

West Lothian

Single Outcome Agreement

2009-2011



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1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This Outcome Agreement sets out the key priorities for West Lothian over the three years (2008 to 2011) and builds on the Single Outcome Agreement that was accepted by the Scottish Government in June 2008. The Council, along with its Community Planning partners have identified twelve joint challenges faced by the area, which have been developed into priority outcomes. These have been matched to the fifteen national outcomes set out in the Concordat between National and Local Government in November 2007.

This agreement sets out the “outcomes for people and communities” that the Partnership wishes to deliver. It builds on the successful partnership working to date that has seen significant changes in service delivery and major milestones within the Community Plan being met.

The increased flexibility in the Local Government Financial Settlement and the reduced reporting and monitoring arrangements proposed in the Concordat will allow the Council and partners to concentrate on the key challenges for West Lothian. This will be achieved by further joining up services and creating efficiencies at a local level based on needs identified by engaging with communities through our Locality Planning and Life Stages model.

A number of **early wins and launch of key partnership initiatives** can be reported since the West Lothian SOA was first submitted

- Thirty per cent reduction in the number of youth related calls to L&B Police
- Accessing and utilising ERDF, ESF and Leader monies, totalling £2.68m, across the partnership to match fund the Fairer Scotland Fund
- Exceeding our first year target for class size reduction
- Evidence of more joined up planning and transportation thinking at national level
- The development of the new Civic Centre with partners locating there in Summer 2009 - Police, Sheriff and District Courts, Procurator Fiscal, Fire, CHCP and a range of Council services.
- The council has now adopted the West Lothian Local Plan as the local policy framework for development to 2015 and beyond.
- The number of VAT registered firms reached 3,630, a net increase of 245 on the previous year
- The number and proportion of the working age population on all out of work benefits continues to be driven down to 15.7% in May 2008 (the latest available figure)
- The creation of additional business sites and specialist premises through partnerships involving public and private sector, notably at the Heartlands Business Park, Blackburn House Creative Industries Centre and Innotek Centre.
- Partners are undertaking a major review of services to older people
- A new model of working – Multi agency tasking - at an operational level is being implemented. (More information on page 56)

The significant changes in the global economic outlook since June 2008 and forecast reductions in the growth of public expenditure may have significant impact on the delivery of the Outcome Agreement across a number of the 12 challenges and the Community Planning Partnership recognise the need for flexibility within the overall direction of travel.

The principles in our Community Plan of sustainability, equality, community engagement and best value underpin this Outcome Agreement and are reflected in the cross cutting outcomes we have agreed.

The Partnership has ensured our 12 challenges clearly align to the national outcomes. This is demonstrated in the Table 1 below. There is more detailed information about this in the templates.

West Lothian has experienced significant change since the first Community Plan 2000 – 2010 was agreed. Following extensive Community Engagement during November and December 2008 the Partnership has begun to develop a new Community Plan to address the challenges faced by the area. The engagement process has endorsed the challenges previously agreed by the Partnership. The Partnership anticipates a refreshed Community Plan will be in place later in 2009.

http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/Council_and_government/locality-mmw/2541/

We recognise that this Outcome Agreement is not an end in itself but a process for achieving cultural change. It will continue to develop and change over time as the partners become more sophisticated in the way we are able to demonstrate the impact of our actions and the improvements we achieve.

2. IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC DOWNTURN

The impact of the economic downturn is already being felt within West Lothian. The number of Jobseeker Allowance jobless in West Lothian for December is 3,266. This is an increase of 330 on the November 2008 figure, and is the highest total for West Lothian since July 2002. West Lothian's unemployment rate of 3.1% is now higher than both the Scottish (3.0%) and GB (3.0%) rates, and is higher than at any time since December 1998. There were 962 notified Jobcentre vacancies in December - a net reduction from November 2008 of 417 vacancies. The December 08 figure is the lowest December figure in the last five years.

The impact of an economic downturn on people's health and well-being can also be significant. In a recession, many people, particularly families and those on lower incomes, will be faced with tighter constraints on their disposable income leading to difficult choices which can affect diet, leisure, heating, travel and other aspects of their lifestyles.

As already noted, the projected increase in levels of unemployment and under-employment will affect income levels, which will have a direct impact on issues such as self-esteem and mental health and wellbeing. The overall recession will also increase levels of fuel poverty and anxiety whilst also limiting choice in relation to leisure activities and dietary options, which could lead to an increased use of alcohol and drugs. All of which will have a negative impact on individuals and particularly children and families.

The effects of the current economic downturn will make meeting the 2012 homeless target more challenging still, with increased numbers of mortgage repossessions forecast.

Lothian and Borders Police have reported increases in the numbers of thefts from households and businesses over the last six months, which may be linked to the economic downturn.

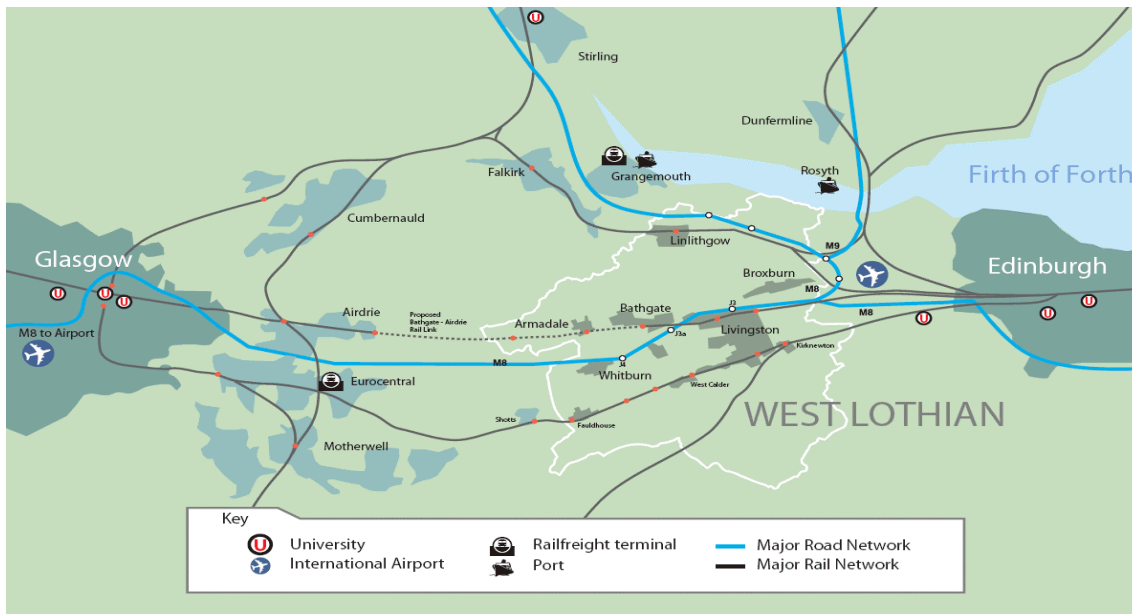
The current climate has also had an impact on the numbers of houses being built, with about half the number being completed in 2008 than the year before. Whilst this is not currently affecting longer term development plans overall, it may mean there will be delays in the timescales for achieving some of the major building projects. The uncertainty in the housing market will have a significant negative impact on the supply of new affordable housing.

It is therefore crucial that over the coming months the necessary mitigating actions are identified through the community planning partnership, recognising the cross-cutting impact of recession and the need for collective commitment to address this locally. The SOA offers the opportunity to look collectively at how we support communities better to avoid negative impacts where possible or to assist in getting people back into employment or maintaining a good level of well-being.

The partners will need to remain flexible to address any future issues as these arise. This may be at the expense of some of the activities and indicators agreed in this SOA.

3. AREA PROFILE

Located in Scotland's central belt, this 427sq km area is the 10th largest local authority area in Scotland. It has a population of over 167,800 that is young and growing much faster than Scotland as a whole.



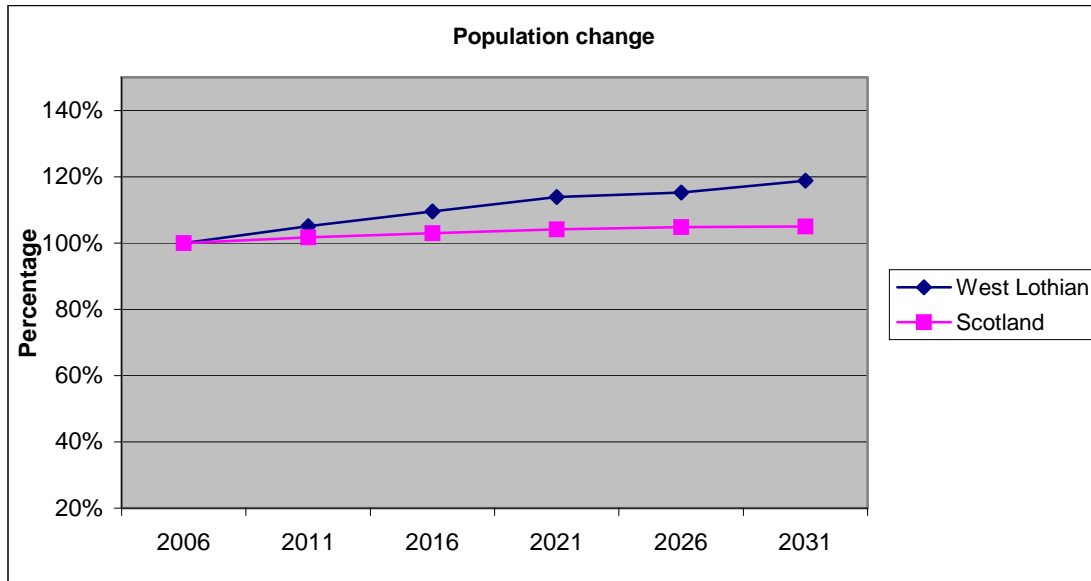
Key Facts

Population	167,800
Area	42,733 hectares
Households	69,000
Total businesses	4,468
VAT registered businesses	3,630
Private sector jobs	60,300
Total Jobs	75,200
Residents in work	88,000
Average wage levels	£10.54 per hour
Working age jobless	16,760
Population per sq km	393
Sources: ONS, WLC, GRO(S)	

Main Towns Population	
1. Livingston	51,276
2. Greater Bathgate	19,157
3. Linlithgow	13,896
4. Armadale	11,034
5. Whitburn	11,073
6. Broxburn	9,642
7. Blackburn	5,059
8. East Calder	5,224
9. Fauldhouse	4,916
10. Uphall	4,399
Source: GRO(S)	

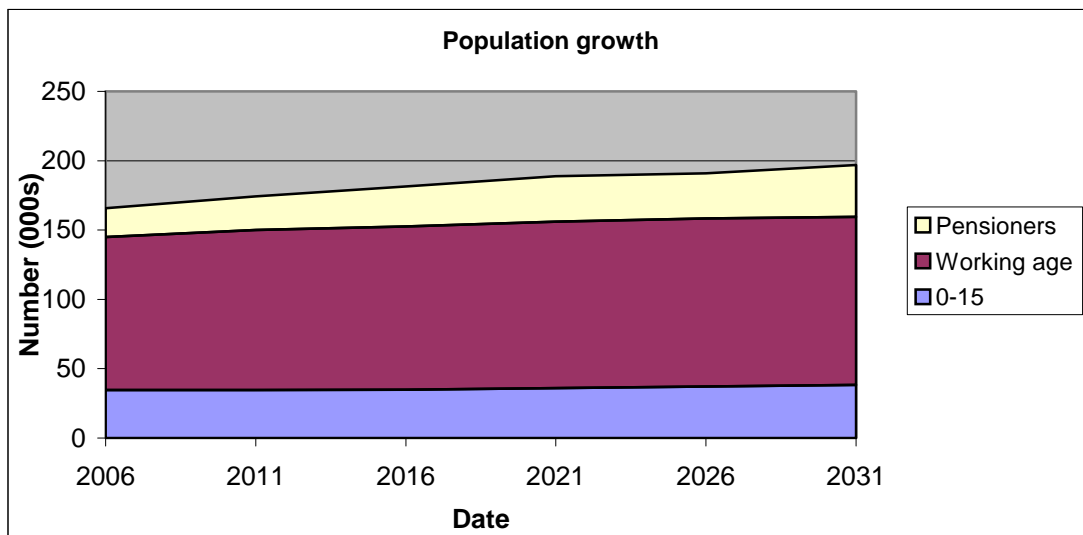
Demography

The General Registers Office (Scotland) 2007 Mid Year Estimates show West Lothian as being the tenth largest local authority in Scotland, with a population 167,800 in 2007. The 2006 Based Population Projections predict that the West Lothian population will continue to grow much faster than the Scottish average as shown in the chart below.



Source: GRO (S) (2008)

The share of the age ranges within the population of West Lothian are also set to change.



Source: GRO (S) (2008)

- In line with the Scottish trend, the age group predicted to increase the most, is the pensioner age range (60 to 75+), with an increase from 20,800 in 2006 to 37,400 in 2031.
- However, West Lothian will continue to have a relatively young population with the share of its population aged under 15 in 2031 predicted to be 19%, in comparison with the Scottish average of 16%.
- The working age population is also expected to grow by over 10,000 between 2006 and 2031.

This is in line with past trends in which the population in West Lothian has more than doubled in less than fifty years. In response to this projected population increase, up to 24,000 new houses are planned before 2020 in five core development areas (CDAs). A ten-year strategy also aims to invest close to £250million in council housing in West

Lothian. The ambitious proposals will see over 700 new affordable council houses for rent built.

Education and skills

Historically West Lothian has had a relatively low skills base. As shown in the table below, qualification levels amongst the West Lothian population are still slightly lower than the Scottish average, although higher than the average for Great Britain.

Qualifications (Jan 2007 - Dec 2007)				
	West Lothian (numbers)	West Lothian (%)	Scotland (%)	Great Britain (%)
SVQ4 and above	31,300	29.4	33.2	28.6
SVQ3 and above	49,800	46.7	51.7	46.4
SVQ2 and above	70,400	66.1	68.9	64.5
SVQ1 and above	82,500	77.4	79.2	78.1
Other qualification	11,000	10.3	7.3	8.8
No qualifications	13,100	12.3	13.5	13.1

Source: ONS annual population survey (January 2007 – December 2007)

West Lothian also has a challenge in that it currently has the second highest level of school leavers entering negative destinations in Scotland at 18% not entering employment, education or training. This is being directly addressed by schools, West Lothian Council and partners.

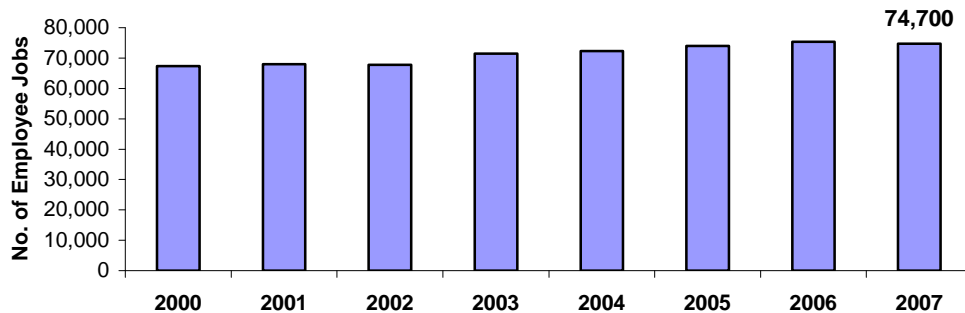
Schools and Colleges in West Lothian have also concentrated on building aspirations among young people and the success of this policy can be seen in the recent trend which has shown a closing of the gap between West Lothian and Scotland as a whole for higher level qualifications within the resident population. Over the five year period from 2002 to 2006 the authority had made significant improvement in levels of attainment at almost all levels. In many cases the rates of improvement have been greater than in comparator authorities and nationally.

Economy

West Lothian's economy has undergone significant changes over the past 30 years, from one being dominated by manufacturing, to one where no business sector has more than 25% of West Lothian jobs.

Employment

Total Employee Jobs (2000 - 2007)

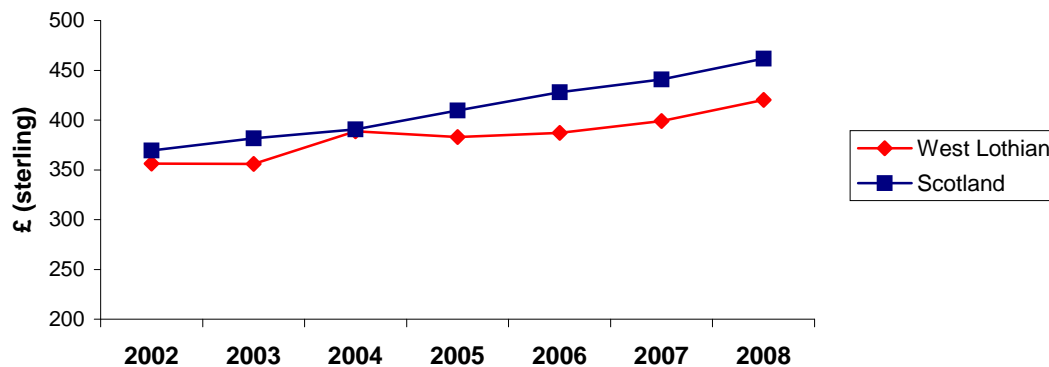


Source: ONS annual business inquiry employee analysis

West Lothian has benefited from a sustained period of jobs growth – although the net increase from 2000 onwards masks the continuing shift from manufacturing to construction and service sectors, notably retail and wholesale distribution, financial services and public sector. The latest available data (2007) showed a slight annual decrease.

In West Lothian, 82.6% of the working age population are economically active, in comparison with 79.9% for Scotland and 78.7% for Great Britain (ONS Annual Population Survey, 2008). This reflects the relatively youthfulness of West Lothian's population as well as the availability of employment opportunities in West Lothian and the wider regional economy.

Comparison between West Lothian and Scotland wage levels
(gross weekly pay)



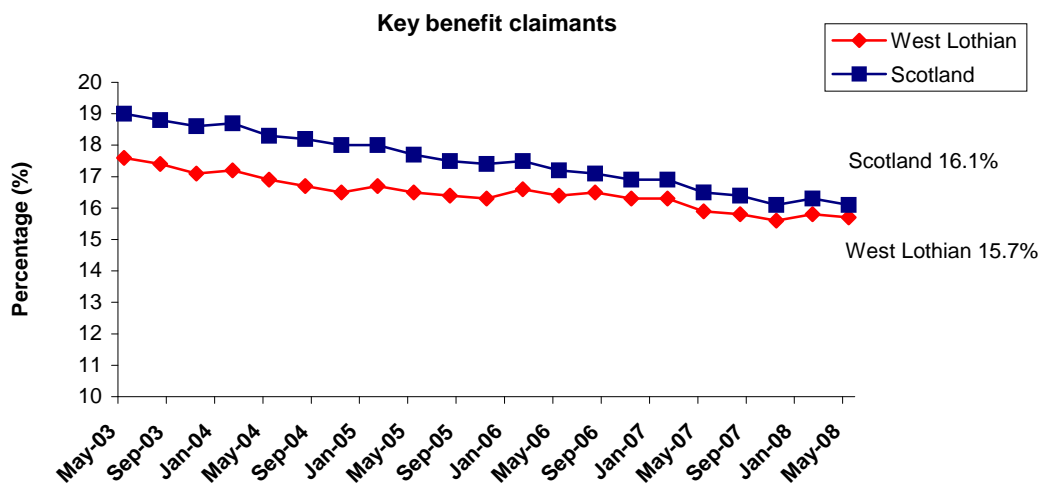
Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings – resident analysis
Note: median earnings in pounds for employees in the area

A wage gap has emerged in recent years between Scotland as a whole and West Lothian and this is reckoned to be a result of the loss of relatively well-paid manufacturing sector employment and growth in less well paid sectors. The challenge for local partners is therefore to attract, retain and support the growth of knowledge-based businesses and jobs and to increase the quality of employment opportunities.

Deprivation

The headline level of unemployment, based on the Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) monthly count was following a long term downward trend – until Autumn 2008 when job losses resulting from the credit crunch and onset of recession began to impact locally.

The JSA measure of unemployment does not provide the full picture of joblessness. Despite increased numbers of employment opportunities in the local and regional economy, many of which are in “entry-level” jobs, West Lothian still has high levels of exclusion from employment with around 16,750 (15.7%) residents of working age on some form of out of work benefit. This is shown in the chart below. The trend for West Lothian is however downwards (from 17,700 in 2003), as Welfare to Work initiatives and other support measures have sought to tackle this challenge.



Source: DWP benefit claimants – working age group
 Note: % is a proportion of resident working age people

In the 2006 SIMD analysis, 14 of West Lothian’s 211 data zones were in the most deprived 15% nationally. Deprivation is concentrated in small pockets in parts of Livingston and the former mining communities in the west of West Lothian.

Crime

The year-end figures at March 2008 indicated that in West Lothian the total crime recorded was at the lowest level for an eight-year period. Within individual categories of crime, crimes of violence also showed the lowest recorded figure over the last eight-year period whilst crimes of dishonesty were also low.

In the year 2007-2008, 38% of call volume to West Lothian Police division related to Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) and youth disorder type incidents and 34% of all recorded crime within West Lothian is in relation to vandalism.

Health

West Lothian is similar to the Scottish average levels for overall mortality, and for mortality from heart disease, cancer and strokes. However,

- Cancer incidence in West Lothian is significantly worse (higher) than the Scottish average (448 versus 421 patients per 100,000 population).

- Male life expectancy is similar to the Scottish average, but female life expectancy is significantly lower than average with expected years of life in good health at 66.1 for males and 68.8 for females (Scotland 66.3 and 70.2 respectively).
- An estimated 28.9% of adults smoke, which is significantly worse (higher) than the Scottish average (27.3%).
- Mortality rates for alcohol related deaths and proportions of the population hospitalised for alcohol or drug related and attributable causes are all significantly better (lower) than the Scottish average.
- The rate of unintentional injuries to children in the home is also significantly worse (higher) than all-Scotland.
- However, childhood immunisation uptakes and levels of obesity among Primary 1 children are both significantly better than the Scottish average.

4. JOINT CHALLENGES

Twelve joint challenges have been identified as the focus for the Community Planning Partnership's work. They were confirmed by the Community Planning Partnership in January 2008, and further endorsed at the Partnership's away day in January 2009. They are:

- Community Safety
- Delayed Discharge/Unplanned Admissions
- Development Challenge
- Growing and Strengthening our Economy
- Educational Attainment and Achievement
- Health Improvement
- Homelessness
- Looked after Children
- Public Protection
- Substance Misuse
- Supporting People at Home
- Young People given More Choices and More Chances

The CPP took each challenge in turn and agreed what the high level outcome associated with the challenge should be and decided how we will measure progress. How these twelve challenges align with the Community Plan themes is detailed in table 1 below. The Challenges and outcomes are matched to the National Outcomes in Appendix 1.

Developing better local information is key to the outcome approach. Through the provisions of the Community Planning Partnership Information Sharing Website there is comprehensive data which is shared by partners and has been used to inform this Outcome Agreement. More information can be found at www.wlinfo.org. The CPP is embarking on a major review of how it jointly uses this data to inform decision making and changes to service delivery.

The Locality Planning process has ensured the relevance of these challenges to individual communities through development of robust locality profiles, information and statistics.

The remainder of this section identifies each of the challenges, demonstrates the evidence we have used and provides information on implementation measures to date. The templates in Section 5 summarise how each of our outcomes relates to the national outcomes, and links to the key policies and strategies that demonstrate the steps we will be taking to deliver outcomes and the indicators we will be using to measure progress.

Table 1 – Alignment of Community Planning Themes, Joint Challenges and Outcomes		
Community Plan Theme	Challenge	Outcome
Changing	Development Challenge	A. All people in West Lothian live in balanced, well-designed, sustainable communities where they can access the high quality amenities and services they need
	Homelessness	B. Fewer people are homeless, but people who become homeless are accommodated safely and supported as soon as possible
Learning	Educational Attainment & Achievement	C. Everyone's life chances are maximised by improving their educational attainment and achievement
	Young People needing More Choices and More Chances	D. All young people have the knowledge and skills to proceed to adult working life
Prosperous	Growing and Strengthening our Economy	E. Our economy is strengthened through an improved range and quality of businesses and increased economic participation.
Healthy	Health Improvement	F. People in West Lothian live longer, healthier lives
	Substance Misuse	G. The gap between the most and least healthy is reduced
	Delayed Discharge	H. Harmful substance misuse impacting on individuals, families and communities in West Lothian is reduced I. Older people are healthier and more active
Caring	Looked after Children	J. Looked after children reach their full potential
	Supporting People at home	K. People stay independently in their own homes for as long as possible where it meets their needs, is based on choice and is safe for them and their carers
Safer	Public Protection	L. All children and vulnerable adults have safe lives
	Community Safety	M. The number of people (victims and offenders) affected by anti-social behaviour and domestic violence is reduced

Challenge - Development Challenge

The growth in population described in the Area Profile is a challenge as we try to plan services in order to meet these increasing needs, particularly given that much of the existing infrastructure is at, or near, capacity. Continued close working will be required with the Scottish Government, agencies such as Transport Scotland, Community Planning partners, especially Health, and developers. Active support for the strategy will be required from all partners if major infrastructure thresholds are to be crossed successfully.

The previous Scottish Executive set the national context for the scale of development for the level of growth to be planned for in the Edinburgh and the Lothians Structure Plan area until 2020. In turn the West Lothian Local Plan (WLLP), which was adopted in 2009, sets out how West Lothian should grow from now until 2020. The plan provides a framework for expansion which allows new houses to be built for the growing population, ensures essential facilities will be in place for the new citizens, helps the local economy to keep growing and keeps the effect on the environment to the minimum. Altogether, up to 24,000 new houses are planned with the potential to be developed before 2020. About half of the new building will take place in five core development areas (CDAs) at Armadale, East Broxburn, Winchburgh, West Livingston/Mossend, and Calderwood. In addition, there is scope for substantial development at Heartlands in Whitburn, at the former Leyland site to the south of Bathgate, at Pumpherston/ Uphall Station and associated with the former Bangour Village Hospital.

In the absence of a clear national infrastructure funding context the WLLP is dependent on infrastructure provided by private developers through planning agreements. However, there are very substantial infrastructure challenges as much of West Lothian education, community and transport infrastructure is at capacity – a scale that is unique in Scotland. The traditional funding mechanism of public sector pump priming has fallen into abeyance so the plan is currently reliant on a “carrot” and “stick” approach which is recognised by the Scottish Government’s chief planner as “high risk”. The “carrot” to the developers is that substantial residential and commercial opportunities are available if the private sector can pump prime. The “stick” is that planning consent will be withheld if the infrastructure funding is not in place. This is a pretty crude mechanism. It is using the planning gain approach at a scale as yet untried and is very much geared towards large companies with financial muscle. In order to reduce the risk while still securing the long term private sector investment and allowing smaller companies to participate, the council advocates the introduction of a “Community Infrastructure Fund” where public sector pump priming is made up front and is repaid over time as development proceeds. (Such a mechanism we understand exists in England). This approach combines the best of the old (up front public sector investment) with the best of the new (recovery of costs).

In addition we need joined up working at Governmental level. In our view this has been particularly weak in relation to Transportation as evidenced by the experience at Heartlands where it took several years to reach agreement on the principle of motorway access. We have raised concerns with the Government in relation to the need for joined up working at Winchburgh and the severe knock-on implications for the whole West Lothian development strategy if this is not speedily resolved. Whilst Transport Scotland has now set aside the policy presumption against a new motorway junction at Winchburgh, formal approval of a new junction is still awaited. There is also investment required that cannot be totally funded through developer contributions. These were highlighted in the Action Plan which accompanied the submission of the Edinburgh and the Lothians Structure Plan. The transportation

aspects were also highlighted in the Regional Transport Strategy. Despite a commitment to joint working with SEStran partners, there is likely to be a substantial funding gap given the level of resources currently allocated. This relates to basic bus services, park and ride facilities and rail infrastructure.

The area also requires community infrastructure from other partners. Within the core development areas, it is envisaged that new partnership centres could be provided at East Calder and Winchburgh with, potentially, a further centre at Blackburn. This will ensure that new services can be co-located in an efficient and effective way: by bringing various council services and non-council services together, the capital and revenue costs associated with service delivery will be minimised. These have knock on implications for Health who will also require support if the development challenge is to be met.

After a period of considerable uncertainty about the ability of Scottish Water to support new development, it was encouraging over the last year or so to find that its investment strategy was becoming closely aligned to the development plan. However, a number of recent difficulties in providing capacity for unforeseen but important economic development have given cause for concern. It is imperative that the development strategy is not undermined by lack of investment in water and sewerage infrastructure.

The planned growth in West Lothian is needed to deliver on national plans. Any slippage in West Lothian will have knock-on national implications, at a time the new Government has set even more ambitious national housing strategies. The delivery of our local affordable housing needs is also closely linked and dependent on the same community infrastructure. The affordable housing policy requires a 25% contribution in the core development areas (CDA) and 15% elsewhere.

In parallel with addressing the challenge of accommodating new development, the council attaches a high priority to the continued conservation, regeneration and enhancement of the historic and natural environment and is keen to work with the appropriate government agencies to further this aim.

As is the case nationwide, the credit crunch has had a significant impact on development rates in West Lothian. For example, in the six months to December 2008, 245 houses were completed in the district. This is a drop of 55 % from the number built in the same period in 2007 (546 houses) and a drop of 55% compared with the same period in 2006 (551 houses). With conditions unlikely to improve before 2010 and 2007 development rates unlikely to be reached again before 2015, the timescales forecast in the local plan, adopted in January 2009, are now optimistic. Current thinking, however, is that the underlying development strategy remains valid in that it provides a firm foundation for recovery when market conditions improve. Work is underway, nonetheless, to establish what might be done to promote development in the interim. In this context, the suggested introduction of a community infrastructure fund, or similar, is of particular significance in helping to restore confidence to the market. It assumes additional importance in light of the work which has now begun with other councils in south-east Scotland to prepare a strategic development plan to replace the structure plan.

Outcome All people in West Lothian live in balanced, well-designed, sustainable communities where they can access the high quality amenities and services they need

Challenge – Homelessness

The council believes that access to an appropriate, sustainable and affordable permanent home is a basic right of all citizens. By tackling homelessness the council believes that as well as addressing individual housing needs there will be a positive impact on communities.

However, with year-on-year increases in demand, the prevention of homelessness and the development of strategies to ensure those in housing need are given the opportunity to access housing solutions and affordable houses to rent is an increasing challenge. West Lothian is committed to meeting the demands of the radical changes to homeless legislation that have been made over the last seven years. This includes the phasing out of the priority need test by 2012. West Lothian will continue to develop innovative approaches to prevent homelessness and to minimise the resource gap as much as possible.

The effects of the current economic downturn will make meeting the 2012 target more challenging still, with increased numbers of mortgage repossessions forecast. The uncertainty in the housing market as a result of the credit crunch, which has resulted in dramatic reductions in new build, will have a significant negative impact on the supply of new affordable housing. (The Affordable Housing Policy requires developers to make provision for land capable of delivering 15% of the capacity of eligible sites to be transferred to a Registered Social Landlord or other social housing provider for the provision of social housing for rent. Alternatively, a financial contribution equivalent to the difference between the open market value and the value for affordable housing of an equivalent area of fully serviced residential land, within the same settlement, as the original housing application can be paid as a commuted sum.)

The council is taking forward an innovative approach to tackling homelessness. The components of this approach are: constructing substantial numbers of new build council and Registered Social Landlord (RSL) affordable rented accommodation, returning temporary accommodation to mainstream stock as a result of use of Private Sector Leasing, increased prevention activity and introducing a revised Allocations Policy.

The following table details the projected shortfall in resources to meet our statutory homelessness duty. This projection assumes the successful implementation of our innovative approaches. Without these approaches, the situation would be even worse, with a predicted shortfall of 5,748 homes by 2012.

	Year	Baseline (2006)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Demand	1,001	1,078	1,164	1,245	1,321	1,405	1421
	Supply	451	623	564	529	526	432	428
	Net Shortfall/Surplus	-550	-455	-600	-717	-795	-973	-993
	Cumulative Shortfall/Surplus		-1,004	-1,605	-2,321	-3,117	-4,089	-5,082

The West Lothian Homelessness Strategy 2008-2011 was launched in October 2008. The main focus and overall aim of the strategy is to prevent homelessness occurring in the first place. The Allocations Policy is currently being reviewed to ensure the emphasis is on the successful prevention of homelessness. However, modelling of statistical information and trends clearly demonstrates that West Lothian

Council cannot discharge the statutory duties associated with homelessness, and is unlikely to do so by 2012, without action from the Scottish Government to:

- Increase supply of secure tenancies by provide additional funding for new build affordable rented homes
- Allow discharge of duty through the private rented sector
- Review Right to Buy legislation to allow local authorities to restrict (or abolish completely), based on evidence of local housing need.

Outcome

Fewer people are homeless, but people who become homeless are accommodated safely and supported as soon as possible

Challenge – Educational attainment and achievement

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.

Over the intervening years, West Lothian has made steady and significant progress in raising attainment against almost all key indicators.

“Over the five year period from 2002 to 2006 the authority had made significant improvement in levels of attainment at almost all levels. In many cases the rates of improvement been greater than in comparator authorities and nationally. Inspections of West Lothian schools since 2004 indicated an overall strong level of performance across pre-school, primary and secondary sectors.” **HMle June 2007**

In session 2007/8, HMle inspections of 8 primary schools and 2 secondary school were published. West Lothian achieved outcomes of 'good' or better in most schools in almost all of the key indicators of quality.

West Lothian has also put “a high priority on improving the life chances of vulnerable learners and had a clear strategy for improving the levels of attainment and employment opportunities of the lowest achieving 20% of school pupils.” **HMle June 2007**

The average attainment levels of the lowest-attaining 20% of pupils increased by 52% between 2002 and 2006, compared to no change in Scotland as a whole, and West Lothian now continues to outperform the national average. West Lothian continues to be in the top 10% of local authorities for pupils attaining English and Mathematics at level 3 in 4th year.

West Lothian continues to perform well at Standard Grade level 5 in relation to national averages and to authorities with similar characteristics. The council has consistently outperformed or equalled the performance of comparator authorities, as shown in the table below

Percentage of S4 pupils achieving 5 awards at SCQF level 5 and above

CPP area	2006	2007	2008
West Lothian	36	33	34
Clackmannanshire	28	28	26
Fife	32	29	30
Midlothian	30	32	34
North Lanarkshire	30	27	30
South Lanarkshire	36	33	34
Scotland	35	33	34

Source: www.scotland.gov.uk

At Higher level, attainment within West Lothian has improved relative to the national average and similar authorities. In 2008, 51% of pupils progressed into further and higher education, and 29% of pupils took advantage of employment or training opportunities.

“The authority had a strong commitment to providing a continuum of support for pupils with additional support needs and had put in place a wide range of effective measures.” **HMIe June 2007**

We have improved attainment by:

- Developing and implementing effective quality assurance procedures at all levels.
- Making effective use of assessment and performance information to improve pupil attainment.
- Promoting high quality in learning and teaching and pupils’ experiences through Curriculum for Excellence.
- Establishing an Assessment Towards Transition policy at the pre-school to primary transition stage.
- Promoting enterprising and ambitious attitudes in the curriculum.
- Sharing best practice in e.g. modern languages, science, mathematics.
- Providing a wide range of opportunities to celebrate success.
- Offering new forms of certification and validation e.g. Access courses, ASDAN.
- Evaluating and improving the Masterclass study support programmes.
- Effectively tracking, monitoring the performance of the lowest performing 20% of pupils.
- Promoting curriculum innovation to enable all young people to obtain formal qualifications.
- Improving school/business partnerships to provide pupils with a better understanding of the world of work.

Educational attainment varies by geographical area. Each school identifies the lowest performing 20% of pupils, and pupils from the most deprived areas for additional support. The challenge remains to maintain high performance where it exists and to raise performance in areas where deprivation is a major factor

Outcome

Everyone’s life chances are maximised by improving their educational attainment and achievement

Challenge - Young People needing More Choices and More Chances

Ensuring that all young people make a successful transition from school into further or higher education or employment is a high priority for national government and for West Lothian. In recent years the scale of this challenge has increased. Whilst the majority of young people make this transition successfully, a significant minority do not. In 2007 in West Lothian:

- Approximately 600 18-19 year olds are on some form of out of work benefit (14.3% of the age group compared with 12.4% for Scotland)
- 19.3% of school leavers reported to be unemployed or not known as their first destination on leaving school- West Lothian having the second highest level across Scotland
- The number and proportion of school leavers entering higher education has increased from 26.5% to 29.1%. The percentage of leavers entering Further Education reached a five year high of 21.7% in 2006/07 and has increased again in 2007/08 to 22.5%, however this is still below the Scottish average (24.9%).

Overall West Lothian is below the Scottish average (86.5%) for leavers entering positive destinations (80.8%), however the numbers entering employment is 2% above the Scottish average at 27.4%.

Destination Totals

Area	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Scotland	58,714	31.2%	24.9%	4.9%	25.4%	0.2	10.8%	1.5%	1.14%
West Lothian	2053	29.1%	22.5%	1.8%	27.4%	0.0	16.3%	1.5%	1.5%

Source – Careers Scotland – Dec 2008

West Lothian Community Planning partners have sought to address this challenge by developing More Choices, More Chances action plans - both to increase the number of youngsters leaving school into positive destinations and to deliver practical and innovative programmes for those young people who have left school and are not in work or training.

During 2008 strategic and operational working structures were renewed with the aim of “embedding” 16+ Learning Choices within the More Choices, More Chances strategy. West Lothian offered to be an early implementer of this approach, initially piloting it in Deans Community High School and Whitburn Academy. At a practical level this involves three Key Workers located in the two schools to provide intensive support to those young people for whom a positive destination would otherwise be out of reach. All schools in West Lothian now have transition to work co-ordinators to provide a more flexible curriculum thereby re-engaging young people at risk of disengaging with education. This includes ensuring all school leavers have access to relevant post school opportunities.

As the above School Leaver Destination figures demonstrate however, West Lothian still has a major challenge to meet in reducing the level of negative destinations.

Outcome

All young people have the knowledge and skills to proceed to adult working life

Challenge - Growing and Strengthening our Economy

A sustainable, healthy and diverse economy is essential for overall well-being and prosperity. West Lothian's economy has undergone massive changes over the past 30 years, from being one dominated by manufacturing, to one where no business sector has more than 25% of West Lothian jobs. West Lothian's economy is now much more integrated into the wider Scottish and international economies, and the global credit crunch and on-set of recession will inevitably have a local impact.

In March 2007 a revised Economic Partnership Strategy was launched for the period 2007-2010. Creating an Economy for the Knowledge Age remains the overarching aim of the revised strategy. Aspirational targets have been agreed which are focused on:

1. Increasing the number of jobs and increasing the number of VAT registered firms to support this jobs growth
2. Improving the quality of jobs
3. Improving Educational attainment and skills
4. Increasing economic participation and
5. Improving quality of life

Progress towards these desired targets is being pursued through practical actions under three interlocking themes of:

Business and Enterprise – to improve the range and quality of businesses and strengthen key industries by promoting enterprise and encouraging better, sustainable, growing businesses.

Learning, Skills and Employability – to increase skills levels, the rate of economic participation and employment by improving the skills-base of people to benefit the local economy and connecting people to good jobs.

Communities, Connections and Location – to develop West Lothian as a more attractive place to live, work and visit by improving transport and infrastructure and creating vibrant places and communities.

There are many linkages between the three objectives. To connect jobless and excluded individuals and communities into employment opportunities requires a diverse and growing business and employment base. West Lothian's potential as a dynamic businesses location is dependent on having the right mix of sites and premises for business and internal and external connections. Quality of life, vibrant town centres, cultural, tourism and countryside are all important in reinforcing West Lothian's ability to attract and retain businesses and provide diverse local job opportunities.

The challenge of growing and strengthening the West Lothian economy will be pursued by building on recent growth in the overall number of jobs based in West Lothian – a net increase of 6,900 (10%) in the five years to 2007. The number of small and medium size enterprises has also grown rapidly, to 3,630 VAT registered companies, and West Lothian has recently attracted three major public sector employers to the area. Action plans are being developed to promote enterprise, encourage more people to start a business and increase the number of VAT registered businesses and improve survival and growth rates of new businesses.

Despite recent growth, followed by a slight drop, in the number of jobs - relative to the Scottish level - wage levels in West Lothian have fallen. In 2004, the median gross weekly pay for West Lothian-based workers was 99.3% of the Scottish average. By 2006 the median level had fallen to 90.2%. The relative position appears to have improved slightly in 2008 as the West Lothian median wage levels rose to 91.6% of the Scottish average. Between 2005 and 2006 West Lothian actually

experienced a fall in the average gross weekly wage. These trends are reckoned to be associated with the structural change in the economy – loss of relatively well paid manufacturing jobs and growth in relatively lower paid service sector occupations. We are committed to attracting and supporting higher skilled and better paid employment opportunities by fostering innovation; encouraging the growth of businesses in knowledge based sectors and targeting support on priority industries.

Increasing skills levels within the workforce and the wider working age population is another key objective. Particularly in terms of higher level skills, West Lothian with 29.4% of the population qualified SVQ4, lags behind Scotland at 33.2%. As well as encouraging a positive culture for learning and increased attainment, partnership activity will include improving basic employability skills, supporting up-skilling in priority industries and encouraging Small and Medium Size enterprises to develop their employees.

Reflecting the effect of the recent “credit crunch” and economic downturn, West Lothian’s unemployment rate has risen to 2.7% over the last quarter of 2008, however, this is still below the Scottish average of 2.8% and lower than it was 10 years ago. In addition, West Lothian still has high levels of exclusion from employment with about 16,760 residents of working age on some form of out of work benefit, as shown in the table below. There are also differences between and within localities: Whitburn and Blackburn and the Breich Valley are the two wards with the highest level of claimants, at over one-fifth of the resident working age population. In some datazones – Armadale Mayfield, over 40% of working age residents are dependent on benefits.

We will help those people who are currently in receipt of out-of-work benefits to move to in-work benefits wherever possible. Partners have developed a Workforce Plus Action Plan to better co-ordinate employability services, including more effective engagement with employers, and providing longer term support and aftercare to job candidates once in work.

We are also working with partners from the Department for Work and Pensions and HM Revenue and Customs to help remove barriers to work such as delays in processing changes of Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit when someone moves in and out of work. In addition we will strive to assist all of our community who rely on benefits to receive their entitlement to Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit in a timely and accurate manner.

Out of work benefit claimants by type of benefit, West Lothian and Scotland –May 2008

Type of claimant	West Lothian number	West Lothian %	Scotland %	Great Britain %
Total claimants	16,760	15.7	16.1	13.9
Job seekers	2,280	2.1	2.2	2.1
Incapacity benefits	9,300	8.7	9.0	7.0
Lone parents	2,010	1.9	1.8	2.0
Carers	1,140	1.1	1.1	1.1
Others on income related benefits	410	0.4	0.5	0.5
Disabled	1,280	1.2	1.0	1.0
Bereaved	340	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: DWP working age benefit claimants. % is a proportion of resident working age people

Outcome

Our economy is strengthened through an improved range and quality of businesses and increased economic participation.

Challenge - Health Improvement

The overall quality of life in West Lothian is good, with 87% of Citizens Panel members very satisfied or satisfied with West Lothian as a place to live. Panel members noted improvements in wealth, education services, road safety, environmental services, libraries, clubs, shopping and sports facilities over the previous five years - all factors which contribute to good health.

West Lothian has similar health problems to the rest of Scotland, but a poor health record compared to the rest of Lothian and there are still pockets of disadvantage. We have 14 data zones that fall into the 15% of most deprived areas in Scotland. This means that there remain differences in health, prosperity, education, housing and overall quality of life between people living in different parts of West Lothian.

Recent focus on the health issues of the West Lothian population has highlighted the need to improve health in the early years, with support to young children at most risk within their families and their communities. Health improvement is a very difficult concept to measure, however proxy indicators have been identified as contributing to health in its widest concept, for example, poverty, employment, safety, substance misuse, physical and mental health.

Key indicators relating to early years, including breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks, low birth weight and smoking in pregnancy, show where improvements need to be made. Figures indicate that approximately one-third of women in Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley, Armadale and Blackridge and Whitburn and Blackburn are smokers when they book their pregnancy and that the lowest rates of breastfeeding are in Armadale and Blackridge and Whitburn and Blackburn

In 2008 West Lothian CHCP registered its intent to work towards the Breast Feeding Community UNICEF Baby Friendly Award. Maternity settings holding the equivalent award demonstrate higher rates of initiation of breast feeding than those who do not hold the award. The outcome of achieving the community award enables Mums and their families to be supported to sustain breast feeding in order that they both gain the optimum health benefits.

There is a clear link between life expectancy and deprivation. Previous life expectancy figures calculated by GROS for SIMD2006 show a smooth trend of decreasing life expectancy with increasing deprivation. Thus for areas, such as Armadale, which, according to the SIMD2006, contains datazones of various levels of deprivation life expectancy will generally average out. However for areas, such as Livingston Murieston which mainly contains datazones defined as less deprived, life expectancy will be much higher. Similarly, life expectancy will be much lower for areas which mainly contain datazones defined as more deprived e.g. Fauldhouse & Longridge. The tables below indicate the gap between the best and worst areas for life expectancy. There is also a marked difference between males and females.

As well as improving the health of the young, West Lothian has an increasing older population which experiences high levels of cancer, heart disease and stroke. If older people are to remain healthy and active into older age, it is important that they have good health and social care management.

The local indicators that have been identified reflect the need to work effectively and efficiently both within the council and with our partners in health, the wider Community Planning Partnership and the community if we are to reach those at most need and have a sustained impact.

West Lothian's Life stage outcome planning model aims to reduce the gap between those with the best health outcomes and those with the least. The model supports identification of the most vulnerable dependant on their

- Life circumstances e.g. socio-economic status, housing, educational achievement, community safety
- Life chances e.g. Ethnicity, faith, gender, physical disability, learning disability, age, genetics
- Life stage- early years, school age, young people in transition , adults of working age and older people
- Life styles e.g. diet, physical activity, smoking, substance use

Once outcomes are agreed for each lifestage specific initiatives and services are then identified to support the individual, family, community to reach the outcome.

Expectation of Life at Birth, by Sex and West Lothian Area 2003 -2007

	Males
	Expectation of Life at birth
Fauldhouse & Longridge	71.62
Whitburn & East Whitburn Area	72.45
Westfield & Blackridge	73.23
Livingston Howden & Ladywell	73.45
Bathgate Centre	73.60
Uphall & Dechmont	73.68
Armadale	73.76
Bathgate West	74.26
Broxburn & Surrounds	74.33
Boghall, Starlaw & Redmill	74.41
Blackburn & Seafield	74.49
Stoneyburn, Polbeth & West Calder Area	75.08
Craigshill, Pumpherston & Uphall Station	75.42
Livingston Dedridge & Kirkton	75.45
Livingston Knightsridge	75.75
Calders & Kirknewton	75.79
Livingston Deans & Carmondean	76.90
M9 Corridor	77.26
Linlithgow & Surrounds	78.15
Livingston Eliburn	79.05
Livingston Murieston	81.83
West Lothian Total	74.94

	Females
	Expectation of Life at birth
Bathgate Centre	76.41
Fauldhouse & Longridge	76.76
Whitburn & East Whitburn Area	76.79
Livingston Howden & Ladywell	76.83
Blackburn & Seafield	77.05
Westfield & Blackridge	78.29
Boghall, Starlaw & Redmill	78.40
Stoneyburn, Polbeth & West Calder Area	78.45
Craigshill, Pumpherston & Uphall Station	78.49
Armadale	78.70
Livingston Dedridge & Kirkton	78.80
Livingston Eliburn	78.98
Uphall & Dechmont	79.01
Broxburn & Surrounds	79.16
Livingston Deans & Carmondean	79.36
Calders & Kirknewton	81.01
Linlithgow & Surrounds	81.27
M9 Corridor	81.41
Livingston Knightsridge	81.90
Livingston Murieston	83.60
Bathgate West	84.97
West Lothian Total	78.72

Source - GRO

Outcomes

People in West Lothian live longer, healthier lives

The gap between the most and least healthy is reduced

Challenge - Substance Misuse

West Lothian Drug Action Team has recently commissioned research into the needs of and effective interventions for tobacco, alcohol and drug users living in West Lothian. Estimates show that there are currently approximately 45,000 smokers, 25,000 problem alcohol users and 1,800 problem drug users living in West Lothian.

Smoking

29% of adults in West Lothian smoke – giving West Lothian one of the highest rates of smoking in Scotland. Moreover, 4% of 13 year olds and 18% of 15 year olds living in West Lothian are regular smokers. It is also estimated that there are 13,115 children living in West Lothian who are exposed to at least one parent who smokes daily. Very high smoking prevalence has been found in certain areas of West Lothian including: Whitburn, Craigshill, Blackburn and Fauldhouse. There are also higher than average smoking rates associated with people with mental health problems.

Alcohol

63% of men and 57% of women report consuming more than the recommended weekly drinking guidelines. In West Lothian, 15% of 13 year olds and 37% of 15 year olds said they usually drank alcohol once a week or more. It is estimated that there are at least 3,345 children in West Lothian living with problem alcohol users. In addition, we know that there were 44 alcohol-related deaths in West Lothian in 2004.

Drugs

A national survey found that 4% of the adult population in Scotland reported using drugs in the month prior to the survey. Cannabis is West Lothian's most prevalent illicit drug – 50% of all new clients attending specialist services reported using cannabis. In West Lothian 9% of 13 year olds and 28% of 15 year olds have used drugs at some stage. Volatile Substance Abuse (VSA) is also an issue, particularly for young people, as 2% of 13 year olds and 1% of 15 year olds living in West Lothian reported using gas, glue or solvents in the past month. There are at least 245 children in West Lothian currently living with a parent who is a problem drug user. Moreover, over the past 4 years there have been 30 drug-related deaths in West Lothian.

The table below shows hospital admissions for alcohol and drugs misuse in each ward in West Lothian between 2001 and 2004. The highest rates for hospitalisation in relation to alcohol misuse were in Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley, Bathgate and Whitburn and Blackburn. For drugs misuse, the highest rates were in Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley, Livingston South and Whitburn and Blackburn. Rates for alcohol misuse were much higher than for drugs misuse, reflecting the prevalence figures given above.

Hospital Admissions - Alcohol & Drug Misuse 2001-2004

Source: <http://www.sns.gov.uk>

	Alcohol Misuse		Drug Misuse	
	Count	Rate 100,000	Count	Rate 100,000
Armadale & Blackridge	304	590.52	35	67.99
Bathgate	477	756.59	45	71.38
Broxburn/Uphall & Winchburgh	381	562.76	49	72.38
East Livingston & East Calder	425	540.32	48	61.02
Fauldhouse & Breich Valley	519	832.30	56	89.81
Linlithgow	187	298.22	19	30.30
Livingston North	349	428.99	62	76.21
Livingston South	586	603.79	86	88.61
Whitburn and Blackburn	594	756.74	64	81.53

For substance misuse to be tackled effectively it is vital that we have a co-ordinated partnership approach. Lothian and Borders Police work across the voluntary and statutory sectors to promote education around the use of alcohol, and in the removal of controlled drugs from the street. This area of activity obviously has synergy with our Community Safety Challenge. (see page 32)

In West Lothian tackling substance misuse is seen as a pillar of a wider health and wellbeing strategy contributing to improvement in the physical and mental health of people living in local areas. The West Lothian DAT has strategic direction through the health and wellbeing arm of the Community Planning Partnership with strong links with children's services.

West Lothian DAT's emerging priorities in relation to alcohol reflect the whole-population approach adopted by the Scottish Government in their national alcohol strategy: "Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol". The DAT will launch a local alcohol strategy, after the national launch, detailing plans to shift emphasis from solely treatment towards prevention and early intervention. All projects funded by the DAT will be required to measure outcomes and submit monitoring information on a quarterly basis

Outcome

Harmful substance misuse impacting on individuals, families and communities in West Lothian is reduced

Challenge - Delayed Discharge

Tackling delayed discharge¹ is a high priority for the Scottish Government, NHS Lothian, West Lothian Community Health and Care Partnership and West Lothian Council. A range of strategies are in place to support different population groups such as older people, to remain at home with adequate support where this is their preference and is most appropriate. Equally, substantial investments have been made in both health and social care services to allow NHS patients to return to their own homes and communities from hospital.

The Scottish Government has set national standards that all Delayed Discharge Partnerships are required to maintain. Since April 2008, partnerships are required to ensure that no patients are delayed hospital in either short stay settings, or for more than six weeks.

The Lothian Delayed Discharge Partnership drives the delivery of delayed discharge standards. The Partnership includes NHS Lothian, West Lothian Community Health and Care Partnership (CHCP) and West Lothian Council as well as each of the Community Health Partnerships and councils within the Lothian NHS Board area.

Significant progress has been made in reducing delayed discharges in West Lothian. Since April 2008, the partnership has maintained the national standards which are measured through a monthly census. The Scottish Government publishes data from the census four times a year. The most recent census taken in December 2008 shows that in West Lothian, there were no patients delayed in either the short stay or more than six weeks categories.

This will continue to be a challenge in West Lothian because of the increasing older population.

<p>Outcome Older people are healthier and more active</p>

¹ Delayed discharge is defined as the number of patients aged 65+, ready for discharge from NHS hospitals, who are delayed in short stay specialist settings or are delayed for more than six weeks

Challenge - Looked after Children

A caring community cares for the most vulnerable people in society. In West Lothian we have prioritised looked after children as one of these vulnerable groups. Outcomes for looked after children tend to be poorer than their peers. Many end up homeless, entering the criminal justice arena and have mental health issues. Since 2005 West Lothian has put in place measures to address this challenge on a multi agency basis.

Children who are looked after by the local authority may be under supervision at home, in foster care or in a residential unit. As the child's 'corporate parent' the local authority has a duty to put and keep the child's needs at the centre of everything they do. A recent government report "Looked after children, we can and must do better" set out action points in relation to five key themes of: working together, becoming effective life long learners, developing into successful and responsible adults, being emotionally, mentally and physically healthy and feeling safe and nurtured in a home setting.

On 31 March 2007 there were 432 looked after children and young people in West Lothian (numbers are falling in West Lothian whilst in comparator authorities and for Scotland numbers are continuing to rise). The children can be considered as two groups, those who are looked after and accommodated away from home (61%), and those who are looked after at home (39%). Stability is important for the well-being and safety of looked after children and our aim is to limit the number of placement changes experienced by each child. Between 2004-2007 approximately one-third of looked after children in West Lothian experienced three or more placement changes. However, this figure is falling, and at 27% is below the average for comparator authorities and for Scotland.

The table below shows the number and percentage of looked after children achieving English and Maths SCQF level 3 and above in West Lothian and comparator authorities. West Lothian has consistently high percentage achievement among this group and is well above the average for Scotland. However, the percentage is well below the level of attainment for all pupils.

Attainment of looked after children in comparator authorities

CPP area	Number of looked after school leavers 2005/6	Percentage of looked after pupils with English & maths at SCQF 3				% of all pupils with English and Maths at SCQF 3
		2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-07	2006-07
West Lothian	42	35	48	56	45	94
Clackmannanshire	12	50	60	33	42	89
Fife	72	39	27	40	33	89
Midlothian	35	N/A	11	N/A	29	96
North Lanarkshire	77	14	N/A	18	14	91
South Lanarkshire	25	42	28	28	28	92
Scotland	1283	27	31	34	34	91

Source: <http://www.socialworkscotland.org.uk/> and figures for all pupils from West Lothian Council education services. NA - Figures not available

Outcome

Looked after children reach their full potential

Challenge - Supporting People at home

West Lothian has a rapidly increasing population of over 75s. More people who are at home are frail, as people are admitted to care homes, on average, two years later in life than five years ago. We aim to encourage healthy lifestyles, active ageing and promote independent living for as long as possible.

In comparison with other areas, West Lothian had a lower rate per 1000 older people receiving home care between 2003 and 2005 (the latest date for which data are available on www.socialworkscotland.org.uk). This is largely due to the fact of having brought in alternative methods of providing support other than traditional home care, such as telecare, our meals service and our shopping service.

In order to support larger numbers of older people in their own homes, we embarked on a major initiative, introducing smart technology alongside a flexible model of home care. The success involved in the application of smart technology was built on the foundation of a flexible, targeted home care service. Latest figures from Audit Scotland (2006/07) saw West Lothian (out of 32 local authorities) :

- in second position amongst local authorities in the number of people age 65 or over receiving care at weekends
- in second position in the number of people age 65 or over receiving care overnight
- third when taking account of the number of people age 65 or over receiving personal care.

The application of smart technology in West Lothian was a first in Scotland and the UK and had attracted widespread interest. This initiative was a combination of smart, plug-in technology, flexible and responsive care at home services and a clear strategic vision. By February 2008, the technology had been installed in a total of 3,200 households in West Lothian – mainly in the homes of older people. This has resulted in more effective support for significant numbers of older people to continue to live in their own homes, thereby maintaining independence and control over their daily lives.

We have 3,100 homes with assistive technology in the wider community, and 150 tenancies within Housing with Care developments. Sixteen percent (16%) of these clients need technology above the core package. This is rising 1-2% year on year. The introduction of technology in housing and care has resulted in the reduction of the length of average stay in care homes from 3 years to under a year for recent admissions from 2000 to 2006. Social work and occupational therapy waiting times and lists for assessment and service delivery have reduced. We have exceeded the national target for intensive home care with 32.6% receiving intensive home care per week as percentage of all people receiving home care.

Outcome

People stay independently in their own homes for as long as possible where it meets their needs, is based on choice and is safe for them and their carers

Challenge - Public Protection

Public protection comprises three distinct service areas

- Child Protection
- Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) / Management of Offenders
- Adult Protection

These three areas focus on the identification, assessment and management of risk. There is a significant interface between these three areas and as a consequence West Lothian council has co located all three lead officers and their administrative support. There has been considerable “added value” as a result of this arrangement particularly as statutory multi agency responsibilities, involvement and cooperation are key to effective interventions in public protection. It is planned that these lead officers and their support will move together to the Civic Centre in Livingston later this year where they will be closer in proximity to their police colleagues.

In 2008 a Chief Officers Group (for Public Protection) was established in West Lothian. The council convenes this meeting, which meets quarterly. The Chief Executive of the council chairs it and core membership comprises the Chief Executive of NHS Lothian (or delegated director), the Chief Superintendent of Lothian and Borders Police (West Division) and the Chief Social Work Officer. The Chairs of the Child Protection Committee (CPC), the Adult Protection Committee (APC) and MAPPA committee attend the meeting and report back from the business of the committees which can focus on performance activity, quality, standards and developments in each of the areas.

Child Protection

The number and rate of child protection referrals to core agencies (social work, police and health) in West Lothian have increased steadily over the past six years, with only a very slight drop from 2005 to 2006. Children may have experienced, or be at risk of physical injury, physical neglect, sexual abuse or emotional abuse. Child referrals to the Domestic Abuse Screening Group numbered 2010 in 2007-08. It is clear that improving child protection outcomes requires a joined-up approach to domestic abuse and other priority community safety outcomes.

Early In 2008, West Lothian agencies responded to an HMle Inspection into services provided to Children. This resulted in a favourable outcome, by the Inspection Team with all agencies seen to be working well together with the best interests of all children at the heart of their business and decision making. The report highlighted a number of areas of good practice on which all hope to build and improve further over the next period.

MAPPA

West Lothian has responded to issues relating to the risk management of offenders in the community in a multi agency forum for the last few years. In April 2007 this process was formalised by the introduction of Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), the local delivery of which is overseen by the MAPPA Committee.

The fundamental purpose of MAPPA is public safety, protection of victims and reduction of serious harm. It is a multi-agency process, formalising the management of sexual offenders who pose a risk of harm. Risk is assessed to ensure the appropriate targeting of resources.

It is widely recognised that effective Inter Agency risk management is the most effective way to manage the risk of harm that certain types of offender present. West Lothian has invested significantly in this process and continues to develop similar strategies for non-MAPPA cases, for example, younger persons.

Adult Protection

The development of legislation by the Scottish Government – the Adult Support and Protection Act (Scotland) 2007, in October 2008, has given the Local Authority the lead responsibility for Adult Protection and has introduced new duties and powers. The legislation has essentially introduced the requirement to inquire / investigate any situation where an adult may be at risk of harm; the duty of cooperation for all public bodies and office holders; and three protection orders – assessment, removal and banning.

An “adult at risk” is anyone over the age of 16 years who is

- Unable to safeguard their own wellbeing, property, rights or other interests
- at risk of harm and
- because they are affected by disability, mental disorder, illness or physical or mental infirmity, are more vulnerable to being harmed than adults who are not so affected

In the last two years the council has appointed an Adult Protection Officer and Administrative Assistant. With the increasing demand and additional burdens on the council there has been a decision to recruit a Multiagency Adult Protection officer and additional part time administrative assistant to support frontline staff

Outcome

All children and vulnerable adults have safe lives

Challenge - Community Safety

Overall crime in West Lothian as at year-end March 2008 was significantly low and the total crime recorded was the lowest level for an eight-year period. Analysis of individual categories of crime performance show crimes of violence have been the lowest recorded figure over the same period whilst crimes of dishonesty were also significantly low.

Other areas of recorded crime have not fluctuated to a significant degree, however within this expected range there has been an increased level of activity in relation to vehicle related crime and low level break-ins to property (e.g. sheds and other outhouses).

The emerging picture for the year to date (April 2008 -Jan 2009) however is one of slightly increasing reported crime overall against the same period last year. Crimes of violence have shown a slight increase although solvency has also improved. The increase in acquisitive crime particularly around the crime of domestic housebreaking, has risen considerably. Business acquisitive crime is also slightly higher than at the same period last year. Acquisitive crime may have been influenced by the current financial climate and ongoing 'credit crunch'. Recorded incidents of vandalism and minor assault have seen a reduction over the period.

Since the adaptation of the Single Outcome Agreement there has been a dramatic reduction in the amount of youth calls in the first nine months of the Fiscal year 2008/09 compared to the same period in 2007/08. The impact has been attributable to a significant degree by the role out of the Safer Neighbourhood Teams who are now deployed in all nine wards in West Lothian. The teams are made up of police officers, NRT officers with youth worker support to provide a robust, enforcement-based, multi agency response to anti-social behaviour hotspots.

In addition to the deployment of the SNTs there has been a significant impact made on the level of youth calls by the use of police intelligence led targeting of alcohol fuelled antisocial behaviour. 'Operation Floorwalk' is a multi agency approach with partners from the WLYAP and WLDAS who provide additional support and advice to parents and children alike when children identified as being under the influence of alcohol are taken to a police station.

It is much harder to individually quantify what separate effect the ongoing council funded diversionary activity, the work of West Lothian Drugs and Alcohol Service, West Lothian Youth Action Project, Operations Floorwalk and Floorsweep, Alcohol Test Purchase Operations, Best Bar None and the firm, clear and consistent approach of the Licensing Board have had individually. What can be determined is that all these measures operating together in parallel have had an exceptional effect, which has been sustained over the period.

The Community Planning Partnership highlighted Domestic Abuse as a priority in January 2008. Domestic and sexual violence continue to be some of the most prevalent and difficult-to-address threats to individual and community safety. Funds from several streams have been combined to create and support an integrated Domestic Abuse Service.

Recognising that work on sexual violence and domestic violence needs to be joined up and integrated, the Violence against Women Strategic Forum was established in 2007 to address gaps in strategy and services. The challenge remains to find resources to address the void in specialist and mainstream services for rape and

sexual abuse victims. 2009 has seen the creation of an action plan for improving the criminal justice outcomes for domestic abuse.

Further developments within the Community Safety Partnership has included the development of a newly agreed Community Safety Strategy for 2008 – 2011 which is outcome-focussed and will guide our multi agency approach and resource allocation through development changes in the community safety forum. There have been three priority sub-groups identified in the strategy; anti social behaviour, violence and crime and preventable injuries and deaths. Priority targets and action plans within these groups will be health and equality impact assessed.

As well as being a driver for our priorities, the strategy engages with the Outcome Planning Model based on the life stages approach to community planning which has been adopted in West Lothian.

Work is ongoing within West Lothian to implement closer and more structured partnership working through a local tasking and co-ordination process. This is being driven by West Lothian police division and West Lothian Council.

This strategic vision for the future of local service delivery in West Lothian is based on the principles of the National Intelligence Model, or NIM, which is the existing national policing business model. The fundamental purpose of this process is to assess information to identify key priorities, allocate resources, and ultimately achieve successful results in the identified areas whilst providing accountability and a transparent and robust audit trail.

By collectively tackling the core issues and individuals negatively impacting on communities, the partners will be better able to resolve matters, achieve lasting success, and ultimately enhance community safety.

Further to the priorities already identified, further planning will be carried out when the results of the community safety audit is completed in February 09 and then again, when the findings of the community safety strategic assessment are provided in April-May 09. Our action plans will be realigned if required to ensure that we are continuing to use the most up-to-date evidence based research as possible for our priority targets within community safety for West Lothian.

Outcome

The number of people (victims and offenders) affected by anti-social behaviour and domestic violence is reduced

OUTCOMES AND COMMITMENTS

National Outcome - 1. We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe.




Local context –

The West Lothian economy has undergone significant change with net growth in the business and employment base, and a net decline in relatively well paid manufacturing offset by growth in service sectors and construction. The on-set of recession will inevitably have an impact on West Lothian's businesses and employment base, putting even greater onus on ensuring that partners work effectively with the business community to safeguard business and jobs.

During 2007-8 new business sites and premises were completed (the Heartlands Business park and Blackburn House Creative Industry Centre) and the Business Gateway service in West Lothian continued to promote entrepreneurship, and increased business starts and to support the SME base. New business funding packages have been launched geared to supporting the SME sector.

Latest indicator data shows rapid progress in growing the business base – with 3,630 VAT registered businesses in West Lothian at end of 2007. However much of the recent growth in the business base is concentrated in Financial and Real estate sector and is therefore likely to decline in 2008 and 2009. The latest (2007) Employment data shows the number of jobs in West Lothian to have declined slightly in 2007 from 75,200 to 74,700. West Lothian wage levels in 2008 remained at 92% of the Scottish level.

Local Outcome/s E. Our economy is strengthened through an improved range and quality of businesses and increased economic participation.

Indicator/s	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date (see page)
Net number of new businesses formed in a local authority area on an annual basis Annually – (Vat registration DTI small business service)	3400 Total no of VAT registered businesses	3,500	3,750	
Total number of jobs based in West Lothian ONS Annual Business Inquiry	West Lothian 75,200 (2006)	76,500	80,000	
Median weekly earnings relative to the Scottish average ONS Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings	W Lothian £408.10 Scotland £441.50 WL therefore is 92.4% of the Scottish Average	95%	100%	

Partners include WL Council, Scottish Enterprise, Skills Development Scotland WL Chamber, WL College, Federation of Small Businesses, Voluntary Sector

Refreshed Economic Partnership Strategy was launched for the period 2007-2010. Creating an Economy for the Knowledge Age remains the overarching aim of the revised strategy. Aspirational targets have been agreed which are focused on:

- Increasing the number of jobs and increasing the number of VAT registered firms to support this jobs growth
- Improving the quality of jobs
- Improving Educational attainment and skills
- Increasing economic participation and
- Improving quality of life

<http://www.westlothian.com/media/docs/pdf/strategy2007full>

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

Local context –

Growing the business and employment base and securing better quality jobs is complemented by actions aimed at developing the skills base and tackling exclusion from work and reducing the proportion of adults on out of work benefits. The on-set of recession will make these subsidiary Outcomes even more challenging, and will require partners to adopt even more innovative and concerted approaches to this area of work.

In the year to May 2008, there has been some significant progress in reducing the overall level of benefit dependency. The West Lothian figure now stands at 15.7% compared to 16.1% for Scotland.

Overall skills levels have also increased from the baseline with more than 29% of residents now qualified to SVQ 4 and above.

Local Outcome/s E. Our economy is strengthened through an improved range and quality of businesses and increased economic participation

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
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%	✓
% of claimants in receipt of unemployment related benefits, relative to the Scottish average Quarterly – Source: DWP	2006 W Lothian 16.1% Scotland 16.7%	W Lothian 14.5%	W Lothian 12% by 2012	✓
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%		✓

Partners – Council, Jobcentreplus, Skills Development Scotland, WL College, Other FE Colleges, DWP, Voluntary sector

Refreshed Economic Partnership Strategy was launched for the period 2007-2010. Creating an Economy for the Knowledge Age remains the overarching aim of the revised strategy. Under the Joint economic strategy there are a number of action plans relevant to this:

- Workforce Plus Action Plan – aimed at joining-up services, improving quality and securing sustainable job outcomes, more effective engagement with and buy-in by employers etc
- Delivery and commissioning of effective employability programmes – including New Deal, Pathways to Work, Get Ready for Work
- Target resources to reduce the level of unemployment in the most deprived areas
- Utilise the voluntary sector and other intermediaries to reach local people and improve service delivery
- Improve childcare provision and help to remove other barriers that prevent people accessing work
- Joined-up service delivery – eg linking Health and Employment
- Ensuring benefit claims are processed timeously

<http://www.westlothian.com/media/docs/pdf/strategy2007full>

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

Local context – 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. 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 there has been very good progress in all areas of primary attainment, and the percentage of children attaining at or above the appropriate level for their stage has improved in all measures of attainment. There has also been improvement in secondary 5-14 attainment, and the percentage attaining at or above the appropriate level in S2 has risen in all measures except talking, where a slight decline from the 2007 baseline has occurred.

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.

Mainstream secondary schools have extended the range of qualifications being offered to meet the needs of pupils who would not previously have had their attainment recognised, by introducing Access 2 and 3. Overall, completion rates for Access courses have improved. 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, particularly class size reduction, more difficult.

Local Outcome/s C. Everyone’s life chances in West Lothian are maximised by improving their educational attainment and achievement

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	‘Progress’ target/s to 2010-11			‘End’ target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
		2009	2010	2011		
% of school leavers going into employment, education or training Annual – Scottish Government	80%	81%	83%	85%	90% (2020)	✔
The % of pupils in S4 attaining English and mathematics at level 3 Annual – Scottish Government	94% (2007)	95%	96%	96%		✔
The % of pupils in S4 attaining 5 Standard Grades at level 3 Annual – Scottish Government	94% (2007)	95%	96%	96%		✔
The % of pupils in S4 attaining 5 Standard Grades at level 4 Annual – Scottish Government	75% (2007)	77%	79%	81%		✔
The % of pupils in S4 attaining 5 Standard Grades at level 5 Annual – Scottish Government	33% (2007)	33%	35%	37%		✔

The average cumulative tariff score for all S4 pupils Annual – Scottish Government	182 points (2007)	184 points	186 points	188 points		
The average tariff score of the lowest attaining 20% Annual – Scottish Government	68 points (2007)	68 points	70 points	72 points		
The % of pupils in S5 attaining 3 Higher Grades at level 6 Annual – Scottish Government	21% (2007)	21%	22%	22%		
The % of pupils in S5 attaining 5 Higher Grades at level 6 Annual – Scottish Government	9% (2007)	9%	10%	11%		
The average cumulative tariff score for all S5 pupils Annual – Scottish Government	283 points (2007)	284 points	286 points	288 points		
% of P1-P3 pupils in classes of size 18 or less Annual – Scottish Government	2005 7% 2006 7.5% 2007 10%	20%	25%	40%		
Number of people per 1000 (relevant population) supported by Adult Basic Education Service** Annual - WLC	19.67/1000			18.8/1000		
Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s (with hyperlinks if possible)						
Education Service Local Improvement Plan 2008/11 http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/sitecontent/documentlist/educationpublications/localimpplan08011						
Education Services Standards and Quality Report 2006/7 http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/sitecontent/documentlist/educationpublications/StandardsQuality2006-07						
Education and Cultural Services Standards and Quality Report 2007/8 (to be published in January 2009)						

**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

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

Local context – 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 still has a major challenge to meet in reducing the level of negative destinations and the overall number of young people requiring MC, MC. The last year has seen considerable progress in putting into place additional schools based resources through 16+ Learning Choices -piloted in the two schools where negative destinations were highest in 2006-7 and in wider service and project development both within schools and beyond. Nevertheless these and other practical actions will take time to work through into a real reduction in the MC,MC figures. There is clear evidence that lack of locally accessible training capacity is contributing significantly to the high levels of negative school leaver destinations and limiting our ability to respond to this challenge.

The latest SLDR figures (2007-08) shows no change in the proportion of positive destinations. Local MC,MC Partners are committed to more effective and innovative joint working, information sharing and concerted efforts to ensure all school leavers are offered a positive destination opportunity.

Local Outcome/s D. All young people in West Lothian have the knowledge and skills to proceed to adult working life

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	‘Progress’ target/s to 2010-11			‘End’ target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
		2009	2010	2011		
% of school leavers going into employment, education or training Annual – Scottish Government	80%	81%	83%	85%	90% (2020)	
The percentage of children attending publicly-funded schools achieving the level for their stage Annual - West Lothian 5-14 Data	Primary Reading 84%; Primary Writing 78%; Primary Maths 86%; S2 Reading 70%; S2 Writing 59%; S2 Maths 64% (All at 2007)	85%; 79%; 87%; 71%; 60%; 65%	86%; 80%; 88%; 73%; 62%; 66%	86%; 82%; 88%; 75%; 64%; 67%		
% of pre-school centres receiving positive inspection reports.	None – new model of inspection	100% of QIs good or above	100% of QIs good or above	100% of QIs good or above		New indicator

% of schools receiving positive inspection reports.	None – new model of inspection	100% of QIs good or above	100% of QIs good or above	100% of QIs good or above		New indicator
% of the overall proportion of young people aged 16-18 in the 'MCMC group Annual – Scottish Government	11.6%			8%	6%	
% of 18-19 year olds claiming unemployment benefit. Annual – Scottish Government	12.8%			9%	7%	
<p>Brief links to relevant plans or other commitments of the local partners to support delivery of these outcome/s (with hyperlinks if possible)</p> <p>Education Service Local Improvement Plan 2008/11 http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/sitecontent/documentlist/educationpublications/localimpplan08011</p> <p>Education Services Standards and Quality Report 2006/7 http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/sitecontent/documentlist/educationpublications/StandardsQuality2006-07</p> <p>Education and Cultural Services Standards and Quality Report 2007/8 (to be published in January 2009)</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Roll out of 16+ Learning Choices</p> <p>ACTIVATE</p> <p>School - College collaboration project</p> <p>Journey to Employment</p> <p>Continuation of the Youth Inclusion Programme (YIP) for care leavers and young homeless.</p> <p>Early intervention by multi-agency team for looked after children and young people.</p>						

National Outcome 5 - Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

Recent focus on the health issues of the West Lothian population has highlighted the need to improve health in the early years, with support to young children at most risk within their families and their communities. Health improvement is a very difficult concept to measure, however proxy indicators have been identified as contributing to health in its widest concept, for example, poverty, employment, safety, substance misuse, physical and mental health.

Within the 14 datazones within the worst 15% only 15.1% of new born babies were exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks against the West Lothian average of 25% and over 41% of mothers smoked when booking their pregnancy, which is significantly higher than the West Lothian average, whilst the number of full-term low birth weight babies was also significantly higher.

Through the Fairer Scotland Fund programmes targeting early years, such as the Daisy drop-in in Livingston, are beginning to show positive results

Local outcomes C,J,L

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
Pregnancies under 16 years, per 1000 relevant population (SNS - Annual)	2003/05 - 9.0 2004/06 - 7.3	7.4	6.8	✓
Percentage of children with no obvious caries experience in Primary 1 (Detailed National Dental Inspection Programme - Bi-annual)	2005/06 - 47.9% 2007/08 - 50.4%	60%	Aim to increase	✓
Obesity levels among children in Primary 1 (Child Health Surveillance Programme - Bi-annual)	2005/06 - 6.1%	6%	Reduce rate of increase by 2018	✓
% of newborn children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks (SNS - Annual)	2006/07 - 25 2007/08 - 25.68	33%	33.3%	✓
% of all three to five year old children registered with an NHS dentist (ISD - Annual)	2007 - 76.5% 2008 - 83.95%	80%		✓
Number and % of school children walking / cycling to school (Annual 'hands up survey') Sustrans will publish national information on 2 Feb	55% of primary pupils (5442) walked to school, and 4% (396) cycled to school. A further 1% (137) scootered and skated. 37% of secondary pupils (1735) walked to school, and 1% (37) cycled. Only 4 (0.08%) scootered and skated.	New indicator – so no trend data available to set targets.		New indicator

In 2008 West Lothian CHCP registered its intent to work towards the Breast Feeding Community UNICEF Baby Friendly Award
Daisy Drop-in Annual report
Local Delivery Plan

National Outcome 6 - We live longer, healthier lives

Within West Lothian, the percentage of the population who smoke is higher than the Scottish average and significantly higher than the rest of Lothian and this is also reflected in the percentage of mothers smoking during pregnancy. In terms of expected years of life in good health, for males this is 66.1 years, which is lower than the Scottish average of 66.3 years, whilst for women, the difference is more significant, with 68.8 years in West Lothian against a Scottish average of 70.2 years. Recent figures from the GRO show that overall life expectancy in West Lothian, depending on where they live, for men ranges from 71 years to 81 years, and for women 76 to 85 years. The lower life expectancies are in the areas with acknowledged higher rates of deprivation.

In acknowledging the progress in reducing the number of suicides within West Lothian, within the wider context of mental health, there is a need to reduce the number of patients prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression and psychosis, which is currently above the Scottish average.

The number of unintentional injuries for those aged under 15 as a result of an accident at home is higher than the Scottish average and this is being addressed through the Community Safety Strategy within West Lothian, which aims to reduce this number, particularly amongst under 5's in areas of multiple deprivation.





As well as improving the health of the young, West Lothian has an increasing older population which experiences high levels of cancer, heart disease and stroke. If older people are to remain healthy and active into older age, it is important that they have good health and social care management. Where people have had to be admitted to hospital, our multi-disciplinary partnership ensures that they are not delayed in returning to their home.

West Lothian Drug Action Team (DAT) has recently commissioned research into the needs of and effective interventions for tobacco, alcohol and drug users living in West Lothian. Estimates show that there are currently approximately 45,000 smokers, 25,000 problem alcohol users and 1,800 problem drug users living in West Lothian.

As part of the new DAT outcome contracts, services are required to measure the following outcomes:
Reduction in the harmful use of substances; Improvement in physical health; Reduction in mortality; Reduced exposure to violence and domestic abuse;
Increased personal safety

Local Outcome/s F. People in West Lothian live longer, healthier lives

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
Number of people per head of 10,000 population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression and psychosis (DDD's per capita) (PRISMS warehouse, ISD Scotland - Annual)	2007/08 - 35.63	Reduce by 10%		
Rates of suicides per 100,000 population over 5 years (ScotPHO/GRO Scotland - Annual)	1998/02 - 15.9 2003/07 - 12.7	12.7	(20% reduction on 2002 figures)	
Percentage of the adult (16+) population who smoke (Scottish Household Survey - Annual)	2005/06 - 28.5%	26%	22%	
Percentage of children with no obvious caries experience in Primary 1 (Detailed National Dental Inspection Programme - Bi-annual)	2005/06 - 47.9% 2007/08 - 50.4%	60%	60%	

Obesity levels among children in Primary 1 (Child Health Surveillance Programme - Bi-annual)	2005/06 - 6.1%	6%	Reduce rate of increase by 2018	
I. Older people in West Lothian are healthier and more active				
Number of older people (aged 65+) who are admitted as emergency inpatients 2 or more times in a single year per 1,000 population (ISD - Annual)	2006/07 49.14	32.8	32.8	
Number of people waiting more than 6 weeks to be discharged from hospital into a more appropriate care setting (ISD - Monthly)	2006/07 - 0 2007/08 - 0	0	0	
Number of people delayed for more than 3 days in a short-stay setting (ISD - Monthly)	2007/08 - 0	0	0	
H. Harmful substance misuse impacting on individuals, families and communities is reduced				
Number of alcohol related hospital admissions per 1,000 population (SMR01, ISD Scotland - Annual)	2007/08 - 8.26	8.0	7.0	New indicator
Number of drug related hospital admissions per 1,000 population (SMR01, ISD Scotland - Annual)	2007/08 - 1.06	1.0	0.9	New indicator
Number of people achieving reduction in alcohol consumption, not consuming alcohol or reduction in binge drinking as result of support and treatment	This is a new process so there is no baseline data available at the moment but quarterly monitoring reports have been requested from all services			New indicator
<p>Pan-Lothian Delayed Discharge Strategy Local Delivery Plan</p> <p>The DAT funds specialist services to provide advice, information support and treatment in relation to substance misuse in order to reduce the incidences of preventable injuries and deaths. The police also run targeted operations to reduce binge drinking (and the related effects) amongst young people. A wide variety of different initiatives linking to substance misuse will be run by DAT partners depending on local need and priorities.</p> <p>All agencies providing substance misuse services will be screening with clients for violence against women.</p>				

National Outcome 7 - We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society

Local context –

West Lothian has similar health problems to the rest of Scotland, but a poor health record compared to the rest of Lothian and there are still pockets of disadvantage. We have 14 data zones that fall into the 15% of most deprived areas in Scotland. This means that there remain differences in health, prosperity, education, housing and overall quality of life between people living in different parts of West Lothian. There is a clear link between life expectancy and deprivation. Previous life expectancy figures - calculated by GROS for SIMD2006 - show a smooth trend of decreasing life expectancy with increasing deprivation. Thus for areas, such as Armadale which, according to the SIMD2006, contains datazones of various levels of deprivation life expectancy will generally average out. However for areas, such as Livingston Murieston which mainly contains datazones defined as less deprived, life expectancy will be much higher. Similarly, life expectancy will be much lower for areas which mainly contain datazones defined as more deprived e.g. Fauldhouse & Longridge.

Within the 14 datazone areas only 15.1% of new born babies were exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks against the West Lothian average of 25% and over 41% of mothers smoked when booking their pregnancy, which is significantly higher than the West Lothian average, whilst the number of full-term low birth weight babies was also significantly higher.

The development of the Life Stages planning model is enhancing our understanding of the differences within communities and what works to close the gap between the best and worst. We are looking at the evidence of need and developing further indicators specifically around particular life stages.

Local Outcome/s G. The gap between the most and least healthy in West Lothian is reduced

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
Deaths per 100,000 from Coronary Heart Disease among the under 75's in deprived areas (GROS - Annual)	2004/06 - 76.30 2005/07 - 91.91 (3 year rolling average)	100		✓
Pregnancies under 16 years, per 1000 relevant population (SNS - Annual)	2003/05 - 9.0 2004/06 - 7.3	7.4	6.8	✓
Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight per 1000 ** (SNS - Annual)	2004/06 - 37.34 2005/07 - 32.72	25.00	19.08	✓
% of mothers smoking when booking pregnancy** (SNS - Annual)	2004/06 - 45.6% 2005/07 - 41.6%	36%	23.8%	New indicator
% of newborn children exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks** (SNS - Annual)	2006/07 - 14.2 2007/08 - 15.1	20%	25.68	✓

Local Delivery Plan

Life Stages Outcome Planning Model –progress reports available

** The baselines and targets relate to the 14 datazones within the worst 15% most deprived in Scotland

National Outcome – 8 We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk

The Chief Officer Group's (Council, NHS, Police and Chief Social Work officer) approach to promoting Public Protection has been to combine the 3 areas of Child Protection, Adult Protection and MAPPA by co-locating workers and ensuring cross representation across the three committees responsible for these areas.

The WL Child Protection Committee has 3 sub committees ensuring that all areas of work are progressed, working to an annual business plan. Each sub committee is chaired by a member of the CPC and contains CPC and non-CPC members

On 24.9.08 Scotland's Chief Statistician published the national Child Protection Statistics 2007/08. The main findings were:

- In 2007/08, there were 12,382 child protection referrals, an increase of 4% compared with the previous year. In West Lothian there were 588 referrals, an increase of 20%, possibly due to the Child Protection Committee (CPC)'s public awareness campaign.
- Seventy-nine per cent of children who were subject to a case conference were living at home prior to being referred. In WL 89% were living at home prior to referral.
- Of the 4,298 case conferences, 65% resulted in the child being placed on the local child protection register. This compares to 83% in West Lothian.

The Adult Protection and MAPPA Committees are established but their reporting arrangements and sub committee structure is less well developed. Annual reports are currently being prepared.

Local Outcome/s Looked after children in West Lothian reach their full potential

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
% 16-17yr old looked after children gaining English and Maths Standard Grade level 3 WLC - Annually	05/06 - 59%	63%		✓
% of looked after children with 3 or more placements	30%	25%	Maintain below Scottish average	✓
% looked after school leavers going into employment, training or education Annually- CLAS publication	26%	36%		✓
All children and vulnerable adults have safe lives				
No. of referrals designated as adult protection cases WLC – SWIFT database	53	45		✓
% of adult protection cases with an allocated worker (Standard) WLC – SWIFT database	100%	100%		✓
% of case conferences that have resulted in Adult Protection action plans WLC – SWIFT database	85%	85%		✓
Number of child protection referral (per 1000 of 0-15 population)	2006-2007 14.1			New indicator
Number of registrations on child protection register following case conference (per 1,000 of 0-15 population)	2006/2007- 2.6			New indicator

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

Local context –

The recently agreed Community Safety Strategy has identified three priority areas – **Anti social behaviour**; preventable injuries and deaths; and violence and crime to be tackled over the next three years. The partners are developing a new Anti Social Behaviour Strategy, which will be launched in Spring 2009. 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). 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.

Domestic Abuse has been a long time priority in West Lothian because it results in high costs both in terms of human suffering and public sector resources. The Domestic Abuse Screening Group (multi agency) responded to 2012 referrals of children related to police calls for Domestic Abuse in 2008.

Within the Community Safety Strategy, the Preventable Injuries and Deaths themes highlighted the following areas for attention:;


Accidents involving Pre 5s - The number of pre 5 children attending St John's A & E following a home accident fell from 1,281 in 2005 to 1,082 in 2007. The number of admissions fell from 102 in 2006 to 72 in 2007. In 2007, there were 72 attendances relating to burns and scalds, and 68 relating to poisonings.








Road safety - The number of Killed or Seriously Injured casualties has fallen from an average of 95 in the early nineties to 68 in 2007 – a reduction of nearly 30%.

Fire - West Lothian's performance in delivering a co-ordinated preventative programme is amongst the most impressive in Scotland. The programme includes education, community activities, safety checks and the fitting of smoke alarms. Since 2004, Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service has delivered more than 32,000 safety packs to homes in West Lothian; completed 8,000 home safety checks; and fitted 9,000 smoke alarms. Over this period, there have been reductions in secondary fires, and fire casualties and deaths, but accidental dwelling fires have remained at about the same level.

Prevention of falls - In 2006/07, 57% of all adult emergency hospital admissions as a result of falls were for those aged 65 years and over. 260 West Lothian residents aged over 75 were emergency hospital admissions as a result of falls. In 2006, 84% of all adult deaths were as a result of falls (10 out of 13 deaths) were those aged 65 years and over.

Local Outcome/s

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
Number of recorded crimes and offences	**1- 292 2- 243 3- 5537 4- 4934 (all 5- 1873 2007) 6- 5354 7- 2502	See note on page 74		

Detection rates for recorded crimes and offences	1- 69.2% 2 – 63% 3- 35.5% (all 4 - 23.3% 2007) 5 – 99.8% 6 – 69.1% 7 – 99.1%	See note on page 74		
The number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents Annually – <i>Road Accidents Scotland</i> , Scottish Government	1994-1998 five year average – West Lothian:122	73		
The incidence of home fires resulting in death and injury *(Baseline 2004 /05 the start of Home Safety Check Campaign) Annually LBFRS	*Number of home fires with casualties - 31 Number of casualties - 46 Number of fatalities - 3	See note on page 74		
Number of racist incidents and racially motivated crimes	228	See note on page 74		
Number and % of racially motivated crimes detected	135 - 59.2%	See note on page 74		
M. The number of people (victims and offenders) affected by anti-social behaviour and domestic violence in West Lothian is reduced				
% of West Lothian Council tenants who feel safe in their local neighbourhood (from WLC Annual Tenant Satisfaction Survey)	80.1%	(Current performance Nov 2008 - 82.3%) 2010 target – 84%		
Children referred to multi-agency domestic abuse screening group getting a service (Annual WLC)	1400 (2007-08)	10% increase		
<p>Ten Year Housing Capital Investment Strategy 2008/09 to 2017/18 http://coins.westlothian.gov.uk/coins/submissiondocuments.asp?submissionid=405</p> <p>Progress of Safer Neighbourhood Teams http://oldcoins.westlothian.gov.uk/coins/document/Services%20for%20the%20Community%20Policy%20</p> <p>Road Safety Action Plan</p> <p>Anti social behaviour action plan</p> <p>Fire Services Annual Plan</p> <p>Community Safety Strategy</p> <p>Police divisional control strategy and the action plan to force alcohol strategy</p>				

**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

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

Local context –The West Lothian Local Plan, adopted in 2009, makes provision for the development of 24,000 new houses. When the plan was finalised in 2007, it was expected that these houses would be built by 2020. This was reflected in the targets set out in the 2008 SOA which forecast the following completions: 2009 – 1,050; 2010 – 1,300 and 2011 – 1,350, rising to 1,800 in the years 2013-2017. In light of the credit crunch, these targets have been revised downwards quite significantly. However, in addition to houses for sale the council has a significant new build programme for council houses (700 units by 2012) and is looking to facilitate an additional 500 socially rented units by registered social landlords. These will be delivered in part with land and funding secured through the council’s approved Affordable Housing Policy. Any new build programme beyond 2012 will be the subject of a future council decision.

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. The Council is on schedule to deliver 248 additional affordable Council homes for rent in 2010.

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. We are projecting a shortfall of approx 5000 houses to meet the 2012 statutory duty. The West Lothian Homelessness Strategy 2008-2011 was launched in October 2008. The Council’s Private Sector Leasing scheme was launched in September 2008.

West Lothian has an increasing older population which experiences high levels of cancer, heart disease and stroke. If older people are to remain healthy and active into older age, it is important that they have good health and social care management. Our innovative Housing with Care model, combining smart technology alongside a flexible model of home care, allows us to support increasing numbers of older people in their own homes for as long as possible.

West Lothian is covered by the SEStran Regional Transport Strategy which has received ministerial and Council approval. This sets out the key issues to be tackled regarding transport over the next 15 years. Issues of access to transport are particularly relevant in our more rural communities, especially in the west of the area. This issue was highlighted in the recent community engagement exercise on the Community Plan Towards 2020.

Local Outcome/s A. All people in West Lothian live in balanced, well-designed, sustainable communities where they can access the high quality amenities and services they need

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	‘Progress’ target/s to 2010-11	‘End’ target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
% of WLC housing stock meeting Scottish Housing Quality Standard (from initial 100% Stock Condition Survey, and ongoing from WLC SHQS database)	29%	(Current performance Nov 2008 - 36%) 2010/11 target – 46%	100% by 2015	
No. of affordable housing built in West Lothian	100 units	2010/11 - 400	2011/12 - 600	
Number of new homes completed	700	2007/08 – 928 2008/09 – 311 2010/11 – 395	2013/14 – 863	

B. Fewer people in West Lothian are homeless, but people who become homeless are accommodated safely and supported as soon as possible






Number of homeless presentations within West Lothian (Annual figures from WLC housing management information database)	1,784	Current performance 2007/08 - 1,654) 2010/2011 target - 1,700*		
The proportion of homeless presentations achieving a permanent outcome (<i>Statutory Definition</i>) (Annual figures from WLC housing management information database)	35.4%	(Current performance 2007/08 - 41%) 2010/11 target - 50%		
K. People in West Lothian stay independently in their own homes for as long as possible, where it meets their needs, is based on choice and is safe for them and their carers				
Number of households receiving telecare	2007/08 - 2635	4,200		
% of people aged 65+ with intensive needs receiving care at home	2006/07 - 22.4%	30%	30%	
<p>Ten Year Housing Capital Investment Programme 2008/09 to 2017/18 http://coins.westlothian.gov.uk/coins/submissiondocuments.asp?submissionid=405 West Lothian Homelessness Strategy 2008-2011 http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/917/925/962/ West Lothian Council's Strategic Housing Investment Plan http://coins.westlothian.gov.uk/coins/submissiondocuments.asp?submissionid=406 West Lothian Local Housing Strategy 2003-2008 http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/917/925/</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>				

National Outcome – 11. We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their actions and how they affect others				
Local context – There are clear links between this outcome and outcome on ‘we live longer healthier lives’				
Local Outcome/s All local outcomes A to M contribute				
Indicator/s <i>(noting frequency / type / source)</i>	Baseline at 2006-07	‘Progress’ target/s to 2010-11	‘End’ target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
Number of people per head of 10,000 population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression and psychosis (DDD’s per capita) <i>(PRISMS warehouse, ISD Scotland - Annual)</i>	2007/08 - 35.63	Reduce by 10%		
Rates of suicides per 100,000 population over 5 years <i>(ScotPHO/GRO Scotland - Annual)</i>	1998/02 - 15.9 2003/07 - 12.7	12.7	12.7 (20% reduction on 2002 figures)	
The percentage of residents stating they are satisfied with their neighbourhood Citizens Panel survey – 3 yearly	2004 – 87% 2007 – 87%	88%		
% residents contributing to their community through voluntary action. Citizens Panel survey – 3 yearly	2004 – 68% 2007 – 69%	71%		
% residents who feel they can influence decisions Citizens Panel survey – 3 yearly	2004 – N/A 2007 – 38%	40%		
% residents who feel we have an inclusive society Citizens Panel survey – 3 yearly	2004 – N/A 2007 – 59%	62%		
Choose Life Action Plan				

National 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.

Local Outcome/s A. All people in West Lothian live in balanced, well-designed, sustainable communities where they can access the high quality amenities and services they need

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
The percentage of residents stating they are satisfied with their neighbourhood Citizens Panel survey – 3 yearly	2004 – 87% 2007 – 87%	88%		
% residents stating there is less graffiti Citizens Panel survey – 3 yearly	2004 – N/A 2007 – 27%	30%		
% residents stating improved land use Citizens Panel survey – 3 yearly	2004 – 38% 2007 – 35%	38%		
% residents stating open spaces well maintained Citizens Panel survey – 3 yearly	2004 – 34 2007 – 35%	38%		
SPI measuring Street Cleanliness Keep Scotland Beautiful - Annually	71	70		

West Lothian Council sustainable development strategy/climate change strategy in development

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




Local context – West Lothian is an increasingly diverse community, both culturally and demographically. Equality and inclusiveness are key principles upon which all of our work is based, demonstrating a commitment to achieving equality for everyone in the community.

The second West Lothian Diversity Week was held in November 2008 to raise awareness and involve staff in the promotion of equality and diversity. A number of events were held which highlighted different cultures, lifestyles and life experiences of a range of individuals.

The Disability Equality Forum was established through the voluntary organisation Disability West Lothian as a key mechanism for involving and engaging with people with disabilities. The Forum serves a monitoring, audit and involvement role in partnership with the Community Planning Partnership to ensure that the Disability Equality Scheme is implemented and that disability equality is mainstreamed throughout all public sector partner services. This arrangement formally recognises West Lothian Disability Forums role and enhances the engagement process with individuals with disabilities.

The Partnership is also supporting the establishment of a Community Race Forum in the area

Local Outcome/s

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
Recorded hate crime –(Lothian and Borders Police)	260	See note on page 74		
No and rate of hate crimes detected–(Lothian and Borders Police)	151 58%	See note on page 74		
% residents who feel we have an inclusive society <i>Citizens Panel survey</i>	2004 – N/A 2007 – 59%	62%		
Continued development of Having Your Say youth forum to promote citizenship and responsibility for young people who are looked after. Maintain links with youth participation network across West Lothian. Develop Youth Forums and extend the range of representation on Youth Congress. Annual West Lothian Diversity Week. Develop intelligence and engagement with BME communities. Continue engagement with Disability West Lothian with regard to disability equality scheme.				

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

Local context –

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 strategy also committed the council to measuring its progress on sustainable development through the setting and meeting of targets by the introduction of a set of indicators to communicate and inform on the council's performance, both internally and externally, thus raising awareness and influencing change.





Working with the Carbon Trust, the council has now established the carbon footprint of the local authority and prepared a first draft of its carbon reduction plan. 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. Subject to approval by the council executive, the completion of these pieces of work is likely to lead to 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 when it is next reviewed in 2010.

Local Outcome/s

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
Tonnage of municipal solid waste collected per 1000 population	111,765	123,964	127,100	
Tonnage of municipal solid waste land filled	73,608	74,378	24,149	
The proportion of municipal solid waste recycled	37	40%	81%	
% of households with kerbside recycling who are recycling their waste (SDS)	94%	96%		
% 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)	1742		Increase by 14%	

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

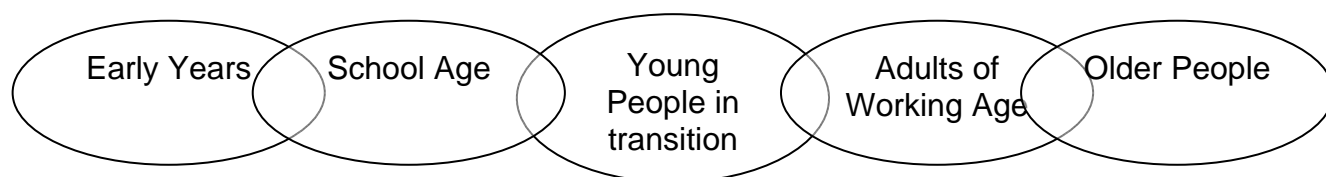
National Outcome - 15. Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs				
Local context				
<p>West Lothian has an exemplary record of developing and providing high quality customer services. This is recognised through the Council's Best Value Audit and the Council of the Year Awards. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>				
Local Outcome/s				
Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	'Progress' target/s to 2010-11	'End' target/s & timescale/s	Performance to date
WLAM Scoring Range (% of Service Areas, assessed to date, which are scoring above 300) WLAM assessments carried out every three years	2006/07 77%	300 to 600 (100%)	300 to 600 (100%)	
Number of older people (aged 65+) who are admitted as emergency inpatients 2 or more times in a single year per 1,000 population (ISD - Annual)	49.14	32.8	32.8	
Reported improvement in the quality of health care experience Patient Experience Programme (Annually)	Linked to 'Better Together' . Waiting for Government to set baseline.			New indicator
% population who feel West Lothian has improved in the last few years. Citizens Panel survey – 3 yearly	2004 – 41% 2007 – 47%	49%		
% population very satisfied or satisfied with West Lothian as a place to live Citizens Panel survey – 3 yearly	2004 – 86% 2007 – 87%	90%		
<p>Development of Service Customer Satisfaction Index by Autumn 2008, baseline by Summer 2009</p> <p>Development WLAM Scoring Range for Customer satisfaction (6a) progressive over 3 year WLAM cycle, starting Spring 2008</p> <p>Development WLAM Scoring Range for Outcomes (9b) progressive over 3 year WLAM cycle, starting Spring 2008</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>Continue development of Partnership Centres and to pursue opportunities for further shared services</p>				

6. ONGOING DEVELOPMENT OF SOA

West Lothian Outcome Planning Model

Within the context of the Single Outcome Agreement, the West Lothian Outcome Planning Model – Planning Well – has been designed to support the development of a set of robust and measurable quality of life outcomes, and provides processes and tools to support the integration and alignment of cross-cutting quality of life activity across the Community Planning Partnership

The model assists planners to use national and local evidence to tackle inequalities by prioritising the needs of specific groups of people within local communities. A life stages approach has been taken to further develop outcomes for people, bringing together contributing factors that influence people's quality of life under the categories of life circumstances, life chances, and lifestyles.



By overlapping the life stages with the above categories those most at risk of poor health outcomes can be identified and therefore targeted.

Lifestage pilots

Early Years - Armadale and Blackridge Ward

School Aged Children – Broxburn, Uphall and Winchburgh Ward

Young People In Transition – Livingston North

Adults of Working Age – Fauldhouse and Brieck Valley Ward

Older Adults – Bathgate Ward

Full details of the Outcome Planning Model are attached as Appendix 2

The Outcome Planning Model provides 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. The Community Planning Partnership has endorsed the model and this will provide a framework for Community Planning activities in the future.

Community Plan

The current Community Plan, Shaping the Future, planned a direction of travel and activity until 2010. Work has now commenced on a refresh of the Community Plan which will provide a strategic vision for West Lothian to 2020.

The initial stages of this work have included widespread community consultation involving a range of innovative techniques utilising the National Standards for Community engagement as the framework for monitoring and evaluating the engagement activity.

The work with groups and events resulted in 928 people being engaged with from across West Lothian. In addition 500 people took the time to send back their written comments via the postcards.

The themes that have emerged from this community engagement activity will be used to formulate the Community Plan – Towards 2020 which will be published later in the year.

Locality Planning

Locality Planning has been developed to plan and develop services at a local level – allowing services to be targeted in the most appropriate way and providing a more complementary, co-ordinated approach to service delivery. Locality Planning provides the mechanism for the delivery of the high level outcomes set out in the Outcome Agreement and Community Plan at a local level.

There are nine localities in West Lothian, based on the nine multi-member wards. Locality Planning has a particular focus on areas of deprivation; targeting key issues in local areas to improve the quality of life and reduce inequalities. Working in partnership with communities, and promoting engagement and involvement of local people is key to the Locality Planning process.

Local Area Committees have been established in each ward, led by elected members and focusing on local issues. Locality Planning and Local Area Committees will work under the same framework, their focus however will be different. Locality Planning focuses on those key issues in an area that need to change in order that peoples quality of life can improve, whereas Local Area Committees have a much broader focus on general community issues. Governance arrangements for Locality Planning have been developed, formalising the role of key stakeholder groups.

Locality Plans have been developed for all nine multi-member wards in West Lothian, and these contain:- a Community Profile, Information on the Locality Planning Structure , Action Plans, links to SOA challenges and outcomes, and links to the Life Stages process.

Progress on the Locality Plans will be reviewed in Summer 2009.

http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/Council_and_government/locality-mmw/

Multi agency tasking

Work is ongoing within West Lothian to implement closer and more structured partnership working through a local tasking and co-ordination process. This is being driven by West Lothian Council and Lothian and Borders Police, along with Lothian & Borders Fire & Rescue Service and other partners.

This strategic vision for the future of local service delivery in West Lothian is based on the principles of the National Intelligence Model, (NIM) the existing national policing business model aligned to a number of the key challenges in the SOA. The fundamental purpose of this process is to assess information to identify key priorities, allocate resources, and ultimately achieve successful results in the identified areas whilst providing accountability and a transparent and robust audit trail.

By collectively tackling the core issues and individuals negatively impacting on communities, the partners will be better able to resolve matters, achieve lasting success, and ultimately enhance community safety.

Agreement has been reached on basic structures and an project initiation plan for multi agency tasking is being finalised for implementation in Spring 2009.

Developments in the Voluntary Sector

In March 2008 the Third Sector Division of the Scottish Government's (SG) Public Service Reform Directorate intimated to all Volunteer Centres (VCs) and Councils for Voluntary Service (CVS), a desire for their respective networks to develop: "a coherent, fit for purpose infrastructure which connects effectively with their public sector partners".

Voluntary Action West Lothian (VAWL) and the Volunteer Centre (VC) in positively responding to the request have undergone a consultancy study to identify sustainable options. <http://www.avanteconsulting.co.uk/gallery/>

The preferred option that has emerged is for the creation of a new organisation. The boards of both organisations support this option and believe that this presents real opportunity to positively redefine Third Sector Infrastructure support services in West Lothian. This significant development will require substantial work in the coming year from the VC and VAWL to realise its creation.

The work of the new organisation will see it articulate what is needed in the third sector and the communities it serves and will align both itself and the work of the wider West Lothian Voluntary Sector with the West Lothian Single Outcome Agreement . It is the minimum expectation that the new arrangements will be in place by April 2010 with current funding ending in March 2011.

A key challenge for the new organisation will be the processes developed to capture performance information from a myriad of voluntary organisations so that the contribution to and impact upon the Single Outcome Agreement can be truly measured.

Fairer Scotland Fund

The Fairer Scotland Fund is an amalgamation of previous funding streams including the Community Regeneration Fund, Working for Families Fund, Changing Children's Services Fund (Inclusion), Community Voices Fund, Financial Inclusion and More Choices More Chances.

The CPP have agreed that the focus of the Fairer Scotland Fund in West Lothian will be aligned to the SOA. This will ensure that projects supported through the Fund will be focused on the activities of the twelve themes, which address the key priorities of the Fairer Scotland Fund. The Community Planning Partnership Board approved the allocation of Fairer Scotland Funding on 18th August 2008.

Projects have been linked to the national and local outcomes they most directly address, and progress reported to the Community Planning Partnership Board. For example

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

Local Outcome: Our economy is strengthened through an improved range and quality of businesses and increased economic participation.

Activity: There are four projects addressing this challenge with a specific focus on getting people into work. It includes the main jobs access service, a contribution to More Choices More chances programmes, developing local childcare provision through a social enterprise and giving employability information to people using advice services.

Six month update: The projects have helped over 400 people get jobs and provided employability advice to over 550 individuals.

A key focus for the Community Planning Partnership to move from:

Individual Projects
to
Programmes of Work
to
Integrated Programmes of Work.

by utilising scarce resources to support programmes of work that fill key service gaps with a particular focus on early years and young people requiring more choices more chances.

Monitoring equalities

West Lothian is an increasingly diverse community, and the Community Planning Partnership is working to ensure the gap between the more affluent and less well off communities is narrowed. The Partnership is committed to monitoring equalities and initiating action to promote equality – ensuring everyone in West Lothian has equal access to services and is involved in decisions that affect their lives. The first iteration of this Outcome Agreement was Equality Impact Assessed in August 2008. The equality relevance process demonstrated that although the Single Outcome Agreement does not have a specific focus on any of the six strands of equality, it will impact on different groups in society, particularly at a local level through Locality Planning. The SOA has a particular focus on eliminating disadvantage and deprivation through positive action therefore indirectly may impact upon equality groups. The SOA is for everyone in West Lothian but will impact on some people more than others although not linked to a strand of equality.

The Disability Equality Forum is an example of how individuals with disabilities are engaged in decision-making processes. It provides a monitoring role to ensure disability equality is mainstreamed throughout the Community Planning Partnership. The high profile of domestic abuse services and our work on addressing violence against women offer good practice for reducing barriers to equality for women and children.

Young people are engaged in the Community Planning process through the West Lothian Youth Congress the umbrella organisation for youth forums in West Lothian. It is represented on the Community Planning Partnership Board.

Throughout 2008 the Community Planning Partnership has been supporting a group of community members to organise and develop a Community Race Forum. The Forum will be formally launched in Spring 2009. The West Lothian Community Race Forum exists to promote and enhance understanding and awareness of race and

race equality in an increasingly culturally diverse West Lothian. The forum seeks to build a cohesive society by promoting and aiding the integration of all cultures into the community. The forum will act as a platform for consultation and engagement with the public, private and the voluntary sector within West Lothian, promoting the interests of all cultures and raising issues and generating action where appropriate.

The Disability Equality Forum, Youth Congress and the Community Race Forum took part in the community engagement activity around developing the Community Plan Towards 2020. This activity has helped to support the direction of travel of this Outcome Agreement.

7. GOVERNANCE

In December 2008 the Community Planning Partnership Board agreed a new Partnership Agreement which sets out the overall Governance arrangements for the Partnership, and specifically details the arrangements in regard to the Single Outcome Agreement.

http://www.westlothian.gov.uk/Council_and_government/locality-mmw/2541/

The Board have set up a Strategic Performance Group to monitor the performance of the SOA and to take remedial action where necessary. This group is chaired by the Council's Chief Executive and comprises senior representatives of NHS Lothian, Lothian and Borders Police and West Lothian College. This group is a sub group of the Board.

Each outcome within the SOA has been assigned to one of the three thematic forums within the community planning structure. In addition each outcome has a champion in the form of one of the Council's Directors to ensure that progress is made against the targets within the SOA.

SOA Challenge	CPP Forum	Director
Community Safety	Community Safety	Chief Executive
Delayed Discharge	Health and Wellbeing	CHCP
Development Challenge	Economic Partnership	Development and Environmental services
Growing Economy	Economic Partnership	Development and Environmental services
Educational Attainment and Achievement	Economic Partnership	Education and Cultural services
Health Improvement	Health and Wellbeing	CHCP
Homelessness	Health and Wellbeing	Customer and Support Services
Looked After Children	Health and Wellbeing	CHCP
Public Protection	Community Safety	Chief Executive
Substance Misuse	Health and Wellbeing	CHCP
Supporting People at Home	Health and Wellbeing	CHCP
Young People in need of More Choices More Chances	Economic Partnership.	Education and Cultural services

Each Forum meets quarterly and aspects of the SOA will be discussed at these meetings. The Forums are tasked with ensuring action plans are or will be in place to deliver specific strategies aligned to the SOA. The Forums have the accountability for monitoring progress, identifying blockages and opportunities and reporting this to the CPP Board. These reports will be six monthly.

The Community Planning Working Group, chaired by the Head of Community Planning and Regeneration, is the Forum where all three thematic Forums share experience, ideas and progress to ensure that cross cutting issues are addressed and synergy is maximised.

8. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

West Lothian has been at the forefront of developing a range of models for assessing quality and performance across a wide range of public services. This expertise has been utilised in putting together the performance management framework for this Outcome Agreement. The following briefly summaries some of the models we have developed as individual partners. Further details on all of the performance management frameworks can be found in Appendix 3.

Our challenge over the coming years is to begin to integrate these systems into a single comprehensive performance management system that all partners can benefit from.

The West Lothian Assessment Model (WLAM)

The West Lothian Assessment Model (WLAM) is an innovative and unique quality framework, designed to drive quality and deliver excellence in West Lothian Council. It is an evidence-based, self-assessment tool that helps the council's services gauge their performance and identify examples of best practice and areas for improvement.

In 2007/08 the scoring range for West Lothian Council's 58 service units was between 255 and 528.

The Council have now moved to a rolling evaluation over three years and we aim to reach a range of between 300 and 600 on completion of that cycle in April 2011.

Performance Management in West Lothian Council

Performance management systems within West Lothian Council are well established and consist of three corporate systems supported by a number of service specific systems. The three corporate systems are:

The Covalent System: this system graphically presents performance indicators at all levels and is used to manage the performance of services

The Initiative System: is the system that captures the initiatives we have for improvement and their progress towards completion

The JCAD Risk System: captures the evaluation of risk across the services and the mitigating actions designed to minimise that risk.

Performance Management in NHS Lothian

Within NHS Lothian, the HEAT (Health improvement; Efficiency; Access; and Treatment) performance management system sets out the targets and measures against which all NHS Boards are publicly monitored and evaluated

Performance Management in Lothian & Borders Police

The Performance And Activity Management (PAM) process within Lothian and Borders Police addresses stakeholder concerns whilst building on identified good practice. It is structured around the Scottish Policing Performance Framework (SPPF), which is divided into four areas, designed to capture the breadth of policing activity. The four areas are Service Response; Public Reassurance and Community Safety; Criminal Justice and Tackling Crime; and Sound Governance and Efficiency. In each of the four areas of policing, high-level objectives have been identified which reflect the fundamental aims of that area.

Performance Management in Lothian & Borders Fire and Rescue Service (LBFRS)

LBFRS sets out key issues in their Performance Plan, which take the fire and rescue service forward. The Initiative System (TIS), as developed with West Lothian Council, is the main service planning tool. The system provides a view across the organisation of all the initiatives being undertaken and the progress being made towards achieving these objectives whilst ensuring that the initiatives are aligned with the service's vision and purpose.

Monitoring Performance Management and Public Performance Reporting across the Community Planning Partnership

The partners have jointly signed up to using the Covalent system to monitor the performance of the SOA. Covalent uses a traffic light system to indicate where performance against specific indicators is against preset targets. The following icons are used



= Performance is on target



= Performance is below target



= Performance is significantly below target

This system has been used in the templates above to denote where performance is to date against the indicators agreed in the 2008 SOA. It should be noted that in some instances the data being used is the most up to date, but this could be over a year old because of the source being used.

We have developed an information web site www.wlinfo.org.uk, part of which is open to the public, which draws information from a diverse range of public and service data banks. The principle of the site is to capture information once and use it many times and as such, delivers both information consistency and one-point-access to the Community Planning partners while allowing public performance reporting on a West Lothian wide or locality wide basis.

It is the intention of the West Lothian Community Partnership to extend this site to allow full public performance reporting on the Single Outcome Agreement and while each partner will retain their own Performance Management system the information site would also have a restricted area, accessible only to the partners, where performance information regarding outputs and initiative progress would be posted. This system will share performance information on the many cross cutting issues dealt with by the partners and in doing so will enable more effective and efficient service delivery to our customers and stakeholders including the Scottish Government.

There will also be a public facing part of this website which will report on the activity and targets within the Single Outcome Agreement to ensure communities have access to the information that is relevant to them. The partners intend to provide information on performance in relevant formats on a yearly basis.

Managing Risk

West Lothian Council uses an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system, which looks at the business objectives, opportunities, processes and threats thereto to determine the risks to the organisation of failing to achieve the objectives or maximise the opportunities.

Partnership risks are identified on the Council's risk register and these are scheduled to be reviewed during 2009/10 and will form an integral part of the performance management framework. A separate joint risks register exists for the West Lothian Community Health Care Partnership (CHCP), which covers the risks to the Partnership. Each partner then has its own risk register sitting below this.

Linked to the priorities and targets within this Outcome Agreement there are a number of specific risks if engagement with the Scottish Government does not deliver the required changes. However there are also a number of strategic risks with need to be highlighted. These include:

- the impact of any economic downturn or credit restrictions significantly increasing the demand for council and partner services
- higher than anticipated inflationary pressures in relation to pay & pensions, fuel, food, and other services, goods and contracts;
- The introduction of any unfunded legislative changes
- Failure in to deliver on the Government's vision for improved bus services and infrastructure to reduce the proportion of driver journeys delayed due to traffic congestion and increase the proportion of journeys made by public or active transport
- failure to deliver on **infrastructure** puts the delivery of the West Lothian Development strategy at risk - the 24,000 houses and the related jobs, commercial development and community facilities.
- On **Waste** - if the assurances from the meeting with the Government are not delivered failure to meet EU Waste targets, potential LATS penalties and failure to make a very significant early start on the journey to the Government's vision of a zero waste society

9. AREAS FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Development Infrastructure

West Lothian is the fastest growing area in Scotland and has a very significant role to play in meeting national employment and residential targets/aspirations. There is a clear planning vision in place through the Structure Plan and Local Plan. There are, however, very substantial infrastructure challenges as much of West Lothian community, education and transport infrastructure is at threshold – a scale which is unique in Scotland. The traditional funding mechanism of public sector pump priming has fallen into abeyance so the plan is currently reliant on a “carrot” and “stick” approach which is “high risk”.

The “carrot” to the developers is that substantial residential and commercial opportunities are available if the private sector can pump prime. The “stick” is that planning consent will be withheld if the infrastructure funding is not in place. This is a pretty crude mechanism, using the planning gain approach at a scale as yet untried and is very much geared towards large companies with financial muscle.

A “Community Infrastructure Fund” would address these issues. Such a fund would provide public sector pump priming up front and be repaid over time as development proceeds (a mechanism we understand exists in England). This approach combines the best of the old (up front public sector investment) with the best of the new (recovery of costs). It would significantly reduce risk while still securing the long-term private sector investment and allow smaller companies to participate.

The Community Planning Partnership welcomes the recognition by the Government that proposals for new development and necessary supporting infrastructure should be developed in a coordinated way through the planning system; and that resolution of these key infrastructure issues are essential to the delivery of this aspect of the SOA in West Lothian. The Partnership notes that the first annual report of the Scottish Council of Economic Advisors published in December 2008 recommends that there should be financial incentives to councils to promote sustainable development and that the Scottish Government should spend more on infrastructure provisions. The council has now adopted the West Lothian Local Plan and looks forward to discussion and agreement on how best to overcome the outstanding infrastructure constraints on development. The need for an early resolution to this issue is underscored by the need not only to help improve conditions for housebuilding but also to provide a credible basis for progressing the strategic development plan.

The chief planner's letter to heads of planning on infrastructure provision, dated 10 February 2009, provides a welcome focus for further discussions between the Scottish Government and local authority. It is noted that the Housing Task Force *'believes that there is now a pressing need to consider the case for alternative means to fund infrastructure associated with new housing, particularly for large and more complex cases. The need for this has been exacerbated by the economic downturn which has significantly reduced developers' access to finance'*.

Training Capacity

The key issue for West Lothian is the lack of training capacity within the area. This includes capacity constraints at West Lothian College and an underdeveloped provision in the voluntary/third sector and private sector. This constraint remains a significant factor in the ability of the area to address the More Choices More Chances group (16-19 yr olds not in education employment or training) and the up-skilling of

the labour force. Since the approval of the SAO in June 2008, the impact of the credit crunch will further limit the employment opportunities for young people in the MCMC cohort and hence an even greater need for enhanced training capacity to be made available locally.

West Lothian College continues to have “capped” activity as a result of the funding council. With no anticipated increase in the Standard Universal Measurement for Students (SUMS) envisaged over the next period, this clearly presents a real challenge for capacity building.

Since the opening of the new West Lothian College campus in Livingston in July 2001, demand has outstripped supply of places. The college’s application statistics consistently evidence around 3 to 4 applicants for every place available. The most recent example of this was evident in the over subscription for the January 09 programme menu.

The number of young people aged 16-19 currently following no pathway either into education, training or employment in West Lothian stands at around 950, and is the 4th highest in Scotland. Alongside this, are the numbers of young people in S3/S4 within the schools, who are at risk of falling into this category in the future.

The most recent school leaver destination results highlight that 81% of West Lothian school leavers went into a positive destination in 2008. This was the lowest percentage in Scotland and significantly below the Scottish average of 87%. Only 1.8% of school leavers went into training significantly below the Scottish average of 4.9%.

Recent independent research commissioned by the Community Planning Partnership has identified that West Lothian’s population growth and negative trends in MCMC are not met by the current availability of training and further education places. The research also highlights the low wage, (3rd lowest in Scotland) and low skill base (8th lowest in Scotland) as factors which could be addressed through additional training capacity.

A number of successful pilot projects have demonstrated the real difference that college and other training interventions can make to the future of young people. Therefore, we have every confidence that if these were supported on a larger scale, the impact on this group would be very positive, in social, financial and economic terms.

Recent discussions with Scottish Government officials have confirmed the Government recognition of West Lothian need in relation to MCMC and training capacity. The Community Planning Partnership is encouraged by the recognition of the lack of training capacity as being a key inhibitor to the successful delivery of the West Lothian SOA. During 2009/10 the Partnership looks forward to strategic engagement with the Government and its relevant agencies on how increased training capacity can be delivered.

Homelessness

The council is committed to meeting the needs of homeless people and complying with the changes to homeless legislation, which will see the phasing out of the priority need test by 2012.

The council has developed an ambitious programme to address homelessness. However from its modelling of the demand for housing in West Lothian against homeless presentations the Council is seriously concerned that it may not be possible for it to meet the target by 2012. This position has been discussed with officials of the Scottish Government who are supportive of our strategy towards meeting the target involving greater use of Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) and the private sector, high quality prevention activities, a strong corporate approach to homelessness and where necessary, affordable and deliverable, increased supply.

Significant progress has been made by the Council in its approach to addressing homelessness:

- The Council continues to make a high proportion of lets to Homeless applicants – 67% of West Lothian Council lettings were to homeless households in 2007-2008. A review of Section 5 agreements with local Registered Social Landlords will be carried out (once the anticipated guidance has been published) which is expected to increase the proportion Section 5 referrals resulting in Homeless applicants being housed by RSLs.
- The Council's ambitious new build programme is on schedule to deliver 248 additional affordable homes for rent in 2010 and a further 452 affordable rented homes by 2012. The Council has submitted a bid to the Government for funding to assist with the building of new Council homes.
- The Homelessness Strategy 2008-2011 was launched in October 2008. The main focus and overall aim of the strategy is to prevent homelessness occurring in the first place. The Council is currently working with its partners to identify gaps and new opportunities with regards to prevention activities so that the support needs of vulnerable people are identified, assessed and met earlier, before crisis and homelessness occurs.
- The Council's Allocations Policy is currently under review. Proposals include additional needs categories to increase the chances of applicants who are at risk of homelessness qualifying for an offer of housing **before** they reach crisis point, and thus preventing homelessness.
- The Government's proposal to exempt new build social housing from the Right to Buy is welcome. Whilst Right to Buy sales are showing signs of slowing due to the current economic downturn, the Council would support a review of Right to Buy that would devolve flexibility in decision making to local authorities, allowing them to restrict, or abolish entirely, local entitlement, based on evidence of local housing need.
- The Council's Private Sector Leasing scheme was launched in September 2008 and has already provided an additional 20 temporary tenancies. In summer 2008 the Scottish Government consulted on proposals to enable local authorities to discharge their duty to unintentionally homeless persons in priority need through provision of a Short Assured Tenancy. A decision to go forward with this proposal is urgently requested.

Despite the progress that is being made, information provided by the Council's updated Capacity Plan Model estimates that year-on-year there will be a shortfall in provision of permanent housing solutions for homeless people. Modelling suggests that by 2012 there will be an anticipated shortfall of 5,083 properties, with a significantly increasing shortfall in subsequent years. This means that in the future, without the ability to secure a substantial number of additional houses, West Lothian Council would be unable to meet its statutory obligations to homeless people. The Council requests an early decision to allow local authorities to discharge duty to a homeless household by ensuring provision of a short assured tenancy in the private

rented sector where appropriate. Further engagement is also required in relation to right to buy legislation.

Waste

West Lothian welcomes the Scottish Government's approach to the challenge of the reduction of waste disposed at landfill both in EU regulation and in broader sustainability and environmental grounds, and notes the decision to retain the national target of reducing the volume of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill for disposal to 1.32million tonnes by 2010 as set out under the Landfill Allowance Scheme (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (LAS).

The council also welcomes the Scottish Government's decision to undertake an early review of the Landfill Allowance Scheme in discussion with CoSLA to bring forward a review of landfill targets for local government. West Lothian would welcome the opportunity to participate in this process.

[Under the scheme, designed to implement article 5(2) of the EC Landfill Directive, the council had been allocated a landfill tonnage allowance up to the first year of the scheme in 2009/10, and over this period the council's landfill allowance reduces from 55,664 to 40,405 tonnes per annum.]

The council has a strategy in place which aims to achieve a 40% recycling target with current plans using existing Government funding in an efficient, effective and economic way, and is well placed to move forward with a locally based solution for the treatment of residual waste as a key component of the council's overall waste management strategy for reducing the levels of biodegradable municipal waste disposed of at landfill. It is also the aim of the Council to take an integrated approach to the provision of the Treatment Plant in order to also address the issues of Carbon reduction and energy generation. These are key issues facing the Council and the Treatment plant can help mitigate them by smart procurement.

The council recently met with Mr John Mason, Director Environment Quality, to discuss the key issues surrounding proposed changes to the EU Directive Framework, the utilisation and allocation of the Zero Waste Fund, points of definition and clarification arising from the Ministerial Statement, and the forthcoming review of the Landfill Allowance Scheme.

The council was advised that the Scottish Government are looking for councils to make early progress in moving toward the targets set for 2013 and beyond and was encouraged by the response to the work undertaken to date by the council and the proposed direction of travel.

Moving forward the council would seek to work in partnership with the Scottish Government as a pathfinder project in meeting the longer term EU Landfill Directive targets and Scottish Government targets for increased recycling, increased energy from waste, carbon reduction and reduced municipal waste to landfill and to make a significant step in meeting the Government's zero waste society aspirations. As with all other Councils West Lothian is facing a reducing market for recycle which is resulting in significant cost pressures in 08/09 and 09/10. This situation represents significant financial risk and uncertainty about the ability to recycle some material types and the ability for WLC to adhere to its current waste strategy. WLC has published a PIN in OJEU and is currently undertaking soft market testing with over 20 companies that have expressed interest. The soft market testing will be completed in March 2009 when we would wish to engage with the Scottish Government and SEPA to our proposals are in accordance with National Policy and Regulatory

requirements in moving towards the government's aspirations of a Zero waste society".

Class size reduction

West Lothian Council is working towards the delivery of class size reduction over an initial 3 year period. In year 1 (school session 2008/9) the target was to support 14 schools in areas of recognised deprivation to operate classes of 1:18 or less in P1 to P3. This target, representing 21% of all schools, has been achieved. All P1 to P3 pupils in Addiewell, Boghall, Deans, Dechmont, Fallahill, Knightsridge, Murrayfield, Polkemmet, Riverside, St Joseph's Whitburn, St Thomas', Stoneyburn, Westfield and Woodmuir Primary Schools were in classes (including composite classes and multi-stage composite classes) of 18 or less at the time of the 2008 Pupil Census. The provision of supernumerary Probationers has supported this delivery.

In year 2 the target is to sustain the progress to-date and work incrementally towards class size reductions in P1-P3, prioritising schools in areas of deprivation.

It will be necessary to maintain the level of supernumerary probationers to meet the target. Additional school capacity will be needed with additional funding required from the Scottish Government or agreement to operate a 1:18 class committed pupil teacher ratio.

With Scottish Government agreement to class committed pupil teacher ratio, the council's aspiration by the end of Year 3 is to have 40% of West Lothian P1-P3 classes at or near to a pupil teacher ratio of 1:18.

Note - In order to sustain class sizes of 18 pupils P1-P3 (or even 25 in P1), it would be necessary to put in place Regulations. Arrangements for limitations of class sizes at any stage needs to be underpinned by regulation, enabling councils to maintain pupil numbers at particular levels.

Matching local and national outcomes

Appendix 1

National Outcome	Local Outcome
We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe.	E. Our economy is strengthened through an improved range and quality of businesses and increased economic participation.
We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.	E. Our economy is strengthened through an improved range and quality of businesses and increased economic participation
We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation.	C. Everyone's life chances are maximised by improving their educational attainment and achievement
Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens	D. All young people have the knowledge and skills to proceed to adult working life
Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.	C. Everyone's life chances are maximised by improving their educational attainment and achievement J. Looked after children reach their full potential L. All children and vulnerable adults have safe lives
We live longer, healthier lives	F. People in West Lothian live longer, healthier lives I. Older people are healthier and more active H. Harmful substance misuse impacting on individuals, families and communities in West Lothian is reduced
We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society.	G. The gap between the most and least healthy is reduced
We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.	J. Looked after children reach their full potential L. All children and vulnerable adults have safe lives
We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger.	M. The number of people (victims and offenders) affected by anti-social behaviour and domestic violence is reduced
We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.	A. All people in West Lothian live in balanced, well-designed, sustainable communities where they can access the high quality amenities and services they need B. Fewer people are homeless, but people who become

	homeless are accommodated safely and supported as soon as possible K. People stay independently in their own homes for as long as possible where it meets their needs, is based on choice and is safe for them and their carers
We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.	A-M All local outcomes contribute to this national outcome
We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations.	A. All people in West Lothian live in balanced, well-designed, sustainable communities where they can access the high quality amenities and services they need
We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity.	
We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.	
Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.	

Lifestage pilots

Early Years - Armadale and Blackridge Ward

Target Population

The work that was carried out in phase 1 of the model has been revisited by the current early Years Life Stage working group, and has been ratified with some additional insights incorporated. The priority group remains young parents with substance misuse issues. There are around 260 parents of 0-5 year olds in the Armadale area engaged with substance misuse services (approximately 200 with alcohol services; 60 with drug services). This is an increase from the 2007 figures (175 engaging with alcohol services; 12 with drug services) but is still likely to be a significant underestimation of the numbers of parents with substance misuse issues.

Outcomes

Long term outcome – Parents / carers are physically and mentally healthy; children are ready to start school.

Community Engagement

Early years work is based on prior consultation carried out by the Communities Team with a wider network of parents in the area. The LSWG is now attempting to engage parents with substance misuse issues who use services to ask them about issues related to access to services, what works/doesn't work and gaps in service provision.

School Aged Children – Broxburn, Uphall and Winchburgh Ward

Target Population

The target group has been defined as 'children aged 3 – 18 years experiencing difficulties due to adverse family circumstances', including young carers and further prioritisation will be carried out. The aim is to focus on those children referred to Cluster Resource Groups for the cluster areas of Linlithgow Academy, Broxburn Academy and St Margaret's Academy. There is one particular geographical area of concern in Winchburgh, but the target population is more dispersed in Broxburn and Uphall. It is likely that the main focus will be on younger children in primary education, where early intervention with children and parents is more likely to be successful, with some temporary work in high schools. Of particular concern is the rise in poor attendance and attainment resulting from the transition from primary to secondary education

Outcomes

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

Community engagement

Once target population is better defined, it will be clearer as to who should be reached via community engagement. It is likely that this will include the pupil council, and families/parental guardians or children in the target population. The Children and Young People's Team is well placed to facilitate engagement.

Young People In Transition – Livingston North

Target Population

Three target populations have been defined:

- teenage mothers exposed to violence, substance misuse and mental health problems;
- 20 – 25 year old young people not in education, employment or training, in the criminal justice system with possible substance misuse issues;
- young school leavers between 16 – 19 years leaving school with no positive destination at risk of entering the criminal justice system.

Specific life circumstances include poverty, access to employment, exposure to violence within and outwith the home environment, housing issues, inadequate engagement with arts, sports etc. Specific lifestyle issues include substance/alcohol use, offending behaviour, smoking, and other unhealthy lifestyle behaviours.

Issue to address include self-exclusion and poor self image and self esteem.

Outcomes

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

Community Engagement

Consultation groups are being planned with young people in the following settings led by a local youth worker:

- a sample of young people engaged with the Throughcare/Aftercare Team from the Livingston North area.
- Young people using The Venny youth centre in Deans/Knightsridge.

There is additional further youth consultation planned by staff with responsibility for the More Choices, More Chances developments.

Adults of Working Age – Fauldhouse and Breich Valley Ward

Target Population

Focus is on the three overlapping issues of health, crime and community safety and employability/household income maximisation. Evidence of benefit take up, health and educational attainment indicate need in geographical areas of Addiewell, Stoneyburn, Breich and certain street in Fauldhouse.

Outcomes

'Every Adult has the confidence, skills and ability to secure and sustain employment'

Community Engagement

Door to door consultation as part of locality planning exercise is gathering feedback from the target population. There is evidence of barriers to accessing local benefits/employment advice.

Older Adults – Bathgate Ward

Target Population

There is a higher number of older women than men, but the overall older population is set to increase significantly over the next decade.

Seven out of the 22 datazones in the Bathgate area have significantly high proportions of older people in the population, and four stand out as priority: Bathgate Central Station, Cochrane Street, Balbardie and Boghall.

Life circumstances such as low income, safety within and outwith the home, access to health services and other amenities, housing suitable for changing needs are issues, as are lifestyle behaviours around use of alcohol and tobacco, prescribed medication, poor nutrition, physical inactivity, mental wellbeing and continued lifelong learning.

Older people are particularly at risk during times of transition such as retirement, onset of illness or disability, becoming a carer and bereavement. From the workshops days it became clear that the target group needed to be better articulated so those living in the datazones on pensions credit and with long term conditions were likely to be the focus.

Outcomes

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

Community Engagement

Consultation is being planned through a separate community engagement group which includes elected members, community activists, Carers of West Lothian, Volunteer Centre and key service areas.

Consultation will be aligned with that being carried out with older people across West Lothian.

In January 2009 three facilitated logic modelling workshop days have enabled the groups to reflect on the work completed to date and to refine the outcomes ensuring their plausible links across time. The groups had dedicated time to consider what 'activities' would need to be in place to achieve the outcomes and simultaneously develop monitoring and evaluation processes. This initial work will be brought back to the wider working groups with specialist knowledge of evidenced based practice which can then be written into the model. In addition to aid information sharing a Communities of Practice website has been set up which participants are being encouraged to utilise.

The Outcome Planning Model offers a real 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. The Community Planning Partnership has endorsed the model and this will provide a framework for future Community Planning activities.

Performance Management Models used by Partners

The West Lothian Assessment Model (WLAM)

The West Lothian Assessment Model (WLAM) is an innovative and unique quality framework, designed to drive quality and deliver excellence in West Lothian Council. It is an evidence-based, self-assessment tool that helps the council's services gauge their performance and identify examples of best practice and areas for improvement. WLAM enables continuous improvement in services as they strive to achieve Best Value for their customers and become the best in class. WLAM is the basis for the Public Sector Improvement Framework (PSIF) being promoted across all Scottish public sector organisations.

The RADAR ©² scoring system used in the WLAM is both demanding and stringent. Examples of Scoring Levels

200 – 300 Working toward well run services

300 – 400 Well run units, delivering valued services to their customers

400 – 500 Short listing for national excellence award

500 – 600 National excellence award winning score

600 – 700 European excellence award winning score

In 2007/08 the scoring range for West Lothian Council's 58 service units was between 255 and 528.

The Council have now moved to a rolling evaluation over three years and we aim to reach a range of between 300 and 600 on completion of that cycle in April 2011.

Performance Management in West Lothian Council

Performance management systems within West Lothian Council are well established and consist of three corporate systems supported by a number of service specific systems. The three corporate systems are:

The Covalent System: this system graphically presents performance indicators at all levels and is used to manage the performance of services. It is linked to the Initiative System so that both initiative and performance management information can be viewed on the same system.

The Initiative System: is the system that captures the initiatives we have for improvement and their progress towards completion. It begins with the business case for each initiative and ends with a review of the outcomes. It is linked to Covalent as discussed above.

The JCAD Risk System: captures the evaluation of risk across the services and the mitigating actions designed to minimise that risk. This system is not yet linked to the two other systems

Performance Management in NHS Lothian

Within NHS Lothian, the HEAT (Health improvement; Efficiency; Access; and Treatment) performance management system sets out the targets and measures against which all NHS Boards are publicly monitored and evaluated. The delivery of the 30 HEAT targets set out in the NHS Lothian Local Delivery Plan (LDP) 2008/09, are performance measured through 33 key measures. The LDP's provide planned

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performance trajectories in respect of key measures for the next 3 years and also include key risks to delivery, actions taken to manage these risks and integrated financial plans.

Performance Management in Lothian & Borders Police

The Performance And Activity Management (PAM) process within Lothian and Borders Police addresses stakeholder concerns whilst building on identified good practice. It is structured around the Scottish Policing Performance Framework (SPPF), which is divided into four areas, designed to capture the breadth of policing activity. The four areas are Service Response; Public Reassurance and Community Safety; Criminal Justice and Tackling Crime; and Sound Governance and Efficiency. In each of the four areas of policing, high-level objectives have been identified which reflect the fundamental aims of that area. It is acknowledged within the police service in Scotland that effective policing is based on sound partnerships. This is reflected in the high level objectives within the SPPF. In order to encourage a partnership approach, there are also a number of performance indicators within the SPPF which should be considered partnership indicators. These include the Scottish Government's national indicators and a number of other performance indicators which will rely upon the contribution of a range of partners for successful delivery. The SPPF structure has also been designed to support the measurement and reporting of local priorities and indicators, in accordance with the principles of Best Value. By incorporating the SPPF in their performance reports, forces can ensure greater consistency and transparency when reporting performance information to police authorities and the public throughout Scotland.

When seeking to manage performance, there is a temptation to simply set numerical targets based on a simplistic aspiration to improve the statistical position. This, however, can lead to disproportionate effort in specific areas of activity or a dysfunctional scrutiny of how specific statistics are compiled rather than a clear focus on making things better. There are also risks of overemphasising apparently improving or deteriorating indicators driven by seasonal trends or unique sets of circumstance, consequently a longer term overview is required with a clear focus on delivering genuine trends in improving community safety. To address these issues, the performance management and monitoring arrangements will focus on a continuous improvement agenda examining trends with ongoing detailed scrutiny at local/operational levels. Measurements will utilise the Scottish Policing Performance Framework indicators - ensuring a consistent approach, bringing together national, force and local expectations whilst avoiding proliferation of counting mechanisms.

Performance Management in Lothian & Borders Fire and Rescue Service (LBFRS)

LBFRS sets out key issues in their Performance Plan, which take the fire and rescue service forward. The Initiative System (TIS), as developed with West Lothian Council, is the main service planning tool. The system provides a view across the organisation of all the initiatives being undertaken and the progress being made towards achieving these objectives whilst ensuring that the initiatives are aligned with the service's vision and purpose.

The service recently undertook a self-analysis using the Public Sector Improvement Framework (PSIF). This has informed the service planning process and highlighted a number of key areas that will now be integrated within the overall performance model. LBFRS does not set an annual target for a reduction in the number of home fires resulting in injuries and deaths but looks towards achieving continuous improvement for this local outcome indicator. Performance in this area is continually monitored and initiatives are ongoing to maintain the overall downwards trend.