177	178	Q3 2014/15	153	178	Q4 2014/15	169	178	Q1 2015/16	140	140
Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)																														
Q2 2013/14	178	178																														
Q3 2013/14	193	178																														
Q4 2013/14	198	178																														
Q1 2014/15	213	178																														
Q2 2014/15	177	178																														
Q3 2014/15	153	178																														
Q4 2014/15	169	178																														
Q1 2015/16	140	140																														

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				<p>put in place for 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.</p> <p><u>2014/15</u></p> <p>Qtr 4 – In this period we were slightly below target preventing 169 potential evictions. This period incorporated part of an exit strategy whilst awaiting funding renewal and therefore no attendance at court for 1 full month.</p> <p>Qtr 3 – In this period we were below target preventing 153 potential evictions. Due to volume of ongoing work we were unable to attend court in December and this also takes into account the Christmas holiday period. We are currently submitting a bid for refunding and we are looking to increase the number of court advisor within this bid.</p> <p>Qtr 2 – In this period we prevented 177 potential evictions. This is a slight reduction from the last quarter but is a very similar trend to the same period in the previous year.</p> <p>Qtr 1 – We successfully exceeded our target of 180 reaching 213. The increase was due to the increased number of customers being represented by our Court Advice Team and by customers attending the Advice Shop through</p>	


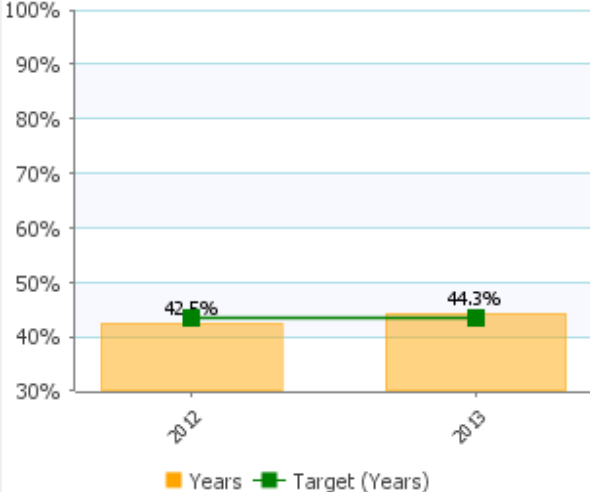
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart												
				<p>awareness of the rent arrears campaign.</p> <p><u>2013/14</u></p> <p>Qtr 4 – We successfully exceeded our target of 180 reaching 198. The increase was due to the increased number of customers being represented by our Court Advice Team.</p> <p>Qtr 3 – We successfully exceeded our target of 180 reaching 193 in this quarter</p> <p>Qtr 2 – We were just unable to meet our target of 180 reaching 178 in this quarter. There was a reduced number of tenants taken to court for rent arrears in this period.</p>													
	CRCYS009_6a.9 Community Youth Service – Percentage of young people agree or strongly agree that their health and well being has improved as a result of participating in a youth work programme.	CRCYS Community Youth Services	zCRCYS_PIAAdmin; Beverley Akinlami	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>Performance is reported annually. The target for 2015/16 is 86%</p> <p>2014/15</p> <p>547 customers completed surveys.</p> <p>Performance was 84.2% against a target of 86%</p> <p>2013/14</p> <p>310 customer surveys were completed over the year.</p> <p>Performance was 91.3% against a target of 86%.</p>	 <table><caption>Performance Data (2012/13 to 2014/15)</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (Bar)</th><th>Target (Years) (Line)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>84.6%</td><td>70%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>91.3%</td><td>86%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>84.2%</td><td>86%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years (Bar)	Target (Years) (Line)	2012/13	84.6%	70%	2013/14	91.3%	86%	2014/15	84.2%	86%
Year	Years (Bar)	Target (Years) (Line)															
2012/13	84.6%	70%															
2013/14	91.3%	86%															
2014/15	84.2%	86%															

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart															
				2012/13 692 customer surveys were returned in 2012/13. Performance was 84.6% against a target of 70%																
	HP006_9b.1 c Percentage of people with increased knowledge of Health Improvement Team topic areas (self reported)	HI_Health and Improvement	zHIT_PIAAdmin; Jo MacPherson	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary</u></p> <p>The Health Improvement Team measures participant's self-reported level of knowledge before and after interventions, using a 4-point scale (no knowledge , little knowledge, fairly knowledgeable and good level of knowledge). Participants are asked to asses their knowledge of the topic area at the start of the intervention and on completion. Customer segmentation demonstrates that those attending HIT training come from a wide range of disciplines, agencies and communities.</p> <p>In 2013/14, 292 participants provided this information. This measure indicates the percentage of those participants who provided data who increased their knowledge by one point or more. In 2013/14, 35% of participants increased their knowledge by 2 points or more.</p> <p>In 2014/15, 457 participants provided this information. This measure indicates the percentage of those participants who provided data who increased their knowledge by one points or more. 30% of participants increased</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (Actual)</th><th>Target (Years)</th><th>Red Threshold (Years)</th><th>Amber Threshold (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>85%</td><td>90%</td><td>65%</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>81%</td><td>90%</td><td>70%</td><td>80%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	Red Threshold (Years)	Amber Threshold (Years)	2013/14	85%	90%	65%	80%	2014/15	81%	90%	70%	80%
Year	Years (Actual)	Target (Years)	Red Threshold (Years)	Amber Threshold (Years)																
2013/14	85%	90%	65%	80%																
2014/15	81%	90%	70%	80%																

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart															
				their knowledge by 2 points or more. 18% of participants self-reported their level of knowledge did not change. Customer insight suggests that staff have varying levels of knowledge and at the same time require information on the most recent evidence base.																
✔	CRCL008_6a Community & Leisure – Percentage of customers who report improvements to their Health & Wellbeing as a result of participating in sport & leisure activity.	CRCL_Community and Leisure	zCRCL_PIAAdmin; Neil Sharp	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>2014/15</p> <p>H2 – Performance of 92.0%. This is a result of 75 completed surveys with 69 agreeing or strongly agreeing that their health and wellbeing has improved as a result of participating in sport and leisure activity. This is up 3.6% on the previous period.</p> <p>H1 – Performance of 88.4%. This is a result of 95 completed surveys with 84 agreeing or strongly agreeing that their health and wellbeing has improved as a result of participating in sport and leisure activity. This is up 4.9% on the previous period.</p> <p>2013/14</p> <p>H2 – Performance of 83.5%. This is a result of 85 completed surveys with 71 agreeing or strongly agreeing that their health and wellbeing has improved as a result of participating in sport and leisure activity. This is down 14.8% on the previous period.</p>	 <table><caption>Performance Data from Trend Chart</caption><thead><tr><th>Period</th><th>Half Years (%)</th><th>Target (Half Years) (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>H1 2013/14</td><td>98.3%</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td>H2 2013/14</td><td>83.5%</td><td>95%</td></tr><tr><td>H1 2014/15</td><td>88.4%</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>H2 2014/15</td><td>92%</td><td>90%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Period	Half Years (%)	Target (Half Years) (%)	H1 2013/14	98.3%	95%	H2 2013/14	83.5%	95%	H1 2014/15	88.4%	90%	H2 2014/15	92%	90%
Period	Half Years (%)	Target (Half Years) (%)																		
H1 2013/14	98.3%	95%																		
H2 2013/14	83.5%	95%																		
H1 2014/15	88.4%	90%																		
H2 2014/15	92%	90%																		


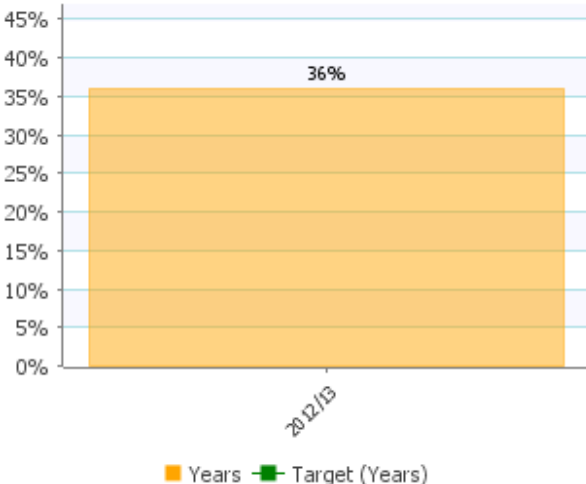

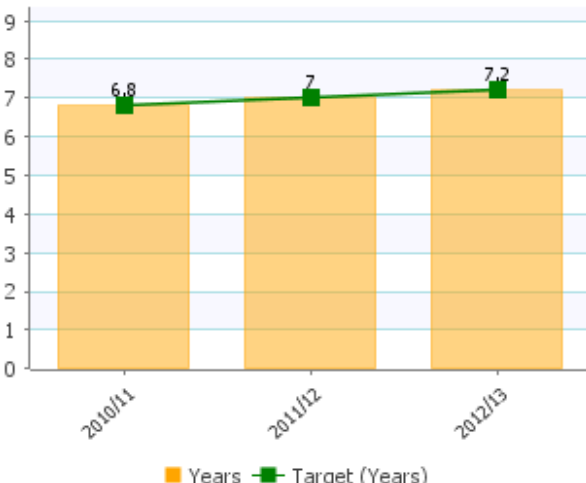
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				<p>H1 – Performance of 98.3%. This is a result of 61 completed surveys with 60 agreeing or strongly agreeing that their health and wellbeing has improved as a result of participating in sport and leisure activity. This is up 2.8% on the previous period.</p> <p>Changes to the layout and wording of customer feedback forms may account for the significant variation in results which occurred between September 2013 and March 2014.</p>	


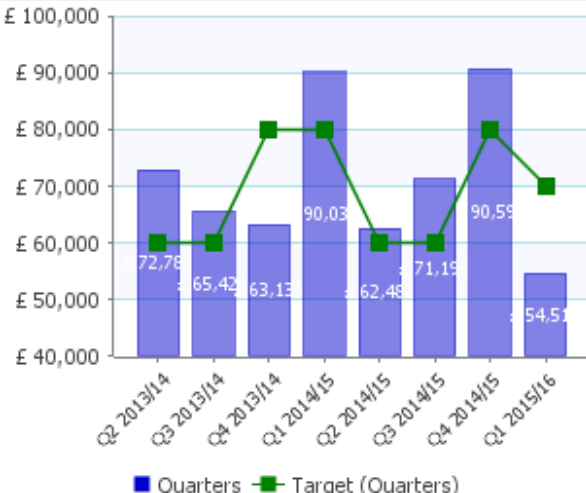
8. We make the most efficient and effective use of resources by minimising our impact on the built and natural environment

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart						
	SOA1308_03 Percentage of household waste recycled	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Service Manager Waste Services(David Goodenough)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> Please note that we are now reporting in Calendar Years as required by our statutory return to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency. Previously this was financial years. To allow comparison with previous performance we are comparing the previous reported year Financial 2012/13 to Calendar Year 2013.</p> <p>In comparing 2013 to 2012/2013 the main differences are as follows:</p> <p>Decrease in the blue bin material recycled (100t)</p> <p>Increase in tonnage collected of Brown bin (500t) and CRC green waste (160t), probably due to the better summer.</p> <p>Materials recycled through our CRC's: Electrical items decreased (80t), and an increase in rubble (170t), wood (300t), which may be down to an improvement in the economic climate.</p> <p>There was less bulky waste collected (300t) and therefore less (200t) recycled.</p> <p>The new food waste collection service was</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage of household waste recycled</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012</td><td>42.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>44.3%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Percentage of household waste recycled	2012	42.5%	2013	44.3%
Year	Percentage of household waste recycled										
2012	42.5%										
2013	44.3%										


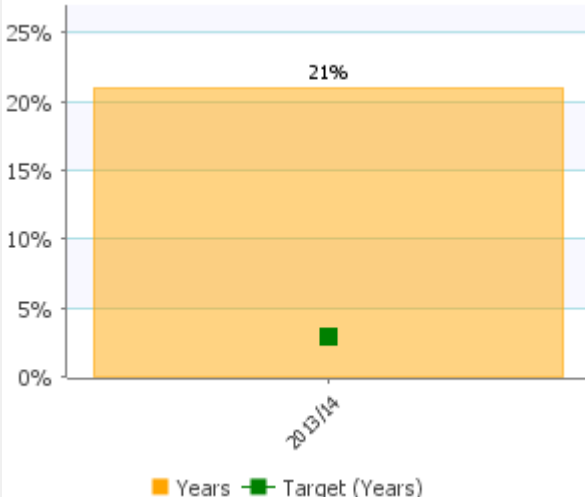
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart															
				<p>introduced to approximately 20,000 households in April 13 and 700t was recycled from this during 2013.</p> <p>The overall tonnage of Household waste collected decreased in 2013 compared to 2012/13 by approximately 2000t The above has increased the household recycling rate from 42.5% in 2012/13 to 44.3%</p> <p>The 2014 Calendar year data will be updated once the data is verified by SEPA and officially published around the end of September 2015</p>																
✔	SOA1308_07 Tonnes of CO2 emissions per capita for the West Lothian District	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Head of Planning and Economic Development(Craig McCorriston)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>Statistical data for carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions at the local authority and regional level are published annually by the Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) and includes estimated emissions from the industrial and commercial sector, domestic emissions including from gas and electricity consumption and emissions from transport. From 2014 the dataset also includes emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry. Previous year's figures have been revised and are as per the</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010</td><td>8</td><td>8.5</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>7.2</td><td>8.3</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>7.5</td><td>8.2</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>7.2</td><td>8.1</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years	Target (Years)	2010	8	8.5	2011	7.2	8.3	2012	7.5	8.2	2013	7.2	8.1
Year	Years	Target (Years)																		
2010	8	8.5																		
2011	7.2	8.3																		
2012	7.5	8.2																		
2013	7.2	8.1																		

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				<p>information in the chart.</p> <p>West Lothian's per capita emissions for 2013, the latest available year of the dataset, is 7.2 tonnes of CO2. The figures from 2005 to 2013 show an overall decrease in carbon emissions across West Lothian (from 8.9 tonnes). Overall emissions reductions since 2005 are in the industrial, commercial and domestic sectors, while road transport has remained relatively static.</p> <p>West Lothian's per capita emissions are above the total for Scotland (6.6 tonnes per person).</p>	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart												
	SOA1308_14 Percentage of adults making one or more visits to the outdoors per week	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Service Manager 2(Andy Johnston)	The percentage of adult residents in West Lothian who stated that they visit the outdoors at least once per week in 2009–2011 was 36%. This compares with a Scottish national average of 47%.	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>36%</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Percentage	2012/13	36%								
Year	Percentage																
2012/13	36%																
	SOA1308_15 Average NHER energy rating (all tenures) according to the Scottish Housing Condition Survey	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Head of Planning and Economic Development(Craig McCorriston)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The trend chart shows that the The average NHER energy rating in West Lothian has increased slightly from 6.7 in 2009/10 7.2 in 2012/13. The medium term target is to achieve an average rating of 7.7 by 2016/17. Data is provided annually by the Scottish Housing Condition Survey. Data is not yet available for 2013/14. The council's Advice Shop provides tailored information and advice to help West Lothian residents improve the energy efficiency of their homes and help reduce fuel poverty. The council's website also provides up to date advice on grants</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (Average)</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>6.8</td><td>6.7</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>7.0</td><td>7.0</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>7.2</td><td>7.7</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Years (Average)	Target (Years)	2010/11	6.8	6.7	2011/12	7.0	7.0	2012/13	7.2	7.7
Year	Years (Average)	Target (Years)															
2010/11	6.8	6.7															
2011/12	7.0	7.0															
2012/13	7.2	7.7															

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart																											
				available to residents.																												
	ADS068_9b.1a Total value of Energy Advice savings.	ADS_Advice Shop and ABE	zADS_PIAAdmin; Elaine Nisbet	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The target is accumulative due to the increase of advice and help required through the colder months. For the 2015/16 period Quarter 1 and 4 have target of £70,000 and Quarter 2 and Quarter 3 have a target set at £55,000. This gives us a yearly target of £250,000.</p> <p><u>2015/16</u></p> <p>Qtr 1 – In this quarter we were unable to meet our target of £70,000 reaching £54,512. In quarter 1, there was no dedicated full time energy advisor in post. Due to the reduced resource we have been unable to meet our target. We have now filled our vacant post and would expect to reach our targets for the rest of the 2015/16 period.</p> <p><u>2014/15</u></p> <p>Qtr 4 – We successfully exceeded our target of £80,000 reaching £90,590 in this period. This increase reflects the increased demand for energy advice over the winter</p>	 <table><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Quarters</th><th>Target (Quarters)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q2 2013/14</td><td>72,78</td><td>60,00</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2013/14</td><td>65,42</td><td>60,00</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2013/14</td><td>63,13</td><td>80,00</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2014/15</td><td>90,03</td><td>80,00</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2014/15</td><td>62,48</td><td>55,00</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2014/15</td><td>71,19</td><td>55,00</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2014/15</td><td>90,59</td><td>80,00</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2015/16</td><td>54,51</td><td>70,00</td></tr></tbody></table>	Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Q2 2013/14	72,78	60,00	Q3 2013/14	65,42	60,00	Q4 2013/14	63,13	80,00	Q1 2014/15	90,03	80,00	Q2 2014/15	62,48	55,00	Q3 2014/15	71,19	55,00	Q4 2014/15	90,59	80,00	Q1 2015/16	54,51	70,00
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Q1 2015/16	54,51	70,00																														

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				<p>period.</p> <p>Qtr 3 – We have successfully exceeded our target reaching £71,195 in this period. This is around £11,000 above target which is mainly due to targeted campaigns being run throughout this period.</p> <p>Qtr 2 – In this quarter we successfully exceeded our target of £60,000 by reaching £62,482.46 in this period.</p> <p>Qtr 1 – In this quarter we successfully exceeded our target on £80,000 by reaching £90,033 in this quarter.</p> <p><u>2013/14</u></p> <p>Qtr 4 – In this quarter we were unable to meet our target of £80,000 reaching £63,136. Through analysis it appears that many of our customers were contacted through campaigns in previous quarters. The overall target of £280,000 was successfully met over the year.</p> <p>Qtr 3 – In this quarter we are sitting around £5,000 above target. This is due to the improvements we made in Quarter 2 2013/14 by providing all relevant customers with fact sheets they could take</p>	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart						
				<p>away.</p> <p>Qtr 2 – In this quarter we are sitting around £12,000 above target. Through constant analysis of the information we collect, improvements are made to the service which we deliver. The increase was due to reaching more customers with heating advice and tip which resulted in lower energy bills.</p> <p>Qtr 1 – In this quarter we are sitting around £4,000 above target.</p>							
	SOA1308_16 Percentage of households in West Lothian offered the opportunity to participate in and install energy efficiency measures through the Home Energy Efficiency Programmes for Scotland: Area Based Schemes	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Head of Planning and Economic Development(Craig McCorriston)	<p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The trend chart shows that during the 13/14 programme 21% of households in West Lothian were targeted as part of the Home Energy Efficiency Programme Scotland – Area Based Schemes (HEEPS:ABS) programme and offered the opportunity to participate in and install energy efficiency measures. As a result 2.7% of the households targeted had an insulation measure installed and many more received free energy efficiency advice through Home Energy Scotland.</p>	 <table><tr><th>Category</th><th>Value</th></tr><tr><td>Years</td><td>21%</td></tr><tr><td>Target (Years)</td><td>2.7%</td></tr></table>	Category	Value	Years	21%	Target (Years)	2.7%
Category	Value										
Years	21%										
Target (Years)	2.7%										

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				<p>The total number of households offered the opportunity to participate in and install energy efficiency measures through HEEPS:ABS in the first year of the scheme far exceeds the initial target of 3%. The long term target is to ensure that all eligible households have gained access to the Scheme by 2023.</p> <p>The council was awarded £1,182,816 from the 13/14 HEEPS:ABS allocation. This funding was used to install loft, cavity and external wall insulation benefiting 452 households in the area. In 14/15 an additional £1,723,713 has been allocated with plans to insulated 897 households in line with the Local Authority Local Housing Strategy with a focus on targeting fuel poverty.</p>	

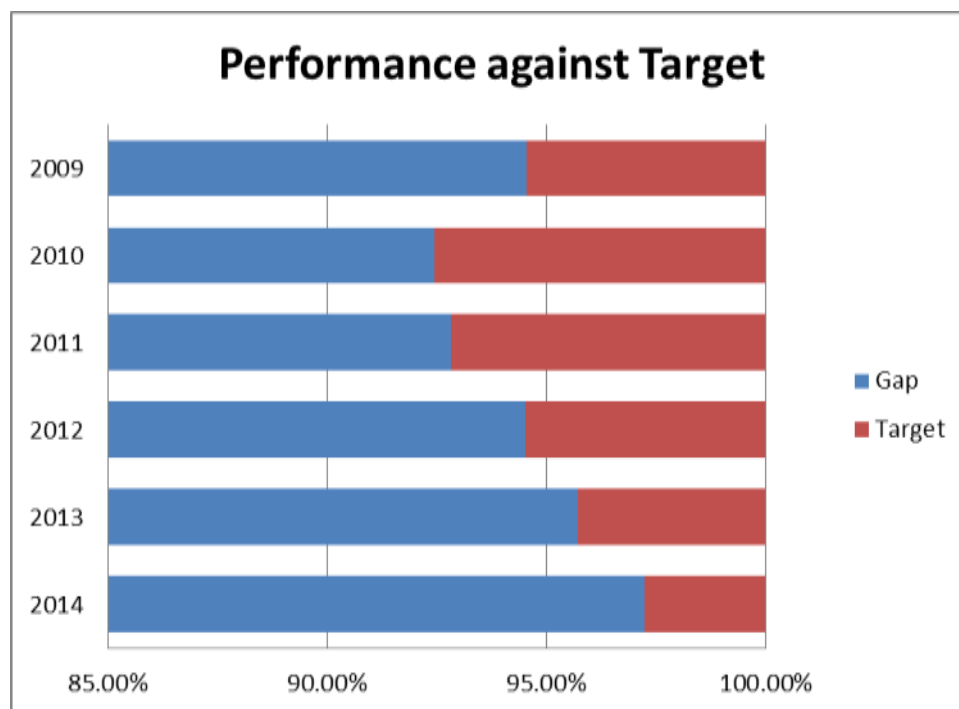
SOA Horizon Scanning Report

1. Purpose of Report

At the previous couple of CPP Steering Groups it was agreed that an update of SOA Performance Indicators would be provided. This report shows comparison between different years of recent activity while also showing Indicators that are potentially linked that rise and fall in line with each other.

2. Discussion

Utilising the same process as before to show how each individual indicator performs against its own target generates the possibility of comparing year-on-year. Expressing the target of any indicator as 100% allows a percentage of progress to be calculated for performance in each time period. Taking an average for each year overall means we can compare performance against target as follows:

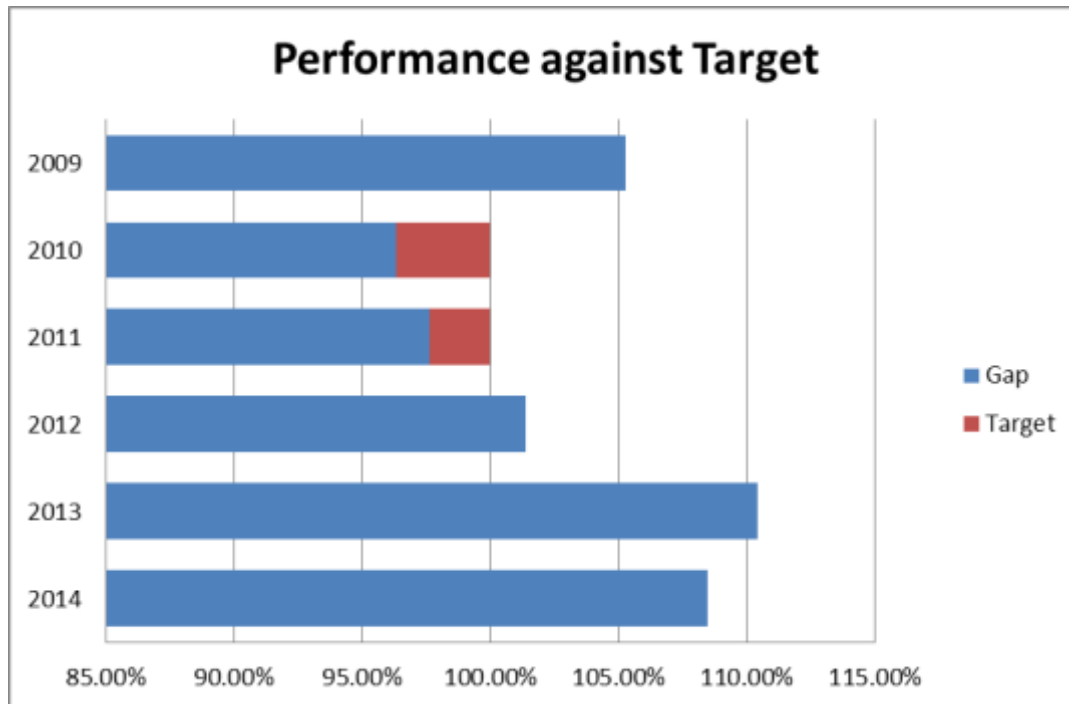


For the purposes of the above (and below) table 2009 refers to Indicators with targets set measured across the calendar year 2009 and the financial year 2009/10 and so on.

When calculating the totals above I did include any performance that was/is better than the target. Any indicator where performance was/is better than the target was expressed as 100%. The above table shows that other than a performance drop off from 2009 and 2010 there has been steady improvement each year.

DATA LABEL – Public

A breakdown for each individual outcome within the SOA was calculated using the same method as above. However the split of where the gaps to target were was fairly even and also resulted in figures that were only slightly below 100% for each one.



The table directly above differs from the one previously in that it includes any level of performance that was better than the target. Which means that each year performs better than what was looked at earlier and 2013 outperformed 2014. The differences seen may be a result of distribution of resources or target setting.

Looking at performance difference between 2013 and 2014 can show where similar levels of improvement or otherwise occur. Below shows groupings of all the indicators within the Economic forum (that data exists for 2013 and 2014) and the percentage improvement or decline for each one.

Economic Forum: 10%+ Improvement		
SOA1302_10	Percentage of 18-24 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance	40.00%
SOA1303_07	Number of new homes completed annually in West Lothian	32.82%
SOA1302_14	Percentage of primary, secondary, special schools and pre-school establishments receiving positive inspection reports	17.65%
SOA1303_05	Business outcomes resulting from partner interventions (companies supported by Business Gateway and Scottish Enterprise in West Lothian)	15.71%

Economic Forum: 5-10% Improvement

SOA1302_02	Percentage of adults in receipt of key out of work benefits	6.78%
SOA1302_01	Percentage of working age adults in work	5.74%

Economic Forum: 0-5% Improvement

SOA1303_10	Number of indigenous businesses with 10-49 employees	4.65%
SOA1303_11	Total visitor numbers to 4 key attractions	4.27%
SOA1303_12	Total value (£) of tourism to the local economy	3.75%
SOA1303_03	Median earnings (£s) for full-time employees working in the local authority area (gross weekly pay)	3.44%
SOA1302_05	Median earnings (£s) for residents living in the local authority area who are employed (gross weekly pay)	2.73%
SOA1302_03	Percentage of the resident, working age population qualified to SVQ2 and above	0.68%
SOA1303_08	Percentage of retail occupancy in town centres	0.43%
SOA1303_01	Percentage survival rate of VAT/PAYE businesses after 3 years	0.00%
SOA1303_09	Number of indigenous businesses with 50-100 employees	0.00%

Economic Forum: -10-0% Decrease

SOA1302_04	Percentage of the resident, working age population qualified to SVQ4 and above	-1.69%
SOA1302_08	Percentage of pupils in S5 attaining 5+ qualifications at level 6	-6.67%

Economic Forum: -10% Decrease

SOA1302_06	Percentage of pupils in S4 attaining English and Mathematics at level 3	-19.59%
SOA1303_13	Total value (£) of consented building work in West Lothian	-23.40%
SOA1302_07	Average cumulative tariff score of the lowest attaining 20% (in S4)	-24.39%

Grouping these together by performance between the current and previous year shows potential for utilising this kind of data to consider where indicator performance is linked in the future.

Figures for all other indicators not in the Economic Forum can be found in the appendix.

3. Implications

There are some slight issues with some of the data when considering annual performance comparisons and some implications for target setting. This can be discussed further if required.

4. Consultations

The members of the Steering Group and perhaps the wider Partnership may be consulted on what has featured in this report and whether the methodology is in line with what the Steering Group can make use of to improve the position of West Lothian.

5. Conclusions

More in-depth analysis may be required to provide more information on comparisons from year-to-year and on potential performance links between indicators.

6. Recommendations

The Steering Group are asked to:

- Note a different attempt at Horizon scanning
- Suggest areas of improvement or change that are required for future Horizon scanning and allow this to be done for other Outcomes

Report written by/contact details/date

Michael Davis, CPP Analyst, Michael.Davis@westlothian.gov.uk, July 2015

References

Covalent

Appendices

1. Horizon Scanning Report - Appendix

SOA Horizon Scanning Report – Appendix

Indicator Performance between 2013 & 2014 by Numerical Value

Code	Title	Forum	% Differ
SOA1308_18	Number of users engaging with Council funded and part funded heritage services per 1000 population	Environment	197.62%
SOA1308_10	Energy generated as a result of the installation of renewables and low carbon technology. kWh of electricity produced (Cumulative)	Environment	140.13%
SOA1306_03	Patients whose discharge from hospital is delayed to an appropriate setting	Health & Wellbeing	100.00%
SOA1304_31	Number of children/young people in secure or residential schools on offence grounds	Community Safety	50.00%
SOA1305_03	Percentage of children re-referred to the Domestic and Sexual Assault team	Community Safety	26.00%
SOA1304_08	Number of licensed premises visits (on/off sales premises)	Community Safety	25.23%
SOA1304_06	Proportion of positive stop and searches for offensive weapons	Community Safety	16.42%
SOA1305_06	Percentage of adult protection plans reviewed indicating a reduction in risk of harm	Community Safety	10.00%
SOA1304_09	Number of people detected for drink/drug driving offences	Community Safety	9.78%
SOA1304_05	Level of violent crime	Community Safety	9.27%
SOA1304_13	Number of deliberate fires per 100,000 population	Community Safety	7.80%
SOA1305_16	Percentage of young people under the age of 22 who were previously looked after who go on to receive a custodial sentence	Community Safety	7.69%
SOA1304_30	Percentage of Early and Effective Intervention cases 8 to 15 years who do not reoffend within 12 months of initial referral	Community Safety	7.14%
SOA1304_01	Detection rate for crimes of domestic abuse	Community Safety	5.09%

DATA LABEL – Public

SOA1308_02	SPI measuring street cleanliness	Environment	4.11%
SOA1304_03	Number of antisocial behaviour incidents	Community Safety	3.81%
SOA1304_14	Number of accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population	Community Safety	3.20%
SOA1301_12	Percentage of Looked After and Accommodated Children with 3 or more placements	Health & Wellbeing	2.98%
SOA1305_09	Percentage of children who are looked after and accommodated, of an age and stage where they are able to express an opinion who report they feel safer as a result of intervention or support	Community Safety	2.04%
SOA1305_08	Percentage of children who have made positive progress by the time of the six month review as reported by the Reviewing Officer	Community Safety	1.96%
SOA1304_33	Percentage of tenants satisfied with the management of the neighbourhood they live in	Community Safety	1.56%
SOA1306_09	Rate per 100,000 population of patients aged 65+ with 2+ emergency admissions by financial year	Health & Wellbeing	0.36%
SOA1308_09	Energy generated as a result of installation of renewables and low carbon technology. kWh of heat produced (Cumulative)	Environment	0.00%
SOA1305_01	Percentage of MAPPA cases where level of risk has been contained or reduced	Community Safety	0.00%
SOA1305_04	Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault team	Community Safety	0.00%
SOA1308_12	Percentage residents with access to an hourly or more frequent bus service	Environment	0.00%
SOA1301_04	Percentage attendance rates at Nursery stages	Health & Wellbeing	-0.47%
SOA1307_14	Number of potential evictions successfully prevented by the Advice Shop	Health & Wellbeing	-0.56%
SOA1304_04	Detection rate for hate crime	Community Safety	-0.77%
SOA1304_02	Detection rate for sexual offences	Community Safety	-3.38%

DATA LABEL – Public

SOA1304_32	One year reconviction rate	Community Safety	-4.26%
SOA1307_13	Percentage of council tenancies that are sustained after 12 months for previously homeless people	Health & Wellbeing	-6.46%
SOA1307_11	Number of visits to West Lothian Leisure by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits	Health & Wellbeing	-8.00%
SOA1304_11	Number of people detected for supplying drugs	Community Safety	-10.00%
SOA1305_05	Percentage of closed adult protection cases where the adult at risk reported that they felt safer as a result of the action taken	Community Safety	-11.11%
SOA1305_02	Percentage of children entered on the child protection register in the year who had previously been on the register	Community Safety	-40.00%
SOA1304_34	Number of active antisocial behaviour cases	Community Safety	-41.46%
SOA1304_22	Total number of recorded hate crimes	Community Safety	-78.01%
SOA1304_24	Total number of recorded hate crimes - Disability	Community Safety	-150.00%
SOA1304_25	Total number of recorded hate crimes - Faith	Community Safety	-288.89%



Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

What It Means for Community Planning

 **The Scottish Government**

Summary of Changes (1)

From (2003 Act)	To (2015 Act)
CP as process, where partners co-operate in local service delivery.	Clear purpose for CP: how public bodies work together and with the local community to plan and act to improve local outcomes.
No statutory reference to CPPs.	Duties on CPPs around this redefined purpose, and to act with view to tackle inequalities. Includes preparing LOIP, reviewing and reporting on progress. Also to prepare locality plans for localities in which communities experience poorest outcomes.

Summary of Changes (2)

From (2003 Act)	To (2015 Act)
Duties on statutory partners restricted to participation in CP.	Duties on public sector partners linked to CP purpose - including resourcing LOIP priorities, and taking account of these in undertaking their own functions.
Only 6 statutory partners.	Expanded list of statutory partner bodies (e.g. SNH, SDS, regional colleges, IJBs).

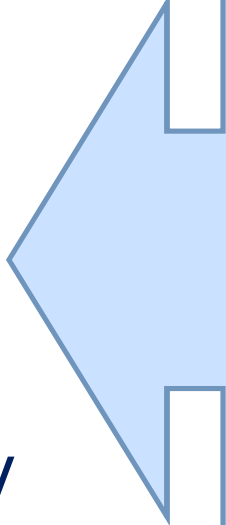
Summary of Changes (3)

From (2003 Act)	To (2015 Act)
Duties on local authority alone to maintain and facilitate CP.	Promotes shared leadership and governance. Places governance duties on a defined set of partners, to facilitate CP and take reasonable steps to ensure CPP operates effectively.
General duty to consult with communities.	More than consultation. Full <u>participation</u> with communities expected throughout CP process. Includes duties on partners to resource participation.

Making Statutory Duties Work

Statutory duties on:

- CPPs
- governing partners
- all statutory partners

- 
- Community engagement & co-production
 - Understanding of area's needs, incl. distinctive needs of communities
 - Clear vision
 - Focus on key priorities
 - Focus on prevention
 - Tackling inequalities
 - Aligned resources
 - Strong shared leadership
 - Effective performance management
 - Robust governance & accountability



The Scottish Government

Other Features in 2015 Act Relevant to CPPs and Partner Bodies

- Part 3 – Participation requests
- Part 4 – Community right to buy
- Part 5 – Asset transfer requests
- Part 10 – Participation in Public Decision-Making

Next Steps

- Different parts of the new Act are likely to come into force at different times.
- As a rough estimate, we expect most parts of the Act to come into effect within next 12 months.
- We are preparing supporting statutory guidance.

Making It Work



What are the issues for this CPP and for us as partners?

Xcite West Lothian Leisure

Partnership Working with NHS Lothian and West Lothian CHCP



Single Outcome Agreement

Outcome 6: Older people are able to live independently in the community with an improved quality of life.

Outcome 7: We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities.



Health and Wellbeing Programmes

First and Further STEP's to health and wellbeing

Outreach STEP's to health and wellbeing

Get Going Child Healthy Lifestyle Programme

Ageing Well

Activity Works

Internal Referrals

Eat Xcite



Results

213 referrals per month to First and Further STEP's

Statistically significant improvements in physical and psychological measurements

43% retention rate

2,000 visits per month to Outreach STEP's programmes

10 to 15 children per month are referred to 'Get Going'

Over 32,000 visits in 2014/15 to Ageing Well activities

Social Return on Investment (SROI)

UK Active Flame Award runner up (2014) for partnership working



Future Developments

Reduced partner funding, so we need to look at other sources of income (including grant aid) to develop programmes

‘Outreach STEP’s’ and ‘Ageing Well’: Surveying participants for satisfaction and psychological measures

E-retention tool to track people and not just attendances

‘Get Going’: Scale up, improve sustainability and improve retention rates



West Lothian Leisure's Partnership Working with NHS Lothian and West Lothian CHCP

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of the report is to update the Community Planning Partnership (CPP) Board on the partnership working between West Lothian Leisure, NHS Lothian and West Lothian Community Health and Care Partnership (CHCP).

As a Community Planning Partner, West Lothian Leisure's outcomes align with and contribute to many of West Lothian CPP's Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) outcomes and in particular to Outcome 6; 'Older people are able to live independently in the community with an improved quality of life' and Outcome 7: 'We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities'.

2. Discussion

In delivering its services West Lothian Leisure works with many partners. Collaboration, solution finding and innovation are key strengths and core ways of working within the organisation.

This report highlights the work we do in partnership with NHS Lothian and West Lothian CHCP to improve the health and wellbeing of West Lothian residents.

First STEP's to Health and Wellbeing

The First STEP's (Supported Targeted Exercise Programme) to health and wellbeing project is a primary care exercise referral pathway offering 12 weeks physical activity intervention to patients with long term conditions. It was launched in March 2008 (following a successful pilot in 2007) and has recently completed seven years of successful operation. The aim of the project is to introduce people with a variety of mental and physical health conditions to regular, structured physical activity to accompany or act as an alternative to conventional treatment (e.g. medication). Most participants on this programme are referred by their GP and priority is given to people from areas of higher social deprivation.

Participants are measured at week zero, 12, 26 and 52. Physiological measurements include height, weight abdominal circumference, blood pressure and peak flow. Psychological measurements include HADS (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale), GHQ-12 (12 item General Health Questionnaire that measures psychological morbidity) and a physical activity questionnaire.

Further STEP's to Health and Wellbeing

The Further STEP's to health and wellbeing programme is an acute care pathway offering a 12 week physical intervention to patients with long term conditions. This pathway allows referral from acute care services (primarily from physio and cardiac rehab) and eases the burden on primary care by reducing the number of patients visiting GP Practices to access First STEP's.

The same suite of measurements are taken as in First STEP's and the results for both programmes show statistically significant improvements in physical and psychological measurements.

We receive, on average, 158 referrals per month to the First STEP's programme and 55 referrals per month to Further STEP's. The current retention rate (beyond the 12 week programme) for both programmes is 43%.

An independent Social Return on Investment (SROI) study carried out in 2011 showed that the First and Further STEP's programmes delivered at least £2.45m of social and economic benefit from a partnership investment of £200,000; a return of over 12:1.

Outreach STEP's to Health and Wellbeing

Outreach STEP's to health and wellbeing is West Lothian Leisure's community based (outreach) delivery, which includes:

- Acute Mental Health Ward 17 at St John's Hospital, Livingston where 12 hours of physical activity interventions per week are offered to in-patients in a purpose built gym facility (in the old smoking room).
- Pulmonary Rehab. A six week rolling programme delivered in partnership with NHS Lothian. The Physiotherapy service provides the medical care and facilitates the education and West Lothian Leisure provides the physical activity and some of the education. On completion of the six weeks patients are referred into the First STEP's programme.
- Stroke Rehab. Working with Chest Heart Stroke Scotland to deliver community based classes.
- Cardiac Rehab. Provide support to Cardiac Rehab staff to offer follow on service.
- Cancer Rehab. Deliver cancer rehabilitation classes in the community.
- Keep Going Maintenance Classes. This programme was set up to address the drop off from Pulmonary Rehab classes into Exercise Referral. As it proved to be successful (retention at 12 weeks is 56%) it has been extended to include all conditions that come from a group setting (Cardiac, Pulmonary, Stroke, Mental Health & Cancer). Classes now run deep into communities where West Lothian Leisure does not have a presence and in particular in the areas of high SIMD (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation).
- Addressing Health Inequalities by providing support to partners in West Calder and the Pit Stop in Addiewell with GP Referral qualified staff to allow them to offer and effective referral pathway to the First STEP's programme. This is supported through a separate funding stream to allow continuity to be established. Examples include the provision of New Age Kurling and gentle exercise sessions in Blackridge, targeting the inactive in the population; Provision of Keep Going Maintenance Classes in Stoneyburn, Fauldhouse and Blackridge to encourage those who are referred to have local access to effectively designed physical activity interventions.

There are over 2,000 visits per month to Outreach STEP's programmes.

Get Going Child Healthy Lifestyle Programme

'Get Going' is a child healthy lifestyle programme delivered in partnership with NHS Lothian and the West Lothian CHCP. It is a child centred, family based intervention to support overweight and obese children. The age range is 5 to 17 years and was initially aimed at

those above the 91st percentile with no co-morbidities. Referrals can come from the Sick Kids Hospital or local GP's and Nurses.

Each family is guided and supported by a West Lothian Leisure Child Healthy Lifestyle Coach during a free 8 week programme that includes physical activity, eating advice and support to make healthy lifestyle choices.

The programme has been going for 30 months and during that time we have supported 134 children (and their families) of whom 94 have remained engaged in regular physical activity with us. 10 to 15 children per month are referred to us with weight problems but not all fit into the 'Get Going' category, however, we work with as many families as we can.

Ageing Well

The Ageing Well project started in 2001 aims to improve and maintain the mental and physical health in over 50 year olds by offering a range of community based activities. These activities include walking football, tea dances, singing for health, walking groups, knit and natter and care home work (including the Care Activity Network Olympics). Annual attendances have increased every year to over 32,000 in 2014/15.

The 2011 Social Return on Investment study showed that the Ageing Well programme delivered at least £311,000 of social and economic benefit from a partnership investment of £42,000; a return of over 7:1.

Activity Works

An initiative originally set up by NHS Scotland and the Scottish Government to target the working population who were inactive. West Lothian Leisure delivers physical activity taster sessions, fitness testing and health screening to local employers. We also deliver fitness classes in business venues.

Internal Referrals

As part of West Lothian Leisure's membership start-up process, all gym users are screened for high blood pressure. In the past we advised customers who were hypertensive to go to their Doctor and return with a signed PARQ (Physical Activity Readiness Questionnaire). After discussions with the Lead GP & Clinical Director of West Lothian CHCP it was agreed that this was not the best way to proceed so an Internal Referral Pathway was created. All cases where customers are found to be hypertensive are referred to the more specialist instructors in West Lothian Leisure's Health and Wellbeing Team.

Eat Xcite

Nutritional Advice is varied and depending on what Magazine you read, you get a different set of advice. To address this, Eat Xcite was created and now sits within the Health and Wellbeing Team. Advice is now standardised and meets the Healthy Eating Standards of NHS Lothian. Regular healthy eating classes are run by the Team across the county and an information resource is available on West Lothian Leisure's website

<http://www.westlothianleisure.com/xcite/health/eat-xcite.html>

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	Name the SOA outcome (s) – if none say None
We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities Older people are able to live independently in the community with an improved quality of life	
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	
Number of visits by people in receipt of benefits	
Resources	
The projects are jointly funded by West Lothian Leisure, West Lothian Council, NHS Lothian and West Lothian CHCP: WL CHCP £48,500 from long term conditions Ageing Well funding NHS £27,000 Child Healthy Lifestyle £25,000 West Lothian Leisure £150,000	
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	
CPP Prevention Plan to deliver more effective interventions to tackle social inequalities	
Impact on inequalities	
Improve physical activity levels in groups less likely to be active, and at risk of poor health because of inactivity	
Key risks	
Failure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - engage with stakeholders to identify needs - meet needs efficiently and effectively - meet or exceed Quality Standards - measure impact of service - secure funding to make projects sustainable 	

4. Consultations

West Lothian Leisure regularly engages with many of the CPP Partners, and in particular with West Lothian Council and NHS Lothian.

The programmes are monitored by a quarterly meeting of a Steering Group of the partners. The Steering Group measures performance and sets targets. An annual report is presented to the West Lothian CHCP Sub-Group.

5. Conclusions

The Community Planning Partnership Board is invited to note the effective partnership working between West Lothian Leisure, NHS Lothian and West Lothian CHCP and the

contribution that this is making to address local needs and to the Single Outcome Agreement outcomes.

6. Recommendations

The report is for information.

7. Report written by/contact details/date

Robin Strang, Chief Executive, West Lothian Leisure

E-Mail: rstrang@westlothianleisure.com

Tel: 01506 237871

8. References

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership's Single Outcome Agreement

West Lothian Leisure's Corporate Strategy 2015 to 2018

West Lothian Leisure's Annual Report 2014/15

First STEP's to Health and Wellbeing Annual Report 2014/15

9. Appendices

None

Integration of Health and Social Care

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to update the CPP Board on the implementation of the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 which allows health boards and local authorities to integrate health and social care.

2. Discussion

The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 requires new arrangements to be put in place for the delivery of integrated health and social care functions. Councils and health boards are required to establish an integration authority to plan, resource and oversee the delivery of adult health and social care services in their area.

In accordance with the Act West Lothian Council and NHS Lothian prepared an integration scheme for West Lothian. A pan Lothian approach was taken to develop the scheme and, following consultation, the West Lothian scheme was submitted to Scottish Ministers for approval.

The West Lothian Integration Scheme was approved on 16 June 2015 and subsequently the Order to establish the new integration authority, the Integration Joint Board, was laid in the Scottish Parliament for 28 days. Allowing for summer recess, West Lothian Integration Joint Board (IJB) will be legally established from 21 September 2015. All functions must be delegated on or before 1 April 2016.

A shadow IJB has been in operation since June 2015 and the first meeting of the legally constituted IJB will take place on 20 October 2015.

The Act requires each integration authority to develop a strategic plan, identify resources and put arrangements in place to govern and oversee the delivery of services in its area.

The IJB will be established as a separate and distinct legal identity from the council and health board and will be responsible for planning and overseeing the delivery of a wide range of health and social care services for adults. The IJB's primary responsibilities will be to produce a strategic plan, allocate the integrated revenue budget for adult health and social care and oversee service delivery.

The Strategic Plan is required to include arrangements for the area of West Lothian, to be divided into at least two localities to be determined by the IJB, and for the plan to include measures for strategic aspects of services to be delivered to those different localities.

Upon the enactment of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Bill the IJB will be a strategic partner within West Lothian's community planning arrangements and the IJB's Strategic Plan will require to support wider community planning

processes, in particular in delivering the agreed outcomes as defined in the Single Outcome Agreement.

The high level outcomes will be set within the context of West Lothian's Community Plan, Single Outcome Agreement and National Health and Wellbeing Outcomes and it is intended that reporting arrangements will include a commitment to report on progress against these to the Community Planning Partnership.

Services that were previously within the scope of the CHCP will remain under the operational management of Jim Forrest, Director. However, as the IJB will only be responsible for the planning and overseeing the delivery of adult health and social care services, separate arrangements will need to be put in place for the governance of children's services which previously were governed within the CHCP. These arrangements will, as far as possible, mirror the arrangements for adult services in relation to strategic planning to ensure continuity of service and seamless delivery.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	<p>We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities.</p> <p>Older people are able to live independently in the community with an improved quality of life.</p>
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	Supports the delivery of high level performance indicators.
Resources	Within existing resources.
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	An Engagement Framework will be developed as part of the Strategic Plan.
Impact on inequalities	<p>Supports the delivery of national and local health and wellbeing outcomes.</p> <p>It is intended that the integration of adult health and social care will reduce the health inequalities gap across the communities of West Lothian.</p>
Key risks	An integrated Health and Social Care Risk Register will be maintained and reviewed at regular intervals.

4. Consultations

The Integration Scheme was subject to extensive consultation which included key partners, stakeholders and the public.

5. Conclusions

New arrangements require to be put in place to comply with the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014. As the new integration authority, West Lothian IJB will be responsible for planning, resourcing and overseeing the delivery of adult health and social care services in West Lothian.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended that the CPP Board notes the new arrangements that are being implemented to comply with the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 and that the new integration authority, West Lothian IJB, will become a strategic partner within West Lothian CPP upon the enactment of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Bill.

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17 August 2015

References

Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014

West Lothian Integration Scheme

The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Integration Joint Board Establishment) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Order 2015

Appendices

None.

Report on the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Claimant Commitment and benefit sanction arrangements

1. Purpose of Report

At the Council Meeting of 24 February 2015 a motion was passed noting the national roll out of the DWP's new "Claimant Commitment" and the related benefit sanction regime. Council noted the work being done locally by the council and partners, under the direction of the Anti-Poverty Strategy and Welfare Reform Development Group, to provide support to people affected by the new arrangements.

To allow for discussion of this matter by all community planning partners, Council asked officers to bring a report on benefit sanctions and their impact on West Lothian citizens to the 25 May 2015 meeting of the Community Planning Partnership Board. The paper has been held over from this meeting to allow full discussion with representation from the Department of Work and Pensions representatives.

Prior to this, it was agreed that the report should be presented for discussion to the Anti-Poverty Strategy Board in order to benefit from the expertise and knowledge of the members of the Board.

2. Discussion

Sanctions background and history

Sanctions have been a feature of the system of unemployment benefits since 1911. They were introduced in their present form following the introduction of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) in 1996.

Claimants of unemployment benefits have to meet certain conditions in order to remain entitled to benefits. If they do not meet these conditions, they will receive a sanction, which results in their benefit being stopped for a variable period of time.

Sanctions can be applied to claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) who are in the Work Related Activity Group.

Changes to the JSA sanctions regime

The UK Government reformed the system of sanctions and conditionality through the Welfare Reform Act 2012. The new system for JSA was introduced in October 2012 and for Employment Support Allowance (ESA) in December 2012.

The "Claimant Commitment" is a key element of the reforms. This clarifies the responsibilities claimants have to meet to claim benefit and avoid being sanctioned. It replaced the "Jobseeker's Agreement" for new claimants of JSA. By April 2014, the DWP completed the national roll-out of the new "Claimant Commitment" whereby Jobseekers have to account more clearly for their efforts to find work in order to receive their benefit.

New claimants to JSA now need to sign a Claimant Commitment which sets out more fully what they need to do in order to receive state support, building on current support and providing information about the consequences of failing to meet requirements. Additionally, changes were made to benefit conditionality which brought a greater number of people into the sanctions regime. Lone parents and disabled people, in particular, were affected by these changes. For example, lone parents are now required to search/prepare for work if their child is five or older.

Under previous conditionality rules claimants were only expected to attend “work focused interviews” if their child was seven or older.

Disabled people were affected by changes to conditionality for those claiming ESA who are in the Work Related Activity Group. They are now required to take steps to prepare for work whereas, previously, they only had to stay in touch with their DWP advisor.

Types of sanctions

There are three levels of sanctions which determine the duration of sanction imposed. This can vary from four weeks to three years without benefit income.

Breakdown of Sanction referrals by level and reason.

Low Level:

- Failure to attend or failure to participate in an adviser interview without good reason
- Refusal or failure to comply with a Jobseeker's Direction without good reason
- Failure to participate in a scheme for assisting a person to obtain employment without good reason - Work Programme/Skills Conditionality/Work Experience or Other scheme

Intermediate

- Not actively seeking employment
- Not being available for work

High

- Left employment voluntarily without good reason
- Losing employment through misconduct
- Refusal or failure to apply for, or accept if offered, a job which an employment officer has informed him/her is vacant or about to become vacant without good reason
- Failure to participate in Mandatory Work Activity without good reason

Issues around the Sanction system

Since the new Claimant Commitment and sanction system have been introduced, issues have been raised as to whether there have been instances where claimants have not fully understood the system; or why they have been sanctioned; or have felt pressured to sign up to an unrealistic claimant commitment; and that the circumstances of certain vulnerable groups have not properly been taken into account.

As a result, a number of reviews and enquiries have taken place, examining many of the issues and concerns raised by the operation of the new sanctions regime.

The Oakley Commission Review July 2014

Evidence for the review was collected from a range of sources, including discussions with claimants who had been sanctioned, representative groups, and staff in Jobcentre Plus and providers of back to work schemes. Alongside these discussions, a call for information was launched so that individuals and organisations could provide information to the review.

The Review states that, “Benefit sanctions provide a vital backstop in the social security system for jobseekers. They ensure that, in return for the support provided by the state, claimants are held accountable for doing all they can to take on that support and to move back into work. This is a key element of the mutual obligation that underpins both the effectiveness and fairness of the social security system”.

However, it also states that, "... it is clear that this is a system that can go wrong and, when that happens, individuals and families can suffer unfairly. In this respect, it is easy to see the importance of communication and understanding. No matter what system of social security is in place, if it is communicated poorly, if claimants do not understand the system and their responsibilities, and if they are not empowered to challenge decisions they believe to be incorrect and seek redress, then it will not fulfil its purpose. It will be neither fair nor effective".

It also stated that, "while the system is not fundamentally broken, there are a number of areas where improvements need to be made, particularly for more vulnerable individuals". A total of 17 recommendations were made. The DWP accepted all 17 recommendations and reported to the House of Commons Work and Pensions Committee that it was in the process of improving all sanctions-related communications; where appropriate it was applying the Oakley Review's recommendations across JSA, ESA and Universal Credit; and a new DWP Claimant Communication Unit had already been established. DWP had also published new sanctions fact-sheets for each of the out-of-work benefits, which explain in plain English how claimants can avoid being referred for a sanction; challenge a decision; and apply for hardship payments.

The House of Commons Work and Pensions Committee Inquiry March 2015

Although the Work and Pensions Select Committee welcomed the DWP's acceptance of the Oakley Review findings, and the steps that it has taken towards implementation of the Review's recommendations, they stated that communication and information is only one aspect of the sanctions system that needs to be addressed, and that the terms of the Oakley Review meant that wider concerns about sanctions implementation, and what they describe as "a target-driven culture" were not addressed.

In their report the Work and Pensions Committee states that a full independent review should be established, to investigate whether benefit sanctions are being applied appropriately, fairly, and proportionately, across the Job Centre Plus (JCP) network. The report calls for the independent review also to examine the legislative framework for benefit sanctions policy, to ensure that the basis for sanctioning is well-defined, and that safeguards to protect the vulnerable are clearly set out.

The Chair of the Work and Pensions Committee, said:

"Benefit sanctions are controversial because they withhold subsistence-level benefits from people who may have little or no other income. We agree that benefit conditionality is necessary but it is essential that policy is based on clear evidence of what works in terms of encouraging people to take up the support which is available to help them get back into work. The policy must then be applied fairly and proportionately. The system must also be capable of identifying and protecting vulnerable people, including those with mental health problems and learning disabilities. And it should avoid causing severe financial hardship. The system as currently applied does not always achieve this."

Improvement Service Survey March 2015

The recommendations of the Oakley Review, whilst accepted in full by the DWP, remain a work in progress, and the recommendations of the Work and Pensions Committee, in particular the call for the Government to expedite its planned review, have not yet been fully responded to. In the meantime efforts by local authorities and others are continuing in order to co-ordinate and improve the work on the ground.

As part of these efforts, the Improvement Service undertook a Claimant Commitment and Sanctions Survey of Scottish Local Authorities, on behalf of the Scottish Government and COSLA. The purpose of the survey was to gain a better understanding of the impacts of the Claimant Commitment process and benefits sanctions on claimants of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and on local services.

27 of 32 local authorities, including West Lothian Council, responded to the survey. The 27 local authorities who responded accounted for 87% of JSA claimants in Scotland and for 86% of ESA claimants in Scotland.

The survey findings indicate that local authorities are seeing an increase in demand for services as follows:

- Scottish Welfare Fund (96%)
- Debt Advice (84%)
- Welfare Rights (82%)
- Money Advice and Budgeting Support (80%)

Respondents noted a number of interrelated client experiences of the Claimant Commitment and benefit sanctions. The most prominent experiences to emerge from the survey concerned a lack of understanding amongst clients, and issues around a lack of communication, guidance, and flexibility, with individual vulnerabilities or circumstances not being taken into account. Many local authorities had discussed, planned, or delivered a number of responses and actions. Partnership working was identified as a key area. A number of examples were given, including joint staff training with Jobcentre Plus and council staff, establishing local practitioners' networks, and improving links between existing services.

Generally many respondents noted that their local authority had established corporate, and in some cases multi-agency, Welfare Reform groups which had developed action plans, communication plans, and toolkits. In some instances the work of these Welfare Reform groups had been linked to the council's anti-poverty and child poverty strategies. Some local authorities had taken the opportunity to develop new financial inclusion and "digital assistance" strategies linking this to their wider channel shift policies.

With regard to the Improvement Service Survey, regarding some local authorities working together at a local level with DWP/JCP colleagues in order to benefit our mutual customers, this is encouraged in West Lothian. DWP are involved with partners in the anti-poverty agenda at operational and strategic levels and use the forums to discuss welfare reform including the level of sanction activity across the council area. In addition, DWP colleagues delivered Claimant Commitment awareness sessions to front line staff which helped increase Advice Shop and other partners' knowledge of the Claimant Commitment document and the expectations it places on claimants, helping Advice Shop staff to advise their customers on the steps to take to ensure they were able to meet the commitment and minimise the potential application of sanctions.

The DWP have also produced a number of factsheets to assist vulnerable groups and their advisors regarding the Claimant Commitment process and the council will be working with DWP to ensure that these are available and utilised by those who need to make use of the different arrangements their situation requires. For example the DWP "Jobseekers Allowance for Lone Parents" factsheet outlines proposals for limiting a Claimant Commitment during School Holidays.

Number of sanctions in West Lothian

Using the latest figures available from the DWP, the following table shows the number of sanctions in West Lothian and neighbouring authorities (Edinburgh, North and South Lanarkshire, Falkirk and Fife) for the year to September 2014:

The revised sanction regime was introduced in October 2012. For West Lothian the total number of sanctions decreased slightly between year 1 and year 2. This is to be expected as the total number of JSA *claimants* decreased in the same period (from a monthly average of 4,500 in Year one to 3,300 in Year two).

	Year 2 October 2013-Sept 2014		
	Sanctions	Monthly average	As % of claimants
West Lothian	2,348	196	5.9%
Edinburgh	4,246	354	4.3%
Falkirk	2,613	218	6.4%
Fife	6,459	538	7.0%
North Lanarkshire	3,719	310	3.6%
South Lanarkshire	2,874	240	3.5%
West Lothian JCPs:			
Bathgate	1,123	94	5.8%
Broxburn	271	23	5.2%
Livingston	954	80	6.3%

The average number of sanctions as a percentage of claimants remained fairly stable in West Lothian averaging just below 6% per month in both years. The two Lanarkshire authorities have significantly lower rates of sanctions averaging 4% of claimants in year two. Edinburgh also has a lower sanction rate. There is some evidence of seasonal variations in the number of sanctions as can be seen from the table below. October and November seem to be the highest months and there is also an increase in the sanction rate in June and July.

Oct 2013- Sept 2014 sanction data	Oct- 13	Nov- 13	Dec- 13	Jan- 14	Feb- 14	Mar- 14	Apr- 14	May- 14	Jun- 14	Jul- 14	Aug- 14	Sep- 14
Bathgate -	101	131	80	87	106	71	79	77	100	122	95	74
Broxburn -	46	29	19	29	15	25	16	25	22	15	15	15
Livingston -	152	93	77	88	55	86	58	67	75	73	63	67
Total Sanctions	299	253	176	204	176	182	153	169	197	210	173	156
Total claimants	3,553	3,410	3,327	3,648	3,790	3,657	3,508	3,307	3,077	2,970	2,887	2,519
Sanctions as % of claimants	8%	7%	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%	6%	7%	6%	6%

It is difficult to get any robust evidence, at a West Lothian level, of the number of Employment Support Allowance (ESA) sanctions. However, an analysis of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) has been undertaken for 2013/4. In total there were 6680 potential sanctions of which 43.6% (2913) had decisions made to apply the sanction. Young people aged between 16-24 years old were the most likely to be considered for a sanction and for that sanction to be applied (43% of sanctions applied). Overall, there were significantly more males who were being considered for a sanction (3:1) and, young men aged between 16-24 years old made up 33.3% of sanctions applied (971).

Overall, the decisions to apply a sanction were:

44% low level

47.2% intermediate

8.8% high

Whitburn and Blackburn have a higher than national average of working age benefit claimants (12.4%) and it has a higher proportion of total decisions and sanctions applied.

CPP Response

Working with partners locally to mitigate some of the adverse effects of sanctions

As outlined in the report, various reviews at UK level have identified recommendations intended to review, reform, and improve the Claimant Commitment arrangements in order that they achieve the stated objective of assisting people into work. In addition to this, community planning partners in West Lothian are working together to assist people affected, or at risk of being affected by the sanctions regime. The CPP Anti-Poverty and Welfare Reform Development Group is taking the lead in co-ordinating support around:

- increased understanding of claimant commitment,
- better support for vulnerable groups
- ensuring effective uptake of hardship payments, crisis grants and welfare fund applications,
- empowering adults to challenge decisions, and
- raising awareness of the support available to find a job

Increased understanding of claimant commitment

Through discussion with those affected by sanctions, it is clear that more needs to be done to increase awareness and understanding of what is involved in claiming JSA and ESA. In particular, there is a need to better support vulnerable groups. The Advice Shop will develop provision of a "buddy" system to support vulnerable people through the assessment process. Partners from third sector organisations, serving particular client groups and customers, will be involved in this development and the local JCP staff will assist in referring those that require help.

The Anti-Poverty and Welfare Reform Development Group (APSWRDG) will co-ordinate a marketing and publicity campaign to help raise awareness and inform the public of the help and support available. There will be a focus on working with organisations and individuals within the Whitburn and Blackburn area.

Increasing uptake of hardship payments, crisis grants and welfare fund applications

At the moment, with regard to the figures for hardship payments, the statistical data held by the

DWP/JCP is recorded to district level and is not available at local authority level. However DWP reports that, where claimants are not eligible for hardship payments, they will make them aware of the Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF) and the assistance it can offer, signposting on how to apply for support via this route.

From a sample of 98 cases where a SWF Crisis Grant was paid, ten were as a result of a benefit sanction, just over 10%. Comparing this to the overall number of Crisis Grants paid from 1 April 2014 to 31 December 2014, which was 1964, the estimated number of applications that will be paid in a year due to a sanction is around 260. Information provided on their application forms confirm that the DWP are making customers aware of the Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF). For those that are refused a Crisis Grant we will automatically refer their details to the Advice Shop to explore other options for help and support.

Benefit Centres have been made aware of the Housing Benefit entitlement issues as identified and they have been requested to include a statement on their notifications to the local authorities highlighting that benefit entitlement remains in place. Local DWP managers have engaged with the Bathgate Benefit Centre regarding the notification stencil and asked that they adopt the approach of including a statement on the stencil indicating where benefit entitlement remains in place even if the individual has had a sanction applied to their benefit. At present, further checks are still required by council staff for every notification to see whether the claimant is no longer entitled to benefit or if benefit has ceased due to a sanction. The local DWP have advised that this has been passed to the respective team leaders for their consideration and action. A meeting will be held week beginning 24 August between DWP representatives and Revenues to move this forward.

Empowering adults to challenge decisions

Over the last year 2014/15, just over 2% of appeals undertaken by the Advice Shop were related to challenging sanction decisions. Partners within the West Lothian Advice Network also reported a low uptake to challenge sanction decisions. Rights Advice Scotland report that advice providers across the country are working hard to increase the number of adults who challenge sanction decisions they believe to be wrong.

Through discussion with those affected by sanctions, evidence indicates that adults who are sanctioned at the lower levels tend to 'make do' and borrow money, rely on family and friends, or use their credit card to make ends meet. There is a view that it is "too difficult" and that they "have no chance" of getting a decision reversed.

More work needs to be done to better support individuals to appeal. The West Lothian Advice Network will take the lead in ensuring that advice providers are able to better support customers. Should an adverse decision be made, partners will ensure that the customer is aware of their appeal rights and the contacts who can provide assistance and advocacy where required.

Support to Find A Job

There is a range of provision available to support individuals to find work. Access2employment along with training providers, community education, college and Skills Development Scotland all offer a range of support. Partners have analysed where there are gaps and looked at how best to harness additional resources, for example, DWP has worked in partnership with the Digital Inclusion Development Group to provide extra funding for IT classes.

Better Referrals and Other sources of help

Partners are clear that more can be done to improve referrals and to follow up and better support more vulnerable groups. The APSWRDG will work collaboratively to strengthen partnership arrangements and to build on good practice. Where a sanction has been applied, partners will work to ensure that customers are aware of other sources of assistance available – albeit short term assistance in most cases.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	
Our economy is diverse and dynamic, and West Lothian is an attractive place for doing business. People most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life chances. We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities	
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	
SOA1302_01: % working age adults in work SOA1302_02: % adults in receipt of key out of work benefits SOA1302_12: Number of unemployed people assisted into work from council operated/funded Employability Programmes SOA1302_13: % population who are income deprived	
Resources	
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	
Services are targeted at the poorest and most vulnerable in society resulting in West Lothian citizens being less at risk of financial exclusion as a result of having their disposable income maximised.	
Impact on inequalities	
Reducing the inequalities gap and tackling the causes of inequality is at the heart of the Anti-Poverty Strategy. Community Planning partners are working together to mitigate the effects of sanctions.	
Key risks	

4. Consultations

Consultation has taken place with the Improvement Service, the DWP and local Job Centre Plus managers, the Anti-Poverty Strategy Development Group, and a range of third sector partners including local Registered Social Landlords and the Citizens Advice Bureau. Discussions have also taken place with those sanctioned claimants who have approached the council for assistance.

5. Conclusions

Recent Parliamentary inquiries, and other independent reviews, have highlighted issues relating to aspects of the benefit sanctions regime and have called for improvements to be made nationally, particularly on the question of clear communications with customers on their rights and responsibilities. Calls have also been made for a review of the scheme in order to to examine the legislative framework for benefit sanctions policy, to ensure that the basis for sanctioning is well-defined, and that safeguards to protect the vulnerable are clearly set out. Some of these issues are currently being addressed. In the meantime, efforts by the

community planning partners are continuing in order to co-ordinate and improve the work on the ground to assist people who have been affected.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Community Planning Partnership Board notes the contents of the Report and the ongoing work of the Welfare Reform and Anti-Poverty Strategy Development Group which aims to further develop local support initiatives which will lead to:

- increased understanding of the claimant commitment and conditionality,
- better support for vulnerable groups,
- increasing uptake of hardship payments, crises grants and welfare fund applications,
- empowering claimants to challenge decisions, and
- raising aware of the support available to find a job

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References none

Appendices none

WEST LOTHIAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to advise the partnership of progress on the preparation of the West Lothian Local Development Plan (LDP).

2. Discussion

Preparation of a development plan is a statutory requirement under the terms of the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006. The development plan sets out how places should change and what they could be like in the future. They set out what type of development should take place and where, and which areas should not be developed. They also give an indication as to when development is anticipated to be delivered, inform decisions on investment in infrastructure e.g. schools and roads, and are used to inform decisions on planning applications. Development plans must be reviewed every five years.

The current development plan for West Lothian comprises the Strategic Development Plan for Edinburgh and South East Scotland (SDP), approved by Scottish Ministers in June 2013 and the West Lothian Local Plan (WLLP), adopted by West Lothian Council in January 2009. The plan is also supported by a suite of supplementary planning guidance which, where taken forward, will form part of the new development plan.

The West Lothian Local Plan is in the process of being replaced by the West Lothian Local Development Plan (LDP). The first formal stage of the LDP was the preparation and consultation on the Main Issues Report (MIR). The MIR is available on the council's website at <http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/media/4620/Main-Issues-Report-August-2014/pdf/MainIssueReport-August2014.pdf>

The MIR identified eight main issues upon which comment was sought alongside a series of associated questions to which interested parties were asked to respond, a total of 98 questions. The main issues related to economic development; community regeneration; housing growth, delivery and sustainable housing locations/areas of restraint; infrastructure requirements and delivery; town centres and retailing; the natural and historic environment; climate change and renewable energy; and waste and minerals and reflected the council's eight priorities as set out in the council's Corporate Plan 2013 – 2017.

A total of 254 submissions were received, details of which were reported to the council's Development and Transport Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel on 23 April.

Since that time officers have been assessing the submissions received to inform preparation of the next stage in drafting the LDP – the Proposed Plan. It is anticipated that the Proposed Plan will be considered by the council's Development and Transport Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel (D&T PDSP) in Autumn 2015. Thereafter it is anticipated that the Proposed Plan would be considered by the Council Executive. Once approved by the Council Executive public consultation would commence for a six week period. Community Planning Partners will be encouraged to comment on the proposed plan at that stage. Details of the consultation would be made available on the council's website.

The LDP Proposed Plan will set out a development strategy for West Lothian over the period 2012 – 2024. A key point to note is that the development requirements set out in the Proposed Plan are governed by those of the SDP. The purpose of the LDP is to translate SDP requirements to a local level.

In terms of housing land, over the period 2009 - 2024 West Lothian is required to accommodate 18,010 homes. Added to this would be a "generosity allowance" as required by Scottish Planning Policy 2014, principally to ensure that housing land continues to be available over the period 2009 – 2024. Much of this housing requirement is already provided for through the Core Development Area allocations at Armadale, East Broxburn/Winchburgh and Livingston and the Almond Valley (Calderwood, Mossend, Cleugh Brae and Gavieside) and the strategic allocation at Heartlands, Whitburn. It is proposed that a series of smaller sites across the LDP area will be identified to meet SPD requirements. The additional allocations proposed will be considered by the Council Executive in advance of consultation being carried out.

The allocation of housing sites will be informed by availability of infrastructure, particularly education capacity, and will seek to promote sustainable objectives through identification where possible of brownfield land for development and locating development close to sustainable modes of transport. West Lothian is highly accessible by road and public transport. There are twelve railway stations across the area providing high levels of accessibility across the area and beyond. Development sites where possible would be located to take advantage of this.

In addition to housing land, the LDP will also provide for employment land requirements. This will focus on existing employment land allocations within industrial estates and business parks. The Core Development Areas will also continue to provide for needs.

A key issue for the LDP is the availability of infrastructure to support the scale of development anticipated to come forward. As with the development strategy set out in the West Lothian Local Plan, developer contributions for infrastructure will

continue to be required to support development, in particular community infrastructure, schools and transport infrastructure.

The LDP will also set out a series of policies to guide development and will cover a broad range of topics for example, affordable housing, protection of natural and built heritage, renewable energy and minerals and waste. In addition, the LDP will include a series of proposals which will identify projects anticipated to come forward over the plan period. This could include new partnership centres, neighbourhood centres as part of the Core Development Areas and road proposals. The LDP will also set out a policy approach to protect and promote town centres.

The LDP will be supported by a series of Supplementary Guidance providing details of the council's policy approach towards, for example, affordable housing, development design and wind energy. This guidance will also be the subject of public consultation.

Following consultation on the Proposed Plan a response to all submissions received together with the Proposed Plan will be submitted to Scottish Ministers for Examination. A report on the Examination will be received which will be binding on the council. Thereafter, the LDP would be adopted by the council and replace the WLLP. The earliest anticipated date for adoption of the LDP is late 2016.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	<p>Outcome 1 - Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.</p> <p>Outcome 2 - We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Outcome 3 - Our economy is diverse and dynamic, and West Lothian is an attractive place for doing business.</p> <p>Outcome 4 - We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities.</p> <p>Outcome 8 - We make the most efficient and effective use of resources by minimising our impact on the built and natural environment.</p>
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	N/A
Resources	Existing Planning Services budget.

Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	Engagement has already taken place with communities and will continue.
Impact on inequalities	The West Lothian LDP is the subject of a Health and Equalities impact Assessment.
Key risks	Unforeseen delays impacting on the delivery of the LDP within an already challenging timeframe.

4. Consultations

Following consideration of the Proposed Plan by Council Executive, public consultation will take place over a six week period. There is a statutory requirement to consult with key agencies such as NHS Lothian, Scottish Natural Heritage, SEPA and Scottish Water as well as community councils and members of the public. It is anticipated that the Community Planning Partnership will input to this process. The format for the consultation is yet to be agreed but is expected to be largely web based. Further details will be made available on the council's website in due course. All representations received are required to be responded to and it is anticipated that an Examination of the plan will be required under the auspices of a reporter appointed by the Scottish Government.

5. Conclusions

The West Lothian LDP is a key land use planning document which will inform and direct development patterns in West Lothian over the next 5-10 years. Although the plan is land use focused, it is a corporate document setting out the council's land use vision for the area and sets out how that land use vision can be used to support a number of the outcomes agreed by community planning partners.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Partnership Board/Steering Group:

1. Notes the progress on the West Lothian LDP; and
2. Notes that following consideration by the Council Executive, public consultation on the LDP Proposed Plan will be carried out..

Report written by Fiona McBrierty, Acting Development Planning Manager, Tel 01506 282418, email fiona.mcbrierty@westlothian.gov.uk

17 August 2015

DATA LABEL: Public

References

West Lothian Local Development Plan Main Issues Report, August 2015

Report to West Lothian Council Development and Transport Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel, 23 April 2015.

Appendices

None

Occupational Segregation in Modern Apprenticeships

1. Purpose of Report

To inform the board of a pilot project based within the West Lothian area to address occupational segregation within Modern Apprenticeships.

2. Discussion

A pilot project is being scoped for West Lothian to address gender segregation within MA Frameworks. The project will be led by an occupational segregation specialist within Skills Development Scotland, in partnership with Close the Gap and Engender. The purpose of the pilot is to address the under-representation of women in traditional frameworks, with the wider aim of developing a Scottish model to occupational segregation in Modern Apprenticeships.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	
We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities	
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	
n/a	
Resources	
None	
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	
Impact on inequalities	
Addressing under representation within STEM Frameworks	
Key risks	
None	

4. Consultations

SDS, Close the Gap and Engender have consulted with West Lothian Council to convene a locally focused multi agency steering group to provide governance to the project.

5. Conclusions

The steering group will oversee the work of the pilot project. Representatives on the group include Skills Development Scotland, Close the Gap, Engender, West Lothian Council

DATA LABEL: Public

(representatives from economic development, employability and equalities), West Lothian College, Scottish Training Federation, and CareerWISE, Scottish Government and Department for Work and Pensions.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Board support the development of the pilot project.

Report written by/contact details/date

Peter Hughes, SDS National Training Programmes Development Manager in conjunction with Donald Lumsden and Grant McDougall from West Lothian Careers Service.

References

n/a

Appendices

1. Project Plan

Appendix: Proposal for a regional pilot in West Lothian to address occupational segregation in the Modern Apprenticeship programme

1. Background

Acute occupational segregation within Scotland's MA programme has been identified by a range of Scottish and international organisations, and highlighted most recently in the final report of the Commission for *Developing Scotland's Young Workforce*.

The frameworks in which men are concentrated, such as engineering and construction, are also those which are the most resource intensive, are longer in duration on average, and lead to better labour market outcomes which are also associated with higher rates of pay. The frameworks in which women dominate, such as early years care and education, are shorter in duration, have lower rates of pay, have higher drop-put rates, and poorer labour market outcomes.

Occupational segregation is a major cause of the gender pay gap, and is therefore intrinsically linked to women's and children's poverty. Occupational segregation also functions as a drag on economic growth because many women are working below their skill level.

Historical activity to address gender imbalance in the MA programme has been short-term, small scale, ad hoc interventions which have focused on different points of the pipeline.

Evidence shows that while intensive, small scale programmes of work are effective and evaluate well, they are difficult to scale up because of resource implications. Such discrete pieces of work also do not involve purposeful mainstreaming of gender into the MA pipeline. There are currently no international good practice examples that could translate into the Scottish context.

2. A regional pilot in West Lothian

A regional pilot programme of activity is proposed in the West Lothian area. West Lothian has not been identified because it has significant occupational segregation in MAs in the area. West Lothian has been identified as the pilot area for a number of positive reasons including leadership on equalities issues within public sector bodies, including gender and occupational segregation; a strong record of multi-agency work, including through the community planning partnership; and a track record of innovation and developing good practice.

The proposed pilot will encompass a range of components which contribute to occupational segregation in the MA programme. Types of activity might include:

- Additional funded childcare places
- CPD for teachers on gender, skills and work
- Taster sessions and work experience for young people in non-traditional occupations
- Classroom sessions on occupational segregation
- Careers information, advice and guidance activity
- Capacity building for policymakers on gender, education, skills, and economic development
- Equalities training for employers
- Development of buddying programmes and support network for young people in non-traditional apprenticeships
- Good practice sharing

Once a workplan has been agreed by the steering group, activity will be delivered by project partners.

3. Resources

Skills Development Scotland have commissioned Close the Gap and Engender to undertake scoping work on this project which will inform the development of the activity workplan. It is also currently recruiting for a gender expert advisor who will be leading on the project.

Skills Development Scotland has resources available to implement the recommendations of the Developing Scotland's Young Workforce, a portion of which is for addressing inequalities in Modern Apprenticeships.

4. Governance

A multi-agency steering group will be convened to oversee the work of the pilot project. Representatives on the group will include Skills Development Scotland, Close the Gap, Engender, West Lothian Council (representatives from economic development, employability and equalities), West Lothian College, Scottish Training Federation, and CareerWISE.

Outputs:

- Building the capacity of all delivery agencies to mainstream gender in their approaches, including training and mentoring.
- Strategic responsibility for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the programme, and making changes to implementation where these are required.
- Identifying learning and sharing with stakeholders to the programme.

5. Timescale

The pilot is a long-term project that will be delivered in three phases: scoping and planning, delivery, and evaluation. The timescales for phases two and three pilot will be determined by the findings of the scoping and planning work which is being delivered by Close the Gap and Engender. An update will be provided to the CPP once timescales have been agreed.

Life Stages Refresh

1. Purpose of Report

To outline the influences of the Life Stages programme to date and set out plans for revisiting and refreshing the programme.

2. Discussion

Life Stages Outcomes Planning Programme

Life Stages is a strategic programme of change that aims to transform how the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership (CPP) plans and delivers services to ensure more effective interventions, tackle inequalities and achieve positive outcomes for our communities. It is about embedding a new way of working and driving service redesign around three principles; use of evidence to target services to reduce inequalities, shifting resources upstream to deliver preventative services and ensuring that we obtain maximum impact for our expenditure.

Life Stages used evidence and logic modelling to identify a set of short, medium and long term outcomes that everyone would want at each stage of life (Early Years, School Age, Young People in Transition, Adults of Working Age, Older People), along with a target group within each life stage who are most in need of support to achieve better outcomes and avoid worsening inequalities. Life Stages focuses on redesigning services around the needs of target groups, looking at evidence of what works to improve outcomes and using a partnership approach to ensure coordinated multi-agency provisions. Partners also need to work in an intergenerational way to ensure the most effective package of interventions for families most in need. There was an initial focus on early years and the GIRFEC approach was to be the implementation mechanism for the first three life stages. By 2011, Life Stages outcomes were to be a major part of the SOA, ensuring that the CPP was prioritising prevention and targeting services for maximum impact to the entire community of West Lothian. There was to be a clear line of sight between the SOA and CPP plans and strategies.

The recent CPP audit report confirms that we are a mature partnership with a long history of good collaborative working, we are making good progress in improving outcomes for our communities and partners are well placed to implement public service reform. As we reflect on the findings of the audit and look to take forward its recommendations, it is a good time to track how Life Stages has influenced the CPP's approach to service delivery, explore some of the challenges in implementing the programme and look at how we can ensure Life Stages can continue to positively influence direction of travel for the CPP.

Influence of Life Stages on the CPP

- When the Christie report was published in June 2011, the CPP had already begun to engage in reforming public services to improve the quality of life and outcomes for West Lothian's communities – Life Stages was a large part of this, having been developed

from 2008. The programme was well integrated into the 2011/12 SOA. The Life Stages outcomes were woven throughout the SOA and early intervention was to be at the core of CPP service planning.

- The SOA for 2013-2023 ('Achieving Positive Outcomes') is based on a robust assessment and analysis of local priorities (through the CPP Strategic Assessment) and the Life Stages principles remain threaded throughout – core to delivering on the SOA is a focus on prevention, tackling inequalities, use of data and evidence, understanding place and community engagement. The long term Life Stages outcomes have been aligned to the SOA outcomes and the Life Stages Strategic Board has been integrated into the CPP Board.
- The CPP Prevention Plan includes a number of positive examples of early intervention to date and outlines the commitment to further embedding the prevention agenda within CPP structures, processes and arrangements. Processes are in place to measure this shift to prevention through Covalent and we can already see some early indication of positive impacts. Many CPPs have approached us to find out more about how we measure prevention and the Community Planning Development Manager has delivered workshops on our approach at national CPP events. Preventative measures are also supported through the CPP's Anti-Poverty Strategy, which adopts the three Life Stages principles. Tackling inequality, early intervention, targeted services and co-production are at the heart of the strategy and each action in the action plan is aligned to the relevant life stage.
- Strong governance arrangements have long been in place to support the shift to prevention. The multi-agency Preventative Interventions Board (PIB) was established in early 2012 to build on the work of the Life Stages programme and the Reshaping Care for Older People Board had an emphasis on shifting resource from acute, residential services to managed care pathways for older people. The Integration Joint Board will now be responsible for delivery of adult health and social care services in West Lothian and we will build on the mature partnership already well embedded. The PIB was disbanded following the restructure with the integration of health and social care and discussions are ongoing around where responsibility for the CPP Prevention Plan will now lie. Integration provides opportunities to embed an updated Life Stage approach across the CPP.
- The CPP's early focus on prevention has meant that it is now firmly embedded in the council's Corporate Plan and in partners' plans and strategies. Significant additional resources have been invested in time-limited preventative projects across the CPP, supporting Change Fund impact. Financial monitoring and evidence generated from current activities is being used to inform future funding and resource decisions.
- Life Stages got us thinking early on about the need to use data and evidence to target services at those most in need. We are one of the few CPPs with a dedicated CPP Analyst to take the lead on collating and analysing data and information from across the partnership. A Resource Aligning Group has been established to look at how resources are organised and how they could be better deployed across each of the SOA outcomes.

Plans are in place to develop local Community Planning and make better use of data and information to target interventions and improve outcomes at a local level.

- Interventions across the CPP are being targeted around life stages, for example there is a continued focus on tackling health inequalities by targeting appropriate activities towards the relevant life stage. Life Stages sub-groups were set up in 2011 to take forward the first three life stages and are integral to outcomes-focused service delivery, ensuring shared strategy and vision, integrated service planning and delivery with the ability to identify potential gaps in provision across multi-agency teams. The Early Years Collaborative (EYC) programme supports the conversion of early intervention evidence into practice through the use of improvement methodology. In West Lothian, the approach is being utilised for all children and families life stages and our approach to supporting Looked After Children.
- Engaging with service users and building services around their needs is key to delivering better outcomes. The Conversations with a Purpose consultation enabled us to engage with groups and individuals within the Life Stages target groups to get a sense of what works, and what doesn't work, in terms of the services that they receive. The CPP's Community Engagement Plan has been developed to further embed, coordinate and improve community engagement across the CPP, and is taken forward by the Community Engagement Practitioner's Network.
- Having this strategic programme of change in place gave early focus to reshaping service delivery across the CPP, in-line with the expectations on CPPs through the national reforms. Dedicated support materials (with the Making Change Happen support guide and training) assisted staff across the CPP to embed the Life Stages principles and processes in service design and delivery. Services are now better planned and aligned across West Lothian as a result of our outcomes approach, sound asset base, infrastructure, strong governance, integrated planning arrangements, focus on prevention, targeted interventions and partnership working.
- The recent audit report specifically recognised that partnership working is a strong feature across services that help older people to live independently in their own home and services that target families facing difficult circumstances, recognised the Working Together Employability Group, Families Included Service, Domestic and Sexual Assault Team and our successful partnership centre model as good practice examples, and highlighted our good practice in sharing data across the partnership. An example of the positive impact of improved collaboration on performance can be seen in relation to increased employment and reduced numbers of benefit claimants as a result of the joint working of the Working Together Employability Group.

Challenges

Despite the successes of implementing the Life Stages approach, there have been some challenges. Shifting expectations in what we wanted out of the programme has meant that it has not always been clear with everyone across the CPP what Life Stages is about, where Life Stages was to get us to and what was required from CPP staff. Some people from

across the CPP are unclear about what has happened to the programme and if the Life Stages outcomes/target groups are still relevant. Further local and national reforms have also been established since Life Stages was first implemented and should now be considered in relation to the programme, for example the Early Years Collaborative, the Anti-Poverty Strategy, the integration of health and social care, Community Empowerment Bill.

Proposal for Revisiting Life Stages

It is proposed that the following steps are taken to revisit and refresh Life Stages:

1. **Evaluate Life Stages:** This paper has made a start at tracking the influences of Life Stages to date, however a more detailed review should be undertaken in a partnership workshop, with lead officers from across all life stages, to better understand how the programme is currently being implemented, explore any challenges in its implementation and discuss actions to take forward a more fit for purpose programme.
2. **Refresh the programme:** Take forward actions identified at this workshop (for example this may involve revising the framework to ensure this captures local and national reforms, updating the Life Stages outcomes and target groups to ensure these are still relevant, updating the Making Change Happen support guide, or identify a more appropriate means of setting out the programme, options for communicating the refreshed programme to CPP staff).
3. **Re-launch the refreshed programme to the CPP:** To ensure that all staff are aware of this and continue to use Life Stages as a framework for service planning and delivery.

Timescales

3 August 2015	Life Stages Refresh Plan approved by the Community Planning Steering Group.
17 August 2015	Life Stages Refresh Plan approved by the CPP Board.
17 August – September 2015	Plan and arrange workshop. Invitation to be sent to key partners across all life stages.
Mid-October 2015	Workshop to be held to discuss current implementation of Life Stages and actions to take forward a more fit for purpose refreshed programme.
By mid-November 2015	Develop Life Stages Refresh Action Plan (draft to be completed, circulated to relevant officers for comment and finalised by mid-November).
November 2015 – February 2016	Take forward the Life Stages Refresh Action Plan.
February/March 2016	CP Steering Group/Board to approve refreshed programme.
From March 2016	Re-launch a refreshed Life Stages Programme.

Proposed Impact of Revisiting Life Stages

The CPP audit report states that although the CPP is in a good position and has set a high standard in Community Planning, it will need to “raise its game further if it is going to make significant improvements in how it manages resources, reduces the inequalities gap and involves communities in planning and delivering services in their areas”.

It has been suggested in this paper that pioneering the Life Stages approach as far back as 2008 is likely to have led to our positive progress, allowing us to implement public service reform at an early stage from a strong position. The paper also outlines that there have been some limitations with its implementation and that it is a good point to revisit the programme. A revised Life Stages programme rolled out effectively across the CPP will strengthen existing activities around resource aligning and local Community Planning in order to tackle inequalities and further improve outcomes for our communities. Further opportunities for strengthening the Life Stages approach are provided through the public service reforms such as the integration of health and social care and the Community Empowerment Bill – it is important to ensure that the programme captures these reforms. Other CPPs have now used a life stage approach in developing their new SOAs and we would not want to lose sight of our own pioneering approach.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	
ALL	
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	
ALL	
Resources	
N/A	
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	
The Life Stages programme is about shifting resources upstream and taking a preventative approach to service design and delivery. It is based around using evidence of what works to improve outcomes and community engagement is key to gathering this evidence.	
Impact on inequalities	
The key aim of the Life Stages programme is to tackle inequalities	
Key risks	
That the programme is not still fit for purpose, is not positively influencing service design and delivery and that we lose sight of this pioneering approach	

4. Consultations

Initial discussions have been held with lead officers from across each life stage around the current position of Life Stages and the potential for revisiting the programme. The Community Planning Steering Group discussed and approved the plans at the 3 August 2015 meeting. The CPP Board is asked to approve refresh plans and members will be invited to take part in refresh activity.

5. Conclusions

This report seeks to highlight the influence that the Life Stages programme has had on how the CPP delivers its services. The recent audit highlighted that we are a good CPP and this report suggests that early implementation of the Life Stage programme has led to this

positive progress. It is proposed that the programme is revisited and refreshed to ensure that it continues to influence CPP service delivery.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Board:

1. Note the influence of Life Stages on CPP service delivery to date
2. Approves plans to refresh the programme

Report written by/contact details/date

Lorraine Gillies, Community Planning Development Manager, 01506 281690, August 2015
lorraine.gillies@westlothian.gov.uk

References

Making Change Happen support guide -

<http://webwest1.app.westlothian.gov.uk/promotions/Making%20Change%20Happen%20-%20a%20support%20guide%20to%20implementing%20Life%20Stages.pdf>

Life Stages Outcomes -

<http://webwest1.app.westlothian.gov.uk/lifestagesoutcomes/life%20stages%20chart1.pdf>

West Lothian audit report - [http://www.audit-](http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2014/nr_141023_west_lothian_cpp.pdf)

[scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2014/nr_141023_west_lothian_cpp.pdf](http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/central/2014/nr_141023_west_lothian_cpp.pdf)

Appendices

N/A

Updated SOA and Draft SOA Annual Report 2014/15

1. Purpose of Report

To present the updated Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) and the draft SOA Annual Report for 2014/15 and to outline plans for submitting these to the Scottish Government.

2. Discussion

Updated SOA

It is important to ensure that we are measuring the right things in order to monitor our progress in achieving the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) outcomes and to ensure that the SOA is moving with the direction of travel of public service reform. The PIs within the current SOA have been reviewed, through consultation with PI owners and in-line with the various public service reforms (e.g. Community Justice redesign, integration of health and social care), to ensure that information is relevant, accurate and up to date. The narrative and 'Activities and Links to Plans' against each outcome have also been reviewed to reflect this current national and local context. It should be noted that the SOA outcomes remain the same and that the first section of the SOA (pages 1-22) largely remains unchanged.

A number of proposed changes were discussed and approved at the Community Planning Steering Group on 3 August. These changes have been incorporated into an updated version of the SOA (see Appendix 1 – updated text is highlighted). A summary of changes is provided in Appendix 2, along with the rationale for change. The SOA Health PIs have also been reviewed in-line with the National Health and Wellbeing outcomes and it is the intention that new PIs will be incorporated into the next review of the SOA, once they have been fully developed.

Following Board approval, the Corporate Communications team will produce a designed version of this updated SOA. The Steering Group have agreed that PIs should be reviewed on a six monthly basis going forward.

SOA Annual Report 2014/15

The Scottish Government has previously asked for SOA annual reports to be submitted in September every year. In the last few years, these reports have not been requested however we have continued to produce publically available annual reports in order to regularly review where we are in terms of improving outcomes for our communities. An SOA annual report has been produced for 2014/15 showing key achievements over the year, using high-level performance information, good practice examples and case studies to demonstrate progress in achieving our SOA outcomes (see Appendix 3). The report also includes an update on the key enabling themes that allow us to achieve these outcomes (i.e. prevention, community engagement, use of data and information, targeted interventions, aligning resources, etc). This draft annual report was discussed and approved by the Community Planning Steering Group at the 3 August meeting.

Next Steps

It is intended that the updated version of the SOA and the 2014/15 SOA Annual Report will be submitted to the Scottish Government in September as a 'package' of documents, along with the CPP Development Plan, to demonstrate what the CPP has achieved and how we plan to continuously improve as a partnership. These documents will also be sent to Audit Scotland for information and will be made publicly available.

The draft CPP Development Plan was discussed at the May 2015 CPP Board. This was to be a 'live' document and it is intended that this will be updated following the Community Planning Conference on 12 August 2015, to incorporate discussions and actions from the day. Specific workshops are being held around each area of the draft plan. It will be this updated version of the CPP Development Plan that will be submitted to the Scottish Government. A final draft plan will be circulated to the Board before this is submitted.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	
ALL	
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	
ALL	
Resources	
N/A	
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	
The Prevention Plan PIs have been reviewed with the SOA PI review. The SOA annual report highlights the CPP's progress in relation to prevention and community engagement.	
Impact on inequalities	
A number of the amended SOA PIs will allow us to better measure our impact in tackling inequalities. The SOA annual report highlights the CPP's progress in relation to tackling inequalities.	
Key risks	
That we are not measuring the right indicators to track progress against our outcomes and that the SOA is not following the national direction of travel for CPPs.	

4. Consultations

Key partners were consulted in relation to the review of SOA PIs, which informed the updated SOA, and in the development of the SOA annual report. The Community Planning Steering Group has discussed and agreed the proposed changes to SOA PIs and the draft annual report.

5. Conclusions

The SOA PIs have been reviewed to ensure these remain relevant and accurate. An updated version of the SOA has been developed based on this review. An SOA annual

report has been developed for 2014/15 to highlight our progressing in achieving better outcomes for our communities. It is intended that both of these documents will be submitted to the Scottish Government and Audit Scotland for information along with the updated CPP Development Plan.

6. Recommendations

The Board are asked to:

- Approve the updated version of the SOA
- Approve the draft SOA Annual Report for 2014/15
- Agree plans for submitting the updated SOA, Annual Report and CPP Development Plan to the Scottish Government

Report written by/contact details/date

Lorraine Gillies, Community Planning Development Manager, 01506 281690, August 2015

Lorraine.gillies@westlothian.gov.uk

References

CPP Development Plan paper – May Board

Appendices

1. Draft Updated Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2023 – August 2015
2. SOA Review August 2015 – Summary and Rationale of Changes
3. Draft SOA Annual Report 2014/15

achieving positive outcomes



single outcome agreement

2013 - 2023



West Lothian
COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Foreword

Welcome to West Lothian's Community Plan and Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2023. The theme for the new SOA and Community Plan is 'Tackling Inequality'. We will work together to make sure that West Lothian is the best place possible to live, work and do business in – for everyone. Our new Single Outcome Agreement is a 10 year plan. We have agreed outcomes, indicators and activities that will be delivered now and that will have impact on the short term, medium and longer term – ensuring sustainability and transformational change. Our focus on prevention and early intervention will enable us to shift resources and prevent negative outcomes.

The West Lothian Community Planning Partnership recognises and understands the importance that the Scottish Government has placed on Community Planning in taking forward public sector reform. West Lothian believes that Community Planning Partnerships are one of the best mechanisms for taking forward public sector reform and have emphasised that commitment to Community Planning by embedding it into the office of the Deputy CEO with responsibility for the Community Health and Care Partnership. In this way, we can give Community Planning the emphasis it needs and also ensure that its development is aligned to other reform processes such as the integration of health and social care and the creation of single fire and rescue and police forces.

Partners have agreed a suite of enabling plans and strategies that will support our Single Outcome Agreement and improve our capacity for achieving transformational change. Our Community Planning Partnership Development plan outlines the steps the partnership will take together to ensure we deliver on our ambitious new Single Outcome Agreement. The Partnership Prevention Plan describes the collective approach across the Community Planning Partnership on early intervention and prevention. It outlines how progress will be monitored, outcomes measured, and how the evidence generated will be used to inform future funding decisions and prioritisation of resources. The Community Engagement Plan will further embed consistent and effective community engagement across the partnership. Cross cutting all of this and providing a platform for 'Tackling Inequality', our anti poverty strategy and action plan – "Better Off" – outlines our plans for collectively addressing the causal and determining factors that make poverty such a destructive force.

Together we will tackle inequality in our communities and make sure that our plan for place ensures that West Lothian is the best possible place to live, work and do business.



Councillor Cathy Muldoon,

Deputy Leader of West Lothian Council and Chair of West Lothian Community Planning Partnership

We are confident that, working together to deliver our new Single Outcome Agreement - Achieving Positive Outcomes - our partnership will achieve and measure transformational change in our community.

This Single Outcome Agreement provides us with a focus on prevention and early intervention, working with and engaging with communities, a clear and evidence based clarity on our shared priorities and the actions we must take to deliver them for impact now, soon and in the longer term and a deeply embedded theme of 'Tackling Inequalities' throughout.

I am pleased to present Achieving Positive Outcomes, which outlines the steps we must take to continually improve our working together relationships and capacity to drive through and maintain change whilst sustaining the consistency of excellence and innovation that West Lothian delivers.

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Introduction – West Lothian’s Plan for Place

This Community Plan and Single Outcome Agreement set out West Lothian Community Planning Partnership’s long term vision for West Lothian. The Partnership renewed its Community Plan in 2010 and produced **Towards 2020**, this has been converged with the Single Outcome Agreement to create West Lothian’s plan for place. Our shared vision was set out in **Towards 2020** and states ‘We want to provide an improved quality of life for everyone that lives, works and does business in West Lothian’. The Single Outcome Agreement is the delivery mechanism by which the partnership will deliver the vision and aspirations set out in our Community Plan. **Towards 2020** sets out 6 aspirations for West Lothian, these still remain and are linked to our new local outcomes.

- n Strengthening the economy
- n Caring for an ageing population
- n Reducing health inequalities
- n Making our communities safer
- n Balancing increasing development with protecting the environment
- n Increased learning.

Partners are clear that this Single Outcome Agreement represents West Lothian’s ‘Plan for Place’. It sets out the long term outcomes we want to achieve in West Lothian and describes how the Partnership will plan and deliver on these outcomes. It is based on a shared understanding of our communities which has been developed through a rigorous process of data analysis.

West Lothian was one of the first Community Planning Partnerships in Scotland to carry out a Community Planning wide Strategic Assessment. This allowed the Community Planning Partnership to undertake evidence based prioritisation and planning in order to assess current trends across Community Planning themes, emerging issues and priority areas of concern for West Lothian. This process resulted in key priority areas being identified and translated into local outcomes for West Lothian.

‘Tackling Inequality’ has been identified as the core theme for the Community Planning Partnership. The partnership recognises that for real improvements to be made to communities and individuals, we need to reduce the inequalities gap and tackle the causes of inequality. Understanding the inequalities that communities, groups and individuals within communities face is key to achieving this.

Ensuring that the Single Outcome Agreement is delivered at a local level is therefore crucial to delivering improved outcomes. West Lothian Community Planning Partnership is committed to delivering local Community Planning through local regeneration teams and ensuring that there is a clear link between the Single Outcome Agreement and Local Regeneration Plans.

Partner strategies and plans have been aligned to the Single Outcome Agreement to ensure that there is a clear line of sight between plans. This Single Outcome Agreement sets the strategic direction upon which other plans and strategies should be based. These plans will contribute to the delivery of our outcomes and have been aligned to the Single Outcome Agreement. The Single Outcome Agreement maps all activity that the Community Planning Partnership delivers under our 8 outcomes, allowing the Partnership to understand and demonstrate our planned contribution to each outcome.

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership



Our partners are:

The Association of Community Councils; Jobcentre plus; Police Scotland; Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; NHS Lothian; **Scotland's Rural College (Oatridge Campus)**, West Lothian College, Skills Development Scotland; West Lothian Chamber of Commerce; Scottish Water; SEStran; Voluntary Sector Gateway West Lothian; West Lothian Leisure, West Lothian Youth Congress, and West Lothian Council, including elected members.

West Lothian's Community Plan

Asking the community what they want for 2020



West Lothian's Community Plan 'Towards 2020' was developed in partnership with the community. The Community Planning Partnership was keen to engage the community (both geographic and communities of interest) in determining the wider vision for the area in 2020, as well as the broad areas of work that we need to progress together. Using a community artist to develop visual materials that all partners could use the community was engaged over the autumn of 2008. A range of visual aids, including a 2020 icon, were developed to help to take people through a process. This included posters, postcards and leaflets.

The partners agreed that geographic communities across West Lothian, as well as specific interest groups should be contacted using a range of communication methods to try and capture people's views; including, face to face, written, email and text. We used the National Standards for Community Engagement as the framework for monitoring and evaluating the engagement activity.

The key question we asked people was what were their hopes for West Lothian in 2020. This was not designed as a way of gathering a "wish list" of specific services, but rather a way of eliciting the higher-level aspirations for the whole community. The work with groups and events resulted in 928 people being engaged with from across West Lothian.

The issues coming from the postcards and the areas of debate within the groups were separately analysed and then this analysis was combined to create the aspirations detailed in this Plan. Typical of the feedback are the comments highlighted below;

"The entertainment /tourism product needs to be increased"

"Skills gaps need to be addressed"

"Innovation should be supported and encouraged"

"Transport needs to be affordable, available and linked together"

"All town centres need to be improved"

"Places are cleaner and litter free"

"West Lothian retains and enhances its green spaces"

"Activities and facilities are required for both young and old"

"People have to be able to access housing"

"Schools need to be available and accessible to all"

"Training for young people for all vocations should be available"

"The facilities for learning across the area should be enhanced,"

"Issues such as anti social behaviour, alcohol and drugs should be addressedholistically"

"The role of the Police in the community should be sustained and enhanced"

"NHS Services should be kept and enhanced"

"Healthy lifestyles need to be taught and encouraged"

"Leisure facilities need to be accessible, affordable and fit for purpose"



Area Profile

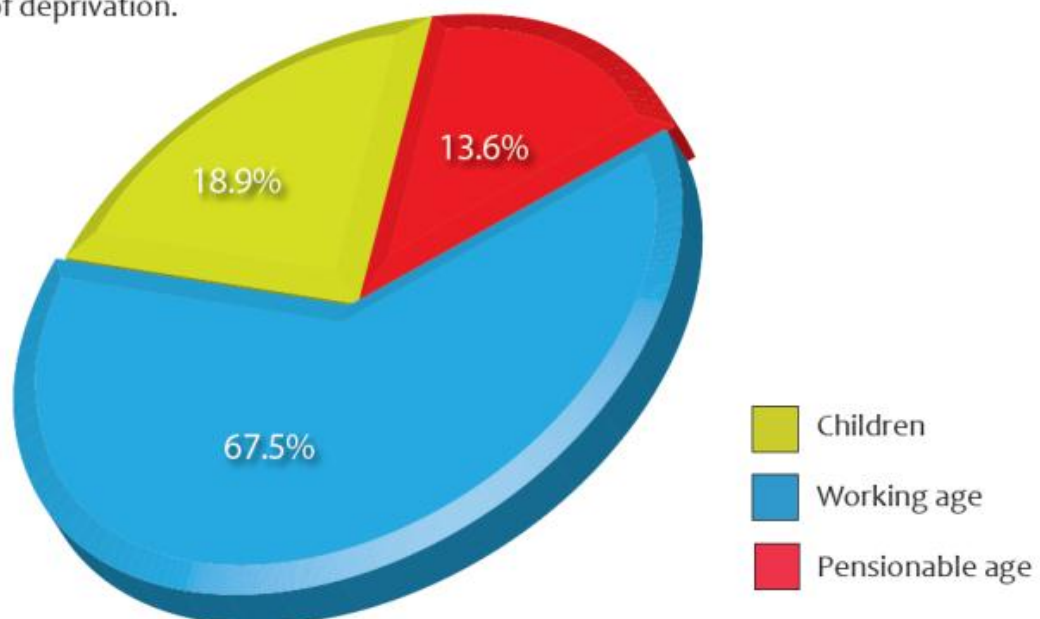
West Lothian has undergone significant change over the last ten years in demography, physical environment and its economy. These changes have presented opportunities and challenges for West Lothian's communities and the organisations that deliver services in the area. The Community Planning Strategic Assessment process carried out in 2012 produced a thorough area profile of West Lothian and allowed us to identify our local priorities. The following information has been updated to include the latest data where possible.

Two thirds of West Lothian's 428km² are predominantly used for agriculture, with a tenth taken up by urban development. In the east-central band is a large shale oil field, whilst the area in the west is dominated by Scotland's central coalfield. Both these natural resources were greatly exploited in the 19th and early 20th centuries and contributed to the development of a number of West Lothian's communities. The rapid development of these 'boom' communities meant the loss of these industries was felt heavily, and this legacy has resulted in some small but prominent concentrations of deprivation.

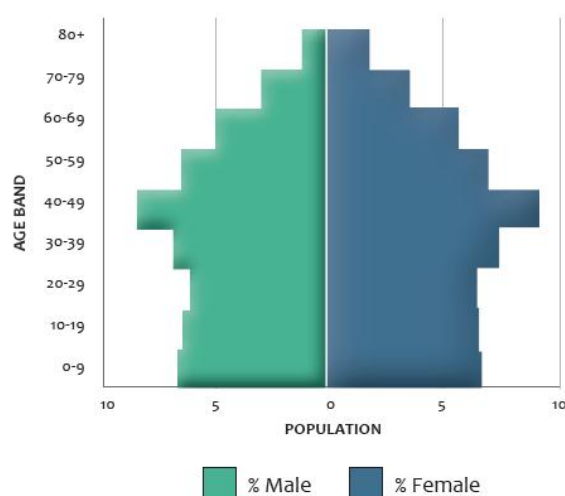
Results from the most recent Citizen's Panel Quality of Life (QoL) survey (2010) show that overall levels of satisfaction with West Lothian as a place to live are high, remaining at a consistent 87% between 2007 and 2010. 80% of respondents said they were satisfied or very satisfied with their neighbourhood. Perceptions of the change in West Lothian over the last few years are also positive, with 2/3 of respondents stating that West Lothian has improved. Within the wider 'happiness index', the first subjective wellbeing survey on this scale in the UK, West Lothian residents rated themselves as 7.53 (on an 11 point scale) compared to 7.48 in Scotland and 7.41 in the UK.

Demographics

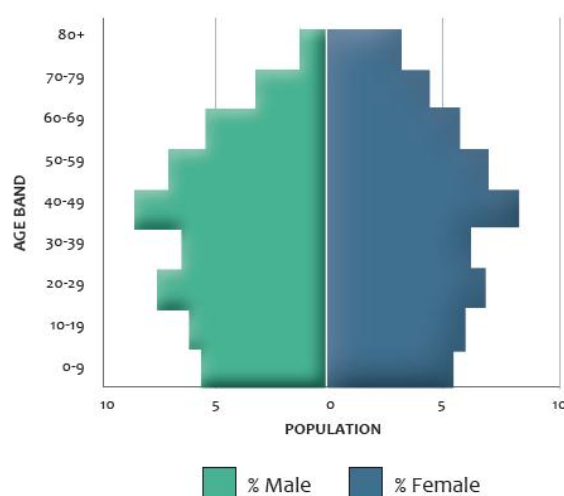
West Lothian has a population of about 175,100, accounting for 3.3% of Scotland's total population, and is one of the fastest growing and youngest in the country, with an average age of 39 compared with 41 across Scotland.



West Lothian



Scotland



West Lothian rate of increase in population from 1991 to 2011 is at 21.55%, the highest of all Scottish local authority areas. The West Lothian population is made up of 51.1% female and 48.9% male.

The split of the population in 2011 shows a high proportion of working age people in West Lothian. There is a higher proportion of this group and of children than in Scotland, with a lower pensionable age group. West Lothian has the highest percentage of under 15s in Scotland at 18.9% and the lowest percentage of over 65s at 13.6%.

More detailed 2011 Census results at a West Lothian level will not be available until later releases. Detailed information about commuting, economic activity, ethnicity etc at a local authority level will not be available until Winter 2013.

Between 2010 and 2011 West Lothian experienced a 1.6% decrease in the number of births (2,168 births in 2010 to 2,134 in 2011), far greater than the 0.3% decrease in the Scottish rate. Although fertility in West Lothian decreased from 2010-2011 (to 61.6 births/1,000 women 15-44years in 2011), the rate remains higher than Scotland as a whole.

59% of West Lothian's population surveyed were married and living with a spouse (8%

higher than in Scotland) and 28% were single/ never been married or in a civil partnership (4% lower than Scotland). 6% were widowed, 5% divorced and 2% separated, and these are all broadly similar to national average. None of the figures show those who are not married, but are long-term cohabiting with a partner. This is likely to increase further if the Scottish Government approves same-sex marriages in Scotland.

The number of Households in West Lothian increased from 64,900 in 2001 to 73,400 in 2011, an increase of 13.1%. This increase is the fourth highest in Scotland, behind only Orkney, Aberdeenshire and Highland. The average household size in West Lothian has decreased from 2.43 in 2001 to 2.36 in 2011. West Lothian residents living in communal establishments have increased from 1,050 in 2001 to 1,800 in 2011. It is likely that the majority of this increase is due to the opening of the 700 prisoner capacity Addiewell Prison in 2008. This may also account for a portion of the underestimate of total population size for West Lothian. West Lothian has the second lowest percentage of people living alone in Scotland at 11.9%. This is likely to be due to the relatively low levels of older people in West Lothian.

In 2010/11 there were 8300 National Insurance Registrations from overseas nationals in West Lothian, compared to 145,300 in Scotland – 5.7% of all registrations nationally. For the last three years this number of registrations has been decreasing slightly. Nationally there has been a shift from Pakistani and Indian registrations to Polish and other Eastern European registrations following the expansion of the European Union.

On average in 2009-11 there was a small net inflow of 151 people into West Lothian per year, with the 16-29 year old age group accounting for the largest group of in-migrants and out-migrants in West Lothian. Until the results from the 2011 Census are released later on in 2013 it is difficult to access accurate data for the spread and nature of ethnic and other communities and plan services accordingly.

Up to date data on religion in West Lothian will be available with further releases of the 2011 Census results. There is limited other intelligence or information on this particular protected characteristic.

There is extremely limited data on the LGBT population, however the Office for National Statistics (ONS) works on the basis of 6% of population identifying as LGB – around 10,500 people in West Lothian. Scottish Trans Alliance suggests 1 in 10,000 people identify as transsexual, but the figure will be higher, and is unknown for people who identify under the transgender umbrella as a whole. Other sources of information suggest that much of the LGBT population move away from West Lothian due to the higher LGBT community and scene in areas outwith West Lothian.

Demographic Forecast

In recent years, West Lothian has been one of the fastest growing parts of Scotland and is predicted to continue this trend. By 2035 the population of West Lothian is projected to be 205,345, an increase of 19.3% compared to the 2010 population. The population of Scotland is projected to increase by 10.2% over the same period, comparatively slower growth than in West Lothian. The population aged under 16 in West Lothian is also projected to increase by 13.3% over the 25 year period, however the biggest area of growth is in the older population, with growth in people of pensionable age anticipated to be biggest in West Lothian (52%), with particular increases in the over 75s.

Although West Lothian's older population is growing faster than the average for Scotland, it is from a low base: the predicted proportion of over 65s in West Lothian in 2033, at 22%, will remain below the Scottish average of 25%. Despite this, from 2008-2033, the number of 65-74 year olds will increase by 80% in West Lothian, compared to 48% in Scotland and the number of over 75s will increase by 151% in West Lothian compared to 84% in Scotland. Historically population growth has been greatest in Armadale, Bathgate, Broxburn and Livingston, with population decline evident in Polbeth and Whitburn and some of the smaller villages; future population growth will be concentrated in the core development areas.

The number of dwellings and households in West Lothian has also been increasing in recent years, and is projected to increase by 30% from 73,160 in 2010 to 95,160 in 2035. This compares to a 23% projected increase in Scotland as a whole over the same period. Lone adult households and households headed by the over sixty age group (particularly the over 75 age group) are due to increase in West Lothian, whilst the number of larger households is due to decrease. The West Lothian projection follows the Scottish trend, but the trends are much more pronounced.

The impact of all these projections is comprehensive, but centre around an increase in demand for services which is likely to exceed available resources if services are not fundamentally redesigned; as the current economic climate seems to prevent increasing resources. Service areas which are anticipating an increase from demographic change alone are housing, all older people's services, health and care providers, waste management and education (particularly early years and for children with complex needs).

Inequalities

Almost 9,000 people in West Lothian (5% of the county's population) live within some of the most deprived areas in Scotland - 13 out of the 211 datazones in West Lothian are in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland. In addition to this there will be pockets of deprivation in other areas which are not within a geographically recognised area of deprivation. 13% of the population are experiencing income deprivation and there are approximately 21,000 socially rented households in West Lothian, with around 4.1% with more than 13 weeks rent arrears (April 2013). 36% of housing stock across all tenures in West Lothian is in urgent disrepair according to the Scottish House Condition Survey 2011

– 21% of this is in the private sector. 50% of all privately rented housing is classed as being in disrepair. (For definitions of disrepair/urgent disrepair see SHCS key findings report 2011, section 5.3). In West Lothian the population dependent on out of work benefits or child tax credit is 47% - similar to the Scottish average for this measure (46.6%). A relatively low proportion of children live in 'income deprived' areas, though an estimated 18% of children in West Lothian are living in severe poverty - below the Scottish average of 19.2%. There is a higher rate of Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) for West Lothian adults than the UK average, but better than national average for those classed as income/employment deprived. Unemployment in young people is also fairly high.

Prior to the economic downturn, the percentage of West Lothian households that were in poverty was relatively stable, however in the last few years, locally and nationally, this has begun to change. Recent releases around the income domain indicate that there has been an increase in income and employment deprivation in the most deprived SIMD zones in West Lothian. The continuing economic downturn and political changes, mainly around welfare reform, have increased employment deprivation, financial hardship and homelessness, particularly in already deprived areas where there is less resilience. This has served to increase the inequality gap in West Lothian, Scotland and the UK. Compared to some local authorities and the Scottish average the percentage of households in poverty is lower in West Lothian. West Lothian has similar poverty as the City of Edinburgh, Aberdeenshire and Highland and higher than Aberdeen City but lower than Fife, North Lanarkshire and City of Glasgow.

Policy Priorities

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership recognises the importance of developing locally focused outcomes that deliver real change at community and individual level.

To give Community Planning Partnerships greater focus and to ensure consistency of approach, the National Review on Community Planning has identified six priority areas upon which Single Outcome Agreements should be based. The Single Outcome Agreement should demonstrate how local inequalities of outcome are being reduced in relation to the following;

- Early years and early intervention
- Outcomes for older people
- Employment
- Economic recovery and growth
- Health inequalities
- Safer and stronger communities

Through its Strategic Assessment process, the Community Planning Partnership was able to identify priority areas for West Lothian based on analysis of evidence and data. These priorities have been translated into clear, measurable outcomes upon which our Single Outcome Agreement is based. The six national priority areas provide a robust framework within which we can deliver our local outcomes.

West Lothian's local outcomes are consistent with the six national priority areas, and Figure 1 demonstrates the linkages between national and local priorities and outcomes. The national priority areas therefore underpin our Single Outcome Agreement but also serve to both reinforce and validate our local outcomes.

Figure 1: Priorities and outcomes

National Policy Priority	West Lothian Priority	West Lothian Outcomes	National Outcome
Early years	Maternal & Child Health	Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed	5
Employment	Adult Literacy & Numeracy Raising Attainment Financial Stability and security for our communities	We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities	2,3,4
Economic recovery & growth	Diversify West Lothian's economy	Our economy is diverse and dynamic, and West Lothian is an attractive place for doing business	1,3
Safer & stronger communities, and reducing offending	Building Strong Communities	We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities	9,11,13
	Protecting People at risk	People most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life chances	8
Outcomes for older people	Older People	Older people are able to live independently in the community with an improved quality of life	15
Health inequalities & physical activity	Health Life expectancy & Physical & Mental Wellbeing	We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities.	6
	Waste Education - Greener	We make the most efficient and effective use of resources by minimising our impact on the built and natural environment.	12,14

Note: National outcomes 7, 10 and 16 are considered to be cross cutting and will be achieved by more than one of our local outcome

Developing the Single Outcome Agreement

Community Planning partners participated in a Community Planning development day in November 2011.

The purpose of this event was to allow discussion on the key emerging themes coming out of the various strands of activity on public sector reform, and the emerging financial climate. As a result of that day, a special prevention themed Board meeting was held on January 2012 at which an emerging Community Planning Partnership development plan was discussed with the three prevention change funds forming the basis for that discussion.

The Board also agreed to begin the process of a Community Planning Partnership Strategic Assessment. The key conclusions arising from the November 2011 away day also formed the basis of the partnership development plan.

Throughout 2012, the Community Planning Partnership Strategic Assessment process enabled a much clearer understanding of priorities for West Lothian. Similar processes were happening at the same time amongst partner organisations as their emerging priorities established through various community engagements were informing development of corporate plans and strategic priorities. Partners participated in a Strategic Assessment priority setting day in October 2012, which took all the evidence collated from the process so far, reviewed and discussed that in the context of horizon scanning and forecasting techniques and identified the priorities and underlying themes that were most important to West Lothian. These priorities and emerging themes were endorsed by the Community Planning Partnership Board in November 2012.

Over 80 people, representing all Community Planning partners, participated in a Single Outcome Agreement development day in February 2013. The purpose of the day was to discuss and agree the proposed new Single Outcome Agreement outcomes and discuss in detail how they would be delivered within the new contexts for Community Planning. Since then, partners have engaged in a series of 8 workshops to discuss and agree the range of indicators and activities that will underpin each new outcome.

A new performance management scorecard has been built into our performance management system to measure and monitor activity and progress against each outcome. The system will be built in such a way that we will be able to see and track interdependencies between each outcome and gain an overarching picture of progress against the Single Outcome Agreement and Prevention Plan.

The Community Planning Development Plan sets out a range of further activities designed to strengthen the board's capacity to meet the new challenges and deliver the new Single Outcome Agreement. These will be undertaken throughout 2013/14.



Delivering West Lothian's Single Outcome Agreement

Prevention

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership welcomes the opportunity to further embed prevention and early intervention into its new Single Outcome Agreement. The benefits to be gained from a preventative approach have been recognised for some time by the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership. In 2008 it pioneered the development of a preventative; outcomes based approach to service delivery through the Life Stages model. The Life Stages outcomes planning programme is now being implemented across West Lothian and is enabling use of a logic modelling and evidenced based approach to ensure that our Community Planning Partnership plans and delivers more effective interventions to tackle social inequalities and build successful communities. In 2012/13, West Lothian Council made a significant £5.59 million investment in additional resources to support early intervention and preventative measures across the partnership. The Community Planning Partnership has aligned this additional resource to the three change fund allocations.



The multi agency Preventative Interventions Board was established in early 2012 to build on the work of the Life Stages programme and to further embed prevention approaches across the Community Planning Partnership. Reporting directly to the Community Planning Partnership Board, the Preventative Interventions Board has produced the Prevention Plan, which includes examples of positive steps West Lothian has already taken with regard to early intervention and highlights our commitment to further embedding the agenda within our Community Planning structures, processes and arrangements. The Prevention Plan links directly to the Single Outcome Agreement through the performance management system, Covalent.

The Partnership Prevention Plan brings together a number of strategies and projects, outlining the collective approach across the Community Planning Partnership to early intervention and prevention. It outlines how progress will be monitored, outcomes measured, and how the evidence generated will be used to inform future funding decisions and prioritisation of resources. It is recognised that resources will require to be moved upstream and that interventions must be early enough to optimise the opportunity for success.

The systems and processes set up for measurement will enable the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership to make informed decisions about costs and benefits, enabling a greater number of individuals to experience more positive and fulfilling lives and thus reduce future pressure on reactive, high-tariff services.

Understanding Place

Single Outcome Agreements should demonstrate a clear and evidence based understanding of local needs and circumstances based on robust data. West Lothian's Strategic Assessment is the key process that enabled the partnership to undertake evidence based prioritisation and planning.

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership is one of the first in Scotland to complete a partnership wide Strategic Assessment of this breadth. The purpose of the Strategic Assessment was to help us identify, assess and prioritise what is important for West Lothian's communities, and enable the setting of achievable and demonstrable outcomes for our Single Outcome Agreement. Our Community Plan – Towards 2020 – was developed through an extensive process of Community Engagement starting in 2009/10. That process gave us a very clear vision for West Lothian for the next 10 years. The Strategic Assessment took Towards 2020 as its baseline and assessed new and current trends across Community Planning themes, emerging issues and priority areas of concern for West Lothian. It also acted as a forecasting tool. The Strategic Assessment is crucial for developing plans to tackle inequalities in West Lothian and manage the impacts of demographic change and welfare reform.

The Strategic Assessment process began in March 2012 and was undertaken by a core team of representatives from across the Partnership. Through a rigorous process of data collection, analysis, forecasting, evidence gathering, collation and scoring, a number of priorities and overarching themes were identified. Part of this process included a priority setting event where participants from across the Partnership considered the evidence and analysis and concluded that the evidence demonstrated that inequalities and deprivation are at the heart of

poor outcomes across health, community safety and education for individuals and communities. The main points and key areas of focus identified are listed below;

- 'Tackling inequality' should be adopted as the core theme for the Community Planning Partnership.
- Horizon scanning will be added as a regular agenda item on the Community Planning Steering Group in order to look at local and national developments and manage the impact and opportunities presented by them.
- That the principles of the Community Planning Partnership are around sustainability and economic development, preventative intervention, working with families and early years.
- That sustainability and eco-issues are considered in conjunction with each thematic area and embedded within the work of the Community Planning Partnership.
- That the following will be the key areas of focus for the Community Planning Partnership
 - o Healthy life expectancy
 - o Mental wellbeing
 - o Maternal & child health
 - o Older people
 - o Adult literacy & numeracy
 - o Raising attainment
 - o Building strong communities
 - o Serious & organised crime
 - o Protecting people at risk
 - o Alcohol
 - o Diversify West Lothian's economy
 - o Stability and security for communities
 - o Waste
 - o Education (environment)

All of these themes, priorities and cross cutting issues have been incorporated in the development of the new Single Outcome Agreement and feature in the SOA document itself, the Partnership Prevention Plan, the Community Engagement Plan and the Partnership Development plan. The Strategic Assessment process has enabled us to develop evidence based, intelligence led set of priorities but also with a new and robust model and enthusiasm for collecting and analysing collective data. The Community Planning Partnership recognises that there is a need to develop a more effective ability to collate and analyse information and data at a partnership level to enable transformational change.

Our focus on prevention and early intervention means that the Partnership needs to be able to identify where our efforts are needed most and the eventual impact from the preventative action or early intervention taken. We need to be able and equipped to use and analyse data differently to predict and prevent problems and to evidence the impact preventative interventions make in the medium and longer term. Improving the technical capacity of the Partnership will allow us to identify, target and reshape resources and to evidence the impact on individuals, families and communities.



Planning and delivering for outcomes

West Lothian has a clear 10 year vision. 'Towards 2020' outlines where we want to be in less than 10 years from now and our new Single Outcome Agreement details what we will do and how we will achieve it over a 10 year period. That means that living, working and doing business in West Lothian will be better. We will know that because communities, businesses, families, groups, individuals and organisations will tell us and the evidence will be measured and analysed. It's an ambitious goal. Engaging with communities will be key to this.

We are currently developing our new Regeneration Strategy which will set out our long term plan to reinvigorate and invest in our communities. It will provide a high level strategy and statement of intent for targeted action. It will give fresh impetus and greater clarity for the targeting of action to address deprivation and economic exclusion within areas and communities of West Lothian. Although still under development, it will seek to set out a long term regeneration plan with the emphasis on preventative actions and spend in tackling economic and social challenges whilst maximising the development potential of West Lothian. Our Regeneration Strategy will recognise that successful regeneration is as much about creating civic pride and community cohesion as traditional regeneration activity.

There are clear challenges around measuring outcomes and the impact of investing in enhancing community capacity and social capital. However, there have been significant inroads into demonstrating the value of

regeneration activity through logic modelling, the increasing understanding of the longer term benefits of preventive action and earlier interventions and improved focus at national level on the value of partnership working and co-production to deliver positive change.

By developing a flexible and agile Regeneration Strategy, we will be better able to respond to the changing environment, economy and our own diverse communities and needs.

Delivering through effective local **C**ommunity **P**lanning is fundamental to ensuring that changes happen and are measured in communities. A process is currently underway to bring stakeholders together to agree priorities for each ward for three years (April 2013 – March 2016) and outcomes for the first year, based on high level and partner data, local knowledge, reviews of current ward plans and results of local community engagement activities.

These draft priorities and outcomes will be circulated to all stakeholders for comment and final agreement before being developed into local regeneration action plans that have a clear line of sight to the Single Outcome Agreement. Regular monitoring and evaluation of the outputs along with targeted community engagement activities in each ward will be used to inform the implementation of the plans. Results will be fed back to the appropriate service providers to enable them to modify service delivery as necessary and as resources allow.

Equalities

The Community Planning Partnership recognises that in order to understand place and plan for and deliver outcomes, we must understand the diversity of experience within the communities we serve and must develop a clear, co-ordinated approach to tackling the inequalities that exist. Throughout the West Lothian Community Planning Strategic Assessment process, the correlation between deprivation and poorer outcomes across all areas of analysis and the need to tackle these inequalities, and the causes of these inequalities, became apparent. ‘Tackling Inequality’ is therefore the core theme of the Single Outcome Agreement and Community Plan and the inequalities agenda will be embedded into everything the Partnership does.

The Community Planning Partnership has drawn on the activity being undertaken by public bodies to take forward responsibilities under the public sector equality (specific) duties which came into force in April 2012. One of the key specific duties requires public bodies to develop and publish a set of equality outcomes. The Council’s Corporate Working Group on Equality was instrumental in the decisions on the West Lothian Council equality outcomes, taking account of the results of local and national evidence and community engagement with those affected by the issues and areas of inequality considered.

Key evidence-based themes were identified; Caring Responsibility, Communication and Involvement, Corporate Culture, Employability, Equal Pay, Hate Crime, Independent Living, Performance in Schools, Poverty and Violence against Women. Each of the evidence themes has led to an equality outcome and a range of performance indicators, to highlight progress in working towards the outcome. These indicators have been mainstreamed and aligned with existing activity towards the Council’s Corporate Plan and the West Lothian Single

Outcome Agreement where appropriate and have been built into the council’s performance management information system, Covalent.

Key to achieving these equality outcomes will be to develop closer links with partners. Each public sector partner organisation currently has its own set of equality outcomes and discussions will be held with partners on how we can work together where appropriate in order to share information and eradicate duplication. The information and data collected in the equality outcomes development process is now available to be used to support wider planning and delivery activity within the Community Planning Partnership. In developing the equality outcomes we have improved the availability of local equality data and work is ongoing to improve the local evidence base.

A number of Equality Involvement Groups exist in West Lothian, both formal and informal, which provide a mechanism to involve those affected by equality issues in decisions affecting them; the West Lothian Community Race Forum, the Gender Forum, the Milan Asian Women’s Group, the Disability Forum, the Faith Group, the LGBT Youth Group and the Youth Congress. We are also discussing the potential to create an Adult LGBT Group. The Council has an Equality Involvement Coordinator, whose role is to provide consistency of support in our approach to mainstreaming involvement on equality and to build the capacity of those involved to add value to council and partner equality and diversity work. Work plans are currently being developed for a number of the Equality Involvement Groups and it is anticipated that a ‘mini conference’ will be held in 2013 to bring together the various forums in order to share ideas and experiences.

Due to the high level, cross cutting nature of the Single Outcome Agreement, a full Equality Impact Assessment has not been carried out, however the plans and strategies that feed

into the Single Outcome Agreement will have gone through this process, ensuring that we are taking into account the specific needs of everyone accessing our services.

Community Engagement

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership is fully committed to the principles and practice of community engagement. It is our belief that only through this inclusive practice will we achieve well functioning communities.

“Community engagement is the actions that agencies take to enable them to consult, involve, listen and respond to communities through ongoing relationships and dialogue. Communities participate with other partners to develop solutions, shape and design policies and services. Communities are involved in shared decision making” (Urban Forum 2009).

Our new Single Outcome Agreement and Community Plan has been developed through an extensive process of community engagement – ensuring that the wealth of knowledge, expertise and information within our communities helps us to understand the place we live in and agree what’s important to all of us. Our current Community Plan – ‘Towards 2020’ – was developed in 2009/10 and sets out the long term vision and aspirations for West Lothian. ‘Towards 2020’ was developed through substantial community engagement using a range of methods and tools including Community Artists and visioning techniques that encouraged all who took part to help us set the vision for the next 10 years and agree our last Single Outcome Agreement. Since then, we have continued to develop our Plan for Place with the community and stakeholders through our Community Planning Partnership wide Strategic Assessment, a substantial community engagement exercise undertaken with the Voluntary Sector – ‘Spring Forward’ - and through various partner

engagements and consultations.

To help us further embed better community engagement across the partnership, we have established a community engagement practitioner’s network to develop and progress our new Community Engagement Plan.

We want to build on and harness the existing good practice across West Lothian to develop clearer and more consistent structures which provide opportunities for people to get involved at the level they want. By further developing a clear, consistent and coordinated approach to community engagement, and providing appropriate tools and support to evaluate how we are doing, we will achieve more meaningful community engagement.

The Community Engagement Plan aims to improve and embed community engagement across West Lothian Community Planning Partnership by:

- Improving the coordination of consultation and engagement activity across West Lothian
- Establishing clear processes which consider the most appropriate ways to involve and engage with those the council represents.
- Providing opportunities for communities and individuals to get involved in decisions that affect their lives
- Supporting communities and organisations in developing and rolling out effective community engagement by building the capacity of staff, community groups and individuals.
- Creating a shared understanding of community engagement and its desired outcomes by coordinating and sharing resources, knowledge and skills.
- Demonstrating that quality, coordinated community engagement is impacting on specific outcomes.

Life Stages



Life Stages is a substantial, strategic programme of change led by West Lothian Council working across the Community Planning Partnership. The overall aim of the programme is to enable the Community Planning Partnership to plan and deliver more effective interventions to tackle social inequalities and build successful communities across West Lothian, using a Life Stage approach targeting deprived geographical areas. The programme recognises that those who are most at risk (and generate the greatest expense in terms of demands on services) often lead complex lives, and hence focuses on redesigning services around the needs of the target group using a partnership approach. The approach allows us to take preventative action to ensure that early intervention targets services where they are most needed and reduce demand of services downstream. Life Stages is about being clear when people most need our support, why they most need our support, which people have the greatest need for our support, and what support they most need from us. Partners spent a lot of time working together, talking to each other and communities and analysing data and information to determine a long-term outcome and target population for each Life Stage (Early Years, School Age, Young People in Transition, Adults of Working Age and Older People). Underneath each long term outcome lies a number of medium- and short- term outcomes, determined and tested using a logic modelling approach. We had an initial focus on early years, as there is overwhelming evidence that investing in children and their families and a much earlier stage will bring massive benefits.

Life Stages has now been fully integrated into the Community Planning Partnership and the Life Stages Board has been subsumed by the Partnership Board. The three Life Stages objectives are fully embedded in the Community Planning Partnership, with services being planned, co-ordinated and evaluated on the delivery of outcomes, the targeted use of resources to achieve the greatest impact on those most in need, and a fundamental shift towards early intervention. Our Life Stage approach has given us clear common outcomes and more effective deployment of input and resource.

Life Stages is woven through the Single Outcome Agreement. Each of the Life Stages long-term outcomes has been mapped and colour coded to the Single Outcome Agreement:

Parents / carers are responsive to their children's developmental needs. Children are ready to start school

Everyone's life chances are maximised (by improving their educational attainment) to become successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors

Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors and have a positive destination

Every adult has the skills and ability to secure and sustain employment

Older people live longer healthier more independent and fulfilling lives within a supportive community and continue to learn and develop.

Better off – West Lothian’s anti poverty strategy

‘Better Off’ is the Community Planning Partnership’s anti-poverty strategy (2012 - 2017). The strategy has an overall purpose to help minimise the impact of poverty on the people of West Lothian and aims to ensure that people are equipped to cope with the challenges they currently face; those of the current, deep, economic recession and welfare reform.

The strategy is seen as an evolving one and is being reviewed and updated in August 2013 in order to ensure that it continues to reflect the situation as the shape and impact of much of the welfare reforms becomes clear, and as the council develops its approach to financial and digital inclusion.

The strategy identifies seven cross-cutting themes of poverty; Economy/Income, Employability/Economic Development, Education, Housing, Health, Community and Inequality.

In order to ensure that our services are targeted and responsive to the changing needs of our communities, the strategy contains specific action plans relating to anti-poverty, welfare reforms and financial and digital inclusion which gives more detail of the outcomes sought, the activities our partners

have committed to take forward and how partners will work together to help minimise poverty. The action plans are reviewed and reported on annually and will help to evidence the impact of poverty on various groups of people in West Lothian.

Co-production is at the heart of the strategy and a wide range of individuals and groups

have contributed their insights into their experiences of poverty, helping develop an understanding of how poverty can affect lives. Better Off is driven by the multi agency anti poverty strategy group, which meets regularly to review, agree and monitor actions and outcomes. Better Off was developed partly in response to the emerging changes in welfare reform.

The **seven** ‘Better Off’ themes closely

relate to our local priorities and our new outcomes and the overall strategy is linked to the ‘Tackling Inequality’ theme of the Single Outcome Agreement. The anti-poverty strategy therefore cuts across the whole Single Outcome Agreement and is a key enabler for achieving our outcomes. The strategy is well established in West Lothian and we are confident that it will continue to contribute to improved outcomes for our local people.



Developing the Partnership

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership is well placed to begin implementing the Statement of Ambition but there is still some work to do to develop the partnership's capacity for change to achieve the new Single Outcome Agreement. The partnership has been aware of the need to develop its capacity since November 2011, when a Partnership development day was held. This was externally facilitated and attended by a wide range of partners. It allowed partners to reflect on current national developments, achievements so far and identify forthcoming challenges and priorities for developing Community Planning. A voting exercise was carried out to assess the partnership's fitness to deliver the aspirations and to gauge how partners felt about the partnership. Priorities identified in the day included ensuring the partnership focuses on prevention, early intervention, building services around people and communities and working together to achieve outcomes. The Board met shortly after that in a 'special' meeting that focused solely on prevention and to consider how best to utilise the three change funds announced in the budget and spending review.

The outcomes of the development day gave us a sound baseline for a Community Planning Partnership Development Plan. This Plan is linked to the four main focus areas of the Statement of Ambition; strategic direction; governance and accountability; performance management and use of resources; and impact and improving outcomes. Some highlights from the plan are as follows:

Strategic Direction

Evidence from the Strategic Assessment, Delivering Better Outcomes consultation and other community engagement exercises has informed the new Single Outcome Agreement. Development of the Council's new Corporate Plan has been aligned to the development of the new Single Outcome Agreement and has been linked to the Community Plan. A scenario planning exercise is to be planned to primarily focus on the impact and opportunities of projected demographic change and welfare reform in West Lothian. Work is ongoing to better link Community Planning and Community Regeneration to enable clearer and more focused local Community Planning. Work is underway to discuss priorities and outcomes at a local level. Plans are also being agreed to formally report on Community Regeneration activity to the Partnership Board.

Governance and Accountability

We will review the governance structure, membership and roles and remit of the entire partnership to ensure that it is appropriate and efficient and able to operate as a 'genuine partnership board'. We will introduce horizon scanning to the Community Planning Steering Group to look at local and national developments and manage the impact and opportunities presented by them. We will develop new processes and procedures for developing and maintaining an appropriate and effective risk register. We will develop a new and fit for purpose Partnership Agreement. We will develop a partnership communication strategy to develop better and more effective communication tools and mechanism across the partnership and with stakeholders, which will include a review of the website, induction pack, branding and information material.

Performance Management and Use of Resources

There will be ongoing work to review the gaps identified through the Strategic Assessment, ensuring that services are targeted to meet locally identified needs. We will develop new performance management systems that enable us to measure preventative

interventions and to monitor the longer term changes as we achieve them. We will build and develop a new mutually reinforcing performance management scorecard on Covalent to monitor activity and progress against each outcome. There will be three yearly interim reviews of the Single Outcome Agreement which will include a refresh of the Strategic Assessment. We will identify resources which partners have deployed to each outcome.

Impact and Improving Outcomes

We will further explore the use of a GIS mapping system by the Community Planning Partnership to plan better services targeted at those in need and we will review our partnership analytical capacity to support this. The Preventative Interventions programme will continue to take a programme management approach to drive through preventative action and to reshape services. This will include early screening and gap analysis. We will be taking forward the Early Years Collaborative to ensure that we deliver integrated services that target agreed Early Years outcomes.

We are progressing well with the development of our response to the Integration of Adult Health and Social Care. Our new arrangements

will ensure that we have enhanced ability to deliver health and social care outcomes to the population of West Lothian. We will ensure that the Community Engagement Plan is embedded throughout the partnership's activities. We will reconfigure the Citizens' Panel and carry out the next Quality of Life Survey.



Performance Reporting

There are a range of indicators and targets below each outcome, demonstrating how we will progress towards achieving our outcomes over the short (one year), medium (three years) and long (ten years) terms. Performance against the Single Outcome Agreement is measured through the partnership's performance management system, Covalent. Each indicator has an identified lead officer who is responsible for maintaining the performance data. A new scorecard is being developed within Covalent which includes each of the new outcomes and associated indicators. The new scorecard will reflect the interrelationships between the Single Outcome Agreement indicators, as many are cross-cutting and relate to more than one outcome. Where this is the case, we have ensured that performance information will only need to be input once but will be related all relevant outcomes. This will enable us to visualise the status of the whole Single Outcome Agreement and to understand better the interdependencies and correlations and act upon them. Each of the new outcomes will be assigned to the relevant Thematic Forum; the Economic Forum, the Community Safety Board or the Community Health and Care Partnership Sub-Committee. Discussions will be held around how environmental indicators will be reported on.

The lead officer of each Thematic Forum will be responsible for reporting on progress to the Community Planning Steering Group each quarter. The Community Planning Steering Group is chaired by the Council's

Chief Executive, is attended by a range of partners and is tasked with monitoring and scrutinising performance against the Single Outcome Agreement. We will also continue to annually report on our progress to the Scottish Government via a publicly available Annual Report, which will allow us to reflect on and improve our performance each year. We will also now review our Single Outcome Agreement on a three-yearly interim basis (in 2016 and 2019). As part of this review the Strategic Assessment process will be refreshed and all partners will be involved in a development session to review our progress, look at where we can improve on our performance and to review whether our indicators are still relevant. A full ten year Single Outcome Agreement review will take place in 2023, informed by national developments, new Census data and updated local data. We will review the progress made against each outcome and will review whether our outcomes still reflect West Lothian's priorities.

The Community Planning Partnership is also developing a range of methods by which the success of preventative interventions will be measured. This suite of information, including performance measures and outcome indicators will be added to Covalent and will be used to determine future resource decisions and provide an evidence base from which to move forward. It is intended that taken together this will lead to improved outcomes for some of our vulnerable children and families within in our communities and reduce future demand for services.



outcomes,
indicators
and targets

Outcome:

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

Life Stages outcome:

Parents / carers are responsive to their children's developmental needs.

Children are ready to start school

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership recognises the importance of early years in determining a child's development and future life chances. Early intervention measures are critical in preventing negative social outcomes in later life which is why the Community Planning Partnership is further embedding prevention and early intervention into this Single Outcome Agreement. A range of early intervention measures are in place across services to improve the health and wellbeing of families and a focus on early years aims to achieve positive outcomes for children when they reach adulthood.

The Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 is a new piece of legislation introduced by the Scottish Government to make Scotland the best place in the world to grow up. This legislation represents a shift in public services towards the early years of a child's life and towards early intervention. The Act encourages preventative measures, rather than crisis responses and establishes a new legal framework for implementing Getting It Right For Every Child (GIRFEC) where services are to work together in support of children, young people and families. The Act introduces a number of important changes for looked after children and care leavers in Scotland. These include:

- Corporate parenting duties for certain individuals and organisations
- Eligibility for aftercare assistance up to the age of 25 years
- "Continuing Care", providing care leavers the opportunity to continue with accommodation and assistance
- Local Authorities to plan and report on their activities within a Corporate Parenting Strategy

West Lothian Council are committed to providing services which are child centred and focus on improved outcomes for children, young people and their families.

The Reshaping Children's Services programme commenced in January 2014. This started a process of modernising our approach to how our services are delivered. One of the main priorities of this programme is to reduce the use of secure care and residential schools with a view to maintain children and young people within their own communities supported by a range of services and resources where appropriate. A suite of Performance Indicators will be further developed in order to fully monitor this process with the aim of improving outcomes and life chances for children and young people.

The Early Years Collaborative (EYC) provides a further focus on early years, which will accelerate the implementation of GIRFEC and the Early Years Framework. The aim of the Early Years Collaborative is to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities for all babies, children, mothers, fathers and families across Scotland to ensure that all children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed. West Lothian's involvement in the EYC has already brought

additional resource to the area. The work of the Early Years Collaborative is being delivered across four workstreams; Conception to one year, One year to 30 months, 30 months to Primary School, and Start of Primary to the end of P4.

Three high level stretch aims have been set by the Early Years Collaborative:

- To ensure that women experience positive pregnancies which result in the birth of more healthy babies as evidenced by a reduction of 15% in the rates of stillbirths (from 4.9 per 1,000 live births in 2010 to 4.3 per 1,000 in 2015) and infant mortality (from 3.7 per 1,000 live births in 2010 to 3.1 per 1,000 live births in 2015)
- To ensure that 85% of all children within each Community Planning Partnership have reached all of the expected developmental milestones at the time of the child's 27-30 month child health review, by end 2016.
- To ensure that 90% of all children within each Community Planning Partnership have reached all of the expected developmental milestones at the time the child starts primary school, by end 2017.

In terms of Early Years Health data, West Lothian, specifically in certain areas, has always had lower rates of breastfeeding than the rest of Scotland and the UK. Data indicates that an estimated 21.8% of P1 children in West Lothian are 'overweight', including 9.7% at risk of obesity, and an estimated 0.7% are underweight. West Lothian is currently above the Scottish target in terms of child dental data.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline	Target 2013/14	Medium Term Target 2016/17	Long Term Target 2023	Owner
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births <i>Source: GROS – annual</i>	2.4 (2012)	-	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	Carol Bebbington
Still birth rate per 1000 live and still births <i>Source: GROS - annual</i>	6.7 (12/13)	-	<div><div></div></div>	-	Carol Bebbington
Percentage of newborn children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks <i>Source: Annual, SNS</i>	22.9% (11/12)	-	-	32.7% National Target	Carol Bebbington
Percentage attendance rates at nursery stages <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	91.9% (11/12)	92.1%	92.5%	95%	James Cameron
Percentage of Looked After & Accommodated Children with 3 or more placements <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	6.3% (13/14)	6.1%	6%	5.9%	Jo MacPherson
Percentage of children in P1 with no obvious dental decay experience <i>Source: NDIP</i>	65.7% (11/12)	70%	70%		Carol Bebbington
Estimated percentage of children with healthy weight in P1 <i>Source: ISD CHSP-S</i>	77.6% (11/12)	80%	Medium and long term targets set after trend analysis		Carol Bebbington
Estimated percentage of children underweight in P1 <i>Source: ISD CHSP-S</i>	1.5% (11/12)	Monitoring trend – targets will be set			Carol Bebbington
Estimated percentage of children Overweight, including obese, in P1 <i>Source: ISD CHSP-S</i>	21% (11/12)	Monitoring trend – targets will be set			Carol Bebbington
Percentage of children in poverty ³ <i>Source: Child Poverty Action Group, Annual</i>	18% (2010)	22%	Ensure West Lothian continues to sit below Scottish average		Elaine Nisbet
Average Annual P1 End of Year Performance in Primary Schools (PIPS) Score <i>Source: West Lothian Council, Annual</i>	46.2 (12/13)	47.2	50.0	55.0	James Cameron
Gap between the Annual P1 End of Year Performance in primary Schools (PIPS) Scores of the Lowest 20% and the remaining 80% <i>Source: West Lothian Council, Annual</i>	3.7 (12/13)	2.6	2.0	1.5	James Cameron

Activities and links to plans:

Integrated Children's Services Plan
Anti-Poverty Strategy and Action Plan
Regeneration Framework
Learning and Skills Framework (CLD Plan)

² The statistics contained will be of interest for anyone that is looking for detailed estimates of the number of children in families where the reported family income is less than 60 per cent of median income. These families would either be in receipt of out-of-work (means-tested) benefits, or in receipt of tax credits. These figures show % of children in poverty under the age of 16 for West Lothian.

Outcome:

We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities

Life Stages outcomes:

Everyone's life chances are maximised (by improving their educational attainment) to become successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors.

Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors and have a positive destination.

Every adult has the skills and ability to secure and sustain employment.

West Lothian, in common with other areas, experienced the impact of the global recession, and unemployment increased as a result, with joblessness amongst young people aged 16-24 years a particular concern. In addition, the closure of the Vion food processing plant with 1,700 job losses led to a steep increase in unemployment in early 2013. However, since 2013 employment rate has increased, exceeding the rates for both Scotland and Great Britain. The number and rate of claimants of key out of work benefits and Job Seekers allowance has also decreased and compares favourably with the Scottish rates.

There have been significant improvements in the attainment, skills and positive destinations for school leavers of West Lothian young people in recent years. However there are still improvements to be made – particularly for Looked After Children, children from more deprived areas and the increasing proportion of children with additional learning/support needs. Because of the poorer attainment historically, a higher proportion of West Lothian's adults have fewer skills and a lower skills base, which leads to poorer employment outcomes. Both qualification and wage levels (resident and workforce) have improved over the last five years, but still remain below the Scottish level. Average earnings in West Lothian are to a large extent determined by the type of employment opportunities within West Lothian. Nevertheless, a significant proportion (approx 45% of residents) commute to other parts of Scotland – particularly Edinburgh. The reduction in unemployment whilst welcome has been accompanied by an increase in the number of working-poor.

It is estimated that 29,000 (27%) of working age adults face occasional challenge and constrained opportunities due to literacy difficulties and within that, 1,000 face serious challenges in their literacy practice⁴. Within West Lothian the focus of Adult basic Education provision has been on those who are unemployed and young people in the More Choices More Chances (MCMC) category. ABE can lead to recipients gaining a core skill qualification and this has increased from 5% in 2009/10 to 10% in 2010/11 to 17% in 2011/12, with 82 people gaining a qualification in 2011/12. Future work will focus on the provision of ESOL as evidence supports the need for better integration between the English speaking and non-English speaking communities.

⁴ According to the Scottish Survey of Adult Literacy (SSAL) 2009

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline	Target 2013/14	Medium Term Target 2016/17	Long Term Target 2023	Owner
Percentage of working age adults in work <i>Source: ONS annual population survey, Quarterly</i>	74% (12/13)	74.0%	75.0%	78%	Dave Greaves
Percentage of adults in receipt of key out of work benefits <i>Source: DWP, Quarterly</i>	13.4% (12/13)	13%	10%	9%	Dave Greaves
Percentage of the resident, working age population qualified to SVQ2 and above <i>Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, Annual</i>	71.6% (12/13)	72%	74%	76%	Dave Greaves
Percentage of the resident, working age population qualified to SVQ4 and above <i>Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, Annual</i>	33.9% (12/13)	34%	35%	36%	Dave Greaves
Median earnings (£s) for residents living in the local authority area who are employed (gross weekly pay) <i>Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings, Annual</i>	489.70 (12/13)	500.00	520.00	550.00	Dave Greaves
Percentage of pupils in S4 attaining Literacy and Numeracy at level 3 <i>Source: Scottish Government, Annual</i>	73% (13/14)	83%	89%	95%	Elaine Cook
Average cumulative tariff score of the lowest attaining 20% <i>Source: Scottish Government, Annual</i>	86 (11/12)	90	90	90	Elaine Cook
Percentage of pupils in S5 attaining 5+ qualifications at level 6 <i>Source: Scottish Government, Annual</i>	13% (11/12)	13%	14%	15%	Elaine Cook
Percentage of school leavers entering a positive destination <i>Source: SDS SLDR, Annual</i>	89.9 (11/12)	92%	95%	96%	Dave Greaves
Percentage of 18 -24 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance <i>Source: ONS Claimant Count, Annual</i>	8.9% (12/13)	7.0%	3.0%	2.0%	Dave Greaves
Percentage of care leavers entering positive destinations <i>Source: SDS, Annual</i>	82% (11/12)	73%	75%	78%	Dave Greaves
Percentage of West Lothian College full time leavers entering a positive destination <i>Source: West Lothian College, Annual</i>	90% (11/12)	94%	96%	98%	Mhairi Harrington
Number of unemployed people assisted into work from Council operated / funded Employability Programmes <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	370 (12/13)	450	500	500	Dave Greaves
Percentage of population who are income deprived <i>Source: SIMD, Annual update</i>	13% (12/13)	13%	12%	11%	Dave Greaves
Percentage of primary, secondary, special schools and pre-school establishments receiving positive inspection reports <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	100% (12/13)	100%	100%	100%	Andrew Sneddon

Activities and links to plans: Attainment Strategy
West Lothian Economic Strategy and Action Plan 2014-17
West Lothian Working Together Action Plan
West Lothian Opportunities for All Action Plan
Youth Employment Action Plan
Regeneration Framework
Anti-Poverty Strategy and Action Plan
Learning and Skills Framework (CLD Plan)
Enterprising Third Sector Framework 2014-17
West Lothian College Regional Plan and Outcome Agreement 2015-17



Outcome:

Our economy is diverse and dynamic, and West Lothian is an attractive place for doing business

Life Stages outcomes:

ALL

West Lothian's economy has reacted positively to constant change over the last thirty years, moving from one that was dominated by manufacturing, to strong growth in service sectors including public services, retail and distribution, hotels and restaurants, construction and finance and IT; with opportunities for growth in other priority industries (including food and drink, tourism and life sciences). This diverse economy is reflected in the fact that no single business sector now provides more than a quarter of employment.

60% of Scotland's population and 54% of businesses are within one hour's travel time of West Lothian, making it an extremely well-connected business location.

The impact of the recession was keenly felt in West Lothian with a 8% reduction in the employment base between 2009 and 2013, including the closure of the Vion food processing plant in early 2013 with 1,700 job losses. However, latest intelligence points to business and employment growth in West Lothian, underpinned by the delivery of additional investment support to businesses through the West Lothian Economic Growth Plan. As well as investing in employment growth, the Economic Growth Plan will continue to be focused on generating sustainable and higher wage employment opportunities, contributing to increasing local wage levels. The latest data for 2013 showed 4,365 active businesses operating in West Lothian, a net increase of 140 on 2012. The number of businesses per 10,000 has increased from the 2012 figure of 302 to 309 – this represents significant progress. In 2013 the West Lothian three-year business survival rate was 57.4% (i.e. 57.4% of new businesses registered in 2010 were still trading in 2013). The West Lothian figure is similar to that of the benchmark group of local authorities – including Fife, Edinburgh and North Lanarkshire.

West Lothian's GVA (Gross Value Added) per head is slightly lower than for Scotland as a whole, but higher than that of most non-city local authority areas. Retail occupancy levels in West Lothian appear to be holding up well and have increased to almost 93% in 2014, compared with 89.8% across Scotland.

In 2014, 640 house completions were achieved, far in excess of the 234 completions achieved in 2011. It is anticipated that this improvement will continue as a result of the recent progress made in implementing the Housing Recovery Action Plan. However the main influencing factor will continue to be market demand which will be determined by the availability of mortgage finance and the continued strength of the economy.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline	Target 2013/14	Medium Term Target 2016/17	Long Term Target 2023	Owner
Percentage survival rate of VAT/PAYE businesses after 3 years <i>Source: ONS, Annual</i>	59.4% (11/12)	61.2%	60%	62%	Dave Greaves
VAT/PAYE business stock per 10,000 adults of working age <i>Source: ONS, Annual</i>	306 (11/12)	310	312	315	Dave Greaves
Median earnings (£s) for full-time employees working in the local authority area (gross weekly pay) <i>Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings</i>	£478.10 (12/13)	£490.00	£510.00	£550.00	Dave Greaves
Gross Value Added (GVA) per head <i>Source: ONS, Annual</i>	£20,542 (11/12)	£21,000	£22,000	£24,000	Dave Greaves
Business Outcomes resulting from partner interventions (companies supported by Business Gateway and Scottish Enterprise in West Lothian) <i>Source:</i>	443 (12/13)	500	530	550	Dave Greaves
Total number of jobs in West Lothian <i>Source: ONS, Annual</i>	73,300 (12/13)	73,500	75,000	78,000	Dave Greaves
Number of new homes completed annually in West Lothian <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	512 (12/13)	500	500	1,000	Craig McCorriston
Percentage of retail occupancy in town centres <i>Source: WLC, Quarterly</i>	92% (12/13)	90%	90%	90%	Dave Greaves
Number of indigenous businesses with 50-100 employees <i>Source: UK Business Count – Enterprises dataset (ONS)</i>	85 (2014)	!	90	100	Dave Greaves
Number of indigenous businesses with 10-49 employees. <i>Source: UK Business Count – Enterprises dataset (ONS)</i>	420 (2014)	!	460	500	Dave Greaves
Tonnes of CO2 emissions per capita for the West Lothian district <i>Source: DECC, Annual</i>	7.3 (11/12)	6.8 National average	Below national average	Below national average	Craig McCorriston
Total number of visitor numbers to 4 key attractions; • Almond Valley Heritage Centre • Five Sisters Zoo • Hopetoun House • Linlithgow Palace <i>Source: Visit West Lothian, Annual</i>	343,540 (12/13)	330,000	350,000	400,000	Dave Greaves
Total value (£) of tourism to the local economy <i>Source: STEAM (Scottish Tourism Economic Activity Monitor)</i>	£161.59m (2013)	£166m (2014)	£180m	£200m	Dave Greaves
Total value (£) of consented building work in West Lothian <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	£104,668,126 (12/13)	£107,284,829	£118,351,930	£174,256,023	Craig McCorriston

Activities and links to plans:

West Lothian Economic Strategy and Action Plan 2014-17
 Economic Growth Plan
 Regeneration Framework
 Anti-Poverty Strategy and Action Plan
 Enterprising Third Sector Framework 2014-17
 Learning and Skills Framework (CLD Plan)

Outcome:

We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities

Life Stages outcomes:

ALL

Building strong communities is a priority for the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership. Ensuring that all our citizens can live their lives free from the fear of crime is a high priority for West Lothian. The Community Safety Partnership has identified the key priority outcomes for West Lothian Council through a strategic assessment process that has been completed in conjunction with all community safety partners including Police, West Lothian Council, Fire, Health and voluntary sector. This prioritises the key issues that really matter to local people and partner agencies will focus on these identified priorities in order to reduce crime and disorder whilst making people feel safer in their local communities.

Protecting People

We will ensure that the most vulnerable people within our communities are protected and feel safe. This will be achieved by identifying victims of crime and ensuring support mechanisms are in place for them. We will work in partnership to identify and protect those at risk through effective early intervention, education and enforcement and will proactively share information within the partnership to task and coordinate resources and change trends. We will work together to reassure those individuals, groups and communities affected; support, manage and rehabilitate offenders and support victims and their families who are affected by child protection, adult protection or domestic abuse issues.

Reducing Antisocial Behaviour

The picture regarding antisocial behaviour within West Lothian is positive with proactive tasking and a preventative philosophy adopted throughout the partnership. There have been consistent decreases since the introduction of partnership Community Policing Teams and the establishment of the West Lothian Community Safety Unit. We will continue to identify youth offenders at an early stage and implement effective intervention strategies to support these young people. Hate crime prevention activity has focused on building stronger links within our communities which has increased public confidence in reporting such crimes. We will continue to identify repeat and risk locations and people and provide support to victims and rehabilitate offenders.

Reducing Violence

The impact and consequence of a violent incident has everlasting consequences upon all concerned. Weapon related crime and public space violence will be tackled through effective tasking and patrolling of identified hot spots. We will work in partnership to prevent and reduce instances of violence through effective early intervention, enforcement and education, and will proactively share information and intelligence to task and coordinate resources and change trends. We will work together to reassure communities affected, support, manage and rehabilitate offenders, and support victims of violent crime.

Reducing reoffending strategies are in place to deal with high tariff offenders within the community.

Tackling Substance Misuse

Substance misuse is a complex problem that impacts upon all our communities with widespread and harmful implications for individuals, families and neighbourhoods. The link between substance misuse and crime and disorder is well known and by tackling the harm caused to public safety we will improve the quality of life for many people in West Lothian and reduce the negative effect on local communities. We will work in partnership to prevent drug and alcohol misuse through effective early intervention, education and enforcement. In partnership we will focus on the needs of the most persistent offenders within West Lothian whose crimes are committed in order to sustain their dependency on drugs, alcohol and substance and reduce their level of offending.

Reduce Fire and Road Casualties

There are a number of major arterial routes that run through West Lothian, which link the east and west of Scotland. This, along with numerous rural routes linking towns and villages, make the county a risk location for road traffic collisions. We will work in partnership to improve road safety through enforcement, engineering, education and effective early intervention. We will continue to work in partnership to reduce the risk of fire casualties within West Lothian. We will identify people and premises at greatest risk of fire and provide safety visits and reassurance to vulnerable individuals.

Tackling Serious and Organised Crime

Serious and organised criminals have an impact upon society as a whole by impinging upon local economies and targeting individuals within our communities. These individuals can fuel street crime, increase the fear of crime and have a detrimental financial effect upon local economies. These criminals can generate substantial income to the detriment of genuine businesses by using apparent legitimate businesses as a cover for their activities. As a partnership we are dedicated to target, disrupt and deter those involved in Serious and Organised Crime and reassure communities and businesses affected by their activity.

Communities

Getting people interested and involved in their community is also central to the CPP's approach, and our [Community Engagement Plan](#) sets out how the Partnership will provide opportunities for this to happen. Increasing community capacity, local ownership and civic pride and responsibility all contribute towards greater involvement of local people and communities as partners. Working together in partnership with communities will ultimately result in improved outcomes for local people.

On average, 53% of people in West Lothian volunteer. 46% of respondents of the 2013 Citizens' Panel Survey felt involved in their local community and felt they could influence decisions, however 44% of the panel felt that relationships and cohesion between different sectors of the community could improve.

Reducing Reoffending

Reducing Reoffending is a key priority for the CPP. It is being taken forward through the Reducing Reoffending Strategy for 2013-2018. Amongst its main priorities include:

- Youth Offending and to continue to develop and implement the Whole Systems Approach, in particular Early and Effective Intervention and Diversion from Prosecution. Within the Reshaping Children's Services programme alternatives to secure care are being developed to address the needs of the most chaotic and challenging young people.
- The specific needs of Women Offenders are being met through the highly successful Almond Project which has shown to improve outcomes significantly. The Almond Project has recently expanded due to the demand for the service.
- Voluntary Throughcare services have been further enhanced for Short-term Prisoners to reduce the likelihood of reoffending.
- Targeting Serious Organised Crime and Counter Terrorism through robust partnership working.
- Ensure persistent offenders receive appropriate drug and alcohol services and sustain engagement and to maintain established links with agencies.
- Increase number of perpetrators of Domestic Abuse undertaking 1:1 programmes.

Following a period of consultation, the Community Justice Authority will be abolished and a new model for the Community Justice System in Scotland will be adopted. CPP's will assume responsibility for local strategic and operational planning and design and delivery of services for community justice to reflect local need and in accordance with the national strategy for reducing re-offending. This process will be fully completed in 2017 when this responsibility will be fully transferred.



Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline	Target 2013/14	Medium Term Target 2016/17	Long Term Target 2023	Owner
n Detection rate for crimes of domestic abuse n Detection rate for sexual offences n Number of antisocial behaviour incidents n Detection rate for hate crime n Level of violent crime n Proportion of positive stop & searches for offensive weapons n Proportion of positive stop and searches for drugs n Number of licensed premises visits (on/off sales premises) n Number of people detected for drink/drug driving offences n Number of cash seizures and restraints through the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) legislation n Number of people detected for supplying drugs <i>Source: Post 1st April 2013 Police Scotland Scottish Operational & Management Information System (Annual) No Baselines set</i>	73.9% 62.6% 12034 60.6% 19 1% 3.6% 662 239 £888,061 206 (12/13)	Police performance is recorded on Scottish Operational & Management Information System. The West Lothian Local Authority area forms part of the Lothians and Scottish Borders Division of the Police Service of Scotland and targets in relation to KPIs have been set for the Division as a whole and not as Local Authority area, as such no performance targets are available for West Lothian at this time.			Paul Cameron
Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents <i>Source: Scottish Government, Annual</i>	65 (2011)	58	47	41 (2020)	Graeme Malcolm
Number of deliberate fires per 100,000 population <i>Source: IRS, Annual</i>	287.3 (12/13)	Continuous Improvement			Group Manager
Number of accidental dwelling fires per 100,000 population <i>Source: IRS, Annual</i>	103.5 (12/13)	Continuous Improvement			Group Manager
Percentage of West Lothian residents that feel safe walking in their local neighbourhood after dark <i>Source: Citizens Panel Quality of Life Survey, 3 yearly</i>	46% (2010)	35%	40%	45%	Lorraine Gillies
Percentage of residents who feel we have an inclusive society <i>Source: Citizens Panel Quality of Life Survey, 3 yearly</i>	52% (2010)	59%	63%	68%	Lorraine Gillies
Percentage of adult population who volunteer <i>Source: Citizens Panel Quality of Life Survey, 3 yearly</i>	53% (2010)	53%	TBD	6	Lorraine Gillies
Percentage of residents who feel they can influence decisions <i>Source: Citizens Panel Quality of Life Survey, 3 yearly</i>	43% (2010)	40%	43%	47%	Lorraine Gillies
Percentage of communities with a community council <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	92.5% (12/13)	87.5%	92.5%	93%	Lorraine Gillies
Percentage voter turnout at national elections <i>Source: UK National Elections – Livingston Constituency</i>	63.1% (10/11)	-	62%	62%	Lorraine Gillies
Percentage voter turnout at Scottish Parliamentary Elections <i>Source: Scottish Parliamentary elections – Almond Valley Constituency</i>	51% (2011)	-	52%	52%	Lorraine Gillies

⁶ The aim is to see a continual rise in volunteering in the longer term in line with the projected rise in population, and a thriving economy and continued support from Community Planning Partners.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline	Target 2013/14	Medium Term Target 2016/17	Long Term Target 2023	Owner
Percentage of Early and Effective Intervention cases 8 to 15 years who do not reoffend within 12 months of initial referral <i>Source: WLC, Quarterly</i>	29%(12/13)	30%	50%	70%	Tim Ward
Number of children/young people in secure or residential schools on offence grounds. <i>Source: WLC, Monthly</i>	7 (12/13)	5	3	1	Tim Ward
One year reconviction rate <i>Source: Scottish Offenders Index, Annual</i>	23.4% (09/10 cohort)	23%	21%	20%	Tim Ward
Percentage of tenants satisfied with the management of the neighbourhood they live in <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	77% (13/14)	82%	82%	87%	Elaine Byrne
Number of active anti-social behaviour cases <i>Source: WL CSU, Annual</i>	58 (12/13)	75	70	65	Siobhan Mullen

Activities and links to plans:

- Public Protection Strategy
- Community Safety Strategic Assessment
- Reducing Reoffending Strategy
- Violence Against Women Strategy
- West Lothian Local Policing Plan
- Local Fire and Rescue Plan for West Lothian
- Local Housing Strategy 2012-2017
- Learning and Skills Framework (CLD Plan)
- Regeneration Framework

Outcome:

People most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life chances

Life Stages outcomes:

ALL

Over the past three years the number of reported incidents of Domestic Abuse has increased with a correlating increase in the number of women referred to the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team. We interpret this increase as indicating that confidence in police and service response has increased, although we acknowledge that the impact of the recession on women and their families may be driving some of the increase as women have fewer resources with which to protect themselves and their children. There has been investment in services designed to respond better to increasing demand, with improved levels of partner support, out of hours support and the development of a domestic abuse court. Domestic abuse continues to be a key priority and there will be a continued focus on improving the response to women and ensuring that response is meeting need. We will also continue to develop how to best address the risks posed by violent men who pose a risk of serious harm.

During 2014-2015 as at 31st March 2015 there were 426 Looked After Children (LAC) in West Lothian – around 1% of the West Lothian 0-21 years population. There is a strong focus on reducing the number of placement moves experienced by Looked After and Accommodated Children as this has been linked to poorer outcomes. During 2013 and 2014 there was a drop in the number of placement moves experienced by under 5 year olds which highlights a positive trend. The Council will continue to develop services to work ‘upstream’ and prevent crisis from occurring in order to protect the children and young people most at risk. In 2013/14 the number of child protection referrals increased by 109 to the highest level since recording began in 2004. In 2013 there were a number of high profile child protection cases reported in the press and the inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham was published. The publicity surrounding these cases and ongoing training and awareness raising in West Lothian may have contributed to professionals’ heightened awareness of child protection issues.

Tackling and addressing Child Sexual Exploitation is a focus for West Lothian Council in order to ensure that children are cared for and protected from harm, and are able to grow up in a safe environment where their rights and needs are respected. West Lothian will manage this through the Child Protection Committee and will devise its own action plan in accordance with the Scottish Government’s “National Action Plan to Tackle Child Sexual Exploitation”. This will ensure that West Lothian Council are taking the necessary steps to protect children and young people from this complex challenge.

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) have been in place since the implementation of the Management of Offenders Act (2005). The council has well embedded partnership approaches to enable the risks posed by sexual offenders to be robustly managed. There is a clear focus on reducing risk and performance in this regard is closely monitored. The council has invested in strengthening its ability to respond to all offenders who pose a risk of serious harm and expects to develop processes with key partners to respond appropriately

to all violent crime. In the coming years the council will develop its ability to manage the risks posed to communities through its response to the National Accommodation Strategy for Sex Offenders (NASSO). There are plans to expand the MAPPA remit to include an additional category of offenders. This will target offenders other than sexual perpetrators who pose a risk of serious harm.

The Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007 has been in place since October 2008. Adult Protection in West Lothian continues to be delivered as an intra-agency as well as a multi-agency activity. Alongside the Police and NHS as well as agencies from the third sector, a number of local authority departments and services play an integral role in adult protection inquiries, investigations, case conferences, reviews, and Adult Support and Protection Plans. The numbers of Adult Protection Case Conferences continue to rise and, in general, there has been an increase over the past three years in Adult Protection activity. Work has been undertaken to measure the experiences of adults at risk in the Adult Protection process, specifically whether they feel safer as a result of interventions. Similarly, auditing Adult Support and Protection Plans to determine whether the harm has been reduced is also viewed as an indicator of safety and risk management.

An integrated approach to public protection will ensure consistency and a strategy will be developed that best captures the shared desire to protect the most vulnerable groups from harm. The council is also focussed on ensuring improved outcomes for vulnerable groups and has developed a 'life stage' approach to manage this. We are committed to monitoring improved outcomes for children and adults at risk so that as they leave multi agency protection systems they are moving to situations where they have the best chance of a positive life.



Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline	Target 2013/14	Medium Term Target 2016/17	Long Term Target 2023	Owner
Percentage of MAPPA cases where level of risk has been contained or reduced <i>Source: Risk Management & MAPPA Reviews, Annual</i>	95% (12/13)	95%	96%	97%	Tim Ward
Percentage of children entered on the child protection register in the year who had previously been on the register <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	14.2% (12/13)	12%	10%	8%	Tim Ward
Percentage of children re-referred to the Domestic and Sexual Assault team <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	11% (12/13)	5%	4%	2%	Tim Ward
Percentage of women who report that they feel safe as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team <i>Source: WLC, quarterly</i>	88% (12/13)	90%	95%	95%	Tim Ward
Percentage of closed adult protection cases where the adult at risk reported that they felt safer as a result of the action taken. <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	90% (13/14)	80%	85%	90%	Nick Clater
Percentage of adult protection plans reviewed indicating a reduction in risk of harm <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	80% (13/14)	80%	85%	90%	Nick Clater
Percentage of care leavers entering positive destinations <i>Source: SDS, Annual</i>	82% (11/12)	73%	75%	78%	Dave Greaves
Percentage of children who are looked after and accommodated, of an age and stage where they are able to express an opinion who report they feel safer as a result of intervention or support <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	100% (13/14)	80%	85%	95%	Tim Ward
Percentage of young people under the age of 22 who were previously looked after who go on to receive a custodial sentence <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	6.5% (13/14)	7%	6.5%	6%	Tim Ward
Average tariff score of Looked After Children <i>Source: Scottish Government, Annual</i>	131 (10/11)	131	140	150	Jo MacPherson
Percentage attendance at school for Looked After Children <i>Source: Scottish Government, Annual</i>	91.1% (10/11)	91.1%	91.3%	91.5%	Jo MacPherson
Exclusions per 1000 pupils who were Looked After <i>Source: Scottish Government, Educational Outcomes for Looked After Children, Annual</i>	452 (10/11)	400	365	320	Jo MacPherson
Percentage of 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 <i>Source: WLC, Quarterly</i>	54% (14/15)	60% (14/15)	63%	66%	Tim Ward
Percentage of cases where positive progress can be evidenced at the 6-month Looked After Child Review <i>Source: WLC, Quarterly</i>	85% (14/15)	85% (14/15)	87%	90%	Tim Ward

Activities and links to plans: Public Protection Strategy (2013-2019)
 Violence Against Women Strategy
 Learning and Skills Framework (CLD Plan)
 Regeneration Framework

Outcome:

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

Life Stages outcomes:

Older people live longer healthier more independent and fulfilling lives within a supportive community and continue to learn and develop

National Health & Wellbeing Outcome:

People, including those with disabilities or long term conditions or who are frail are able to live, as far as reasonably practicable, independently and at home or in a homely setting in their community

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership recognises the need to design services with a much greater emphasis on prevention, including building capacity within communities to help people maintain their independence and ensuring interventions are early enough to optimise the opportunity for success wherever possible. This approach supports initiatives and opportunities to move resources upstream and ensures a greater number of individuals will experience more positive and fulfilling lives and in turn will reduce future pressure on reactive, high-tariff services.

The imminent changes through the Public Bodies (Joint Working) Scotland Act will require us to build on a mature partnership already well embedded in West Lothian and apply the legislative changes to maximum effect for our clients and patients. The Scottish Government sees the integration of health and social care as an effective means for achieving better outcomes within available resources. In line with the legislation a new governance body will be established, the Integration Joint Board, this will be responsible for delivery of adult health and social care services in West Lothian. The Integration Joint Board will prepare a strategic plan, which will set out the arrangements for commissioning of services and how these arrangements will achieve the national health and wellbeing outcomes.

The third sector and independent sectors have been key partners in the Reshaping Care for Older People programme, and will continue to be within the Integrated Care Fund programme, with a particular emphasis on building the capacity in our communities to keep people involved, engaged and active. A key challenge is the continuing shift in the pattern of disease towards long term conditions, and growing numbers of people with multiple conditions and complex needs.

Health and Social Care will continue to work closely with our partners to build on our investments in development of reablement, crisis care, safe at home technology and community capacity building and improve outcomes through development of more integrated care pathways and seamless front line services which optimise the independence and well-being of older people, enabling them to continue live in their own home or in a homely setting for as long as possible.

Significant improvements have already been achieved e.g. the emergency bed day rate for people aged 75+ has been reduced by 11.2% over the past three years and there has been a 3.5% reduction in all age emergency admissions. The number of people aged over 65 receiving care in their own home has risen by 5%. In addition West Lothian's telecare programme continues

to grow and is proportionately the biggest in the UK with over 4000 clients and 84% of home care clients in receipt of this service.

In order to achieve priority outcomes for health and care it is essential that the whole system pathway is made as efficient as possible. It is recognised that the frail, elderly population are vulnerable and require significant investment to meet their health and care needs, reduce hospital admission and re-admission and minimise delays in discharge. A partnership programme has been established to redesign the whole system model of care to improve outcomes, individual experience and deliver value for money. This will strengthen partnership working, make best use of performance information and ensure partners are progressing towards better and clearer alignment of their priorities.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline	Target 2013/14	Medium Term Target 2016/17	Long Term Target 2023	Owner
Percentage of time in the last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting <i>Source: SNS</i>	89.1% (10/11)	Set once guidance received			Alan Bell
Percentage of adults needing care receiving personal care at home or direct payments for personal care <i>Source: National statistics(4 sources)</i>	92.7% (11/12)	Set once guidance received			Alan Bell
Patients whose discharge from hospital is delayed to an appropriate setting <i>Source: ISD Scotland</i>	0 (11/12)	No patients waiting more than 28 days	No patients waiting more than 14 days	No patients waiting > 72 hours	Carol Bebbington
Percentage of community care service users feeling safe <i>Source: WLC</i>	94% (11/12)	96%	96%	96%	Alan Bell
Percentage of community care service users and carers satisfied with their involvement in the design of care packages <i>Source: WLC</i>	50% (11/12)	50%	75%	90%	Alan Bell
Percentage of community care service users satisfied with opportunities for social interaction <i>Source: WLC</i>	85% (11/12)	90%	90%	95%	Alan Bell
Percentage of carers who feel supported and able to continue in their role as a carer <i>Source: WLC</i>	66% (11/12)	60%	75%	90%	Alan Bell
Rate of emergency inpatient bed days for people 75+ per 1000 population <i>Source: ISD, Annual</i>	4781.2 (11/12)	To reduce by 12% by 14/15	No new target set as yet -maintain position		Carol Bebbington
Rate per 100,000 population of patients aged 65+ with 2+ emergency admissions by financial year <i>Source: ISD, Annual</i>	5779 (11/12)	5489 5% reduction	No new target set as yet -maintain position at 5%		Carol Bebbington

Activities and links to plans:

Integrated Joint Board Strategic Plan

Integrated Care Fund Plan

Joint Commissioning Plan

West Lothian Carers Strategy 2012-2015

Learning and Skills Framework (CLD Plan)

Outcome:

We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities

Life Stages outcomes:

ALL

National Health & Wellbeing Outcome:

People are able to look after and improve their own health and wellbeing and live in good health for longer

The nature of health inequalities is complex and cannot be attributed to a single risk factor. They are the result of social circumstances and reflect the underlying distribution of power and resources in the population. Although overall health has improved health inequalities remain a significant and long-standing problem. Deprivation is a major factor in health inequalities, with people in more affluent areas living longer and having significantly better health.

Tackling health inequality is a core theme for the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership. The life choices people make are often due to the underlying societal issues they are trying to manage e.g. smoking and substance misuse are much more prevalent in areas of deprivation than in areas of affluence. Other health protecting factors such as breast feeding are also less common in areas of deprivation.

West Lothian has seen a bigger improvement in life expectancy in the last decade than Scotland as a whole, with female life expectancy increasing by 3.3% to 80.2 years compared to 2.7% (81) in Scotland, and male life expectancy increasing by 5.5% to 77.5 years compared to 4.6% (76.9) Scotland-wide. However there remains a gap in life expectancy between the most deprived communities and the average life expectancy in West Lothian of 3.3 years.

Long term illness has been identified as the 'Health Challenge of this Century' by the World Health Organisation. The Quality Outcomes Framework disease registers can be used as an indicator of prevalence at a point in time. These demonstrate an increase in prevalence across almost all long term conditions between 2006 and 2013 with greatest percentage increases in hypertension, diabetes, COPD, cancer, chronic kidney disease, and mental health.

Encouraging and supporting breastfeeding is recognised as an important public health activity with good evidence that breastfeeding in infancy has a protective effect against many childhood illnesses and reduces risk of breast cancer, epithelial ovarian cancer and hip fracture later in life for women who breastfeed. In 2013/14, 33% of babies were breastfed at the 6-8 week review. Within this overall breastfeeding rate, 24.1% of babies were exclusively breastfed. Across West Lothian the highest percentage of babies exclusively breastfed at the 6-8 week review is in Linlithgow at 45.6% (least deprived, affluent) and lowest rate in Fauldhouse and Breich Valley at 13.9% (most deprived).

Whilst the percentage of smoking attributable deaths was higher at 28.2% than Scottish average 24.1% (2010 Scotpho Profile) the prevalence of smoking has reduced in the adult population to 21.1% compared to Scottish average of 23%. There continues to be dependence on out of work benefits

or child tax credit and working population claiming job seekers allowance (4.7% locally compared to 4.4% nationally).

Health inequalities remain an issue and shifting resources from dealing with the consequences of health inequalities to effective early intervention and access to preventative services is essential to tackling health inequalities.

Tackling these priority areas relies on partnership working across all Community Planning Partners as health outcomes are determined by a number of factors including where and how people live, poverty, educational achievement, drugs and alcohol misuse, low literacy and numeracy levels and homelessness.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline	Target 2013/14	Medium Term Target 2016/17	Long Term Target 2023	Owner
Rate per 100,000 of general acute inpatient and day case discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis <i>Source: ISD annual- (SMR01)</i>	681 (10/11)	Not defined – suggest local incremental improving targets			Carol Bebbington
Rate per 100,000 of general acute inpatient and day case discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse <i>Source: ISD annual (SMR01)</i>	121 (10/11)	Not defined – suggest local incremental improving targets			Carol Bebbington
Number of pregnancies among under 16 years per 1000 relevant population <i>Source: ISD (2 year average)</i>	6.5 (08/10)	6.8	Medium and long term targets not set		Carol Bebbington
Number of emergency hospital admissions per 100,000 population <i>Source: SMR01</i>	27219 (11/12)	Not defined – suggest local incremental improving targets			Carol Bebbington
Gap in life expectancy of the most deprived 15% and the average life expectancy in West Lothian <i>Source: GROS</i>	3.3 (06/10)	Not defined –local target to reduce gap by 10%			Carol Bebbington
Percentage of residents who smoke (16+ years) <i>Source: Scottish Household Survey, annual</i>	23.4% (2010)		17% by 2016	12% by 2021	Carol Bebbington
Percentage of 15 year olds who smoke ⁸ <i>Source: SALSUS, annual</i>	16% (2010)	13.5% (2015)	11% (2017)	2% (2024)	Carol Bebbington
Percentage uptake of free school meals P1-3 against school roll <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	72%	75% (15/16)	85%	90%	Jim Jack
Number of visits to West Lothian by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits <i>Source: West Lothian Leisure, Annual</i>	11,832 (11/12)	11,348	12,030	13,390	Robin Strang
Number of applicants where homelessness is prevented <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	746 (14/15)	This is a new PI - targets to be developed			Ann Marie Carr
Percentage of council tenancies that are Sustained after 12 months for previously Homeless people <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	88.3% (12/13)	88	89%	89%	Ann Marie Carr
Number of potential evictions successfully prevented by the Advice Shop <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	821 (12/13)	720	720	720	Elaine Nisbet

⁸ Targets have been set in the Scottish Government's Tobacco Strategy to decrease smoking prevalence among 15 year olds by 2.5% every two years until we reach a floor of 2%. Targets set are based on 16% from 2013.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)		2013/14	Term Target 2016/17	Target 2023	
Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Score <i>Source: Citizens Panel Quality of Life Survey, 3 yearly</i>	26.07 (2010)	27	28	29	Lorraine Gillies
Percentage of Citizens Panel members who engage in physical activity 5 or more times per week <i>Source: Citizens Panel Quality of Life Survey, 3 yearly</i>	17% (2010)	20%	25%	30%	Lorraine Gillies
Percentage of Citizens Panel members who walk or cycle to work <i>Source: Citizens Panel Quality of Life Survey, 3 yearly</i>	8% (2010)	12%	12%	15%	Lorraine Gillies
Percentage of primary school children travelling actively to school <i>Source: Sustrans Hands up Survey, annual</i>	58% (12/13)	61%	60%	62%	Elaine Cook
Percentage of secondary school children travelling actively to school <i>Source: Sustrans Hands up Survey, annual</i>	44% (12/13)	44%	46%	50%	Elaine Cook

Activities and links to plans:

Joint Commissioning Plans

Integration Joint Board Strategic Plan

Anti-Poverty Strategy and Action Plan

Regeneration Framework

Joint Mental Health Strategy – ‘A sense of belonging’

Health Inequalities and Health Improvement Action Plan

Lothian Sexual Health & HIV Strategy 2011-2016

Learning and Skills Framework (CLD Plan)



Outcome:

We make the most efficient and effective use of resources by minimising our impact on the built and natural environment

Life Stages outcomes:

All

Helping to achieve Scotland's national outcomes for the environment and building a sustainable West Lothian is a key priority for the Community Planning Partnership. This means valuing and enjoying our built and natural environment, and protecting and enhancing it for future generations. It also involves managing our natural resources in a more sustainable way, and working together to reduce the impact of climate change.

Changes in the climate could threaten both the built and the natural environment with significant impacts on communities, the local economy and service delivery. Community Planning Partners, businesses, organisations and communities have a vital role to play in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for the effects of climate change.

The council is committed to working with its partners on mitigating and adapting to climate change and promoting sustainable development. This will be achieved through a range of activities relating to:- waste - minimising the amount of waste that is sent to landfill and increasing recycling; transport - promoting sustainable and active modes of transport and increasing access to sustainable transport; sustainable use of resources - reducing energy use through the introduction of renewable technology and energy efficiency measures in buildings and encouraging behavioural change to reduce energy consumption; and, measures to adapt to both current and future changes in the climate. Further action will be identified in the council's forthcoming Climate Change Strategy for West Lothian.

Data published by the Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) provides carbon dioxide emission estimates at local authority and regional level covering **estimated emissions from the industrial and commercial sector, domestic emissions including gas and electricity consumption and emissions from transport. From 2014 the dataset also includes emissions from land use, land use change and forestry. West Lothian's per capita emissions for 2012 is 7.4 tonnes of CO₂. The figures from 2005 to 2012 show an overall decrease in emissions, despite an increase in 2010 on the previous year due to an unusually cold winter.** However, **West Lothian's** emissions remain above the national average. Emissions reductions are in the industrial, commercial and domestic sectors, while road transport has remained relatively static. This is concerning given that more homes and businesses will mean rising transport demand along with increasing consumption and waste. There are already concerns about the air quality in Linlithgow, and Broxburn has been declared an Air Quality Management Area. Certain areas of West Lothian continue to be reliant on car-based transport with further development increasing pressures.

The amount of household waste recycled is on target, with latest figures showing at 44.3% in 2013.

The CPP recognises the important role that the historic and built environment plays in the sense of space and cultural identity of West Lothian and will promote culture and heritage services. The quality and biodiversity of West Lothian's countryside and networks of blue and green spaces also greatly enhance the health and well-being of residents and increase our resilience to climate change. Over half of the area of West Lothian is covered by areas of great landscape value or of special landscape control, and there is a wealth of local biodiversity sites, important geomorphological sites and a number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest. West Lothian has a strong track record of establishing and improving greenspace as part of the Central Scotland Forest and more recently through the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN). Action will be required by all Community Planning Partners to assist delivery of high quality blue and green networks as West Lothian's contribution to the CSGN, and to realise the wider benefits of a high quality environment to economic prosperity, quality of life, health and well-being.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline	Target 2013/14	Medium Term Target 2016/17	Long Term Target 2023	Owner
Percentage of residents stating they are satisfied with their neighbourhood <i>Source: Citizens Panel Quality of Life Survey, 3 Yearly</i>	80% (10/11)	88%	90%	92%	Lorraine Gillies
SPI measuring Street Cleanliness <i>Source: Keep Scotland Beautiful, Annual</i>	73 (12/13)	73	78	82	Andy Johnston
Percentage of household waste recycled <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	42.5% (11/12)	46%	50%+	70%+	David Goodenough
Percentage of municipal solid waste recycled <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	44.6% (11/12)	46%	50%+	70%+	David Goodenough
Percentage of material prepared for reuse <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	0.9% (2013)	2%	5%	7.5%	David Goodenough
Percentage of schools achieving Eco-Schools Scotland accreditation at Bronze, Silver and Green <i>Source: Keep Scotland Beautiful</i>	Bronze 68% Silver 80% Green 65% (12/13)	69% 78% 66%	71% 80% 70%	73% 82% 72%	Andrew Sneddon
Tonnes of CO ₂ emissions per capita for the West Lothian District <i>Source: DECC, Annual</i>	7.3 (11/12)	6.8 National average	Below national average	Below national average	Craig McCorriston
Percentage reduction in emissions from the council's activities and services (transport, fleet and business mileage), non-domestic buildings, street lighting, waste and water). <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	9.2% (11/12)	To be determined ⁹			Craig McCorriston

⁹ Target will be set in the Council's Climate Change Strategy

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline	Target 2013/14	Medium Term Target 2016/17	Long Term Target 2023	Owner
Energy consumption of operational buildings as a result of installation of renewables and low carbon technology (cumulative) kWh of heat produced <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	109,000 kWh (12/13)	115,000 kWh	12,000 MWh	14,400 MWh	Craig McCorriston
Energy consumption of operational buildings as a result of installation of renewables and low carbon technology (cumulative) kWh of electricity produced <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	7,000 kWh (12/13)	25,000 kWh	330,000 kWh	390,000 kWh	Craig McCorriston
Number of water bodies in West Lothian achieving good overall status <i>Source: SEPA, annual</i>	19% (12/13)	26%	35%	80% (2027 - 100%)	Craig McCorriston
Percentage residents with access to an hourly or more frequent bus service <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	90% (12/13)	90%	90% ¹⁰	85%	Ian Forbes
Percentage WLC housing stock meeting the Scottish Housing Quality Standard <i>Source: WLC Condition Database, Annual</i>	85.5% (12/13)	80%	100%	100%	Alistair Shaw
Percentage of adults making one or more visits to the outdoors per week ¹¹ <i>Source: Scottish National Heritage, Annual</i>	36% (09-11)	Targets will be set by Scottish Government			Andy Johnston
Average NHER energy rating (all tenures) according to the Scottish Housing Condition Survey <i>Source: Scottish Housing Condition Survey, Annual</i>	7.0 (11/12)	7.2	7.7	9.5	Craig McCorriston
Percentage of households in West Lothian offered the opportunity to participate in and install energy efficiency measures through the Home Energy Efficiency Programmes for Scotland: Area Based Schemes ¹² <i>Source: Scottish Government, Annual</i>	3% (13/14)	3%	20%	100%	Craig McCorriston
Number of visits to Council funded or part funded museums per 1000 population <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	948 (12/13)	926	930	950	Karen Cawte
Number of users engaging with Council funded and part funded heritage services per 1000 population <i>Source: WLC, Annual</i>	40 (14/15)	-	45	55	Karen Cawte
Percentage of primary school children travelling actively to school <i>Source: Sustrans Hands up Survey, annual</i>	58% (12/13)	61%	60%	62%	Elaine Cook
Percentage of secondary school children travelling actively to school <i>Source: Sustrans Hands up Survey, annual</i>	44% (12/13)	44%	46%	50%	Elaine Cook

¹⁰ Dependant on level of commercial bus service provision

¹¹ Future data for this indicator will be collected by the Scottish Government through the Scottish Household Survey.

¹² This is a 10 year commitment from the Scottish Government from 2013-2023. The aim is to have covered the whole of Scotland with area based schemes by 2023.

Activities and links to plans:

Regional Transport Strategy
 Local Transport Strategy
 Green Transport Strategy 2008-2023
 West Lothian Local Plan 2009 and relevant Supplementary Planning Guidance
 West Lothian Local Development Plan (in development)
 West Lothian Climate Change Strategy
West Lothian Carbon Management Plan
 A Renewable Energy Strategy for the West Lothian Council Area 2012
 Forth Replacement Crossing Refreshed Public Transport Strategy 2012
 West Lothian Open Space Strategy





SOA Review August 2015 – Summary and Rationale of PI Changes

Original Performance Indicator	Change	Reason for Change
Percentage of Looked After & Accommodated Children with 3 or more placements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This PI has been changed so that it is measuring 3+ moves in the reporting year, rather than 3+ moves during the duration of children being accommodated - The baseline and targets have been revised accordingly:- <i>New Baseline: 6.3% (13/14); New Targets: 6.1% (13/14), 6% (16/17), 5.9% (2023)</i> - PI ownership has also been updated 	The way this PI is measured has been changed to reflect how this is measured and reported on nationally. Data is available from 2009-2014.
Percentage of schools where variance below decile average scores is greater than 2 – P1 pupils	<p>It is proposed that this PI is replaced with two new PIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average Annual P1 End of Year Performance in Primary Schools (PIPS) Score:- <i>Baseline: 46.2 (12/14), Targets: 47.2 (13/14), 50.0 (16/17), 55.0 (2023)</i> - Gap between the Annual P1 End of Year Performance in Primary Schools (PIPS) Scores of the Lowest 20% and the remaining 80%:- <i>Baseline: 3.7 (12/13); Targets: 2.6 (13/14), 2.0 (16/17), 1.5 (2023)</i> 	<p>The current PI is not an appropriate measure of P1 performance. The proposed new indicators should hopefully demonstrate that year on year our P1 pupils performance in PIPS will improve and also at the same time the gap between the lowest 20% performance and the other 80% (in terms of SIMD) narrows. Closing the gap between the lowest 20%/other 80% is a national initiative and it seems appropriate to measure it in P1.</p> <p>Data is available for 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15.</p>
Percentage adults in receipt of key out of work benefits	Medium term target changed from 12% to 10% and long term target from 11% to 9%	Latest (Nov 2014) performance sits at 11.0%. The CPP has therefore already met the medium term target (2016/17) and so it is proposed that targets are amended to more realistic and ambitious figures. The revised targets recognise that the reduction in the overall number of benefit claimants since 2012 has been mainly as a result of those in the Job Seekers Allowance group finding work (i.e. people who are actively seeking work). The remaining group of individuals claiming key

		out of work benefits are in many instances likely to be longer term jobless who experience multiple barriers to employment. New targets have been discussed and agreed at the Working Together Employability Group.
Percentage of pupils in S4 attaining English and Mathematics at level 3	This PI has been replaced with 'Percentage of pupils in S4 attaining Literacy and Numeracy at level 3':- <i>Baseline: 73% (13/14); Targets: 83% (13/14), 89% (16/17), 95% (2023)</i>	National Qualifications now replace Standard Grades.
Percentage of school leavers entering a positive destination	Medium term target changed from 92% to 95% and long term target from 95% to 96%	Current performance sits at 93%. The CPP has therefore already met the medium term target (2016/17) and so it is proposed that targets are amended to more realistic and ambitious figures.
Percentage of 18-24 year olds claiming JSA	Medium term target changed from 5% to 3% and the long term target from 4% to 2%	Current performance sits at 3.6%. The CPP has therefore already met the medium term target (2016/17) and so it is proposed that targets are amended to more realistic and ambitious figures. New targets have been discussed and agreed at the Working Together Employability Group.
Percentage households where respondent has a bank, building society or credit union account	It is proposed that this PI is removed from SOA	This PI had originally been replaced with 'Percentage of Advice Shop and Housing customers who have a Bank or Post Office Account', as this was the information that was available. However this PI provides just a snapshot of a relatively small number of customers. The Advice Shop have advised that they find that very few customers do not have access to a bank or post office account and so it is proposed that the SOA does not need to include a measure of this.
Number of indigenous businesses with 50-100 employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data source changed from the WLC Business database to the 'UK Business Count – Enterprises dataset (ONS)' - Baseline changed from 86 (12/13) to 85 (2014) and medium term target changed from 95 to 90. Long term target remains at 100. 	This is a more robust data source than the business database held by WLC (previously used) and also allows UK comparison. New baseline and targets reflect this change in data source.
Number of indigenous businesses with 10-50 employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change to '10-49 employees' - Change in data source as above 	As above

	- Change in baseline from 560 (12/13) to 420 (2014), medium term target changed from 570 to 460 and the long term target from 600 to 500	
Total Value (£) of tourism to the local economy	Source changed from the DREAM model to the STEAM model – baseline therefore changed from £153.81m (12/13) to £161.59m (2013). Targets have also now been included - £166m (2014), £180m (16/17), £200m (2023)	The DREAM model was proposed previously as the mechanism for monitoring the visitor economy. However, the DREAM model did not provide robust data on the overall impact of tourism. The STEAM (Scottish Tourism Economic Activity Model) does provide an annual estimate on a consistent basis.
Total number of recorded hate crimes	It is proposed that this PI is removed from SOA	It is proposed that these PIs are retired from the SOA but that the 'detection rate for hate crime' PI remains (SOA1304_04). The <i>number</i> of hate crimes better serves as a piece of information, which can be updated on verbally at Steering Group meetings, as opposed to a PI. As confidence in the police and reporting mechanisms increases, it is expected that there will be an increase in number of crimes and incidents. Once there is a 'plateau' in the number of incidents/reports, we can collectively place a greater focus on reducing their number.
Percentage of tenants satisfied with the management of the neighbourhood they live in	Data now included- <i>Baseline: 77% (13/14); Targets: 82% (13/14), 82% (16/17), 87% (2023)</i>	This PI was still being developed when the SOA was first published and data is now available.
Percentage of children who are looked after and accommodated, of an age and stage where they are able to express an opinion, who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention or support	Medium and long term targets now identified: <i>85% (16/17), 95% (2023)</i>	Medium and long term targets had not yet been identified when the SOA was first published but are now available.
Percentage of young people under the age of 22 who were previously looked after who go on to receive a custodial sentence	The way this PI is measured has been changed and so the baseline and targets have been revised accordingly- <i>Baseline: 6.5% (13/14); Targets: 7% (13/14), 6.5% (16/17), 6% (2023)</i>	The way in which this PI is measured has been changed to ensure a more realistic figure. Previously this represented a very small cohort of individuals.
Percentage of children who have made positive progress by the time of the six month review as	This PI has been replaced with two new PIs: - Percentage of cases that have progressed to	Two new replacement PIs were proposed following an audit of how data is collected and collated, and more accurately measure how risk is managed and the impact on outcomes.

reported by the Reviewing Officer	<p>Child Protection Case Conference where there has been a reduction of risk to the child at the point of each Review:- <i>Baseline: 54% (14/15); Targets: 60% (14/15), 63% (16/17), 66% (2023)</i></p> <p>- Percentage of cases where positive progress can be evidenced at the 6 month LAC review:- <i>Baseline: 85% (14/15); Targets: 85% (14/15), 87% (16/17), 90% (2023)</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of pupils entitled to free school meals who take up free breakfast provision - Percentage primary school pupils accessing free school meals - Percentage of secondary school pupils accessing free school meals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replace the three PIs with: 'Percentage uptake of free school meals P1-3 against school roll' - Baseline and targets have been identified for this new PI- <i>Baseline: 72% (Jan-March 2015); Targets: 75% (15/16), 85% (16/17), 90% (2023)</i> 	This is a national measure and is more robust than the previously identified PIs. There will be more focused work below this PI to measure and track uptake of meals by pupils from more deprived areas.
Number of users engaging with council funded and part funded heritage services per 1000 population	Baseline and targets have been identified: <i>Baseline: 40 (2014/15)</i> <i>Targets: 45 (2016/17), 55 (2023)</i>	This PI was still under development when the SOA was first published and data is now available



Achieving Positive Outcomes

West Lothian Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2023

Annual Report 2014/15

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1. Introduction

Our Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) for 2013-2023, 'Achieving Positive Outcomes', outlines the eight outcomes we want to achieve in West Lothian. It sets out how the Community Planning Partnership (CPP) will plan and deliver for these outcomes to make West Lothian the best place to live, work and do business. It is our ten year 'plan for place'. The SOA was launched in November 2013 and is now well established within West Lothian.

A suite of Performance Indicators (PIs) and targets were developed to allow us to measure our progress in achieving our outcomes. The first part of this annual report seeks to highlight some of the key achievements over 2014/15 using high-level performance information, good practice examples and case studies. 2014/15 data is included where available, however it should be noted that there is a lag in data availability for some PIs and so latest available data is referred to.

The second part of the report focuses on how we have planned and delivered for these outcomes in 2014/15, in relation to prevention, use of data, targeting resources, local Community Planning, tackling inequalities, community engagement and performance management. In 2014 the CPP was part of the Accounts Commission's programme of audits that aimed to evaluate the impact and value of CPPs. The audit recognised that we are a mature partnership with a long history of good collaborative working, we are making good progress in improving outcomes for our communities and partners are well placed to implement public service reform¹. The report made some recommendations to further improve the partnership, which were discussed at a partnership development day in March 2015 and informed the CPP's Development Plan – which outlines how we plan to continuously improve as a partnership.

2. Achieving Our Outcomes

2.1 HEALTH & WELLBEING OUTCOMES

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

In recent years, the Community Health and Care Partnership (CHCP) has developed, implemented, reviewed and enhanced a range of focused measures to tackle the health and wellbeing of children in their early years and their families. These measures have an improved service reach to targeted populations and evidence of positive outcomes is beginning to emerge. The Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 represents a shift in public services towards the early years of a child's life and towards early intervention. The Act encourages preventative measures and provides a new legal framework for Getting It Right For Every Child (GIRFEC). West Lothian's Reshaping Children's Services programme commenced in January 2014 and aims to modernise our approach to service delivery.

Health

- The National Dental Inspection Programme is carried out every two years and 2012 results (latest available data) indicate 65.7% of West Lothian Primary 1 children had no obvious **dental**

¹ See WLCPP Audit Report: http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/media/5405/West-Lothian-CPP-Audit-Report/pdf/West_Lothian_CPP_Audit_Report_2014.pdf

caries, which is above the Scottish target of 60% although less than the Scottish average of 67%. Recent improvements in dental health are linked to the introduction of Childsmile Toothbrushing and Childsmile Nursery interventions. A new local target has been agreed at 70% to be achieved over the next three years.

- The prevalence of **breastfeeding** in West Lothian and Scotland has remained static over the last decade (currently sitting at 24.1% in West Lothian).

The **UNICEF Baby Friendly Initiative** is to be implemented in West Lothian NHS community settings and mirrored with a Breastfeeding Friendly initiative across council and other appropriate settings. An Infant Feeding and Nutrition (breastfeeding and weaning) in Schools Programme is to be developed and implemented and we will also continue to implement the Healthy Start programme across West Lothian. In addition to providing professional support we aim to match breastfeeding mothers with a trained peer supporter who is able to provide informal support. This has resulted in a small incremental improvement in breastfeeding in our more deprived communities. The lifelong health benefits of breastfeeding exclusively are irrefutable. There is also evidence that breastfeeding in the first few days of life also has significant health benefits.

Education

- **Attendance levels in West Lothian pre-school stages** remains consistently around 90%. Performance has remained fairly static over the last five years. Attendance levels in 2014/15 (91.24%) were slightly lower than 2013/14 (91.67%). Although attendance is non-statutory West Lothian Council has a positive attendance policy that matches national advice that is implemented effectively by schools. Early Years Collaborative work has highlighted the attendance of the most vulnerable pre-school children as an area for improvement.

Over 400,000 **free breakfasts** have been provided since April 2013 to primary and secondary school children who are entitled to free school meals. All schools are particularly targeting those entitled to free school meals to encourage their uptake. In secondary schools the cashless card reduces stigma and uptake is exceptionally high.

Vulnerable Children and Families

- It is the aim of the CPP to minimise the **number of placement moves experienced by Looked After and Accommodated Children**. Children and young people who experience three or more placement moves are at a greater risk of experiencing negative outcomes throughout their life stages including higher levels of school exclusion and poor educational attainment. In 2014, 6.19% of children who were Looked After and Accommodated had three or more placements, representing 18 children out of 291 (a reduction of 6.38% from 2013). The figures for 2013 and 2014 have been higher than the national average (5.4% in 2013 and 5.9% in 2014 for Scotland) but show a more positive picture where no children under 5 years experienced multiple moves. The Reshaping Children's Services project aims to continually address the problem of multiple placement moves in partnership with the Centre for Excellence for Looked After Children in Scotland (CELCIS) and to explore performance in other local authorities who are achieving better than average targets in order to aim for this within West Lothian.

The complementary services of the **Family Nurse Partnership (FNP)**, targeted to first time mothers under 20 years, and **Young Mothers Service (YMS)**, targeted at other vulnerable young mothers under 25 years, are providing intensive 1-1 support to our most vulnerable mothers. Since September 2012 until May 2015 the FNP has delivered a service to 173 young mothers. The first graduates who have been involved with the FNP are expected in July 2015. There is international evidence to support the success of the FNP and the Scottish Government is expected to roll this out across the country. The YMS has delivered a service to 58 families over the period from 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015 and involvement ended with 36 families during this period. Some of the families completed an evaluation on the service and reported that they had found the service very helpful.

Whole Family Support targets whole families with very complex needs using a strengths-based key worker model. The aim is to work with families on their own terms, addressing issues that are live and important for the family by building strong and persistent relationships between professionals and families (taking a co-production approach), supporting them to navigate and negotiate services and release the strengths already present within the family. The team is governed by a multi-agency steering group and each of the partners supports the key workers as they address the varied needs of the families. There was a full evaluation of the service carried out last year and was very positive, highlighting that families are making positive changes in their lives, including reduced anti-social behaviour and housing issues, improved family functioning and home conditions

Citizens Advice Bureau West Lothian's **Prevention and Intervention Money Advice Project (PIMAP)** aims to help alleviate child poverty across West Lothian, specifically in areas identified as having the highest rates (Armada, Blackburn, Blackridge, Craigshill, Fauldhouse and Whitburn) by providing advice to pregnant women and people with children under one year old to increase their financial capability and maximise their income. PIMAP have worked in partnership with West Lothian Council and the NHS. The midwives in target areas provide most referrals and the remainder come from other organisations such as Family Nurse Partnership, Community Centres, health visitors and internal referrals from Citizens Advice Bureau. To date 211 clients have been referred and 110 of these have been advised. Client financial gain is currently £174,190.59.

CASE STUDY: Blackburn Early Years Group

The Blackburn Early Years Group is a local early years action group made up of local workers and volunteers who work or volunteer within Blackburn early years public, private and voluntary sector. The group meet monthly to share practice, knowledge and skills and to coordinate activities. To make sure their activities meet the needs of the local community, the group have undertaken community engagement when developing their action plan for the area, to gather individual's views on what they like, what could be better and ideas for improvement. Engagement was undertaken by midwives, health visitors, community workers, volunteers and community members, in a variety of locations. A findings workshop was held to give local people an opportunity to look at the findings and add their ideas for improvement. This process has helped the Group develop an action plan that truly reflects the needs of the community, through a process which has genuinely involved local people.

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

The principal policy goal of the Reshaping Care for Older People (RCOP) programme was to optimise independence and wellbeing for older people at home or in a homely setting. Throughout its three years, the programme developed a range of new services through the Change Fund; Re-ablement and Crisis Care, Rapid Elderly Assessment Care & Treatment (REACT), Older People Assessment and Care Team (OPACT), Redesign of Older People Mental Health Service, Redesign of Older People Day Care Service, Home Support for Dementia and Supporting Older People into Caring. In addition, the partnership has developed a strategic approach to the commissioning of services for older people based on analysis of need.

The changes through the Public Bodies (Joint Working) Scotland Act will require us to build on a mature partnership already well embedded in West Lothian. The Integration Joint Board will be the new governance body responsible for delivery of adult Health and Social Care services. Health and Social Care will continue to work closely with our partners to build on our investments in development of reablement, crisis care, safe at home technology and community capacity building and improve outcomes through development of more integrated care pathways and seamless front line services which optimise the independence and well-being of older people, enabling them to continue live in their own home or in a homely setting for as long as possible.

Hospital Admissions

- Significant improvements have already been achieved, for example the **emergency bed day rate** for people aged 75+ has been reduced by 11.2% over the past three years and there has been a 3.5% reduction in all age **emergency admissions**.
- At April 2014, 4 people were waiting more than two weeks for **discharge from hospital to an appropriate setting**. An action plan has been developed to minimise delays which are associated with need for more complex care packages. An interim care at home team has been introduced which will provide short term complex care packages. Work is ongoing across health and social care to improve systems and processes with focus on prevention of admission and discharge planning. A pilot of Discharge to Assess model is in progress to reduce delays whilst awaiting assessment.

Community Care

- The number of **people aged over 65 receiving care in their own home** has risen by 5%. West Lothian's telecare programme continues to grow and is proportionately the biggest in the UK with over 4000 clients and 84% of home care clients in receipt of this service.
- Trends at 2013/14 show consistently high levels of **community care users** feeling safe (95%), feeling satisfied with their involvement in the design of their care package (90%) and satisfied with opportunities for social interaction (89%). We are also seeing a growing number of **carers** who feel supported and able to continue in their role as a carer (70% in 2013/14).

A wide range of activities have been developed, implemented and delivered with the aim of **promoting the health and wellbeing of older people**. Activities are targeted to communities where the impact of health inequalities is greatest. The Care Activity Network (CAN) programme

includes the annual CANalympics event, the Culture Vulture programme, and a pilot initiative to encourage and support older people to swim. The CANalympics event aims to increase levels of physical activity within care settings and involve teams competing in activities such as hook a duck, skittles, new age kurling, parachute and sock pairing. The events are supported by various services across West Lothian including the CHCP, Xcite's Ageing Well project/Health and Wellbeing Team, Police Scotland and Age Scotland, along with voluntary and private sector organisations. Culture Vulture allocates grants to care settings, which are used to enable people to go on trips. Examples of this in 2014/15 included visits to the Parliament in Edinburgh, Blair Drummond Safari Park, the Transport Museum in Glasgow and East Fortune Air Field.

The **Advice Shop** support older people with dementia, working with Optima, Carers of West Lothian, Social Work Older People's Team and keyworkers of voluntary organisations to offer advice on income maximisation, fuel advice and money advice for people who have dementia and their families and carers. 175 people and their families who are affected by dementia have been supported to maximise their income by a total of £195,366. All staff in the Advice Shop have been trained by Alzheimers Scotland to be able to better support customers. Bathgate Partnership Centre has become the first building in West Lothian to sign up to become "dementia friendly".

We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities

Health Inequalities

Tackling health inequalities is a core theme of the CPP. Whilst the multi-agency West Lothian Health Improvement and Health Inequalities Alliance (HIHIA) will drive and deliver on some of this agenda, reducing health inequalities requires action by all community planning partners. Health outcomes are determined by a range of factors including where and how people live, poverty, educational attainment, drug and alcohol misuse, low literacy and numeracy levels and homelessness. The CPP take a life stage approach to tackling health inequalities, targeting appropriate activities towards the relevant life stage.

- West Lothian has seen a bigger improvement in **life expectancy** in the last decade than Scotland as a whole, with female life expectancy increasing by 3.3% to 80.2 years, compared to 2.7% (81) in Scotland, and male life expectancy increasing by 5.5% to 77.5 years, compared to 4.6% (76.9) Scotland-wide. There does remain a gap in life expectancy between the most deprived 15% and average life expectancy (2.95 years in 2006/10), however this has reduced since 2005/09, when the gap was 3.25 years (a reduction of 0.09%).
- In 2013/14, there was a 12% reduction (1,086) **alcohol-related discharges** from general acute wards and day cases in West Lothian. This equates to 639.5 per 100,000 compared to 696.7 for Scotland. Of these 287 had diagnosis of harmful use, 364 were recorded as acute intoxication and 175 had diagnosis of alcoholic liver disease. 95.9% of discharges relate to emergency admissions. In the same period there were 215 general acute hospital discharges with a **diagnosis of drug misuse**, a rate of 121.8 per 100,000 populations representing a sustained decrease of 19% on 2011/12. In the same period nationally the rate has increased to 123.6 from 107.8. 93% of the stays followed an emergency admission.

- 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 2011/13 the pregnancy rate in the under 16 age group was 4.7 per 1,000, down from 5.4 in 2010/12 and below the Scotland rate of 5.3.
- Although **smoking prevalence** in adults is above target at an estimated 21.1% in 2012/13, this is slightly less than the Scottish estimate of 23%. There is a slightly higher annual smoking cessation service uptake rate in West Lothian than in Scotland (10.9% compared to 10.3%), with a higher percentage of smokers reporting a successful quit outcome (4.7% compared to 3.9%). There has also been a significant reduction in smoking prevalence in school children, with prevalence in S4 pupils now lower than the Scottish average (at 6.8% in 2012/13 compared to 8.7%). There has also been a reduction of prevalence in S2 pupils (now at 1.8%, equivalent to the Scottish average). Local tobacco control plans are to be developed and integrated with wider health improvement activity to help CPPs reduce health inequalities. Plans should explicitly focus on vulnerable young people such as Looked After Children and young offenders.

The **Health Improvement Team (HIT)** aims to improve health and reduce health inequalities. The HIT supports and provides information, courses and activities to staff, community groups and organisations in target areas, developing and delivering evidence based bespoke training according to individual requirements. In addition the HIT acts as consultants to support other agencies to take account of potential health impacts of strategies, policies and programmes to promote positive health and well-being and mitigate for any unintended negative impacts. The HIT continues to run a range of mental wellbeing training courses including Applied Suicide Intervention Skills training (ASIST), Safe Talk, Living Life to the Full (LTTF), Scottish Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) Wellness Recovery Action Planning (WRAP) and Stress less, delivering 44 activities to 517 people. Evaluations for all these courses demonstrate change in people ability to self-manage. In addition 6 month follow up surveys of ASIST demonstrate people using their learning to prevent people acting on their thoughts of suicide. Other CHCP services provide programmes such as Mindfulness, Distress Tolerance and Stress Control. HIT courses measure the knowledge, skills and confidence of participants in dealing with mental health and wellbeing issues. Outcomes are that participants currently report 81% improved knowledge, 82% improved skills and 83% improved confidence respectively.

The **3 or More project** works in partnership with West Lothian Foodbank to engage with customers experiencing persistent food poverty. Food vouchers are limited to three in any six month period. Often customers with complex and enduring financial difficulties exceed this limit while their crisis remains unresolved. The Advice Shop provides ongoing one-to-one support to individuals to improve their financial capabilities. Since the launch of the 3 or More project in March 2015, 20 customers have been referred with a 90% engagement rate. Financial assessments have identified 7 customers potentially entitled to disability benefit, Working Tax Credit for 2 people in low paid employment and 1 sanction applied in error which has now been removed. We have referred 5 vulnerable customers on to partners for further support with issues including debt, budgeting and looking for work.

CASE STUDY: Tobacco Education Project

In 2014, pupils from Falla Hill Primary School in Fauldhouse took part in a Tobacco Education Project 'Create a world where young people choose not to smoke', resulting in the creation of a DVD that will be used as a resource for West Lothian primary schools as well as other community education settings. The project has received a number of awards: winners of UK Community Education Action Against Tobacco Award 2014, winners of ASH Scotland Youth Tobacco Awards 2014, winners of WLC Education Stellar Award 2014. 98% of West Lothian primary schools have signed up to the Smoke Free Homes programme.

Pupils were keen to make this a community issue and embarked on a range of activities to engage with the local community to raise awareness of smoking and its associated dangers (e.g. through local exhibitions). The pupils engaged with over 200 people through these events and have now embarked on a campaign with pupils from St John the Baptist Primary School to make their local play park a smoke free zone. The young people have been asking local people to sign an agreement which says "The young people of Fauldhouse politely ask you not to smoke so we can play all day". The agreement has more than 1,000 signatures. This project is thought to be the first of its type in the East of Scotland and has demonstrated the power of the involvement of young people in tackling this significant public health issue and the effectiveness of their engagement with the public in working towards supporting their community to change their behaviour.

Physical activity

- We have seen a significant increase in the proportion of Quality of Life 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 activity was walking. The percentage of primary and secondary school children **travelling actively to school** (walking, cycling, scootering or skating) was above the national average in 2013 (58% compared to 55.3% for primary school and 46% compared to 43% for secondary school children).

Xcite West Lothian Leisure works closely with partners to improve health outcomes for local people. The **First STEP's (Structured and Targeted Exercise Programme) to Health & Wellbeing** is a primary care exercise referral project between GPs, Xcite and the Pitstop in Addiewell. It is aimed at increasing the physical activity levels of referred patients and encouraging longer term commitment to exercise and activity. The First Steps programme operates in a number of areas, including the Fauldhouse Partnership Centre, and there have been over 10,592 referrals since it began in 2008. In 2014/15 there were on average 158 new referrals each month. 43% of referrals remained active with Xcite after the initial three month referral period.

To compliment First STEP's Xcite delivers two other programmes with partners. **Further STEP's** is an acute care referral pathway for patients with long term conditions, and **Outreach STEP's** are the programmes that the Xcite Health & Wellbeing Team delivers out with the West Lothian Leisure estate such as physical activity programmes in the acute mental health ward in St John's hospital. The **Ageing Well programme** runs in partnership with NHS Lothian and helps older people to become and stay active by providing a variety of activities in the community from line-dancing to walking football. In 2014/15 there were 19,334 attendances at Ageing Well sessions.

In 2014/15 there were 2,220,302 visits to Xcite venues – the highest ever attendance level. The highest growth was by 5 to 15 year old boys and girls (5% more than 2013/14). The most popular activity at Xcite venues is swimming.

Homelessness

- In 2014/15, **homelessness was prevented** for 746 applicants. This approach entails working with an applicant to explore the range of housing options available to them across the social, private and voluntary sector.
- In 2014/15 the **Advice Shop's Court Advice Project prevented 712 potential evictions**, a slight reduction on the previous year. The project is working with a range of partners to intervene prior to the case going to court and the project, which is funded through the Scottish Legal Aid Board, has been extended for a further year.
- **Tenancy sustainment for formerly homeless households** during the first and second quarter of 14/15 continued to be above target (85%) with a slight reduction in performance in quarters 3 and 4. Slight variations are expected through the year however trends will continue to be monitored and reasons where people not sustaining will be reviewed. Targets for this indicator are set by the Housing Need Service in consultation with tenant representatives and service users annually.

Sustainable Tenancies in New Build Housing: Analysis showed that many West Lothian Council tenants who were allocated new build properties had accrued rent arrears in a short period of time. Advice Shop has offered budgeting advice/debt advice to all tenants who were potentially allocated a new build property in Boghall. There were 150 new build properties in Boghall and, from those, 127 accepted referral for advice. We provided budgeting advice to 87, debt advice to 23 prospective tenants and general benefit advice to 17 tenants. The impact means increased household income, reduced expenditure and improved budgeting which means more sustainable long-term tenancies.

The **Homeless Housing Network Group (HHNG)** is a panel of tenants who, prior to securing their own tenancy were homeless or threatened with homelessness and received input from the Housing Need Service. The aim of the group is to harness their experiences and use their knowledge to improve and make changes to existing services and processes. The group carry out inspections and desk top audits on the service and findings are presented to the management team. An action plan is then created to meet the recommendations of the group. The Tenant Participation Team supports the Network and this offers opportunities to engage with other Local Authorities and attend events on participation. As a result of the input of this group, the service has made positive changes to improve the experience for individuals who use this service. This process has also had a positive effect on the participants in the group. The group liaise and coordinate with Care Inspectorate inspections and participate and encourage others to participate in developing the homeless service. The group has previously received the Francis Nelson Award for their Tenant Led Inspection of the Homeless Service. This is a great example of how positive engagement with service users has resulted in genuine participation and involvement in the way a service is developed and delivered.

2.2 COMMUNITY SAFETY

We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities

The work of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) identifies trends of crime and disorder and proactively tasks all partnership staff and resources to tackle these issues through the Daily Tasking Group. The CSP has identified the key priority outcomes for West Lothian through a strategic assessment process, completed with all Community Safety partners including Police, West Lothian Council, Fire, Health and voluntary sector. This prioritises the key issues that really matter to local people and partner agencies will focus on these identified priorities in order to reduce crime and disorder whilst making people feel safer in their local communities. Under the Community Justice Scotland Bill, CPPs will assume responsibility for local strategic and operational planning and design and delivery of services for community justice to reflect local need and in accordance with the national strategy for reducing reoffending. Reducing reoffending is already a key priority for the CPP and is taken forward through the Reducing Reoffending Strategy for 2013-2018. This sets out the commitment of partners to work together to address reducing reoffending priorities and reduce inequalities experienced by offenders.

Police

- The level of recorded crimes and incidents of **domestic abuse** decreased between 2013/14 and 2014/15 and solvency has increased, from 77.5% to 80.5%. The Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit targets the perpetrators of serious and complex domestic abuse cases and provides early and effective support to victims and their families. An example of partnership working between the Unit, Domestic and Sexual Abuse Team (DASAT) and CSP is the provision of the Guardian GPS Alarms to high risk domestic abuse victims in West Lothian. The project started with 12 alarms and has now increased to 24.
- The number of **sexual offences** reported increased by 6.4% to 331 crimes in 2014/15 while solvency decreased by 3.7%, despite two more crimes being solved. There is a continued confidence in the way sexual offences are handled/investigated, resulting in victims coming forward to report crimes as far back as 1958. The level of historical crimes in 2014/15 was 39%, compared to 31.9% the previous year. The Rape Investigation Unit delivers a victim-centered approach in partnership, providing consistency and places victim welfare and support at the forefront of the investigation. The level of **violent crime** has decreased by 8.4%, from 203 crimes in 2013/14 to 186 in 2014/15.
- There have been consistent decreases in **antisocial behaviour** since the introduction of partnership Community Policing Teams and the establishment of the Community Safety Unit, with proactive tasking and a preventative philosophy continuing throughout the partnership. There was a 4.2% reduction in calls between 2013/14 and 2014/15, from 10,902 to 10,448. Antisocial behaviour is monitored through an early intervention process whereby calls are monitored on a daily basis at the partnership morning meeting. These addresses are listed on a "Party House" document, monitored by various police teams. This was supported during the 2014 festive season in 2014 with joint initiative teams consisting of police officers and local housing/environmental noise officers dealing directly with 'party houses' and other

reported noise incidents, to utilise the full range of powers available and deal with antisocial neighbours robustly.

- **Hate crime** detection rate has decreased from 77.8% in 2013/14 to 76.9% in 2014/15. Each crime is risk assessed by Community Inspectors and the Community Safety Unit on a weekly basis. Hate crime prevention activity has focused on building stronger links within our communities which has increased public confidence in reporting such crimes.
- The 2013 figure shows that the number of people killed or seriously injured in **road accidents** sits at 52, below the target of 65. The council and partners undertake a series of education, engineering and enforcement interventions, set out in the Road Safety Plan for 2012/15.

The **No Knives Better Lives** (NKBL) campaign has been utilised in West Lothian to divert young people away from knife carrying. This has seen young people from West Lothian Youth Action Project receiving training from NKBL to act as peer mentors. These young people are now actively involved in delivering this campaign. The mentors were instrumental in the “We-CTV” (Scottish Youth Parliament) submission on the West Lothian Youth Action Project art project, which won 2nd prize at the Scottish Youth Parliament awards in March 2015. Their public art ‘message’ promoted the prevention of interpersonal violence, such as knife crime, abuse and online bullying, among young people. The artwork will be publicly displayed across West Lothian.

During the past year, Police have engaged with people who suffered as a victim of crime in relation to their status on the **age or disability strands**. For example, the Mood Project (Mental health Options for Older people with Depression) have been given talks on ways to reduce their vulnerability to crime. Operation Monarda has also been utilised locally to raise awareness of these issues, supported with use of physical crime prevention methods such as no calling cards, which have been promoted and issued at various local engagement events. A Financial Harm Review Group (FHRG) has also been set up using local partners, who identify particularly vulnerable members of the community in relation to these diversity stands and provide home safety fire visits, police security surveys and best practice from Trading Standards.

Fire

- An increase in **deliberate fires** was identified during 2013/14 and a Task and Finish Group was established to review the data and identify/implement actions to address this. The Task and Finish Group developed and implemented a number of preventative measures to reduce deliberate fires. The effectiveness of these activities has resulted in a reduction of 9% (or 57) deliberately set fires in 2014/15 and the lowest recorded number of incidents per year over the last 5 years. This exceeds the 5% reduction target. The actual number of incidents in 2014/15 was 551, or 318.5 per 100,000 population.
- There continues to be no adverse increase in the number of **accidental dwelling fires** attended by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS), as the population within West Lothian continues to grow. The main focus of SFRS prevention activity in relation to this type of incident continues to be the Home Fire Safety Visit programme and the Post Incident Domestic Response process. 2014/15 returned the lowest accidental dwelling fire figure recorded over the last 5 years and SFRS achieved a reduction of 5% (or 8) accidental dwelling

fires, exceeding the 2% reduction target set. The actual number of incidents in 2014/15 was 156, or 90.2 per 100,000.

The **Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS)** provides education and support through the delivery of the Home Fire Safety Visit Programme, which includes the installation of free smoke detection. Referrals for Home Fire Safety Visits are generated through social work, telecare providers, Police, NHS staff and frontline council staff. The programme is delivered by frontline operational staff and the specialist Community Action Team. SFRS has also attended a number of NHS flu clinics, providing fire safety education to attendees and gathering referrals for visits. Staff have also delivered advice on behalf of partners in Trading Standards, particularly in relation to bogus callers and scam prevention and interact with schools, youth groups and diversionary projects in order to contribute towards reducing antisocial behaviour, as well as develop close relationships with communities. A number of diversionary Youth Engagement programmes have been held, designed to provide early and effective intervention, enhance life skills, develop and promote good citizenship and build confidence.

SFRS delivers Community Safety initiatives through a concept of **“First through the door”**. Whilst informal at this time, the principle is that when staff from the Service gain access to households where vulnerable members of the community reside, a holistic approach is taken to improving the health, safety and wellbeing of these individuals. In many cases SFRS staff can be the first partner agency to gain access to a vulnerable person’s home and in these cases, systems are in place to refer the individual to other partner agencies who may have the specialist skills and competencies to assist the individual. Whilst the referral process from SFRS to other partners (and reciprocal arrangements from other partners to SFRS) is well established, the concept of all partners adopting the first through the door principle is relatively new and SFRS plans to engage with all CPP partners in the West Lothian area to formalise the concept with a view to it being adopted as a matter of routine.

Reducing Reoffending

- The **one year reconviction rate** in West Lothian has remained encouraging since this measure was introduced from the 2007-08 cohort of offenders. For the cohort of offenders sentenced in 2012/13, West Lothian is the joint 7th best in Scotland (at 26.6%). This is better than the Scotland average of 28.6% and the Lothian and Borders average of 26.9%. Whilst the percentage reconviction has increased, West Lothian's overall performance comparatively is still positive. West Lothian has a well-established partnership approach including a Reducing Reoffending Strategy which is seen as influential.
- Over the last few years there has been a variation in the number of referrals and the consistency of response in relation to **Early and Effective Intervention cases 8 to 15 years**. In Q4 2014/15 performance improved to 77%, which constituted 34 out of 44 referrals not reoffending. Now there has been an investment in terms of co-ordination and dedicated service delivery, improvement should result over the coming years. Work to improve capacity to interrogate data has been completed which will improve the service's ability to understand trends in the future and close monitoring of targets and performance is taking place. Services are generally beginning to target cases that are higher risk to divert them from the children’s hearing system and have been effective as a consequence in reducing risk of

entering external resources. It is worthy of note that there has been a 63.36% increase in referrals from 2012/13 to 2013/14, from 101 to 165.

The **Almond Project** works with women offenders and aims to reverse the recent increase in the female prisoner population. The project has been developed as a consequence of the report by the commission on women offenders published in April 2012 that suggested women needed mentors and additional support to stay out of the justice system. It is based in the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault Team and provides an assertive outreach service based on a key worker/mentoring model, maximising women's access to services and addressing the underlying issues that drive their offending behaviour. 2014/15 has shown high levels of engagement with the Project, with women who otherwise may have received little support, and as a consequence of this the figure for re-offending has been reduced in the same time period and is now at its lowest level. There are now two full time Key Workers in the project and this will have a positive impact on waiting list and further improve the effectiveness of the intervention.

Community

- According to the 2013 Quality of Life Survey, 53% of respondents in West Lothian volunteer. Most commonly this was given to children's education or schools, followed by local community or neighbourhood groups. 46% of respondents of respondents felt involved in their local community and felt they could influence decisions, however 44% felt that relationships and cohesion between different sectors of the community could improve.

Getting people interested and involved in their community is central to the CPP's approach, and our **Community Engagement Plan** sets out how the partnership will provide opportunities for this to happen. Increasing community capacity, local ownership and civic pride and responsibility all contribute towards greater involvement of local people and communities as partners. Working together in partnership with communities will ultimately result in improved outcomes for local people. The **Community Engagement Practitioners Network (CEPN)** was set up to progress the actions in the Community Engagement Plan (see page 26 for more detail).

People most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life chances

Looked After Children

- We have seen positive trends over the past few years in relation to the percentage of **care leavers entering a positive destination** and latest data shows this sitting at 80% for 2014/15 (the same as the national average). **Average tariff scores of Looked After Children (LAC)** have performed above target and above the national average for three consecutive years. The last reported figure was 157 in 2012/13 (the Scottish Government are not publishing figures for tariff scores for the year 2013/14). As the Curriculum for Excellence embeds, we are seeking to ensure our LAC continue to attain, but that we also provide opportunities to have a broad range of experiences, enriching their education in the widest possible sense.
- There has been a drop in **school attendance level for LAC**, however the West Lothian rate is slightly higher than the national average (there was a drop from 91% in 2010/11 to 88% in 2012/13). In 2013, Education and Social Policy services introduced improvements to attendance support across the school population, proactively tackling school attendance

below 90%. It is anticipated that this will help address persistently low attenders with a consequent increase in the overall attendance levels for LAC from 2014/15. The **exclusion rate for LAC** is reducing significantly at local and national level (452 locally in 2012/13). These figures are reported on every two years and will be updated again next year. Targeted support via key worker provision and the Youth Inclusion Project support LAC to find a positive destination when they leave school.

- 100% of **children who are looked after and accommodated (of an age and stage where they are able to express an opinion) felt safer as a result of intervention or support** in 2014/15. In the coming years, data will be provided through the use of Viewpoint which will capture more robust and reliable data through child friendly survey software.
- Through the development of the 'Whole System Approach' and other services for LAC, better transitions and services should mean young people can be kept out of the justice system through Early and Effective Intervention and other mechanisms. Services for those in the justice system will also be improved so that custody can be avoided. Current performance of **6% previously looked after children who received a custodial sentence** (for 2014/15) shows a continuing trend of improvement from 2011/12 when performance was at 13%. This figure represents 13 out of a total of 203 receiving a custodial sentence during that year.

The introduction of the **Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014** sets out statutory duties for public bodies, including health boards, and local authorities as corporate parents. Corporate parenting refers to the partnerships between the local authority departments, services and associated agencies who are collectively responsible for meeting the needs of Looked After Children and young people. This requires partners to collaborate much more intensively at strategic level and more effectively at operational level in order to achieve improved outcomes for children, young people and their families. Workshops have been held to look at how different services and partner organisations can work together to improve outcomes for LAC.

Domestic Abuse

Positive trends can be seen in relation to percentage of women feeling safer as a result of the **Domestic and Sexual Assault Team (DASAT)** (100% at quarter 4 2014/15), as well as in relation to percentage of children re-referred to DASAT (continually reducing from 11% in 2012/13 to 7.4% in 2014/15). DASAT provides a wide range of services to adult and child survivors of domestic abuse, rape and sexual assault. The team includes a substance misuse specialist, counsellor for survivors of child sexual abuse, mental health specialist, housing and employability worker, specialist service for women offenders and specialist children's workers. Whilst DASAT provides a highly successful and acclaimed service, Early Years Collaborative work identified a gap in the identification of the incidence of domestic abuse of young mothers. Pioneer work is being carried out to increase domestic abuse screening to all young mothers supported by the Young Mothers Service, Family Nurse Partnership and the Health Visiting Service and to refer on to relevant services.

LISA (Living in Safe Accommodation) is a multi-agency approach that prioritises early intervention, reducing trauma, preventing homelessness and enabling economic independence. It shifts the focus from crisis intervention, refuge provision and the displacement of women and children to meeting adult's and children's needs earlier, keeping them safe in their homes and

providing multiple specialist housing support and employability resources to support survivors - far more than just making them safe.

Child Protection

- A new PI, **percentage of cases that have progressed to a Child Protection Case Conference (CPCC) where there has been a reduction in risk to the child at the point of each review**, has been developed. CPCCs are chaired by independent Reviewing Officers employed by West Lothian Council. Following an initial CPCC, a Child Protection Plan is put in place. A Review is held at 3 months and then at 6-monthly intervals thereafter. Evidence of positive progress is looked for at the point of each Review and is measured on whether the risks highlighted at the initial CPCC and subsequent Reviews have been reduced. There have often been challenges in demonstrating positive progress in Child Protection work, not least because any progress can appear incremental. Data was collected for two quarters of 2014/15 and indicated a mixed picture: 45% for Q3 and 62% for Q4. The target is 60%. It is anticipated that a more complete picture will emerge over 2015/16.

Public Protection is a high priority for West Lothian Council and its partner agencies. The West Lothian Child Protection Committee (CPC) oversees a **Child Protection Case Conference (CPCC)** process that is multi-agency and robust. The CPC believes that quality planning for children depends on quality assessment. Multi-agency risk assessment training focuses on equipping staff to make robust assessments and robust plans to tackle identified risk. During 2013 the Quality Assurance & Self Evaluation (QASE) sub-committee was tasked with auditing the effectiveness of CPCCs. This involved observation of meetings and seeking the views of the parents and professionals. The audit found that in many CPCCs there was too much time spent relating information already circulated, not enough time on the analysis of risk and planning to reduce the risks, and that although staff were very good at identifying risk factors, the impact on the child was not as well evidenced. Therefore a number of CP plans were not specific enough in terms of how the work with families would improve outcomes for the child.

Recommendations from this audit were approved and the format of CPCCs changed in February 2014 to ensure a greater emphasis on the analysis of risk, the impact of risk factors on the child and more focused planning. Chairs were provided with a script to ensure consistency of approach. The QASE subcommittee re-audited the CPCCs and found there had been an improvement in focusing on the impact of risk factors on the child and planning to reduce the impact on the child. Since the change in focus figures have shown a reduction in the length of time children's names are on the Child Protection Register.

Adult Protection

- The **percentage of closed adult protection cases where the adult at risk reported that they felt safer as a result of the action taken** is gathered via an audit sample of the Service User Questionnaires provided to Adults at Risk attending Adult Protection Case Conferences and Reviews. For 2014/15, 80% of respondents indicated that they felt safer as a result of the action taken. Whilst a drop from the previous year (90% in 2013/14), this figure still indicates a high level of satisfaction and meets the 80% target. Work is underway to revise whether the method of data collection is the best way to engage with service users on this issue.

- The **percentage of adult protection plans reviewed indicating a reduction in risk of harm** figure is gathered via an audit sample of Adult Protection Case Conference Minutes and Adult Support and Protection Plans. Both Minutes and Plans should indicate where risks have been ameliorated and where they are still prevalent. For 2014/15, 88% of the Plans reviewed indicated a reduction in the risk of harm (an increase on the figure for 2013/14 – 80%).
- It should be noted that, as in Child Protection, measuring progress in Adult Protection work is challenging. Quite often, small measures can indicate significant improvements in peoples' lives.

The **Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007** places duties on Local Authorities and other public bodies to make inquiries, undertake investigations and, where necessary, take action to protect adults who are at risk of harm or who are being harmed. To supplement the legislation, West Lothian Council, as the lead agency in Adult Protection work, has developed detailed Adult Protection Procedures and Guidance to assist practitioners. An aspect of the Adult Protection process, set out in these Procedures, are Adult Protection Case Conferences. There is a strong ethos in ensuring the Adult at Risk attends where appropriate and that robust Adult Support and Protection Plans are put in place. The process is chaired by someone who is independent from the case so a degree of external scrutiny can be brought. Whilst the Local Authority is the lead agency, the case conferences are multi-agency and the input from NHS and Police Scotland colleagues as well as voluntary organisations is crucial. The PIs suggest that, in general, the case conference process works well. However, an audit of case conferences is nearing completion so that any improvement actions can be identified.

2.3 ECONOMIC

We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities

Employability

- The latest figures from 2014 show that the **employment rate** has increased significantly from 73.2% in 2013 to 77.4%, with an estimated 90,500 of West Lothian's residents in work (compared with 84,800 in 2013). The rate exceeds that for both Scotland (72.6%) and Great Britain (72.4%). The increase reflects the considerable improvement in the job market and the effectiveness of partner interventions to support unemployed people into employment.
- **Percentage of adults in receipt of key out of work benefits** at November 2014 shows the number (12,650) and rate (11.0%) at an all-time low for this indicator (i.e. since 1999). This is positive news and demonstrates the progress that has been made in connecting claimants to the job market.
- The final quarter in 2014/15 showed a substantial reduction in the number of **18-24 year old Jobseekers Allowance claimants** to 520, a rate of 3.6% of the 18-24 years population, the lowest levels since this data-set became available in the mid-1990s. Youth unemployment is still higher than the rate for Scotland, however the sustained reduction from 9.9% in September 2011 is positive news. Tackling youth unemployment continues to be one of the

key challenges for West Lothian and this is reflected in the range of national and local initiatives that have been developed to create opportunities for young people. A revised Youth Employment Action Plan for West Lothian was developed in 2014 to reinvigorate efforts to increase the level of employment and further reduce unemployment amongst young people.

- In 2013/14 a significantly higher **number of unemployed people assisted into work from council operated/funded employability programmes** were reported, increasing from 370 to 712, largely due to the improved economic and labour market and the provision of additional support including recruitment incentives to small businesses. 2014/15 saw a reduction in individuals supported (to 657), however this was expected as the number of job ready unemployed people has declined in number. The focus of intervention has shifted to individuals requiring more intensive assistance to enable them to find employment. The 657 individuals did represent 65% of participants, an increase from 60% in 2013/14.

The **Working Together Employability Group (WTEG)** is a partnership between WLC, Chamber of Commerce, West Lothian College, JobCentre Plus and Skills Development Scotland, which aims to increase the level of economic participation by reducing unemployment. A number of successful initiatives have been piloted in West Lothian including the single point of contact for employers and targeted support to jobseekers. The sharing of information allows partners to prioritise specific interventions where they identify a need in provision. The underlying theme and focus of actions is to align services of partners and build a more streamlined and effective process for both employers and job candidates. The CPP audit had a specific focus on employability and recognised the WTEG as a good example of partnership working.

Attainment and Positive Destinations

- Over the five year period, the percentage of **pupils in S5 achieving five or more qualifications at level 6 or above** has risen, to 15% in 2014. Over the last eight years West Lothian has also seen continuous improvements in the levels of **school leavers achieving a positive destination** and latest figures show this at 93% (2013/14). The increase has been achieved through increases in the number and percentage of leavers progressing into higher education, further education and training opportunities. The council, West Lothian College and Skills Development Scotland have provided additional opportunities after successfully lobbying for additional college and training programme places. Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 there was also an increase in the **percentage of West Lothian College full time leavers entering a positive destination** (to 89.5%).

The **West Lothian College Pre-Employment Training programme** (Big 50), developed in partnership with the Centre Livingston and Job Centre Plus, has continued to assist unemployed people into employment. The programme was launched originally in 2012 with the main aim of finding employment for 50 people in the retail, hospitality and tourism sectors and has supported a further 60 unemployed people in three cohorts over 2013/14. All candidates were guaranteed a job interview by employers at the end of the training programme. The initiative enabled successful applicants to enhance their CV writing skills and interview techniques and gain valuable industry accredited awards such as the REHIS Health and Safety certificate, WorldHost™ Principles of Customer Service and WorldHost™ Sales Powered by Service. Job Centre Plus

promoted the programme to their customers and put forward eligible candidates for the training programme. The Centre provided interview facilities for the selection process and coordinated and identified vacancies in the area. Retailers from the Centre participated in the recruitment for placements to match suitable employers for placement in either full or part-time positions. To date the programme has supported over 150 unemployed people into a positive destination.

CASE STUDY: Engineering their future with Modern Apprenticeships

Thomas Casey and Callum McCarthy share their experience of the work-based learning Modern Apprenticeship scheme while working for the Bathgate-based firm Robbie Fluid Engineering

21 year old Thomas Casey left school at 16 with no clear idea of what career he wanted to pursue. After starting on the Get Ready for Work training programme he worked on a placement with the firm Robbie Fluid Engineering and was successful in securing a Modern Apprenticeship with them. Thomas works closely with customers to solve their problems and specifically enjoys the variety the job has to offer. He routinely machines bespoke parts for customers to ensure that nobody goes away disappointed. Mark Robbie the director of Robbie Fluid Engineering said, "Thomas has been a huge asset to the business. He is fully committed to his work and has developed exceptional problem solving and customer service skills over his time within the business." Thomas said, "one of my proudest moments was completing my apprenticeship in April 2014." Since then Thomas has continued his career with Robbie Fluid Engineering and has been given the opportunity to continue his development. He recently completed a National Fluid Power Course and is a qualified first aider.

Callum McCarthy is 18 and is currently going through his Modern Apprenticeship with Robbie Fluid Engineering. He started straight from school at the age of 16. Callum enjoys the hands on nature of the role as well as the practical machine work he is learning from his mentors within the business. He also finds attending West Lothian College one day per week invaluable as it not only improves his skills and understanding but also gives him the opportunity to share his experience with other apprentices working in similar fields.

Mark Robbie said, "Callum's confidence in dealing with customers has improved dramatically in the two years he has been working with us and we are keen to expose him to all areas of the business so that he has a good understanding of the value he adds."



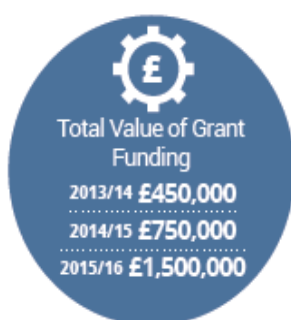
Thomas, Mark Robbie and Callum of Robbie Fluid Engineering

Our economy is diverse and dynamic and West Lothian is an attractive place for doing business

- Latest data for 2013 showed 4,365 active businesses operating in West Lothian, a net increase of 140 on 2012. The adult population has also continued to grow and revised mid-year estimate population figures have recently been released reflecting the 2011 census results. The **number of VAT/PAYE businesses per 10,000** has increased from the 2012 figure of 302 to 309 – this represents significant progress, although we are still some way from achieving the Scottish rate of 367 businesses per 10,000.
- In 2014/15 there was a very substantial increase in the number of **businesses supported by Scottish Enterprise and West Lothian Council**, with 685 businesses obtaining assistance – an increase of 93 on 2013/14. This increase is mainly the result of additional resources being deployed via the West Lothian Business Gateway (with EU funding support) and the availability of additional financial support packages through the West Lothian Economic Growth Plan. Support was targeted on assisting businesses with the most significant business and employment growth potential or where jobs under threat might be safeguarded.

Economic Growth Plan delivers for West Lothian

The Economic Growth Plan (EGP) was launched in 2013 in response to the closure of Vion Halls in Broxburn. The council's partners in the EGP are the Scottish Government and Scottish Enterprise.



A record year for existing firms supported

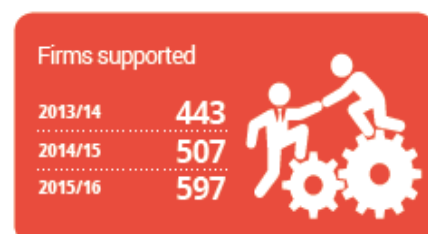
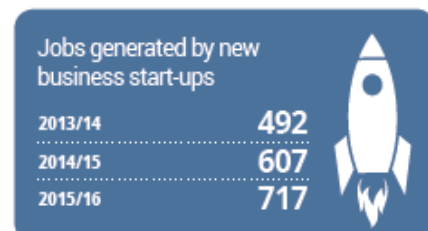
A key aim of Business Gateway is to develop long-term relationships with local firms. From the earliest stages of trading, firms are helped to grow and expand into larger premises and take on extra staff. During the last year, 597 local firms were supported. This is consistent with the upward trend since 2013 when 443 firms were supported.

and a record year for business start-ups

The council's Business Gateway service has advisers who are based across the county and who are ready, willing and able to help local people to start-up and grow their business in West Lothian.

During 2014/15, Business Gateway helped 468 new businesses to start trading. This upward trend has continued since 2013 when 377 businesses started-up.

By helping 468 new starts, Business Gateway has assisted these firms to create 717 extra jobs in West Lothian.



- **Retail occupancy levels** are holding up well in West Lothian and have been consistently above 91% for the last five years (92.6% in 2014 compared to 89.4% in Scotland). A number of linked factors may explain these sustained high levels; local population growth supporting consumer demand, investment in Livingston centre and policy interventions to support town

centres including Business Improvement District status, town centre management initiatives and townscape improvements.

- There has been a net increase in the value of **tourism** to the local economy over the last two years. The 2014 estimate of £165.67m represents a 3.8% increase on 2013. It is also estimated that this scale of economic activity supported total employment within the local economy of 2,868 jobs in 2014. This represents an increase from 2,797 in 2012. The four key attractions in West Lothian have achieved an increase in visitors from 325,790 in 2013 to 339,704 in 2014. This increase reflects the resource committed by the council and others to attract visitors to West Lothian and the development and marketing of specific attractions.
- The Housing Recovery Action Plan has now been adopted to help support and facilitate a recovery in **home completion numbers** and continues to be implemented. In 2014/15, 781 new homes were completed, greatly exceeding the target of 500.

2.4 ENVIRONMENT

We make the most efficient and effective use of resources by minimising our impact on the built and natural environment

Emissions

- The most recent data for area wide **carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions** is from 2013 and includes estimated emissions from the industrial and commercial sector, domestic emissions (including from gas and electricity consumption) and emissions from transport. Figures from 2005 to 2013 show an overall decrease in carbon emissions across West Lothian, despite an increase in 2010 on the previous year due to an unusually cold winter. Overall emissions reductions since 2005 are in the industrial, commercial and domestic sectors, while road transport has remained relatively static. In 2013 there was a decrease in emissions to 7.2 tonnes per capita.
- The **council's carbon footprint** for the financial year 2012/13 was calculated to be 64,703 tCO₂e. The footprint for 2013/14 was calculated to be 59,967 tCO₂e, which is a 7% reduction on the previous year. Activities which have contributed to the reduction include the rationalisation of council buildings, increased recycling rates and less waste going to landfill, the use of building management systems and energy efficiency measures. Work is ongoing to calculate the council's emissions for 2014/15 in preparation for submission to the Scottish Government in October 2015.
- 50,958kWh of electricity was produced as a result of the installation of **renewables and low carbon technology** in 2014/15. The year saw the installation of the council's largest photovoltaic installation to date at Linlithgow Academy (50kW of installed capacity) and another 30kW at Springfield Primary. Repairs were also carried out at the Civic Centre meaning it is now operating as or better than anticipated. Two further installations have been completed already in 2015/16 with others planned for the near future. 354,739kWh of heat was produced, lower than target as there were no additional installations in 2014/15 due to delays in the implementation of the biomass project (*it should be noted that this data is*

currently based on estimates). It is anticipated that this will rise in 2015/16 with the installation of a number of biomass boilers and heat pumps.

The draft **Climate Change Strategy** and associated **Carbon Management Plan** have been developed in consultation with a number of council services and directed by the Climate Change & Sustainability Working Group (the CPP's 'Environment' Thematic Forum). They set out a firm commitment from the council to take action on climate change locally and provide a vision and framework for the council's activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the unavoidable impacts of changing weather patterns through the period 2015 to 2020. The Climate Change Strategy is to be discussed with partners at the CPP Board.

In September 2014 the council launched **Green Impact**, an environmental accreditation and awards scheme developed by the National Union of Students (NUS) that aims to promote sustainability and resource efficiency across the council. West Lothian Council is the first local authority in Scotland to run the scheme. In this first year, it was piloted under the Love West Lothian banner with council and partner staff at the Civic Centre and with staff and students at the eleven West Lothian secondary schools. The scheme is driven by competition between teams to complete criteria laid out in an online workbook. Each criterion is a small bite-sized action that can be completed to raise awareness and/or encourage specific practices with respect to key areas like energy, water, waste, travel and biodiversity. At the Civic Centre, 114 Green Champions signed up to the workbook from across 19 teams, completing a total of 290 criteria. In addition, 9 secondary schools participated in the scheme, completing a total of 143 criteria. A number of workshops, activities and campaigns such as Earth Hour, the Everest Challenge and School Switch Off also ran in parallel to Green Impact. The current Green Impact cycle is drawing to a close in June/July 2015 and the scheme is anticipated to carry on through 2015.

Waste

- The household **recycling rate** increased from 42.5% in 2012/13 to 44.3% in 2013 (now reporting in calendar years rather than financial). The 2014 Calendar year data will be updated once the data is verified by SEPA and officially published around the end of September 2015. Although it is too early yet to determine the recycling rate for 2014, compared to 2013, there was an 1800 tonne increase in brown bin material collected and there was an increase in food waste of approximately 950 tonnes up to the end of 2014. Municipal solid waste recycling rate has also increased, from 45.2% in 2012/13 to 46.7% in 2013.
- The CPP aims to increase the **percentage of waste that is prepared for reuse** in line with the Scottish Government's Zero Waste Plan and associated Regulations. In 2012/13 we reused 966 tonnes of waste (0.9% of waste), primarily from; 380 tonnes of furniture and household goods, 530 tonnes of textiles from Community Recycling Centres (CRCs) and bring sites across West Lothian and the remainder was a mix of books and gas cylinders from our CRCs.

Waste Services have engaged in a number of activities and initiatives to increase recycling/reuse rates. Grant funding from Zero Waste Scotland was used to increase the amount of waste that is reused from our recycling centres, such as large electrical items, garden tools and bikes. Up to 200 new sites are being identified for segregated glass banks throughout West Lothian. The roll out of domestic food waste recycling was completed in 2014 with approximately 72,000

households now receiving the service throughout West Lothian. Community engagement roadshows have been held to inform residents of the food waste recycling service and waste minimisation and recycling roadshows have also been held.

Waste Services is working with 57 nursery, 66 primary, 11 secondary, 10 Private and Partnership and 6 Special schools to deliver waste minimisation and recycling activities and lessons. Waste audits are also conducted to determine what types and quantities of waste are produced so that schools and nurseries can set targets to reduce their waste. 70 sessions have been completed. Waste Services is now approved by the Chartered Institute of Wastes Management to facilitate Waste Smart Training to council staff to encourage resource efficiency and responsible waste management. Information stickers, leaflets, posters and guides have been produced to provide recycling service information to members of the public, community groups, internal council staff and nurseries/schools. Internal recycling bins have been procured for internal council buildings and nurseries/schools.

Fuel Poverty

- The **Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS)** is a legislated housing quality standard meant to ensure that all social tenants should live in reasonably warm, dry and safe houses. Significant progress has been made each year in relation to percentage of council housing stock meeting the SHQS and at the end of 2014/15 this was 99.99%. The one identified failure constitutes one property where remedial works require monitoring over a period of time in order to rectify the issue.
- The **Home Energy Efficiency Programmes for Scotland Area Based Schemes (HEEPS: ABS)** aim to make homes warmer, more environmentally friendly and easier and cheaper to heat. The funds are targeted at fuel poor households for the installation of energy efficiency measures. The council was awarded £1,182,816 from the 2013/14 HEEPS:ABS allocation which was used to install loft, cavity and external wall insulation benefiting 452 households in the area. 21% of households in West Lothian were offered the opportunity to participate in and install energy efficiency measures through HEEP:ABS, far exceeding the target for the first year of the scheme (3%). As a result 2.7% of these households had an insulation measure installed and many more received free energy efficiency advice through Home Energy Scotland. In 2014/15 an additional £1,723,713 has been allocated with plans to insulated 897 households in line with the Local Authority Local Housing Strategy with a focus on targeting fuel poverty. The long term target is to ensure that all eligible households have gained access to the Scheme by 2023.

The council's **Advice Shop** provides tailored information and advice to help West Lothian residents improve the energy efficiency of their homes and help reduce fuel poverty. The council's website also provides up to date advice on grants available to residents. In 2014/15 the Advice Shop helped customers save £314,300 by providing advice and guidance on efficient home heating use, fuel switching and reduced supplier tariffs and making applications to trusts for funds to help the most vulnerable.

3. Delivering West Lothian's SOA

3.1 Early Intervention and Prevention

The CPP has long acknowledged that we need to move away from 'picking up the pieces' once something has happened and become better at early identification of individuals who are at risk, and take steps to address that risk. The CPP is in a strong position to develop on this agenda. The **CPP Prevention Plan** is now firmly in place and processes have been developed to monitor and measure progress, through the partnership's performance management system, Covalent. We can already begin to see early indication of the positive impact of prevention and early intervention. Our preventative activity has been showcased at several national CPP events and the CPP audit report confirms that prevention and early intervention are strong features of many partnership initiatives. Prevention and early action will be explored further in a workshop at the West Lothian CPP Conference in August 2015.

The **Early Years Collaborative (EYC)** is a multi-agency improvement programme to support the transformation of early years. West Lothian participation in the EYC has targeted smoking cessation in pregnant women, reducing child poverty, improving the transition experience of children moving from nursery to primary school, improving attachment through evidence based interventions and the implementation of systematic screening for domestic and sexual violence. Three workstreams have been set up with leads across NHS and education services. Practitioners across NHS, council and voluntary sectors are linked together to test out innovative changes in practice and are now looking at how these changes can be tested and implemented across a broader scale. The EYC, Family Nurse Partnership and Psychology of Parenting Project are working together providing a whole population approach.

3.2 Understanding Place

A better understanding of local needs and circumstances based on robust data and information will allow us to reshape and target our services where they are most needed and will allow us to predict and prevent problems and evidence the impact of our interventions. We are one of the few CPPs that have a **CPP Analyst**, who takes the lead in collating and analysing data from across the partnership. The SOA was informed by the 2012 CPP Strategic Assessment, a robust data gathering and analysis exercise to identify local priorities, which will be refreshed to inform an interim review of the SOA outcomes. Plans are also in place to review the data that is available and reported on at a local level and to make use of GIS to analyse multiple layers of data to identify 'hotspot' areas, which will allow more targeted interventions where they are most needed. The placemaking activity outlined below will also allow a better understanding of place and better use of resources locally.

The **Resource Aligning Group (RAG)** involves partners from across the CPP and aims to improve the partnership's capacity to target and align resources for better impact. Prior to publication of the CPP audit report, the RAG had agreed a number of areas for development to support information sharing and aligning of resources. Actions assigned to the RAG in the CPP Development Plan will be incorporated into the existing RAG Action Plan following discussion at the CPP Conference in August 2015, to give a revised plan moving forward. Quarterly RAG

meetings have been set up and regular RAG updates have been added to the CPP Workplan to strengthen the relationship between the RAG and the Board.

3.3 Planning and Delivering for Outcomes – Local Community Planning

A number of measures are being taken to develop local Community Planning arrangements, to ensure that we are planning and delivering outcomes and tackling inequalities at a local level. The Community Planning team have recently moved into Area Services within the council and it is anticipated that this will improve links with Community Regeneration. The CPP's [Regeneration Framework](#) will be implemented and monitored at a local level through seven community-owned **Local Regeneration Plans**, currently being developed in the most deprived areas of West Lothian using an asset based community development approach. These local plans will detail the specific actions that will be taken to identify and address the needs in these communities.

A 'placemaking' approach is being piloted in Whitburn². Placemaking involves looking at an area as a whole, with all relevant partners and the local community, to identify and map all available resources and assets and seeks new and innovative ways of working with local residents. Funding has been provided by the Scottish Government and the council to undertake a Town Centre Charrette in Whitburn (an intensive planning and community engagement exercise). The purpose of the Charrette was to provide a vision for Whitburn and to integrate various elements of planned investment and activity into a single cohesive masterplan for the area. The Charrette took place in the week commencing 30 March 2015 and was well attended by relevant stakeholders from the council, partners and the community. The masterplan is currently being finalised by the contractor. Sustainable Placemaking workshops facilitated by Architecture and Design Scotland were also held in Whitburn in winter 2014, and the findings informed the Charrette. Local placemaking activity is to be linked to the joint resourcing work of the RAG.

3.4 Inequalities

'Tackling Inequalities' is the core theme of the SOA. Partners have acknowledged the need to work together to reduce the inequalities gap and tackle the causes of inequality to make real improvements for communities and individuals.

The CPP's **Anti-Poverty Strategy** ([Better Off](#)) outlines the commitment of partners to tackling poverty and is well-established in West Lothian. The Strategy is now overseen by the Anti-Poverty Strategy Board and the development group and welfare reform group have merged, assisting in a more joined-up response to the impact of welfare reform and benefit sanctions. An action plan is in place, comprising 15 outcomes relating to seven key priorities aligned to the SOA, and excellent progress has already been made since its development in 2012, showing the difference that partnership work and targeted intervention has made to people at risk of or experiencing poverty. Of the 70 actions undertaken by key partners over the past two years, 61 have been achieved, with 9 requiring additional support to achieve targets – 5 of these were new actions for 2014/15 and there have been challenges for partners setting up activities, engaging with potential customers and ensuring referring partners were aware of new activity. A Poverty Profile is currently being developed for West Lothian to improve understanding across the CPP.

² For more information on placemaking in Whitburn go to www.westlothian.gov.uk/whitburn

The CPP continues to support **community equality forums** covering each of the protected characteristics. A more effective model for these forums is currently being explored to ensure that they are better coordinated and supported. The forums delivered some positive activity in 2014/15, such as development of the Faith Group's [Faith Handbook](#), which seeks to raise awareness of the needs of faith communities and improve engagement. This is aimed at officers across the CPP, local employers and the local community and there is already evidence that the handbook is being positively used across West Lothian. The CPP continues to deliver six-monthly **'Let's Talk Equalities'** events to bring together members of the various equality forums to share their ideas and experiences and discuss issues of common concern. These events have proved to be hugely successful in bringing forums together and have been positively received by members.

3.5 Community Engagement

The **Community Engagement Practitioners Network** (CEPN) continues to take forward the CPP's Community Engagement Plan, which aims to ensure that the CPP is consistently and effectively engaging with communities. Membership of the CEPN is open to individuals from across the CPP involved in developing and delivering community engagement and currently includes representatives from the council, partner organisations and community organisations. The CEPN has recently developed a [Community Engagement Toolkit](#), a practical resource to support and promote good, consistent community engagement across the CPP. This is part of a wider Community Engagement Training Programme which will be rolled out across the CPP and will be linked to community engagement processes of Local Regeneration Plans. The CEPN is also linked in with the Charrette activity in Whitburn. The CPP also continues to support the Citizen's Panel and work is ongoing to improve how the Panel is used by partners. A Community Learning and Development Plan is currently being developed, setting out the strategic direction for lifelong and life-wide learning, building community capacity and supporting disadvantaged communities.

The CEPN will also review the implications of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act on the CPP and communities. The Act will help to empower community bodies through the ownership of land and buildings and by strengthening their voices in decisions that matter to them. Some of the good practice examples and case studies throughout this annual report highlight how the CPP has already engaged with the community to ensure they have an active role in service design and delivery.

3.6 Life Stages

[Life Stages](#) is a strategic programme of change that aims to transform how the CPP plans and delivers services to ensure more effective interventions, tackle inequalities and achieve positive outcomes for our communities. It is about embedding a new way of working and driving service redesign around three principles; use of evidence to target services to reduce inequalities, shifting resources upstream to deliver preventative services and ensuring that we obtain maximum impact for our expenditure. The programme used evidence and logic modelling³ to identify a set of [short, medium and long term outcomes](#) that everyone would want at each stage of life (Early Years, School Age, Young People in Transition, Adults of Working Age, Older

³ Logic modelling involves identifying the steps needed to ensure someone gets a better outcome, by working back from the outcome people need rather than forward from the services currently provided

People), along with a target group within each life stage who are most in need of support to achieve better outcomes and avoid worsening inequalities. Life Stages focuses on redesigning services around the needs of target groups, looking at what works to improve outcomes and using a partnership approach to ensure coordinated multi-agency provisions. Partners also need to work in an intergenerational way to ensure the most effective package of interventions for families most in need.

Work began in 2014/15 to track and assess how the Life Stages programme has informed the CPP's approach to service delivery to date. It is intended that this programme will be revisited and refreshed from summer 2015 to ensure that it continues to positively influence the direction of travel for the CPP.

3.7 Performance Management and Reporting

The CPP has a robust performance reporting process in place, highlighted in the audit of the CPP. Performance is measured using Covalent⁴ and is reported to the Community Planning Steering Group each quarter. The Steering Group is responsible for scrutinising performance against SOA outcomes but performance is also monitored at the thematic and Board levels. Quarterly **Horizon Scanning** utilises SOA Performance Indicators (PIs) to measure progress in achieving outcomes, pointing to upcoming activities and developments that will impact performance. It is important to ensure that our PIs remain up to date and relevant and these are currently being reviewed. An updated SOA will be made publically available once approved by the CPP Board in August 2015 and this new set of PIs will be reported on quarterly and annually.

A number of measures were taken in 2014/15 to improve how the CPP reports to the public. SOA performance reports, annual reports and the Steering Group and Board papers have been made publically available. The [Community Planning website](#) has been updated and improved to ensure that all relevant information is available to the public in a clear and easily accessible way. An [easyread](#) version of the SOA has also been developed. The first CPP newsletter was circulated to council staff, partners and a wide range of stakeholders in March 2015 and has received very positive feedback. A newsletter will be produced and circulated quarterly.

3.8 CPP Development Plan

A report on the Accounts Commission's audit of the CPP was published in October 2014. This was a positive audit and the findings have been referenced throughout this annual report. The report states that although the CPP is in a good position and has set a high standard in Community Planning, it will need to "raise its game further if it is going to make significant improvements in how it manages resources, reduces the inequalities gap and involves communities in planning and delivering services in their areas". The report sets out some areas for improvement but notes that the CPP has a good self-awareness and a clear understanding of how it can improve further.

A CPP Development Day was held in March 2015 to allow the Board to discuss the audit findings and recommendations and to identify potential improvement actions to address the issues raised in the report. Feedback from this session has informed a new CPP Development Plan. Areas for

⁴ More detailed, live performance information can be accessed via this link to Covalent <https://www.covalentcpm.com/CovalentWebModule/CovalentWidget?c=71&id=2538>

improvement and associated actions have been aligned to four key areas in the Plan:- Governance; Resources, Data & Information and Scrutiny; Culture, Approach and Behaviours; and Delivery Approaches⁵. A 'Celebrating the CPP' Conference is being held in August 2015 to showcase our achievements in Community Planning, to provide an opportunity for the partnership to look at approaches that other CPPs/organisations are taking, to explore how we can improve Community Planning in West Lothian, and to confirm and take forward the CPP Development Plan.

4. Conclusion

The SOA outlines the eight outcomes we want to achieve to make West Lothian the best place to live, work and do business. This annual report has highlighted the CPP's significant progress in achieving our local outcomes over 2014/15. It has also outlined the areas for improvement and plans for taking these forward.

The audit of the CPP confirmed that we are a good performing CPP. This report has shown that the CPP is ahead of the game in terms of our approach to prevention, our performance management processes and our use of data and information. Tackling inequalities continues to be the key theme of the SOA and the CPP and we have plans in place to develop our local Community Planning approach and to better target our resources. The CPP recognises that effective community participation is key to delivering improved outcomes and we continue to develop how we engage with our communities.

The CPP is a very self-aware partnership and we know what we need to do to improve. We will build on the positive progress to date to achieve better outcomes and tackle inequalities within our communities.

⁵ The first draft of the CPP Development Plan was discussed at the CPP Board in May 2015:
<http://coins.westlothian.gov.uk/coins/viewDoc.asp?c=e%97%9De%91py%8B>



Delivery Plan 2015 - 2018

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1. Introduction

The West Lothian Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP) is a multi-agency partnership set up in 2008 that has strategic responsibility for coordinating actions to address local issues with alcohol and drugs. Its membership includes:

- West Lothian Council
- Police Scotland
- NHS Lothian
- Voluntary Sector
- HMP Addiewell

This plan has been developed with the collaboration and support of all the partners. Local outcomes and additional key performance indicators were agreed by the partnership as part of the development process of the delivery plan. A small working group has taken responsibility for the overall process

2. Strategic Context

The West Lothian ADP Joint Commissioning Plan 2012-15 outlines our local vision and key priorities to address alcohol and drug use within West Lothian. The Joint Commissioning Plan was developed in response to the two key national strategies (and our local strategic documents that parallel them): *Road to Recovery: A New Approach to Tackling Scotland's Drug Problem* (2008) and *Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol: A Framework for Action* (2009).

The ADP Joint Commissioning Plan 2012 - 2015 had three sections:

Prevention & Early Intervention

Recovery from Problematic Substance Misuse

Community Safety and Youth Diversion

Development of the new joint commissioning plan has broadly maintained these three workstreams. These themes encompass the seven national ADP outcomes and other local priorities detailed later in the logic models of this plan.

2a. Review of Joint Commissioning Plan

In 2013-14 the ADP support team, reviewed our Joint Commissioning Plan to determine our progress against implementing local commissioning intentions. Specifically the review considered strategic changes, local outcomes and stakeholders' views to measure the ADP's success and progress. By utilising a strategic commissioning framework and the cyclical process under the 4 themes of, ANALYSE, PLAN, DO and REVIEW a self-assessment of our progress was completed. From this assessment various areas were scored and recommendations for improvements were developed. The review process indicates that the ADP was 68% on target at the midway point of the implementation period.

This work provided a useful summary and review of how the last Joint Commissioning Plan and Delivery Plan were developed. An improved method of development has been adopted for the Joint Commissioning Plan 2015 -18 and has included consultation amongst the partnership, with other relevant stakeholders and with service users, carers and the wider community. One of the strong recommendations from the ADP partners was to develop a robust performance framework ensuring that progress could be measured on a year by year basis as the ADP works together to deliver its local activities and outcomes. This should include national and local ADP outcomes with baselines and targets and potential to benchmark against other ADP areas with similar characteristics.

2b. WLADP Needs Assessment

During 2014, the ADP commissioned an independent needs assessment to further understand the needs, analyse the current provision and conduct a gap analysis. Other objectives of this research were:

- Identify and describe the profiles of service users for both alcohol and drugs
- Research prevalence of substance misuse (including New Psychoactive Substances) and needs for service in West Lothian in cognisance of the Census 2011 and West Lothian Community Planning Partnership Strategic Analysis 2012.
- Analyse and understand gaps with consideration for funding structure remaining unchanged in existing service provision including geographical

populations and quantity and quality of services provided to people with protected characteristics or other vulnerable groups;

- Identify areas of good practice, over provision and duplication of service provision;
- Provide information on the extent that services are accessible, suit the needs of clients and in the right location for service users cognisant of the geographical area and the public transport infrastructure
- Determine the extent to which the current services are meeting demand;
- Suggest ways for the partnership to redesign existing services to meet need more effectively and efficiently using current funding structure.
- Review and audit all services according to the Recovery Orientated Systems of Care Quality Standards and to ascertain level of alignment to the eight key principles ;
- Building upon and updating the substance misuse assessment within the West Lothian 2012 Community Planning Partnership Strategic Assessment.

The Needs Assessment was competitively tendered and awarded to an independent consultant. The work was completed over the summer of 2014 and Figure 1 provides an overview of the methodology and scope of the research and assessment. The needs assessment consulted with a wide range of service users, carers and family members who are affected by substance misuse. Additional work was undertaken to capture the views of those who do not currently use services or are treatment naïve.

The completed report benchmarked West Lothian ADP against Falkirk as this area was similar in context over a number of key areas. Both West Lothian and Falkirk are classified as “urban other” reflecting their semi rural status. Other similarities included life expectancy, employment and deprivation statistics. WLADP has decided to continue to benchmark against Falkirk for the duration of the delivery plan and this is a key feature in measuring our performance in the core indicators of this plan.

Figure 1 below demonstrates the process of the Needs Assessment and highlights the use of mixed methodology of quantitative information and qualitative information with a range of sources.

Stage 1	Method	
Review of existing datasets	Desk-based review of national and local datasets	
Stage 2	Method	Sample
Quantitative Survey	Online Survey	Managers of all specialist drug and alcohol services in West Lothian
	Case record audit	Random selection of 20% of each services case records
Stage 3	Method	Sample
Qualitative Surveys	Online Survey	All specialist service staff
	Paper-based Survey	Service users Non-service users
Stage 4	Method	Sample
Qualitative Survey	Semi-structured interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders Providers
	Focus Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service users Family members
Stage 5	Method	
Gap Analysis	Desk-based comparison of range and capacity versus need	
Stage 6	Method	
Analysis & Reporting	Completion and delivery of report	

Figure 1: - Process of WLADP needs assessment

The needs assessment produced six key recommendations which now form the basis of the next Joint Commissioning Plan and Delivery Plan 2015 – 2018 and inform all future commissioning decisions. These recommendations are:

1. The ADP should develop a clear framework for how service users and their families should be involved in the delivery, development and commissioning of drug/alcohol services

2. In West Lothian there is a disproportionately low level of work with couples, families and carers. Further work is required to identify a range of measures to complement the existing provision in the area.
3. All services should support the development of multi-agency protocols and pathways for people with mental health and substance misuse problems. This would include an appraisal of the training needs of staff working across these areas.
4. There should be a greater emphasis placed on the delivery of high quality psychological therapies, with adherence to evidence-based, manualised approaches with appropriate supervision arrangements in place.
5. Consideration should be given to re-establishing a substance misuse nurse liaison role within St John's Hospital to engage with patients with drug or alcohol related illness or injury.
6. The ADP should work with service providers to develop a quality improvement cycle based on the quality principles which incorporates both internal and external audit processes.

The ADP partnership has committed its resources to implement the recommendation within the needs assessment within the strategic direction of the group and its commissioned services.

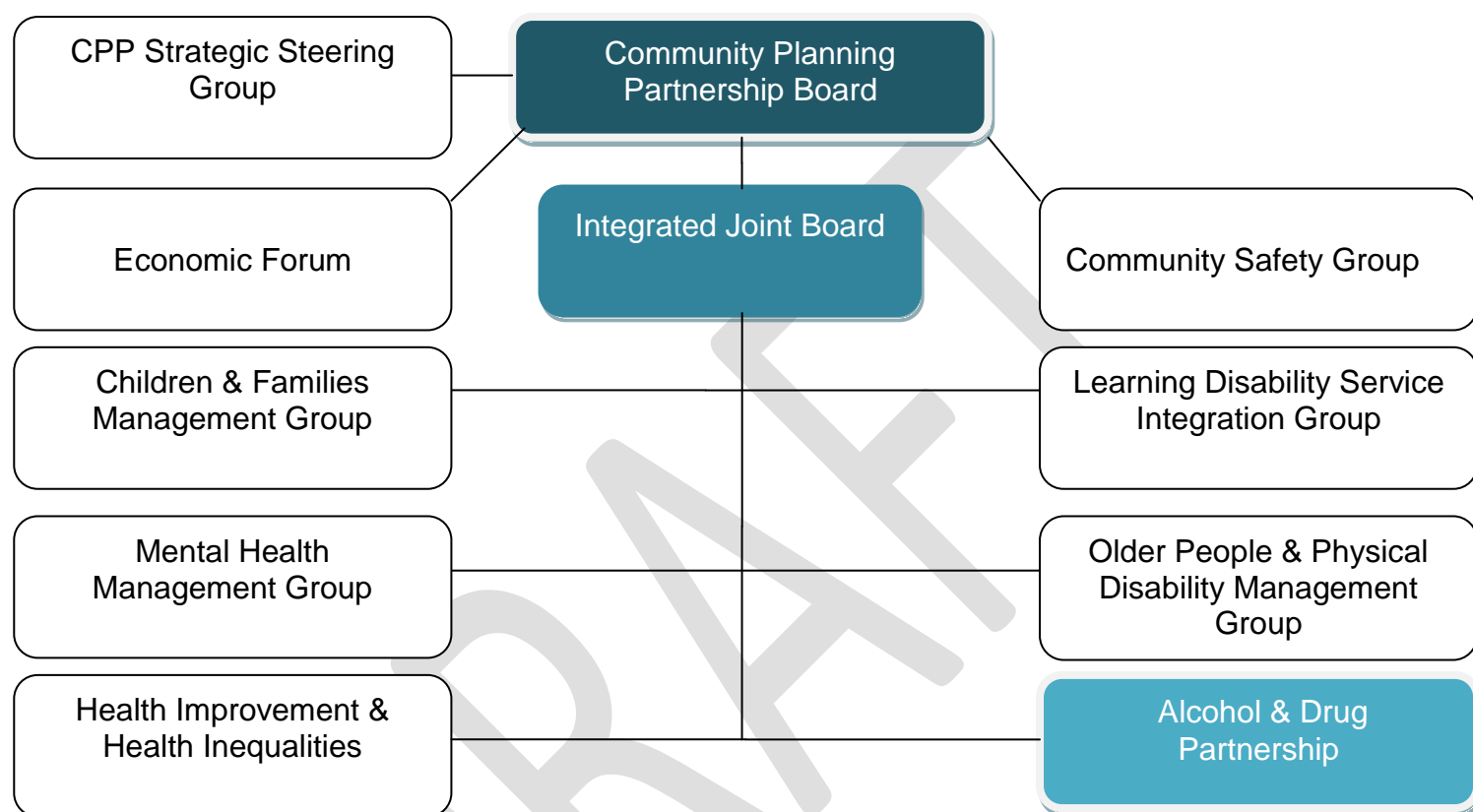
3. Governance and Financial Accountability Arrangements

Outcomes and monitoring are included in both the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) and in the HEAT targets and standards. The SOA 2013-2023 sets the strategic direction upon which the plans and strategies of community planning partners should be based and the national ADP outcomes have been aligned to our local SOA outcomes. The principal line of accountability is into the Community Planning Partnership (CPP) through the Community Health and Care Partnership (CHCP) sub-committee which will be replaced by the Integrated Joint Board (IJB). All key strategic plans including the Joint Commissioning Plans and Delivery Plans are approved by the IJB and key changes in strategy or policy are approved by this board.

Additional reporting on activity and trends are reported into the CPP either directly or through the Community Safety Partnership Board, West Lothian Council's Policy Scrutiny and Development panels and within the NHS. West Lothian ADP operates at both strategic and operational levels and includes representation from key agencies at all levels. Over the last year the partnership has sought to increase its membership to

include a wider representation of those who work with our service users. These have included agencies that provide benefit advice and support and advocacy services. Financial governance around processes sits with West Lothian Council following their policies for contractual decision making through the ADP operational group's structure.

Figure 2. West Lothian Community Planning Partnership Governance Structure.



4. National Support and Partnership Working

West Lothian ADP makes full use of a number of national bodies in order to deliver on its outcomes, recognising the unique support that can be offered by these agencies:

National ADP Advisors:

- To provide guidance and support for annual reports and for production of delivery plans
- To offer direction and facilitate responses to reviews and including ministerial priorities
- To offer advice and support in meeting HEAT standards for ABI delivery and Alcohol and Drug Waiting times

Alcohol Focus Scotland:

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- To assist in the development of alcohol overprovision report to the local licensing board
- To provide support and guidance on whole population approaches to be included in the Delivery Plan 2015 -18.

Scottish Drugs Forum:

- To assist in the review and the development of the local Naloxone programme;
- To assist in the development of recovery for service users through the Addiction Worker Training Programme.

Scottish Families affected by Alcohol and Drugs:

- To support in the development of outcomes for family and carers accessing services for support;
- To assist in set up and maintenance of family support groups;
- To offer mapping and gap analysis for family support throughout West Lothian.

STRADA

- To co-ordinate development of the Drug and Alcohol Workforce
- To offer and evaluate training undertaken as part of the Workforce Development Strategy.

5. Delivery Plan - Workstreams

For this plan the partnership has recognised the key difference between preventing substance use problems and intervening early to prevent further harm from substances use. To reflect this distinction the partnership wishes to increase its workstreams to four to reflect that different strategies and approaches are needed, though for convenience this is still contained within the one logic model.

The four workstreams are:

- 1. Prevention**
- 2. Early Intervention**
- 3. Recovery**
- 4. Community Safety**

5a. Prevention

Logic Model – Appendix 1

ADP National & Local Outcomes

Prevalence, Health, Families, Local Environment and Community Safety

Prevention work must focus on two levels of work, focusing on approaches which will affect the whole population's attitude towards consumption of alcohol and directing prevention work towards those who are most at risk.

In line with the Christie Commission's (Scottish Government 2011) key priorities "*Emphasis on early intervention and prevention by moving resources upstream*", the partnership has increased its commitment and resources to preventing substance misuse developing with those who are most at risk. The role of prevention is also recognised in the West Lothian's Single Outcome Agreement Prevention Plan. The local prevention plan outlines a collective approach to the prevention agenda across the CPP. One of the key priorities has been to identify possible gaps in existing service provision, or opportunities for earlier work that would reduce demand, or avoid or delay the need for more expensive reactive interventions at a later point.

For West Lothian ADP, work in this area will focus on whole populations and also reach certain targeted groups including early years, children and young people and key work is detailed below:

Whole population approaches will include:

- Encourage substance misuse education, prevention, early intervention and support policies to be developed for educational establishments, workplaces and voluntary sector organisations. Engaging with healthy working lives to support a consistent approach and reduce duplication.
- Work in partnership with the licensing forum, senior health promotion specialists within the NHS and Alcohol Focus Scotland to develop a comprehensive report of evidence to support the adoption of an overprovision statement.
- Continuation to build a body of evidence in relation to the social, health, mental health and community harms caused by the overuse of alcohol in West Lothian.
- ADP support team to engage with and work in partnership with the West Lothian Licensing Forum to offer support on the five licensing objectives as detailed in Scotland's licensing system.
- Workforce development around non-traditional staff coming into regular contact with those affected by substance misuse in order to take action to prevent substance misuse issues developing.
- Working closely with Police Scotland colleagues to support the "Best Bar None" initiative.
- To continue funding the prevention project with Young People managed by Community Action Blackburn.

The work with targeted groups will include:

- The partnership will explore ways of working with maternity and health visitors and targeting the additional resources (0.5 FTE midwife and 0.5 FTE Health Visitor)

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from NHS Lothian towards vulnerable pregnancies at risk of foetal alcohol syndrome and neonatal abstinence syndrome.

- Promoting the use of Rory and Oh Lila in primary and nursery schools across West Lothian.
- Commissioned service with West Lothian Alcohol and Drug service (WLDAS) will develop a learning resource pack for primary schools in partnership with Fallahill Primary school and West Lothian Education service to be rolled out across West Lothian in year 2 and 3 of the delivery plan. This school is in an area of deprivation where alcohol and drug prevalence is higher than some other areas of West Lothian.
- Resilience, coping skills and confidence training as part of a substance misuse approach for secondary schools and youth services, clubs and uniformed organisations commencing with a pilot in Whitburn Academy. This will primarily focus on education and information about new psychoactive substances. Again this school was chosen as it is based in a ward where alcohol and drug prevalence is high.
- Alcohol Diversion Fund is grant funding provided by West Lothian Council to all wards to ensure that hard to engage and at risk young people are provided with alternatives to drinking alcohol, are encouraged to change attitudes towards alcohol and are signposted to relevant services to meet their needs.
- Ensure that substance misuse education is included in detached youth work and other youth focused interventions with groups who may be at increased risk of substance misuse and its associated risks for young people.
- Circle/WDLAS contracted Family Recovery service adopts a whole family approach to prevent the continued cycle of social isolation and service deprivation for those families affected by substance misuse. This service works with parents to ensure that children still meet outcomes relating to the NICE indicators for excellence and to prevent children and young people's exposure to the risks of developing a substance misuse issue into their adolescence and adulthood.
- Carers of West Lothian's dedicated young carer's project has been resourced for a one year pilot to offer carer's support to young people who are caring for a parent or relative who is misusing substances with the aim of preventing the risk of these young people developing a substance misuse problem.
- Social Norming activities in partnership with NHS Lothian Public Health Specialists, Voluntary Sector and Education Department to address the peer pressure around and the misconception of the prevalence of alcohol use amongst West Lothian's young people.

Prevention Funding Table

INITIATIVE	SERVICE	ADP SG Funds per annum	ADP WLC Funds	ADP NHS Funds
Workforce Strategy development	STRADA	£26,000		
Community Action Blackburn Initiative	Community Action Blackburn	£17,675		
Rory and Oh Lila Learning Resource	Alcohol Focus Scotland	£10,000 (1 st Year)		
WLDAS Primary School learning resource pack	WLDAS	£7,590		
WLDAS training in Secondary Schools (NPS)	WLDAS	£7,776		
Whole Family Support	Circle		£94,385	
Carers of West Lothian Young Carer's Substance Misuse Project	Carers of West Lothian	£35,000 (pilot)		
Social Norming Project	Voluntary Sector Provider & NHS Lothian	£20,000 (pilot)		
ADP Support	ADP Support	£20, 917		
TOTAL		£144,958	£ 94,385	£ -

5b. Early Intervention

Logic Model – Appendix 1

ADP National & Local Outcomes

Prevalence, Health, Families, Community Safety and Local Environment

Problematic alcohol use is one of the greatest causes of health and social harm in West Lothian, and our central priority remains addressing alcohol consumption across all sectors of West Lothian society by continuing work around early identification and intervention with those beginning to develop problems. We will continue to offer ABI and referral to treatment services to those in police and prison custody, those attending A&E, young people involved in youth diversion work and older people.

In terms of drug use, the ADP will continue to work closely with young people experiencing deprivation to prevent experimental and recreational drug use from developing into physical and psychological dependence, thus preventing potential harm to the individual, their families and the wider community.

The ADP also reinforces its commitment to work with those who are not yet in recovery to minimise the harm caused by substance misuse by intervening early to reduce the continuation of behaviours leading to further harm. This work will also continue to promote the benefits of recovery.

Whole population approaches under the early intervention elements of this plan are:

- To implement and support the work of the newly formed Substance Misuse Policy in Schools working group. This group plans to reform West Lothian Council's Substance Misuse in Schools Policy and provide better links to the ADP and providers.
- Support Alcohol Brief Interventions (ABIs) for those who are drinking heavily but not in need of treatment both via the ABI Local Enhanced Service and ADP contracted service. This work will have a focus on those in deprived areas reflecting the correlation between binge drinking and deprivation. This will result in training for prison staff and those working in primary care.
- To continue to support the ABI programme in training Social Work, Health and Voluntary Sector staff in the delivery of ABI and to support new ways of recording this work.
- Continue to support early intervention work completed by Community Action Blackburn and its community projects for a further year. This work had outcomes around addressing young people's attitudes to alcohol and developing a community that supports low level use of alcohol.
- Work to address professional and social stigma towards those who misuse substances via the partnership work involved in the STRADA Workforce development strategy.
- Continued development of a body of evidence to support the need for an overprovision statement enabling the local licensing board to demonstrate its commitment to the five licensing objectives.

Early intervention work also focuses on specific targeted groups including those who have additional vulnerabilities such as mental health, young people, older people and offenders. During 2015 -18, the ADP aims:

- To continue to provide counselling, support and referral to treatment for young people and young offenders from the ages of 12 to 25 who are misusing substances.
- To continue to provide a direct addiction service to West Lothian Council's Early & Effective Intervention project which is a multidisciplinary referral group working to

act quickly and early enough to divert children and young people from criminal activity often associated with the use of substances

- To commence the Young Almond Project which provides intensive one to one support to young women who are involved with risk taking behaviours, anti-social behaviour and misusing substances causing increased levels of harm.
- An older people's project in partnership with Adult Social Work teams to deliver ABIs and early intervention work with those whose alcohol use is resulting in poorer outcomes for physical and mental health.
- To continue to fund the voluntary sector's Alcohol Liaison service at St John's hospital. This work intervenes with those who have had an alcohol related incident or accident causing a presentation at A&E or hospitalisation. The Needs Assessment highlighted an approach for this work to be co-ordinated with the work of the NHS and this will be developed further during the delivery plan.
- To sustain the tenancy support offered by West Lothian Council to those with mental health and substance misuse focusing on early intervention and preventing loss of housing or other problems significantly worsening as a result of substance use.

Some early intervention work includes the reduction in health harms caused by substances. This involved employing harm minimisation work to prevent the health and/or housing or financial situation worsening for these individuals. These include

- Continuing ADP funding for the Specialist Alcohol Service in partnership with the West Lothian Council. This service offers social work assessment of needs where chronic alcohol use has resulted in difficulties with day to day living skills or self-neglect, posing significant risk of hospitalisation or homelessness. These clients often have poor physical/mental health and do not respond well to traditional methods of treatment for their alcoholism. Work focuses on providing a care plan to intervene early enough before capacity, mental and physical health deteriorates beyond reparation.
- To continue to fund in partnership with NHS Lothian the needle exchange programme as part of the NEON bus and the pharmacy exchange. These provide injecting equipment, advice on injecting, naloxone delivery and encouragement and assistance in accessing treatment and other support.
- To continue to work in partnership with NHS Lothian with the Blood Borne Virus Prevention group and to ensure all clients with drug use are informed of where they can access immunisation against hepatitis B and prevention advice from contraction of all Blood Borne Viruses.

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- To continue to part fund the Pan Lothian Drug Related Death Review Co-ordinator and to ensure that the prevention action plan is delivered in West Lothian. This work includes the Take Home Naloxone (THN) Programme and the assertive outreach response to non-fatal overdoses.

Early Intervention Funding Table

INITIATIVE	SERVICE	ADP SG Funds	ADP WLC Funds	ADP NHS Funds
Young Almond Initiative	WLC		£50,000	
Specialist Alcohol Service	WLC		£22,173	
Drug Death Co-ordinator	NHS Lothian	£8, 000		
Harm Reduction Service	NHS Lothian	£19, 631		
ABI Delivery Programme	WLDAS & NHS Lothian	Funds included in Moving On Contract		
ADP Support	ADP Support	£20, 919		
Family Recovery Service	WLDAS	£91,985		
ABI Specialist Support Service	NHS Lothian			£11, 000
Local Enhanced ABI Delivery Programme	NHS Lothian			£74,000
TOTAL		£140, 535	£72,173	£85,000

5c. Recovery

Logic Model – Appendix 2

ADP National & Local Outcomes

Recovery, Health, Families, Community Safety and Services

The ADP remains committed to recovery and the definition provided in the Road to Recovery, 2008 “a process through which an individual is enabled to move on from their problem drug use, towards a drug-free life as an active and contributing member of society. Furthermore, it incorporates the principle that recovery is most effective when service users' needs and aspirations are placed at the centre of their care and treatment. In short, an aspirational, person-centred process”.

This ADP delivery plan has been shaped by both national and local drivers such as the Christie Commission report, the Road to Recovery and Changing Scotland's Relationship to Alcohol.

Work during the last delivery plan focused on the three principles of recovery encouraging every treatment/rehab service to recognise that recovery is the ultimate aim and the ADP should provide many routes to recovery. This evolved during the life of the plan to a full service redesign to lay the building blocks for a recovery orientated system of care including an easier access to services, a re-commissioning process to develop services which placed recovery at the heart of the organisation, challenging providers to review practices against the evidence base and recognising the value of family inclusive practice. Over 2013, the ADP with its partners has focused on ensuring that recovery is not only core to our model of care but that the system is robust and sustainable.

The needs assessment conducted last year, included a review of the four key recovery services and their adherence to the ROSC principles. This has provided a baseline for the ADP and commissioned services ensuring that those seeking recovery are offered the highest levels of care in order to achieve and sustain recovery. The ADP has established a ROSC Quality Assurance group to address parts of the care system which are not fully adhering to the quality principles and to achieve excellence through continual monitoring and review. Work is currently underway to invite service users as part of the standard membership of this group. It is expected that this portion of the Needs Assessment will be repeated to ensure a culture of continuous improvement within the ADP and its commissioned services.

The ADP intends to recommit to the recommendations within the Opiate Replacement Therapy (ORT) review and has chosen to redefine its ORT aim to "Reduce drug related deaths by 15% by 2018". The ADP has a bespoke action plan to address this and works on a pan Lothian basis with the NHS Lothian/ADP Drug related Death Steering Group. The role of this work is to continue to review deaths, create preventative actions and evaluate and measure the effectiveness of this plan.

West Lothian has a growing recovery community with a number of active mutual aid groups which meet on a regular basis. All ADP commissioned services are encouraged to ensure that all service users are supported to attend mutual aid groups as well as participating in service user involvement activities.

The needs assessment consulted a broad scope of service users and included those who disengage or have never engaged with services. The concluding report highlighted areas of improvement for the ADP and a move from consultation to collaboration with those who have lived experience is clearly the next step for the ADP. A series of rapid improvement events in a conversational café style are organised over the summer of 2015. It is planned that from this the ADP can move forward in a more collaborative approach and work together with service users to provide the right opportunities to work in partnership with the ADP and the services.

More specific ADP recovery work around whole populations is included below:

- Continued development of a workforce strategy including ADP providers, partners and wider stakeholders. This will involve a commitment from the ADP and partners to address gaps within current knowledge, skills and competencies especially in

line with the ROSC Quality Principles. It is expected that this work will increase access to services and improve the number of those experiencing recovery.

- Commitment to increase the visibility of recovery in all communities within West Lothian by engaging with those in the local environment via a stronger ADP social media presence and increased engagement in positive news stories about recovery and the work of the ADP.
- To engage communities in recovery work by creating recovery sites or spaces that are accessible to all and that include members of the community not directly affected by substance misuse. This approach should address the stigma in communities and create communities that support and increase individuals in recovery.

Work focusing on targeted groups within the next three years will include:

- A whole family approach to support and reduce the number of children affected by substance misuse (CAPSM). This service is a partnership between Circle and WLDAS with Circle providing support to family members and WLDAS working with children and Young people who have developed their own substance misuse problems and associated risk taking behaviours.
- WLADP will continue to commission services focused on providing recovery for adults who are misusing substances. Most of these services work in partnership forming the Addiction Care Partnership. This is a fully established ROSC approach to enable clients and patients the best opportunity to recover fully from problematic substance misuse. The key features are:
 - i) Quick access via self referral at numerous Breakaway drop in clinics operating at different sites and times across West Lothian. Flexible services offering out of hours appointment and appointments in service users' homes enabling all access recovery;
 - ii) Services across WLC, NHS Lothian and voluntary sector using the most recent high quality and evidenced informed interventions to enable change and progress forward in the recovery journey;
 - iii) A strength based assessment offered to all clients which recognises the service user's abilities to recover and provides choice in the route for the route recovery. This varies from one to one counselling support, pharmaceutical intervention, recovery coaching, motivational interviewing or peer recovery support via mutual aid meetings. This list is not exhaustive and more detail is provided in the Recovery Logic Model in Appendix 2;
 - iv) To protect the rights of service users by ensuring that all staff are appropriately qualified for work undertaken and demonstrate attitudes that support and promote the recovery of the service user. This activity occurs at operational level within the organisations but also as part of the ADP's contract monitoring responsibilities;
 - v) Expectations that recovery plans are present for all clients/patients which look at other issues impacted by substance misuse. This should be person centred and considered a living document owned by the person on their recovery journey;

- vi) It is expected that these are regularly reviewed to ensure that the desires of the service user are still relevant and that work is planned to meet these goals. This information is also shared anonymously with the ADP as part of contract and service monitoring. The Needs Assessment highlighted an inconsistency with reviews which will be amended by the ADP Quality Assurance group processes which has responsibility for ROSC compliance across the ADP;
 - vii) The ADP and its service providers are working towards a service user informed ROSC where all service users' voices are sought and heard. A number of providers have in place service user steering groups which are part of continuous improvement and including service users in the delivery of their service;
 - viii) All services seek to include family members at the request of the service user as part of best practice. This often involves education and information to help the family member to support recovery and understand the process of change but also to meet their needs as part of their own recovery.
- WLADP will continue to provide a specialist service for parents affected by substance misuse to promote the needs of children and young people living with a parent or parents who misuse substances and support recovery for this group as the most effective means of addressing the risks posed to children.
 - WLDAS have recently been awarded a contract for providing psychological support to those affected by another's substance misuse. There are also a number of other services and groups working in partnership with the ADP which work exclusively with family members and carers to provide individual support. Work is planned with Scottish Families affected by alcohol and drugs to develop an outcome framework to measure the success of this work.
 - WLADP has sought to strengthen its relationship with Carers of West Lothian with an intention to provide training for Take Home Naloxone and other education and information in the next year.
 - Specialist groups who have additional vulnerabilities are a continuing priority for the WLADP and bespoke services will be funded during the delivery plan. These include:
 - i. WLDAS Moving On Service which works with vulnerable groups including those who regularly present at A&E, short term offenders, those at custody suites, older people and those affected by mental health difficulties. This service adopts an assertive outreach approach as it is likely that these groups will not access service through the self-referral route. This service also works from multiple sites including the Job Centre to provide easier access for those seeking recovery and to train and support the non-traditional workforce.
 - ii. WLDAS/Circle Family Recovery Service which works with young people experienced substance misuse problems.
 - iii. Domestic And Sexual Assault Team a West Lothian Council service providing support to women and children affected by domestic violence

- and sexual assault who are at risk from developing substance misuse problems.
- iv. ELCA HMP Addiewell service offering counselling support and ABI delivery to all prisoners who have experienced alcohol or drug problems as part of their offending. The ADP has worked in partnership with NHS Lothian to extend this service provision to all prisoners within HMP Addiewell for all substance including NPS.
 - v. Specialist Alcohol Service offering care support to those who are most vulnerable to self-neglect, homelessness and are often subject to adult protection procedures
- Within the next three years the ADP plans to work closely with Mental Health colleagues to develop more robust referral routes to addiction services and prevent vulnerable service users with dual diagnosis not receiving follow up in the community. This will encourage recovery within this client group and also support harm reduction strategies in terms of Alcohol Related Brain Damage (ARBD).
 - The ADP continues to fund and support the Lothian & Edinburgh Abstinence Programme. This service offers residential rehab to those affected by substance misuse issues followed by a two year after care programme.
 - The ADP is working closely with NHS Lothian and other stakeholders in a service redesign of the Ritson Inpatient Detoxification Service. This will incorporate the ROSC principles and will improve alignment with after care and recovery opportunities in the community for service users post detox.
 - The ADP continues to seek new and innovative ways of working inclusively with Service Users. This includes continuing to fund the Addiction Worker Recovery Training Programme provided by Scottish Drug's Forum on a year on year basis. The development of peer and volunteer opportunities in most of our services including the Recovery Service, NHS Lothian and WLDAS. The establishment of West Lothian's first service user Recovery Café in Linlithgow, funded partly by the ADP.

In the last year WLADP has worked closely with Learning Disability Service Development Officer to develop an advocacy service for those affected by mental health and/or substance misuse. This service will assist ADP service users to develop an independent voice to question and challenge the service that are provided to them.
 - The ADP has made a commitment to develop and build upon the success of Cyrenians Recovery Service using a Public Social Partnership model. It is expected that the Needs Assessment will form the basis of some of this work and this process should result in an improved moving on/after care service for those in recovery who wish to build a non-substance using lifestyle by maintaining their positive relationships, contributing and supporting the recovery of others and gaining skills to support their employability. It is planned that a new service will be in place during 2017.

Recovery Funding Table

INITIATIVE	SERVICE	ADP SG Funds per annum	ADP WLC Funds per annum	ADP NHS Funds
Recovery Service	Cyrenians	£250,000		
NHS Addiction Service	West Lothian NHS Addiction Team	£372,026		
Therapeutic Support Service	WLDAS	£484,927		
Moving On Service	WLDAS	£187,150		
Service User 1 st Step Recovery Café	Linlithgow Service User Group	£1,000		
SMART Co-ordinator Support	SMART UK	£8,000		
Treatment Capacity		£60, 000		
ADP Support	ADP Support	£20, 917		
Advocacy Support Service	MHAP		£25, 000	
HMP Addiewell Counselling Service	ELCA		£35, 000	£67, 200
Domestic Abuse & Sexual Assault Team	WLC		£118,170	
Social Work Addiction Team	WLC		£275,796	
Addiction Worker Training Programme	Scottish Drugs Forum		£20, 792	
LEAP Residential Rehabilitation	NHS Lothian			£108, 000
Inpatient Alcohol Detoxification	NHS Lothian			£97,800
Substance Misuse Directorate	NHS Lothian			£193, 652

TOTAL		£1,384,010	£474, 758	£466, 652
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5d. Community Safety

Logic Model – Appendix 3

ADP National & Local Outcomes

Community Safety, Local Environment, Health and Prevalence

The ADP recognises that within this stream of work partnerships must be integral and robust as community safety sits across several organisations within West Lothian. To this aim the ADP sits and provides updates to the West Lothian Reducing Reoffending Committee, the monthly Police Scotland Tactical and Co-ordinating meeting and the Child Protection Committee. The ADP also reports on a quarterly basis to the Community Safety Board sharing information across joint indicators about recovery and licensing provision in West Lothian.

Within the next delivery plan WLADP will undertake work with partners on a whole population basis:

- To provide support to the “Best Bar None initiative administered by Police Scotland to ensure that licensees are following best practise in regard to the five priorities within the Licensing Act.
- To offer support for Police Scotland with their “Campaign Against Violence” which focuses on tackling the problems caused by party houses where alcohol and drugs are a main feature.
- To develop with partners including Police Scotland a comprehensive report to support the development of an overprovision statement ensuring that local communities most at risk from alcohol related offending are protected by a reduced level of availability and consumption.

The ADP will continue to commission service for specific groups who are at high risk of committing offences due to the alcohol consumption

- WLDAS’ Moving on Service* which has a remit to work with prisoners on remand or serving short sentences to prevent continuance of involvement with criminal justice agencies through repeat offending. This is a prison in-reach service providing easy access to service in the community and preventing lapse and/or relapse for those liberated from both HMP Addiewell and HMP Edinburgh.

- To improve the links between NHS Services for those being liberated from HMP Edinburgh and HMP Addiewell to ensure that there is a continuance of ORT therapies and reducing the likelihood of lapse and relapse.
- To contribute to the delivery of an ABI programme* in partnership with NHS Health Scotland and NHS Lothian for all those in custody suites arrested or charged with an alcohol related offence including violent offending.
- To provide with our partners NHS Lothian a psychological therapy service* to all prisoners in HMP Addiewell affected by alcohol or drug use especially where this was key feature in their offending behaviour with the aim of reducing reoffending.
- To fund a Young Almond Project* working with young women who have problematic substance misuse issues and are also involved in risk taking behaviour including offending.

* Funding for these services is included in other funding tables

6. ADP All Workstreams Projected Funding Table per annum

Below is the projected spend for the delivery plan per annum. This figure is likely to vary in years 2 and 3 as some projects are pilots and may not continue through the remainder of the plan. Expenditure is also subject to variation on a yearly basis dependent on income allocation from Scottish Government and West Lothian Council.

WORKSTREAM	ADP SG Funds	ADP WLC Funds	ADP NHS Funds	Total
Prevention	£144,958	£ 94,385	£ -	£239,343
Early Intervention	£140, 535	£72,173	£85,000	£297,708
Recovery	£1,384,010	£474,758	£466,652	£2,325,420
TOTAL	£1,669,503	£641,316	£551, 652	£2,862,471

7. Ministerial Priorities

Workforce Development

The Joint Scottish Government and COSLA statement “Supporting the development of Scotland’s Alcohol and Drug Workforce” sets the aim of identifying a range of actions that are required to ensure that Scotland has a confident, competent drug and alcohol workforce which has a shared value base that is focused on improving the outcomes for individuals, families and communities. The statement also sets out learning priorities for all levels of the drug and alcohol workforce. ADPs, professional bodies and all the partnership agencies will have a role in the progression of this area of work. In July 2014, WLADP collectively agreed to commence work with STRADA to develop a comprehensive strategy for workforce development incorporating all partners to support a ROSC beyond the ADP service providers.

West Lothian ADP has completed stage one and stage two of the workforce development plan, with Stage three currently in development

Phase One

In October, WLADP hosted a joint event with Mid and East ADP bringing together strategic partners across both areas. This workshop focused on the development of high level outcomes for the development of the workforce. This produced 20 outcomes of short, medium and long term levels.

Phase Two

The second stage involved workforce consultation. West Lothian ADP organised two events in December 2014 and invited operational members of staff from West Lothian Council, NHS Lothian, voluntary sector alcohol and drug services, HMP Addiewell, Police Scotland and various tenancy support agencies. These workshops examined the practical implications of the outcomes established in the first stage. The participants also considered the activities and the reach which underpin the achievement of the outcomes.

STRADA has developed a West Lothian specific logic model which underpins the process and work during the third phase of the plan.

Phase Three

This involves a small working group developing a series of indicators to measure progress of the outcomes. This work has commenced but is in its early stages. It is planned that this work will be completed during the first year of the delivery plan. The ADP has made a funding commitment to activities which will enable it to reach its outcomes and improvement goal. The indicators will be used to assess the progress made on any training or staff development over next three years of this plan.

Opioid Replacement Therapies

In August 2013 the independent group, commissioned by the Scottish Government to gather evidence on opioid replacement therapies (ORT) for people with drug problems, published its recommendations.

WLADP has recognised the six key themes and implemented changes to the Recovery Orientated System of Care to incorporate the 12 recommendations made in the report.

In West Lothian we have already undertaken a great deal of work in terms of service redesign activities and commissioning to improve local service delivery and ensuring we have the right element in place for ROSC. In the last two years we have re-commissioned four services providing the opportunity to incorporate the quality principles in the service specifications and to re defined outcomes that focus entirely on recovery. The first tender focused on engaging and providing a service to vulnerable groups – some hard to reach - with substance misuse issues to address health inequalities and social exclusion. This incorporates prisoners, older adults, mental health and women. A new psychological therapy service due to commence in April 2015 will focus on providing high quality, evidenced informed therapeutic interventions to support those who are also engaging with Opiate Replacement Therapy. All clients are entitled to receive a strength based assessment, a comprehensive recovery plan which can include their families and regular reviews measuring progress and enabling a change in direction. The tendering process involves partners across the ADP partnership and also representation from service users both in the development of the service specification and in the evaluation of the bids.

WLADP intends over the next 18 months to re-commission the recovery through care/after care service using a Public Sector Partnership approach with the support of the Scottish Government Joint Improvement Team. This involves partners, stakeholders, those who are not currently commissioned by the ADP and service user representation. This process will allow the WLADP to fully develop services which adhere to the Self Directed Support Legislation. Alongside this it is planned that this process will deliver some real benefits and improvements to the ADP partnership and the delivery of this key service. These are:

- **Common interest** supersedes partner interest
- Treating all partners as equals
- **Mutual accountability** for tasks and outcomes
- **Sharing** responsibilities and successes
- Striving to develop and maintain **trust**
- **Willingness to change** what we do and how we then do it
- Pull together **collective strengths** to develop **innovative options** to help achieve and **maintain recovery** for those affected by substance misuse by producing **real outcomes through collaboration**
- Continued development of a **recovery community** based on the **real needs and wants of those with lived experience**
- Support a **preventative and early intervention** agenda
- Opportunity to develop **personalisation** in service delivery for service users in line with Self Directed Support legislation.

ORT Key Statement Aim

In 2013 the ADP agreed a key statement aim for ORT:

“By the end of 2016, 100% of all services users who receive substitute prescribing within West Lothian will be reviewed and have a working individual recovery plan in place”.

There has been work conducted by the Cyrenians recovery service and primary care to meet this aim. This has involved identifying all those individuals being prescribed under the NES contract who may benefit from an assessment and review of their recovery needs. It is anticipated that this initiative will support those who are in receipt of treatment but not previously been proactively supported into benefitting from all of the potential recovery opportunities in West Lothian. This project is being conducted on a pilot basis with two GP practises as such it is unlikely that the ADP key statement aim can be fully recorded for all those accessing ORT treatment. The ADP will explore a different approach to achieving this aim and recording its performance.

The ADP has agreed to set a new ORT key statement for 2015 -18 delivery plan:

- **ORT aim for 2015 – 18: To reduce the number of drug related deaths by 15% each year**

Work has commenced on this under the West Lothian Drug related Death prevention plan and key work includes continuing to collect and monitor data about each death in West Lothian, to increase coverage of Naloxone beyond the 25% target and follow up non-fatal overdoses under a sharing protocol agreement with the Scottish Ambulance Service. The ADP providers have agreed to respond to non-fatal overdoses as referrals using an assertive outreach approach recognising that the best route to prevent drug related deaths is engaging people with recovery.

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

The prevalence of new psychoactive substances and services capacity and ability to respond to this emerging need was assessed within the scope of the WLADP Needs Assessment. The report concluded that NPS is becoming an increasing feature of clients presenting at drug services, A&E and mental health services. In terms of the need for service provision this is still unclear although a number of service providers and other stakeholders expressed concern about current prevalence and a lack of information within Lothian.

The ADP has made a commitment to continue to:

- Improving our knowledge and understanding of NPS use and its impact locally. Organisations are required to submit a pro forma on the use of NPS. This included providers and other services working with young people;

- Improve our responses to those using NPS by ensuring frontline staff have the knowledge and skills to support them and also by ensuring we have a clear pathway to support and advice for users who need it. In particular the ADP will look at training and awareness raising events for frontline staff. The ADP has worked in partnership with Crew 2000 to provide three training sessions in the last year on NPS to Criminal Justice staff, Alcohol and Drug Service, Police, HMP Addiewell, Education Partners and Social Work staff
- WLADP have opted to take a prevention and early intervention approach to NPS which is fully supported by our key partners NHS Lothian and Police Scotland. This means exploring what local measures can be taken to address the supply and usage of NPS. For example, partners in the Police Scotland and Trading Standards to consider what potential legislative and enforcement options might be available. The ADP will also review what effective prevention interventions might be available. The ADP will explore with our colleagues in education and health promotion what other specific steps can be taken to prevent young people from experimenting with these substances.
- Work in partnership with our commissioned service WLDAS with the Education department to develop a bespoke learning and information package for delivery within West Lothian Secondary Schools. This is currently in the pilot stage in one school with plans to roll out the learning resource following an evaluation.
- Collaborate with Pan Lothian colleagues and NHS Lothian on core messages for service users and front line staff. This includes recent changes to legislation, harm minimisation advice, self-care and access to recovery.
- Support and contribute to the West Lothian NPS working group established by WLDAS to co-ordinate local response based on analysis of information gathered and to work in partnership with all stakeholders on early intervention and prevention strategies.

The ADP commissioned a new service commencing on 1st April 2015 to provide psychological therapy and support to those affected by alcohol and drug misuse. This contract also includes a provision for responding to changes in substance misuse trends and increased prevalence of types of substance used. WLADP have contracted this service to be the primary service to develop an NPS specific service should prevalence increase to such a level.

Service User Involvement

Service User involvement remains a priority for the WLADP. In the 2014 Needs Assessment, the process involved seeking the views of those who are currently using services, have never used services or are previous users. Individual service users and

service user groups were consulted throughout West Lothian including family support groups for their views on prevalence, health, recovery, service delivery and their own involvement with the services commissioned on their behalf.

The Needs Assessment reached one recommendation specifically in regards to the development of service user involvement:

“The ADP should develop a clear framework for how service users and their families should be involved in the delivery, development and commissioning of drug/alcohol services”.

The ADP Needs Assessment made further observations based on the views of service users consulted during the assessment period:

- ‘There are a lot of people in West Lothian desperate to be in recovery. Given the right opportunities the recovery community will continue to grow and become more vocal and influential.’
- ‘Be active in service user involvement groups to inform services what is needed. Train as SMART facilitators
- Work with their key worker to produce a personal recovery outcome plan.’
- ‘Meet people in recovery, attend mutual aid or recovery focussed activities every week. Build recovery capital etc.’
- ‘Be open to what is available in the local community.

The ADP had conducted a review of their approach to service user involvement following the principles within the “Hear our Voices” A framework for service user and carer involvement in drug and alcohol recovery services in the Lothians developed on behalf of the pan Lothian ADPs in 2012. The review concluded that in some key areas such as suggestions boxes/feedback boards, consistent communication to service users and carers of opportunities to share views, progression opportunities within and between services for peer supporters/ mentors/ researchers and a calendar of activities bringing service users and commissioners/planners together the ADP had made significant progress and needed to continue to build upon these activities moving forward into the 2015 -18 plan. However the ADP had failed to establish a calendar of events enabling service users and carers to take part in peer or volunteer activities nor had the ADP managed to develop an agreed cross-sector protocol on seeking views of carers.

Despite this the ADP has conducted some key work for service user involvement including funding expenses for a service user group to meet and attend Recovery related conferences and training, widespread consultation with service users in the development of a new service specification including the involvement of a service user in the evaluation panel and funding for a service user led recovery café. However the ADP recognises that progress in this area has not been as swift or as consistent as required by the ROSC Quality Principles. With this in mind the ADP has planned to work with service users in the development of a series of rapid improvement events in a conversational café style are organised over 2015 with the specific remit of service users developing the ways in which they want to be involved with the ADP and the commissioned services.

The ADP has also contributed funding to an independent advocacy service for those affected by mental health and substance misuse. Part of this work will include the development of a service user group to complement existing groups already established within West Lothian. The unique feature of this group will be its independence from the ADP and the potential to work collectively with those not using service from this independent position.

Whole Population Approaches

The ADP working group has detailed work to be conducted on a whole population basis both by the ADP service and by the ADP partners against each of the individual workstreams. This has more impact and a stronger place in the prevention and early intervention work at the point when the whole population is at risk from over consumption of alcohol and its associated risks to health, community safety and local environment.

The ADP has worked in partnership with Alcohol Focus Scotland in the last six months to highlight the risks of alcohol use and presented these findings both at a national and local level to the Community Planning Partnership to encourage a clearer link between this group and the ADP. A small working group was established in September 2014 to begin gathering evidence in relation to providing the Licensing Board with a dependable causal link between the overprovision of alcohol in West Lothian and the consequential harms. The Needs Assessment has been of critical importance to this as benchmarking against local and national datasets with comparable areas such as Mid Lothian and Falkirk indicate that West Lothian has a much more significant alcohol problem with more of the wider population consuming alcohol at harmful and hazardous levels. The ADP has planned to complete its work in August 2015 and will present information in four key areas to the licensing board for consideration in the development of its overprovision statement. These include health harms, community safety issues, child protection problems and alcohol aggravated offending.

The ADP plans to monitor the success of this through performance indicators demonstrating the number of on and off licenses granted and the number of licenses refused by the Licensing Board.

As recommended by Alcohol Focus Scotland, the ADP intends to continue to maintain a relationship with the local licensing forum and support the ADP lead for overprovision in challenging licensing decisions. The ADP also intends to continue to collect ward specific information about alcohol related discharges benchmarked against Falkirk ADP to highlight to the Community Planning Partnership and the Licensing Board the harms caused by overprovision of alcohol in West Lothian.

The ADP intends to work with NHS Lothian Senior Health Promotion Specialist on a Social Norming project focusing on alcohol consumption of young people within the next financial year. The ADP plans to work in partnership with West Lothian's further education establishments on a joint project looking at health messages around alcohol

and tobacco. If this initial project evaluates well then there are plans within the next three years to extend to other areas of West Lothian possibly with a younger age range.

8. Performance Framework

1. **HEALTH: People are healthier and experience fewer risks as a result of alcohol and drug use:** a range of improvements to physical and mental health, as well wider well-being, should be experienced by individuals and communities where harmful drug and alcohol use is being reduced, including fewer acute and long-term risks to physical and mental health, and a reduced risk of drug or alcohol-related mortality.

Core Performance Indicators

- a) Drug related hospital discharges per 100,000 population three year rolling average over last 5 years.
- b) Drug – related mortality per 100,000 population three year rolling average over last 5 years.
- c) Alcohol related hospital discharges per 100,000 population three year rolling average over last 5 years.
- d) Alcohol-related mortality per 100,000 population three year rolling average over last 5 years.
- e) Prevalence of hepatitis C among injecting drug users.

WLADP HEALTH OUTCOMES

- Reducing Health inequalities for those affected by substance misuse
- Preventing health harms caused by substance misuse

Local Performance Indicators

- a) Number of usages of Naloxone by the Scottish ambulance Service (SAS).
- b) Number of non-fatal overdose referrals from the Scottish Ambulance Services
- c) Number of take home naloxone kits issued and % of coverage.
- d) Number of clients with severe and chronic alcohol misuse who have maintained or improved their physical or mental health

2. **PREVALENCE: Fewer adults and children are drinking or using drugs at levels or patterns that are damaging to themselves or others:** a reduction in the prevalence of harmful levels of drug and alcohol use as a result of prevention, changing social attitudes, and recovery is a vital intermediate outcome in delivering improved long-term health, social and economic outcomes. Reducing the number of young people misusing alcohol and drugs will also reduce health risks, improve life-chances and may reduce the likelihood of individuals developing problematic use in the future.

Core Performance Indicators

- a) Estimated prevalence of Problem Drug Use Amongst 15-64 year olds.
- b) Estimated prevalence of injecting drug use amongst 15-64 year olds.

- c) Percentage of 15 year old pupils who usually take illicit drugs at least once a month.
- d) Percentage of 15 year old pupils who have taken an illicit drug in the last year.
- e) Number of individuals drinking above daily and/or weekly recommended limits
- f) Number of individuals drinking above twice daily (binge drinking) commended limits.
- g) Number of individuals who are alcohol dependent
- h) Proportion of 15 year olds drinking on a weekly basis (and their mean weekly level of consumption)

WLADP PREVALENCE OUTCOMES

- **Alcohol and other substances are less readily available and are used less by those in our communities**

Local Performance Indicators

- a) Number of under 18s alcohol related hospital admissions.
- b) Number of under 18s drug related hospital admission.
- c) Number of NPS needle exchanges
- d) Number of ABI delivered in West Lothian in primary care and social policy

3. **RECOVERY: Individuals are improving their health, well-being and life-chances by recovering from problematic drug and alcohol use:** a range of health, psychological, social and economic improvements in well-being should be experienced by individuals who are recovering from problematic drug and alcohol use, including reduced consumption, fewer co-occurring health issues, improved family relationships and parenting skills, stable housing; participation in education and employment, and involvement in social and community activities.

Core Performance Indicators

- a) Percentage reduction in daily drugs spend during treatment.
- b) Reduction in the percentage of clients injecting in the last month during treatment.
- c) Proportion of clients who abstain from illicit drugs between initial assessment and 12 week follow-up.
- d) Proportion of clients receiving drugs treatment experiencing improvements in employment/ education profile during treatment.

WLADP RECOVERY OUTCOMES

- **People are supported to develop a non-substance misusing identity and lifestyle where they can develop skills to support and sustain recovery**
- **Those seeking recovery are supported to develop a non substance misusing identity and lifestyle where they can develop life skills, address their housing and financial needs, access meaningful daily**

activities, be supported into work or work-based activities and can have their voices heard in the development of strategies, policies and services affecting them.

Local Performance Indicators

- a) Number of active mutual aid groups in West Lothian
- b) Number of West Lothian individuals who are involved in service user activity across the partnership
- c) Number of individual patients in Primary Care prescribed opiate replacement therapies.
- d) Number of individual patients in specialist NHS treatment service prescribed opiate replacement therapies.
- e) Number of individuals leaving the NHS treatment service ORT free
- f) Percentage of clients injecting in the last year during treatment
- g) Number of individuals reporting a reduction or abstinence from their primary substances
- h) Number of individuals reporting improvement in one domain (housing, finances, relationships) at 12 weeks stage of treatment
- i) ORT aim for 2015 – 18: To reduce the number of drug related deaths by 15% each year

- 4. FAMILIES: Children and family members of people misusing alcohol and drugs are safe, well-supported and have improved life-chances:** this will include reducing the risks and impact of drug and alcohol misuse on users' children and other family members; supporting the social, educational and economic potential of children and other family members; and helping family members support the recovery of their parents, children and significant others.

Core Performance Indicators

- a) Rate of maternities recording drug use per 1,000 maternities - three year rolling average.
- b) Rate of maternities recording alcohol use per 1,000 - three year rolling average.
- c) Child Protection Case Conference where parental alcohol abuse has been identified as a concern/risk. (Crude rate per 10,000 population of under 18s.)
- d) Child Protection Case Conference where parental drug abuse has been identified as a concern/risk. (Crude rate per 10,000 population of under 18s.)
- e) Proportion of positive ABI screenings in ante-natal setting

WLADP FAMILIES OUTCOMES

- **Children, young people are safe from harm and develop the resilience and coping skills they need to avoid negative outcomes.**
- **Family members, carers and friends are supported to develop knowledge, resilience, coping skills and are empowered to**

contribute to the service users' recovery plan as according to the Quality Principles

Local Performance Indicators

- a) Number of children living in safe/stimulating home environments (measured by services on a quarterly basis)
- b) Number of educational establishments using the learning resources of "Rory & Oh Lila"
- c) Number of Young people offered support as a carer of a parent misusing substances
- d) Number of adults offered support as a carer of someone misusing substances
- e) Number of people engaging with family support measured on a quarterly basis

- 5. COMMUNITY SAFETY: Communities and individuals are safe from alcohol and drug related offending and anti-social behaviour:** reducing alcohol and drug-related offending, re-offending and anti-social behaviour, including violence, acquisitive crime, drug-dealing and driving while intoxicated, will make a positive contribution in ensuring safer, stronger, happier and more resilient communities.

Core Performance Indicators

- a) Percentage of new clients at specialist drug treatment services who report funding their drug use through crime.
- b) One year re-conviction frequencies rates (per 100 offenders) for offenders given a Drug Treatment and Testing Order.
- c) Number of cases of Alcohol related offences (serious assault) recorded by the police per 10,000 population.
- d) Number of cases of Alcohol related offences (vandalism) recorded by the police per 10,000 population.
- e) Number of cases of Alcohol related offences (breach of the peace) recorded by the police per 1000 population.
- f) Number of Community Payback Orders issued where alcohol and drug treatment is required, and proportion that are successfully completed.
- g) Proportion of victims of a crime who reported that the offender was under the influence of alcohol.
- h) Proportion of victims of a crime who reported that the offender was under the influence of drugs

WLADP COMMUNITY SAFETY OUTCOME

- **Communities and individuals are protected from alcohol and drug related harm.**

Local Performance Indicators

- a) Number anti-social youth calls to police

- b) Number of accidental dwelling fires where impairment due to alcohol and/or drugs was suspected.
- c) Number of households where antisocial behaviour is a regular feature (party houses)
- d) Number of drink driving offences
- e) Number of test purchases failed against number undertaken.
- f) Number of licences for on and off sales in West Lothian

- 6. LOCAL ENVIRONMENT: People live in positive, health-promoting local environments where alcohol and drugs are less readily available:** alcohol and drug misuse is less likely to develop and recovery from problematic use is more likely to be successful in strong, resilient communities where healthy lifestyles and wider well-being are promoted, where there are opportunities to participate in meaningful activities, and where alcohol and drugs are less readily available. Recovery will not be stigmatised, but supported and championed in the community.

Core Performance Indicators

- a) Percentage of young people who have been offered drugs in the last year.
- b) Percentage of people perceiving drug misuse or dealing to be very or fairly common in their neighbourhood.
- c) Percentage of people noting 'alcohol abuse' as a negative aspect of their neighbourhood
- d) On sales premises in force per annum (Crude rate per 10,000 population aged over 18 years).
- e) Off sales premises in force per annum (Crude rate per 10,000 population aged over 18 years).
- f) Total premises in force per annum (Crude rate per 10,000 population aged over 18 years).
- g) Personal licenses in force per annum (Crude rate per 10,000 population aged over 18 years).

WLADP LOCAL ENVIRONMENT OUTCOMES

- **Communities and individuals have attitudes towards alcohol that support low-risk drinking and prevent the use of other substances.**
- **Communities harvest cultures and attitudes that support recovery from problematic substance misuse.**

Local Performance Indicators

- a) Net change in capacity for licensed on sales resulting from board decisions
- b) Net change in capacity for licensed off sales resulting from board decisions.
- c) Number of community based recovery activities throughout West Lothian

- 7. SERVICES: Alcohol and drugs prevention, treatment and support services are high quality, continually improving, efficient, evidence-based and responsive, ensuring people move through treatment into sustained recovery:** services should offer timely, sensitive and appropriate support, which meets the needs of different local groups (including those with particular needs according to their age, gender, disability, health, race, ethnicity and sexual orientation) and facilitates their recovery. Services should use local data and evidence to make decisions about service improvement and re-design

Core Performance Indicators

- a) Number of alcohol screenings
- b) Number of Alcohol Brief Interventions delivered in accordance with HEAT Standard
- c) Percentage of clients waiting more than three weeks between referral to a specialist alcohol service and commencement of treatment
- d) Percentage of clients waiting more than three weeks between referral to a specialist drug service and commencement of treatment.

WLADP SERVICE OUTCOMES

- **All ADP services can evidence adherence to the eight Quality Principles – Standard Expectations of Care and Support in Drug and Alcohol Services**
- **The ADP partners can evidence their commitment to the STRADA Workforce Development strategy.**

Local Performance Indicators

- a) % of adults in services who attribute their recovery to the interventions and inputs received from the service, measured by a survey on a yearly basis
- b) Number of providers meeting all eight of the Quality Principles: Standard Expectations of Care and Support in Drug and Alcohol Services
- c) Number of EQIA/ Rapid impact assessment completed within ADP by local services.
- d) Number of service users engaging with the Advocacy Support Service
- e) Number of service users engaging with service user involvement opportunities

9. Core Indicators & Improvement Goals

Health

1a) Drug related hospital admissions

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	172	262	215	215	To reduce the number of hospital admissions in a 3 year rolling period by 10% by 2018.
Falkirk	100	70	123		

3 year rolling average rates per 100,000 population, Scotland and Council area of residence

1b) Drug related mortality

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	21	13	5	5	To reduce the number of Drug related deaths in a 3 year rolling period by 15% by 2018.
Falkirk	5	11	11		

3 year rolling average rates per 100,000 population, Scotland and Council area of residence

1c) Alcohol related hospital admissions

(Source: ISD Scotland – NRS)

ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	1146	1299	1086	1086	To reduce the number of hospital stays in a 3 year rolling period by 12% by 2018
Falkirk	759	649	791		

3 year rolling average rates per 100,000 population, Scotland and Council area of residence

1d) Alcohol related mortality

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	26	33	41	41	To reduce the number of alcohol related deaths in a 3 year rolling period by 5% by 2018
Falkirk	37	35	29		

1e) Prevalence of hepatitis C among injecting drug users

(Source: HPS – NEVI)

ADP	2009	2011	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	13	18	18	To reduce the number of positive diagnosis for Hep C among injecting drug users by 7% by 2018
Falkirk	23	32		

Prevalence**2a) Prevalence of problem drug use 15-64 age group**

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2009	2012	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	1500	1400	1400	To reduce by 10% over a 3 year rolling average by 2018
Falkirk	1054	1700		

3 year rolling average rates per 100,000 population, Scotland and Council area of residence

2b) Prevalence expressed as a percentage of injecting drug use 15-64 age group

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR01)

ADP	2012	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian					No information currently available. WLADP aims to reduce this indicator but cannot make this SMART without further information.
Falkirk					

3 year rolling average rates per 100,000 population, Scotland and Council area of residence

2c) Percentage of 15 year olds who take illicit drugs at least once a month

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2006	2010	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	95	56	42	42	To reduce by 15% for the next SALUS survey.
Falkirk	54	48	81		

3 year rolling average rates per 100,000 population, Scotland and Council area of residence

2d) Percentage of 15 year olds who take illicit drugs at least once a year

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2006	2010	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	158	94	74	74	To reduce by 20% for the next SALUS survey.
Falkirk	99	66	116		

2e) Number of individuals drinking above daily/weekly recommended limits

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

Health Board	2011	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
Lothian	2039	2039	To reduce by 5% on a 3 year rolling period by 2018
Forth Valley	689		

3 year rolling average rates per 100,000 population, Scotland and Council area of residence

2f) Number of individuals drinking above twice daily recommended limits

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

Health Board	2011	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
Lothian	1015	1015	To reduce by 5% on a 3 year rolling period by 2018
Forth Valley	332		

3 year rolling average rates per 100,000 population, Scotland and Council area of residence

2g) Number of individuals who are alcohol dependent

(Source: ISD Scotland – NRS)

Health Board	2011	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
Lothian	418	418	To reduce by 10% on a 3 year rolling period by 2018
Forth Valley	148		

3 year rolling average rates per 100,000 population, Scotland and Council area of residence

2h) Proportions of 15 year olds drinking on a weekly basis

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2006	2010	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	216	104	43	43	To reduce by 5% for the next SALSUS survey in 2017.
Falkirk	124	68	86		

Recovery**3a) Percentage reduction in daily drugs spend during treatment**

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian					No information currently available. WLADP aims to reduce this indicator but cannot make this SMART without further information.
Falkirk					

3b) Percentage of clients injecting in the last month during treatment

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2012	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian					No information currently available. WLADP aims to reduce this indicator but cannot make this SMART without further information.
Falkirk					

3c) Proportion of clients abstaining from illicit drugs between initial assessment and 12 week follow up

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian					No information currently available. WLADP aims to reduce this indicator but cannot make this SMART without further information.
Falkirk					

3d) Proportion of clients receiving drugs treatment experiencing improvements in employment/education profile during treatment

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian					No information currently available. WLADP aims to reduce this indicator but cannot make this SMART without further information.
Falkirk					

Families**4a) Maternities with drug use**

(Source: ISD, SMR02)

Health Board	2009	2010	2011	NHS LOTHIAN Baseline	Improvement Goal
Lothian	982	1,368	1,432	1,432	
Forth Valley	85	94	121		To reduce by 5% by 2018

4b) Maternities with alcohol use

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

Health Board	2009	2010	2011	NHS LOTHIAN Baseline	Improvement Goal
Lothian					No information currently available. WLADP aims to reduce this indicator but cannot make this SMART without further information.
Forth Valley					

4c) Child Protection Case Conferences where parental drug use is identified

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2012	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	102	173	149	149	To reduce by 8% on a yearly basis during the delivery plan 2015-2018
Falkirk	15	21	34		

4d) Child Protection Case Conferences where parental alcohol use is identified

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2012	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	21	37	23	23	To reduce by 5% on a 3 year rolling average by 2018
Falkirk	15	25	48		

4e) Proportion of positive ABI screenings in ante-natal setting

(Source: ISD Scotland – SMR-01)

ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian					No information currently available. WLADP aims to reduce this indicator but cannot make this SMART without further information.
Falkirk					

Community Safety**5a) Percentage of new clients at specialist drug treatment service who report funding their drug use through crime**

ADP	2009	2010	2011	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	53	57	29	29	To reduce by 10% on a 3 year rolling average by 2018
Falkirk	35	43	41		

5b) One year reconviction frequencies rates (per 100 offenders) for DTTOs

ADP	2009	2010	2011	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	7	14	7	7	To reduce by 5% on a 3 year rolling average by 2018
Falkirk	8	2	6		

5c) Number of cases of alcohol related offences (serious assault) recorded by the police per 10,000 population

ADP	2010	2011	2012	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	135	99	90	90	To reduce by 10% on a 3 year rolling average by 2018
Falkirk	81	70	59		

5d) Number of cases alcohol related offences (vandalism) recorded by the police per 10,000 population

ADP	2010	2011	2012	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	2073	2295	1806	1806	To reduce by 15% on a 3 year rolling average by 2018
Falkirk	2033	1868	1480		

5e) Number of cases alcohol related offences (breach of the peace) recorded by the police per 10,000 population

ADP	2011	2012	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	320	208	208	To reduce by 15% on a 3 year rolling average by 2018
Falkirk	1418	1198		

5f) Number of community payback orders issued where alcohol and drug treatment is required

ADP	2012	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	2	5	5	5	To maintain number of CPOs during 2015 - 2018
Falkirk	51	57	64		

5g) Proportion of victims of crime who reported that the offender was under the influence of alcohol

Police Division	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
Lothian & Borders	20%	20%	To reduce percentage by 2% during 2015 - 2018
Fife & Forth Valley	24%		

5h) Proportion of victims of crime who reported that the offender was under the influence of drugs

Police Division	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
Lothian & Borders	10%	10%	To reduce percentage by 2% during 2015 - 2018
Fife & Forth Valley	15%		

Local Environment**6a) Percentage of young people who have been offered drugs in the last year**

ADP	2006	2010	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	335	242	178	178	To reduce by 10% in a 3 year rolling average by 2018
Falkirk	178	140	251		

6b) Percentage of people perceiving drug misuse or dealing to be very or fairly common in their area

ADP	2009	2012	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	75	18	28	28	To reduce by 10% by 2018
Falkirk	40	12	12		

6c) Percentage of people noting “alcohol abuse” as a negative aspect of their area

ADP	2009	2012	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	72	25	982	982	To reduce by 10% by 2018
Falkirk	84	22	22		

6d) On sales premises in force per annum (Crude rate per 10,000 population aged over 18 years)

ADP	2012	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	249	237	237	To reduce by 5% by 2018
Falkirk	228	222		

6e) Off sales premises in force per annum (Crude rate per 10,000 population aged over 18 years)

ADP	2012	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	153	157	157	To reduce by 5% by 2018
Falkirk	138	143		

6f) Total premises in force per annum (Crude rate per 10,000 population aged over 18 years)

ADP	2012	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	402	394	394	To reduce by 5% by 2018
Falkirk	366	365		

6g) Personal licenses in force per annum (Crude rate per 10,000 population aged over 18 years)

ADP	2012	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	1,073	1,202	1,202	To reduce by 5% by 2018
Falkirk	1,188	1,333		

Services**7a) Number of alcohol screenings**

ADP	2006	2010	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian					No information currently available. WLADP aims to reduce this indicator but cannot make this SMART without further information.
Falkirk					

7b) Number of Alcohol Brief Interventions delivered in accordance with HEAT Standard

Health Board	2011	2012	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
Lothian	17,093	18,275	23,735	23,735	To increase by 15% on a yearly basis by 2018.
Forth Valley	8,789	11,104	12,603		

7c) Percentage of clients waiting more than three weeks between referral to a specialist alcohol service and commencement of treatment

ADP	2012/13	2013/14	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	14%	2.4%	2.4%	To maintain an over 90% mark on a yearly basis by 2018
Falkirk	18.9%	1.2%		

7d) Percentage of clients waiting more than three weeks between referral to a specialist drug service and commencement of treatment

West Lothian Alcohol & Drug Partnership – Delivery Plan 2015 - 18

ADP	2012/13	2013/14	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	14.3%	2.7%	2.7%	To maintain an over 90% mark on a yearly basis by 2018
Falkirk	8.3%	0.9%		

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10. Local Indicators & Improvement Goals

Health

1a) Number of usages of Naloxone by the Scottish Ambulance Service

ADP	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	82	82	To decrease by 5% by 2018

1b) Number of non-fatal overdose referrals from the Scottish Ambulance Services

ADP	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian			A new indicator and information has not previously been collated

1c) Number Take Home Naloxone kits issued and % coverage

ADP	2012	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	160	170	212	212	To meet coverage % target set by SG on a yearly basis til 2018

1d) Percentage of clients with severe and chronic alcohol misuse who have maintained or improved their physical or mental health with support from Specialist Alcohol Service

ADP	2012	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	88%	63%	79%	79%	To achieve an 80% target on a yearly basis til 2018

Prevalence

2a) Number of under 18s alcohol related hospital admissions

ADP	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	12	12	To reduce by 5% by 2018

2b) Number of under 18s drug related hospital admissions

ADP	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	* Number low and identifiable		To reduce by 5% by 2018.

2c) Number of NPS needle exchanges

ADP	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	26	26	To reduce by 15% on a yearly basis til end on 2018

2d) Number of ABI delivered in West Lothian in primary care and social policy

ADP	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	1,577	2,577	2,577	To increase by 25% on a yearly basis til end of 2018

Recovery

3a) Number of active mutual aid groups in West Lothian

ADP	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	33	33	To increase by 15% on a 3 year rolling average by 2018.

3b) Number of West Lothian individuals who are involved in service user activity

ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian					A new indicator and information has not previously been collated

3c) Number of individual patients in Primary Care prescribed opiate replacement therapies

snapshot figure in 4th quarter of the year

ADP	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	342	375	198	198	To reduce by 5% on a 3 year rolling period by 2018

3d) Number of individual patients in NHS Specialist treatment service prescribed opiate replacement therapies

ADP	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	264	264	To reduce by 5% on a 3 year rolling period by 2018

3e) Number of individual leaving the NHS Specialist Treatment service ORT free

ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian					A new indicator and information has not previously been collated

3f) Percentage of clients injecting in the last year during treatment

(Source: Extracted from SMR database)

ADP	2012	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	33%	10%	31%	31%	To reduce the percentage of injecting drug users in service to 25% rolling 3 year average by 2018

3g) Number of individuals reporting a reduction or abstinence from their primary substance

(Source: From quarterly monitoring of 4 WLDAP funded service NHS, SWAT, WLDAS & ELCA)

ADP	2013/14	2014/15	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	841	769	769	To increase by 10% on a rolling 3 year average by 2018

3h) Number of individual reporting improvement in one domain (housing, finances, relationship, mental health) at the 12 week review stage

ADP	2013/14	2014/15	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	730	678	678	To increase by 10% on a rolling 3 year average by 2018

3i) ORT aim for 2015 – 18: To reduce the number of drug related death by 15% in a 3 year rolling period

ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	21	13	5	5	To reduce the number of Drug related deaths in a 3 year rolling period by 15% by 2018.

Families**4a) Number of children living in safe/stimulating home environments (SWAT & Circle services)**

ADP	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	131	214	214	To increase number by 10% on a 3 year rolling average by 2018

4b) Number of education establishments using the learning resources of “Rory” & “Oh Lila”

ADP	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	9	27	27	To increase number by 5% by 2018

4c) Number of Young People offered support as a carer of a parent misusing substances

ADP	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	29	29	To increase by 10% on an annual basis by 2018.

4d) Number of adults offered support as a carer of someone misusing substances

ADP	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	46	46	To increase by 10% on an annual basis by 2018.

4e) Number of people engaging with family support measure on a yearly basis

ADP	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	14	14	14	To increase by 25% by 2018 due to new individual support service

Community Safety**5a) Number of anti social youth calls to the police**

ADP	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	1,872	1,925	1925	To reduce by 15% on a 3 year rolling average by 2018

5b) Number of accidental fire dwellings where impairment due to alcohol/drugs was suspected

ADP	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	24	24	To reduce by 5% on a 3 year rolling average by 2018

5c) Number of households where antisocial behaviour is a regular feature (party houses)

(recorded as a snapshot)

ADP	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	14	14	To reduce by 10% by 2018

5d) Number of drink driving offences

ADP	2014/15	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	169	169	To reduce by 10% by 2018

5e) Number of test purchases failed against number undertaken

ADP	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	2/18 (11%)	2/18 (11%)	To reduce percentage to less than 10% by 2018

5f) Number of licences for on and off sales in West Lothian

ADP	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	401	401	To reduce by 5% on a 3 year rolling average by 2018

Local Environment**6a) Net change in capacity for licensed on sales (people)**

ADP	2012	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	693	-1380	100	100	To reduce capacity in on licensed premises by 5% yearly.

6b) Net change in capacity for licensed off sales (m2)

ADP	2012	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	672	-56	109	109	To reduce capacity in off licensed premises by 5% yearly.

6c) Number of community based recovery activities in West Lothian

ADP	2013	2014	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	1	2	2	To increase by 75% by 2018 to reflect increased community/service user activity

Services**7a) Percentage of adults in service who attribute their recovery to the interventions and inputs received from the service**

ADP	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	70%	70%	To increase to 85% on a 3 year rolling average by 2018.

7b) Number of providers meeting all eight of the Quality Principles: Standard Expectations of Care and Support in Drug and Alcohol Services

ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian					This is a new indicator and currently not measured improvement goal will be set after Year 1.

7c) Number of EQIA completed within ADP services

ADP	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	6	6	All services (6) to complete on annual basis by 2018.

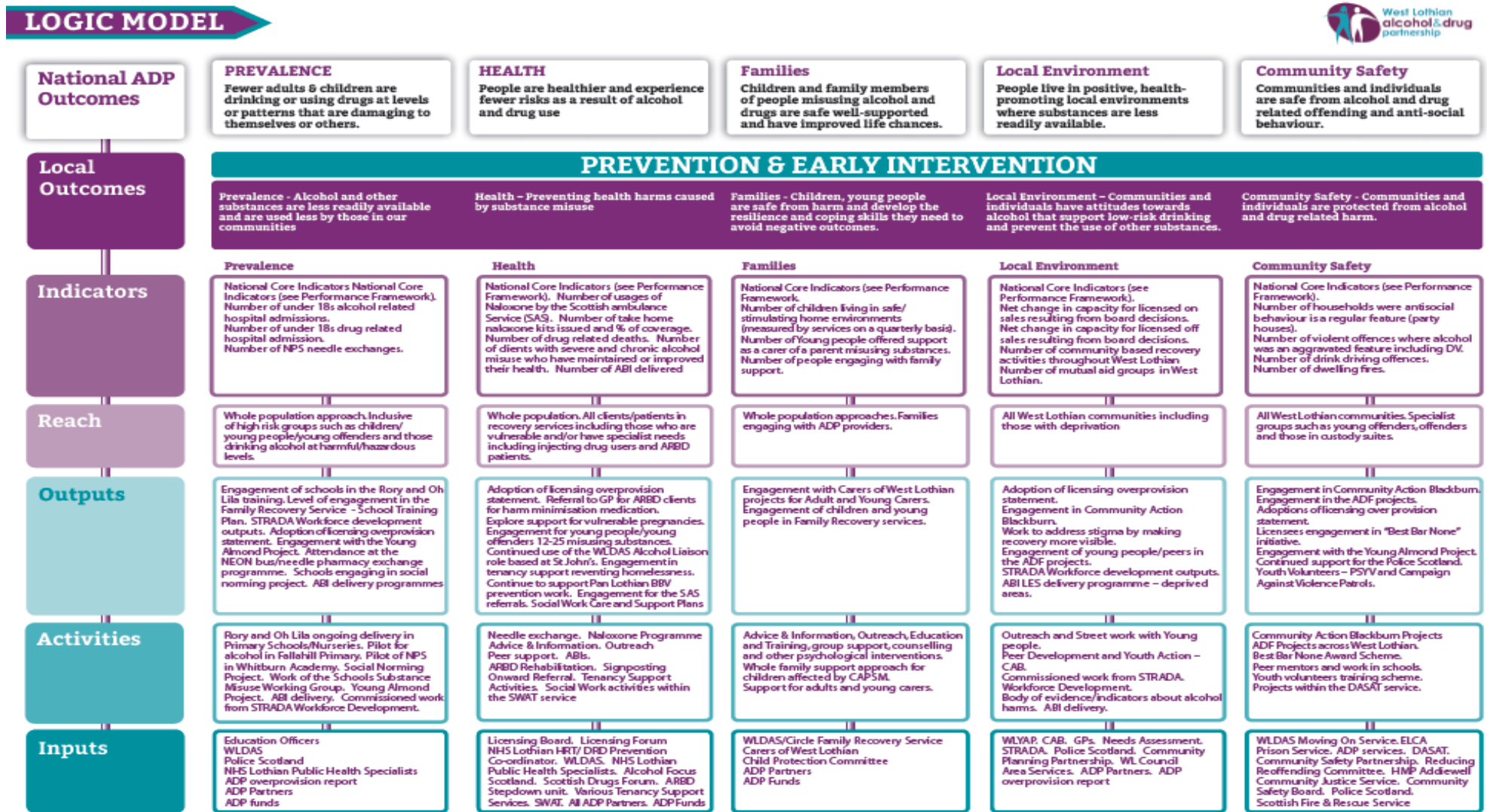
7d) Number of service users engaging with the Advocacy Support Service

ADP	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian	25	22	26	26	To increase the engagement number by 20% on a yearly basis by 2018.

7e) Number of service users engaging with service user involvement opportunities

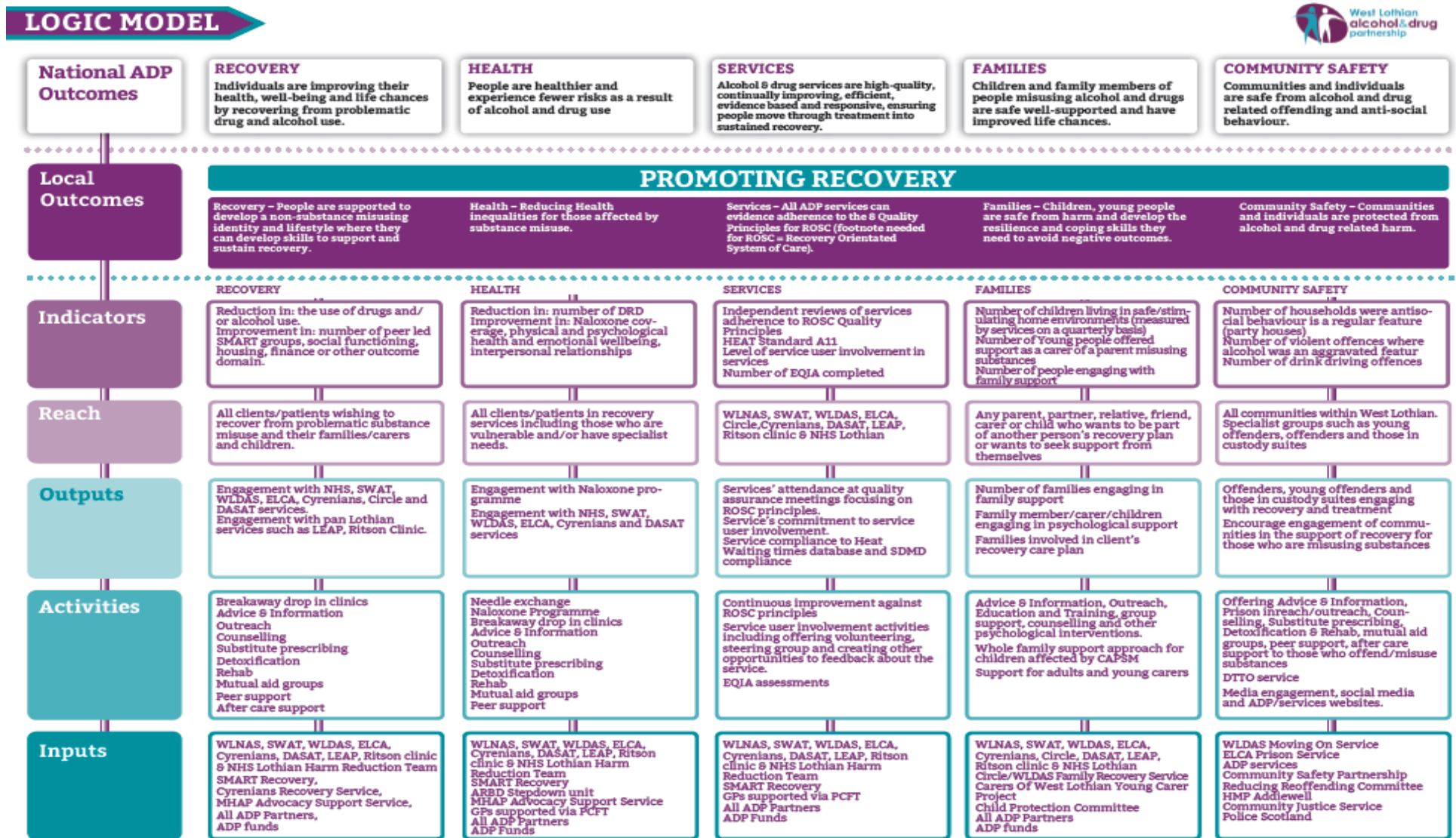
ADP	2009	2011	2013	WLADP Baseline	Improvement Goal
West Lothian					This is a new indicator and currently not measured improvement goal will be set after Year 1.

Appendix 1



Key: ABI - Alcohol Brief Intervention ARBD - Alcohol Related Brain Damage ADF - Alcohol Diversionary Fund BBV - Blood Borne Virus CAB - Community Action Blackburn DASAT - Domestic Abuse & Sexual Assault Team DRD - Drug Related Death HRT - Harm Reduction Team LES - Local Enhanced Service SAS - Scottish Ambulance Service STRADA - West Lothian Youth Action Programme

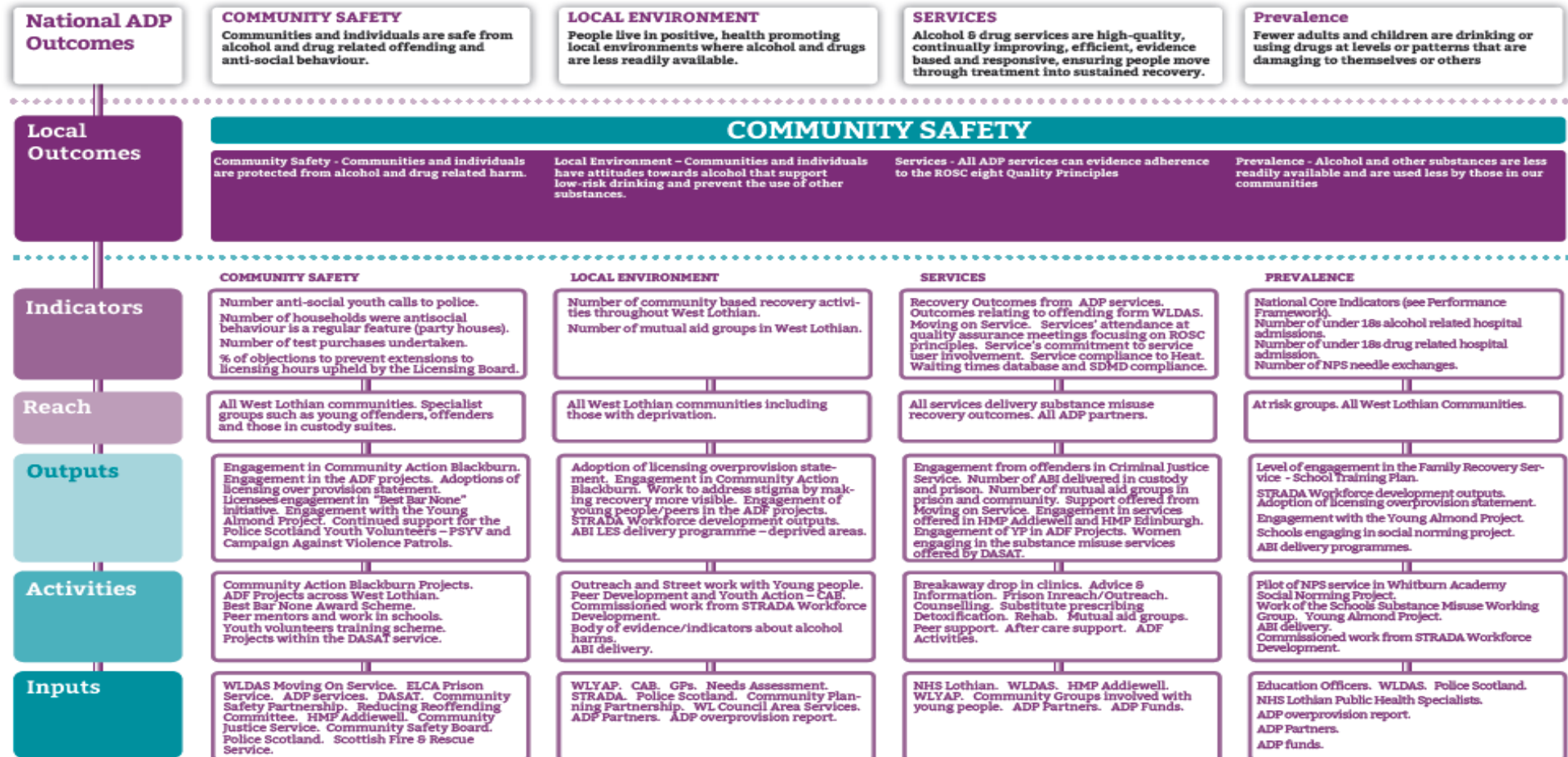
Appendix 2



TC/AC = through care and aftercare, WL = West Lothian, ARBD = alcohol related brain damage, DRD = drug related deaths, PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder, FAS = foetal alcohol syndrome

Appendix 3

LOGIC MODEL



ABI - Alcohol Brief Intervention ADP - Alcohol Diversionary Fund CAB - Community Action Blackburn DASAT - Domestic Abuse & Sexual Assault Team NPS - New Psychoactive Substances WLYAP - West Lothian Youth Action Programme

GIRFEC Implementation - Self-Assessment Questionnaire

In March of the previous two years we have asked you to complete a self-assessment questionnaire regarding the development and implementation of GIRFEC in your area. We were grateful for your response, which helped inform the work of the Scottish Government GIRFEC Team and of the National Implementation Support Group (NISG).

This year, we have updated the questions that we are asking to reflect the current stage of implementation. These questions are designed to help us assess implementation progress in both relative and absolute terms as well as informing us as to what support may be necessary to ensure a successful commencement of GIRFEC provisions by August 2016.

We would be grateful for all questionnaires to be returned by **Friday 31 July 2015** to Alan.Davidson@Scotland.gsi.gov.uk. Please also provide the name and contact details of the person(s) who have completed the questionnaire so that we can follow up if appropriate.



Bernadette Malone
Chair - National Implementation Support Group
1 June 2015

1. How far have you come in implementing a Named Person for every child as outlined in the Act and draft statutory guidance?

Please comment from a single and multi-agency basis as appropriate and provide in your response details of steps taken, next steps and any challenges you have faced or expect to face.

Health NHS Lothian covers four local authorities including West Lothian. The main concern is the capacity of Health Visiting to carry out the role, due to a variety of factors including the age profile of the workforce, and development opportunities into other areas of work aligned with children's services. Capacity remains a challenge despite recruitment, training plans and more students in place. They are working to ensure that all children have a named health visitor who will transition into the Named Person when the legislation comes through.

The Scottish Government has been advised by NHS Lothian that full implementation of the Universal Pathway for each child is not likely to be possible by August '16.

The National Practice model is embedded in clinical practice for all Health Visiting staff.

Education The Named Person (NP) role is generally regarded by Education Services as a formalisation of existing duties with head-teachers (primary school) and delegated senior staff (secondary) implementing child wellbeing assessment and planning.

More work needs to be done on systems for communicating child wellbeing concerns coming in from police and other services. Education staff will need initial training and support in relation to the management of this information. Consideration needs to be given to the use of existing screening mechanisms in order to support this process. At present it is not anticipated that the NP will replace current screening mechanisms but rather that more effective communication processes are established.

The issue of continuity of the NP service over holiday periods is being considered. Education Services are confident of the NP role and services being in place in 6-9 months' time. An Education Implementation Officer has been appointed from August 2015 to link with Scottish Government, the local implementation group and the schools community.

The national practice model is familiar to staff. Education Services are progressing the use of the 'Planning for Pupils' module in SEEMIS in line with national developments

Social Policy/social work The Lead Professional role is familiar to social work, as is the screening/initial assessment of incoming information on children in need. Staff are using the national practice model and wellbeing indicators in all assessment reports and plans. A manageable challenge will be the interface between the role of Lead Professional and NP(s). Practice clarity about the relationship between the NP and the Lead Professional as a child moves along the continuum of concerns and transitions into and out of the child protection and Children's Hearing systems will be imperative. All services, including social work services, will require briefing on their responsibilities to share relevant information with the NP.

Multi-agency Priorities for action include ensuring our systems and processes for sharing information, electronically and otherwise, are as good as they can be to support the work of NPs in ensuring that children are supported when needed.

We have examined child concern referral data over a 7 month period to establish likely volume of referrals to NPs, including child ages and types of concerns. We are about to use case examples to examine our mechanisms for speedy identification of the relevant NP; identify processes where there is more than one NP involved with a family; storage and transfer of information; screening/'triage' decision-making.

In particular we need to make decisions about the use of existing effective multi-agency screening groups such as Domestic Abuse, Early Years and Whole Families groups and the relationship of these with the NP / named person service. Our provision for 16 and 17 year olds needs to be given further consideration in the build up to implementation.

Summary There are issues of capacity, information management and processing, and points of contact for child concern referrals. All staff are working with the wellbeing indicators and National Practice Model. Joint working is well established in West Lothian. Social Policy is taking a project management approach to co-ordinate this work in order to ensure the agencies are in the best position to implement the GIRFEC aspects of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014.

2. How far have you come in implementing a single planning process as outlined in the Act and draft statutory guidance?

Please comment from a single and multi-agency basis as appropriate and provide in your response details of steps taken, next steps and any challenges you have faced or expect to face.

Revised statutory Guidance is awaited to support further our work in this area.

From January 2015 the health IT system TRAK has replaced the hard copy paper records as the single electronic child's record. This change has supported all new babies to have a system for child's planning within TRAK if there are additional needs.

Each agency currently has its own planning format until there is a wellbeing concern. Health or education initiate child concern/planning meetings with social work and other agencies when there is a wellbeing concern about a child's unmet need. A joint plan will be agreed on how to meet unmet wellbeing needs.

Planning documentation within Education Services uses the GIRFEC model of wellbeing assessment forms. The 'Planning for Pupils' module on SEEMIS will be progressed.

Social Policy has moved to a single plan across a range of purposes and this includes the GIRFEC practice model.

A single shared plan is prepared when health, education and social policy meet together for child protection or Looked After Children. Education Services and Health are major referrers to the child protection process and a child's planning meeting is generally initiated by a person who would be in a Named Person role. The plan confirms how to meet the identified need and a Lead Professional appointed.

Child Protection and LAC planning processes are therefore the primary places where we currently work with a single shared plan: this model needs to be rolled out in a proportionate way for meeting less complex needs.

Once final guidance is issued we will need to ensure that services are clear about the management of the plan particularly when a Named Person and Lead Professional are involved.

Services will need practice guidance to aid consistency and transparency of practice on decision making on the trigger level for initiating a single child's plan. The quality of the content of a child's plan is as important as the format. Training needs will require to be robustly assessed to ensure quality planning and practice.

3. How far have you come in implementing Information Sharing processes to support your organisation's duties under the Act?

Please comment from a single and multi-agency basis as appropriate and provide in your response details of steps taken, next steps and any challenges you have faced or expect to face.

Information sharing protocols have been agreed across Lothian in a shared document "A Practitioner Guide to Information Sharing, Confidentiality and Consent to Support Children & Young People's Wellbeing: Edinburgh & the Lothians" 2014.

The Information Commissioners Office statement is also well known to practitioners and there is commitment between agencies to proportionate information sharing/collaborative practice.

There is a range of activity underway support the efficient electronic sharing of information to ensure speedy and appropriate assessment/actioning of child wellbeing concerns.

Electronic systems: SEEMIS [education] will contain the national practice model and SWIFT [social work] is being adapted to hold reports in that format. The national practice model is accessed on TRAK [health].

Each system has the capacity to be part of the Integrated Information Exchange [IIE] shared system originating in NHS Lothian and about to be used for sharing information with SWIFT in the integration of adult social work services. It can then be integrated for children's social work information. It is not yet live, and discussions need to take place about who owns information, where it sits and what is required to be shared – relevant, proportionate and well protected data only. We know currently what is available but need to clarify our data requirements.

The next step would be a connection to IIE with SEEMIS information. The national roll-out of SEEMIS is due in January '16 and is expected improve information exchange about school-aged children

There are other challenges of gaps in systems:

- Health Visitor TRAK information can be viewed by GPs but they cannot record where the health Visitor can record on the GP system; improved secure email systems are needed.
- Transition points between named persons need to be addressed: e.g. school nurses are not linked electronically to education systems.
- Secure electronic information sharing with the third sector may be challenging.

4. How would you describe the current level of public awareness of the Getting it Right for Every Child provisions in your area?

Please comment from a single and multi-agency basis as appropriate and provide in your response details of steps taken, next steps and any challenges you have faced or expect to face.

The interagency project management approach adopted in the final lead up to GIRFEC implementation will include the development of a communication strategy to ensure there is engagement with the public on our implementation of the legislation.

Work is ongoing on website design and a new interactive directory of services.

5. How would you describe the current level of staff training for and awareness of Getting it Right for Every Child provisions in your organisation?

Please comment from a single and multi-agency basis as appropriate and provide in your response details of steps taken, next steps and any challenges you have faced or expect to face.

When the new Guidance is issued there will be targeted training on the role of the Named Person and the changes in practice that this will bring. There has not yet been focussed training for Health Visitors. The national guidance is awaited before this is drawn up.

Social workers have had a training programme on the Lead Professional role. Third sector organisations have had general training on GIRFEC and are requesting more in the autumn: this sits in our Voluntary Organisations Training Calendar published each summer. More detailed training will follow.

All staff are familiar with the wellbeing indicators and are expected to be using the national practice model. Staff work together and early intervention is well embedded in West Lothian practice.

Assessment reports and documents have been improved in line with GIRFEC and health visitors are identifying themselves as 'named persons' although concerned regarding other professionals' and agencies' interpretation of them within this named person role.

In education, training has been taking place on solution focussed practice, named persons, the national practice model, wellbeing indicators and all will be refreshed when the Guidance is issued. This training will be for all staff, not just those working with children with additional needs. The National Practice Model will be on SEEMIS and training will be required on the additional parts of SEEMIS when the national system is rolled out

Training will be needed on the IIE system as it becomes operational.

All training will be single agency only as required and multi-agency when appropriate, as West Lothian has a long history of joint training.

6. Where is your organisation – checklist

Please indicate which of the following statements accurately describe your organisation's current position in implementing each of the below.

☒ = This, on balance, describes my organisation

☐ = This, on balance, does not describe my organisation

Named Person

☒ Commitment at the most senior level

☒ Is widely understood across the organisation

☐ Has been implemented in critical areas of the business

☐ Is implemented in most cases with exceptions known and recorded

☐ Is fully integrated with normal business processes

Lead Professional

- ☒ Commitment at the most senior level
- ☐ Is widely understood across the organisation
- ☒ Has been implemented in critical areas of the business
- ☐ Is implemented in most cases with exceptions known and recorded
Is fully integrated with normal business processes

Information Sharing

- ☒ Commitment at the most senior level
- ☐ Is widely understood across the organisation
- ☒ Has been implemented in critical areas of the business
- ☐ Is implemented in most cases with exceptions known and recorded
Is fully integrated with normal business processes

But improvements in electronic systems are due.

Collaborative working within and out with your organisation

- ☒ Commitment at the most senior level
- ☐ Is widely understood across the organisation
- ☐ Has been implemented in critical areas of the business
- ☐ Is implemented in most cases with exceptions known and recorded
- ☒ Is fully integrated with normal business processes

Child's Plan – Single planning process

- ☒ Commitment at the most senior level
- ☐ Is widely understood across the organisation
- ☒ Has been implemented in critical areas of the business
- ☐ Is implemented in most cases with exceptions known and recorded
- ☐ Is fully integrated with normal business processes

National Practice Model

- ☒ Commitment at the most senior level
- ☒ Is widely understood across the organisation
- ☒ Has been implemented in critical areas of the business
- ☒ Is implemented in most cases with exceptions known and recorded
- ☒ Is fully integrated with normal business processes