

Single Outcome Agreement

2010 - 2011

Final Draft



Contents

Foreword

Introduction

Area Profile

Outcome planning using Lifestages

Templates describing the 15 outcomes

Appendix – Links to the Community Plan – Towards 2020
SIMD maps

FOREWORD

INTRODUCTION

In November 2009 the Community Planning Partnership agreed its Community Plan – to cover the timeframe from 2010 to 2020. A key consideration in the adoption of the Plan was the way in which the Single Outcome Agreement would align with it and be the instrument with which we would measure performance. All outcomes within this SOA are aligned to the 6 aspirations and 4 core values. (See appendix 1). Within the Plan we have established which key indicators we will measure to demonstrate progress, these are featured within this SOA.

In August 2009 the Community Planning Partnership commissioned work to establish a Golden Thread showing the links between the SOA and partners plans and strategies. The partners also agreed that they wished to focus on the 15 national outcomes and make links with the lifestages work that has been ongoing. The results of this work were shared with partners during five workshop events that took place in November and December 2009. Partners discussed in depth the focus of the outcomes and which should be priorities for West Lothian. Partners also agreed that some of the indicators previously used in the SOA had been more output than outcome focused. Coupled with the publication of the Improvement Service's Menu of Indicators, partners have taken the opportunity to revise some of the indicators we will use to measure progress.

A key recommendation from the Golden Thread work was that to aid the mapping of activity to the progress with outcomes, partners should try to adopt a common framework within plans and strategies. This approach is in its infancy and has begun with Council Management Plans for 2010/11 demonstrating attribution to the SOA. Further work is being taken forward to look at how individual activity and services can be benchmarked with other authorities where appropriate.

The area profile for West Lothian has been updated to reflect the current position with the economy and deprivation. This information is in Section 2.

The Community Planning Partnership has continued to develop the outcome planning approach based on Lifestages (see Section 3) and is moving towards implementation of services based on the first three lifestages over the next year.

The templates in Section 4 reflect the work done at the workshops at the end of 2009 and include information about the current West Lothian context and links to current plans and activity.

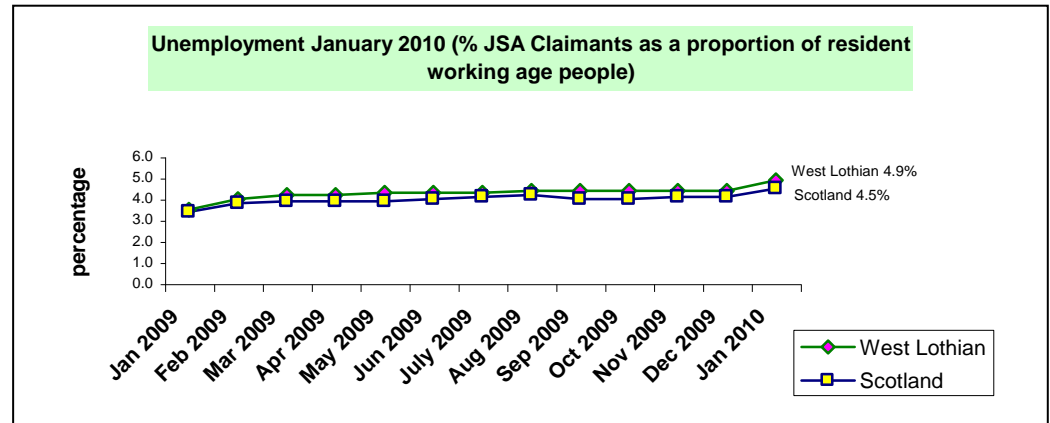
Section 2 - Area Profile

The Single Outcome Agreement 2009 gave a detailed profile of West Lothian. This can be found at http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/Council_and_government/locality-mmw/2541/

The following updates some of the data to reflect the current position (February 2010)

Unemployment

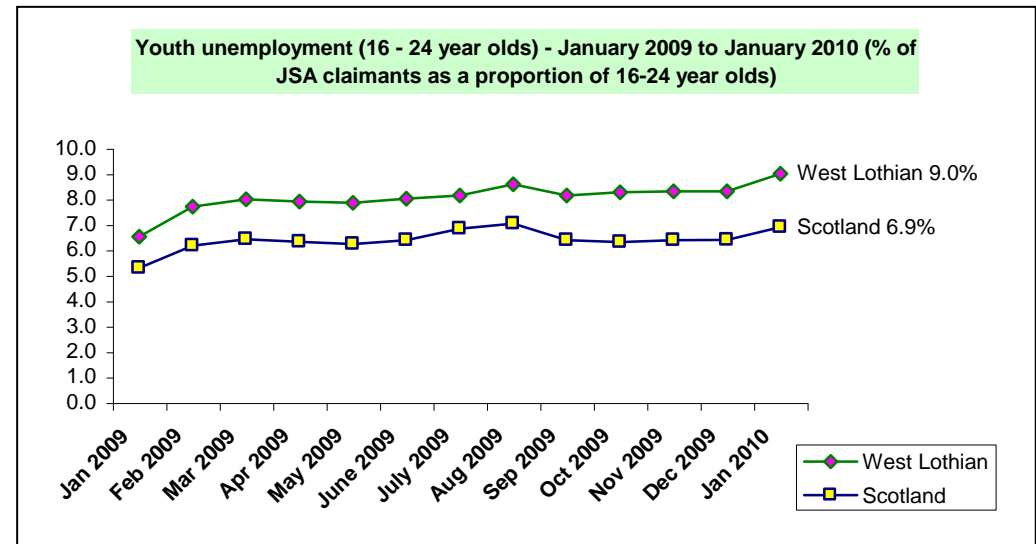
Unemployment in West Lothian stands at 4.9% (% is a proportion of resident working age people) in January 2010. The latest JSA claimant count figure shows an increase of 493 on the previous month and now stands at 5,217. West Lothian's unemployment rate has increased by 0.5% over the last month to 4.9%, which is higher than both the Scottish (4.5%) and Great Britain (4.3%) rates. Similarly, the rates for both Scotland and Great Britain have increased over the last month, by respectively 0.4% and 0.2%.



Youth unemployment

Youth unemployment – 16 to 24 year olds – includes the MCMC group. The graph shows youth unemployment as a percentage of all 16 to 24 year olds, comparing West Lothian with Scotland. West Lothian has a higher proportion (9%) for January than Scotland (6.9%) of youth unemployment. Although both have followed a parallel trend in the last two years.

Between 400 and 500 16 and 17 year olds were registered unemployed with Skills Development Scotland most of whom will not be claiming Job Seekers Allowance. Therefore it is estimated that the total level of unemployment for 16-24 year olds is about 2000.



More Choices, More Chances Challenge

81% of West Lothian school leavers went into a positive destination last year - the lowest in Scotland - significantly below the 87% average. Some 300 young people in West Lothian leave school each year and move into a negative destination.

On average there are over 950 16-19 years in West Lothian in need of MCMC. There has been no significant change in this figure over the last three years. The West Lothian benefit claimant count for 16 to 19 year olds as of January 2010 is 685 the Scottish total being 15310.

There is an acknowledged under provision of training capacity in West Lothian, particularly Get Ready for Work type provision. The current recession will make it more difficult for MCMC youngsters to compete in the labour market. With 10 unemployed people in West Lothian chasing every JC+ vacancy and over 100 applications for each apprenticeship in the Council, the challenge for our young people is substantial.

Actions

The council has invested over £300,000 to provide additional Get Ready for Work provision within the council services. This will create up to 240 placements for young people to gain valuable vocational skills and experience and assist them find appropriate employment or further training.

A More Choices More Chances key worker service provides one to one support for those young people who are identified in school as requiring substantial, additional support to secure employment or training.

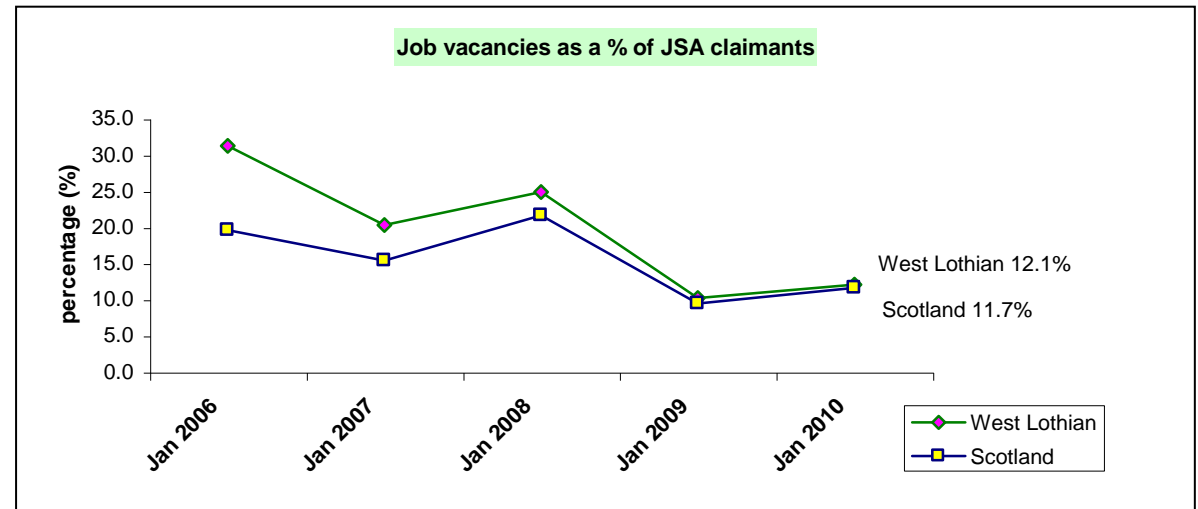
RUTS, a training programme for young people interested in motorbike mechanics, has located in West Lothian and provides a supportive environment for young people to gain practical qualifications.

Job Vacancies

The number and type of Jobcentre Plus vacancies provides a snapshot of the local labour market. It is estimated that Jobcentre Plus vacancies account for about a third of all available employment opportunities. In West Lothian the most common type of vacancies tend to reflect the main employment sectors eg business services, retail and manufacturing.

The graph compares the rate of job vacancies expressed as a percentage of the number of JSA claimants for both West Lothian and Scotland. West Lothian's rate currently stands at 12.1% and Scotland's at 11.7%. This means there are currently eight jobseekers for every vacancy advertised in West Lothian jobcentres. In January, West Lothian's vacancy rate was higher than Scotland's. The West Lothian vacancy rate has also been higher than Scotland's for the same month in the previous four years.

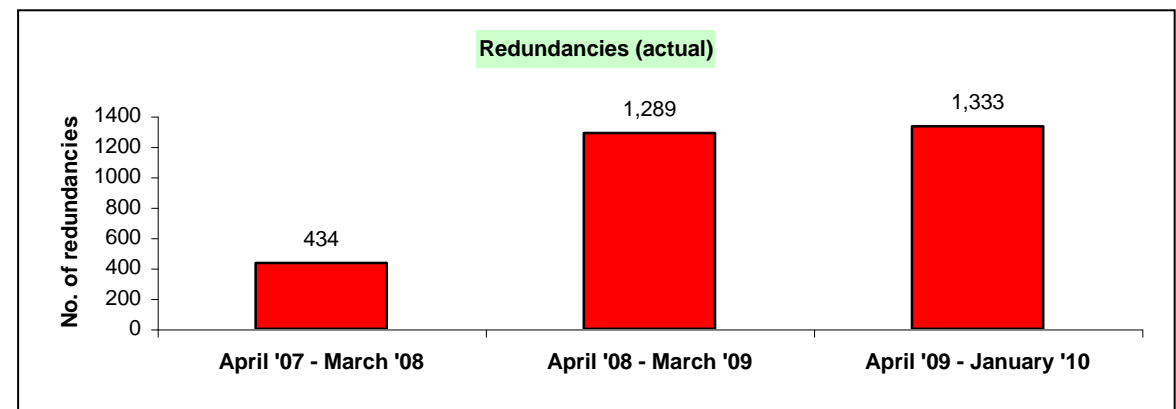
The actual number of West Lothian job vacancies for this December is 632. This is a net decrease of 144 vacancies on the previous month. The large decrease reflects the end of seasonal recruitment as similarly experienced in the previous December



Redundancies

The level and rate of redundancies are important measures of the business situation.

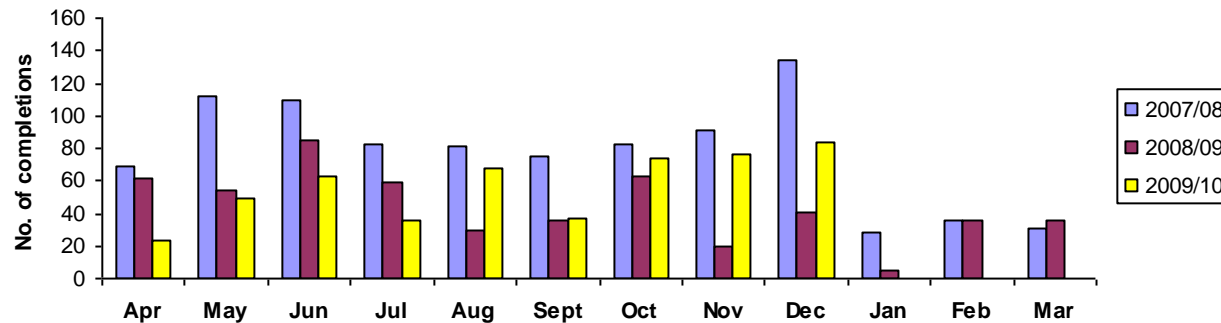
In the ten months of this financial year (2009/2010) there have been 1,333 redundancies. Under two fifths of these redundancies are due to the phased release of 500 Bausch & Lomb posts over the next two years - announced in September 2009



House Completions

Comparing monthly house completions over the financial years 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10, numbers have been smaller during 2008/09 compared to the previous period up until January 2009 - when notably there were only five, the lowest number of completions since records began in April 2006. However, monthly completions have rallied to an extent since February 2009. Indeed in March 2009, the number of completions exceeded the previous March by five. Encouragingly, in the last six months of the current financial year the number of house completions has exceeded that of the same period in the previous financial year. For example, there were 84 completions in December 2009 compared with 41 the previous December. In context, however, the previous financial year experienced the onset of deep recession.

House completions 2007/08, 2008/09 & 2009/10



Deprivation

Following the issue of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) in October 2009 there have been some minor changes for West Lothian. See maps in Appendix 2.

The key points are that:

- West Lothian no longer has any datazones in the worst 5% banding across Scotland.
- Our share in the worst 15% has risen from 14 in 2006 to 17 in 2009.
- One underlying factor is that the situation in Glasgow has improved, so the datazones in the most deprived 15% are now distributed more widely across other authorities

In broad terms, the overall pattern of relative deprivation as described by SIMD 2009 in West Lothian is very similar to that evidenced in similar area-based analyses from the 1980s and 1990s I.E. areas like Craigshill, Knightsridge, parts of Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley, Lower Bathville in Armadale and the south side of Whitburn. Areas that showed-up as deprived 20 years ago, but no longer feature as such now include the Kirkhill in Broxburn and parts of Blackburn where major housing renewal has been undertaken.

SIMD is not appropriate to ‘dispersed urban’ settlement patterns found in West Lothian – the numbers of deprived people may be the same in two different areas, but if they are more dispersed in one than another, then these will not show up as deprived in the SIMD.

The table below reinforces the point that in West Lothian, most people who are income or employment deprived do not live in deprived areas. So targeting resources only in these areas, will miss the majority of deprived people. However, in other areas such as Glasgow, most people who are deprived do live in SIMD based deprived areas.

Across the whole of Scotland 36% of individuals identified as income deprived live within the 15% most deprived datazones. However in West Lothian, only 17% of income deprived can be found in the 15% most deprived datazones.

Local authority	Number of income deprived people in 15% most deprived on SIMD 2009	Number of income deprived people in local authority area	% of income deprived population living in 15% most deprived datazones
Clackmannanshire	4020	9520	42%
Dundee City	17,830	32,795	54%
Edinburgh	21,110	63,230	33%
Glasgow City	108,810	166,630	65%
Inverclyde	12,030	19,210	63%
North Ayrshire	13,460	30,090	45%
West Dunbartonshire	9905	21,880	45%
West Lothian	4775	27,375	17%

The way the income domain is calculated has been altered in the 2009 SIMD to include working tax credits. The inclusion of tax credits as a measure of deprivation means that people who claim the credits (and are therefore financially better off than those that do not) appear to increase the deprivation level of the area that they live in.

This is illustrated by Livingston Knightsridge Ferguson Way and Livingston Knightsridge Moncrieff Way, West Lothian’s two most deprived datazones, which are also the most deprived datazones in the income domain. These two datazones are 25th and 29th worst in West Lothian in terms of employment, which suggests that main driver for the high overall ranking is the presence of a large group of “working poor”. Efforts to tackle deprivation both nationally and locally have focused on ensuring that employment pays and encouraging uptake of employment opportunities and in work benefits. These areas in Knightsridge have even been targeted with benefit take-up campaigns to support this agenda and encourage the uptake of working tax credits. However, this would actually make the datazone appear to be *more* deprived under the SIMD analysis.

Increases in population sizes within datazones, due to house building, can significantly alter the deprivation score. For example, Armadale Mayfield was the most deprived datazone in West Lothian in 2006. In the 2009 result it is 4th. This is mainly because the population of Armadale Mayfield has increased by 62% between 2006 and 2009 as a result of private sector house building within the datazone. An influx of relatively prosperous owner occupiers (most of whom would not have been income or employment deprived) has the effect of diluting deprivation levels for the datazone as a whole. The number of employment deprived in the datazone actually increased between 2004 and 2009 from 154 to 170 but the rate of employment deprivation fell from 33% to 21%. It is therefore wrong to assume that the level of real deprivation has been reduced for the core population.

The SIMD 2009 analysis can help to provide a general picture of the incidence and pattern of deprivation in West Lothian. However there are a number of limitations to the data that mean that they should only be used alongside other intelligence. Community Planning partners are working together to create an information sharing resource that all partners can use to plan and target services.

The alcohol and drug challenge

People in Scotland across all ages and socio economic groups are drinking to excess. The resultant health and social harms are evident across many areas of our society (levels of liver disease, alcohol fuelled violence etc). In West Lothian

- There are an estimated 25,000 problem drinkers – 63% of men and 57% of women report consuming more than the recommended weekly drinking guidelines;
- An estimated 3345 children live with parents who are misusing alcohol
- In the last seven years there has been a 30% increase in the number of alcohol related discharges from hospital,
- Alcohol related deaths are at an all time high

Our goal is to support the development of communities free from alcohol related harm. We are working in partnership to implement effective preventative and early intervention initiatives. In line with the Scottish Government's action plan "Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol", we have adopted a whole population approach to reduce the overall alcohol consumption, with the priorities of decreasing density of outlets, supporting minimum pricing and addressing underage drinking.

Similarly, drug use has a profound effect on individuals and communities in West Lothian, and is often accompanied by acquisitive crime, violence and intimidation. An estimated 1,023 problematic users of opiates and benzodiazepine live within West Lothian; many more have difficulties with cannabis, stimulants and all other drugs. The impact of this level of drug use within our communities is enormous, with an estimated cost to society of £60,703 for each person with a serious drug problem. Drug deaths in West Lothian accounted for 2.6% of all drug deaths in Scotland during 2008, compared to 1.3% of the total during 2007.

Our priorities for meeting the needs of those with problematic drug or alcohol use are to enable them to access treatment and support as quickly as possible and to ensure that they are provided with the full range of services needed. Shifting resources upstream to earlier intervention and prevention is a key strategy. In addition, in line with national policy, we are creating a strategy for helping people to move towards recovery as well as minimising the harm to themselves and others. Such an approach involves ensuring that such services as housing and training are available to people whenever they can take advantage of them as well as high quality and ambitious drug and alcohol treatment.

Community Safety

Community Safety in West Lothian primarily encompasses the 'Safer Stronger' aspect of the Scottish Government's vision for Scotland, and locally delivers National Outcome 9 – "Our citizens live their lives safe from crime, disorder and danger". The Community Safety Partnership¹ in West Lothian also contributes to the delivery of Outcomes 8 and 13 – "We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk" and "We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive identity". These cover Substance misuse and Public Protection to a certain degree and Hate crime, respectively.

The CSP analysts, appointed in March 2009, are currently working on the Community Safety Strategic Assessment covering the 2010-11 fiscal year. The assessment will identify the key priority areas for the CSP in the next 12-months, and assist in the development of Action Plans to manage each identified area.

The Strategic Assessment is an evidence-based document which looks at a wide range of aspects of community safety² from numerous sources and partners³. The analysis forms the basis for Risk assessment of priorities and from this the Strategic Assessment is written. This process is finalised by developing action plans to deliver on each priority area which will be active for the next year.

The Partnership are currently in the Risk assessment phase, but so far analysis has shown that whilst broadly crime and disorder have decreased (a trend which is mirrored nationally), in West Lothian, priority areas are likely to include Substance misuse (Drugs & Alcohol), Public Protection and Anti-Social Behaviour as key partnership issues. The group have also identified three cross-cutting issues: 'Young people', 'Alcohol' and 'Persons at risk' that have a part to play in all areas of community safety. Public consultation data has also revealed that the CSP need to improve communication with communities in West Lothian and a 'Community engagement and communication' priority is also likely to be set – some of this will be covered by the introduction of Lothian and Borders Police's '8-stage Community Engagement Model' in 2010-11.

Future Strategic Assessments are likely to be 3-year and fit in with the SOA timetable. It is anticipated that eventually the Strategic Assessment will form the basis of the Community Safety National Outcomes, making the link between the SOA and Strategic Assessment, *and* the essential link between these and the Life Stages model in West Lothian defined.

It is anticipated that the next twelve months will see significant changes made to the way Community Safety is managed and delivered in West Lothian. This will streamline and enhance the current partnership tasking model and other partnership operational activity; providing improved and better aligned service delivery to communities in West Lothian.

¹ CSP

² Acquisitive crime/Violence/Sexual crime/Public Protection/Domestic abuse/Hate crime/Anti-Social Behaviour/Fire safety/Road safety/Wildlife crime/Serious & Organised Crime Groups/Terrorism/Drugs/Alcohol.

³ Lothian & Borders Police/West Lothian Council/Lothian and Borders Fire & Rescue Service/NHS Lothian/Crown Office & Procurator Fiscal Service/Scottish Ambulance Service/General Register Office/Voluntary services in West Lothian and other open source data.

Section 3 – Lifestages approach to Outcome Planning

The Life Stage Outcome Planning Model was developed within the Community Planning Partnership and supported in the initial phase with expertise from consultants at Blake Stevenson, funding by the Scottish Executive and with support from Health Scotland.

The model has four distinct stages:

Stage 1 is to define our priority populations i.e. those who would benefit from targeted upstream intervention. We have developed a 'Life' diagram to define our target population within a geographical /ward area.

Stage 2 is to develop a set of desired long, medium and short-term outcomes for our target population. The tool we use for this is logic modelling.

Stage 3 is about what service changes are needed in order to achieve the outcomes. The tool for this is an adapted version of a method called RE:AIM.

Stage 4 is how we will monitor implementation and further work on an integrated performance management system is required.

The model is moving into the third phase:

Phase 1 (2007) – development of the model and key processes

Phase 2 (2008-2010) – further development with 5 pilots in 5 geographical ward areas

Phase 3 (2011) – if successful, roll out West Lothian wide

The overall aim of the West Lothian Life Stage Outcome Planning 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. This provides a significant opportunity to do things differently, demonstrating a new, innovative way of developing Community Planning Outcomes, achieving more flexibility in target setting and resource allocation to help us better achieve the outcomes we have set.

There are 3 main objectives for the Life Stages programme –

- 1 Reducing inequalities by targeting services at those most at risk
- 2 Shifting resources 'upstream' and reinforcing a prevention approach
- 3 Ensuing maximum impact from expenditure

The Early Years Life Stage's target population is *children under the age of 5 (and in particular those aged 0 – 3) who are living with a parent or carer with a substance misuse problem*. The long term outcomes for this population are **children are ready to start nursery and school & parents and carers are responsive to their children's developmental needs**

The School Age Life Stage's target population is *children and young people at risk of failing to achieve their potential owing to serious adverse circumstances*. The long term outcome for this population is **everyone's life chances are maximised (by improving their educational attainment) to become successful learners, confident individuals, responsible citizens and effective contributors**

The Young People in Transition Life Stage's target population is *young people between the ages of 14 to 25 in need of additional support to achieve positive transitions*. The long term outcomes for this population is **our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective citizens and have a positive destination**.

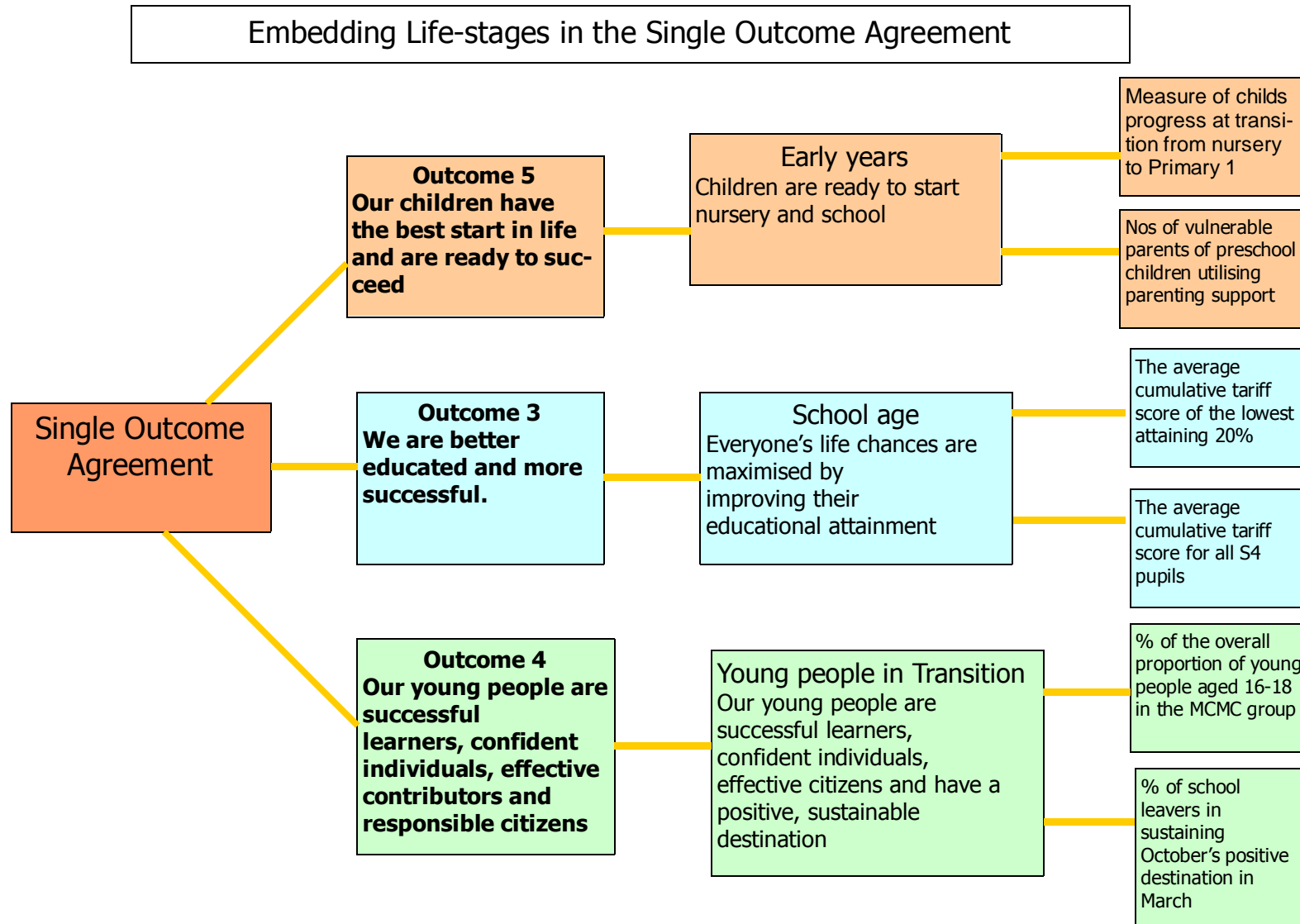
The Adults of Working Age Life Stage's target population is *adults aged 25 – 40 on a health related benefit and women returning to the job market*. The long term outcome for this population is **Every adult has the confidence, skills and ability to secure and sustain employment**.

The Older People's Life Stage's target population is *people over working age who are most at risk of poor health outcomes and low quality of life, particularly during times of transition*. The long term outcome for this population is **older people live longer, healthier, more independent and fulfilling lives within a safe and supportive community**.

Each long term outcome for each stage is underpinned by a number of SMART short term and medium term outcomes established through a process of logic modelling and based on local evidence and intelligence.

Each Life Stage has been piloted in a single ward in West Lothian. Early years in Armadale and Blackridge; School Age in Broxburn, Uphall and Winchburgh; Transition in North Livingston; Working age in Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley and Older People in Bathgate. Early indications are that the model has the potential to be rolled out across West Lothian and an implementation plan for Phase 3 is being drawn up by the Life Stages Strategic Board which will see activity focused on 3 ward areas. It's planned that the rolled out programme will focus on outcomes for children, young people and their families and will mean significant service redesign to make sure that impact is made.

The way that the Life stages programme supports the delivery of this Single Outcome Agreement is demonstrated in the diagram below. This shows the key indicators with which we will measure progress. The data against these indicators is detailed in the table on page 14.



Key Indicators to measure progress against outcomes for the early years, school age and transition lifestages

Indicator/s	Baseline	Achievement 2008/09	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	End' target/s & timescale/s
Measure of child's progress at transition from nursery to Primary 1 – WLC annual	Being established			
Nos of vulnerable parents of preschool children utilising parenting support services.- annual WLC	New indicator in 2010			
The average cumulative tariff score of the lowest attaining 20% Annual – Scottish Government	68 points (2007)	64 points	72 points	
The average cumulative tariff score for all S4 pupils Annual – Scottish Government	182 points (2007)	184 points	188 points	
% of the overall proportion of young people aged 16-19 in the MCMC group Annual – Scottish Government	11.6%	11.2%	8%	
% of school leavers in sustaining October's positive destination in March (SDS SLDR and Follow up, Annually, (Dec and April)	67.8% (07/08)		70%	

OUTCOMES AND COMMITMENTS

Outcome - 1. We make West Lothian an attractive place for doing business in Scotland.

The assumption that West Lothian is at the hub of the Scottish economy is confirmed by the fact that 60% of the Scottish population and 54% of VAT registered businesses are within one hour travel time. This represents 3 million people and some 60,000 businesses – and huge opportunity. Allied to this, West Lothian has the fastest growing and youngest population in Scotland.

Our location at the heart of Scotland, combined with good transport links and cost competitive facilities, leave us well placed to continue to develop our business base. The West Lothian economy has been a success story in the recent past, moving from a heavily industrial past (mining and vehicle production) through strengths in electronic manufacture and now retail/logistics. The key strength in enabling this to happen has been the areas ability to react quickly to opportunity and to sell the strengths of West Lothian using compelling arguments based on the added value to businesses the area offers.

Indicator/s	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
VAT/PAYE 3 yr business survival rate %	65.1% (2005)			1
VAT/PAYE business stock per 10,000 adults	317	325	325	
Median earnings £s, for workforce based in the local authority area	430.6 (2009)	440	450	5
Gross value added (ONS) £m	3,260 (2007)	3,400	3,600	2
Public Transport access to employment	Baseline to be established in summer 2010			
Business outcomes resulting from partner interventions (Companies supported by Business Gateway and Scottish Enterprise in West Lothian)	Data for 09-10 by April 2010)			
Business expenditure on R&D (£000)	39,467 (2007)	45,000	50,000	

Economic Strategy

The new West Lothian Economic Strategy 2010-2020 provides the strategic context. Under the framework provided by the strategy activity is proposed under a number of themes to address this Outcome. These are summarised as follows:

- equip would-be entrepreneurs with the skills to support sustainable businesses
- expand incubation facilities and tie in with all partner support, including finance, legal, education etc.
- promote programmes to increase the number of new local businesses formed – including high growth start-up's
- support the businesses we have to ride the recession and kick on after it through developing new products, processes, services and markets
- support for local businesses in adopting innovation, new technologies and sustainable energy
- link businesses to expertise in education
- market learning benefits to business and make education/training 'easy to buy'
- establish education/SME links
- support enterprise in West Lothian through a knowledge transfer programme linking the West Lothian Colleges and potentially partner universities.
- ensure a wide supply of available business sites and premises are available, particularly through public/private partnership working

- explore alternatives for freight transport (e.g. union canal/rail freight terminal) to free capacity on key transport arteries
- Attract professional business services to Livingston Centre
- Promote the M8 corridor at Heartlands as the 'must have address' for priority industries
- Re-invent the Alba campus as the place for business
- 'Joined up West Lothian' to attract and support businesses in priority industries that are of area significance
- Involve businesses that may not recognise themselves as part of 'a sector'

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

From the turn of the century to 2006 West Lothian enjoyed a steady and sustained period of jobs growth with one of the most consistently high rates of employment in Scotland. This net increase in jobs masks a continuing shift away from manufacturing to services, most noticeably retail and wholesale distribution, financial services and the public sector. Employment numbers in West Lothian have proven sensitive to the upturns and downturns of the global economy and in 2007 there was a slight decrease in the number of jobs in the West Lothian area (although employment numbers increased again in 2008). Now, however, (third quarter 2009) West Lothian has higher levels of unemployment than the Scottish average and this downturn came about at a faster rate than the rest of the country. The West Lothian population is forecast to rise in all age categories, and this is also reflected in those of working age. Currently, West Lothian has a working age population of 1% above the Scottish figure – and this is forecast to rise to 2% in the next ten years and to 3% above by 2031.

Levels of employment and economic activity are high in West Lothian, Eighty two percent of West Lothian's working age population are economically active⁴. This compares well with many other local authority areas; in fact, only those local authorities in the Highlands, Islands and North East of the country have higher levels of economic activity.

At 4.3% (JSA claimants as % of resident working age population), unemployment in West Lothian is slightly higher than the 4.0% rate of Scotland⁵. This is the highest unemployment has been in the last 10 years and are a result of the recent recession which has seen the number of claimants rise dramatically since late 2007.

In terms of the qualifications of its residents, West Lothian could be said to be somewhat below the average Scottish performance, albeit with a lower proportion of the population with no qualifications. In particular, West Lothian (in 2007)⁶ is:

- ranked 8th lowest of all Scottish local authorities for percentage of working age population with NVQ level 2 and above
- ranked 7th lowest for percentage of the population with NVQ level 3 qualifications and above
- ranked 10th lowest for percentage of the population with NVQ level 4 qualifications and above

West Lothian is below the Scottish average of people with no qualification, and this is largely because of the focus West Lothian schools have taken to drive up achievement.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
The proportion of working age adults in work Quarterly - Source: ONS annual population survey	2006 West Lothian 76.7%	W Lothian 78%	W Lothian 80%	3
% of claimants in receipt of unemployment related benefits Quarterly Source DWP	2006 W Lothian 16.1% Scotland 16.7%	W Lothian 14.5%	W Lothian 12% by 2012	6

⁴ Source: ONS Annual Population Survey (April 2008 – Mar 2009)

⁵ Source: ONS Claimant count with rates and proportion (Sep 2009)

⁶ Annual Population Survey

Qualification levels within the local workforce ONS Annual population survey	2006 67.5 % qualified to SVQ 2 and above 26.4% qualified to SVQ 4 and above	70% 32%		
Median earnings (£s) for residents living in the local authority are who are employed Annual - SNS	424.70 (2009)			4
Positive destinations for College students (Higher National Qualifications)	92% (average of West Lothian College and Oatridge 2007/08) ⁷	90%**	90%	
adults completing Government training programmes progressing into sustained positive destinations	New Deal in August 2009 - national average was 25%	25%	30%	

The new West Lothian Economic Strategy 2010-2020 provides the strategic context. Under the framework provided by the strategy activity is proposed under a number of themes to address this Outcome. These are summarised as follows:

- Prioritise the availability of post-school literacy/numeracy support that is employability and employment focussed
- Promote government sponsored and national employability programmes
- Utilise the community and voluntary sector better – they can play a key role in an individuals journey back into employment
- Labour agreements to support the jobless get access to jobs
- Support West Lothian's Local Transport Strategy (2009) in its aim to support economic development and social inclusion by developing and promoting sustainable transport solutions that support the area to reach its potential, and enable local communities to access opportunities

**target is lower than previous year as the student numbers are increasing and due to the recession there are less opportunities for them. The high rate in 2007/08 is most likely influenced by the small response rate which the colleges are trying to improve this year as its easier to get in touch with, or find out the destinations of those in higher education than the ones that are unemployed.

⁷ Response rate for West Lothian College was 13% which may affect the reliability of this result.

Outcome 3 – We are better educated, more successful, renowned for our research and innovation

Good educational qualifications are essential for improving young people’s employment prospects and life chances and for the economy in general. In 1996 West Lothian was below the national average for educational attainment and was the lowest performer among the former Lothian councils. . In recent years, West Lothian has consistently outperformed or equalled the attainment or comparator authorities. The challenge remains to maintain high performance where it exists and to continue to raise performance in areas where deprivation is a major factor.

Over the five year period 2004 to 2008 the percentage of pupils attaining 5+ Standards Grades at Level 5 (Credit) and Level 4 (General) has varied year on year. The percentage of pupils attaining 5+ Standards Grades at Level 3 (Foundation) has risen. Attainment remains above that of comparator authorities in all cases, and above or equal to the national average. Attainment in English and mathematics at Standard Grade Level 3 (Foundation) outperforms comparator authorities and the national average.

Over the five year period 2004 to 2008 attainment at Higher Level has remained static, in line with Scottish trends. Attainment in West Lothian has outperformed comparator authorities, although it remains below the national average.

The attainment of the lowest performing 20% has risen overall, although the 2008 figure shows a slight decline from the previous year.

The predicted growth in population, particularly school age population, will put an increasing burden on existing resources and make the achievement of some targets more difficult.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	‘Progress’ target/s to 2010- 11	‘End’ target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
The average cumulative tariff score for all S4 pupils Annual – Scottish Government	182 points (2007)	188 points	Outperform comparator authorities	
% of pupils in S4 attaining English and Mathematics at level 3(standard grade or equivalent) Annual – Scottish Government	94% (2007)	96%	Outperform comparator authorities	10
The average cumulative tariff score of the lowest attaining 20% Annual – Scottish Government	68 points (2007)	72 points	Outperform comparator authorities	
Average cumulative tariff score for all S5 pupils Annual – Scottish Government	283 points (2007)	288 points	Outperform comparator authorities	
% of pupils in S5 attaining 5+ qualifications at level 6 (Higher grade or equivalent) Annual – Scottish Government	9% (2007)	11%	Outperform comparator authorities	
No of jobs in the knowledge based sector				

Education Service Local Improvement Plan 2008/11

Education and Cultural Services Standards and Quality Report 2006/7

Education and Cultural Services Standards and Quality Report 2007/8

Education Services Standards and Quality Report 2008/9

All available at

<http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/sitecontent/documentlist/educationpublications>

****The ABE team target those in need of support – currently estimated at 23% of the working age population that have low levels of literacy. Therefore the baseline is calculated as 479 students in 2006/07 divided by 24,347 relevant population multiplied by 1000. In 2006/7 the service received one off external funding to increase the numbers worked with – this is why the target is lower than the baseline

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

In 2006 HMIE found that ‘West Lothian Council demonstrated its commitment to providing a high quality education service as a means of improving the future prospects of its children and young people.’ HMIE concluded that ‘Overall, West Lothian Council was an effective authority which was having significant positive impact on the work of its schools and the educational outcomes for children and young people.

Since the 2006 inspection work has continued to deliver the four capacities of A Curriculum for Excellence as set out in the annual Standards and Qualities reports (see links below).

West Lothian continues to have a major challenge to meet in reducing the level of negative destinations and the overall number of young people requiring MC, MC and securing an appropriate 16+ Learning Choice for all by December 2010.. Considerable progress has been made in putting additional schools based resources in to all schools. Vocational training provision is now available across all schools and additional opportunities have been created with the establishment of RUTS in Whitburn. Ongoing CPD in post school provision for school staff through the Transition to Work Co-ordinator’s network has enabled schools to make contact with a greater range of opportunities.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	‘Progress’ target/s to 2010-11	‘End’ target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
% of school leavers entering a positive destination (SDS SLDR, Annual (Dec))	80.4% (06/07)	83%	85%	9
% of school leavers in sustaining October’s positive destination in March (SDS SLDR and Follow up, Annually, (Dec and April)	67.6% (07/08)	70%	74%	
% of pre school centres, schools receiving positive inspection reports Annual - WLC	94% (29 out of 31) (2008-9) NOTE 1	100%	100%	
% of West Lothian colleges receiving positive inspection reports	100%	100%		
% of the overall proportion of young people aged 16-19 in the MCMC group Annual – Scottish Government	11.6%	8%		
% of 18 -24 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance Annual -	5.5% (Dec 2006)	7% (Dec 2009 level is currently 10.1% due to recession)	4.5%	
Number of adults per 1000 (relevant population) supported by Adult Basic Education** Annual WLC - CLD	19.67/1000	18.8/1000		
No. of participants who achieve their learning goals fully or partly Annual – WLC - CLD	Baseline being developed			

Education Service Local Improvement Plan 2008/11 <http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/sitecontent/documentlist/educationpublications/localimpplan08011>
Education and Cultural Services Standards and Quality Reports 2006/7 and 2007/8
Education Services Standards and Quality Report 2008/9
<http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/sitecontent/documentlist/educationpublications/StandardsQuality2006-07>

The MC,MC Partnership in West Lothian includes Council, Skills Development Scotland, West Lothian College (and other FE partners), Voluntary Sector and West Lothian Business Community. Addressing the MC,MC challenge is built into a range of implementation plans including Determined to Succeed and WLC Education Services Implementation Plan. West Lothian College to agree strategy to increase provision. More training places to be provided to ensure more choices, more chances. Partners have developed action plans for activity in and beyond school. Service developments and project activity includes:

Roll out of 16+ Learning Choices

ACTIVATE

School - College collaboration project

Journey to Employment

Continuation of the Youth Inclusion Programme (YIP) for care leavers and young homeless.

Early intervention by multi-agency team for looked after children and young people.

Note 1 This method of assessment was used by HMle for the first time in 2008/09

National Outcome 5 - Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed				
<p>The fundamental importance of parenting and early intervention is primary to achieving this outcome. National policies include Getting It right for Every Child (GIRFEC) a programme founded on the principles of early intervention, that is, appropriate, proportionate and timely intervention of services and it provides a framework for putting them into action for all children and young people at the individual level. The Early Years framework (2008) follows this policy setting out the requirements for transformational change with regards to early intervention and early years. In West Lothian, through the Early Years Children's Services Management Group, the importance of multi agency working, parenting and early intervention has contributed significantly to the development of universal, evidence based and accessible parenting programmes and targeted individual work.</p>				
Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
Pregnancies among under 16 year olds (3 ave per 1000 relevant pop) SNS - Annual	04/06 7.3	7.4	6.8	17
% children with no obvious dental caries in primary 1 Detailed national dental inspection programme – bi-annual	07/08 50.4%	60%		16
Obesity levels among children in primary 1 Child health surveillance programme – bi-annual	05/06 6.1%	6%	Reduce rate of increase by 2018	15
% of newborn children exclusively breast fed at 6-8wks SNS Annual	07/08 25.68	33%	33.3%	14
Numbers of under 3's receiving a service from Family Centres – annual WLC CF008_9b1a	08/09 263	5% increase		
% of Young Mums 2 Be participants engaging with additional services – annual WLC - Surestart	07/08 53%	60%		
Nos of vulnerable parents of preschool children utilising parenting support services.- annual WLC	New indicator no trend info available			
Integrated Children's Services Plan Draft Parenting Strategy Social Policy Management Plan NHS Lothian Local Delivery Plan 2010/11 CHCP Workplan 2009/10				

Outcome 6 - We live longer, healthier lives

In 1996-1998, life expectancy at birth in West Lothian was 71.9 years for men and 77 years for women, which over the previous 10 years have increased to 76 years for men and 79.3 years for women – the increased life expectancy for men in West Lothian was the largest in Scotland. These positive changes in life expectancy also point towards an increasing older population, with the need for local services to respond to this demographic change by supporting people to lead more active and independent lives to ensure good health in later life. This includes a wide range of health improvement activity to promote healthy eating and exercise as well as reducing alcohol and smoking rates. The Scottish Household Survey has reported that for 2007/08, 27% of those aged 16+ in West Lothian smoke, which is a 5% reduction on 2006/07, supporting the direction of travel towards a 10% reduction by 2010/11. However, this is still above the Scottish average of 25% and further work is being developed locally by NHS Lothian through smoking cessation work, linked to the HEAT targets set by Scottish Government.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
% of the adult (16+) pop who smoke Scottish household survey - annual	05/06 28.5%	Reduce by 10%		20
No of older people (aged 65+) who are admitted as emergency inpatients 2 or more times in a single year per 1,000 pop ISD Annual	49.14	32.8		
No of people waiting more than 6 weeks to be discharged from hospital into a more appropriate care setting ISD - Monthly	0	0		26
% of people aged 65+ with intensive needs receiving care at home Annual WLC	22.4%	30%		25
% of people with Drug Treatment and Testing orders successfully completing their order (WLC Swift – annually)	60%	60%		
% adults reporting taking part in sports Scottish Household survey 2 yearly	50.1% 2007/08			
% clients referred for drug or alcohol treatment who are offered assessment of their needs within 8 weeks of their referral:	77% 2009	100%		
% clients assessed as suitable for drug or alcohol treatment who are offered treatment within 8 weeks of their assessment	94% 2009	100%		
% of community care service users feeling safe Annual WLC	*			
% of community care service users and carers satisfied with their involvement in the design of care packages – Annual WLC	*			
% of community care service users satisfied with opportunities for social interaction Annual WLC	*			
% of carers who feel supported and able to continue in their role as a carer Annual WLC	*			

<p>Number and % of school children walking / cycling to school Annual hands up survey</p>	<p>55% of primary pupils (5442) walked to school, and 4% (396) cycled to school. A further 1% (137) scootered and skated.</p> <p>37% of secondary pupils (1735) walked to school, and 1% (37) cycled. Only 4 (0.08%) scootered and skated.</p>	<p>New indicator – so no trend data available to set targets.</p>		<p>50</p>
<p>www.westlothianchcp.org.uk CHCP Workplan 2009/10 NHS Local Delivery Plan 2010/11</p>				

* Baselines and targets for the community care indicators are being developed via new systems and software. Figures will be available in Summer 2010

Outcome 7 - We have tackled the significant inequalities in West Lothian society

This outcome is about closing the gap between the best and worst areas in West Lothian, for a whole range of issues where inequality impacts on peoples lives – eg housing, health, worklessness, financial inclusion

Homelessness:

The Government has set challenging targets to provide permanent accommodation for all homeless people by 2012. With the economic downturn and increasing number of mortgage repossessions forecast, this will compound the challenge. Even with the Council's ambitious new build programme we anticipate a significant shortfall of affordable housing to meet the 2012 statutory duty. The West Lothian Homelessness Strategy 2008-2011, which focuses on preventing homelessness occurring in the first place, was launched in October 2008. The Council's Private Sector Leasing scheme was launched in September 2008.

Poverty

Currently 16.32 % of people (27,375) in West Lothian are defined as income deprived. The income gap between lowest and highest income families in West Lothian will be narrowed by increasing income and reducing expenditure of the lowest income families, through a mixture of energy advice and income maximisation advice

Offending

Offenders are representative of the most disadvantaged groups in society with poor levels of literacy and numeracy, high levels of drug and alcohol use, poor access to accommodation, health services and so on. 75% of Offenders are unemployed at point of assessment by the Criminal Justice Social Work Service.

Health

Health inequalities are an extremely complex issue. Extensive research has shown that people who are most affected by societal inequalities related to factors such as low income, gender, social position, ethnic origin, geography, age and disability are more likely to have poorer physical and mental health than the general population. A major cause for concern is that inequalities in health status are increasing within Scotland thus the narrowing of this gap is now one of the main aims of the health improvement challenge. There are still significant pockets of deprivation within West Lothian and the impact on health includes above average rates of smoking and alcohol related harm within these areas.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
Pregnancies under 16 years per 1000 relevant pop SNS - annual	04/06 7.3	7.4	6.8	17
Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight per 1000 SNS annual	05/07 32.72	25	19.08	
% of mothers smoking when booking pregnancy – Annual ISD	05/07 41.6%	36%	23.8%	
% of newborn children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 wks Annual ISD	14.2%	20%	25.68%	
Number of homeless presentations within West Lothian (Annual figures from WLC housing management information database)	2064	1,700		
The proportion of priority, unintentionally homeless applicants for whom permanent accommodation was secured (<i>Statutory Definition '% of cases (closed) where the council had a duty to secure permanent accommodation, for whom permanent accommodation was secured'</i>) (Annual figures from WLC housing management information database)	58.7%	70%	Scottish Government Target is 100% by 31 st March 2012	

% of West Lothian households in fuel poverty (Scottish stock condition survey) (1)	15% 2007	270 fuel poor households have income increased	1,500 fuel poor households have incomes increased by 2014	54
Number of children living in households that are dependent on out of work benefits OR Child Tax Credit more than the family element (2)	19,160	500 children are in families that have income increased	2,500 children in poverty live in families that have their income increased by 2014	7
% Of Offenders referred to the Criminal Justice Social Work Service assessed as being unemployed accessing employability services during the course of a court order (WLC – SWIFT – Annual)	927 unemployed Referrals (83%). 155 received employability service (16.72%)	50% in first full year of Living Life Project.	Long term target for 2011-12 onwards will be 70%	
% of young carers accessing peer and emotional support who report that they have increased confidence as a result of this intervention. Annual – Carers of West Lothian	65%	65%		
<p>The Living Life Project, a collaboration between the Criminal Justice Social Work Service and other parts of the council and West Lothian College hopes to address the issues faced by unemployed offenders by enabling 1400 offenders to access employability services over a 2 year period. This is therefore seen as a measure of how we address serious inequality.</p> <p>West Lothian Homelessness Strategy 2008-2011 http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/917/925/962/</p> <p>Advice and advocacy through the Advice Shop dealing with energy advice, and money advice</p> <p>CHCP Workplan 2009/10</p>				

All the health indicators reported here relate to the datazones in the 15% most deprived in West Lothian

Notes

(1) Fuel Poverty

Several factors influence measures of fuel poverty in West Lothian

- The Scottish Home Condition Survey (SHCS) estimates that 15% of households in West Lothian live in fuel poverty. However, the possible variance for this figure is +/- 5%, so the figure is between 10 and 20%.
- Fuel poverty is defined as spending more than 10% of income on fuel. However the survey gives no indication of what the percentage bands are. So a significant reduction in fuel expenditure, or a rise in income, can improve a family from spending e.g 19% of income on fuel to e.g. 11% of income on fuel. That household will still be classed as in fuel poverty.
- Global and national factors can affect the cost of fuel. If fuel prices increase then fuel poverty is likely to increase, in spite of income being maximised

For these reasons, it is impossible to predict what the effect will be on overall fuel poverty over a period of time. This indicator shows how many households will have their fuel poverty alleviated by a decrease of expenditure or increase in income.

(2) Child Poverty.

A family with children is defined as being in poverty if the family's income is less than 60% of median income. However there is not data on this at any level below local authority area. There is ward data from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) that measures the number of children in families that are on benefits and tax credits associated with being in poverty. (*Number of children living in households that are dependent on out of work benefits OR Child Tax Credit more than the family element*).

Much income maximisation for families with children relies in increasing the amount of tax credit a family receives, for example, by moving from unemployment to work. The family will be much better off, but is likely still to be in receipt of Child Tax Credit at above the family level, so the children will still appear as a statistic in this index. For this reason our measure is the number of children in families that will benefit from an increase in that family's disposable income

Outcome – 8 We have improved the life chances for people at risk

This outcome is focusing on those in our society who are most at risk eg looked after young people, vulnerable adults, children, and women and children experiencing domestic violence. Various partnership arrangements are in place to ensure that we protect these vulnerable groups through the child protection, adult protection and MAPPA**

Risk assessment is embedded in much of the Adult Protection work undertaken by Council Officers. However, there is ongoing work regarding the embedding of the tools used to record risk assessments. Council Officers (Social Workers) are expected to complete either a Level 2 or a Level 3 Risk Assessment Form. However, on occasion, the risk assessment is included within an Adult Protection Report for the purposes of an Adult Protection Case Conference. Work is underway to ensure Council Officers complete a separate risk assessment document as distinct from any Adult Protection Report.

An Adult Support and Protection Plan is completed in the majority of adult protection cases. However, there are occasions when a Plan is not produced. This may be in cases where, for example, there is no further action required as new information becomes available at the Case Conference stage which results in the at risk adult being made safe. Similarly, no Plan may be produced if the Case Conference is able to agree a straightforward course of action which immediately resolves the issue. Work is underway to assist Council Officers to define thresholds more easily and therefore ensure that adult protection cases proceeding to Case Conference stage are appropriate.

West Lothian's Violence against Women Strategic Group (VAWSG) works from the Scottish Government's definition, situating violence against women within the context of women's inequality in society. Violence against women is both cause and consequence of women's inequality and has direct and indirect connections to continued disparities in public employment, health, well-being and participation in public life. In 2008-09 police received 2059 domestic abuse related calls. In the same year, 2679 child referrals went to the Domestic Abuse Children's Screening Group, and 220 sexual offences were recorded. As well as having devastating effects for the women and children who are directly experiencing gender-based violence, violence against women carries profoundly damaging consequences for communities and society as a whole.

The VAWSG's priorities are: a raised profile of violence against women across multi-agency and multi-disciplinary boundaries, and ongoing improvement in protection against violence and in provision of services. Important recent developments have included a new sexual violence service and an immediate-response domestic abuse support service.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
% 16-17yr old looked after children gaining English and Maths level 3 (Standard grade or equivalent) Annual WLC	05/06 - 59%	63%		
% of looked after children with 3 or more placements Annual WLC	30%	25%		
% of young people who have ceased to be looked after with a positive accommodation outcome within 6 months of leaving their placement Annual WLC	62.1%	75%		
% Of initial MAPPA risk management plans in place within three days of notification of sentence/release from custody Annual WLC	90%	90%	95% 2012/13	
% of Adult Protection cases where a risk assessment has been completed Annual WLC	79%	85%		
% of adult protection cases where there is an adult support and protection plan Annual WLC	71%	80%		
% of children on the child protection register who have been on the register for two years or more – annual WLC	10.4%	7%		

% of children entered on the child protection register in the year who had previously been on the register – annual WLC	10%	7%		
% Of Domestic Abuse perpetrators completing a Probation Order without reports of further incidents being reported to the Police (WLC Swift – L&B Police – annually)	25%	50%		
Children referred to multi-agency domestic abuse screening group getting a service (Annual WLC)	1400 (2007-08)	10% increase		
% and number of women referred to the Domestic Abuse Service who access the service Annual WLC	Baseline being established			

Violence Against Women Strategy 2009-11
CHCP Workplan 2009/10

**Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) are the arrangements put into place by the Scottish Government through the Management of Offenders etc (Scotland) Act 2005 to manage those sexual and violent offenders who pose the greatest risk to members of the public. The system is operated through Responsible Authorities, most notably Local Authorities (Through the Criminal Justice Social Work Service), The Police and Health.

Outcome - 9. We live our lives free from crime, disorder and danger

Partners have come together to address crime, disorder and danger using the Joint Tasking and Co-ordination model utilised by the Police. This new way of working has led to greater co-ordination and better use of scarce resources. The Partners are currently taking the next step in the process which will see the formation of a multi agency Community Safety Unit based in the new Civic Centre.

The partners are implementing a new Anti Social Behaviour Strategy. Some of the focus of this will be linked to the Safer Neighbourhood Teams which are deployed across all 9 council wards and have already contributed to a significant reduction in youth calls and antisocial behaviour. Linked to this is the impact of partnership approach to tackling alcohol fuelled antisocial behaviour (Operation Floorwalk). West Lothian Council's Noise Nuisance service works in close partnership with the Safer Neighbourhood Teams, responding out-of-hours to calls of noise nuisance and serious antisocial behaviour seven-nights a week; this service will also form part of the new Community Safety Unit.

Investment in communal areas and environmental improvements (including fencing, external lighting, door-entry systems) has resulted in an increase in the % of council tenants who feel safe in their local neighbourhood. The Ten Year Housing Capital Investment Strategy 2008/09 to 2017/18 was approved in December 2008 - this includes a further investment of £3m in environmental improvements by 2012.

The Scottish Government has set, through its National Strategy for the Management of Offenders, a target of reducing re-offending by 2%. The Lothian and Borders Community Justice Authority which includes West Lothian Council and other key justice partners has been tasked with delivering this key target through its 2008-11 Area Plan. West Lothian Council Criminal Justice Social Work Service has, along with its neighbouring councils within Lothian and Borders, been measuring the reconviction rates of those completing Probation Orders for 5 years. This measure differs slightly from the one used by the Scottish Government Statistical Division who record those who are made subject to Probation Orders at point of sentence within their overall reconviction rate. The Criminal Justice Social Work Service record those who complete Orders as it is an indicator of the effectiveness of the service with those it interacts with. The national reconviction figure for those made subject to Probation Orders in 2005-6 was 58%.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
No of recorded crimes and offences Annual L&B Police	**1- 292 2- 243 3- 5537 4- 4934 (all 5- 1873 2007) 6- 5354 7- 2502			28
Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents Annual Scottish Govt (Note 1)	82 (2007)	73		27
The incidence of home fires resulting in death and injury Annual L&B FRS	Number of home fires with casualties - 31 Number of casualties - 46 Number of fatalities - 3	Continuous improvement		
% of West Lothian residents that feel safe walking in their local neighbourhood after dark (Citizens Panel Quality of Life survey 3 yearly)	31%	35%		30
Percentage of Offenders successfully completing Probation Orders not reconvicted within 2 years (Govt – Annually)	39.5% (2005-6 completions)	50%		29
Number of cases of serious Antisocial Behaviour held by the Neighbourhood Response Team Annual WLC	267	220		
Emergency hospital admissions per 10,000 population Annual ISD	117.8			

Anti Social Behaviour strategy –
Scottish Government Road safety Framework 2010-2020
West lothian Community safety Strategy 2008-2011 (Preventable, Injuries & Death)
West Lothian Road Safety Plan 2006-2010, revised plan will be complete Summer 2010 and thereafter cover 2011-2015

**Group 1 – Crimes of violence which includes murder, attempted murder, serious assault, robbery and assault with intent to rob, cruelty to children and threats and extortion; Group 2 – crimes of indecency which includes rape, indecent assault, lewd and libidinous practices; Group 3 – Crimes of dishonesty which includes thefts (housebreaking or opening lockfast places), thefts of and from motor vehicles and fraud; Group 4 – Vandalism, fire-raising and malicious conduct which includes vandalism, malicious mischief, fire-raising and reckless conduct; Group 5 – other crimes which includes all drugs offences, bail offences and crimes against justice such as perjury; Group 6 – offences (miscellaneous) which includes relatively minor offences such as petty assault and breach of the peace, racially aggravated conduct or harassment; Group 7 – offences (road traffic) which includes road traffic offences such as speeding, seat belt offences, motor vehicle defects, conditional offers, tickets issued by camera safety partnerships (or force equivalent) and Vehicle Defect Rectification Scheme notices

Note 1 The road safety indicator will be reviewed during 2010/11 as part of development of a new Road Safety Plan for West Lothian. This will take account of the targets set in the Scottish Government's Road Safety Framework to 2020.

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

This outcome is about the physical environment – not about individuals.

Scottish Housing Quality Standard:

West Lothian Council has now completed a 100% Stock Condition Survey, and is on target to meet the SHQS by 2015. The Ten Year Housing Capital Investment Strategy 2008/09 to 2017/18 was approved in December 2008. The Strategy includes meeting the investment needs of current stock (to ensure all council stock meets the SHQS by 2015, and environmental works) and building new Council Houses. Registered Social Landlords (RSL's) are also required to ensure all their homes meet the SHQS by 2015. Statistics published by the Scottish Government show that 78% of RSL stock in West Lothian met the Scottish Housing Quality Standard at March 2009.

New Build Affordable Housing:

The need for affordable housing in West Lothian has been established by two studies, the Lothian Housing Needs and Demand Study Update 2008 and the SESPLAN Housing Needs and Demand Assessment. Both of these studies inform the South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan that will be developed in the course of 2010. In addition, a new Local Housing Strategy will be developed in 2010. The Local Housing Strategy will set out the policy context for the provision of affordable housing and set targets for affordable housing supply based upon the studies noted above. The studies show that in West Lothian there is a need for housing across tenures but the greatest shortfall is in affordable housing. The SESPLAN HNDA identifies a **net** affordable housing need for 254 households as an average for each of the next 10 years. This is after the estimated affordable housing new build and turnover have been taken into account. This means there will still be a need for an **additional** 1270 affordable housing units in the 5 years from 2009/10 to 2013/14, over and above the current planned ambitious council and RSL new build programme.

The supply of affordable housing is likely to be determined by a number of factors.

- Finance from Scottish Government for the RSL programme
- Prudential Borrowing and Council House sales to fund the Council new build programme
- The pace of private sector housing development and the application of the affordable housing policy and developers' contributions either commuted sums or land.
- Any new funding mechanisms that can be developed to allow the development of unsubsidised affordable housing.

The Council is on schedule to complete phase 1 of its new build council house programme, which will have resulted in an additional 248 affordable Council homes for rent by August 2010.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
% of WLC housing stock meeting the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (Source – WLC Stock Condition Database)	21.5%	50%	100% by 2015	35
No of affordable housing built in West Lothian (note – figures are cumulative). (Source – Council records for council new build, and Scottish Government Housing Investment Division for RSL new build)	100 units	880 units	2011/12 - 1270 2013/14 - 1600	34

No of new homes completed Annual WLC	700	395	2013/14 – 863	33
Average of the longest 20% of public transport travelling times to specific destinations (SIMD)	Shopping facilities 20.05 mins GP 14.46 mins Post office 15.58 mins (2009 data)			
Retail occupancy levels in town centres				
Use of public transport				
<p>Ten Year Housing Capital Investment Programme 2008/09 to 2017/18 http://coins.westlothian.gov.uk/coins/submissiondocuments.asp?submissionid=405</p> <p>West Lothian Council's Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2009 http://coins.westlothian.gov.uk/coins/submissiondocuments.asp?submissionid=4529 West Lothian Local Housing Strategy 2003-2008 http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/917/925/ Lothian Housing Needs and Demand Study Update 2008 SESPLAN Housing Needs and Demand Assessment</p> <p>Joint Capacity Plans for Older People have been developed through the involvement of older people, carers, voluntary sector, West Lothian Council and NHS Lothian to ensure appropriate care and support is available locally.</p> <p>Edinburgh and The Lothians Structure Plan 2005 - http://www.elsp.gov.uk/CurrentStructurePlan.htm</p> <p>Strategic Development Plan - http://www.sesplan.gov.uk/</p> <p>West Lothian Local Plan 2009 - http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/1210/161/178/</p> <p>Regional Transport Strategy - http://www.sestran.gov.uk/strategy_publications/index.php?ID=5</p>				

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

This outcome is related to community cohesion and community capacity. It is not concerned with individuals per se, rather groups within communities working for the benefit of the whole community

Volunteering plays a vital part in the provision of services and support to the community of West Lothian. Its therapeutic benefits are widely recognised and act as a conduit to employment, training and further education. The scope and diversity of volunteering ensures that upwards of 23% of West Lothian’s adult population (28,477) take part in some form of structured volunteering in the course of a year. 455,632 hours are volunteered each month, generating an in-kind contribution £30 million towards the local economy annually. Volunteering opportunities include driving, mentoring, befriending, youth work, and retail.

In 2009 a standardised Code of Conduct for Community Councils was introduced across Scotland and at this time West Lothian took the opportunity to tidy up some of the Community Council boundaries to make sure that they covered communities and settlements that made sense to people on the ground. This led to 41 Communities (areas) being covered by Community Councils. Following the elections in September 2009 only 7 communities did not have a community council.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	‘Progress’ target/s to 2010-11	‘End’ target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
% adult population who volunteer Source Volunteer Development Scotland (Scottish Household Survey)	22%	25%	28% by 2015	
% residents who feel they can influence decisions Citizens Panel survey – 3 yearly	2007 38%	40%		
% of communities with a community council Annual WLC	83% 2009		100% 2013	

In 2009 the Volunteer Centre and the Council for Voluntary Service (Voluntary Action West Lothian – VAWL) came together to create a new organisation “Voluntary Sector Gateway West Lothian” (VSGWL) This area was one of the first in Scotland to achieve this amalgamation. It strengthens the sectors capacity to support and develop individuals and organisations to support the communities they live and work in. VSGWL will officially launch in March 2010.

The umbrella body for Community Councils (The Association) is working with the Council to implement a series of training sessions for Community Councillors to build their capacity to take action on behalf of their communities.

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

The Council currently maintains 1,136.45 hectares of open space including Parks, verges, residential areas, and cemeteries. Quality parks and open spaces contribute significantly to communities and assist in delivery of a number of corporate priorities e.g. healthier, stronger, vibrant and sustainable communities. The council has recognised this through the adoption of the Open Space Strategy developed by working with partners (SNH and SportsScotland) and communities and subsequently by funding a range of capital investments designed to provide communities with local access to a network of neighbourhood parks, sports pitches, play areas and open spaces. The £23.5M, 10-year investment programme commenced in 2008. It is equally important that these facilities are maintained appropriately and the following indicators provide a means of monitoring community satisfaction. Low level environmental crime continues to impact on the environment and communities perception of their local environment and the council has invested in a team of Environmental Wardens to work with communities and a range of partner organisations to address this through, education and enforcement.

Visit West Lothian has been set up to maximise the economic impact of West Lothian's visitor potential, improve the quality of the visitor experience and raise the profile of the locality as a visitor destination. As part of this acting as facilitator to encourage a culture of closer partnership working within the local industry and with stakeholders is paramount to Visit West Lothian's success. Through the development of a destination brand, marketing material, events, trade shows and development of a new website it set out to promote tourism in the area. In the first year of operation it entered into a contract with West Lothian Council which stipulated that the company would deliver key activities that year such as Party @the Palace and Taste of the Tattoo. An estimated 42k visitors enjoyed events in 2009, compared with 30k in 2008. The main focus for the year 2010/11 is using the new visitor website as the main marketing tool and the PR contract to raise the profile of WL as a destination.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
% of residents stating they are satisfied with their neighbourhood Citizens Panel survey - 3 yearly	2007 87%	88%		
SPI measuring Street Cleanliness Keep Scotland Beautiful - Annually	71	70		
Assessment score of quality improvements on open space parks	908	1050 (15%)	15% average increase in assessment score	
Visitor numbers to key attractions; Almond Valley Heritage Centre	84,000 (2009)	Targets will be set over the coming year		
Linlithgow Palace April – Sept – Annual – Visit West Lothian	49,000 (2009)			
No of visit to / usages of Council funded or part funded museums per 1000 pop Annual SPI WLC	651 2006/7 642 2007/8 733 2008/9			
Number of users of Council funded heritage services per 1000 population	TBE			

Outcome - 13. We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive society

This outcome is concerned with equalities – all strands – age, disability, faith, gender, race, sexuality and transgender equality
West Lothian Council is committed to the achievement of equality of opportunity for everyone in our community, and in all that we do as an organisation. As a council we are always striving to take this commitment further and want West Lothian to be a place where individual needs are recognised, respected and acted upon appropriately to improve our services, and ultimately the environment within which we live and work.

The council has taken the decision to devise an integrated, outcome focused, equality scheme that will ensure that our efforts are directly targeted at the areas of most need. All actions within the Scheme are linked to the local outcomes within the West Lothian Single Outcome Agreement. Taken together, the outcomes will tell us most clearly whether one group of people enjoys life chances equal to another; and whether, year on year, our community, or any group within it, is experiencing greater equality or not.

Over the life of the scheme, identification of specific actions related to each of the seven strands of equality (age, disability, gender, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, transgender) will be directly identified under each of the outcomes as appropriate. This is an ongoing and pro-active commitment. The council is committed to an outcome-based approach to equality management going forward.

To aid repeat victims of Hate Crimes (predominately BME shop businesses) assistance is provided through the Safer Streets Fund to purchase 6 small cameras which record sound and motion. The cameras are sited within shop premises along with appropriate signage. If an incident occurs, it is captured by the cameras and the Police will then be able to download the material which can be used as evidence.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
Recorded hate crime (to include all strands of diversity) Annual L&B Police	258 Age 2 Disability 1 Faith 15 Gender 1 Race 230 Sexual orientation 10 **			
% residents who feel we have an inclusive society Citizens Panel survey – 3 yearly	2007 59%	62%		
% existing council policies and functions assessed via equality and diversity impact assessment (EQIA) process Annual WLC	2009 61%	75%		
Integrated Equality Scheme SOA performance indicator equality monitoring processes developed and implemented Annual WLC	0%	50%		

West Lothian Council Integrated Equality Scheme 2009-2012 <http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/media/downloadaddoc/1799563/1846123/2167526>

West Lothian Council Equality Impact Assessment Publishing Summaries http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/Council_and_government/751/

NHS Lothian Impact Assessments http://www.nhslothian.scot.nhs.uk/your_rights/equalityanddiversity/impactassessment.asp

** 59 of these are repeat crimes. Some will also be duplicates eg if a hate crime has both a gender and sexual orientation aggravator they will be counted twice

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

The council's Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 sets a framework for placing sustainable development at the centre of its policy making, to optimise and balance economic and social well-being and environmental protection. The aims of the strategy are to:

- reduce the council's use of resources in-house by action on waste, energy, travel, procurement and building design and construction through its own economic, social and environmental performance
- influence others to adopt sustainable development practices, through planning policies and procedures, the council's regulatory role, education and partnership working; and
- work with partners and support communities to ensure integrated and complementary action to support local economic, social and environmental well-being.

The council is committed to working with its communities and partners on mitigating and adapting to climate change and meeting the challenging targets within the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. Working with the Carbon Trust, the council has now established the carbon footprint of the local authority and prepared a Carbon Management Plan which seeks to reduce carbon emissions across the council. Further work is now underway with the Local Footprints Project to understand the carbon footprint and ecological footprint of West Lothian and identify means by which community planning partners can help to stabilise and reduce these. These pieces of work are informing the preparation of a West Lothian climate change strategy. This will supersede the sustainable development strategy referred to above and identify indicators which can be included in the SOA

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
Tonnage of municipal solid waste land filled Annual WLC	73,608	74,378	24,149	58
The proportion of municipal solid waste recycled Annual WLC	37	40%	71%	59
% Schools registered with Eco schools scheme and number of schools attaining Green Flag (SDS)	89% 25	100% 35		
Number of cars using the roads – (million vehicle kms) Annual SEStran	1742		Increase by 14%	
PI around carbon footprint	See note 2 below			
CO2 emissions from council buildings and stationery sources such as street lighting Annual WLC	Baseline to be defined end April 2010	2.5% reduction from 2009/10 levels	20% reduction from 2005/06 levels	55
Access to public transport – Indicator being established	Baseline will be established in spring 2010			
Kerbside collection of recyclables and new and upgraded Community recycling Centres. Now 6 in total. Continued education and Awareness programmes. Full implementation of 3-bin system to flatted properties. Treat green waste locally via West Lothian Recycling Ltd (a joint venture company with our partner Tarmac Ltd). Planning consent for the provision of a residual waste treatment plant at Caputhall Road, Livingston that could be operational by 2012.				
Regional Transport Strategy - http://www.sestran.gov.uk/strategy_publications/index.php?ID=5 Draft Climate Change Strategy				

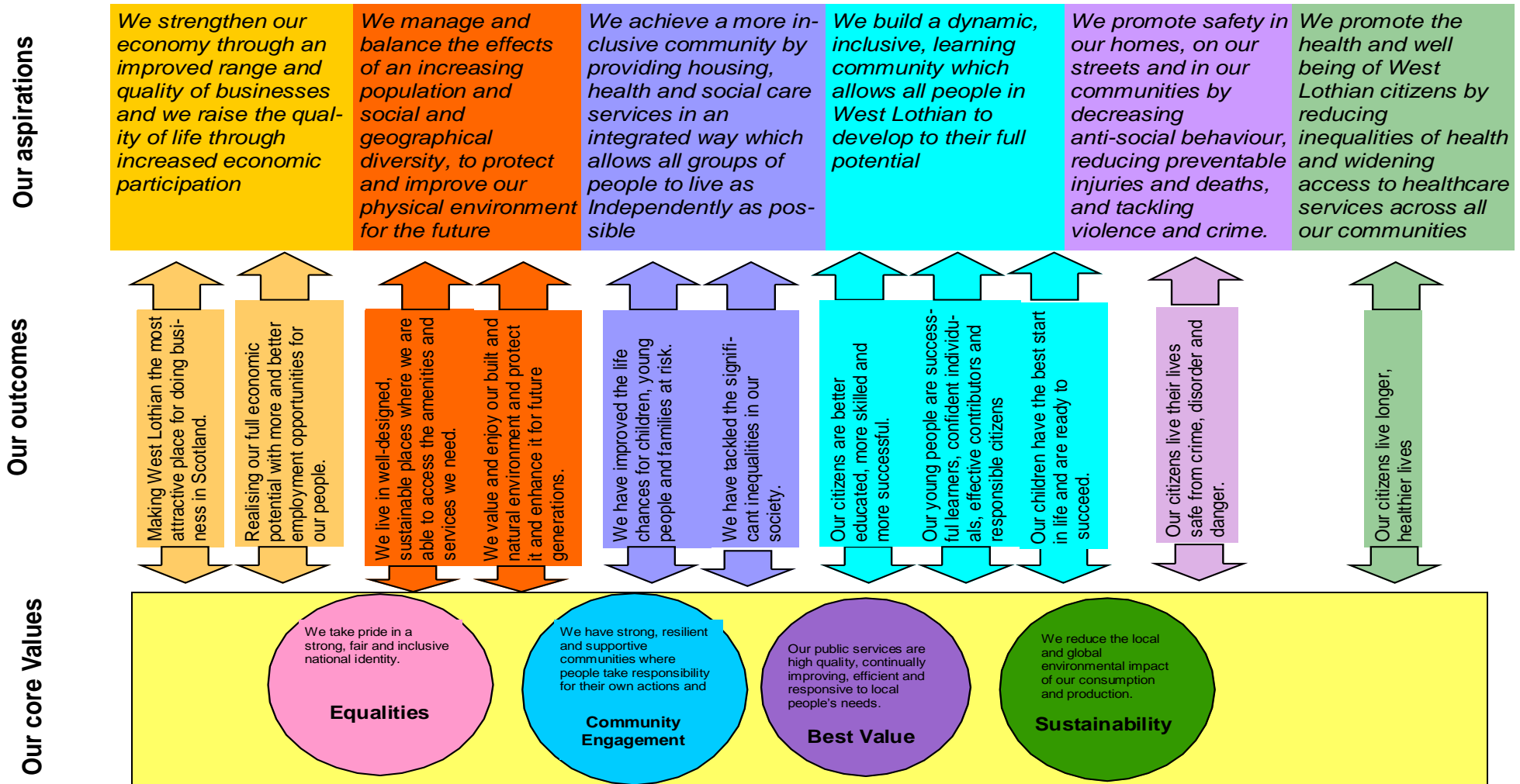
Note 2;The CPP in collaboration with East and Midlothian put forward a successful application to be an exemplar project, working with Keep Scotland Beautiful and Sustainable Scotland Network to develop and create a footprint for each of the Lothians. The timescale of the project is March to Oct 2010.

Outcome - 15. Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs

West Lothian has an exemplary record of developing and providing high quality customer services. This is recognised through the Council's Best Value Audit and the Council of the Year Awards and in 2009 achieving the Gold standard in EFQM. At a partnership level we have demonstrated moving towards more efficient and responsive services through West Lothian Connected, Strathbrock Partnership Centre and the Community Health and Care Partnership.

There is an ongoing commitment from all Community Planning partners to work closer together and to deliver more effective, joined up services for people and communities. A key part of this work is the continued development of the Partnership Centre Model and opportunities for establishing more of these will be taken forward over the next 3 years. There will also be ongoing work with partners to look at areas of shared service and infrastructure, asset management and transport.

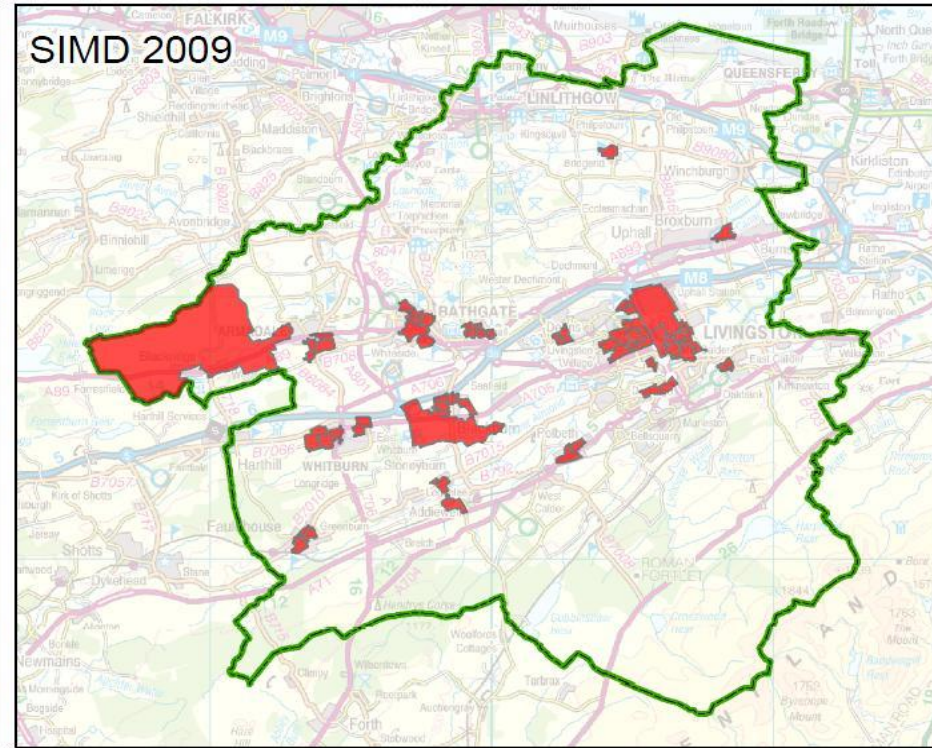
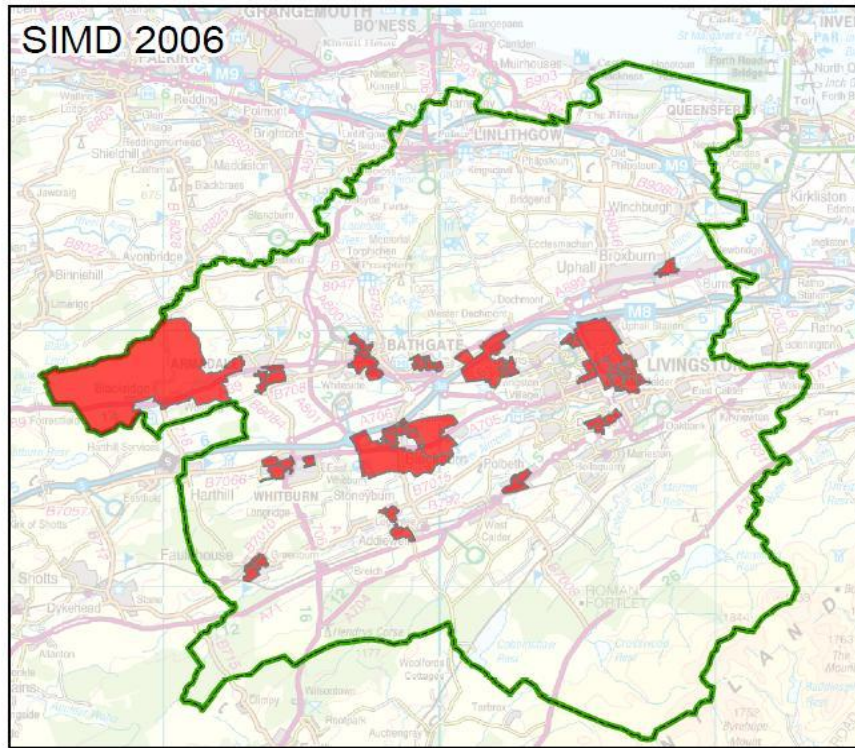
Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Improvement service indicator no
Average WLAM score for WLC service units (2 yr rolling ave)	2007/08 347	380		
Reported improvement in the quality of health care experience (patient experience programme)				
% population who feel that WL has improved in the last few years (Citizen Panel survey)	47%	49%		
West Lothian Council's Improvement Strategy				




Appendix 2 - SIMD 2009

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006 & 2009

Note: As some of the component indicators have changed the Scottish Government have advised that the SIMD 2009 is not directly comparable with the SIMD 2006



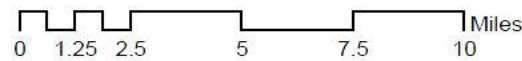
In SIMD 2006 there were 44 datazones ranked as being in the most deprived 25% of datazones across Scotland. (This is 21% of West Lothian's 211 datazones).

**SIMD 2004 & 2006
Combined SIMD**
 Most deprived 25%

In SIMD 2009 there are 56 datazones ranked as being in the most deprived 25% of datazones across Scotland. (This is just over 26% of West Lothian's 211 datazones.)



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright, and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. West Lothian Licence: 100020791 (2009)



Map produced by Bob Stead Social Policy Information Team
 Print Date October 2009