

Appendix A

Creating a Fairer East Lothian

Annual Report to the Scottish Government 2008-09

September 2009

Part 1- Strategic overview and forward look

Part 2- Progress against national/local outcomes from the FSF 'line of sight'

Part 3- Community Engagement

Part 1- Strategic overview and forward look

1. Our priorities for Regeneration in East Lothian 2008-09

East Lothian Community Planning Partners agreed that the following National Outcomes should be our priorities for regeneration in East Lothian in 2008-09. These outcomes have been heavily influenced by the views of members of the community who spoke to us about what they thought a fairer East Lothian would be.

- No. 8 We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk,
- No.11 We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.
- No. 2 We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people
- No. 4 Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributions and responsible citizens

2. Changes in the economic or social context of tackling poverty and disadvantage and plans for meeting these.

The last 12 months have seen a major downturn in the global economy. This has already manifested itself locally, or is expected to do so shortly, with

- Rising unemployment (The Financial Services sector is a major feature of the South East Scotland economy)
- Rising levels of indebtedness, and fuel poverty
- Increasing demand on public services which support vulnerable people (e.g. debt advice, homelessness, welfare rights)
- Likely reduction in leisure activity and healthy dietary options, exacerbated by likely increased use of alcohol and drugs
- Higher levels of personal stress (and relationship breakdown), and a general decline in well-being
- Likely increase in crime.

The evidence shows that the impact of an economic downturn is felt most severely by those who are vulnerable and excluded within society, which can lead to an increase in inequalities. The focus of the Fairer Scotland Fund will create a firm foundation for action but this also will require further long-term commitment from partners.

It is therefore crucial that over the coming months the necessary mitigating actions are identified through the Community Planning Partnership, recognizing 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 locally to better avoid negative impacts or to assist in getting people back into employment or maintaining a good level of well-being.

Allied to this, after a decade of unprecedented growth in public expenditure, it is clear that the UK is about to enter a period of fiscal constraint, which will undoubtedly have a major impact on service delivery. This may have a further impact on our ambitious and necessary capital building programmes as, for example, site receipts for land disposals reduce. Actions may be required to manage this reduction, as this will in turn have an effect on what we can and cannot build or commission. This will be reviewed on an ongoing basis between partnerships and annually at the point of reviewing the SOA.

East Lothian has recently been identified as a 'test site' for the **Equally Well** initiative. East Lothian will be an 'Early Years Test Site' with the initial aim of reviewing how services support children, parents and carers to develop the personal, social and environmental resources needed to create good health & well being in the early years of life. The purpose of the review would be to generate ideas about improving existing and / or developing new service pathways for influencing health inequality in the early years. This will have an important impact on the work in respect of the overall regeneration outcomes for East Lothian.

3. Looking ahead, the principal challenges to tackling poverty and disadvantage and plans for meeting these & commentary on any alteration to FSF linked outcomes prioritised in 2008/09

As mentioned above, East Lothian Community Planning Partners sought to have a smooth transition between Community Regeneration Funding and Fairer Scotland Funding. That transition was successfully achieved through the continuation of funding to existing projects and the introduction of a new open bidding process for the Fairer Scotland Fund.

Feedback from the Scottish Government in Autumn 2008 suggested that the plan needed to reflect a closer alignment between the local outcomes and the local context. In 2009-10, East Lothian CPP took a different approach to the implementation of the Fairer Scotland Fund in East Lothian. The Partners sought to ensure that 'Tackling Poverty' remained a high priority and as integrated into the Single Outcome Agreement for 2009-10. The Partnership established a Tackling Poverty Task Group which had a remit to oversee the inclusion of Poverty issues into the SOA and to set the priorities for the Fairer Scotland Fund over the next two years.

Using a logic modelling approach the Tackling Poverty Group identified the key areas in which we needed to work to tackle poverty. From there we identified existing initiatives and gaps in current support services. Using this information to Group identified 5 priority areas which became the main focus of the FSF in 2009-11.

Raising Income Levels:

1. Financial Literacy

Raising the awareness and understanding of money issues e.g. implications of using store cards, credit cards, interest rates, bank charges etc. Targeted at all age groups, including work in schools and community groups.

2. Income Maximisation

Including welfare rights, income maximisation, job advice and benefit uptake.

Employment Support:

3. Access to Employment Services

Including access to employment advice, job skills services, training opportunities, childcare information, unemployment related benefits and advice

Health and Wellbeing:

4. Early Intervention

Including positive parenting, food and nutrition, reducing teenage pregnancy, positive mental health, support when leaving care or a hospital setting.

5. Raising Aspirations and Ambitions

Including increasing confidence and self esteem, raising personal ambitions, motivation, family support and mediation, positive personal relationships, tackling anti-social behaviour, community empowerment

Integrating the FSF into the Single Outcome Agreement 2009-10 has lead the partnership to identify new performance indicators in respect of tackling poverty and deprivation. The Single Outcome Agreement was agreed with Scottish Government on the 27th of July 2009.

4. Progress towards the key outcomes linked to the FSF, including any emerging evidence of accelerated progress for the most deprived communities or groups of people, including those furthest from the labour market.

Throughout 2008-09 there have been a number of projects working across East Lothian 's most deprived areas and disadvantaged people. Each project has worked towards making a contribution to the relevant set of common local outcomes. At this point in time, the case studies presented below demonstrate the value of the Fairer Scotland Fund in our local communities.

In reviewing the performance indicators for the FSF in 2008-09 it is not possible to directly attribute the FSF to the changes in the indicators recorded. As the FSF continues to be part of the targeted work to tackle poverty and deprivation in East Lothian, it should be possible to analyse the impact of the FSF on the relevant poverty and disadvantage related performance indicators.

Part 2- Progress against national/local outcomes from the FSF 'line of sight'

Tables outlining the process against National and Local Outcomes are presented in Appendix 1. In year 1 of the FSF the funding was used to deliver a range of projects in the community. These included a strong focus on working with young people to improve their aspirations and ambitions and to reduce rates of anti-social behaviour, particularly in the Fa'side and Preston Seton Gosford Ward areas. Over the period March 08-09 vandalism in both areas fell.

The regeneration goals set out by the Council in respect of the Fairer Scotland Fund are longer term in nature and it is too early to understand the impact the work will have in the community. The following case studies demonstrate the level of impact of the Fairer Scotland Fund on individuals lives in the community. Many of the outcomes of this work relate to personal development and although they do not make a big impression on high level indicators, they do make a significant difference for individual, family and community life in the area.

We believe that the work to ensure that tackling poverty is fully integrated into the Fairer Scotland Fund will ensure that we are monitoring our progress towards our local outcomes.

Good Practice Case Studies:

Healthy Kids / Confident Kids in Prestonpans

The music to movement sessions enabled parents to play with their children in a meaningful manner. It allowed the families to gain skills in creativity, exercise and in relationship building. Children became visibly more confident and what had previously been an unstructured group gained a positive focus. Fruit snacks helped the families to recognise healthy eating habits and the numbers attending the session increased from around 15 children taking part to around 30. Art was also used as a medium for creativity. A community arts project allowed the children to engage in a project that culminated in a mural.

It was felt that parents needed to take time for them and an exercise class was offered. This attracted around 20 young parents

The outcome sought initially was to positive enhance the experience of economically challenged families in the Prestonpans area. The group who took part in the initiative did face economic deprivation as well as other issues articulating with poverty e.g. postnatal depression, and low self-esteem. The groups involved fell into the categories targeted by Fairer Scotland

Oral feedback and small focus groups during the initiative and at its end drew out that the families involved felt that they had learned to play with their children and had gained more positive relationships with them. The parents spoke of the enjoyment they gained from engaging in creative initiatives.

The project has proven sustainable in that the skills the parents have gained in relation to play no longer need tutor input and as new families join the group the culture of family play and creative activities is continued.

Way to Work Support Project

Carol* has learning disabilities relating to Asperger's syndrome, affecting her communication skills and understanding. She had been attending groups for some months and was keen to begin a work practice placement. Carol had had very negative experiences in school and in employment, as she found it difficult to understand what people expected of her and was easily bullied and intimidated.

Carol expressed a desire to work in an office but issues with managing multi tasking and communication appeared to be barriers to this. Carol and I arranged with the Bridges Project administrator to 'visit' the office at Bridges Project and discuss the tasks involved. Carol considered what she felt she could and couldn't manage and we identified that Carol enjoyed organising and tidying, but was not confident at handling phone calls or several different tasks at once. We were able to relate the tasks Carol enjoyed to a retail environment rather than an office and the Way2Work Coordinator organised a work practice placement at a local Charity shop.

Carol wanted to work on her communication skills and develop her confidence in new social settings. We agreed that the skill areas from *Bridges to Employability* Carol would work on were **Basic skills and Motivation/attitude, specifically:**

- **Communicate appropriately verbally**
- **Communicate appropriately non verbally**
- **Demonstrate a commitment to learn and try new things**

Carol and I planned and developed a role play activity based on retail training materials to practise customer service skills. Carol's involvement in the design of the role play was crucial ensuring she had ownership of the process and was fully committed to both the activity and the work practice placement.

We prepared for the role during one to one support sessions enabling us to explore any fears that Carol felt about customer service, to identify any specific needs she had with regard to customer service and to safely try out role play. We then successfully carried out the role play activity in the shop.

Following the role play activity Carol became withdrawn and distressed. The work placement had had a huge impact on the rest of her life, specifically her relationship with a boyfriend and her normal routines. Over several weeks, Carol was able to explore her feelings and make radical changes to her lifestyle. She ended what had become a destructive relationship, increased her social network, became much more confident and continues to benefit from her work practice placement.

Carol may need some months of work place practice before she is ready to seek work, but she is demonstrating considerable commitment to expanding her skills and knowledge for employability, and to a positive, productive lifestyle. Way2Work has had a broad and positive impact on Carol's lifestyle and choices, contributing to Carol's social emotional, cognitive and cultural development.

Prestonpans Positive Parenting Sessions

The 10 sessions on learning with children were facilitated by a drama tutor and the 15 sessions on “play using story telling and drama” were led by tutors who encouraged parents to explore parenting issues. This proved very popular and several parents said that it was thought provoking and fun. Parents reported a stronger rapport with their children following the initiative.

The stress management sessions were offered to parents and allowed them to explore how they could build time for themselves into their lives and take space to relax. This group included several parents who have experienced post natal depression. The group fed back that they benefited both from the relaxation sessions and from the positive self talk that was built into the sessions { positive cognitive reinforcement }.

A small story telling area grew into a children’s library area. This allowed children to enjoy having stories read to them in a dedicated space, it also encouraged older children to swap books and create a quiet “reading room”

This was not envisaged at the start of the project and so could be viewed as a positive change of direction

CAB Fairer Scotland Outreach Project

Case Study

Widow in early forties, had suffered serious of close family bereavements and loss of job and home within 15month period and was in receipt of Incapacity Benefit due to COPD, depression and alcohol dependency. Had accrued debt due to illness and non receipt of benefits.

Discharged from hospital to live temporarily with friend [who had responsibility for dispensing medication] prior to moving into temporary accommodation provided by local authority homeless department.

Client had been referred by hospital CAB adviser for assistance to claim Disability Living Allowance. Outreach Adviser identified that there was a more pressing issue over the intermittent payment/non payment of her Incapacity Benefit due to both short term medical certificates and reliance on different medical practices due to her homelessness.

Activities

The Adviser

- Liaised with DWP to establish the problem of non payment [due to short term
- Certificates /changes in address]
- Liaised with different medical practitioners to establish the problem of short term
- Certificates
- Completed Crisis Loan application to ensure that client had income due to DWP sending
- benefit payment to wrong address
- Completed application form to vary rate [50%] of deductions from benefit
- Liaised with Homeless Section to ensure client housed in familiar location
- Completed Disability Living Allowance application form
- Completed Social Fund application for funeral grant

Fa'side Young Parents Group

The Young Parents Group focuses on the personal development of the parents who participate in the project. There is a weekly drop-in session for participants which incorporates an opportunity to meet up with others in a relaxed environment without their children with a structured programme of development opportunities.

In early 2008, as part of this ongoing project, cooking and developing healthy eating meals for their families was identified as an area in which participants wanted to improve their skills. After completing a Roots and Fruits Cookery Course a small group of 6 young parents then wanted to take things further. They identified their favourite recipes which they went on to demonstrate to others in the groups. Over the 6 weeks that we focussed on cooking they also shared cooking tips with each other and a couple of the parents attempted recipes that they hadn't previously made, with great success.

At the end of each session group discussions encouraged participants to reflect on what they had learned and, in an annual 1 to 1 review with participants this section of the programme was highlighted as being among the most valuable to participants. It also reminded staff that, while the input of experts is vital to the project, at times it is equally valuable to allow participants to share their own strengths and skills with others and that this simple process has the potential to contribute significantly to participants' developing self-confidence.

In May 2009 we had a representative from Jewel & Esk College in to talk to the group. This had a huge impact on this particular group of participants, especially the information on supports & choices of courses that are around even in the local communities. There were a lot of the participants seriously considering looking into further education & actually thinking about long term careers.

Part 3- Community Engagement

In early 2008 a series of focus groups were held in East Lothian's regeneration areas to identify priority areas for the community in tackling poverty and regeneration communities. Local residents were asked *'what would a fairer East Lothian look like to you?'*

A wide variety of responses identified a range of issues and themes that can be progressed through this plan. The following were the main themes that emerged from the focus groups.

1. **Support for young parents**— 'places where young mums can meet and feel that they can talk about how to give their babies the best start in life'
2. **Places to meet that are safe and encourage people to take part in the community** – 'the chance to meet other people who wanted to be involved, its hard to be involved if you are our own'.. 'if there were places where we can meet'...'nice places to meet and things to do'...
3. **Activities** – 'make sure we have activities that help people to develop into the best they can be'; 'groups...like walking groups'; 'children need to learn how to play'
4. **Education and learning**: support for young people to continue with their education e.g. support for those who may fall behind at school, study groups. 'Don't write people off- work with under achievers as well as the ones that do really well' 'Help people get a foot in the door, help with CVs and things to help you with how to do an interview.
5. **Building confidence** – 'give them information about what is out there and help them believe in themselves, young people act big but can lack confidence'; 'give them credit and praise for what they do well'; 'help people to develop confidence..'

This feedback was used to identify the key priority areas for the Fairer Scotland Fund in 2008 and again in 2009-11.

Community Engagement within each of the Fairer Scotland Funded projects is important to ensure that projects are meeting with identified needs and are adapted to ensure success for their participants. The examples, which follow, show how communities have influenced projects direction and activities.

Examples of community engagement in the FSF projects 2008-09

Minority Ethnic Care of Older People's Project

Community members were involved through in-depth discussions with people from the Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Indian, Chinese, Thai, and Nepalese communities. The aims and methods planned for involvement were explained and people were asked if they were interested in helping identify the needs of their communities and what they felt would be the best way to develop consultation. Two centrally convened meetings and further small local meetings indicated the strong need for active development and response to health and community needs. This effectively replaced the attempt to develop purely consultative meetings in future with practical health awareness, advice on income maximisation and outings as healthy, socially cohesive activities supporting personal and community wellbeing.

Way to Work Partnership

Feedback from young people and employers is captured using photographs, video and podcasts and the findings used to inform our policy and practice and the design of our programmes. Each young person is intrinsically involved in the planning of the service delivered to him or her. We work at their pace and to their personal action plans.

Additionally, we consult on a regular basis with other professionals through such fora as the 'More Choices More Chances' groups in East Lothian, Adult Literacy and Numeracy partnerships, Housing and Homelessness fora and employability networks. We receive regular feedback from and work very closely with referrers which include integration team staff, social workers, police, community health professionals, teachers, parents, careers advisers, keyworkers *etc.* We also work closely with parents to ensure that where possible, they are in the position to help young people succeed in the placement through encouragement, helping in the morning *etc.*



Young people using Bridges Project more widely took part in a participatory appraisal event which lasted for one week during November. Bridges Project practice staff spent Thursday 27 November undertaking reflective practice to consolidate shared values and how these affect practice within the service. We also consult with employers about the design of individual placements and support delivered to them and the young people on placements.

All the consultation and feedback described above shapes the way we deliver our services to young people. Feedback consistently confirms that we achieve the best outcomes by adopting a truly customised approach, so that we plan our activities to accommodate small numbers in groups and have a strong emphasis on one-to-one work. Where appropriate and necessary, we can operate within local communities and undertake outreach work to maximise the chances of getting young people engaged successfully in the activities of the project.

Appendix 1 Progress against national/local outcomes from the FSF 'line of sight'

National Outcome 11: *We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others*

Local Outcome	Relevant indicators	Frequency / type / source	Baseline 2006/07	Local targets and timescales	Progress at March 2009 (where information is available)	Trend																									
Residents have a strong sense of community	NI 33: Increase the percentage of adults that rate their neighbourhood as a good place to live	Scottish Household Survey /Every 2 years. Potential to develop a local survey to supplement this.	<p>ELC - Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live (%)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for ELC - Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live (%)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Very good (%)</th> <th>Fairly good (%)</th> <th>Fairly poor (%)</th> <th>Very poor (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1999/00</td> <td>62</td> <td>34</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001/02</td> <td>67</td> <td>27</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/04</td> <td>62</td> <td>37</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005/06</td> <td>66</td> <td>30</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Very good (%)	Fairly good (%)	Fairly poor (%)	Very poor (%)	1999/00	62	34	2	0	2001/02	67	27	3	0	2003/04	62	37	2	0	2005/06	66	30	2	0	Increase the proportion of people rating East Lothian as a very good place to live	2009 East Lothian Residents Survey Very good: 66.2% Fairly good: 30% Fairly poor: 2.1% Very poor: 1.5%	■
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	Incidents of Vandalism including Graffiti	Lothian and Borders Police Measuring Our Performance Annual Report	Prestonpans April 07- Mar 08: 312 Fa'side April 07- Mar 08: 236	Tranent and Prestonpans	Prestonpans April 07-March 08 : 277 Fa'side: April 08-March 09: 216	✓																									

	No. of youth disturbances recorded at weekend.	Lothian and Borders Police Measuring Our Performance Annual Report	To be confirmed	Tranent and Prestonpans	tbc	
	Reduction in the number if recurrent short term exclusions (of more than 2 days) – Education Scorecard	Annual/ East Lothian Council	2005/06: 124 2006/07: 122	Reduce the number if exclusions	2008/09: 184	
Community and voluntary groups are active and well-supported	Volunteering questions from Scottish Household Survey	Every 2 years / Scottish Household Survey	Percentage of respondents given unpaid help to any clubs, charities, campaigns or organisations over the past 12 months 2003/04: 24.8%	Increase the percentage of people providing unpaid help	No indicator available	

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


Local Outcome	Relevant indicators	Frequency / type / source	Baseline 2006/07	Local targets and timescales	Progress at March 2009 (where information is available)	Trend
No child or young person will be disadvantaged as a consequence of her/his aptitudes, abilities or family circumstances	NI 22: Reduce the percentage of the adult population who smoke to 22% by 2010	Every 2 years / Scottish Household Survey	2005/06: 21%	2010 target: 18.9% This contributes to an overall target for the Lothian NHS Board area to reduce smoking	-	-
	Local indicator to be developed to reflect work around the issue of drug and alcohol abuse	Local indicator to be developed	Local indicator to be developed as part of the Community Health Profile – this information will be available for the 24 th June	-	Indicator developed and included in the SOA 2009-10	-

	NI 19: Reduce the rate of increase in the proportion of children with their Body Mass Index out with a healthy range by 2018	ISD / Annual	<p>Legend: Overweight EL (dark blue), Low BMI EL (light blue), Scotland total (orange line)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Overweight EL</th> <th>Low BMI EL</th> <th>Scotland total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>04/05</td> <td>~23</td> <td>~1</td> <td>~24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>~25</td> <td>~1</td> <td>~26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06/07</td> <td>~18</td> <td>~4</td> <td>~22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Overweight EL	Low BMI EL	Scotland total	04/05	~23	~1	~24	05/06	~25	~1	~26	06/07	~18	~4	~22	2010/11: 22.3% (i.e. no increase in the proportion from 2006/07)	2007/08 Overweight 20.3% Low BMI 2.8%	✗
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People will have increased confidence and life skills	East Lothian Indicator: Number of people using sport centres	Annual / East Lothian Council	Number of attendances at indoor facilities per 1000 population 2004/05: 3,965 2005/06: 3,380 2006/07: 3,364	Increase the number of people using sports centres	2008/09: 4,360 (per 1,000 population - *unvalidated)	✔												
Fewer young people will be on the Child Protection Register	East Lothian Indicator: Number of children on the Child Protection Register (rate per 1000)	Annual / East Lothian Council	2005/06: 2.3 2006/07: 2.5	Reduce the number of children on the child protection register	Nov 2008: 2.7	✗												
Reduced Teenage Pregnancies	Pregnancies among under 16 year olds per 1000 relevant population		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>East Lothian</th> <th>Lothian area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001 – 7.3/1000</td> <td>2001-03 – 8.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002 – 5.8/1000</td> <td>2002-04 – 8.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003 – 5.8/1000</td> <td>2003-05 – 8.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004 – 5.5/1000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005 – 7.0/1000</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	East Lothian	Lothian area	2001 – 7.3/1000	2001-03 – 8.1	2002 – 5.8/1000	2002-04 – 8.6	2003 – 5.8/1000	2003-05 – 8.3	2004 – 5.5/1000		2005 – 7.0/1000		Lothian area target 7.3 by 2010 East Lothian target 5.4 by 2010	05/07 av 8.3/1000	✗
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			03/05 av. 6.1/1000				
Fewer Households will be living in fuel poverty	Local indicator to be developed				Target to be confirmed	Targets included in the 2009/10 Single Outcome Agreement	-

<p>The number of young people leaving school and not entering employment, education or training will be reduced</p>	<p>NI 10: Increase the proportion of school-leavers (from Scottish publicly funded schools) in positive and sustained destinations (FE, HE, employment or training)</p>	<p>Annual / Scottish Government</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2007</th> <th>Scotland</th> <th>EL</th> <th>PL</th> <th>RH</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FT higher education</td> <td>30%</td> <td>32%</td> <td>19%</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FT further education</td> <td>23%</td> <td>19%</td> <td>24%</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training</td> <td>5%</td> <td>2%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment</td> <td>28%</td> <td>32%</td> <td>34%</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployed, seeking employment</td> <td>11%</td> <td>13%</td> <td>16%</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployed, not seeking employment</td> <td>1%</td> <td>2%</td> <td>2.4%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> <td>0%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2007	Scotland	EL	PL	RH	FT higher education	30%	32%	19%	33%	FT further education	23%	19%	24%	16%	Training	5%	2%	5%	1%	Employment	28%	32%	34%	33%	Unemployed, seeking employment	11%	13%	16%	18%	Unemployed, not seeking employment	1%	2%	2.4%	0%	Unknown	1%	1%	0%	0%	<p>Increase the proportion of school leavers in positive destinations</p> <p>Increase to 35% the proportion of care leavers, receiving AfterCare Services who are in employment, training or education</p>	<p>2008-83.5% overall</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2008</th> <th>PL</th> <th>RH</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FT higher education</td> <td>20%</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FT further education</td> <td>22%</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training</td> <td>2%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment</td> <td>38%</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployed, seeking employment</td> <td>14%</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployed, not seeking employment</td> <td>3%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2008	PL	RH	FT higher education	20%	24%	FT further education	22%	17%	Training	2%	3%	Employment	38%	31%	Unemployed, seeking employment	14%	19%	Unemployed, not seeking employment	3%	3%	Unknown	1%	1%	
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Unemployed, not seeking employment	3%	3%																																																																				
Unknown	1%	1%																																																																				
<p>All children and young people will report that their wider achievements are recognised by their school</p>	<p>East Lothian Indicator: SELS survey of P7 Pupils, % agreeing that 'my school recognises and celebrates my achievements'</p>	<p>Annual / East Lothian Council</p>	<p>% of P7 children agreeing that teachers tell them when they have done something well (NB. Question changed from 2008 onwards)</p> <p>2005/06: 93.3 2006/07: 91.7</p>	<p>2010/11: 93%</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>																																																																

	<p>East Lothian Indicator: SELS survey of S2 Pupils, % agreeing that 'my school recognises and celebrates my achievements'</p>	<p>Annual / East Lothian Council</p>	<p>% of S2 children agreeing that teachers tell them when they have done something well (NB. Question changed from 2008 onwards)</p> <p>2005/06: 78.5 2006/07: 83.1</p>	<p>2010/11: 85%</p>	<p>2008/09: 84.9% of students</p>	
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National Outcome (2) We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people

Local Outcome	Relevant indicators	Frequency / type / source	Baseline 2006/07	Local targets and timescales	Progress at March 2009 (where information is available)	Trend		
East Lothian residents will have the appropriate education, training and qualifications to enable them to sustain employment	East Lothian Indicator: All children and young people will achieve Level E in Reading by the end of S2 unless they have identified specific learning difficulties or severe and complex needs	Annual / East Lothian Council	Reading	05/06	06/07	75% 2009/10	2007/08: 66.8%	
			% achieving level E the end of S2	69.6	69.6			
	NI. 12 Reduce number if working age people with severe literacy and numeracy problems	To be developed (Scottish Adult Literacy and Numeracy Survey)	This indicator is based on the Scottish Adult Numeracy and Literacy Survey, which will be available in mid 2009.	-	Not yet available	-		
	East Lothian Indicator: All children will have achieved Level E	Annual / East Lothian Council	Maths	05/06	06/07	70% 2009/10	2007/08: 58.1%	
% achieving level E the end of S2			58.6	63.5				

	in maths by the end of S2 unless they have identified specific learning difficulties or severe and complex needs					
	NI 10: Increase the proportion of school-leavers (from Scottish publicly funded schools) in positive and sustained destinations (FE, HE, employment or training)	National outcome 4 See page 8	See page 8	See page 8	See page 8	See page 8
	East Lothian Indicator: Total claimants of Job Seekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Income support	Annual / NOMIS		Reduce the number of JSA, IB and IS claimants		

