

# Local Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017-2027 Appendices



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East Dunbartonshire  
Communi lann





Appendix 1

# Area Profile Summary





## Area Profile Summary

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This 2016 East Dunbartonshire Area Profile provides an overview of the population and its detailed characteristics. This profile and updated profiles, as they become available, can be viewed at [www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/statistics-facts-and-figures](http://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/statistics-facts-and-figures). The information in this appendix is a brief summary of the key findings. Information is provided at Scotland, East Dunbartonshire and Ward level where data is available. The data used was from a variety of sources including the 2011 Census, NOMIS (official labour market statistics website) and Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics and was the most up to date at the time of writing this document. For some topic areas the 2011 Census is the only source of data and therefore remains the latest data available.

The Census in Scotland was conducted by National Records of Scotland and took place on 27 March 2011 and involved around two million households. The first census results were released by National Records of Scotland (NRS) in December 2012 with further results released on a rolling basis throughout 2013. Further data will continue to be released throughout 2014/15. All released data is available on the Scotland's Census website [www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk).

1. Since 2001, the population of East Dunbartonshire is estimated to have decreased by 3,217 people (-3%). Over the last ten years there has been a decrease in the number of children aged 15 and under. The highest increase was in the 60-64 age group. This follows the projected population trend of an ageing population highlighted in the most recent population projections.
2. The Registrar General for Scotland's most recent population projections suggest that the population of East Dunbartonshire will increase by 5.9% over the next 25 years. The overall projected population change is a result of gains from migration alone. Based on these projections, by 2039, 17% of the population will be under 16 years of age, 52.5% will be aged 16-64, 30.5% aged 65 and over and 18.5% will be aged 75 and over.
3. According to National Records of Scotland, male and female life expectancy was highest in East Dunbartonshire. Males in East Dunbartonshire can expect to live for 80.7 years, nearly four years longer than the Scottish average. Females can expect to live for 83.9 years, nearly three years longer than Scotland as a whole. A high percentage of East Dunbartonshire residents (84.9%) reported in the Census that their health was very good or good, 2% higher than the Scottish average.
4. The 2011 Census shows that 4.2% of East Dunbartonshire's population were from a minority ethnic group, an increase of around 1% since the last census in 2001. The Asian population is the largest minority ethnic group (3.3%) in East Dunbartonshire. Within this, Indian is the largest individual category, accounting for 1.5% of the total population.
5. There were variations in the tenure of households by council area. East Dunbartonshire was one of only two local authorities where more than 80% of households owned their property (81.2%), this is 20% higher than the Scottish average of 61.6%. East Dunbartonshire also had a high percentage of car ownership across the area with 43.1% of households with access to one car or van and 30.2% with two cars or vans available for use. The majority of residents across East Dunbartonshire travelled to work or study by driving a car or van (45%), nearly 5% higher than the Scottish average.
6. Across East Dunbartonshire there were 28.4% one person households. East Dunbartonshire and Dumfries & Galloway had the highest proportion (11% of all households, 5,000 and 7,000 respectively) of households with all aged 65 and over families.

7. Employment is high with figures from NOMIS showing that East Dunbartonshire has a high percentage of people in employment (75.1%), just over 2% higher than the Scottish average. However, there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of people in employment between 2013 and 2015 from 77.2% to 75.1%. Unemployment in East Dunbartonshire has decreased from 5.0% in 2013 to 4.0% in 2015, nearly 2% lower than the Scottish average.

8. Attainment and school leaver destinations are high across East Dunbartonshire. During 2012/13, 98.3% of pupils in East Dunbartonshire gained English and Maths at SCQF level 3 or above, 4% higher than the Scottish average (94.3%). The results of the school leaver destination return showed 93.1% of school leavers in a positive destination (higher education, further education, employment, voluntary work or training) in 2011/12 with this figure rising to 95.6% in 2012/13.

9. According to National Records of Scotland's recent Migration Report, East Dunbartonshire experienced a population increase due to in-migration combined with a very low natural change. During 2014/15 there was an estimated total net migration into East Dunbartonshire of 4,197 people and a total net migration out of 3,648 people resulting in a positive total net migration of 549 people. The first positive total net migration since 1994/95 was seen in 2011/12 (263 people).

## Emerging trends

Overall East Dunbartonshire as a whole continues to compare favourably to Scotland and other local authority areas with a high percentage of home ownership, car ownership, low unemployment and high percentage of economically active residents.

However, throughout this analysis, Ward 8 Kirkintilloch East & Twechar stands out as the most deprived of the Multi Member Wards. The 2011 Census results show Kirkintilloch East & Twechar had the lowest percentage of owned homes and the highest percentage of council rented (16.6%) and other social rented (17.7%) accommodation compared to other Wards and East Dunbartonshire as a whole. It also had the highest percentage of those aged 16-64 claiming job seekers allowance (4.9%) compared to other Wards and double that of East Dunbartonshire as a whole (2.4%). The census highlighted that the highest percentage of residents reporting their health as bad or very bad (7%) and their day to day activities limited because of a health problem or disability (11.2%) were found in the Kirkintilloch East & Twechar Ward.

In contrast, 50% of homes in Bearsden South were owned outright, 11% higher than Kirkintilloch East & Twechar. Bearsden South also had the lowest percentage of council rented (1.4%) and other social rented (0.1%) accommodation compared to other Wards. Bearsden North had the lowest percentage of those aged 16-64 claiming job seekers allowance (1%) and the lowest percentage of residents reporting their general health as bad or very bad (2.6%). Residents in Bearsden North reporting their day to day activities were limited a lot due to a health problem or disability was also low at 5.4%.

You can read a full analysis in our East Dunbartonshire area profile at [www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/statistics-facts-and-figures/](http://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/statistics-facts-and-figures/)







*Appendix 2*

# National outcomes





<b>The Government's Purpose</b>						
To focus government and public services on creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth						
<b>High level targets relating to the purpose</b>						
Growth	Productivity	Participation	Population	Solidarity	Cohesion	Sustainability
<b>Strategic objectives</b>						
Wealthier and fairer	Smarter	Healthier	Safer and stronger	Greener		
<b>National outcomes</b>						
<p>We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe.</p> <p>We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.</p> <p>We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation.</p> <p>Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.</p> <p>Our children have the best start to life and are ready to succeed.</p> <p>We live longer healthier lives.</p> <p>We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society.</p> <p>We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.</p> <p>We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger.</p> <p>We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.</p> <p>We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.</p> <p>We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations.</p> <p>We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity.</p> <p>We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.</p> <p>Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it.</p> <p>Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.</p>						



*Appendix 3*

# Managing our Performance





## Introduction

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This appendix shows how we will monitor and evidence the improvements that we are making to our local communities. This shared approach does not replace the need for performance management within individual agencies for core business. As a partnership of agencies it is our shared responsibility to know how we will measure our improvements, as much as it is our responsibility to plan them. All statutory community planning partners are equally responsible for improving outcomes and being accountable for the changes we make together. To do this, we have identified three general aspects of our approach to performance. We will ensure that we create the conditions in which our communities can access our performance and hold us to account.

This performance management document:

- > Explains our approach to measuring and assessing our performance over the next ten years
- > Details the framework of performance indicators for our outcomes that we will use over the next ten years
- > Details how and when we will scrutinise our performance.

## Our approach to performance

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Our vision for 2027 is that we are working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire. Our six outcomes provide the focus for our services to work together on over the next ten years and in order to understand how well we are doing we will consult a range of information and data from the sources shown in Figure 1.

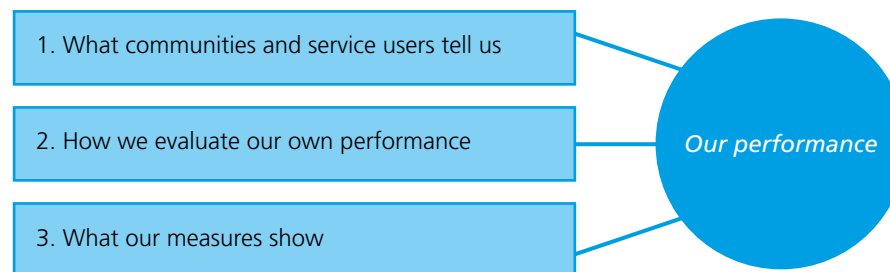


Figure 1: Sources of performance information

### 1 What communities and service users tell us

While statistics provide a reliable insight into how we are doing, we will always seek to understand this in the context of what communities and service users are telling us.

To structure our engagement in Place areas, we will continue to use the 'Place Standard' tool: a nationally recognised tool which allows different stakeholders to give their views about a specific geographical area under 14 subject headings. One of the performance management related benefits of this tool is that, if used consistently, reliable comparisons can be made again and again. Having received Place Standard responses from over 700 individuals across our Place areas in 2016 and 2017, we now have data which we will use to measure the opinions within these communities over time. Through continued use of the Place Standard tool, we will monitor our impact through the viewpoint of people in our Place areas over the next 10-years.

In 2017 we launched an online survey to seek public views on our emerging Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) priorities. We will continue to build on this by opening up more opportunities for dialogue with communities around the priorities, delivery and impact of our services.



## 2 How we evaluate our own performance

In 2014 our community planning partnership (CPP) adopted an improvement programme. This is a set of activities designed to strengthen the way we operate together as a partnership. One part of these activities is to carry out regular self-evaluation exercises with members of our CPP Board and local outcome delivery groups. We have developed consistent tools to conduct these annually. This involves anonymous self-assessment of how well we think we are doing under the headings of:

- > Shared Leadership, Governance and Accountability
- > Partnership Working
- > Planning and Outcomes
- > Community participation and co-production
- > Reducing Inequality

Having an agreed structure and toolkit to repeat this exercise regularly within our CPP has given us baseline data which we will measure over time.

## 3 What our measures show

For each of our six outcomes we will apply an equal emphasis on monitoring our progress over the short (one year), medium (three years) and long term (ten years) using measures which reflect what we hope to achieve in each time period.

In the short and medium terms we will monitor:

- > What we invest, for example the amount of time and funding;
- > What we do with it, for example providing a new service; and
- > What the immediate results of investments and activities are, for example numbers of people who have used a service.

By this we mean that every year and then more thoroughly after each three-year cycle of our local outcome delivery group strategy and action plans we will: review what we have put in; what we have done with that investment; and what the immediate results have been. You can read more about our approach to planning in the short and medium terms in Evidence Based Planning – Guiding Principle.

Whilst this provides evidence of our success in the short to medium terms, we recognise that we must also have a robust and reliable set of outcome indicators which show whether improvements in life circumstances and outcomes are taking place over the longer term. We will monitor indicators as and when data becomes available. This will vary depending on the source of the data; this could range from one year to five years for example. Monitoring indicators will involve collecting, reporting and considering the data collectively across partners and with communities. Where there is availability and capability to do so, we will also monitor this data at Place area level, allowing us to look more closely into how well we are addressing socioeconomic inequalities in there. You can view our outcome indicators from pages 12 - 25. We will keep our set of outcome indicators under review. As national, regional and local surveying and research advances, our CPP may be able to strengthen existing indicators or introduce new ones to track our impact with greater confidence and accuracy.

## Measuring our Guiding Principles

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We have set out individual approaches that our CPP will take for monitoring how well we are embedding each of these principles. See their sections in the LOIP for further detail.



## Reporting

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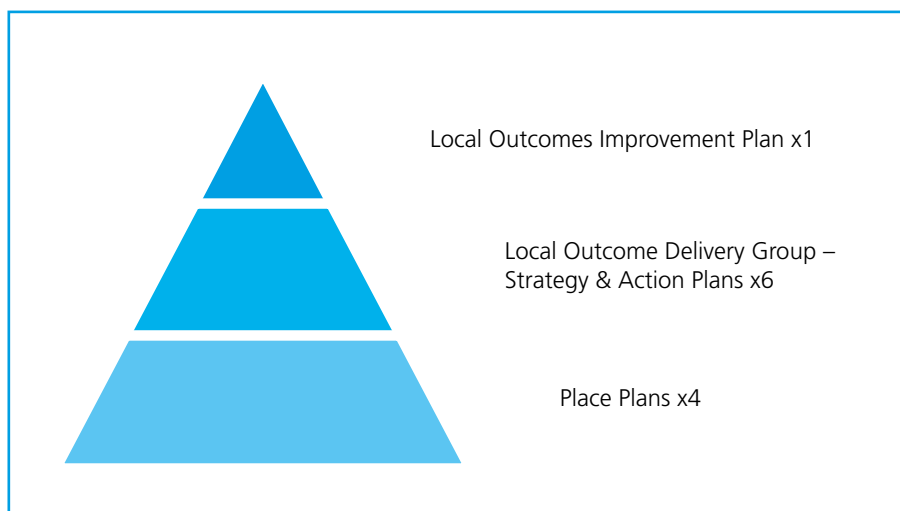


Figure 2: Levels of performance reporting

## Local Outcomes Improvement Plan – ten year cycle

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### One annual summary progress report

Every year we will publish a summary report on improvements against each of our outcomes (highlighting key short-medium term input, activities and outputs). This will be reported to communities through a variety of channels. The beginning of this cycle is December 2017; the first annual LOIP summary report is due June 2019. This will cover the period between December 2017 and March 2019. Thereafter each period will run from April to March and will be reported in June.

## Local Outcome Strategy and Action Plans – three year cycles

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### Six detailed progress reports approximately every 18 months

Every 12 to 18 months we will publish detailed reports on improvements against each of our outcomes. These will reflect on the specific action plans that are set for achieving the outcomes and will detail short and medium term input, activities and outputs, plus any available outcome indicator data. These will be reported to communities through a variety of channels. This first detailed outcome report is due June 2018. These will be staggered; each quarterly CPP Board meeting will consider a different detailed outcome report.

## Place Plans – five year cycle

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### Four annual summary progress reports

Every year we will publish a summary report on improvements for our Place areas specifically (highlighting key short-medium term input, activities and outputs). This will be reported to communities through a variety of channels. The beginning of this cycle will be April 2018; the first annual Place summary report is due September 2019. Each period will run from April to March and will be reported in September.

## Reporting formats

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Our annual LOIP summary reports will be presented in a standardised format. An example of how this will look is shown in figure 3 overleaf.

Our 18 month detailed reports on progress in improving each outcome will entail a mixture of explanatory narrative, information about what we have invested, actions taken, immediate effects, and any available outcome indicator data showing change over time. Where possible we will provide case studies which demonstrate this process in action.

Our Place Plan reports will also entail a mixture of written and verbal information. See our Place Plans, available 2018, for more information about how we will know we have made improvements.



Outcome: X							
	The issue	The required improvement	Our investment in the last 12 months	Our activities in the last 12 months	The short term (within 1 year) changes we have measured	The medium term (3 years) changes we have measured, if available	The long term changes we have measured, if available
1							
2							
3							
etc.							

Figure 3: LOIP summary progress report template





## Outcome indicators

<b>Local Outcome 1 Economic growth and recovery</b> <b>East Dunbartonshire has a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centres, a growing business base, and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest</b>				
	Indicator	Our baseline	Data source	What will be different in 2027
1.1	Footfall in our town centres	3,041,761  (2016/17 average across four town centres)	East Dunbartonshire Council	An overall increase within all of our town centres.
	<b>Notes</b>  We will collect this figure annually and disaggregate it for each of our four town centres.  > Bearsden baseline: 214,744 > Bishopbriggs baseline: 646,461 > Kirkintilloch baseline: 974,721 > Milngavie baseline: 1,205,835  (All 2016/2017)			
1.2	Town centre vacancy rates based on the total number of units	7.5% (2016/17)	East Dunbartonshire Council	Decreased vacancy rate
	<b>Notes</b>  The total number of units we record across six town and village centres is 455. This includes banks but not medical practices or upper floor units. We will collect this data annually and disaggregate it for six towns and villages per quarter.  > Auchinairn > Bearsden > Bishopbriggs > Kirkintilloch > Lennoxton > Milngavie  Collecting vacancy rates allows us to monitor the effects that economic interventions or external factors may have on town centre businesses. This will provide a better understanding of factors that affect town centres and consider these when planning future works.			

1.3	Business survival rate for new start businesses 12 months after initial intervention	93% (2016/17)	Business Gateway	Sustain or increased business survival rates
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this figure annually. Business Gateway shows high survival rates for local businesses and the goal is to maintain these high figures and work towards increasing them.</p>				
1.4	Difference in weekly earnings between residents and employees in East Dunbartonshire	£164.7 (2016)	Official Labour Market Statistics (NOMIS)	Decreased gap in difference
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data annually.</p> <p>Residents who work outside of the authority tend have higher weekly earnings than people working within the authority whether they are residents or not. This indicates that East Dunbartonshire does not have readily available high paying jobs. A decrease in the difference between resident and employee earnings will not only monitor employment inequality, but also the increase of higher paid jobs available in the area.</p> <p>See: <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157413/report.aspx">www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157413/report.aspx</a></p>				
1.5	Total number of social enterprises operating in the area	51 (2016/2017)	East Dunbartonshire Voluntary Action & Social Enterprise Scotland	Increased net number of social enterprises operating
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this figure every two years due to the frequency of its availability.</p> <p>Social enterprises reinvest profits back into the local economy in ways such as environmental projects and local employment. Even small increases in the number of locally operating social enterprises would be of benefit to the local economy and communities.</p>				



**Local Outcome 2 Employment and skills**  
**Our people are equipped with the knowledge and skills for learning, life and work**

	Indicator	Our baseline	Data source	What will be different in 2027
2.1	% of the population (aged 16 to 64 years) in receipt of out of work benefits	1.6% (June 2017)	Official Labour Market Statistics (NOMIS)	Sustain or decreased % over the ten year period
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data annually. The most recent Scottish average was 2.4% (June 2017).            See: <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157413/report.aspx">www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157413/report.aspx</a></p> <p>This data is not seasonally adjusted.</p> <p>Due to changes in the benefits system, it is expected that definitions and categorisations may change which may affect reported rates.</p>				
2.2	Participation rate of young people aged 16-19 in a positive destination after leaving school	96% (2016/17)	Skills Development Scotland (SDS)	Sustain or increased % over the ten year period
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data annually. The most recent Scottish average was 91% (2016/17).            See: <a href="http://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/publications-statistics/statistics/participation-measure/">www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/publications-statistics/statistics/participation-measure/</a></p> <p>The participation rate captures the education, training or employment status of the whole 16-19 year old cohort of young people.</p>				
2.3	% of people economically active and in employment	76% (2016/17)	NOMIS	Overall increased % over the ten year period
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data annually. The most recent Scottish average was 73% (based on 2016 population and 2016/17 employment figures).            See: <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157413/report.aspx">www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157413/report.aspx</a></p>				

2.4	% of young people who are receiving aftercare services and are in known employment education or training	37% (2015/16)	Scottish Government	Overall increased % over the ten year period
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data annually. The most recent Scottish average for this was 41% (2015/16).</p> <p>See: <a href="http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/PubChildrenSocialWork/CSWSAT1516">www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/PubChildrenSocialWork/CSWSAT1516</a> .</p> <p>This indicator refers to care leavers up to the age of 25 who are receiving after care services and are in a known economic activity (i.e. education, employment or training). This indicator excludes children who are on a planned series of short term placements. This indicator does not show the length of time the education, training or employment was sustained; it is a snapshot.</p> <p>New reporting approaches will allow us to monitor sustained destinations in coming years.</p>				



**Local Outcome 3 Children and young people**  
**Our children and young people are safe, healthy and ready to learn**

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Our baseline</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>What will be different in 2027</b>
3.1	% of (secondary) school pupils that meet physical activity target	13% (2014/15)	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership	Sustained or increased % of young people meeting the physical activity target
	<b>Notes</b> We will collect this figure every three years when it becomes available.			
3.2	% of (secondary) pupils who feel positive about their health	70% (2014/15)	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership	Sustained or increased % of young people who feel positive about their health
	<b>Notes</b> We will collect this figure every three years when it becomes available.			
3.3	% of (Secondary) school pupils who have never smoked cigarettes	79% (2014/15)	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership	Sustained or increased % of young people who have never smoked cigarettes
	<b>Notes</b> We will collect this data every three years when it becomes available.			
3.4	% of (secondary) pupils who have never drunk alcohol	56% (2014/15)	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership	Sustained or increased % of young people who have never drunk alcohol
	<b>Notes</b> We will collect this data every three years when it becomes available.			

3.5	% of (secondary) pupils who have experienced bullying	22% (2014/15)	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership	Sustained or decreased % of young people who have experienced bullying
	<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this figure every three years when it becomes available.</p>			
3.6	Pregnancies among under 16 year olds	0.2% (2011-2014 average)	NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde	Sustained low level of teenage pregnancies among young people under 16
	<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data annually. The most recent Scottish average for this was 0.3% (2015).</p> <p>The numbers of under 16 year old conceptions in East Dunbartonshire are small therefore even with three-year averages a degree of caution is required when interpreting.</p>			



**Local Outcome 4 Safer and stronger communities**  
**East Dunbartonshire is a safe place in which to live, work and visit**

	Indicator	Our baseline	Data source	What will be different in 2027
4.1	Rate of recorded crimes and offences per 10,000 population	493 (2015/16)	Police Scotland	5% reduction over ten year period
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>This baseline was based on a population figure of 106,960.</p> <p>We will collect this data annually. The most recent Scottish average for this was 1,090 (2015/16).  See: <a href="http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/09/2960">www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/09/2960</a></p> <p>We will disaggregate this indicator for different crime types and report them separately for context at the time of detailed progress reporting.</p>				
4.2	Number of admissions to hospital for children (0-4 years) as a consequence of unintentional injury	64 (three-year average)	NHS Health Scotland	5% reduction over ten year period
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>This figure will be collected annually however it is only made available as a three-year rolling average.</p>				
4.3	Number of admissions to hospital for older adults (64 years+) as a consequence of unintentional injury	572 (three-year average)	NHS Health Scotland	Sustained levels
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will monitor this data annually however we will always report it as an average for the preceding three years.</p> <p>There has been a year on year rise in this indicator for the three preceding years.</p> <p>The population of adults aged 64+ is projected to increase by 11.5% between now and 2039. This will impact on the number of hospital admissions therefore even with three year averages a degree of caution is required when interpreting.</p>				

4.4	Number of Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) And Disorder Incidents Within East Dunbartonshire	4,398 (2016/17)	Combined figure – East Dunbartonshire Council Community Protection (ASB Complaints) and Police Scotland (Disorder Calls)	5% reduction over 10 year period
	<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>This is a combined figure that we will collect quarterly but will report annually.</p> <p>We will disaggregate this indicator for ASB and disorder incidents of different natures (e.g. deliberate fire raising) and report them separately for context at the time of detailed progress reporting.</p>			
4.5	Accidental Dwelling Fires Per 100,000 Population	69 (2016/17)	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS)	5% reduction over ten year period
	<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data annually.</p> <p>Accidental Dwelling Fires are all fires occurring within residential property, where the cause of the fire on the official fire report is recorded as accidental.</p> <p>We will disaggregate this indicator for specific types of fires (e.g. those involving casualties, those involving fatalities, and those where drugs, alcohol or smoking materials have been a factor) and report them separately for context at the time of detailed progress reporting.</p>			
4.6	Deliberate fires per 100,000 population	201 (2016/17)	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	5% reduction over ten year period
	<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data annually.</p> <p>This includes all fires, including primary and secondary fires, where the cause of ignition was recorded as deliberate on the fire report.</p> <p>We will disaggregate this indicator for primary and secondary fires and report them separately for context at the time of detailed progress reporting. Primary fires are those affecting property or motor vehicles where the fire has the potential to cause damage that can be allocated a monetary value. Secondary fires are all other fires where no or limited monetary loss is attributable (e.g. bin fires, rubbish fires or grass fires).</p>			



**Local Outcome 5 Adult health and wellbeing**  
**Our people experience good physical and mental health and wellbeing with access to a quality built and natural environment in which to lead healthier and more active lifestyles**

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Our baseline</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>What will be different in 2027</b>
5.1	% of adults who smoke	25% (2014)	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership	Sustained or decreased % of adults who smoke
	<b>Notes</b> We will collect this data every three years when it becomes available.			
5.2	% of adults who are physically active in line with the national weekly recommendations	68% (2014)	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership	Sustained or increased % of adults who meet physical activity recommendations
	<b>Notes</b> We will collect this data every three years when it becomes available.			
5.3	% of adults who are overweight and obese with a BMI of 25+	48% (2014)	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership	Sustained or decreased % of adults who are overweight and obese
	<b>Notes</b> We will collect this data every three years when it becomes available.			
5.4	% of adults who consume more than the weekly recommended units of alcohol	19% (2014)	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership	Sustained or decreased % of adults who consume more than the recommendations
	<b>Notes</b> We will collect this data every three years when it becomes available.			

5.5	% of adults who report having a positive perception of their general mental or emotional wellbeing	86% (2014)	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership	Sustained or increased % of adults who have a positive perception
	<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data every three years when it becomes available.</p>			

**Local Outcome 6 Older adults, vulnerable people and carers**  
**Our older population and more vulnerable citizens are supported to maintain their independence and enjoy a high quality of life, and they, their families and carers benefit from effective care and support services**

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Our baseline</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>What will be different in 2027</b>
6.1	Number of Dementia Friendly Communities	0	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership and Voluntary Sector Partners	Increased number of 'Dementia Friendly Communities'
	<b>Notes</b> We will collect this data three yearly when it becomes available. This initiative is at early stages of conception.			
6.2	Number of partners signed up to Autism Friendly Communities	0	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership and Voluntary Sector Partners	Increased number of partners committed
	<b>Notes</b> We will collect this data three yearly when it becomes available. This initiative is at early stages of conception.			
6.3	Number of Alcohol Brief Interventions for people with mental ill-health	0	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership, Alcohol and Drug Partnership, Third Sector Partners	Increased number of ABIs
	<b>Notes</b> We will collect this data annually.			
6.4	Number of local care homes adopting the Falls management tool	4	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership and East Dunbartonshire Care Homes	Increased number of care homes using a multi factorial assessment tool
	<b>Notes</b> We will collect this data annually.			



6.5	Number of community assets on the digital East Dunbartonshire Community Asset Map	516 (2017)	East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership and East Dunbartonshire Association for Mental Health	Increased number of assets recorded on the map
	<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data annually.</p>			

Cross cutting				
	Indicator	Our baseline	Data source	What will be different in 2027
7.1	% of people who agree with the statement 'I can influence decisions affecting my local area'	22%  (2015)	Scottish Household Survey (SHS)	5% increase over ten year period
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data annually. The most recent Scottish average for this was 24% (2015). See: <a href="http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002">www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002</a></p> <p>Community perceptions of local authority performance in the SHS are measured by asking people to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with the statement "I can influence decisions affecting my local area". Although this relates to the impact of one partner agency, this has been identified as a proxy measure for perceived empowerment among communities.</p> <p>We recognise that the SHS sample size for East Dunbartonshire is low and should be used as indicative only. We will supplement this performance information with service level feedback about community influence and empowerment, such as recurring use of the Place Standard Tool ('Influence and Sense of Control' questions) in our four Place areas.</p>				
7.2	% of people who rated their neighbourhood as a 'very good place to live'	71%  (2015)	Scottish Household Survey	5% increase over ten year period
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data annually. The most recent Scottish average for this was 56% (2015). See: <a href="http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002">www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002</a></p>				
7.3	% of people who rated their strength of belonging to immediate neighbourhood as 'very strongly'	35%  (2015)	Scottish Household Survey	5% increase over ten year period
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this figure annually. The most Scottish rate for this indicator was 34% (2015). See: <a href="http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002">www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002</a></p>				

7.4	% of children living in poverty	10.6% (2014)	Official personal tax credit statistics	To be confirmed
<p><b>Notes</b></p> <p>We will collect this data annually.</p> <p>This baseline has been calculated by the number of children living in families in receipt of child tax credits whose reported income is less than 60% of the median income or in receipt of income support or (income-based) job seekers allowance, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by child benefit data). 'Children' refers to all dependent children under the age of 20.</p> <p>See: <a href="http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-tax-measure-2014-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2014-30-september-2016">www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-tax-measure-2014-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2014-30-september-2016</a></p> <p>In terms of target setting, we will be led by national policy as it develops. It is expected that the impending enactment of Scottish legislation on Child Poverty may bring about further guidance on understanding data and measuring change over time.</p> <p>The most recent Scottish average for this was 18.4% (2014).</p>				



# Other formats

This document can be provided in large print, Braille or on CD and can be translated into other community languages. Please contact the Council's Communications Team at: East Dunbartonshire Council, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch, Glasgow G66 1TJ Tel: 0300 123 4510

本文件可按要求翻譯成中文，如有此需要，請電 0300 123 4510。

اس دستاویز کا درخواست کرنے پر (اردو) زبان میں ترجمہ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ براہ مہربانی فون نمبر 0300 123 4510 پر رابطہ کریں۔

ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ 0300 123 4510 ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ।

Gabhaidh an sgrìobhainn seo cur gu Gàidhlig ma tha sin a dhìth oirbh. Cuiribh fòn gu 0300 123 4510

अनुरोध करने पर यह दस्तावेज हिन्दी में भाषांतरित किया जा सकता है। कृपया 0300 123 4510 पर फोन कीजिए।