

CPP Dataset

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of the report is to update the Board on the CPP Dataset.

2. Recommendations

The CPP Board is asked to;

- Note the progress on developing the dataset
- Note and consider the updated dataset

3. Discussion

It was agreed at the CPP Board in August that the CPP dataset should be reviewed and updated in order to reflect the current context. This is part of a wider approach in considering how the CPP can maximise the use of data to inform and influence the actions of the CPP more generally, and how the dataset is used in conjunction with other relevant data sources. Taking a more data-driven approach would enable more analysis of the data itself - using the data to shape discussions at CPP meetings and address key issues at a partnership level.

The team have been working in consultation with key officers and partners to have discussions around the most appropriate measure for inclusion. Other data sources have also been explored to ensure that a wide range of locally available measure have been considered, particularly those measures that are available at local authority level and below.

Dataset Indicators

Below is a list of the data measures that have been included in the reviewed dataset.

- Claimant Count
- Youth Claimant Count
- Claimant Count by Ward
- Clothing Grant & Free School Meals
- Clothing Grant by School
- Free school meals by School
- Council Tax Collection
- Rent Arrears
- Rent Arrears by Ward
- Homeless Applications
- Delayed Discharge

- Life Expectancy
- Healthy Life Expectancy
- Male/Female Life Expectancy Gap by Ward
- Child Poverty
- Children in Low Income Families
- Workless Households
- Positive Destinations
- No Qualifications
- Economic Inactivity

Where possible, data has been broken down by locality to highlight the local picture. Community Safety data is currently missing however the team are working with the Police and community safety unit to determine what measures are most appropriate.

The Board are asked to highlight any other key measures that are either missing from the data, or areas where data may be available at more local level.

Locally Available Data

At the previous CPP Board a request was made for additional information on where more Local data was not available:

Council Tax Arrears	Council Tax system is a property-based system driven by the Council Tax bandings of domestic properties across West Lothian, the system is not set up at ward or local level
Delayed Discharge	Data provided by Public Health Scotland and not available due to how data is recorded

4. Summary of Implications

Relevant LOIP outcome (s)	ALL
Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s)	ALL
Resources	N/A
Link to prevention/community engagement	The dataset will help the CPP to shape future activity which will have a focus on prevention
Impact on inequalities	The dataset will help the CPP identify areas of inequality in relation to the indicators that are included.
Key risks	N/A

5. Consultations

The CPP was consulted in the development of the dataset. Partners have been involved in discussions around potential additional indicators for inclusion.

6. Conclusions

The CPP Steering Group are asked to note the plan to review and update the dataset as well as improve the process for gathering data intelligence.

Report written by/contact details/date

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References – N/A

Appendices – Appendix 1: CCP Dataset Feb-23 Presentation

Appendix 2: CPP Dataset Feb-23 Commentary

Community Planning Dataset

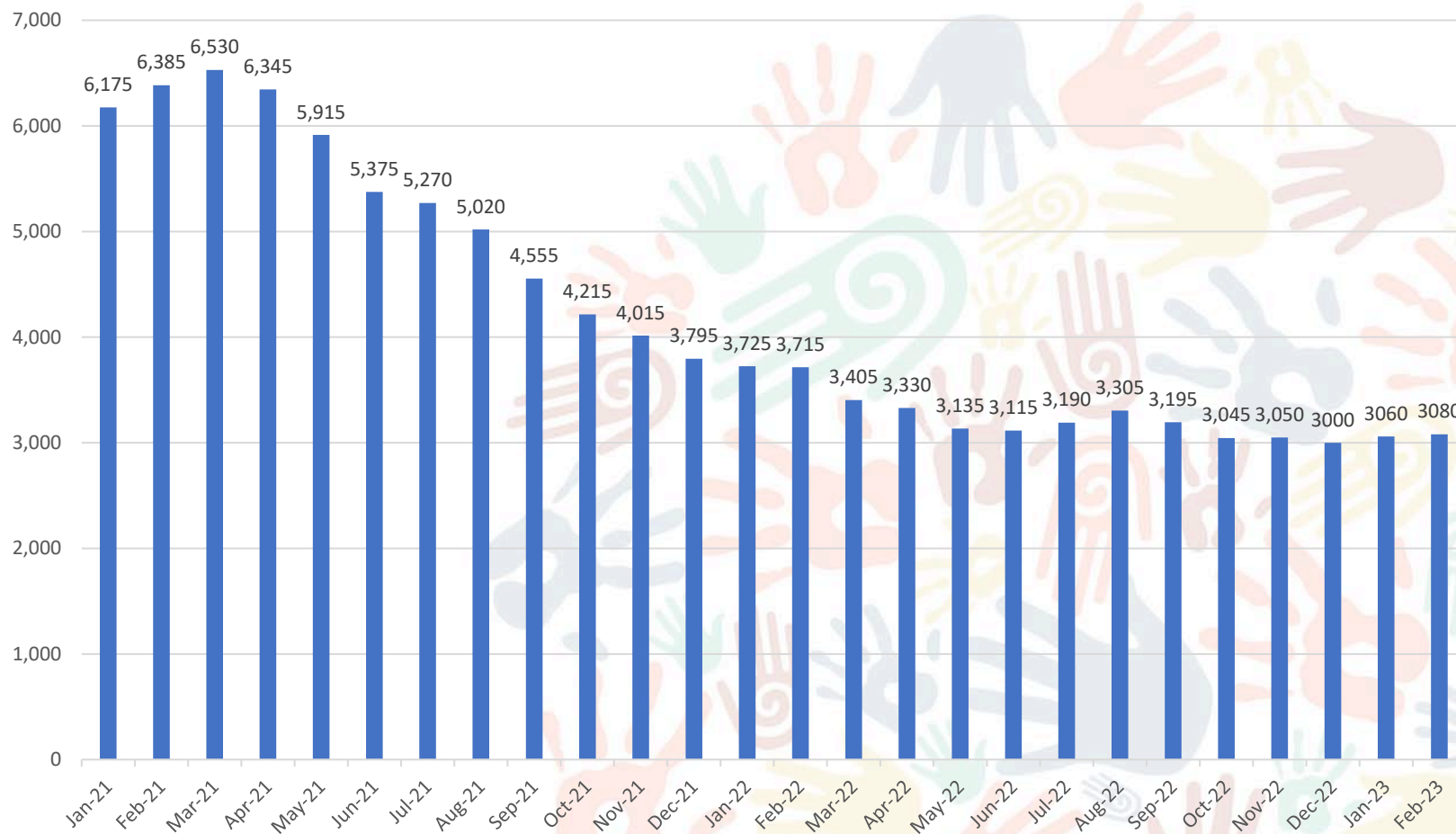
March 2023



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Claimant Count

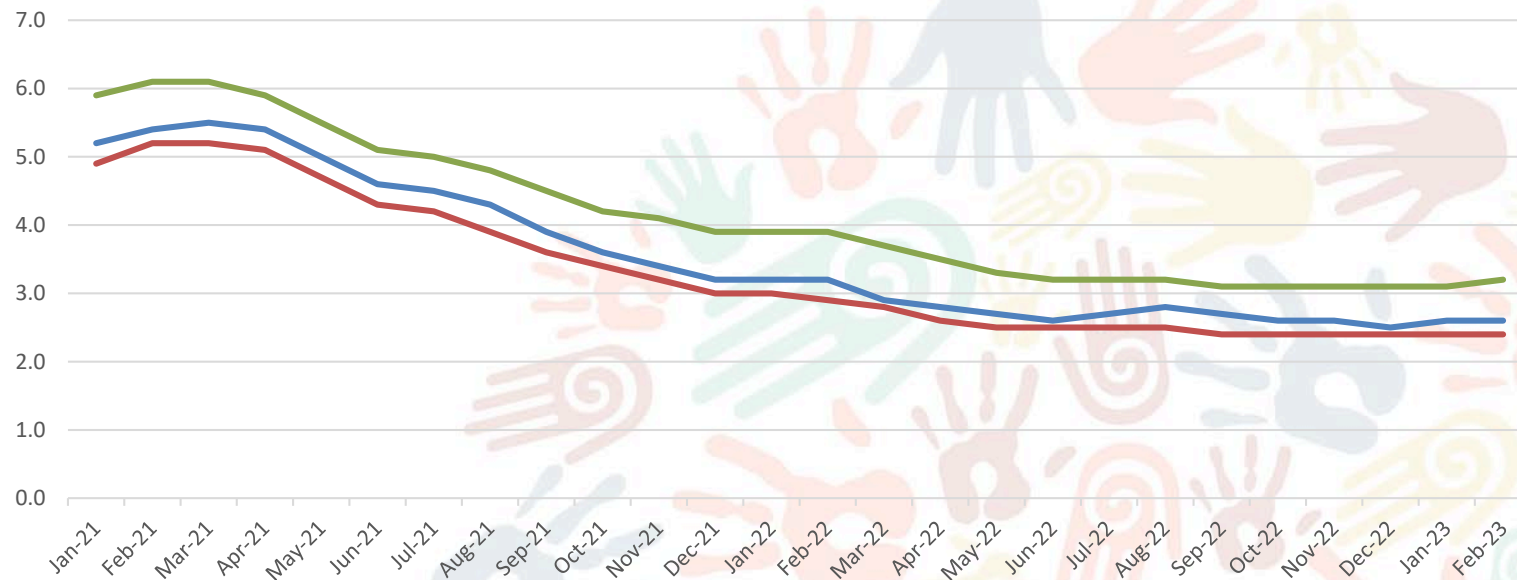
West Lothian Claimant Count



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Claimant Count

West Lothian Claimant Count Comparison



	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23
West Lothian	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Lothian	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Scotland	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2

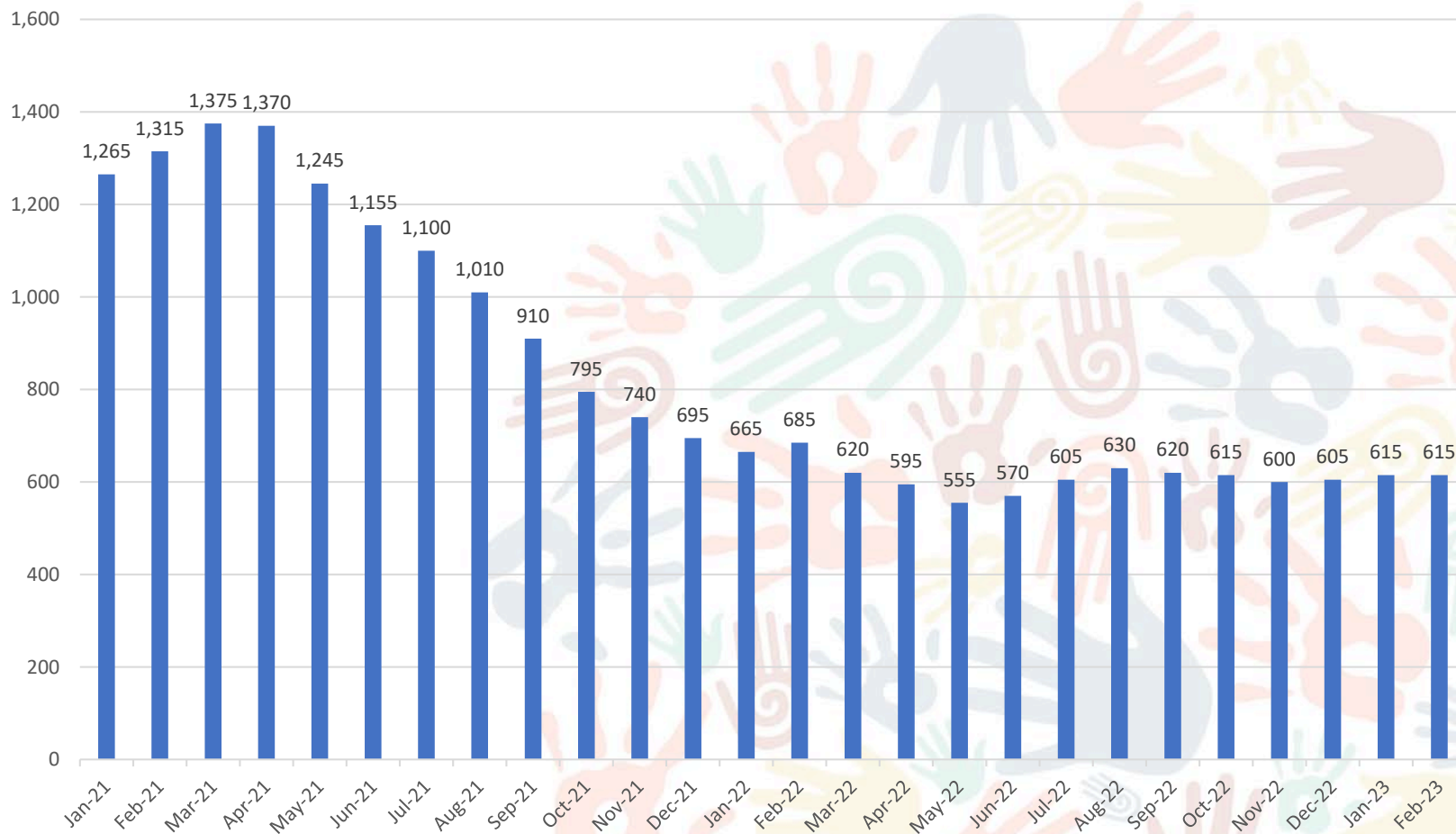
— West Lothian — Lothian — Scotland



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Youth Claimant Count

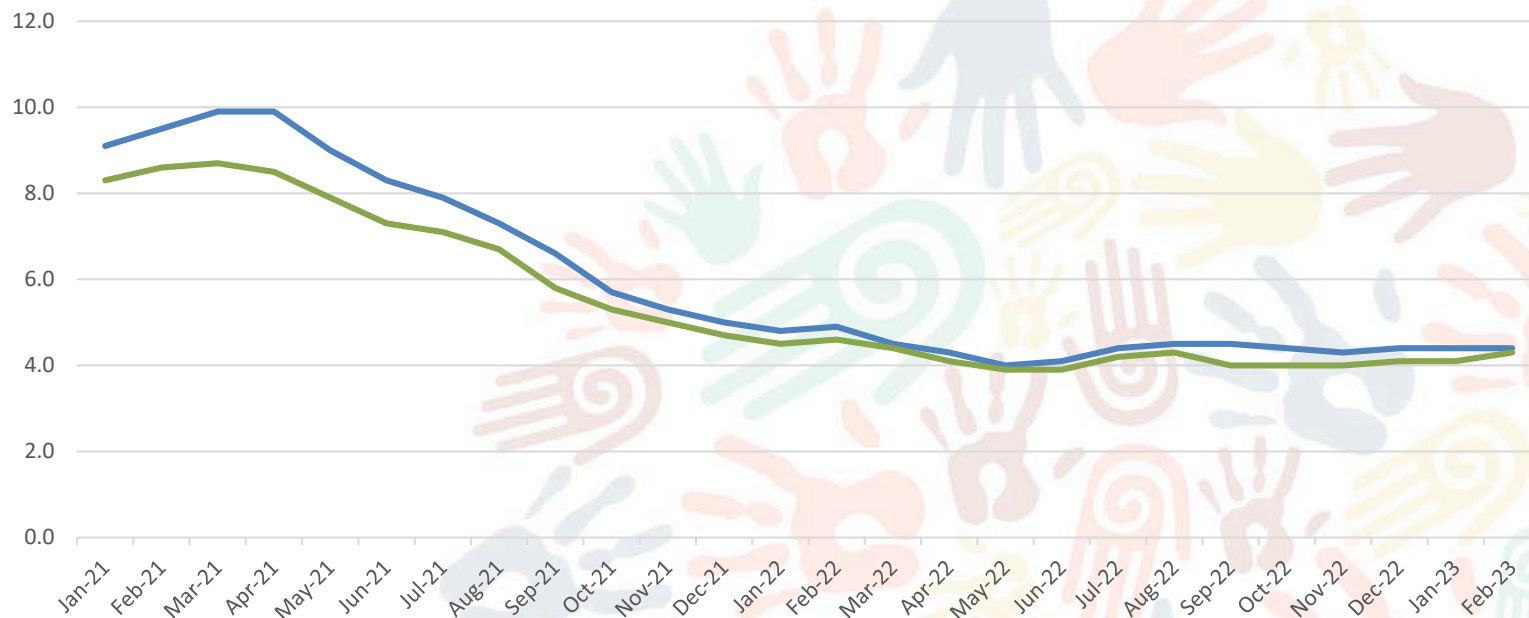
West Lothian Youth Claimant Count



West Lothian
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Youth Claimant Count

West Lothian Youth Claimant Count Comparison



	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23
West Lothian	9.1	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.0	8.3	7.9	7.3	6.6	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Scotland	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.1	6.7	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3

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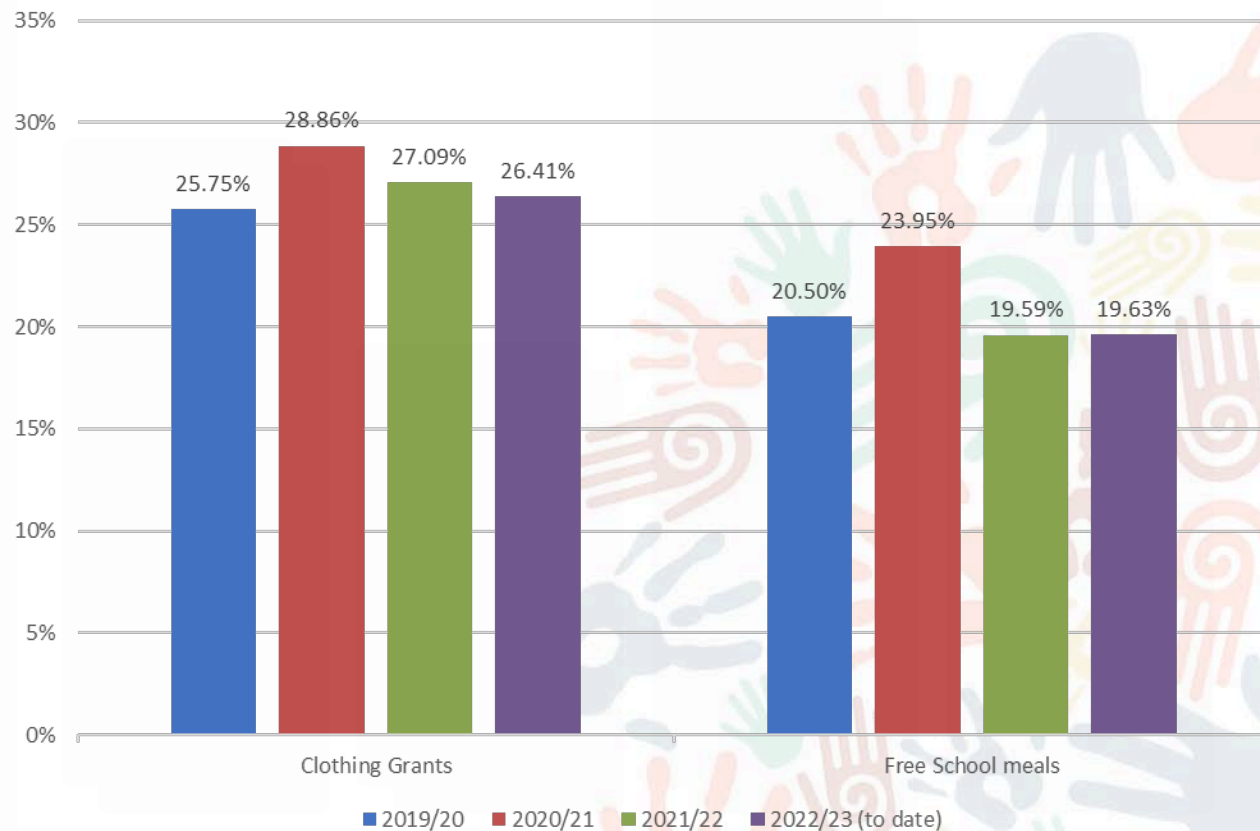
Claimant Count by Ward

Claimant Count	Armadale and Blackridge		Bathgate		Broxburn, Uphall and Winchburgh		East Livingston and East Calder		Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley		Linlithgow		Livingston North		Livingston South		Whitburn and Blackburn		West Lothian	
	Claimant count	Rate %	Claimant count	Rate %	Claimant count	Rate %	Claimant count	Rate %	Claimant count	Rate %	Claimant count	Rate %	Claimant count	Rate %	Claimant count	Rate %	Claimant count	Rate %	Claimant count	Rate %
Jan-21	540	5.5	860	7.1	695	5.7	705	5.2	685	6.4	280	2.8	655	4.6	815	4.8	945	6.0	6,175	5.2
Feb-21	545	5.6	895	7.4	705	5.8	745	5.5	705	6.6	280	2.8	680	4.7	845	5.0	985	6.2	6,385	5.4
Mar-21	570	5.9	905	7.5	740	6.1	755	5.5	725	6.8	280	2.7	710	5.0	855	5.1	980	6.2	6,530	5.5
Apr-21	540	5.5	865	7.1	725	5.9	745	5.5	695	6.5	270	2.7	690	4.8	835	4.9	980	6.2	6,345	5.4
May-21	495	5.1	815	6.8	680	5.6	700	5.1	650	6.0	250	2.5	650	4.5	765	4.5	905	5.8	5,915	5.0
Jun-21	460	4.7	715	5.9	585	4.8	615	4.5	625	5.8	230	2.3	585	4.1	725	4.3	840	5.3	5,375	4.6
Jul-21	460	4.7	700	5.8	575	4.7	610	4.4	580	5.4	220	2.1	565	4.0	710	4.2	855	5.4	5,270	4.5
Aug-21	440	4.5	680	5.6	530	4.4	575	4.2	550	5.1	215	2.1	535	3.7	665	3.9	835	5.3	5,020	4.3
Sep-21	375	3.9	615	5.1	475	3.9	530	3.9	535	5.0	195	1.9	485	3.4	585	3.5	755	4.8	4,555	3.9
Oct-21	365	3.8	575	4.8	455	3.7	470	3.4	500	4.6	180	1.8	420	2.9	540	3.2	710	4.5	4,215	3.6
Nov-21	330	3.4	540	4.5	450	3.7	465	3.4	480	4.5	175	1.7	385	2.7	520	3.1	675	4.3	4,015	3.4
Dec-21	320	3.3	490	4.1	430	3.5	445	3.3	465	4.3	160	1.6	365	2.6	480	2.8	635	4.0	3,795	3.2
Jan-22	310	3.2	485	4.0	420	3.5	445	3.3	460	4.3	160	1.6	365	2.5	455	2.7	625	4.0	3,725	3.2
Feb-22	310	3.2	500	4.1	410	3.4	440	3.2	435	4.1	150	1.5	375	2.6	480	2.8	610	3.9	3,715	3.2
Mar-22	285	2.9	475	3.9	385	3.1	405	3.0	415	3.9	145	1.4	370	2.6	420	2.5	600	3.8	3,495	3.0
Apr-22	280	2.9	440	3.6	365	3.0	380	2.8	385	3.6	150	1.5	325	2.3	415	2.5	595	3.8	3,330	2.8
May-22	260	2.7	410	3.4	345	2.8	380	2.8	375	3.5	125	1.2	295	2.1	390	2.3	550	3.5	3,135	2.7
Jun-22	255	2.6	425	3.5	335	2.7	365	2.7	355	3.3	130	1.3	295	2.0	410	2.4	545	3.5	3,115	2.6
Jul-22	275	2.8	435	3.6	350	2.9	350	2.6	345	3.2	145	1.4	315	2.2	425	2.5	550	3.5	3,190	2.7
Aug-22	295	3.0	445	3.7	410	3.4	340	2.5	360	3.3	145	1.4	320	2.2	435	2.6	560	3.6	3,305	2.8
Sep-22	275	2.9	455	3.8	375	3.1	320	2.3	350	3.2	130	1.3	315	2.2	405	2.4	565	3.6	3,195	2.7
Oct-22	280	2.9	455	3.7	325	2.7	320	2.3	330	3.1	125	1.2	280	2.0	380	2.2	550	3.5	3,045	2.6
Nov-22	295	3.0	445	3.7	320	2.6	310	2.3	340	3.2	115	1.1	285	2.0	375	2.2	565	3.6	3,050	2.6
Dec-22	285	2.9	425	2.7	320	2.5	315	2.2	355	3.5	130	1.3	260	1.7	350	2.2	565	4.1	3000	2.5
Jan-23	280	2.8	425	2.7	315	2.5	340	2.3	370	3.6	125	1.2	275	1.8	370	2.4	555	4.0	3060	2.6
Feb-23	280	2.9	425	2.7	325	2.6	350	2.4	375	3.7	120	1.2	255	1.7	375	2.4	575	4.1	3080	2.6



School Support

Clothing Grants & Free School Meals

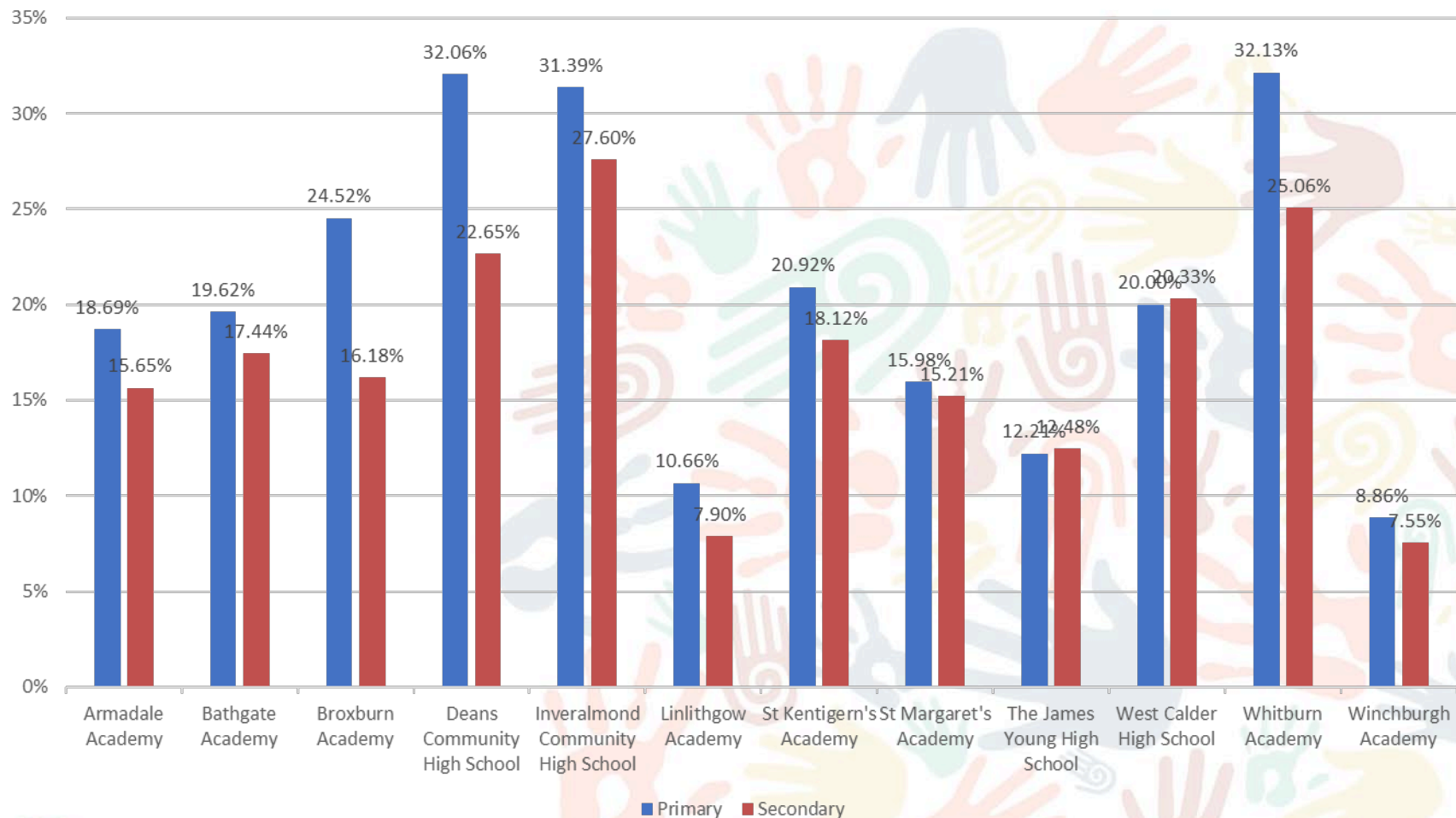


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	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23 (to date)
EMA payments	703	747	684	483

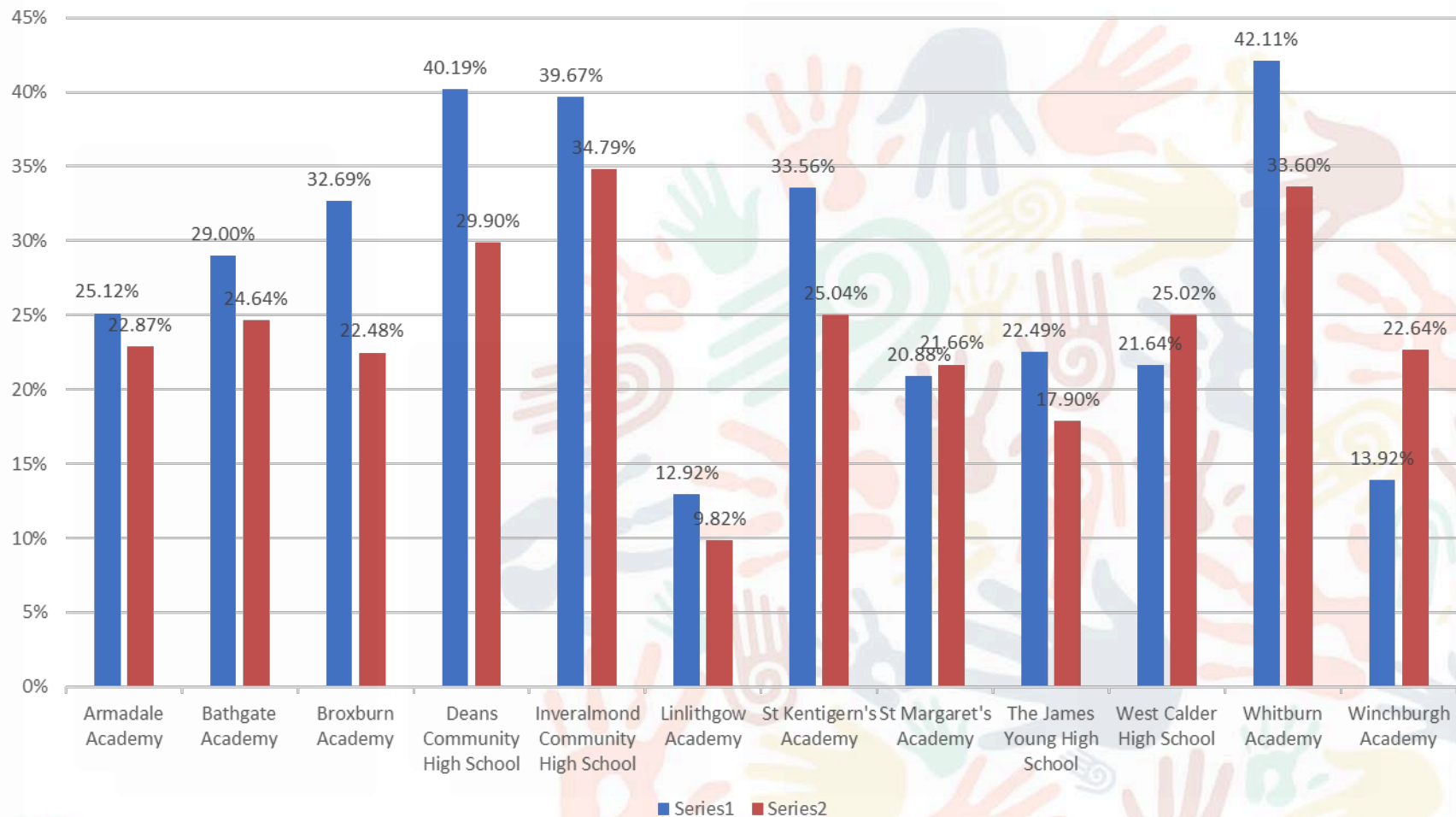
School Support

Free School Meals



School Support

Clothing Grant



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Rent Arrears

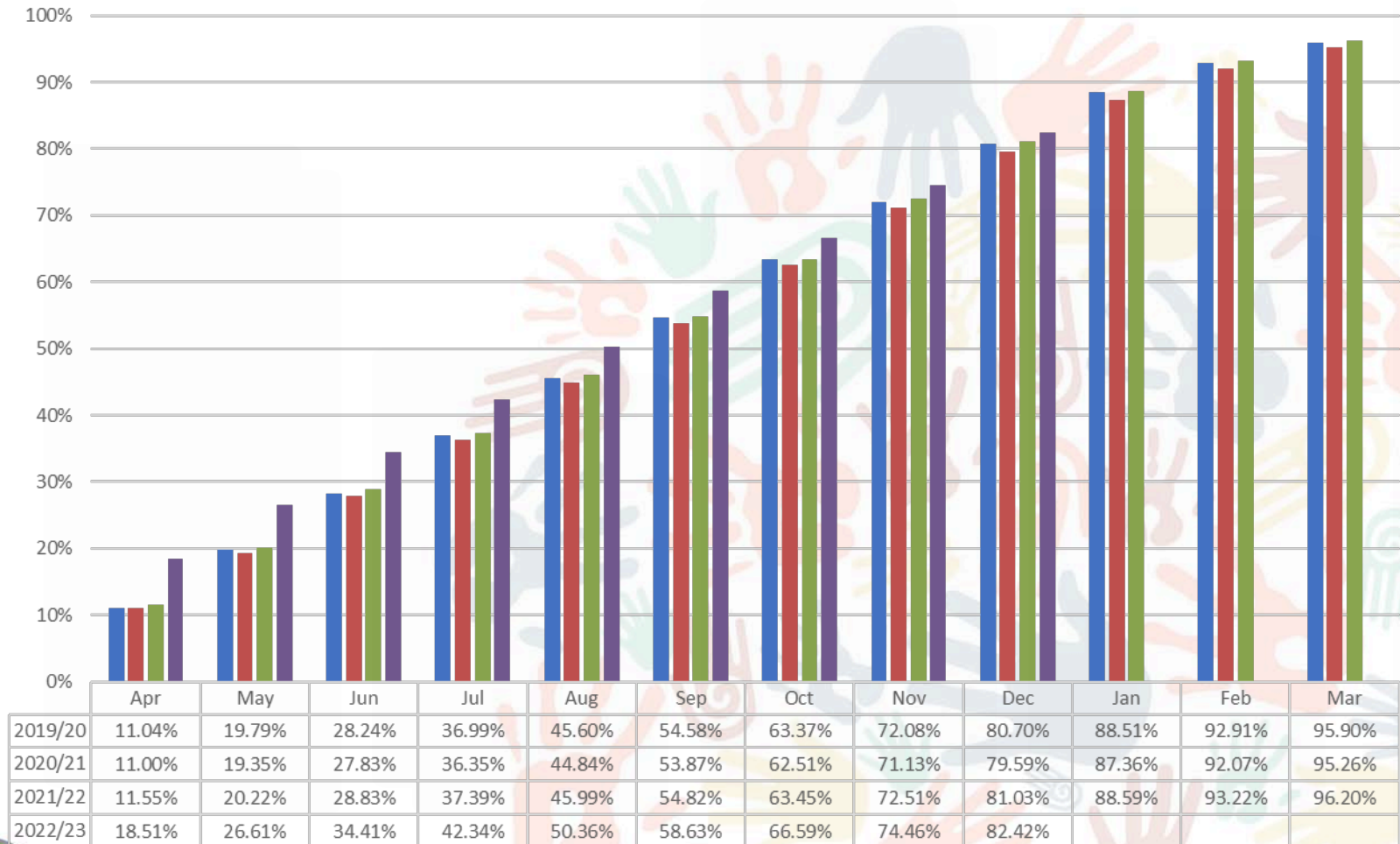
Current Arrears Overall (Mainstream + Temporary Accommodation)

	2021	2022
Jan	£3,988,322	£4,155,825
Feb	£3,300,988	£4,146,209
Mar	£3,516,718	£3,496,679
Apr	£3,156,370	£3,780,062
May	£3,306,635	£4,051,193
Jun	£3,488,182	£4,206,734
Jul	£3,730,450	£4,362,509
Aug	£3,917,470	£4,552,071
Sep	£4,150,768	£4,780,804
Oct	£4,252,776	£4,853,361
Nov	£4,371,137	£4,927,178
Dec	£3,833,032	£4,305,323



Council Tax Collection

Cumulative Council Tax Collection Rate



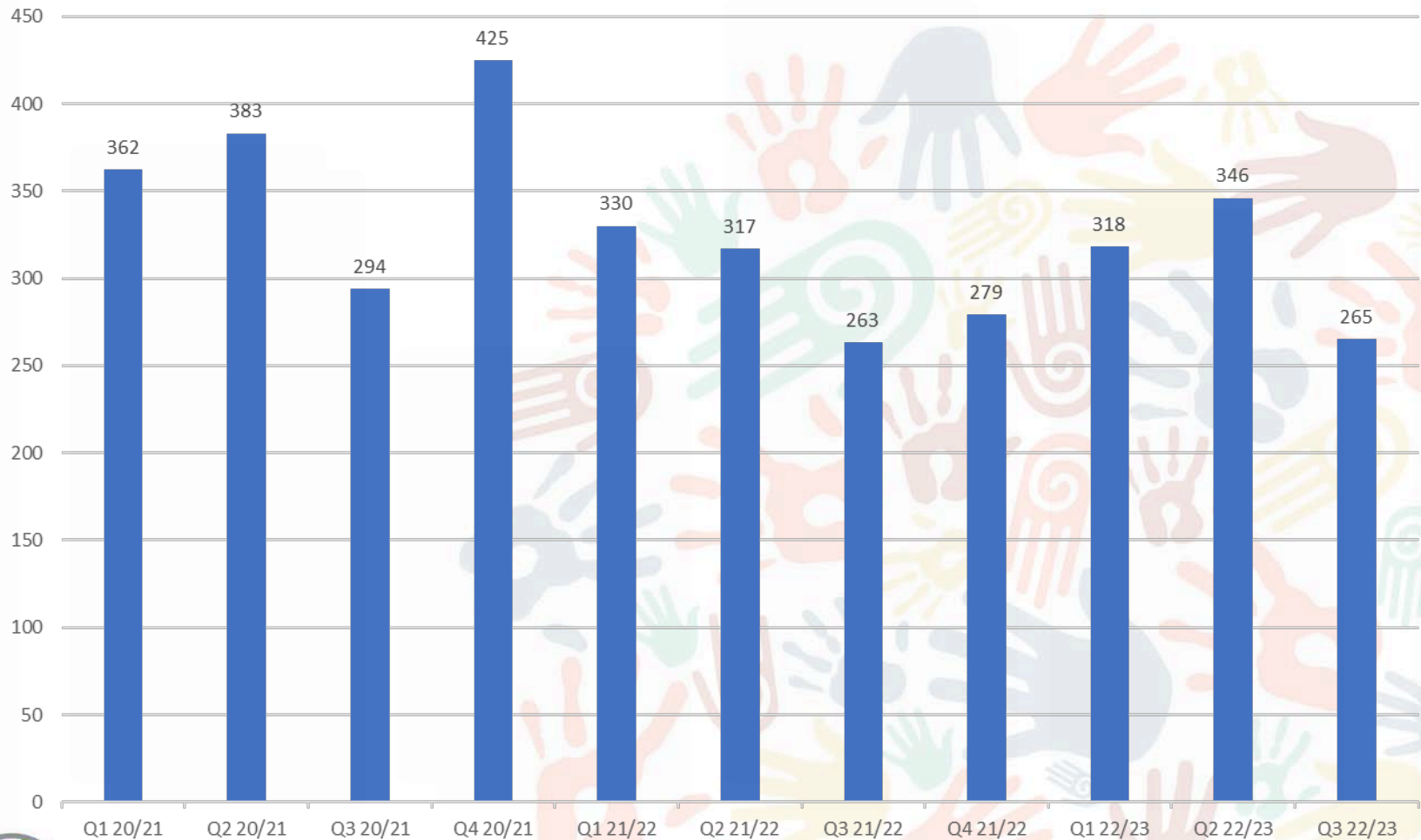
Rent Arrears

Temporary Accommodation - WARD (Average Debt)

	Armadale	Bathgate	Breich Valley	Broxburn	Livi East	Linlithgow	Livi North	Livi South	Whitburn
Jan-22	£530	£500	£542	£994	£456	£194	£471	£561	£483
Feb-22	£647	£551	£629	£1,136	£193	£177	£489	£681	£438
Mar-22	£903	£549	£591	£1,047	£370	£292	£570	£441	£446
Apr-22	£913	£611	£606	£970	£194	£246	£529	£385	£446
May-22	£962	£586	£674	£959	£281	£279	£432	£523	£439
Jun-22	£983	£443	£630	£972	£330	£185	£434	£482	£446
Jul-22	£786	£497	£607	£1,109	£636	£345	£503	£471	£511
Aug-22	£758	£522	£606	£1,085	£587	£519	£463	£452	£474
Sep-22	£809	£603	£522	£1,195	£800	£637	£748	£488	£459
Oct-22	£608	£575	£694	£1,053	£805	£420	£711	£491	£511
Nov-22	£649	£372	£802	£1,020	£847	£363	£353	£630	£575
Dec-22	£766	£395	£868	£1,090	£1,368	£424	£422	£594	£616

Homeless Applications

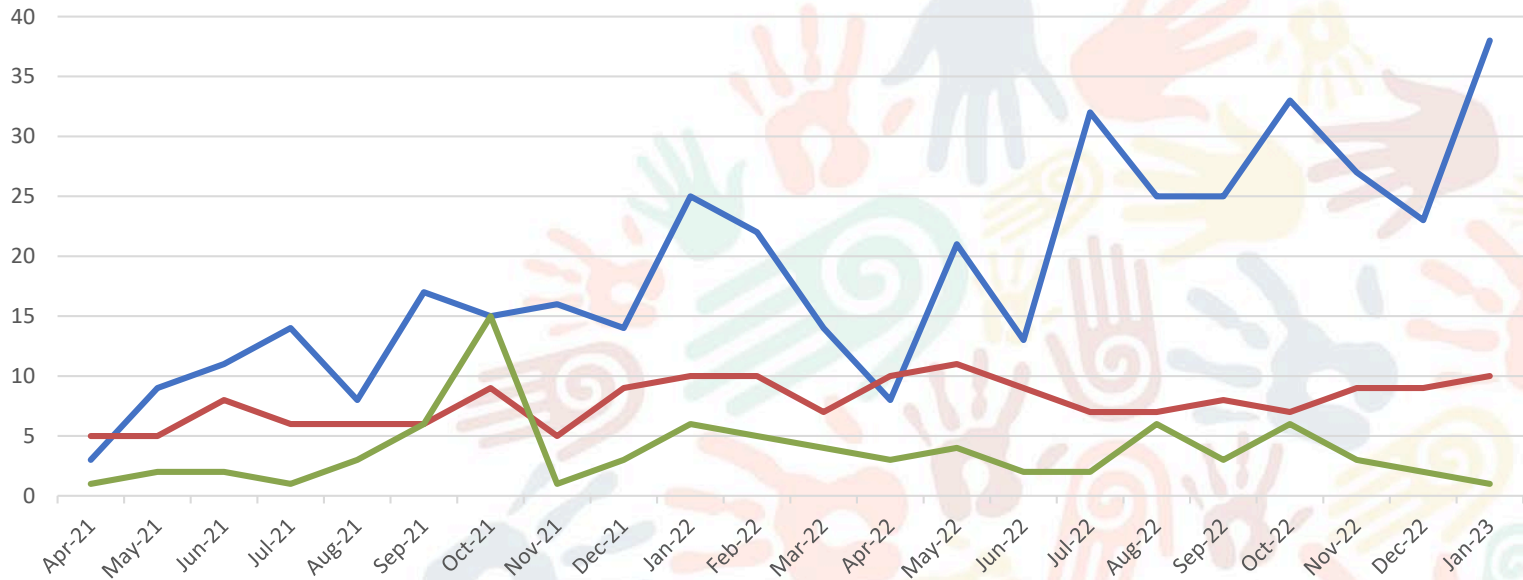
Homeless Applications



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Delayed Discharge

Delayed Discharge



	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23
Standard	3	9	11	14	8	17	15	16	14	25	22	14	8	21	13	32	25	25	33	27	23	38
Code 9 awi	5	5	8	6	6	6	9	5	9	10	10	7	10	11	9	7	7	8	7	9	9	10
Code 9 other	1	2	2	1	3	6	15	1	3	6	5	4	3	4	2	2	6	3	6	3	2	1

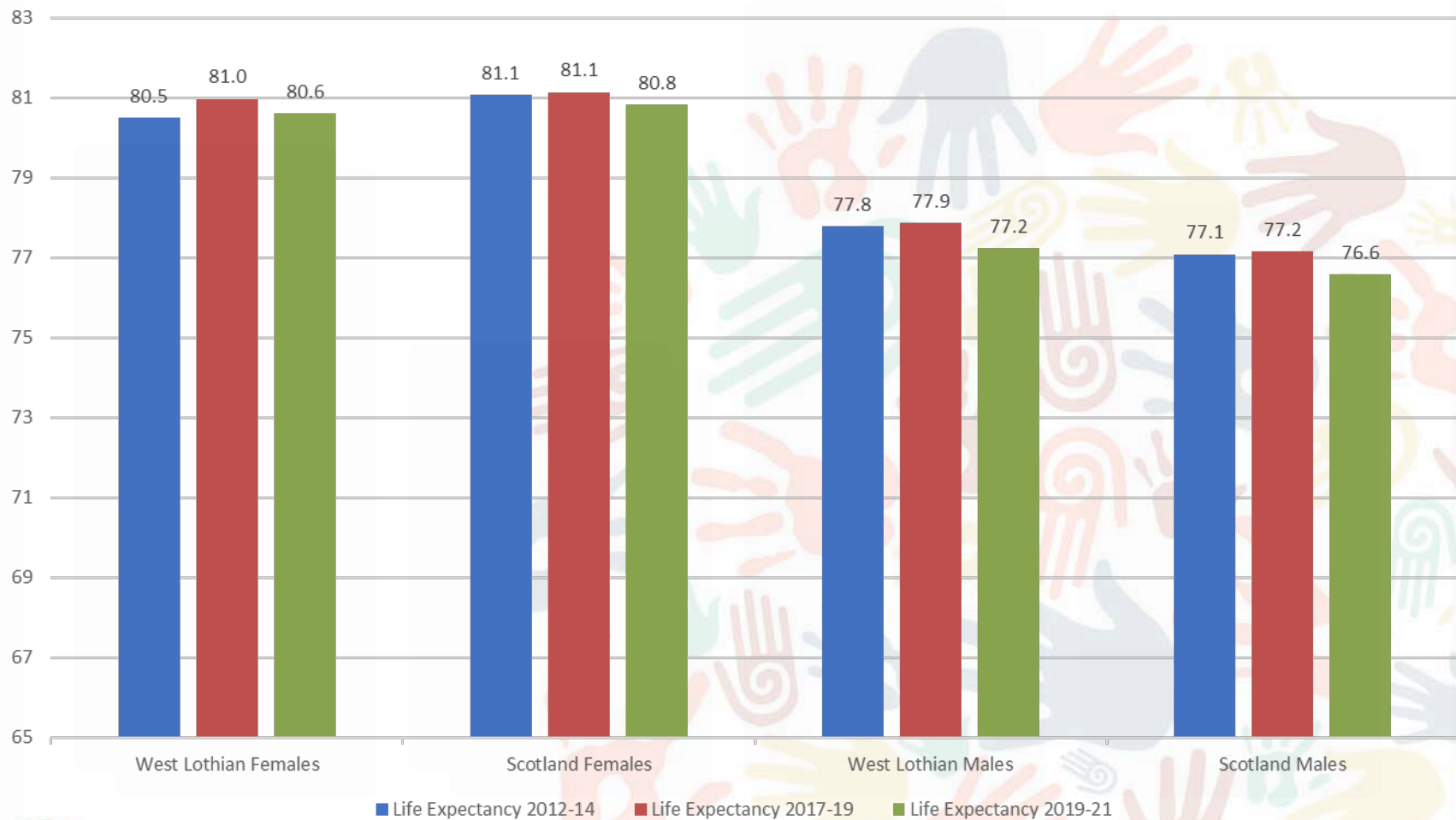
— Standard — Code 9 awi — Code 9 other



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Life Expectancy

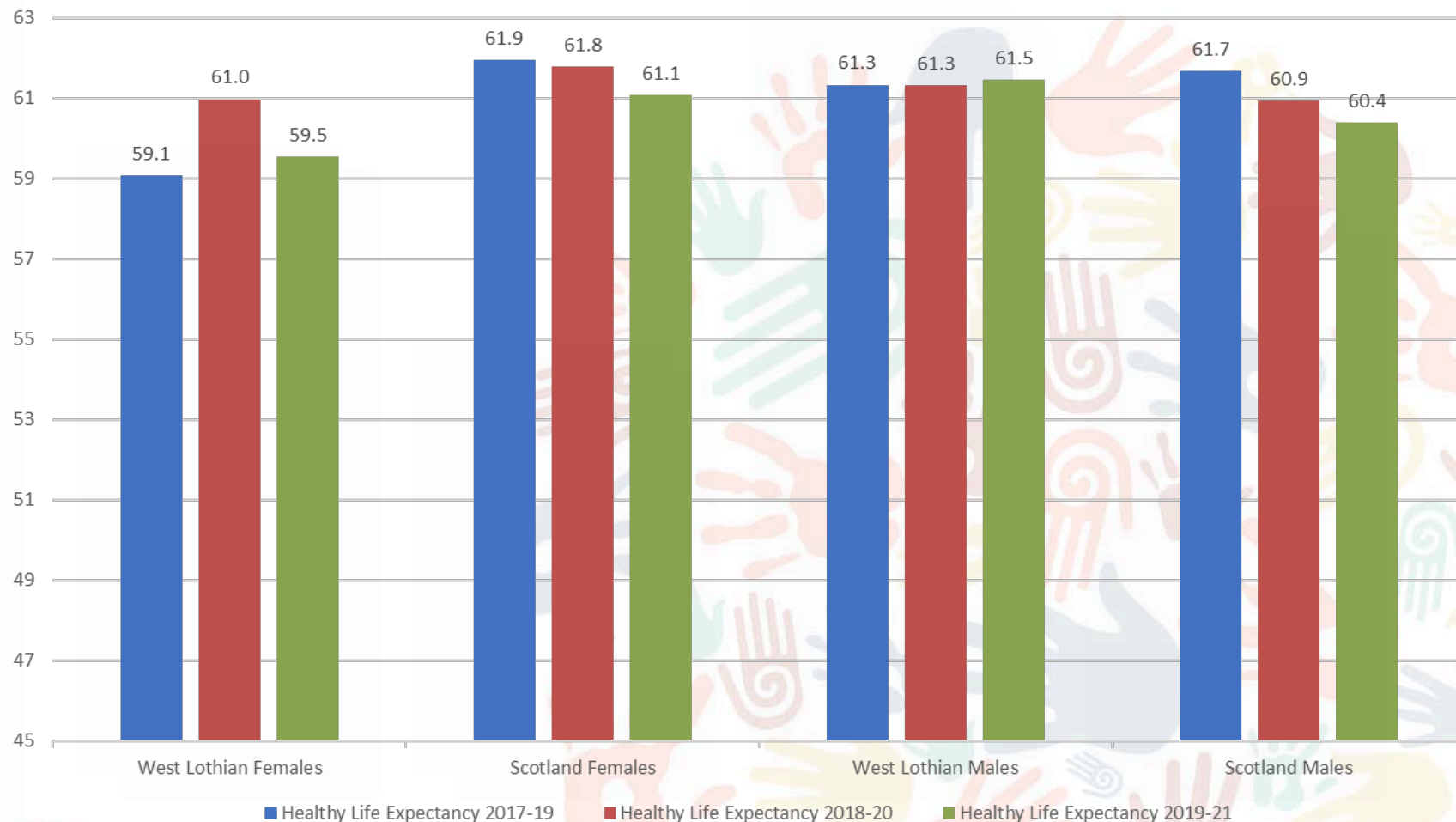
Life Expectancy



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Healthy Life Expectancy

Healthy Life Expectancy



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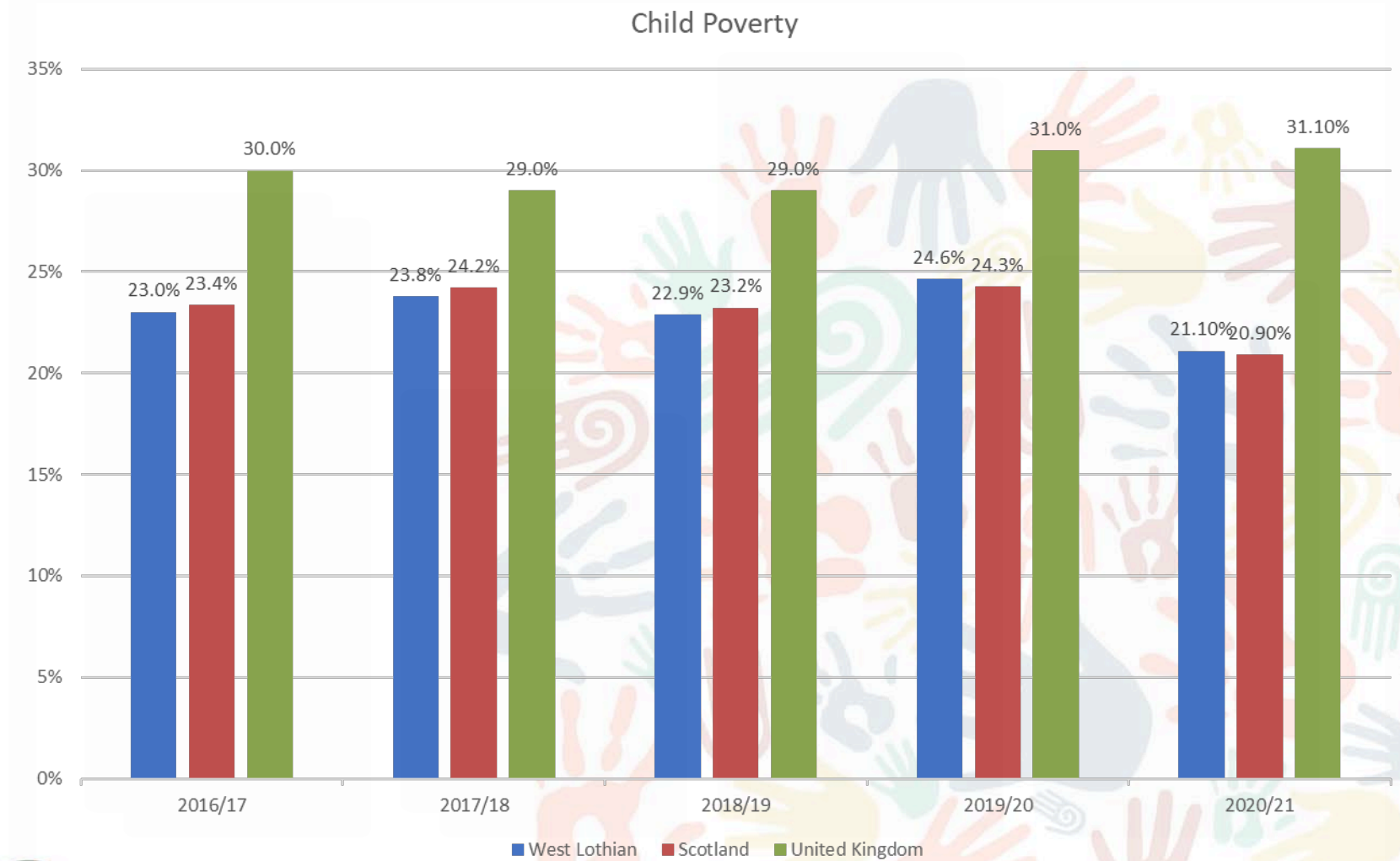
Life Expectancy

	Armadale and Blackridge	Broxburn	Bathgate	East Livingston and East Calder	Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley	Linlithgow	Livingston North	Livingston South	Whitburn and Blackburn
Female Life Expectancy:									
Lowest	78.6	80.6	77.9	79.8	77.3	84	79.6	78.8	76.7
Highest	80.7	83.9	85.5	86.5	82.9	87.5	84.9	84.3	80.1
Gap	2.1	3.3	7.6	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.3	5.5	3.4
Male Life Expectancy:									
Lowest	75.3	75.9	74.6	74.2	73.7	77.0	74.7	73.2	73.3
Highest	79.4	82	81.8	81.4	77.3	85.0	82.6	83.4	78.3
Gap	4.1	6.1	7.3	7.2	3.6	8.0	7.9	10.1	5.0

- Lowest female life expectancy intermediate zone: Blackburn
- Highest female life expectancy intermediate zone: Linlithgow South
- 10.8 year gap between those two extremes
- Lowest male life expectancy intermediate zone: Dedridge East
- Highest male life expectancy intermediate zone: Linlithgow North
- 11.8 year gap between those two extremes



Child Poverty



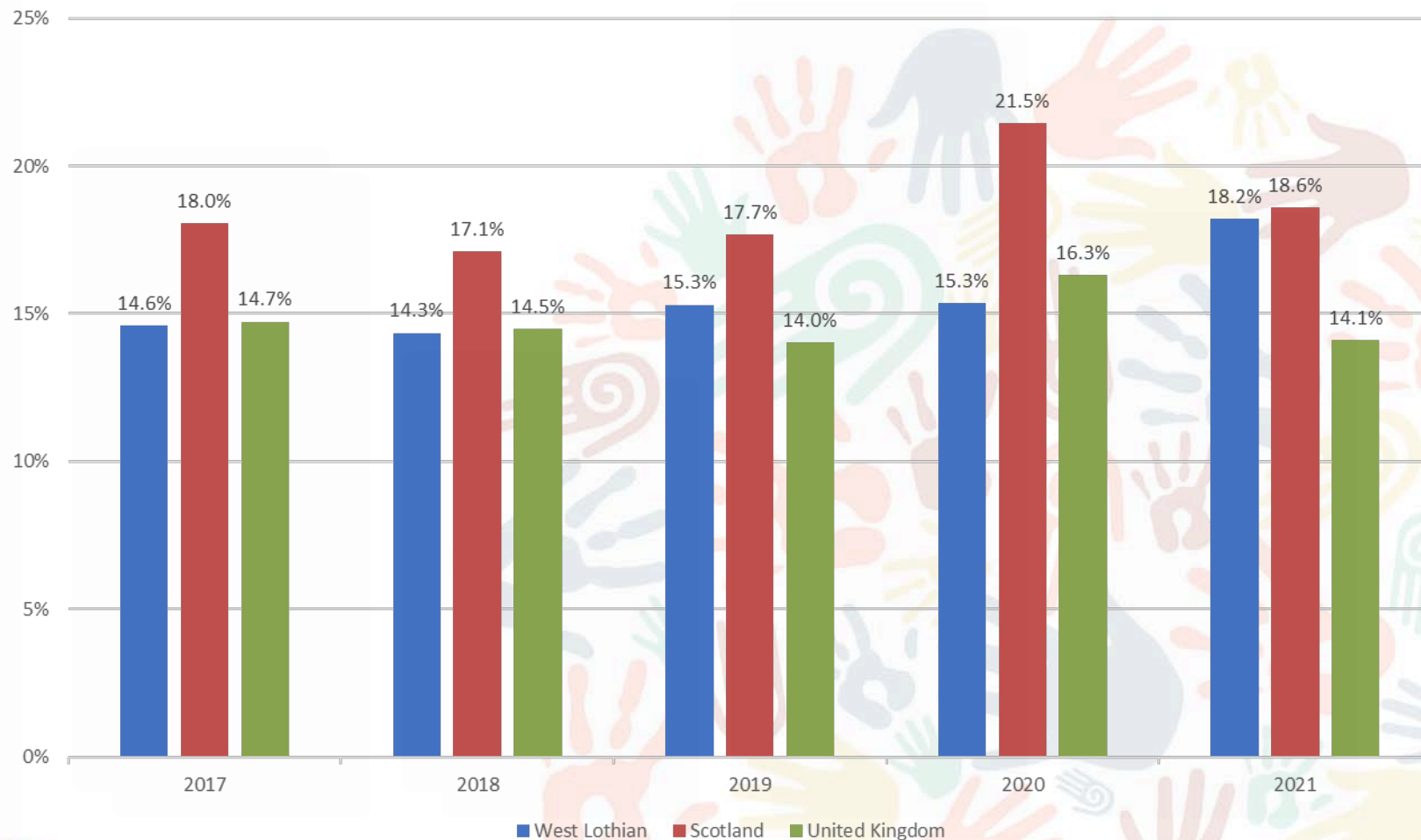
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Children in Low Income Families

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Armadale and Blackridge	15.5%	17.8%	16.1%	18.3%	16.1%
Bathgate	15.0%	16.2%	15.8%	16.1%	13.3%
Broxburn, Uphall and Winchburgh	14.6%	15.0%	16.5%	17.8%	16.2%
East Livingston and East Calder	15.5%	16.3%	16.5%	17.1%	16.1%
Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley	18.1%	20.6%	20.9%	25.4%	20.2%
Linlithgow	6.4%	6.8%	8.1%	8.0%	6.5%
Livingston North	14.7%	15.6%	16.4%	18.2%	15.6%
Livingston South	15.5%	17.9%	19.8%	19.4%	15.3%
Whitburn and Blackburn	20.5%	22.0%	23.5%	23.0%	20.0%
West Lothian	15.2%	16.6%	17.2%	18.2%	15.5%
Scotland	18.0%	17.9%	18.9%	15.9%	18.0%
United Kingdom	17.0%	18.0%	18.2%	19.3%	18.7%

Workless Households

Workless Households

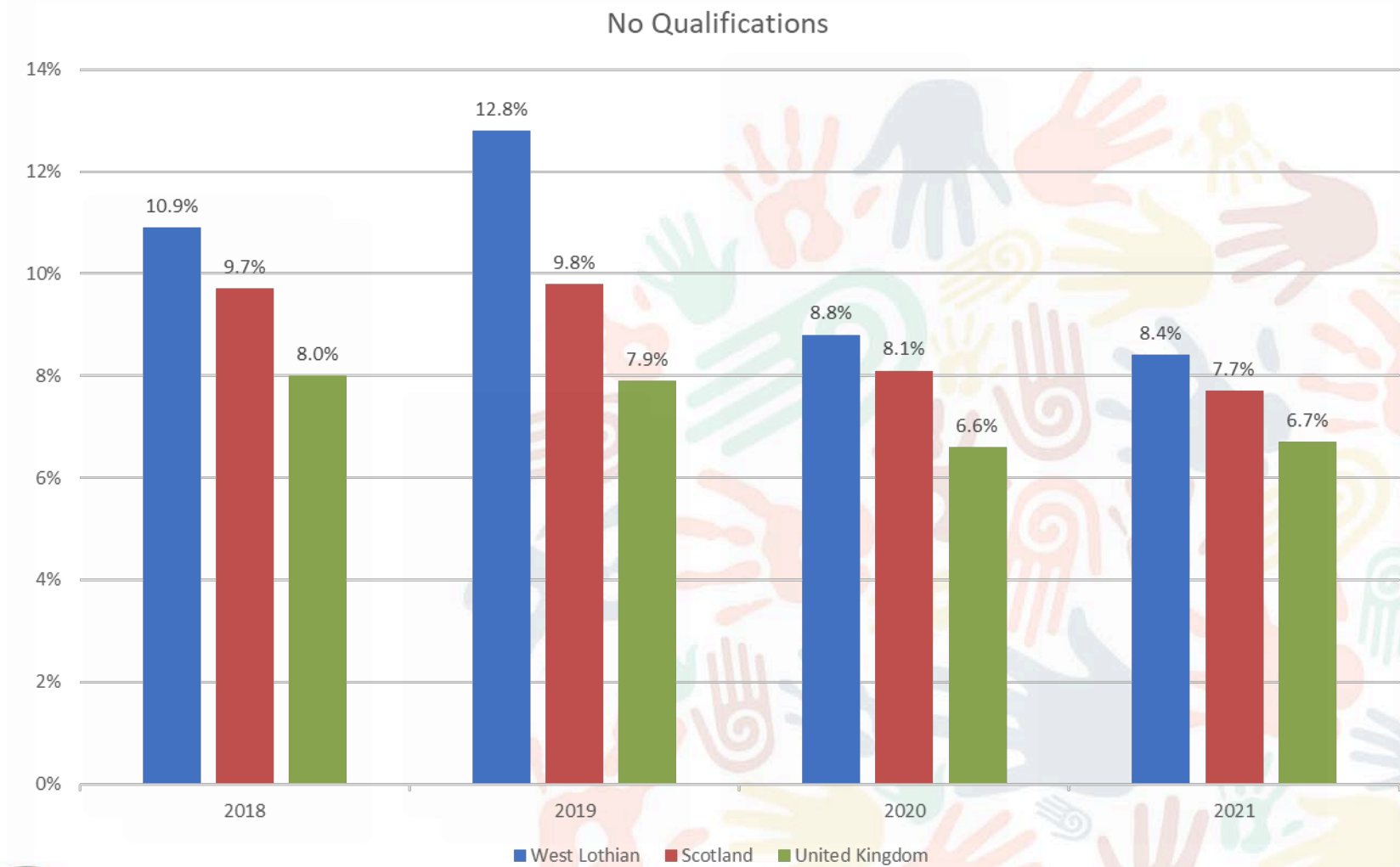


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Positive Destinations

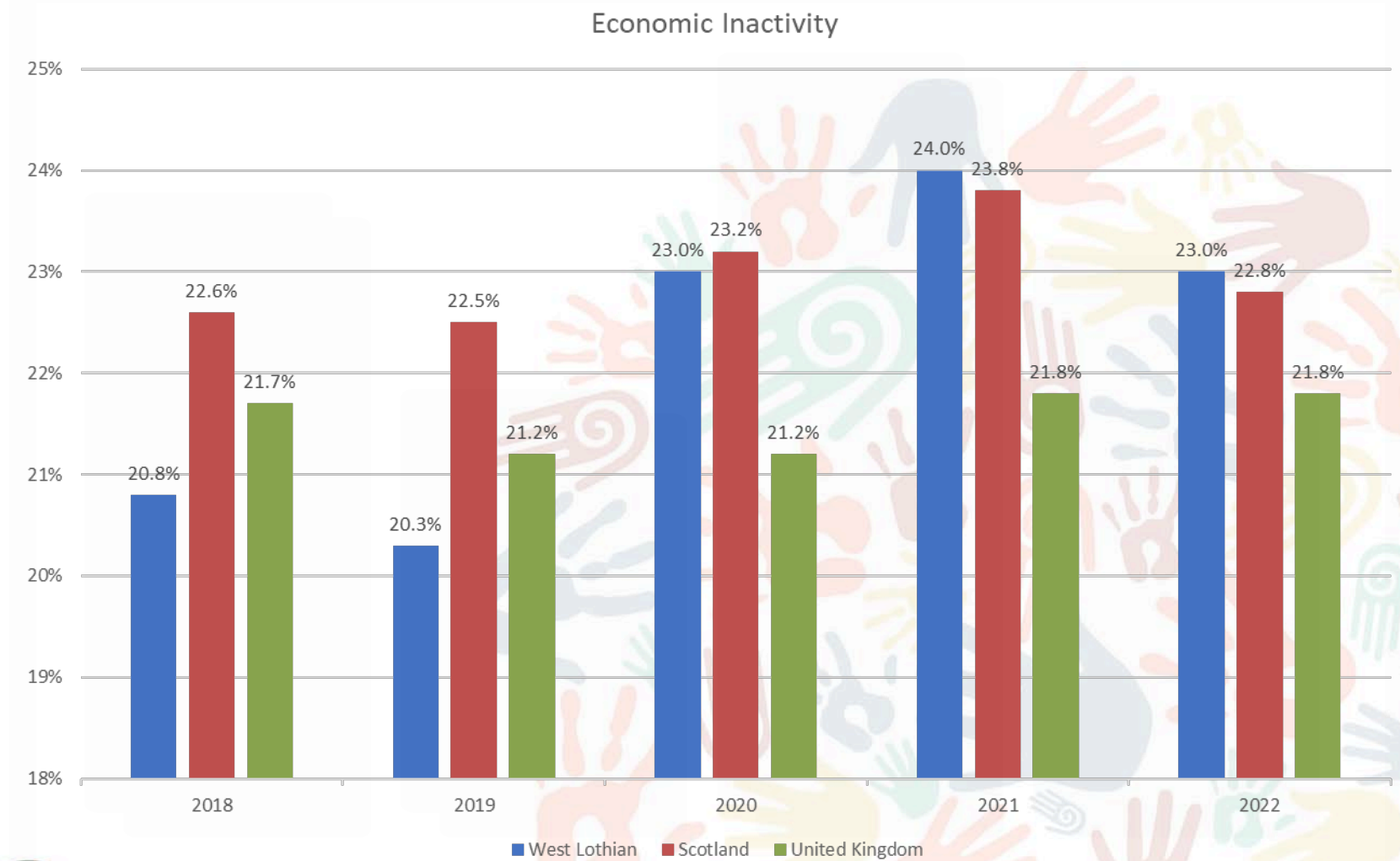
School	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Armadale Academy	92.62%	95.95%	92.13%	93.55%	97.02%
Bathgate Academy	90.91%	91.95%	95.51%	91.43%	92.36%
Broxburn Academy	93.24%	94.44%	95.45%	85.07%	95.65%
Deans Community High School	91.63%	93.25%	93.71%	91.98%	93.87%
Inveralmond Community High School	93.41%	94.22%	95.11%	92.57%	94.61%
Linlithgow Academy	97.72%	98.12%	96.57%	91.60%	94.86%
St Kentigern's Academy	94.71%	95.87%	96.17%	92.55%	97.09%
St Margaret's Academy	95.16%	95.69%	95.91%	95.48%	96.55%
The James Young High School	96.00%	95.24%	95.12%	96.84%	95.89%
West Calder High School	93.18%	92.26%	91.24%	95.74%	93.44%
Whitburn Academy	92.26%	87.86%	94.62%	94.53%	95.65%
West Lothian	93.93%	94.36%	94.81%	92.88%	95.27%
Scotland	93.72%	94.40%	95.05%	93.36%	95.48%

No Qualifications



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Economic Inactivity



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CPP Dataset Commentary

Claimant Count (Slide 2-6)

Claimant count for West Lothian is 3,080 at 2.6% for February 2023, which is lower than the Scottish rate (3.2%) and the British rate (3.7%). The latest rate remains the same as January (2.6%) which was 3,060 count. The rate for January 2023 stays at 0.2 percentage points below pre-pandemic levels seen around January 2020. The jobs market has continued to be buoyant, but the changing economic climate may impact on employment levels with increasing concern on the impact of the cost of doing business crisis, high inflation, recession and high competition to fill skilled/experienced vacancies.

Youth unemployment figures for West Lothian in February were 615 (4.4%), higher than Scotland (4.3%) but lower than Britain (4.7%). The latest rate is the same as January, which was 615 count. The rate for February 2023 is 0.3 percentage points below pre-pandemic levels seen around January 2020. Key sectors such as services, hospitality, and retail who generally are the largest employers of young people are still actively recruiting.

Overall, as the number of job vacancies continued to reach record levels, the general trend for unemployment has been a levelling off towards the end of 2021, which continued through 2022 until summer, where we have then seen a small rise in out-of-work claimants. While the jobs market continues to be buoyant, there is still a proportion of individuals who are still experiencing difficulties in finding a job - the number of out-of-work claimants is still higher in the most recent data (Oct 2022) compared to pre-covid (Feb 2020). It is worth noting that the figure includes individuals who are not in work and *not* looking for a job - those who are unable to look for work due to disability, long-term health issues, or caring responsibilities. DWP are currently looking at ways to help support some of these individuals to return to work by working with employers to provide a more flexible approach to working hours and in-work support.

It is likely that this increase in in-work claimants has resulted from a variety of different factors over the last few years including the high cost of living, reduced working hours, reduced wages as a direct result of the pandemic's multiple lockdowns on employer's capacity to retain employees on full-time employment / wages. West Lothian Advice Shop has also noted increased numbers of individuals seeking advice and support related on money issues and budgeting. These figures should continue to be carefully monitored given the squeeze on household income through inflation, increased prices, and changes in tax and NIC.

School Support (Slide 6-8)

For EMA we accept that the number of applications in West Lothian and in Scotland are falling and the Scottish Government are aware. However, this may be due to the fact that the Scottish Government has not increased thresholds for a good number of years or perhaps considered increasing the £30 weekly payment amount.

For Meals/Clothing the numbers remain quite steady, and to give the Scottish Government credit thresholds have increased year on year as far back as I can remember. However, it should be noted that for the 2020/2021 academic year numbers are higher because we carried forward applications due to the start of the pandemic.

As at 03 March 2023, there are 5,628 pupils in receipt of free school meals and 833 P1 to P5 pupils in receipt of the school clothing grant, who are eligible for the £3 meal payments while schools were on strike.

Council Tax Collection (Slide 10)

Council Tax income collection has increased in 2022/23 mainly due to the Scottish Governments £150 Cost of Living Award being credited to the Council Tax accounts of eligible households in April 2022. To be eligible, the householder must have been liable for Council Tax on 14 February 2022 and be living in a property in band A-D or in receipt of a specific Council Tax reduction.

The effect of the £150 credit to Council Tax accounts of eligible households was to reduce the Council Tax due for the year and therefore the amount that had to be paid each month to the Council Tax account. As all credits were applied in April 2022 the reduction in the increase in Council Tax collection naturally reduced in each subsequent month of the financial year.

Delayed Discharge (Slide 13)

The number of people experiencing a delay in their discharge from hospital at the monthly census point; the average length of delay at the census point and the average length of stay prior to delay at the census point. The census figures reflect the position as at the last Thursday of the month.

Delays for standard reasons (health & social care or patient & family related)

Delays for code 9 - Adults with Incapacity (AWI) reasons

Delays for code 9 - Non-AWI reasons

Life Expectancy (Slide 15-17)

Life Expectancy estimates are based on the mortality probabilities indicated by the death records for the three years prior to the date of publication. Healthy life expectancy is defined as the number of years that someone could expect to spend in 'good' or 'very good' health.

General Life Expectancy data shows similar performance across the Local Authority over the last 3 years and consistently lower Life Expectancy for males than females, which compares similarly to Scotland overall.

Healthy Life Expectancy shows greater variance with data for females as lower than wider Scotland and falling from previous year whereas male data is slightly improving while this has continually fallen over the last 3-years Nationally.

- Lowest female life expectancy intermediate zone: Blackburn
- Highest female life expectancy intermediate zone: Linlithgow South
- 10.8 year gap between those two extremes
- Lowest male life expectancy intermediate zone: Dedridge East
- Highest male life expectancy intermediate zone: Linlithgow North
- 11.8 year gap between those two extremes

Child Poverty & Low Income Families (Slide 18-19)

Percentage of children in poverty after housing costs demonstrates a consistently lower rate than in Scotland and wider United Kingdom.

Once data for Low Income Families is broken down per Multi-Member Ward Fauldhouse & Breich Valley and Whitburn & Blackburn have a higher rate of Children in Low Income Families than performance across the whole of Scotland. The gap between the highest and lowest rate per MMW in 2020/21 is 13.7 percentage points.

Positive Destinations (Slide 21)

Each category of destination is classified as either positive or non-positive. Each leaver's category will be determined by Skills Development Scotland (SDS) staff in direct discussion with the school leaver. SDS staff make the decision on the most appropriate category to be used for any given situation. In cases where a leaver has two destinations, SDS staff will decide on the most appropriate category to be used.

The following destinations are considered as non-Positive:

- Unemployed not seeking
- Unemployed seeking
- Not known

Almost all Schools showed an increase in performance over the 5-year period from 2016/17 to 2020/21, West Lothian performance in this year was the highest ever for proportion of pupils entering a Positive Destination.

No Qualification Rate (Slide 22)

People are classed as having low or no qualifications if they have SCQF level 4 or below. The ratio is the number of people who reported having low or no qualification divided by the number of people in employment (16-64 years). A small number with unknown qualifications are excluded from this calculation.

Latest performance across the Authority has fallen over the last two years but is still above the proportion of people with no qualifications across Scotland and the UK.

Economic Inactivity (Slide 23)

Economically inactive people are not in employment, but do not satisfy the internationally agreed definition of unemployment. This group covers people without a job who: want a job but have not been seeking work in the last four weeks; or want a job and are seeking work but not available to start work in the next two weeks; or do not want a job. Headline Inactivity levels and rates cover all workers aged 16-64 for both men and women. This excludes many people who would be inactive due to retirement.

Although performance improved in 2022, the proportion of people who are economically inactive has increased over the 5-year period from 2018 and still higher in West Lothian than Scotland and the UK.