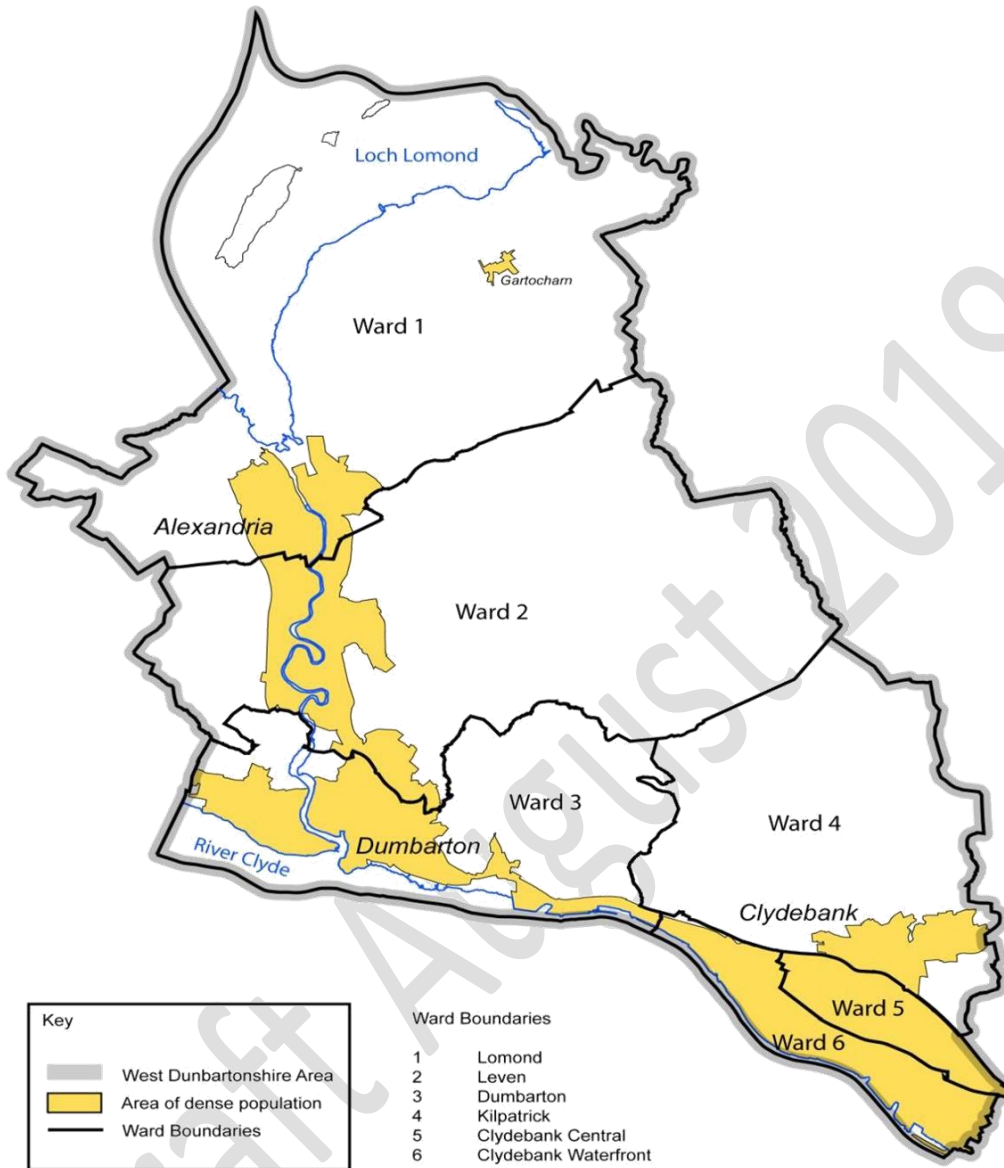


# Community Learning and Development Plan 2018 - 2021

## Strategic Drivers (Needs Assessment)



# West Dunbartonshire Multi Member Ward Map



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## Introduction

This document will consider the policy environment and associated priorities at a national and local level and considers the available data through a Community Learning and Development (CLD) lens. This is intended to identify potential role for a community learning and development approach in supporting the complex range of priorities and ambitions in West Dunbartonshire.

The document will provide Community Learning and Development (CLD) service providers with contextual information to inform discussion for the planning and targeting of current and future service provision.

This is intended to do so in a way that addresses a number of challenges and questions set out by the Scottish Government in accompanying guidance for CLD, including the need to demonstrate:

- How CLD in West Dunbartonshire will be informed by and contribute to the ambitions and aims in national CLD policies;
- How CLD in West Dunbartonshire will support those living in poverty or experiencing inequality or disadvantage;
- How the CLD in West Dunbartonshire plan will contribute to public sector reform;
- What opportunities and challenges there are for CLD in West Dunbartonshire to contribute to the education reform agenda ;
- How CLD in West Dunbartonshire's plan will support community development and community capacity building, particularly with communities facing high levels of disadvantage;
- How CLD in West Dunbartonshire's plan will support learning opportunities that contribute to democratic renewal.

The document describes the legislative and policy context for delivering community learning and development plans. It also highlights the local priorities set out within the context of the West Dunbartonshire Community Planning and makes the link between socio-economic characteristics and the role for community learning and development organisations.

## Community Learning and Development

Community Learning and Development (CLD) has an essential role in achieving Local Outcome Improvement Plan priorities of improving public services, promoting community regeneration, social inclusion, learning and active citizenship; particularly among those people in our community who face challenges in overcoming barriers to inclusion.

The guidance to community planning partnerships on the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 makes it clear that community planning partners should seek to maximise the impact of community learning and development by focusing activity on the most disadvantaged communities.

The Strategic Guidance for Community Planning Partnerships: Community Learning and Development (2012) continues to underpin national CLD policy in Scotland. The full guidelines can be found at: <https://www.gov.scot/Publications/2012/06/2208/0>

The Revised Guidance Note on Community Learning and Development Planning 2018-21 relates to The Requirements for Community Learning and Development (Scotland) Regulations 2013. The CLD Regulations are one part of a clear national policy framework for CLD in Scotland. The guidelines can be found at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2013/175/introduction/made>

### Community Learning and Development Defined

CLD is defined within this context as:

*'A coherent and distinctive set of practices, defined by clearly identified competences; delivered in diverse settings and sectors by practitioners with a wide variety of job titles, working with people of all ages'.*

*'A distinctive process of engagement and support, with a learning content that is negotiated with learners'.*

*'An approach that plays a central part in ensuring individuals, families and communities across Scotland reach their potential through lifelong learning, mutual self-help and community organisation'.*

*'Community-led, built around people's aspirations'.*

CLD aims to contribute to the national outcomes by:

1. Improving life chances for people of all ages, including young people in particular, through learning, personal development and active citizenship; and creating
2. Stronger, more resilient, supportive, influential and inclusive communities.

Furthermore, national policy sets clear guidelines that the focus of CLD should be aimed at tackling poverty and disadvantage. As such activities are aimed at:

*'primarily disadvantaged or vulnerable groups and individuals of all ages to engage in learning, with a focus on bringing about change in their lives and communities.'*

Within this context a number of ambitions and national outcomes have been developed. These ambitions are set out in a number of documents including:

- Our ambitions for improving the life chances of young people in Scotland, National Youth Work Strategy 2014-2019. (Scottish Government: 2014 <https://education.gov.scot/Documents/youth-work-strategy-181214.pdf>);
- Adult Learning, Statement of Ambition (Scottish Government: 2014 <https://education.gov.scot/Documents/adult-learning-statement.pdf>);

- The Community Empowerment Act (2015) <https://beta.gov.scot/policies/community-empowerment/>

Our priorities in West Dunbartonshire will be set within this context and determined to some extent by the national outcomes established by the Scottish Government, Education Scotland and CLD partners for the constituent parts of community learning and development, including:

**National Outcomes for Youth Work** - <https://www.youthlinkscotland.org/policy/youth-work-outcomes/about-the-youth-work-outcomes/> ;

- Ensure Scotland is the best place to be young and grow up in
- Put young people at the heart of policy
- Recognise the value of youth work
- Build workforce capacity in the youth work sector
- Ensure that youth work providers measure the impacts of youth work

**National Outcomes for Community Development, ensuring:**

- The way in which public services are planned, developed and delivered is influenced by, and responds to, community need.
- People who find it difficult to get involved (for example, because of language barriers, disability, poverty or discrimination) can help to influence the decisions that affect their lives.
- The various strengths and assets in communities and across public and private sector agencies are used effectively to deal with the issues communities face.
- New relationships are developed between communities and public sector bodies which build trust and make joint action possible.
- There is more influential community participation in:
  - community-based or community-led social and economic development activity;
  - the way public authorities design and deliver services; and
  - policy, strategy and planning processes.

**National Outcomes for Adult Learning.**

- Adults access, recognise and participate in learning opportunities throughout all stages, changes and circumstances in their lives
- Adults co-design their learning experiences.
- Adults transform their lives and communities through learning choices in personal, work, family and community settings.
- Adults effectively influence strategy and policy at local and national levels.
- Adults are effectively supported in their learning journeys.

Through analysis of local circumstances we will translate national ambitions to a local context and set appropriate priorities that are consistent with national policy and relevant to local needs.

### **Inspection and Review**

In 2016, Education Scotland changed its approaches to inspection of CLD to take account of the CLD Regulations and to include a focus both on strategic leadership of CLD in a local authority area as well as a place based inspection.

Evidence of planning, delivery and the impact of CLD is available through Community Learning and development Inspections. Inspections are based on the quality improvement framework, *'How Good is the Learning and Development in our Community?'*

Education Scotland evaluates four important quality indicators to help monitor the quality of CLD across Scotland. Here are the results for this inspection.

West Dunbartonshire's most recent inspection was published in March 2017 and **Table 1** summarises the findings:

Quality Indicator	Result
Improvements in performance	good
Impact on the local community	good
Delivering the learning offer with learners	very good
Leadership and direction	very good

The full report can be found at:

<https://education.gov.scot/other-sectors/community-learning-and-development/688100>

Our plan will be designed to ensure we reinforce the performance and through continuous improvement improve the results of the March 2017 inspection.



## Links to National Policy

There are a number of reporting duties on local authorities and partnerships linked to Community Learning and Development that providers delivering services should be aware of and consider how best to align and contribute to the relevant priorities.

The main elements are listed below. This is not an exhaustive list and will be reviewed on a regular basis:

### **The Equality Act**

The Equality Act brought together existing equality legislation in Scotland and focused on people with the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy or maternity, race, sex, sexual orientation and religion and belief. Since then there has been ongoing work by Government across a range of issues to build equality and rights.

CLD practitioners and service providers will be expected to demonstrate how they contribute to the Act, by, for example, ensuring services are promoted and delivered in a way that is accessible for all groups.

### **Fairer Scotland Action Plan**

The Scottish Government is committed to building a fairer Scotland and tackling inequalities. The Fairer Scotland Action Plan (2016) outlines 50 actions to help tackle poverty, reduce inequality and build a fairer and more inclusive Scotland.

The Action Plan is built on five high-level ambitions:

- A fairer Scotland for all.
- Ending child poverty.
- Strong start for all young people.
- Fairer working lives.
- A thriving third age.

This set the context and framework for the Local Outcome Improvement Plans, with CLD having a role in contributing to all aspects

### **Children and Young People's Act**

- The Statutory Guidance supporting Part 3 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 states that relevant national outcomes and objectives should be reflected in Children's Services Plans. CLD activity in West Dunbartonshire will be developed in a way to demonstrate the contribution to the Act through dialogue and service development that is consistent with the Community Planning 'Nurtured' objectives.

### **Community Empowerment Act**

- The Act requires that CPPs must prepare and publish a Local Outcomes Improvement Plan, which sets out the local outcomes the CPP has prioritised for improvement. In preparing the plan, the CPP is obliged to make all reasonable efforts to secure the participation of community bodies in the planning process. In carrying out their functions, the CPP is required to do so with a view to reducing inequalities of outcomes which result from socio-economic disadvantage. This work will influence the development of the CLD plan and future activities developed to meet local demands.

### **Socio-economic duty**

- West Dunbartonshire Council and Community Health and Social Care Planning partnership must, when making decisions of a strategic nature about how to exercise its functions, have



due regard to the desirability of exercising them in a way that is designed to reduce the inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage.

#### **Education (Scotland) Act**

- The Act requires that education authorities must have due regard to the need to carry out school education functions in a way designed to reduce inequalities of outcome for those pupils experiencing them as a result of socio-economic disadvantage. In terms of reporting requirements: consultation on legislation which would effect a change, meaning regional improvement plans will require to be submitted, is currently underway and due to conclude early in 2018.

Schools cannot deliver these ambitions for excellence and equity on their own and CLD providers in the public and third sectors have important contributions to make, such as:

- Supporting young peoples' attainment, wider achievement and transition into the world of work.
- Engaging families through adult and family learning
- Connecting schools and wider learning in the community

The Scottish Attainment Challenge clearly sets out the role of CLD to help to address the role that poverty and inequality plays in our education system and in our communities and the potential it has to help to close the poverty related attainment gap.

#### **National Child Poverty Strategy**

- West Dunbartonshire Council and Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health Board must, as soon as reasonably practicable after the end of each reporting year, jointly prepare and publish a report (a "local child poverty action report").

The report must describe measures taken in the area of the local authority during the reporting year that will meet of the child poverty targets. The report will also outline information on measures that they plan to take to contribute to the meeting of the Child Poverty reduction. The aim is to ensure the report provides a strategic forward look as well as an account of progress to date.

**West Dunbartonshire Council**
**West Dunbartonshire’s Economic Development Strategy 2015-20; “Sustainable Economic Growth for All”**

The Council’s Economic Strategy sets out the vision and key priorities for improving the economic performance of the area. The stated vision that the strategy seeks to achieve is;

“A prosperous, inclusive and growing West Dunbartonshire Economy”.

There are four key strategic priorities and linked themes which form the basis of the strategy. These are:

<b>Table 2: West Dunbartonshire Strategic Priorities</b>	
<b>Key Strategic Priorities</b>	<b>Theme</b>
1. Stimulating economic investment and growing the business base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the number of new start businesses</li> <li>• Supporting the development of growth businesses</li> <li>• Supporting Internationalisation</li> <li>• Supporting innovative, sustainable businesses to access finance for growth</li> <li>• Supporting innovation and entrepreneurship</li> <li>• Supporting the transition to a low carbon economy</li> </ul>
2. Improving the skills of all our people and supporting them into work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting people back into work</li> <li>• Meeting the skills needs for growth businesses</li> <li>• Supporting young people in their transition to work</li> <li>• Improving core employability skills</li> </ul>
3. Creating an inclusive and prosperous place where people choose to live, work and invest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling the delivery of our major regeneration sites</li> <li>• Creating attractive, competitive and safe town centres</li> <li>• Creating an integrated and sustainable transport infrastructure</li> <li>• Developing a modern business infrastructure</li> <li>• Maximizing West Dunbartonshire’s competitiveness as an investment location</li> <li>• Improving the quality and quantity of housing stock.</li> <li>• Empowering and engaging with our communities</li> </ul>
4. Building stronger partnerships and innovative approaches to delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership</li> <li>• Clyde Valley City Deal</li> <li>• Joint Partnership Working</li> </ul>

The Council’s economic strategy clearly sets out the key strategic priorities and links them to the national, Scottish Economic strategy with its focus on the 4 “I”s of Innovation, Internationalisation, Investment and Inclusive growth. Of particular importance to West Dunbartonshire is to support inclusive growth in the local economy: ‘Creating an inclusive and prosperous place where people choose to live, work and invest’.

## West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Priorities

West Dunbartonshire's Community Planning Management Group met on May 24th 2017 to consider and agree the outcome areas of focus for the West Dunbartonshire's Local Outcome Improvement Plan. The Management Group adopted five key outcomes for the partnership, which are now the focus for partnership activity and investment over the period of the plan.

1. Our local economy is thriving.
2. Our communities are safe.
3. Our children and young people are nurtured.
4. Our older residents are supported to remain independent.
5. Our residents are empowered.

Each outcome is supported by a suite of priority actions and these will be the focus of activity in thematic Delivery and Improvement Groups (DIGs) that will be measured through a performance and improvement monitoring framework.

The West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership structure is set around a mission to establish West Dunbartonshire as a great place to live, work and visit.

### West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership Board



Each Delivery and Improvement Group (DIG) will be tasked with developing an annual action plan which progress activity across these outcome areas. Core performance measures and targets will be set for each of the five priorities and reported on an annual basis and community learning and development activity will contribute to each of these priorities.

The priority outcome areas and West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Outcomes are summarised in **Table 3**

**Table 3: West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Outcomes**

<b>Priority Outcome Area</b>	<b>WDCP Outcomes</b>
A Flourishing West Dunbartonshire	Our economy is diverse and dynamic creating opportunities for everyone. Our local communities are sustainable and attractive. Increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities. Enhanced quality and availability of affordable housing options.
An Independent West Dunbartonshire	Adults and older people are able to live independently in the community. Quality of life is improved for our older residents. Housing options are responsive to changing needs over time.
A Nurtured West Dunbartonshire	All West Dunbartonshire children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed. Families are supported in accessing education, learning and attainment opportunities. Improved life chances for all children, young people and families.
An Empowered West Dunbartonshire	We live in engaged and cohesive communities. Citizens are confident, resilient and responsible. Carers are supported to address their needs.
A Safe West Dunbartonshire	Improved community justice outcomes ensure West Dunbartonshire is a safe and inclusive place to live. All partners deliver early and effective interventions targeted at reducing the impact of domestic abuse. Residents live in positive, health promoting local environments where the impact of alcohol and drugs is addressed. Our residents are supported to improve their emotional and mental health and wellbeing.

To ensure alignment and collaboration across all single agency plans it is critical that this West Dunbartonshire plan for place sets the strategic direction for outcome delivery in West Dunbartonshire. It is anticipated that all partner strategies and plans will be aligned to the vision and aspirations set out in the West Dunbartonshire Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

The Community Learning and Development Plan 2018 – 2021 will be developed in a way that it will make a positive contribution to this planning process and associated priorities. CLD objectives are closely aligned to all DiGs. Furthermore as CLD is set within the Working 4U service, CLD activities will be reported through West Dunbartonshire’s Housing and Employability Committee.

### Accountability and Reporting

A timeline illustrating the frequency and timing of the potential CLD reporting requirements aimed at contributing to national and local policy requirements is set out in **Table 4** below.

<b>Table 4: Timeline for Integrating CLD Reporting to National and Local Priorities</b>				
<b>CLD and linked plan reporting (from CLD Perspective)</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Community Learning and Development Plan (CLD) (renew)	■			■
*CLD HMIE Inspection - How Good is Your CLD? (previous Jan 2017)				
CLD Plan Review (Adult Learning, Youth Alliance, Communities)		■	■	
Child Poverty Local Action Report		■	■	■
Children's Services Plans			■	
Annual reporting on Children's Services Plans	■	■	■	■
Children's Rights Reporting			■	
**WD Local Outcome Improvement Plan				
West Dunbartonshire CP Local Outcome Annual Reporting		■	■	■
CLD Report to West Dunbartonshire DIG (Nurtured)	■	■	■	■
CLD Report to West Dunbartonshire DIG (Thriving)	■	■	■	■
CLD Report to West Dunbartonshire DIG (Safe)	■	■	■	■
CLD Report to West Dunbartonshire DIG (Empowered)	■	■	■	■
CLD Report to West Dunbartonshire DIG (Independent)	■	■	■	■
WDC Housing and Employability Committee	■	■	■	■

\*Determined by Education Scotland

\*\* A 10 year planning cycle

## The Use of Statistics

A *Strategic Assessment* which was compiled by the West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership as part of the community planning process represents a source of information about West Dunbartonshire for use by a range of partners.

The aim of the strategic assessment is to improve planning by:

- Providing up to date and locally-relevant information in one central resource for CLD service providers that will allow us to ensure communities across West Dunbartonshire, particularly those who are disadvantaged, have access to the CLD support they need;
- Illustrate trends in key indicators and provide an opportunity to consider what these might mean for the changing service priorities;
- Provide information at a local level to inform decision making to strengthen the co-ordination between the full range of partners in West Dunbartonshire;
- Help develop knowledge of the complex nature of setting targets and objectives.

In effect helping to support the Council's mission:

*'To lead and deliver high quality services which are responsive to the needs of local citizens, and realise the aspirations of our communities'.*

The statistics presented in this document are drawn from the West Dunbartonshire Council and Community Planning Partnership strategic assessment, complemented with national sources in order to provide a background for key issues for consideration by community learning partners.

The West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership Strategic Assessment can be accessed at:

<http://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/media/4313499/loip-strategic-assessment-draft-for-cpp-28-9-17.pdf>

The national statistics and data sets we have drawn on include, but are not restricted to:

Table 5: National and Local Data Sets	
The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation	<a href="http://simd.scot/2016/#/simd2016/BTTTT/9/-4.0000/55.9000/">http://simd.scot/2016/#/simd2016/BTTTT/9/-4.0000/55.9000/</a>
NOMIS	<a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157435/report.aspx">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157435/report.aspx</a>
SDS	<a href="https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/local-national-work/west-dunbartonshire/">https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/local-national-work/west-dunbartonshire/</a>
National Records Office Scotland	<a href="https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/west-dunbartonshire-council-profile.html#pop_est_plots4">https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/west-dunbartonshire-council-profile.html#pop_est_plots4</a>
Scottish Public Health Observatory	<a href="https://scotpho.nhsnss.scot.nhs.uk/scotpho/profileSelectAction.do">https://scotpho.nhsnss.scot.nhs.uk/scotpho/profileSelectAction.do</a>
West Dunbartonshire Council	<a href="https://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/media/4312501/2017-social_economic_profile_2017-25-4-17.pdf">https://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/media/4312501/2017-social_economic_profile_2017-25-4-17.pdf</a>
West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership	<a href="https://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/council/community-planning-west-dunbartonshire/your-community/interactive-map/">https://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/council/community-planning-west-dunbartonshire/your-community/interactive-map/</a>

Within the context of the analysis we have identified a number of key points that emerge. We have also illustrated some considerations for community learning and development providers that are consistent with the national policy mandate and associated national strategies.

## West Dunbartonshire – The Area

### Living in West Dunbartonshire

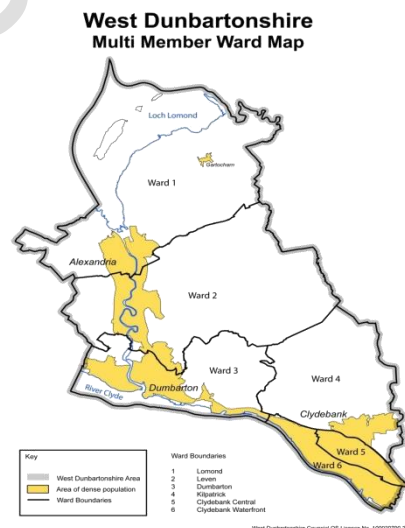
West Dunbartonshire, an area of 98 square miles, is located west of Glasgow and shares borders with Argyll and Bute, East Dunbartonshire and Stirlingshire, Renfrewshire and Glasgow.



With a population estimate of 91,000 residents, West Dunbartonshire consists of a lively business community in an area stretching from the banks of Loch Lomond to the shores of the Clyde. The area is one of great diversity and natural beauty, just half an hour from the heart of Glasgow, its airport and Paisley. West Dunbartonshire includes the towns of Clydebank, Dumbarton and Alexandria. It has a rich past, shaped by its world-famous shipyards, and boasts many attractions, ranging from the rugged beauty of Dumbarton Rock to historic whisky warehouses.

West Dunbartonshire consists of 121 of Scotland's 6,978 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation data zones and 17 Community Council areas. These are set within of six 'multi-member' wards, including:

1. Lomond;
2. Leven;
3. Dumbarton;
4. Kilpatrick;
5. Clydebank Central;
6. Clydebank Waterfront.



Between 1997 and 2017, the population of West Dunbartonshire has decreased by 5.9%. This is the 2nd lowest percentage change out of the 32 council areas in Scotland. Over the same period, Scotland's population rose by 6.7%.

In terms of overall size, the 45 to 64 age group was the largest in 2017, with a population of 26,417. In contrast, the 75 and over age group was the smallest, with a population of 7,066. In 2017, more females than males lived in West Dunbartonshire in four out of six age groups.



On average there was a net outflow of 151 people from West Dunbartonshire each year. In 2015, fewer people entered West Dunbartonshire (2,324 each year) than left (2,475 each year). The largest group of out-migrants was the 16 to 29 year age group.

The main reasons people give for leaving are: moving their children to a new school area; moving for employment reasons; they have recently graduated and are moving to take up a job, or they have recently retired. Glasgow and the rest of the UK beyond Scotland are the most popular destinations.

The Black Ethnic Minority Population of West Dunbartonshire at the 2001 census was 0.7%, increasing to 1.5% at the 2011 Census. This compares to a figure of 4% for Scotland.

In 2017 there were 15,790 children aged 0-15 years resident in West Dunbartonshire; 17.6% of the population. This is higher than Scotland where 0-15 year olds make up 16.9% of the population.

In 2016 there were:

- 7,184 pupils in the 33 primary schools in West Dunbartonshire.
- 5,084 pupils in the five secondary schools in West Dunbartonshire.
- 180 pupils in the three special need schools in West Dunbartonshire.

#### *Vulnerable Children in West Dunbartonshire (July 2016)*

In July 2016 there were: 363 children looked after in West Dunbartonshire. This represents a rate of 1.94% of the 0-17 year olds compared to a figure of 1.4% for Scotland.

Of all our looked after children:

- 82 are at home with parents;
- 166 with friends/relatives;
- 78 with foster carers or other community placements; and
- 37 looked after in other residential care settings.

77 children had their names placed on the West Dunbartonshire Child Protection register during 2015/16, with 48 remaining on the register in July 2016.

#### **Work**

There are approximately 43,600 economically active people in West Dunbartonshire; this is 75.4% of the working age population. This is lower than the average for Scotland (77.6%).

There is a job density of 0.55 in West Dunbartonshire, the density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64. In effect, there are two people of working age living in West Dunbartonshire for every available job. Underlining both the importance of proximity and access to the labour market in Glasgow, where there is on average a job for every person of working age, and the ability to compete for these opportunities.

Of those in work in West Dunbartonshire, there is a higher proportion than the Scottish average working in lower skilled and elementary occupations. There are comparatively fewer full-time workers; 63% as opposed to a Scottish average of 67%, and on average full-time workers in West Dunbartonshire) are paid less (£511 each week than the Scottish average (£547). The disparity for women full-time workers is greater; women in West Dunbartonshire earn on average £441 each week, contrasting unfavourably with women in Scotland (£498) and the general Scottish average (£547).

Meanwhile, work is underway to increase access to opportunities through a number of regeneration projects. This has included, for example, the Council's major £180m Capital Investment programme across West Dunbartonshire including the delivery of new Council offices in Dumbarton Town

Centre, two new state-of-the-art care homes, new schools, 13 new workshop spaces, and a new Clydebank Leisure Centre.

In addition, the development of Queens Quay in Clydebank will result in the construction of 200 rented homes for rent and 1,000 private homes. The £250million regeneration of the area will include the construction of an energy centre that will generate heat for local businesses and homes.

A number of public buildings would also receive their heating supply via this method, including West College Scotland, Clydebank’s new Leisure Centre, the new care home and health centre at the site. Council offices at Aurora House, the Titan Business Centre, the Town Hall and Clydebank Library will also benefit.

Combined with the council’s commitment to create 1,000 new homes in West Dunbartonshire, the further development of the Jubilee Hospital and potential inward investment currently under discussion, the job ratio is set to improve. Continued regeneration will provide communities the opportunity to influence priorities and result in employment for a greater number of people in West Dunbartonshire.

Many of West Dunbartonshire’s residents, particularly those considered to be most distant from the labour market will benefit from activities delivered across the strategic employability pipeline. This includes access to services that will improve confidence, address skills deficits and improve understanding of available opportunities. Access to national training resources ‘Foundation Apprenticeships’, ‘Employability Fund’, ‘Modern Apprenticeship’s and the council’s apprenticeship programme will offer opportunities for learner progression.

### Learning

While the SIMD provide the basis for small area statistical analysis and will be used extensively for the purpose of planning, the Local Learning Communities are of particular interest for community learning service providers.

The Local Learning Communities (LLC) consists of people who aim to improve outcomes for children, young people and residents in specific locations in West Dunbartonshire. The LLC’s plan to enhance learning experience by co-ordinating and deliver a range of functions that include:

- improvements in learning and teaching;
- sharing good practice;
- leadership;
- child protection services;
- planning budget allocation;
- business development.

There are 5 LC areas centred around West Dunbartonshire’s secondary schools and associated primary schools.

<b>Table 6: West Dunbartonshire Learning Communities</b>				
<b>Clydebank High School</b>	<b>Dumbarton Academy</b>	<b>Our Lady and St Patrick's High School</b>	<b>St Peter the Apostle High School</b>	<b>Vale of Leven Academy</b>
Carleith PS	Aitkenbar PS	St.Kessog's PS	Our Holy Redeemer PS	Balloch PS
Clydemuir PS	Braehead PS	St.Martin's PS	Our Lady of Loretto PS	Bonhill PS
Edinbarnet PS	Dalreoch PS	St.Mary's PS,	St.Eunan's PS	Christie Park PS

**Table 6: West Dunbartonshire Learning Communities**

		Alexandria		
Gavinburn PS	Knoxland PS	St.Michael's PS	St.Joseph's PS	Gartocharn PS
Goldenhill PS		St.Patrick's PS	St.Mary's PS, Clydebank	Lennox PS
Kilbowie PS		St.Peter's PS	St.Stephen's PS	Levensvale PS
Linnvale PS		St.Ronan's PS		Renton PS
Whitecrook PS				

### *Further Education*

West College Scotland is one of three 'super colleges' and was created on 1 August 2013 by the merger of Clydebank College, Reid Kerr College in Paisley and James Watt College in Greenock, the College has 30,000 students and 1,200 staff, making it one of the biggest educational institutions in the country.

The Clydebank Campus which is located on the banks of the River Clyde was opened in 2007. This modern facility is highly accessible; with the railway and bus services station less than a ten-minute walk away.

Every department has state-of-the-art facilities, allowing students to benefit from some of the most advanced technology available. The campus includes modern teaching areas, science labs and well-equipped engineering and construction workshops.

The Clydebank Campus also has advanced sporting facilities, a modern library and social areas with free wi-fi services. The college has a strong commitment to community based learning and offers good quality progression routes for all students.

### *Higher Education*

There are four universities in the West of Scotland, including the University of Glasgow, University of Strathclyde, Caledonian University and the University of the West of Scotland. All are located within daily travelling distance from any point in West Dunbartonshire.

These Universities offer residents access to a wide range of courses and degree options in a number of faculties including Law, Business, Social Sciences, Arts and Science. These Universities have achieved notable recognition, for example:

- The University of Strathclyde has the only business school in Scotland recognised by the world's three top accreditation bodies.
- Glasgow Caledonian University has been named the Securities and Investment Institute's first Centre of Excellence, specialising in financial services operations and risk.
- Glasgow University's Business School is one of an elite group - less than 10% of the world's business schools - that holds AACSB accreditation. Its MBA Programme is also fully accredited by AMBA and approved by the UK Cabinet Office for the civil service.

While there are benefits of living in West Dunbartonshire with access to employment, training and learning opportunities, there are also numerous challenges: 48 (40%) of West Dunbartonshire's 121 data zones are within the 20% most deprived in Scotland.

In effect, West Dunbartonshire has comparatively higher than average concentrations of comparative deprivation and approximately 35,000 of the resident population of approximately



91,000 have first hand experience of and live in areas considered to have the highest levels of multiple deprivation in Scotland

Draft August 2018

## West Dunbartonshire – The People

In 2017 the population of West Dunbartonshire was 89,610

Age group	Male	Female	All people	% of population	Scotland % of population
<b>All people</b>	42,714	46,896	89,610	100	100
<b>0 to 15</b>	8,041	7,749	15,790	17.6	16.9
<b>16 to 24</b>	4,687	4,567	9,254	10.3	10.9
<b>25 to 44</b>	10,462	11,358	21,820	24.3	25.8
<b>45 to 64</b>	12,496	13,921	26,417	29.5	27.7
<b>65 to 74</b>	4,332	4,931	9,263	10.3	10.4
<b>75 and over</b>	2,696	4,370	7,066	7.9	8.3

Between 1997 and 2017, the population of West Dunbartonshire has decreased by 5.9%. This is the 2nd lowest percentage change out of the 32 council areas in Scotland. Over the same period, Scotland's population rose by 6.7%.

### *Adult Population*

In terms of overall size, the 45 to 64 age group was the largest in 2017, with a population of 26,417. In contrast, the 75 and over age group was the smallest, with a population of 7,066. In 2017, more females than males lived in West Dunbartonshire in four out of six age groups.

Between 1997 and 2017, the 25 to 44 age group saw the largest percentage decrease (-23.4%). The 45 to 64 age group saw the largest percentage increase (+23.0%). The average age of the population in West Dunbartonshire is projected to increase as more people are expected to live longer.

Scotland is currently in a period of net in-migration. In 2013-14 net migration rose to 17,600 and in 2014-15 it rose again by 10,400 to 28,000. The increase in population is not evenly distributed throughout Scotland; West Dunbartonshire has continued to experience steady net out migration.

On average there was a net outflow of 151 people from West Dunbartonshire each year. In 2015, fewer people entered West Dunbartonshire (2,324 each year) than left (2,475 each year). The largest group of out-migrants was the 16 to 29 year age group.

The main reasons people give for leaving are: moving their children to a new school area; moving for employment reasons; they have recently graduated and are moving to take up a job, or they have recently retired. Glasgow and the rest of the UK beyond Scotland are the most popular destinations.

The Black Ethnic Minority Population of West Dunbartonshire at the 2001 census was 0.7%, increasing to 1.5% at the 2011 Census. This compares to 4% for Scotland. 89 Syrians arriving under the Vulnerable Persons Scheme between 2015 and 2016 are not included in the most recent population estimates as they arrived after June 2015. It is anticipated that this number will grow marginally as a result of West Dunbartonshire Council's commitment to providing homes for Vulnerable People.

<sup>1</sup> Source: [https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/west-dunbartonshire-council-profile.html#pop\\_est\\_plots4](https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files/statistics/council-area-data-sheets/west-dunbartonshire-council-profile.html#pop_est_plots4) (July 2017)

## Children and Families

In 2017 there were 15,790 children aged 0-15 years resident in West Dunbartonshire; 17.6% of the population. This is higher than Scotland where 0-15 year olds make up 16.9% of the population.

In 2016 there were:

- 7,184 pupils in the 33 primary schools in West Dunbartonshire.
- 5,084 pupils in the five secondary schools in West Dunbartonshire.
- 180 pupils in the three special need schools in West Dunbartonshire.

### *Vulnerable Children in West Dunbartonshire (July 2016)*

The total number of pupils in West Dunbartonshire's schools in 2016 was 12,448. Of these, there are:

- 2,385 primary school and 1,812 secondary school pupils with additional support needs.

In July 2016 there were:

- 363 children looked after in West Dunbartonshire. This represents a rate of 1.94% of the 0-17 year olds compared to a figure of 1.4% for Scotland.

Of all our looked after children:

- 82 are at home with parents;
- 166 with friends/relatives;
- 78 with foster carers or other community placements; and
- 37 looked after in other residential care settings.

77 children had their names placed on the West Dunbartonshire Child Protection register during 2015/16, with 48 remaining on the register in July 2016.

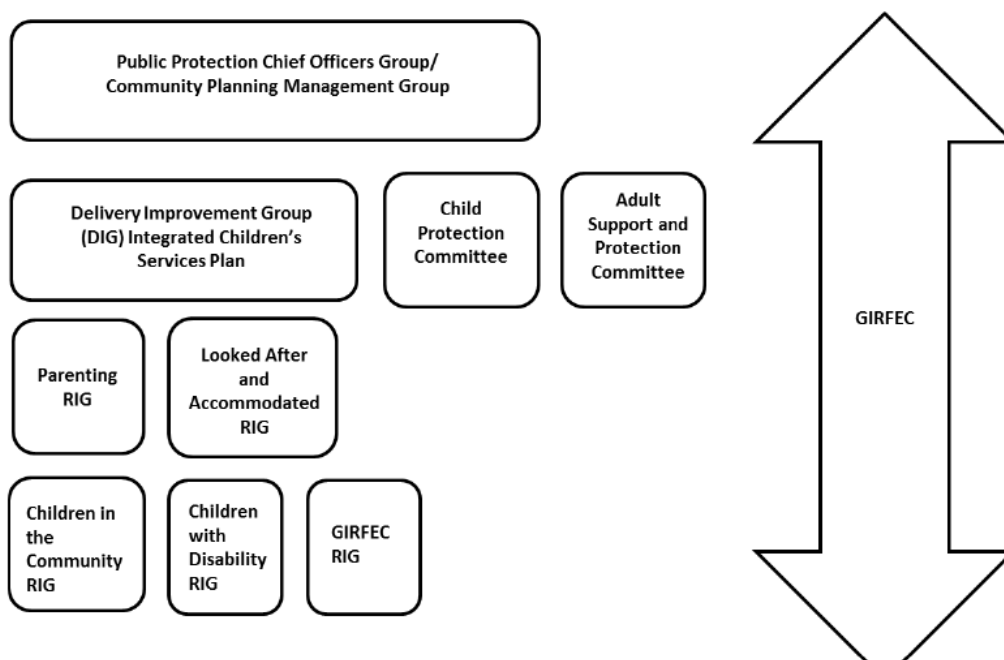
## Integrated Children's Services Plan

West Dunbartonshire has well-established multi-agency partnerships that underpin our integrated approach to children's services. The Integrated Children's Services Plan 2015-2018 (ICSP) provides Community Planning West Dunbartonshire with a plan for delivering the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) commitments for children, young people and families. Community Learning and Development services and practitioners, particularly those delivering youth services, have a key role in supporting the delivery of the ICS plan.

The Community Planning Partnership Children and Families DIG (Delivery and Improvement Group), now called the Nurtured DIG is the delivery mechanism for the SOA 2014-17 and the Local Improvement plan 2017-2027 and as such partners are responsible for a range of services that are provided to children, young people and their families or carers.

Workstreams are allocated to the Children and Families RIGs (Review and Improvement Groups) to deliver and report progress on behalf of the Children and Families DIG; with each RIG having multi-disciplinary representation from across the partnership including statutory services and third sector partners including community learning and development organisations.

The Community Planning structure for the Nurtured DIG is illustrated in Diagram 1.



### Priority Groups and Individuals

The current Integrated Children Services Plan (ICSP) in West Dunbartonshire partners agreed that the following groups will benefit from additional support:

- Young people leaving care
- Vulnerable pregnancies
- Children with and affected by disability
- Children in need/vulnerable children including young carers
- Children and young people where safety and well-being is an issue
- Children and young people affected by issues such as domestic abuse, mental health and substance misuse
- Children who are looked after and looked after and accommodated

### Strategic Priorities

The Integrated Children's Services Plan has set out seven strategic priorities. These are:

- To Improve outcomes for children and young people across our communities;
- To create robust measurement processes for data analysis, and review current Strategic Plans across CPP partners;
- To continue to address issues relating to Domestic Abuse across the Community Planning Partnership;
- To continue to address issues relating to Kinship Care and Improve outcomes for children looked after at home;
- To improve outcomes for children and young people looked after at home, and ensure more consistent quality across: assessments, plans and reviews;
- The Implementation and compliance with the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 and statutory guidance (Fully Implement Getting it Right for Every Child); and
- To improve the co-ordination, integration, delivery and evaluation of parenting programmes



Key priorities were identified by partners as part of the formal review event as well as through the Review and Delivery groups and wider community planning approach. This in turn established a framework for action with potential input from community learning and development in many, if not all. Priority actions centre on:

- Delivery of the new Scottish Attainment challenge across all schools and with wider partners support;
- Involving children and young people more in service planning; supporting them to influence CPP priorities by using the tools and media they use to communicate ;
- Delivery of the priorities within the Corporate Parenting Strategy including the development of Champions Board;
- Prioritising the needs of Looked after at home children and young people;
- Addressing the rising impact of 'sexting' and inappropriate use of social media by young people and the risks posed;
- Further implement and roll out West Dunbartonshire's Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy including implementation of the People Who Go Missing In Scotland Report ;
- Delivery of the responsibilities of the new Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act;
- Development and delivery of a multi-agency Training Plan; including all aspects of current training being delivered across the CPP and identifying the learning needs in each service and develop a model of sliding scale of training provision to meet the identified need ;
- Providing better and more consistent feedback to those referring into and across services; supporting those who make referrals to understand outcomes for children and young people;
- All statutory services are constantly changing to meet the needs of young people and their issues; as such priorities are changeable; we must work with parents to educate them on how services are changing;
- More effective prioritisation of children and young people who are seeking housing support; those not ready for their own tenancy or who cannot access supported lodgings;
- Allowing young people to be the 'experts' in their own situation/development e.g. LGBT groups in schools;
- Better partnership working as young people increase their usage of legal highs; this often leads to anti-social behaviour or problematic behaviour as well as personal risk;
- Continued commitment to Positive Destinations agenda;
- Continued commitment to Sexual Health Strategy agenda.

## West Dunbartonshire – The People - Key Points

### Key Points

- There is a higher than Scottish average number of young people in the 0 – 15 years age group;
- The number of people seeking ESOL support will remain constant.

### Considerations for Community Learning and Development

- Community Learning and Development staff should continue to review key demographic characteristics to ensure there is equitable access to service provision throughout West Dunbartonshire;

The need for ESOL support remains constant and as such the community learning partners should:

- Maintain a commitment to meeting the demand from new Scots and, where appropriate, members of settled ethnic minority communities to improve their English language skills.

The Integrated Children Services Plan highlights a number of issues where CLD service providers may have a role to play in the provision of support which is consistent with WD Community Planning outcomes, including support for:

- Vulnerable pregnancies;
- Children with or affected by disability;
- Children in need/vulnerable children, including young carers;
- Children and young people where safety and wellbeing is an issue;
- Children and young people affected by issues such as domestic abuse, mental health and substance misuse;
- Children and young people who are looked after and looked after and accommodated;
- Young people leaving care;
- Young people involved in offending.

Community Learning organisations should also be mindful of the priority actions emerging from the integrated children's service plan and incorporate these for consideration in their partnership/organisation delivery plans including areas such as:

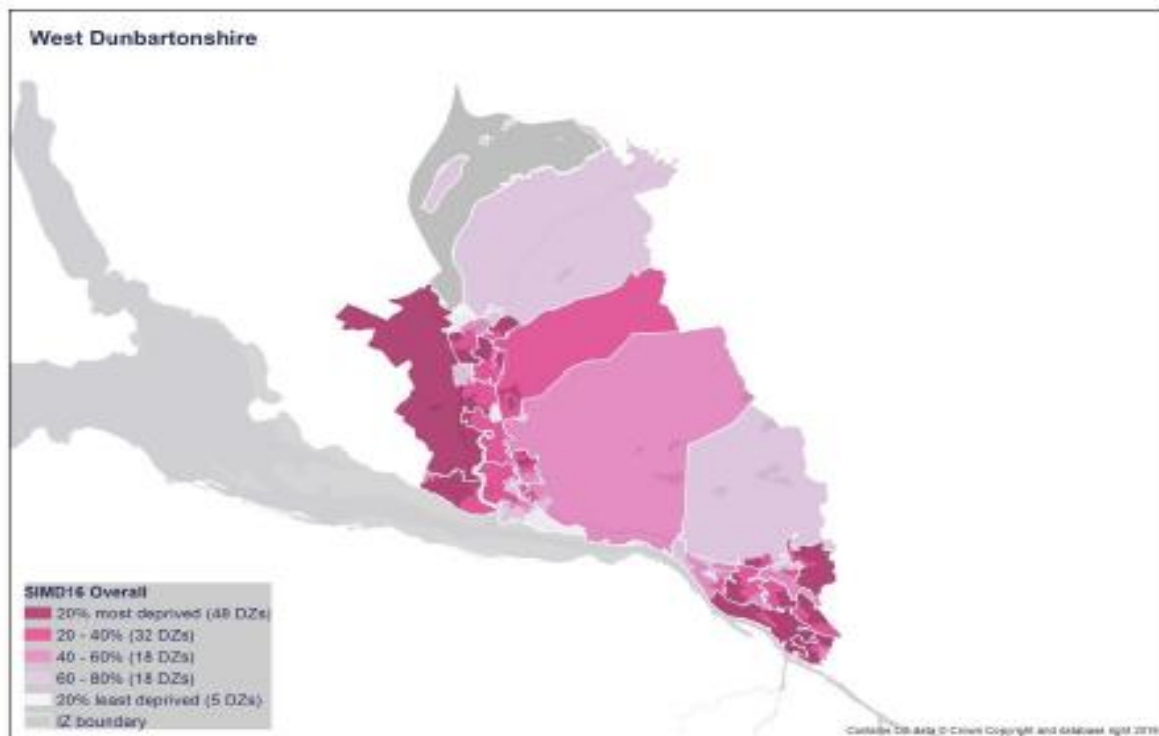
- Youth work approach to their role in the delivery of the Scottish attainment challenge in partnership with third sector.
- Key partner during the development of the Champions board.
- Commitment to the Positive Destinations agenda and the creation of a positive destinations pathway for young people, linking all school provision to the local employability pathway.
- Working in partnership with Education to ensure the most vulnerable and disengaged young people are targeted and participate in CLD provision.

## West Dunbartonshire and the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2016 provides an analysis of comparative deprivation across Scotland based on 6,976 datazone areas across Scotland. The average number of people living in each datazone is around 700.

The index ranks the datazones from most to least deprived and is based on seven characteristics of relative deprivation: Income, Employment, Health, Education, Access to services, Crime and Housing.

The map illustrates the data zones within West Dunbartonshire categorised by comparative deprivation.



Source: Scottish Government (2017): SIMD 2016 Analysis West Dunbartonshire.

**Table 8:** provides information on all areas within the considered to be in the most deprived 20%.

Table 8: Summary of Datazone Incidence and Population Numbers (in 40%)				
Multi Member Ward	Total Number of Datazones	Number of Data Zones (in 20%)	Population (in 20%)	working age population (in 20%)
1 Lomond Ward	17	6	4,411	2,855
2 Leven Ward	25	10	6,699	4,283
3 Dumbarton Ward	23	6	3,856	2,447
4 Kilpatrick Ward	14	6	5,233	3,349
5 Clydebank Central Ward	21	9	6,658	4,188
6 Clydebank Waterfront	21	11	8,228	5,388
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>35,085</b>	<b>22,510</b>

West Dunbartonshire consists of 121 datazones. 48 (40%) of West Dunbartonshire's 121 data zones are within the 20% most deprived. In effect, West Dunbartonshire has comparatively higher than average concentrations of comparative deprivation with each of the three main settlement areas: Clydebank, Dumbarton and the Vale of Leven having clusters within the 20% most deprived.

- There are 35,085 people living in the 40% most deprived areas;
- 22,510 are of working age;
- Dumbarton ward has the highest number of datazones in the worst 40%;
- Clydebank Waterfront has the highest number of people living in the 40% most deprived category.

**Appendix 1** provides information of the rankings in each of the seven domains (Income, Employment, Health, Education, Access to services, Crime and Housing) for analysis of the areas in the most deprived 40%.

Draft August 2018

## West Dunbartonshire and the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation- Key Points

### Key Points:

Analysis of the Data set domains illustrates that West Dunbartonshire is

- The third highest in Scotland with a local share of the datazones in the 20% most deprived datazones in Scotland.
- The second highest in Scotland with a local share of the datazones in the 20% most income deprived datazones in Scotland.

The second highest in Scotland with a local share of the datazones in the 20% most employment deprived datazones in Scotland

### Considerations for Community Learning and Development:

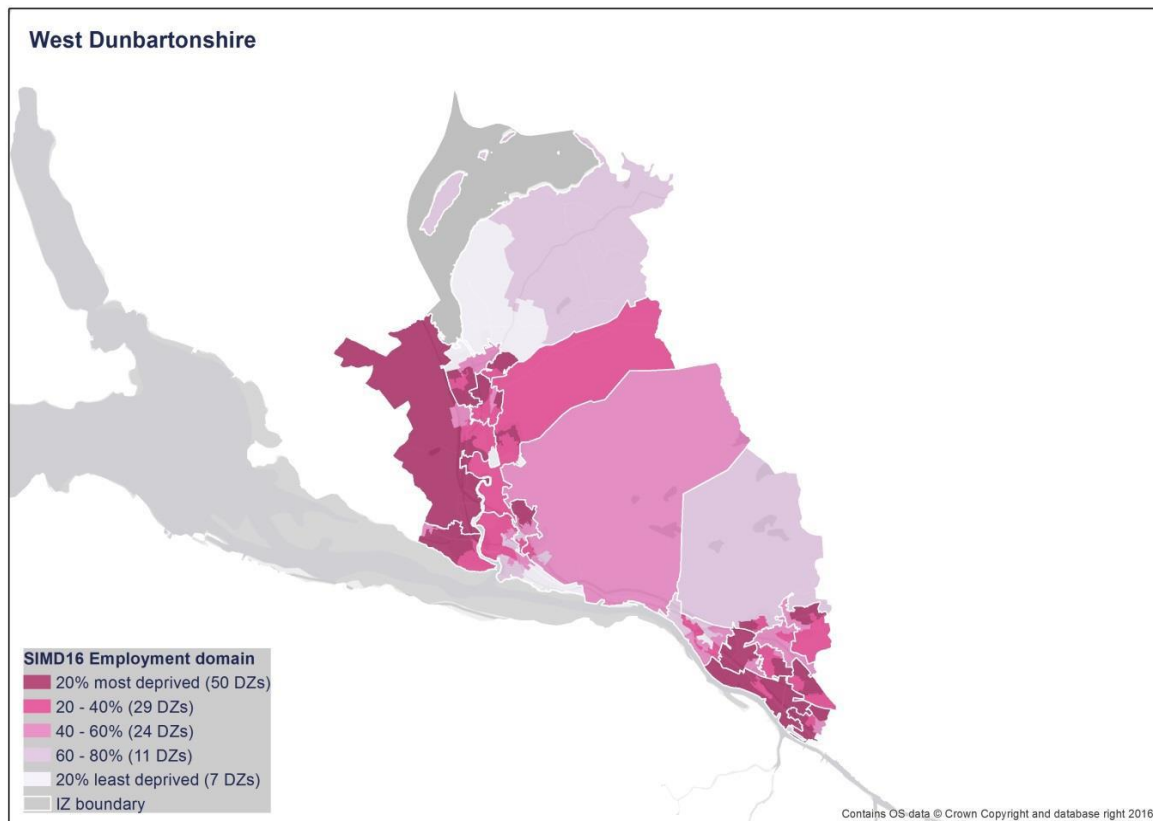
The level and scale of deprivations particularly within income deprived and employment domains suggest the requirement for close working relationships with employability and income maximisation and money advice services.

Key to this will be the provision of support to address issues of poverty including support for families to increase their income and reduce their daily living costs. This will include, for example:

- Supporting Financial capability - a skill which contributes to personal resilience and health, reducing days lost to stress and depression and improving people's chances of moving out of poverty;
- Reinforcing Family Learning to challenge educational disadvantage, promote socio-economic resilience and foster positive attitudes towards life-long learning.
- Link learning to support services available locally for the most vulnerable families.
- Ensure learners are equipped with the knowledge, skills and training to improve their chances of moving out of poverty.
- Support community groups and organisations across West Dunbartonshire, with a particular focus on areas of exclusion or disadvantage, the following may be included; advice, guidance and signposting, access to tools and resources, training delivery, mentoring and practical support, and networking.
- Engaging residents and community groups representative of all parts of the community in the community budgeting process, to discuss spending priorities, making specific proposals and giving local people a role in the scrutiny and monitoring process. This will include:
  - Participation via a short-life working group in the development of a WD wide Community Empowerment Strategy and Action Plan
  - As a key contributor to the Your Community Initiative, respond to the needs highlighted by each community via the neighbourhood approach. Initial areas of focus (12 month period) will be Castlehill and surrounding neighbourhoods and Clydebank east. Can your work programmes reflect the neighbourhoods of focus?
  - Provide capacity building, awareness raising and learning around the Community Empowerment / local democracy agenda.
  - Promote active participation in local communities.

## Employment and Unemployment

The 2016 SIMD provides information that demonstrates the general level of unemployment in West Dunbartonshire. The employment domain considers the percentage of working-age people who are employment deprived and receive certain benefits. The map below illustrates the proportions of datazones within the index of deprivation.



Those areas in West Dunbartonshire that are considered to be within the most deprived 10% in employment domain are illustrated in **Table 9**.

<b>Table 9: 2016 SIMD: Employment Domain (10%)</b>				
<b>Multi Member Ward</b>	<b>Number of Datazones</b>	<b>Number of Data Zones (in 10% most deprived-Employment)</b>	<b>Population (in 10%)</b>	<b>working age population (in 10%)</b>
Clydebank Central Ward	21	6	4,510	2,869
Clydebank Waterfront	21	3	1,728	1,210
Dumbarton Ward	23	4	2,546	1,636
Kilpatrick Ward	14	0	0	0
Leven Ward	25	3	1,996	1,304
Lomond Ward	17	4	3,017	1,917
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13,797</b>	<b>8,936</b>

\*Ranked out of 6,976 datazones in Scotland (lowest number = comparatively most deprived)

- All multi member wards, apart from Kilpatrick have datazones in the worst 105 employment deprived in Scotland;
- Clydebank Central and Lomond wards are most affected;
- Clustering Clydebank Central with Clydebank Waterfront suggests high levels of employment deprivation in these contiguous areas.

We can gain more insight by considering some of the statistics compiled by NOMIS. NOMIS is a service provided by the Office for National Statistics, providing the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources. This includes information about demographics, employment and unemployment and welfare benefits. Tables 2 -4 provides a summary of the key statistics which were published in April 2018. (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> ).

Of the 89,610 residents, 57,600 people are in the working age group.

<b>Table 10: Employment and unemployment (Jul 2016-Jun 2017)</b>				
	<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Great Britain</b>
	<b>(Numbers)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
All People	43,600	75.2	76.9	78
Economically Active	41,000	70.7	73.4	74.4
In Employment	37,500	64.8	64.5	63.4
Employees	3,400	5.7	8.6	10.6
Self Employed	2,400	5.6	4.5	4.6
Unemployed (Model-Based)				

**Table 2** shows that 43,600 of these people are considered to be economically active. This represents 75.2% of the working population and is below the comparable level of activity in Scotland (76.9%) and Great Britain (78%).

Further analysis of the statistics provided by NOMIS demonstrates that in April 2018:

- long term unemployment in West Dunbartonshire has remained at 0.4%, in effect 480 people were in receipt of unemployment benefits for 12 months or more;
- the comparable rate of young people unemployed (as a percentage of people in the 18-24 year age group) has increased from 1.8% in April 2017 to 2.5% in April 2018. The comparative rate for Scotland has stayed the same at 1.1%.

It is worth noting there is a further 215 young people in the 18-24 age group claiming Universal Credit. Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

### Multi Member Wards – Unemployment

There are six multi-member wards in West Dunbartonshire, with unemployment (in receipt of JobSeekers Allowance) ranging from 2.6% (better than the Scottish average) to 5.5% (almost the highest in Scotland). **Table 4** illustrates the rate and number of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in multi member wards across West Dunbartonshire.

<b>Table 11: Rate of Jobseekers Allowance Claimants by Multi-Member Wards In West Dunbartonshire</b>						
Ward	Male		Female		Total	
	%	Change	%	Change	%	Change
Clydebank Central	5.5	↑	1.8	↓	3.6	↑



**Table 11: Rate of Jobseekers Allowance Claimants by Multi-Member Wards In West Dunbartonshire**

Ward	Male		Female		Total	
Clydebank Waterfront	3.9	↑	1.8	↓	2.8	↑
Dumbarton	2.9	↓	1.3	↓	2.1	↓
Kilpatrick	2.6	↑	1.4	↓	2	↑
Leven	3.8	↓	1.9	↑	2.8	↑
Lomond	2.8	↑	1.6	↓	2.2	↓
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>↑</b>

Short term trends: ↑ Increasing, ↓ Decreasing, ↔ No change

Table 4 illustrates a number of issues, including:

- With a rate of 3.6%, Clydebank Central appears to have the highest level of people in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance;
- Leven has the highest number (341 in absolute terms) of people in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance;
- All wards, except Leven, show an decrease in the number of female claimants, whereas four of the six wards show an increase in the number of male claimants;

In addition to those that are unemployed, there are 14,000 people in West Dunbartonshire that are economically inactive. Analysis of NOMIS statistics suggests there are fewer people in most economically inactive categories. That is fewer students, a smaller number of retirees and fewer numbers of homes where people are looking after a family member. However, there are a significantly higher number of people classified as 'long-term sick'.

## Employment and Unemployment Key Points

### Key Points:

- West Dunbartonshire has comparatively high rates of unemployment at all ages;
- Long term youth unemployment is higher than the Scottish average;
- Clydebank is particularly affected by unemployment in percentage terms, in absolute terms, Leven has the highest number of unemployed residents ;
- Three multi-member wards, Clydebank , Clydebank Central and Leven are above the Scottish average for unemployment;
- There is a higher than average number of people who are economically inactive because of long term sickness.

### Considerations for Community Learning and Development:

- Levels of unemployment and youth unemployment suggest the need for CLD support that can assist people to overcome the barriers that prevent them from considering employment as an option or competing for available opportunities, this may, for example include the provision of support:
  - to address issues around ambitions; confidence and self esteem;
  - equip residents with the vocational training and qualifications to address local skill gaps.
- The level of concentration of youth unemployment may be addressed through concentrated area based activity.
- The provision of access to employability skills support and apprenticeships (both Foundation Apprenticeships and Modern Apprenticeships) particularly among vulnerable groups may have an important role to play in supporting progression.

Draft A

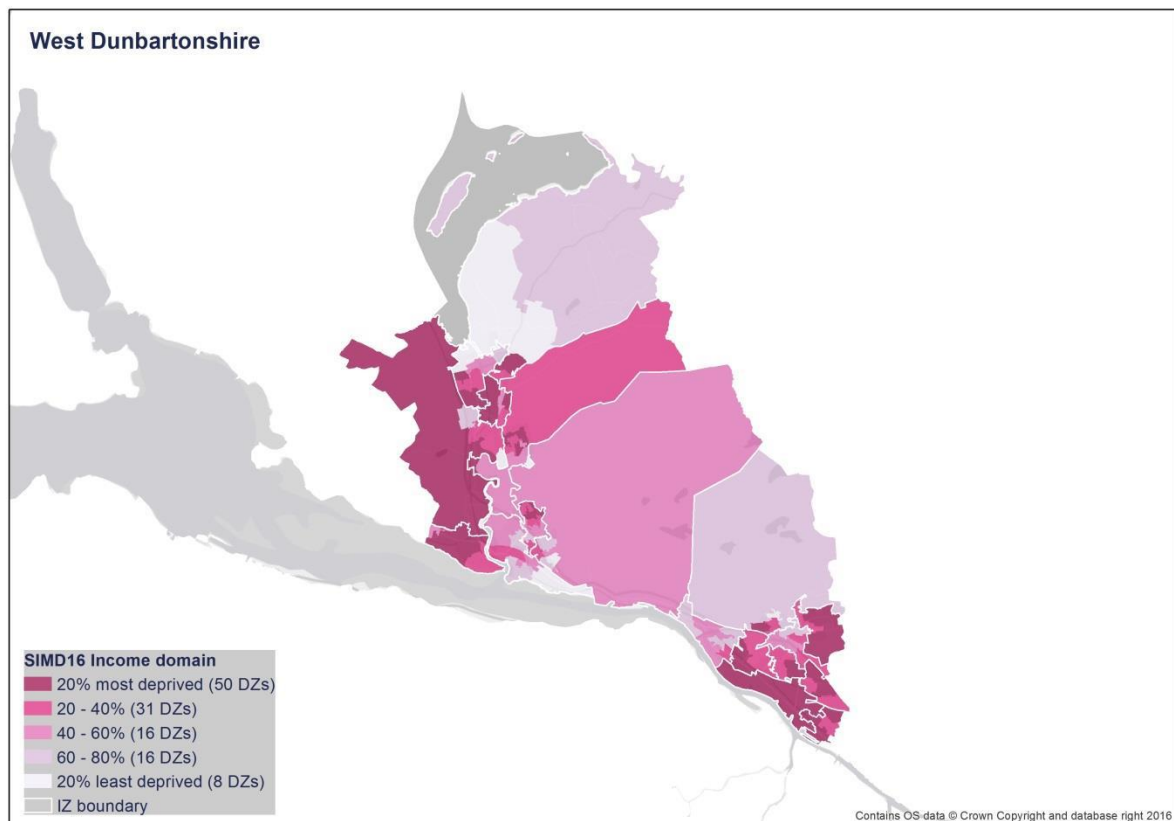
## Income and Welfare Benefits

The income domain considers the percentage of people who are income deprived and receive certain benefits or tax credits.

Table 12: 2016 SIMD: Income Domain (10%)				
Multi Member Ward	Number of Datazones	Number of Data Zones (in 10% most deprived-Income)	Population (in 10%)	working age population (in 10%)
Clydebank Central Ward	21	6	4,159	2,700
Clydebank Waterfront	21	5	3,355	2,266
Dumbarton Ward	23	2	1,319	842
Kilpatrick Ward	14	2	1,763	1,155
Leven Ward	25	4	2,411	1,539
Lomond Ward	17	2	1,410	895
Total	121	21	14,417	9,397

- 14,417 people living in 21 datazones in West Dunbartonshire are within the 10% most income deprived communities in Scotland.
- Clydebank Central and Clydebank Waterfront have substantially higher populations of people living in the worst affected areas.

The map below illustrates the proportions of datazones within the index of deprivation.



In November 2016, there were 10,640 people in West Dunbartonshire in receipt of benefits; **Table 13** provides a broad breakdown of the various elements.

<b>Table 13: Working-age client group - main benefit claimants -(November 2016)</b>				
	<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Great Britain</b>
By Statistical Group	<b>(Numbers)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
Job Seekers	1,230	2	1	1
ESA And Incapacity Benefits	6,260	11	8	6
Lone Parents	850	2	1	1
Carers	1,300	2	2	2
Others On Income Related Benefits	140	0	0	0
Disabled	750	1	1	1
Bereaved	120	0	0	0
Main Out-Of-Work Benefits <sup>†</sup> (JSA, ESA, LP)	8,480	15	10	8
<b>Total Claimants</b>	<b>10,640</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>

In November 2016, there were 10,640 people in West Dunbartonshire in receipt of benefits. Analysis of the NOMIS published data identifies 6,600 people in workless households.

Of those in receipt of benefits, 6,260 are in receipt of health related benefit. This is a higher proportion at 18.4% than in Scotland (13%) and Great Britain (11 %).

DWP has plans for the introduction of the full Universal Credit service in West Dunbartonshire in November 2018, potentially affecting a minimum of 8,000 claimants who are in receipt of benefits that will transfer to Universal Credit (excluding those in receipt of in-work benefits).

This will prove a challenge in relation to the requirement for future claims to be 'digital by default', particularly for those claimants that do not have the appropriate IT skills required to submit and maintain a claim.

Further challenges will be posed around the need to manage household budgets in light of potential reductions in benefit income. In the last year the Working 4U money team supported local residents to secure an additional £9.8million in benefits and assisted residents to manage £3.7million worth of debt.

#### **Child and Working Tax Credits**

H. M. Revenue and Customs records the number of families in receipt of tax credits. This is the recommended proxy indicator of child poverty levels in local areas. The most recent information shows that 7,300 families in West Dunbartonshire were in receipt of child and working tax credits.

In effect, the statistics published in West Dunbartonshire Council's: 'Socio-Economic profile- 2017' (<https://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/council/key-statistics-and-data/social-economic-profile/>), illustrate that:

- there are around 2,700 working families who would be described as experiencing in-work poverty;
- 2,300 lone parents earning low levels of pay; and
- 4,400 children living in a no or low income household.

The published SIMD data<sup>2</sup> and NOMIS<sup>3</sup> information demonstrate that West Dunbartonshire has comparatively fewer people in employment and comparatively more people claiming out of work benefits. The level of income deprivation is 42% above the Scottish average and 24% of children are living in poverty; this is 38% above the Scottish average.

In effect, there are comparatively higher numbers of vulnerable people, located throughout the West Dunbartonshire local authority area, who would benefit from access to community learning and development services.

## Income and Welfare Benefits - Key Points

### Key Points:

In addition to households and families of all ages living on low incomes there are groups of people with additional barriers to opportunity, including but not limited to those affected by:

- Mental health issues, Drug or alcohol addiction, Gambling addiction;
- Physical disabilities Sensory disabilities, long term debilitating illness;
- Learning disabilities, issues with literacies: and for those whom ,English is not their first language;
- Severely indebted;
- Homelessness, care leavers, domestic violence victims;
- Prisoners and Detainees and those affected by criminal justice.

The Impact of welfare reform, alongside the introduction of Universal Credit will place additional challenges on families already affected by issues of poverty.

### Considerations for Community Learning and Development:

Community Learning and Development services could make a contribution to addressing these challenges by delivering focussed support to specific groups with an emphasis on:

- Developing digital literacy allowing residents to participate in digital civic society;
- Improving literacies skills and developing English Language skills; and
- Life skills.

Community learning and development services could support families to address the potential disruption that could potentially emerge as a result of the introduction of Universal Credit(UC) This could be supported by supporting them to complete and maintain their claim providing:

- Support to understand the UC improve digital skills;
- Support for the development of budgeting skills;
- Assisting families to develop skills and awareness that will reduce the costs they face.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/council/key-statistics-and-data/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation/>

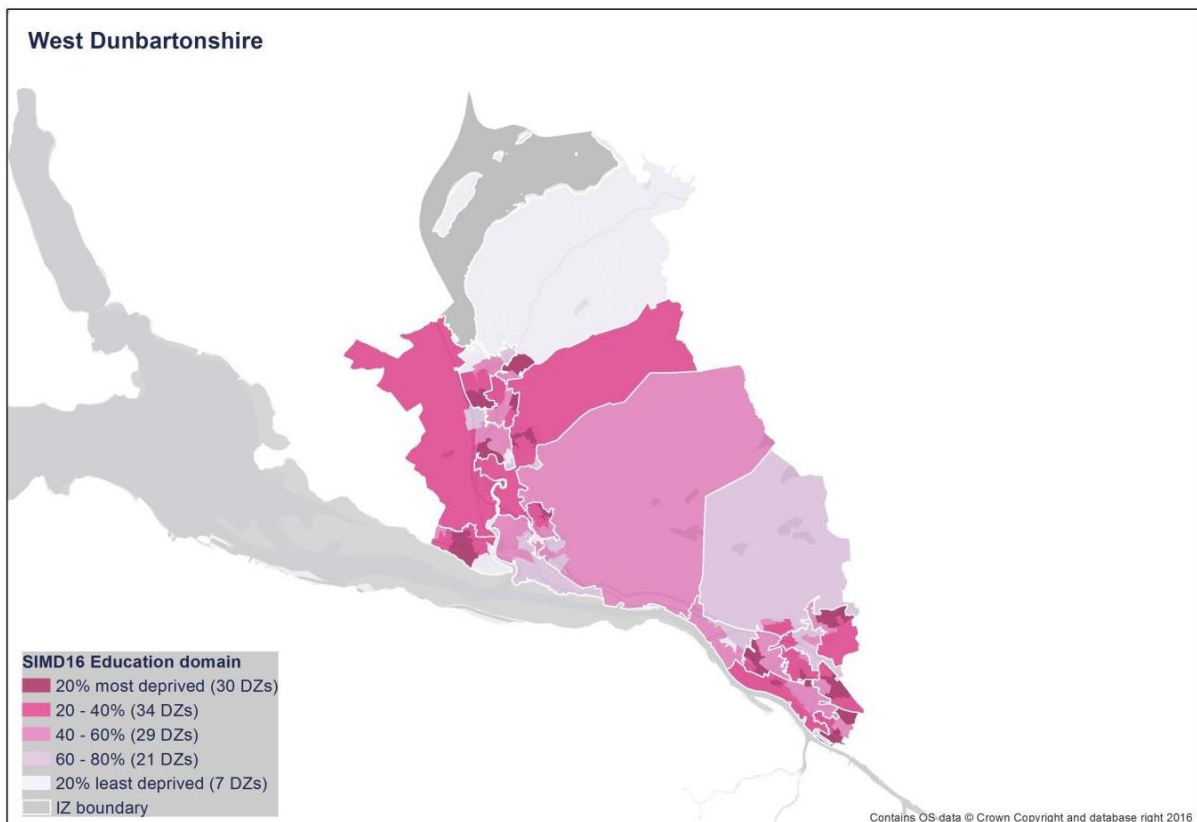
<sup>3</sup> <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157435/report.aspx>

## Education/Qualifications

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 'education' domain contains the following indicators:

- School pupil attendance.
- Attainment of school leavers.
- Working age people with no qualifications.
- Proportion of people aged 16-19 not in full time education, employment or training.
- Proportion of 17-21 year olds entering in to full time higher education.

The latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD16) reveals that 25% (30 out of 121) of West Dunbartonshire's datazones are in the 20% most deprived in Scotland under the Education domain. The distribution of datazones within the education domain is illustrated below.



The extent to which multi member wards are affected by Education deprivation are illustrated in Table 14.

Table 14: SIMD 2016 Education (worst 10% in Scotland)				
Multi Member Ward	Number of Datazones	Number of Data Zones (in 10% most deprived-Education)	Population (in 10%)	working age population (in 10%)
Clydebank Central Ward	21	5	3,358	2,200
Clydebank Waterfront	21	4	2,118	1,390

Table 14: SIMD 2016 Education (worst 10% in Scotland)				
Multi Member Ward	Number of Datazones	Number of Data Zones (in 10% most deprived-Education)	Population (in 10%)	working age population (in 10%)
Dumbarton Ward	23	2	1,319	842
Kilpatrick Ward	14	1	902	564
Leven Ward	25	2	1,374	876
Lomond Ward	17	2	1,462	949
Total	121	16	10,533	6,821

Table 14 illustrates

- There are 10,533 people living in areas considered to be most deprived;
- While there are fewer datazones (16) in the worst 10% (697) in Scotland, Clydebank Central and Clydebank Waterfront once more feature prominently.
- Kilpatrick has one datazone in most deprived 10%.

### Participation Rates

Participation rates reflect on the number of young people who are participating in school, further/higher education and/or employment. Skills Development Scotland provide details for the participation rates of young people.

In West Dunbartonshire there are 4,013 young people in the 16 – 19 years age:

- 88.3% are participating in education, training or employment- the national figure is 91.1%;
- 5.5% are not participating, the national figure is 3.7%;
- 6.2% are unconfirmed, the national figure is 5.3%

The proportion of 16-19 year olds participating for West Dunbartonshire Council is 88.3%, a 0.1 percentage point fall from 2016 and 2.8pp lower than the national rate (91.1%).

Table 15: West Dunbartonshire participation Rates	Scotland
For 16 year olds the rate is 98.0%, a 0.8 percentage point fall from 2016 (98.8%).	98.8%
For 17 year olds the rate is 91.8%, a 1.1 percentage point fall from 2016 (92.9%).	94.0%
For 18 year olds the rate is 85.7%, a 0.5 percentage point rise from 2016 (85.2%).	88.9%
For 19 year olds the rate is 79.1%, a 1.2 percentage point rise from 2016 (77.9%).	83.4%

The proportion of 16-19 year olds not participating for West Dunbartonshire Council is 5.5%, no change from 2016 and 1.8pp higher than the national rate (3.7%).

Table 16: West Dunbartonshire non participation Rates	Scotland
For 16 year olds the rate is 1.7%, a 0.6 percentage point rise from 2016 (1.1%).	1%
For 17 year olds the rate is 5.8%, a 1.2 percentage point rise from 2016 (4.6%).	3.9%
For 18 year olds the rate is 7.9%, a 1.3 percentage point fall from 2016 (9.2%).	5.1%
For 19 year olds the rate is 6.1%, a 0.7 percentage point fall from 2016 (6.8%).	4.5%

The proportion of 16-19 year olds reported as unconfirmed for West Dunbartonshire Council is 6.2%, a 0.1 percentage point rise from 2016 and 0.9pp higher than the national rate (5.3%).



Table 17: West Dunbartonshire unconfirmed Rates	Scotland
For 16 year olds the rate is 0.2%, a 0.1 percentage point rise from 2016 (0.1%).	0.2%
For 17 year olds the rate is 2.4%, a 0.1 percentage point fall from 2016 (2.5%).	2.1%
For 18 year olds the rate is 6.4%, a 0.8 percentage point rise from 2016 (5.6%).	6.1%
For 19 year olds the rate is 14.8%, a 0.5 percentage point fall from 2016 (15.3%).	12.0%

### Adult Qualifications

The comparative figures, provided by NOMIS, illustrate the comparative figures for West Dunbartonshire, Scotland and Great Britain.

Table 18: Qualifications (Jan 2017-Dec 2017)				
	West Dunbartonshire		Scotland	Great Britain
	(Level)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Individual Levels				
NVQ4 And Above	18,600	32.9	43.9	38.6
NVQ3 And Above	30,000	53.1	59.8	57.2
NVQ2 And Above	40,000	70.9	75.9	74.7
NVQ1 And Above	45,300	80.3	84.9	85.4
Other Qualifications	4,500	8.1	6.4	6.9
No Qualifications	6,500	11.6	8.7	7.7

Table 18 illustrates:

- West Dunbartonshire has a lower than Scottish/Great Britain average number of people with the equivalent of NVQ1 and above;
- 6,500 people do not have a qualification; this is almost 3 percentage points higher than Scotland's average and 4 percentage points higher than the average in Great Britain.

Analysis of West College Scotland (Clydebank Campus) Student Enrolment shows that between 2012/13 and 2014/15 the number of full-time students enrolled at WCS: Clydebank campus decreased by 14%, from 2,236 to 1,927.

During that time period the number of full-time higher education students also decreased, in this instance by 8% compared to a 17% decrease for full-time further education students.

As a result of this and other factors, West Dunbartonshire has higher levels of people with no or low qualifications and lower levels of graduates than the Scottish average.

### Key Points:

- 6,500 people do not have a qualification; this is almost 3%age points higher than Scotland's average and 4%age points higher than the average in Great Britain;
- The rate of participation is lower in all 16 – 19 years age groups;
- The rate of non participation is higher in all 16 – 19 years age groups;
- The rate of unconfirmed is higher in all 16 – 19 years age groups;
- The number of people attending West College Scotland has declined;

Taking these characteristics into account, West Dunbartonshire has a lower than Scottish/Great Britain average number of people with the equivalent of NVQ1 ad above.

### Considerations for Community Learning and Development:

Community Learning and Development (CLD) services providers deliver a range of interventions to improve the rate and number of people with qualifications:

- Working4U Adult Learning and Literacies Team in partnership with West College Scotland have a programme of community based vocational courses, providing up to 2000 hours of SQA certificated courses: <https://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/jobs-and-training/working4u/learning/working4u-learning-courses/>;
- Working4U Adult and Digital Literacies programmes offer the opportunity to gain SQA Core Skills Qualification;
- Clydebank Housing Association in partnership with WCS offer vocational courses at Centre 81;
- Work Connect are developing an SQA Centre to provide certification for learning;
- Youth Accreditation and Achievement Awards: Working4U Youth Learning in partnership with Educational Services deliver a range of Youth Accreditation and Achievement Awards to increase young people's attainment and achievement levels including; Youth Achievement and Dynamic Youth awards, Duke of Edinburgh's Award and Saltire award. These award programmes are designed to improve participation in the wider school curriculum and life chances.

CLD partners should also be aware of a number of interventions and support services that offer support and positive destinations for learners in West Dunbartonshire. This includes for example:

SDS Funded Employability Fund (EF) – delivered by a range of organisations in West Dunbartonshire, including Working 4U, Tell Organisation; Street League - The Employability Fund supports young people towards employment through a number of local training programmes. It responds to the needs of employers and local labour markets to provide young people with real life work experience. More information about the Employability Fund can be found at:

- <https://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/jobs-and-training/working4u/>
- <http://www.tell.co.uk/>
- <https://www.streetleague.co.uk/>

**SDS funded Foundation Apprenticeships, Modern Apprenticeships** - Modern Apprenticeships offer those aged over 16 years paid employment combined with the opportunity to train for jobs at craft, technician and management level. Foundation Apprenticeships are a Skills Development Scotland (SDS) initiative, providing new, work-based learning opportunities for S5 and S6 learners. This enables them to complete elements of a Modern Apprenticeship while still at school – Both

programmes are supported by West College Scotland – more information about SDS and West College Scotland services can be found at-

- <https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/>
- <http://www.westcollegescotland.ac.uk/>

**West Dunbartonshire Council Apprenticeship Scheme-** West Dunbartonshire Council has guaranteed investment of £1million to support the development of apprenticeships over the next four years, this complements a range of activities that support progression to employment – information of the employability pipeline and service providers can be found here:

<https://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/jobs-and-training/working4u/work/strategic-skills-pipeline/> ;

Youth Accreditation and Achievement Awards: Working4U Youth Learning in partnership with Educational Services deliver a range of Youth Accreditation and Achievement Awards to increase young people’s attainment and achievement levels including; Youth Achievement and Dynamic Youth awards, Duke of Edinburgh’s Award and Saltire award. These award programmes are designed to improve participation in the wider school curriculum and life chances.

**Education Services – Pupil Equity Funding** (introduced 2017/2018) - projects that will address this as part of their School Improvement Plan. It is anticipated that this will be delivered in partnership with key stakeholders, with CLD central to that, and progress will be reported in the annual Standards and Quality Report for each establishment at the end of the session.

**Education Services – Scottish Attainment Challenge-** As a Scottish Government supported ‘Challenge Authority’, West Dunbartonshire receives funding aimed at closing the attainment gap. A structured approach to delivering our agreed objectives has been developed. A key focus centres on introducing attainment challenge projects in our secondary establishments, with CLD colleagues and the third sector pivotal in achieving success.

**Developing the Young Workforce (DYW)** is a seven-year programme (2014-2021) that aims to better prepare children and young people aged 3–18 for the world of work. This programme builds on the foundations already in place through Curriculum for Excellence. The headline aim of Developing the Young Workforce is to reduce youth unemployment by 40% by 2021.

More information about DYW can be found here:

- [https://education.gov.scot/scottish-education-system/policy-for-scottish-education/policy-drivers/Developing%20the%20Young%20Workforce%20\(DYW\)](https://education.gov.scot/scottish-education-system/policy-for-scottish-education/policy-drivers/Developing%20the%20Young%20Workforce%20(DYW))

Information about West Dunbartonshire Education Services can be found at:

- <https://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/schools-and-learning/>

**Third Sector** – Community based service providers: A number of community based organisations including Ysortit, Tulloch Trust, Skapade and Haldane Youth Service are providing access to support for young people in communities throughout West Dunbartonshire. These organisations are key to the delivery of community learning and development. Details of their services can be found online at:

- <http://www.haldaneyouthservices.org.uk/>
- <http://www.tullochan.org/>
- <http://ysortit.apps-1and1.net/>
- <http://skapadestudios.com/>

Consideration should also be given to:

- Commitment to the Positive Destinations agenda and the creation of a positive destinations

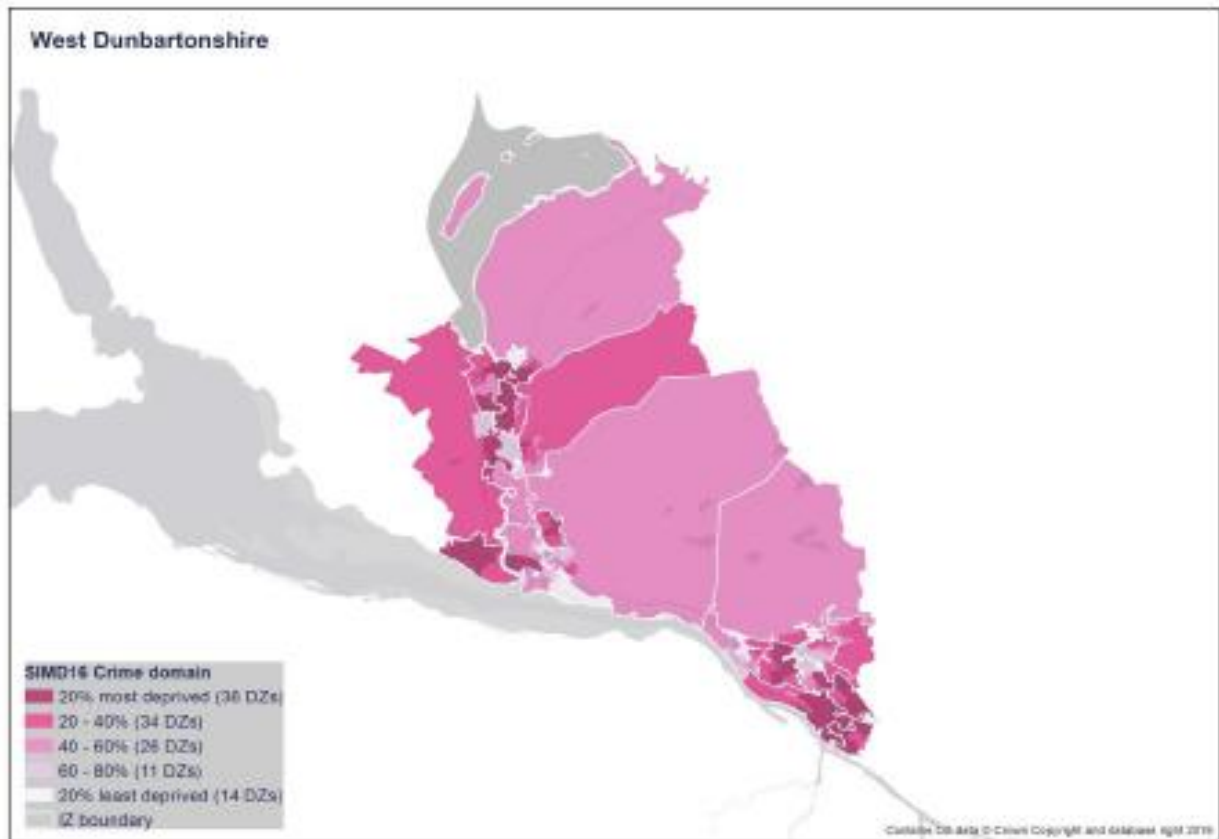
pathway for young people, linking all school provision to the local employability pathway.

- Working in partnership with Education to ensure the most vulnerable and disengaged young people are targeted and participate in CLD provision.

Draft August 2018

## Community Justice

The crime domain considers recorded crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drugs offences, and common assault per 10,000 people. Map xx below illustrates the distribution of areas most affected by crime.



**Table 19** provides an indication of the areas within West Dunbartonshire that are most affected by crime (within most deprived 10% SIMD)

<b>Table 19: SIMD 2016 Crime</b>				
<b>Multi Member Ward</b>	<b>Number of Datazones</b>	<b>Number of Data Zones (in 10% most deprived-Crime)</b>	<b>Population (in 10%)</b>	<b>working age population (in 10%)</b>
Clydebank Central Ward	21	5	3,657	2,373
Clydebank Waterfront	21	7	5,085	3,427
Dumbarton Ward	23	5	3,715	2,430
Kilpatrick Ward	14	0	-	-
Leven Ward	25	4	3,246	2,048
Lomond Ward	17	2	1,430	928
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17,133</b>	<b>11,206</b>

- The latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD16) reveals that approximately 20% (23 out of 121) of West Dunbartonshire’s datazones are in the 10% most deprived for Scotland under the Crime domain.
- Clydebank Waterfront has the highest number of datazones in the worst 10%, followed by Clydebank Central and Dumbarton.
- However, common with Scotland overall, recorded crime continues to decline and Kilpatrick has no datazones in the worst 10%.

## Crimes and Offences

In response to the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, West Dunbartonshire has developed a Community Justice Outcomes Plan setting out our approach to achieving the seven national outcomes defined in the National Strategy for Community Justice.

Community Justice means community based sentences and post (prison) release control requirements, managing and supporting offenders in the community with a view to reducing reoffending by them, arranging general services in ways which facilitate offenders in the community accessing and using them, prepare offenders for release from imprisonment and detention in a penal institution. This plan recognises the national ambition to reduce crime, and the number of victims of crime, by working together to create a just, equitable and inclusive society.

The West Dunbartonshire Community Justice Plan states that the overall index of Crime shows that West Dunbartonshire scores 122 against a figure for Scotland of 100. That means West Dunbartonshire has 22% higher rate than Scotland. However, this represents a reduction from 30% in 2012/2013.

**Table 20** below reproduces statistics published in the Community Justice Plan 2018/19. This illustrates crime group numbers providing comparison between West Dunbartonshire and Scottish average for crimes and offences.

<b>Table 20: Incidences of Crime/Offences in West Dunbartonshire 2015/2017</b>				
<b>Crime</b>	<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>		<b>Scotland</b>	
	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
Non sexual crimes of violence	18	15	13	13
Sexual crimes	13	17	19	20
Crimes of dishonesty	201	205	216	209
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	120	119	101	97
Other crimes	187	146	110	102
<b>Offences</b>	<b>West Dunbartonshire</b>		<b>Scotland</b>	
	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
Miscellaneous offences	389	364	314	279
Motor vehicle offences	383	308	317	256

- Sexual crimes and crimes of dishonesty, while remaining below the Scottish average have increased in the period between 2015/16 and 2106/17;
- Crimes of violence, vandalism and other crimes have decreased, but remain higher than the Scottish average.
- The rates of miscellaneous offences and motor vehicle offences, while decreasing, are both higher than the Scottish average.

The Community Justice Outcomes Plan reports that West Dunbartonshire continues to have one of the highest levels of reported domestic abuse in Scotland and in common with the rest of Scotland and the UK the vast majority of this is perpetrated by males.

Taking the population of Scotland as at mid-year 2015, there were 108 recorded incidents of domestic abuse per 10,000 population in 2015-16. At a local authority level, Dundee City (160) and West Dunbartonshire (152) recorded the highest incident rates per 10,000 population.

Furthermore, it is widely acknowledged that many incidents of domestic abuse go unreported. Data from self-reported experience of domestic abuse gathered through the West Dunbartonshire the Citizens Panel Survey, reinforces this view.

## Community Justice – Key Points

The community justice plan identifies key local issues as:

- West Dunbartonshire has a higher crime rate than the national rate;
- The area has one of the highest rates of Domestic Abuse in Scotland;
- Hate crime rates are reducing;
- There has been a steady reduction in the number of people seriously injured in road accidents since 2014;
- Dwelling fires where alcohol/drugs and/or smoking materials is suspected has steadily increased since 2014 (27) to 36 in 2017.

### Considerations for Community Learning and Development:

The Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2018-19 seeks to respond to public service reform a number of categories that connects with aims and objectives of community learning and development:

- People: to unlock the creativity of people at all levels of public service and helping communities to co-produce services around their skills and networks;
- Partnership: to develop partnerships and collaborations bringing public, third and private sector partners together with communities to deliver shared outcomes;
- Prevention: reducing future demand (community justice) by preventing problems arising or dealing with them early on. To promote a bias towards prevention, help people to understand why this is the right thing to do, the choices it implies and the benefits it can bring;
- Performance- ensuring services are properly designed and the right services are delivered by the right people to the right people at the right time.

Community learning and development can assist by supporting creativity and working in partnership to prevent incidences of crime through awareness raising and collaborative work around diversionary activity.

Specific areas may include, for example, working with the community justice team to:

- Establish a route from prison pathway.
- supporting access to learning for within Criminal Justice Social Work, for those working on Community Payback Orders, Supervision and Diversion.
- Working with Children/Families Youth Services to support the early and effective Intervention process (young people 16/17 years Diversion).

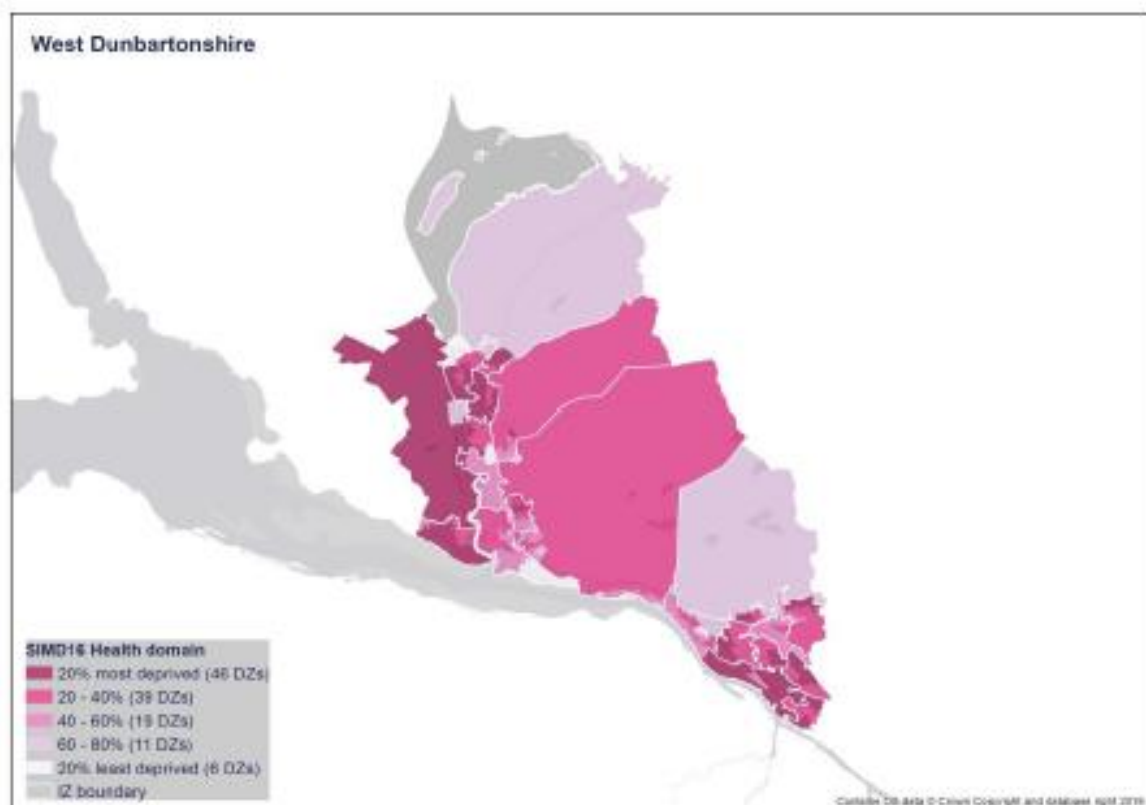


## Health Domain

The health domain contains the following indicators:

- Comparative Illness Factor: standardised ratio.
- Hospital stays related to alcohol misuse: standardised ratio.
- Hospital stays related to drug misuse: standardised ratio.
- Emergency stays in hospital: standardised ratio.
- Standardised mortality ratio.
- Proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.
- Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight.

The SIMD Health Domain map illustrates the distribution of datazones in all categories of the SIMD.



The latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD16) reveals that 26% (31 out of 121) of West Dunbartonshire's datazones are in the 15% most deprived in Scotland under the Health domain.

**Table 22** provides an indication of the areas within West Dunbartonshire that are most affected by crime (within most deprived 10% SIMD)

Table 22: SIMD 2016 Health				
Multi Member Ward	Number of Datazones	Number of Data Zones (in 10% most deprived-Health)	Population (in 10%)	working age population (in 10%)
Clydebank Central Ward	21	3	2,242	1,449

Table 22: SIMD 2016 Health				
Clydebank Waterfront	21	4	2,864	1,932
Dumbarton Ward	23	2	1,319	842
Kilpatrick Ward	14	1	813	549
Leven Ward	25	2	1,489	957
Lomond Ward	17	3	2,286	1,475
Total	121	15	8,771	7,204

All wards in West Dunbartonshire have areas experiencing high levels of ill health. Of the 15 datazones that are affected most by ill health:

- Clydebank Waterfront has the highest number;
- This is closely followed by Clydebank Central and Lomond Ward

The Scottish Public Health Observatory collaboration is led by ISD Scotland and NHS Health Scotland, and includes the Glasgow Centre for Population Health, National Records of Scotland and Health Protection Scotland. SCOTPHO provides access to a range of health related data for 'children and young people', 'deprivation', 'drug and substance misuse' and mental health issues.

According to SCOTPHO, cited in *West Dunbartonshire's Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2017-27 Strategic Assessment*, health related charts for Children and Young People:

- West Dunbartonshire underperforms compared to the National average for the majority of health indicators; however there has been improvement in direction of travel of many of them;
- The prevalence of eating five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day is very low in the 15% most deprived datazones compared to the West Dunbartonshire average.
- Smoking prevalence and smoking attributable deaths and diseases rates are higher in West Dunbartonshire than the Scottish average. Quit rates, however, are better than the national average.
- Key areas for concern in relation to drugs are prevalence, perceptions and drug related hospital stays.
- Key areas for concern are alcohol related hospital stays, alcohol treatment waiting times and community safety related outcomes.
- Participation in different types of sport and exercise for West Dunbartonshire was lower than the Scotland.
- According to SCOTPHO's range of indicators relating to mental health, areas of concern are S2 girls pro-social behaviour and conduct problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score and male and female prevalence of problem drug use.

In addition, *West Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Plan (2016- 2019)* and *West Dunbartonshire Health & Social Care Partnership Strategic Needs Assessment 2018 (Adults & Older People)* highlight a number of issues.

For example in relation to mental health

- The snapshot extract from GP registers shows that the rate of depression in West Dunbartonshire (82.9 per 1000) is higher than the Scottish rate (73 per 1000). There are locality differences with Clydebank having a higher rate than Alexandria/Dumbarton (difference of 5.9).

- Although suicide rates for West Dunbartonshire are lower than Scotland as a whole suicide remains a significant issue in West Dunbartonshire

In light of this, it is suggested:

- Suicide prevention activities should continue to be promoted across CPP alongside the Public Protection infrastructure in line with CPP Safe thematic group's local outcomes and the forthcoming National Suicide Prevention Plan.
- The HSCP needs to continue to lead and co-ordinate work with partners to deliver on the ADP Ministerial priorities set out around prevention, treatment and recovery

In relation to individual behaviours the *West Dunbartonshire Health & Social Care Partnership Strategic Needs Assessment 2018*, states

- Smoking prevalence rates are the highest in Scotland (25.5%).
- 40% of over 60s do not take part in any physical activity.
- Active travel for cycling and walking remains lower than the Scottish average by 5%.
- NHSGGC rates for overweight and obesity are lower than the Scottish average, however being overweight and obese increases with age.

It is suggested that

- The HSCP need to continue to build partnerships with NHSGGC Quit your Way smoking cessation services and contribute to the implementation of the national Tobacco Control Strategy (2018).
- The HSCP continues to lead on Ministerial priorities of substance misuse prevention, treatment and recovery via Community Planning West Dunbartonshire Alcohol and Drug Partnership, co-ordinating and delivering through the Improvement Plan
- The HSCP need to continue to promote across CPP positive health behaviour change as integral part of self care and self management e.g. promoting the NHS inform local social prescribing information and support platform.
- The HSCP needs to work across the CPP alongside third sector partners to implement the forthcoming Diet and Obesity Strategy due out in 2018, in particular addressing the obesity risk factors for cancer and type 2 diabetes as described in the earlier section.

### **Key Issues and Considerations for Community Learning and Development**

*West Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Plan (2016- 2019) and West Dunbartonshire Health & Social Care Partnership Strategic Needs Assessment 2018* highlight the need to:

- Ensure all children have the best start in life;
- Local people become successful learners and confident individuals; and
- People at risk have improved life chances.

In addition it is suggested there is a need to ensure the transition from children's to adult services is person centred and managed efficiently and effectively and Preventative action around our mental health –focus on the wider determinants of health (employment, income, place, education).

In addition it is noted that the impacts of domestic abuse are far reaching across public services; as such the HSCP needs to continue to co-ordinate the domestic abuse task force across community planning partners and the implementation of the recommendations of the NHSGGC Director of Public Health report on gender based violence in West Dunbartonshire.

In light of this the HSCP needs to continue to work alongside organisations such as WD leisure and WDC Working 4 U to support lifestyle changes. Supporting healthy lifestyles, drug awareness and skills for life.

In addition, CLD partners should consider how to contribute to:

- Engagement of children and young people;
- The development of the parenting opportunities; and
- Further development of the corporate parents champion board

These are areas that CLD, through access to learning and support, could contribute to health objectives

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## Conclusion

Among the aims of community learning and development is to demonstrate how the CLD plan

- will be informed by learners and contribute to the ambitions and aims in national CLD policies;
- will support those living in poverty or experiencing inequality or disadvantage;
- will contribute to public sector reform;
- identify what opportunities and challenges there are for CLD in West Dunbartonshire to contribute to the education reform agenda ;
- will plan support community development and community capacity building, particularly with communities facing high levels of disadvantage; and
- support learning opportunities that contribute to democratic renewal.

The review of the Community Planning partnership priorities, set alongside the socio-economic challenges provides a range of information that will contribute to the development of the Community Learning and Development Plan (2018- 2021).

In addition to supporting the process for setting objectives and priorities this information will also

- Provide up to date and locally-relevant information in one central resource for CLD service providers that will allow us to ensure we understand the prevalence of need and demand;
- Illustrate trends in key indicators and provide an opportunity to consider what these might mean for the changing service priorities;
- Provide information at a local level to inform decision making to strengthen the co-ordination between the full range of partners in West Dunbartonshire;

This will also provide the basis for contributing to the public service reform agenda people, prevention, performance and partnership; with the emphasis on the following principles:

- subsidiarity and local decision making: decisions should be taken at the lowest possible level or at the level closest to the people they affect;
- simple, open democracy: people should be able to influence decisions that affect them and their families, and trust the decisions made on their behalf by those they elect;
- personal and empowering: people should have equal opportunity to participate and have their voice heard in decisions shaping their local community and society;
- fairness and equality of outcomes: arrangements should be appropriate and tailored towards the needs and aspirations of people and places, to support the delivery of shared national outcomes; and
- financially sustainable and preventative: arrangements should be effective, efficient and represent value for money for West Dunbartonshire/ Scotland as a whole.

### Appendix 1: West Dunbartonshire Datazones within the 40% most deprived in Scotland

Multi Member Ward	Datazone	Rank	Employment	Income	Education	Health	Access	Crime	Housing
Clydebank Central Ward	S01013135	83	100	71	348	140	2,403	674	675
Clydebank Waterfront Ward	S01013167	92	50	161	161	207	5,169	311	701
Clydebank Waterfront Ward	S01013166	104	75	63	754	139	5,708	247	1,399
Dumbarton Ward	S01013201	127	270	201	109	67	2,319	377	1,649
Clydebank Central Ward	S01013138	138	202	155	305	115	3,311	170	1,582
Dumbarton Ward	S01013205	219	291	343	84	545	1,277	812	1,527
Clydebank Central Ward	S01013130	299	500	105	638	723	4,401	439	863
Clydebank Waterfront Ward	S01013122	306	174	442	529	791	4,598	129	1,537
Clydebank Central Ward	S01013139	409	364	339	608	844	4,178	664	1,156
Lomond Ward	S01013239	423	445	288	1,048	646	1,390	1,825	4,136
Clydebank Waterfront Ward	S01013126	443	779	463	523	478	911	1,099	1,180
Lomond Ward	S01013240	448	530	448	649	304	2,391	2,883	1,633
Clydebank Waterfront Ward	S01013127	452	868	526	380	549	992	548	1,105
Dumbarton Ward	S01013203	559	301	873	1,839	940	1,042	411	1,195
Lomond Ward	S01013238	573	511	876	550	592	2,262	1,243	1,286
Leven Ward	S01013222	593	523	513	2,305	264	4,924	872	1,984
Kilpatrick Ward	S01013156	597	925	430	1,099	506	1,494	2,602	927
Leven Ward	S01013184	603	620	628	1,080	805	1,743	728	1,797
Clydebank Central Ward	S01013140	618	580	565	1,521	488	4,629	608	1,620
Clydebank Central Ward	S01013170	663	706	511	689	1,223	2,592	2,449	1,132
Kilpatrick Ward	S01013157	732	759	679	999	886	1,551	3,040	1,734
Kilpatrick Ward	S01013153	743	1,103	683	552	1,418	1,047	1,554	1,227
Leven Ward	S01013208	749	648	864	1,144	681	4,732	361	2,990
Leven Ward	S01013225	758	1,165	624	566	857	1,993	2,351	1,501
Leven Ward	S01013218	767	1,166	730	426	1,102	1,512	2,121	1,511

### Appendix 1: West Dunbartonshire Datazones within the 40% most deprived in Scotland

Multi Member Ward	Datazone	Rank	Employment	Income	Education	Health	Access	Crime	Housing
Lomond Ward	S01013227	807	619	772	1,723	784	4,021	731	3,213
Kilpatrick Ward	S01013155	831	1,219	737	954	1,025	949	2,366	765
Clydebank Central Ward	S01013169	836	689	911	857	1,016	3,013	2,146	1,772
Clydebank Central Ward	S01013142	839	540	880	1,286	895	4,247	2,177	1,952
Leven Ward	S01013220	862	873	833	818	1,636	3,360	456	1,600
Dumbarton Ward	S01013202	869	628	1,343	1,279	1,181	2,619	256	1,508
Clydebank Waterfront Ward	S01013132	912	698	962	1,269	812	4,081	3,702	712
Clydebank Waterfront Ward	S01013133	969	692	844	1,975	934	4,831	1,658	2,321
Clydebank Waterfront Ward	S01013128	1019	949	1,104	1,890	1,216	2,599	538	464
Leven Ward	S01013219	1022	1,301	763	1,130	1,670	1,556	3,155	531
Lomond Ward	S01013228	1067	1,206	996	1,040	1,135	6,915	300	1,350
Leven Ward	S01013216	1068	1,536	633	1,436	1,615	1,492	2,657	1,276
Leven Ward	S01013186	1099	1,183	758	1,632	1,390	2,622	2,355	1,657
Clydebank Waterfront Ward	S01013129	1130	1,318	1,237	3,249	819	1,538	135	2,034
Kilpatrick Ward	S01013162	1198	1,147	1,119	2,496	1,104	1,403	2,276	1,296
Dumbarton Ward	S01013206	1203	882	1,381	1,572	1,672	2,776	1,103	1,253
Dumbarton Ward	S01013200	1213	947	943	2,625	1,561	4,567	620	1,966
Lomond Ward	S01013231	1236	1,042	1,193	2,211	769	4,594	1,412	2,386
Clydebank Central Ward	S01013141	1304	1,198	1,004	2,087	1,283	4,467	1,395	1,771
Clydebank Waterfront Ward	S01013168	1348	1,150	1,143	2,452	1,287	3,415	1,610	2,244
Leven Ward	S01013207	1353	1,308	1,167	2,311	981	2,851	2,357	2,586
Clydebank Waterfront Ward	S01013135	1371	1,238	1,299	1,596	2,435	2,439	706	2,023
Kilpatrick Ward	S01013167	1381	1,513	1,305	2,056	1,490	1,333	1,548	2,041



Draft August 2018