



Local Outcome Improvement Plan **2017-27**

Strategic Assessment



Contents

	Page
Background	2
West Dunbartonshire: Area Profile	4
Population and Demographics	6
Thriving	17
Safer	45
Nurtured	52
Independent	59
Empowered	63
Health & Well-being	74
References	86

Background

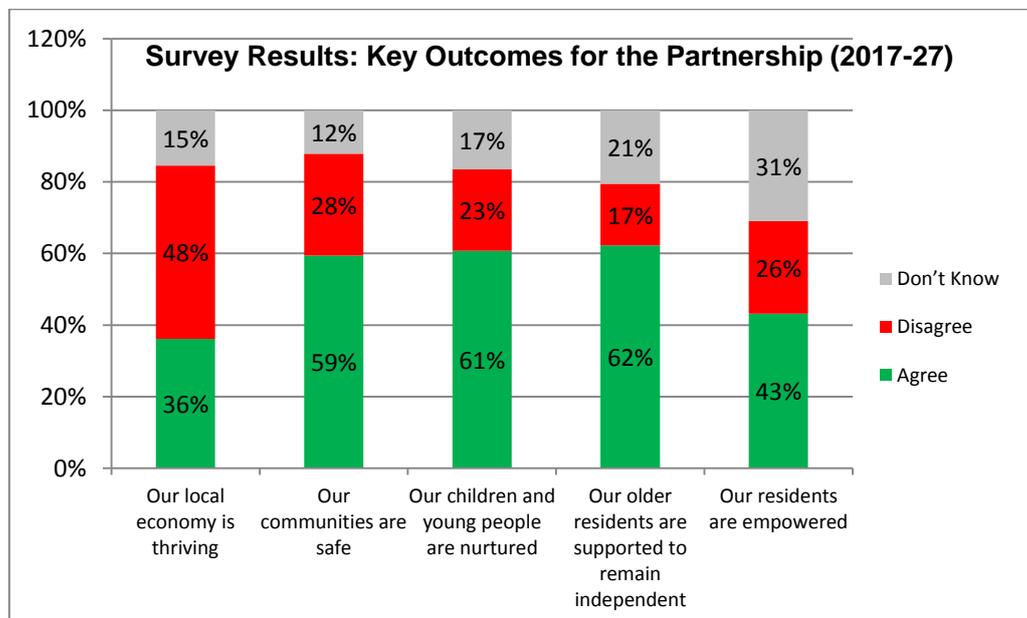
A strategic assessment of the West Dunbartonshire CPP area and locality profiles have been developed to support the identification of priorities and priority communities in line with the requirements around locality planning.

West Dunbartonshire's Community Planning Management Group met on May 24th 2017 to consider and agree the outcome areas that West Dunbartonshire's Local Outcome Improvement Plan should focus on. The Management Group proposed to adopt 5 key outcomes (listed below) for the partnership, which will be 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 areas, which will be the focus of activity in thematic Delivery & Improvement Groups and measured through a performance and improvement monitoring framework.

Residents were invited to complete an online survey during June and July 2017 letting us know if they agreed with these priority areas and providing them with the opportunity to say what they felt was important to focus on. 359 residents completed the survey. The results showed that the most respondents agreed with the outcomes that the CPWD Management Group identified.



The only outcome where there was disagreement was 'Our local economy is thriving', however all of the priorities within this outcome area were supported by the majority of respondents. Some residents suggested 'Health' and 'Environment' as

outcome areas, however, these are cross-cutting areas and will be included in the Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

During a recent Citizens' Panel survey we asked respondents which of these four key areas they thought should be prioritised for 2017-2021. Work, income and economic participation, and education and learning were seen as key for future delivery. This was consistent across all areas, including those areas categorised as most deprived. These key areas feature in the outcome areas the LOIP will focus on.

This strategic assessment has been structured to provide evidence in support of each of the key outcome areas. They are:

1. Thriving
2. Safe
3. Nurtured
4. Independent
5. Empowered

In addition, cross-cutting evidence relating to health has been included in this assessment.

West Dunbartonshire: Area Profile

West Dunbartonshire with a population of 89,590¹ is the 8th smallest in Scotland but with 563 people per square kilometer the distribution of the population is fairly dense. It is the 2nd smallest Local Authority in Scotland in terms of land area at 159 sq. Km².

West Dunbartonshire has three main settlement areas: Clydebank, Dumbarton and the Vale of Leven. Almost half (48%) of the population live in the Clydebank area which means it has a population similar to a large urban town. Dumbarton and the Vale of Leven, which are classified as accessible small towns, are less densely populated. There is one area in the northern part of the Council area which falls within the boundary of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park which is considered to be a rural area.

The area is recognised as experiencing a range of negative outcomes in terms of residents' health, life expectancy, employment, school performance and crime rates.

The majority of the data contained within this strategic assessment is at a West Dunbartonshire wide level and compares performance against other CPP areas and/or Scotland as a whole. When drilling down to individual community level, the focus of the CPPs assessment for locality planning is based on the geographies and associated profiles of the CPP's Your Community model which reflects West Dunbartonshire's Community Council areas. These profiles are shown in Appendix One. More information about the role of Community Councils can be found on the Council's website.³

To complement this, an extract from the Improvement Service's Community Planning Outcomes Profiles – relating to West Dunbartonshire - has been included in Appendix two. The full profile can be found on the Improvement Service website⁴. Although there are similarities between a few of the Intermediate zone and the Your Community areas their geographies are different and therefore need to be treated separately for any analyses. The CPOP brings together outcome and inequality measurements in a way that allows each CPP to identify vulnerable communities where negative outcomes are clustered. The profiles tell us whether inequality is increasing or decreasing over time and which communities are faring below average for the area or in comparison to similar communities across Scotland.

The CPOP allows us to review data over time for outcomes in West Dunbartonshire or to compare small areas (i.e. Intermediate Zones) in West Dunbartonshire to similar communities across Scotland, including looking at rates of improvement in comparison to other areas.

The CPOP for West Dunbartonshire shows that the Clydebank area has poorer outcomes; however communities within Clydebank are improving at different rates. Kilbowie and Whitecrook have improved least while Dalmuir is most improved.

There are 18 individual indicators in the CPOP covering outcomes related to health, poverty, education, employment, regeneration, community safety and wellbeing. Performance over time in West Dunbartonshire is broadly similar to that of Scotland

other than in relation to unplanned hospital admissions and positive destinations. In both of these indicators the West Dunbartonshire trend shows deterioration over time while the Scottish trend over time is improving.

Of the 18 indicators in the CPOP 8 are showing performance which is worse than the Scottish figure and also improving at a slower rate than Scotland. These indicators are:

- Emergency admissions
- Early mortality
- Fragility
- Out of work benefits
- Employment rate
- Positive destinations
- S4 tariff score
- Child poverty

Population and Demographics

Population

The 2015 population for West Dunbartonshire is 89,590⁵; a decrease of 0.1% from 89,710 in 2014. This decrease is due to a higher level of deaths than births being partly balanced by net in-migration. The population of West Dunbartonshire accounts for 1.7% of the total population of Scotland.

In West Dunbartonshire, 17.4% of the population are aged 16 to 29 years. This is smaller than Scotland where 18.2% are aged 16 to 29 years. People aged 60 and over make up 23.9% of West Dunbartonshire. This is smaller than Scotland where 24.2% are aged 60 and over.

Since 1989, West Dunbartonshire's total population has fallen overall. Scotland's population has risen over this period.

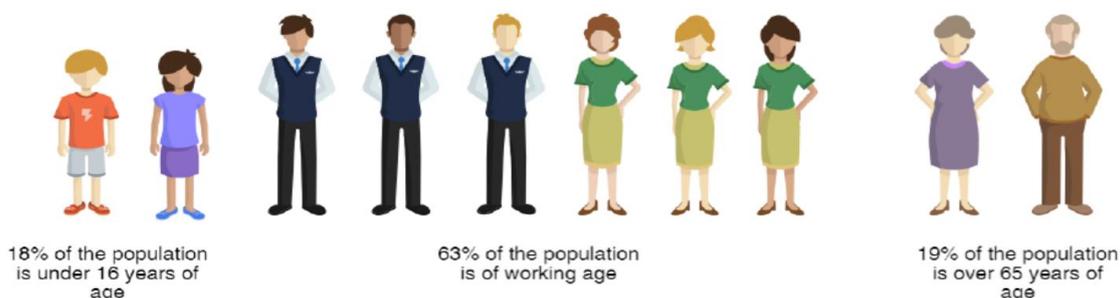
Age and Sex

The age and sex composition of the population is one of the most important aspects of demographics as changes to different age groups will have different social and economic impacts. For example, increases in the number of elderly people in the population will place a greater demand on health and care services.

The median age⁶ in West Dunbartonshire is 42. For men in West Dunbartonshire it is 41 and for women it is 43, with 19% of males and 16% of females aged 16 and under. Sixty-five % of males and 61% of females are of working age and 16% of males and 22% of females of pensionable age. For every 100 females in the population there are 91 males.

The following charts demonstrate the breakdown of sex and age groups within the population⁷.

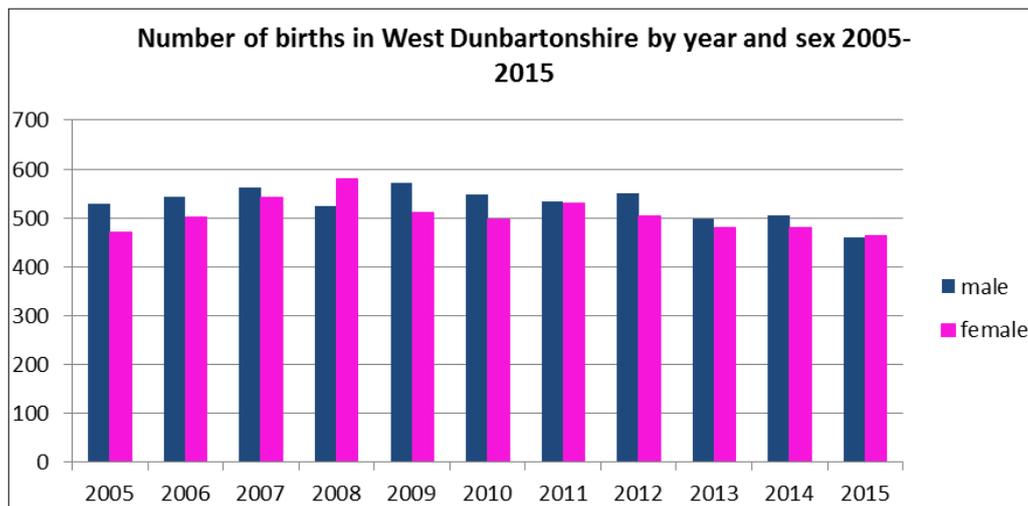
Estimated Population – Age Group Split (WD) 2015



Births

In 2015 there were 924 babies born in West Dunbartonshire, 461 males and 463 females. This represents a 6.3% drop in the number of births from the previous year.

Figure 2⁸



Since the mid-1970s, there has been a trend towards having children at older ages, with women aged over 30 accounting for over half of all births in 2015⁹.

Deaths

The number of deaths¹⁰ in West Dunbartonshire increased from 1,043 in 2014 to 1,095 in 2015. Compared to Scotland (10.4) over the period 2013 to 2015, West Dunbartonshire (11.7) had a higher death rate. The main cause of death in West Dunbartonshire was cancer, followed by circulatory disease. Over the period 2013 to 2015 the overall death rate was lower for males than for females.

The death rate for men in West Dunbartonshire is 11.6 per 1,000 population compared to 10.4 for Scotland, for women the rate is 11.8 per 1,000 population compared to 10.5 for Scotland.

Fertility Rates

Fertility in West Dunbartonshire decreased from 58.3 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 in 2014, to 55.1¹¹ in 2015. For Scotland as a whole, the general fertility rate decreased from 54.7 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 in 2014, to 53.2 in 2015.

Another way of expressing this is to use the total fertility rate. In 2015 the total fertility rate for West Dunbartonshire stood at 1.62 children per female. To ensure the population total remains the same this figure would need to be 2.1 and if we were looking to grow the population this would need to be 3 or above. Present day rates can be contrasted with the period 1955-60 (the baby boom) when the fertility rate was 4.91.

Ageing

The fall over time in fertility, together with the simultaneous improvement in mortality, has reduced the relative size of the child population, and increased the relative size of the pensioner population. This upward shift in the average age of society is what is meant by the term “population ageing”. The ageing of the population has enormous economic implications; it has the potential to have an impact on all sectors of the economy and all aspects of economic activity.

The 2015 population estimates show a decline in the number of West Dunbartonshire residents aged 16 and under from 16,720 to 16,694, a 0.2% decrease. Over the same period there was an increase from 21,205 to 21,345 people aged 60 and over a 0.7% increase.

Population Projections

By 2039 the population of West Dunbartonshire is projected to be 83,690, a decrease of 6.7 % from 2014. The population of Scotland is projected to increase by 7.5 % between 2014 and 2039.

Over the next 25 years, the age group that is projected to increase the most in West Dunbartonshire is 75+. This is the same as for Scotland as a whole. The population of under 16's in West Dunbartonshire is projected to decline by 12.1 %.

West Dunbartonshire's population is forecast to decrease because it is thought that there will continue to be more deaths than births and there will be a continuation of population loss due to net out migration.

Projected Birth rates

West Dunbartonshire combines a low fertility rate with very small improvements in life expectancy. This together with the fact that the area loses more population than it gains through migration means that the population of West Dunbartonshire is projected to continue to decline over the next 25 years. National Records of Scotland has projected that in West Dunbartonshire there will be a % decrease in the number of births over the next 25 years¹².

Life Expectancy

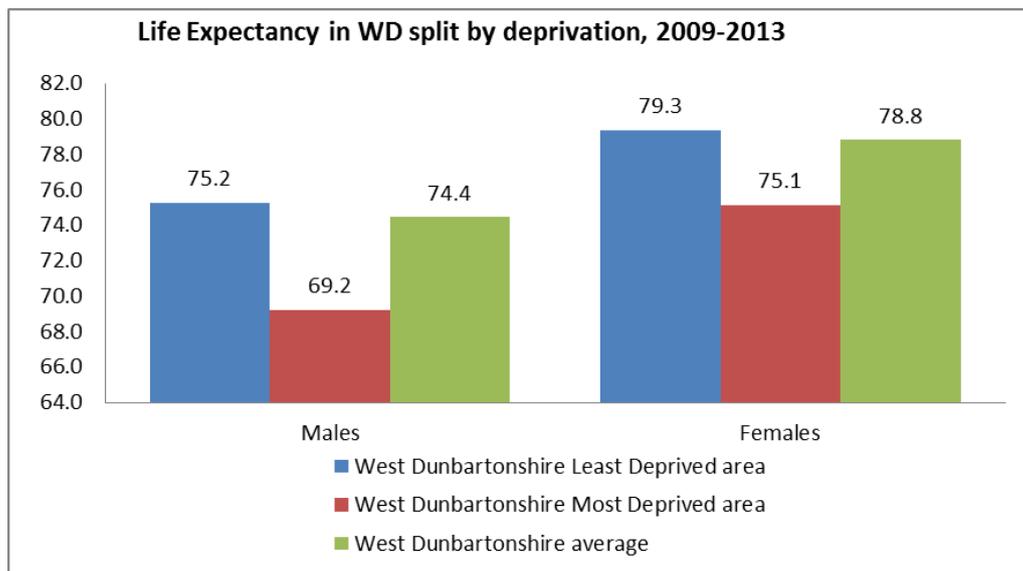
By looking at life expectancy at birth we can objectively compare mortality rates over time, between areas and between countries. This is helpful in that it allows us to set public health, or health improvement targets based on what we've seen happen over the preceding years. This is even more helpful when used alongside other health related information such as that published in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD).

Life expectancy for those born in 2013-15 in Scotland was 77.1 years for males and 81.1 years for females but with considerable variation between areas across the country. Female life expectancy was lowest in West Dunbartonshire. Females in East Dunbartonshire have the highest life expectancy and can expect to live for 83.5 years, 4.8 years longer than in West Dunbartonshire (78.7 years).

West Dunbartonshire has life expectancy rates that are statistically significantly worse than the Scottish average, with the second lowest life expectancy at birth of all Scottish Local Authorities¹³. Based on the most recent figures available (2013-2015) female life expectancy at birth (78.7 years) is greater than male life expectancy (74.8 years), but both were lower than the Scottish average. Male life expectancy at birth in West Dunbartonshire is improving more rapidly than female life expectancy.

In West Dunbartonshire female life expectancy at age 65 (18.4 years) is greater than male life expectancy at age 65 (16 years). The overall picture however is showing some improvement, with the percentage change in life expectancy at birth in West Dunbartonshire improving by 5.6% for Males and 1.7% for females over the last 12 years.

The effect that poverty has on life expectancy can be seen when comparing life expectancy rates in the least and most deprived areas of West Dunbartonshire. The chart below¹⁴ looks at life expectancy rates based levels of deprivation. The intention is to use the estimates to monitor the inequality gap between those living in the most and least deprived parts of the Council area, with the aim to improve the measurement of local level outcomes in support of Single Outcome Agreements. This chart shows that men living in deprived areas have an inequality gap in life expectancy of 6 years and women of 4 years.



West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership is fully committed to the vision, values and ethos of the Equality Act 2010 and to fulfilling the three key elements of the general equality duty as defined in the Act :-

- Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- Advancing equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not;
- Fostering good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

The Scottish Government will introduce the Socio-Economic Duty of the Equality Act 2010 in October 2017. This means that the Community Planning Partners must consider inequality of outcomes arising from socio-economic disadvantage when making strategic decisions. Where possible the CPP should make decisions that improve equality for people who are socio-economically disadvantaged.

There is considerable cross-over between equality and socio-economic issues, in the sense that many of the disadvantages faced by particular equality groups are underpinned or made worse by low income.

Any and all approaches to regeneration and tackling inequalities must pay attention not only to locality but the different challenges which tend to be faced by people because of ethnicity, disability or sex or any combination of these.

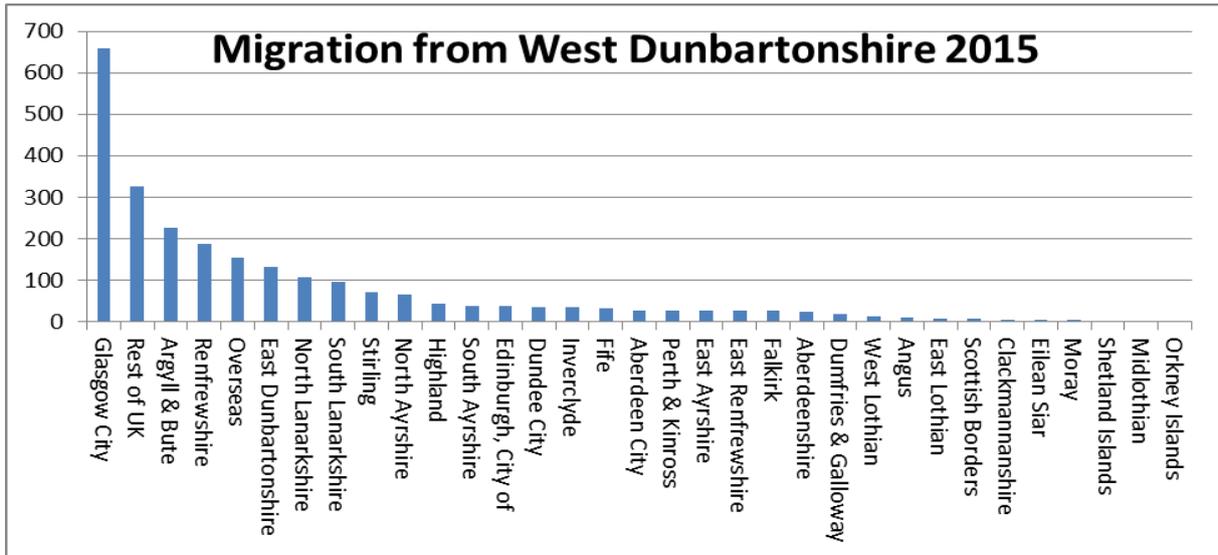
Migration, Ethnicity and National Identity

Historically, Scotland has been a country of net out-migration, with more people leaving to live elsewhere than moving into Scotland. However, since the 1960s, net out-migration greatly reduced, and from 1990 onwards Scotland has mostly experienced net migration gains. Scotland has now entered 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 28,000¹⁵.

The increase in population has not been shared equally across all Scottish regions and West Dunbartonshire has continued to experience steady net out migration in the last 30 years; on average in 2013-15 there was a net outflow of 151 people from West Dunbartonshire per year, meaning less people entered West Dunbartonshire (2,324 per year) than left (2,475 per year). The 16 to 29 year olds age group accounted for the largest group of in-migrants into West Dunbartonshire. The largest group of out-migrants was also the 16 to 29 year olds (34%).

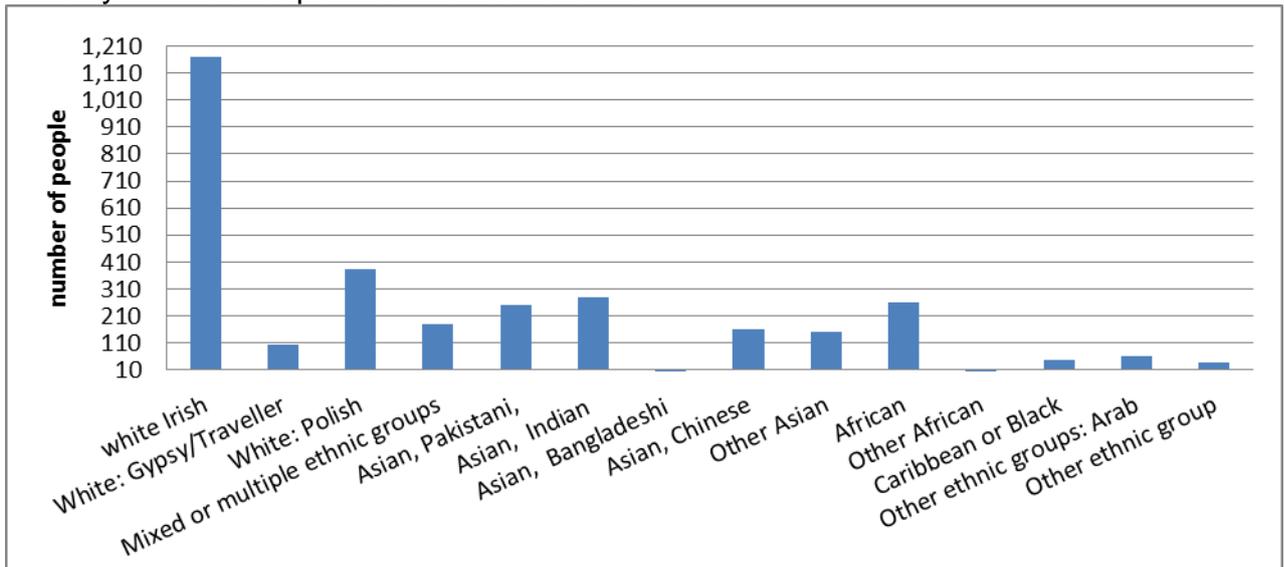
The main reasons people give for leaving is that they are: moving their children to a new school area; moving for employment reasons; they have recently graduated and are moving to take up a job, or they have recently retired. The chart below shows the destination of people migrating from West Dunbartonshire¹⁶.

89 Syrians arrived under the Vulnerable Persons Scheme between 2015 and 2016 however they are not counted in the most recent population estimates as they arrived after June 2015.



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.

Minority Ethnic Groups West Dunbartonshire



Based on 2011 Census figures, the biggest ethnic group is white, which accounts for 89,306 people; this group includes white Scottish 84,344, white British 2,813 and white Irish 1,168. There are 102 Gypsy travellers, 382 white Polish, 497 white other and 178 mixed white. There are 845 Asian people, 251 Pakistanis, 277 Indians, 5 Bangladeshis, 160 Chinese, and 152 other Asian. There are also 261 people who are African, 30 Caribbean, 62 Arab and 100 other ethnic groups.

Sexual Orientation

The Equality Act 2010 was introduced to help rationalise and strengthen the legislation on Equalities issues. The Act introduced the concept of 'protected characteristics' for example race, age and sex, and sex orientation.

Profiles before 2014 did not include information on Sexual Orientation. This is because this information is not gathered by the census; a UK survey carried out by the Office of National Statistics showed that 95% of people said they were heterosexual, 1% gay or lesbian, 0.5% bisexual, 0.5% other, the remaining 3% did not know or did not answer. A UK Treasury estimate in 2005 was of 6%. No information is available at a local level.

Religion and Belief

We know from the 2011 Census that Scotland became a less religious country in between the 2001 and the 2011 Census. In West Dunbartonshire there was an 8% reduction in the number of people who reported they had a religion. There was also a drop of 22% of people who recorded their religion as Church of Scotland and a drop of 1% in the number of people who described themselves as Roman Catholic. The 2011 Census shows that Christians make up 65.2%¹⁷ of faiths in West Dunbartonshire, this compares to 54 % of the population of Scotland who stated their religion as Christian.

In West Dunbartonshire, 29% of the population stated they belonged to the Church of Scotland compared to 32% for Scotland. The proportion of people who stated they were Roman Catholic in West Dunbartonshire was 33.1% compared to 16% for Scotland. The proportion of people who reported that they were Muslim in West Dunbartonshire was 0.4% compared to 1.4% for Scotland as a whole.

Disability

The number of people in Scotland with a long-term activity-limiting health problem or disability was slightly lower in 2011 than in 2001. This is despite the fact that the number of people aged 65 and over increased by 10%. In West Dunbartonshire however this is not the case with 23.1% of the population reporting long-term activity-limiting health problems or disabilities as opposed to 22.7% in 2001¹⁸.

Household Profile

The number of households in Scotland has been growing faster than the population (in 2015 Scotland's population was 5% higher than in 2005)¹⁹.

This is because more people are living alone and in smaller households. Average household size in Scotland fell from 2.21 people per household in 2005 to 2.17 in 2015.

West Dunbartonshire has around 45,056²⁰ dwellings; 10,748²¹ of these homes are in WDC ownership. 96.5% are occupied, 3.3% are vacant and 0.2% are second homes. The proportions of dwellings in Scotland which are vacant and second homes are 3.1 % and 1.1 %, respectively²⁷.

The most recent figures show that 51% of dwellings in West Dunbartonshire are flats; which are mostly concentrated in the Clydebank area; 20% are terraced, 19% are semi-detached and 9% are detached²².

Owner occupation now accounts for 56% of the housing stock in West Dunbartonshire. Social housing accounts for 37% of the total housing stock, with the remaining 7%²³ in the private rented sector.

The total number of households in West Dunbartonshire is projected to change from 42,106 in 2012 to 42,543 in 2037, which is an increase of 1 %. In Scotland as a whole, the projected number of households is set to increase by 17 % over the same 25 year period²⁴.

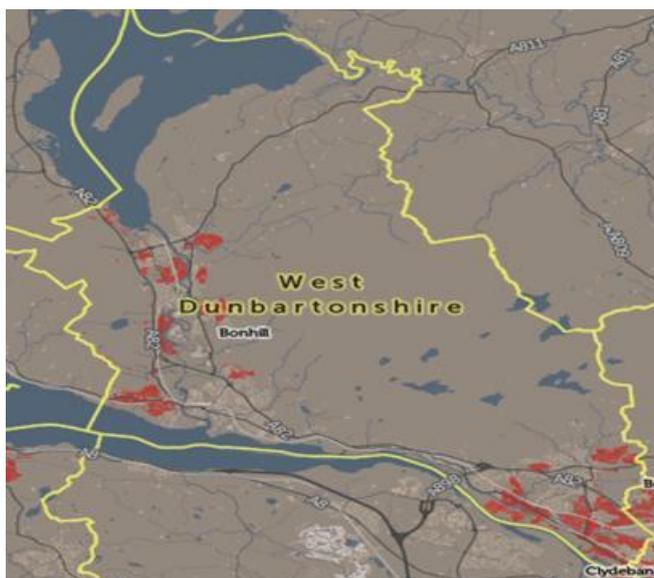
In West Dunbartonshire, households headed by 60-74 year olds are projected to increase in number by 14%, and those headed by the 75+ age group are projected to increase in number by 70% between the years 2012 and 2037²⁵.

In Scotland, the number of lone single person households is projected to increase by 35% over the next 25 years²⁶. In West Dunbartonshire, the number is projected to increase by 23%. At the same time, the number of larger households in West Dunbartonshire is projected to fall, with the number of households of 2 or more adults with children decreasing by 34% over the 25 year period²⁷. The average household size is projected to decrease from 2.13 in 2012 to 1.93 in 2037.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016 (SIMD)

The SIMD 2016 publication showed an increase for West Dunbartonshire in its share of the 20% most deprived datazones in Scotland compared to 2012. West Dunbartonshire has seen relatively large increases in its share of datazones in the most deprived areas, showing the biggest increase in relative deprivation from 2012.

For the purposes of SIMD 2016²⁸, West Dunbartonshire consists of 121 datazones. The datazone which is the most deprived in West Dunbartonshire is in the immediate geography of South Drumry; within the Community Council area of Linnvale and Drumry and the Multi member ward of Clydebank Central. The datazone which is the least deprived is in the immediate geography of Dumbarton East; within the Community Council area of Dumbarton East and Central and the Multi member ward of Dumbarton.



The map above displays in red the data zones within West Dunbartonshire that are ranked within the 20% most deprived in Scotland.

48 West Dunbartonshire data zones equating to 40% of all data zones in our area - are within the 20% most deprived. Our national share is 3.4% of all data zones in Scotland.

The following Heat Map shows the West Dunbartonshire data zones aligned to their associated Your Community areas that are ranked within the 20% most Deprived in Scotland for the overall ranking and each of the domains.

Your Community area evidence sheets have been developed to assist with the identification of areas where the CPP should develop Locality Plans. These can be found in appendix one.

Of the 17 Your Community areas of Dalmuir and Mountblow, Dumbarton West and Linnvale & Drumry have the poorest SIMD rankings overall.

WD Your Community areas containing data zones ranked within the 20% most Deprived in Scotland										
	Your Community Area	Data Zone	Overall SIMD Rank	Employment	Income	Education	Health	Access	Crime	Housing
Alexandria	Alexandria	S01013228	1067	1206	996	1040	1135	6915	300	1350
		S01013231	1236	1042	1193	2211	769	4594	1412	2386
		S01013227	807	619	772	1723	784	4021	731	3213
	Balloch and Haldane	S01013238	573	511	876	550	592	2262	1243	1286
		S01013240	448	530	448	649	304	2391	2883	1633
		S01013239	423	445	288	1048	646	1390	1825	4136
	Bonhill and Dalmonach	S01013219	1022	1301	763	1130	1670	1556	3155	531
		S01013216	1068	1536	633	1436	1615	1492	2657	1276
		S01013225	758	1165	624	566	857	1993	2351	1501
		S01013218	767	1166	730	426	1102	1512	2121	1511
S01013220		862	873	833	818	1636	3360	456	1600	
Clydebank	Clydebank East	S01013128	1019	949	1104	1890	1216	2599	538	464
		S01013127	452	868	526	380	549	992	548	1105
		S01013126	443	779	463	523	478	911	1099	1180
		S01013122	306	174	442	529	791	4598	129	1537
		S01013123	1371	1238	1299	1596	2435	2439	706	2023
	Dalmuir and Mountblow	S01013167	92	50	161	161	207	5169	311	701
		S01013132	912	698	962	1269	812	4081	3702	712
		S01013170	663	706	511	689	1223	2592	2449	1132
		S01013166	104	75	63	754	139	5708	247	1399
		S01013169	836	689	911	857	1016	3013	2146	1772
		S01013168	1348	1150	1143	2452	1287	3415	1610	2244
	Duntocher and Hardgate	S01013162	1198	1147	1119	2496	1104	1403	2276	1296
	Faifley	S01013155	831	1219	737	954	1025	949	2366	765
		S01013156	597	925	430	1099	506	1494	2602	927
		S01013153	743	1103	683	552	1418	1047	1554	1227
		S01013157	732	759	679	999	886	1551	3040	1734
		S01013154	1381	1513	1305	2056	1490	1333	1548	2041
	Linnvale and Drumry	S01013135	83	100	71	348	140	2403	674	675
		S01013139	409	364	339	608	844	4178	664	1156
		S01013138	138	202	155	305	115	3311	170	1582
S01013140		618	580	565	1521	488	4629	608	1620	
Parkhall, North Kilbowie and Central	S01013129	1130	1318	1237	3249	819	1538	135	2034	
	S01013130	299	500	105	638	723	4401	439	863	
	S01013141	1304	1198	1004	2087	1283	4467	1395	1771	
S01013142	839	540	880	1286	895	4247	2177	1952		
Dumbarton	Dumbarton North	S01013186	1099	1183	758	1632	1390	2622	2355	1657
		S01013184	603	620	628	1080	805	1743	728	1797
	Dumbarton West	S01013203	559	301	873	1839	940	1042	411	1195
		S01013206	1203	882	1381	1572	1672	2776	1103	1253
		S01013202	869	628	1343	1279	1181	2619	256	1508
		S01013205	219	291	343	84	545	1277	812	1527
		S01013201	127	270	201	109	67	2319	377	1649
		S01013200	1213	947	943	2625	1561	4567	620	1966
	Renton	S01013222	593	523	513	2305	264	4924	872	1984
S01013207		1353	1308	1167	2311	981	2851	2357	2586	
S01013208		749	648	864	1144	681	4732	361	2990	

Colour	% Deprived
	5%
	10%
	15%
	20%
	Out with 20%

The following sections provide evidence in support of each of the key LOIP outcome areas where data is available. This strategic assessment will be updated when new or additional data becomes available.

Key to Symbols

-  Compares the same or better than the national average or has improved locally compared to previous years.
-  Compares favourably but not as good as the national average or has not improved as well as anticipated.
-  Compares worse than the national average or has deteriorated locally compared to previous years.
-  Information provided to highlight achievements so far or has no suitable measures to compare with.

THRIVING

Summary

National Outcomes:

01. We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place to do business in Europe
02. We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people
03. We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation
10. We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need
12. We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations
13. We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity
14. We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production

Key Local Issues:

- Less than a quarter of Citizens' Panel respondents said they felt their town centre was attractive.
- The majority of business enterprises (86.5%) are 'micro' businesses employing up to 9 employees. This is slightly smaller than the Scottish figure of 87.8%.
- Although the employment rate is slightly higher than the national average, earnings are £17.40 per week (3%) below the average for Scotland.
- The unemployment rate is higher than the national figure however it has been improving over the past few years
- The job density figure is declining
- The gender pay gap is significantly wider for full time employees
- College student enrolments are declining at West College Scotland Clydebank Campus and the part-time further education students generally have a lower success rate compared to Scotland; however the partial success rate is higher.
- Key benefit claimant figures are well above the Scottish average, however there has been a narrowing of the gap between West Dunbartonshire and Scotland overall
- West Dunbartonshire has significantly higher levels of people with no or low qualifications and lower levels of graduates than the Scottish average.

Key Opportunities:

- Current and future investment into and transformation of key regeneration sites across the area will contribute to increased employment opportunities.
- Development of town centres through Charette action plans
- Modern Apprenticeship Programme challenging gender segregation and under representation of women, Black minority ethnic and disabled people
- District Heating Network - Queen's Quay

Key Drivers																			
<i>National</i>	<p>Scottish Government Economic Strategy (2011) Europe 2020: European Union's ten-year growth strategy (2010) National Transport Strategy National Planning Framework Tourism Scotland 2020- "The future of our industry, in our hands" Achieving Our Potential: A Framework to tackle poverty and income inequality in Scotland (2008) Scottish Government's Town Centre Action Plan (2013) Achieving a Sustainable Future: Regeneration Strategy (2011) Welfare Reform Programme Developing the Young Workforce: Scotland's Youth Employment Strategy (2014) Homes fit for the 21st Century: the Scottish Government's strategy and action plan for housing in the next decade 2011-2020 Scottish Government's Zero Waste Plan 2010 Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 CoSLA/Scottish Government's Charter for Household Recycling in Scotland 2016 Race Equality Framework for Scotland 2016-2030, Scottish Government Fair Scotland Action Plan, Scottish Government A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People, Scottish Government Equalities Action Plan for Modern Apprenticeships, Skills Development Scotland Social and Economic Duty (from the Equality Act 2010) October 2017</p>																		
<i>Local/ Regional</i>	<p>West Dunbartonshire Strategic Plan (2012-17) West Dunbartonshire Economic Development Strategy (2015) Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (2012) 2012-17 National Park Partnership Plan – Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National park Local Development Plan City Region/City Deal Local Housing Strategy 2017–2022: More Homes, Better Homes West Dunbartonshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan West Dunbartonshire Open Space Strategy 2011 West Dunbartonshire Council, Equality Outcomes 2017-2021</p>																		
Evidence Summary																			
	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Regeneration and Strategic Partnerships</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Town Centres</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business Activity</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housing</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Households in Fuel Poverty</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Earnings</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jobs by Industry</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Regeneration and Strategic Partnerships		• Town Centres		Business Activity		Tourism		Housing		Households in Fuel Poverty		Earnings		Employment		Jobs by Industry	
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Economic Inequalities	
Unemployment	
Welfare and Benefits	
Child and Working Tax Credits	
Adult Learning	
Further/Higher Education	
Adult Qualifications	
Built and Physical Environment	
Biodiversity	
Local Designations	
Historic and Cultural Heritage	
Environmental Impact	

Regeneration and Strategic Partnerships (and town centres)

The transformation of West Dunbartonshire's key regeneration sites continues to be a major and long-term priority for the Council. The overall result will be inward investment, employment opportunities and an improved quality of life for our communities. The priorities for these sites are detailed in the Council's Proposed Local Development Plan²⁹, refreshed Economic Development Strategy and Infrastructure Investment Plan.

The key sites for regeneration are:

- Clydebank town centre and waterfront;
- Carless;
- Bowling Basin and Harbour;
- Exxon, Bowling;
- Dumbarton town centre and waterfront;
- Lomondgate and the Vale of Leven Industrial Estate; and
- Alexandria town centre.

During 2015/16 a number of activities helped to progress the regeneration of these sites. Significantly, an allocation of £12.4m for the Regeneration Capital Fund was approved by the Council to accelerate development and regeneration through-out the area. This Fund will help support a number of important projects that are outline below.

Major proposals for the regeneration of Queens Quay in Clydebank were granted planning permission in principle in March 2016. These include over 1,000 homes, retail, leisure, office and public realm uses. Plans are also being progressed for an 84 bed care home and new health centre on the site and the possibility of a district heating scheme. Towards the town centre the Council is progressing plans with Sustrans to invest £4.3m in improving Glasgow Road and Dumbarton Road to create better connections between the town centre and the waterfront whilst providing an enhanced setting for the town's civic buildings. The former Playdrome site in the town centre has been marketed to developers to provide new facilities on

the site and the new £22m leisure centre at Queens Quay which replaces the Playdrome opened in April 2017.

The Exxon City Deal project at Bowling has funding of £27.897m over the next seven years. This would see the transformation of the former Exxon Mobil site and improved road access along a section of the A82 trunk road. A detailed project business case will be presented to the Council for approval in February 2017.

Both the Queens Quay and Exxon Mobil sites represent significant brownfield former industrial sites in West Dunbartonshire, amounting to nearly 200 acres, which the Council is seeking to regenerate.

The three strategic projects above will continue to be informed and supported by Equality Impact Assessment Processes.

Progress has been made by Scottish Canals to enhance and restore the existing built heritage at Bowling Basin. A second phase of works to provide **ism** space within the lower historic railway arches is close to completion and works to enhance the entrance area are imminent. The Council is now in discussions with Scottish Canals regarding the delivery of a number of major elements of their proposals including housing and roads and bridge infrastructure which have now received planning consent.

Progress with the new town centre office development for completion by January 2018 and the development of proposals for a waterfront walk and cycle way from the town centre to the Rock and Castle are key activities that the Council has progressed in Dumbarton in the past year. This investment and previous expenditure on the new town centre road access has helped stimulate recent private sector development plans along the waterfront by Turnberry, Culross and Lidl who are all now at planning application stage.

At Lomondgate, planning permissions have been achieved for a 54 bed extension to the Premier Inn and 58 residential units at area 5 and an additional 52 residential units have been built in this year.

A recent review of Lomondgate by Strathleven Regeneration CiC showed that, by April 2016, Lomondgate had delivered £99m of private sector investment, 692 full-time equivalent jobs, 344 homes completed, 390,000 ft² of employment floorspace, approximately £745,000 in Council Tax contributions per annum, £7.5m invested in road infrastructure, drainage and services and 68.9 acres of land developed or in development. Nearby, the Council as continued to support the Business Improvement District (BID) at the Vale of Leven Industrial Estate to complete their Improvement Plan for the area by June 2017.

The Mitchell Way area in Alexandria is a key regeneration site, owned by WDC. A preferred bidder was selected for the site in March 2016 to deliver a foodstore (25,000 square feet) with 145 car parking spaces as a first phase and a three storey development facing Bank Street and Mitchell Way as a second phase - comprising of 10 retail units and 24 residential units. As part of wider works the Council has

instructed the demolition of a number of redundant properties in the town centre, to enable future development and improvements to the town centre.

The Council is working in partnership with Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority and Scottish Enterprise to deliver actions from the Balloch Charrette.

A notional allocation of £1.2m has been set aside by the Council from the Regeneration Fund towards the creation of public squares within the Main Street and adjacent to the train station.

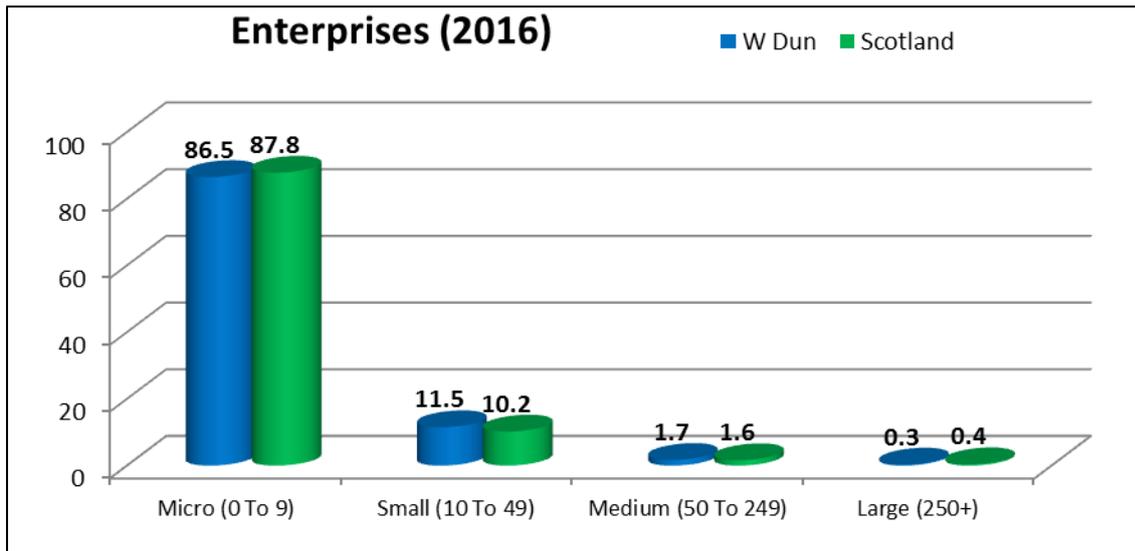
A Citizens' Panel survey carried out in 2015³⁰ revealed respondents' perceptions of the attractiveness of town centres. The table below shows that fewer than a quarter overall said they felt their town centre was attractive, while this falls to only 7% for Dumbarton (where 58% of respondents rated the town centre as 'not attractive at all') and 10% for Alexandria (where 43% rated the town centre as 'not attractive at all').

How attractive is your town centre?

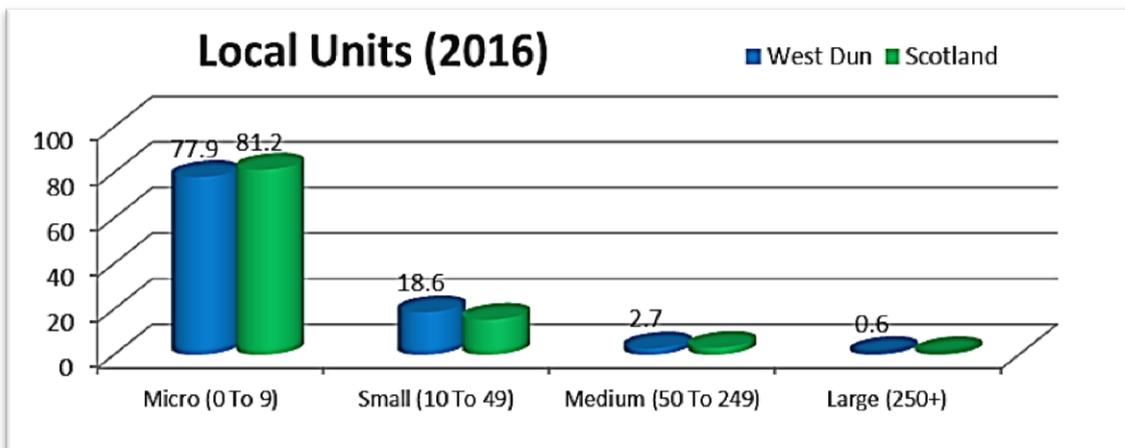
	Dumbarton		Clydebank		Alexandria		West Dunbartonshire	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Very attractive	0%	1%	3%	3%	1%	Under 1%	2%	2%
Quite attractive	7%	4%	37%	37%	9%	4%	22%	20%
Not very attractive	35%	32%	44%	44%	47%	37%	42%	39%
Not attractive at all	58%	63%	15%	16%	43%	59%	33%	39%
Don't know	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	Under 1%

Business Activity

In 2016 there were 1,535 enterprises in West Dunbartonshire³¹. The definition of an Enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an Enterprise Group. An individual site (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise is called a local unit. The majority of these enterprises (86.5%) are 'micro' businesses employing up to 9 employees. This is slightly smaller than the Scottish figure of 87.8%. The following charts and tables demonstrate comparisons of business sizes between West Dunbartonshire and Scotland overall.



	West Dunbartonshire		Scotland	
	(Numbers)	(%)	(Numbers)	(%)
Enterprises				
Micro (0 To 9)	1,535	86.5	150,985	87.8
Small (10 To 49)	205	11.5	17,470	10.2
Medium (50 To 249)	30	1.7	2,755	1.6
Large (250+)	5	0.3	690	0.4
Total	1,775	-	171,900	-



	West Dunbartonshire		Scotland	
	(Numbers)	(%)	(Numbers)	(%)
Local Units				
Micro (0 To 9)	1,885	77.9	177,410	81.2
Small (10 To 49)	450	18.6	33,455	15.3
Medium (50 To 249)	65	2.7	6,560	3.0
Large (250+)	15	0.6	1,050	0.5
Total	2,420	-	218,470	-

Note: % is as a proportion of total (enterprises or local units)

Tourism

West Dunbartonshire combines natural scenic beauty with a proud historic and industrial past rich with shipping heritage, marine engineering, and the printing and dyeing of textiles. The area comprises 70 square miles of combined waterfront offering a definitive urban and rural contrast and historic landscape within 20 minutes from Glasgow Airport. Its boundary takes in part of Loch Lomond (South) which falls within Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park and is easily accessible from Glasgow by car, train, bus, boat and bicycle. The area is well connected to neighbouring regions along the River Clyde and also Forth & Clyde Canal where by marine tourism can provide further opportunities for development. The area also benefits from day visitors from Inverclyde Cruise Ships that are attracted to Loch Lomond Shores as a destination and ease of connection along the A82.

Scottish Tourism Economic Activity Monitor (STEAM) figures for the economic impact of tourism in West Dunbartonshire revealed the following results:

- 916,200 visitors to the area generating £10.53m
- 606,050 day visitors (66%)
- 100,610 staying with family and friends (11%)
- 170,620 staying in paid serviced accommodation (19%)
- 38,910 staying in paid non-serviced accommodation (4%)
- 2,590 full time direct jobs created through tourism and hospitality sector (7.8% of all area's jobs)
- 2,040 all registered enterprises with 10% in accommodation and food and service sector (Business Demography 2015)

West Dunbartonshire plays host to Dumbarton castle, Auchentoshan Distillery, proud shipping heritage around the River Clyde including the Scottish Maritime Museum in Dumbarton and Titan Crane in Clydebank Queens Quay, as well as a range of retail and leisure pursuits at Loch Lomond Shores at the gateway to Loch Lomond.

The area also accommodates varied outdoor pursuits and events including the annual Scottish Pipeband Championships, Loch Lomond Highland Games, the annual Great Scottish Swim at Loch Lomond and more recently, the Rock of Ages event at Dumbarton Castle. These have been key events in attracting a significant number of visitors to the area and boosted tourism revenue for West Dunbartonshire.

The development of the Council's Local Development Plan, Infrastructure Investment Plan 2012 and refreshed Economic Development Strategy 2015 - 2020 have

influenced a number of regeneration priorities for the area and will have an impact of tourism. As well as continuing efforts to regenerate our town centres, a new priority for the Council is to work with partners and private land owners to enable the redevelopment of West Dunbartonshire's key regeneration sites. Information is provided for a number of these sites below and regarding any significant national projects.

Significantly, the Council has approved an allocation of £12.4m from its Regeneration Capital Fund to accelerate development and regeneration through-out the area. So far notional allocations to the total sum of £7m have been agreed for a number of important projects – Clydebank A814 (£2.3m), Bowling Basin (£2m), Dumbarton Walk and Cycle Way (£1.5m) and Balloch Village (£1.2m). The overall result will be inward investment, employment opportunities and an improved quality of life for our communities, which in turn will have a significant positive impact on attracting further tourists and visitors to the area.

Bowling Basin - where the Forth and Clyde Canal enters the Clyde, has great potential for increased tourists and visitors. Progress has been made by Scottish Canals to enhance and restore its existing built heritage, including the refurbishment and restoration of former railway arches to create new business space and promote activity on the Canal. A community charrette took place in 2014, which has shaped Scottish Canals' masterplan for the area. The Council is now in discussions with Scottish Canals regarding the delivery of a number of major elements of their proposals including housing and roads and bridge infrastructure which have now received planning consent.

Lomondgate, Dumbarton encompasses a development site extending to some 106 acres straddling the A82 on the north western edge of Dumbarton. The Lomondgate development is being taken forward by Strathleven Regeneration Community Interest Company in partnership with the Walker Group. The site covers 94 acres on the north western edge of Dumbarton and on either side of the A82. BBC Scotland and residential development occupy the southern side. On the northern side a 60 bed Premier Inn Hotel, a Brewers Fayre pub, restaurant and drive-thru Costa Coffee are operational as well as additional roadside services.

The Premier Inn is currently constructing an extension to accommodate a further 54 bedrooms. This particular part of the development provides facilities for tourists heading to and from Argyll and Bute and beyond. A 200,000 sq. ft. business park and village are proposed as the major remaining developments. Significantly a 190,000 sq. ft. manufacturing facility for Aggreko was officially opened in April 2012 and the entrance to the northern edge of Lomondgate is now marked by a stag sculpture. A recent review of Lomondgate by Strathleven Regeneration CiC showed that, by April 2016, Lomondgate had delivered £99m of private sector investment, and 692 full-time equivalent jobs.

Balloch, Loch Lomond: The Council is working in partnership with Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority and Scottish Enterprise to deliver actions from the Balloch Charrette which took place in early 2016. Many of the actions seek to enhance Balloch as a major tourist location. This includes investment in the West Riverside site as a major tourist attraction for the area and the creation of public

squares within the Main Street area and adjacent to the train station, to create a high quality and welcoming arrival space.

Dumbarton Town Centre and Waterfront: The town of Dumbarton has a magnificent setting on the banks of the River Leven, overlooking the Clyde and Dumbarton Castle and Rock. The town has a number of opportunities to maximise its tourism potential. Levensgrove Park is currently benefiting from £3.7m of Heritage Lottery Funding for restoration works.

The Council is progressing a new town centre office development for completion by December 2017 and has developed proposals for a waterfront walk and cycle way from the town centre to the Rock and Castle. This investment and previous expenditure on a new town centre road access has helped stimulate recent private sector development proposals.

The Charrette Action Plan for Dumbarton Rock and Castle approved in September 2015 and the Revised Urban Strategy for Dumbarton Town Centre and Waterfront, approved in November 2014 set out further priorities for the town and waterfront area, which the Council is taking forward with its partners.

Clydebank: Major proposals for the regeneration of Queens Quay in Clydebank were granted planning permission in principle in March 2016. These include over 1,000 homes, retail, leisure, office and public realm uses. Plans are also being progressed for a care home, new health centre a district heating scheme. Overall the Council is investing over £15m as part of a joint venture with the site's owners to transform this part of the Clyde Waterfront.

Towards the town centre the Council is progressing plans with Sustrans to invest £4.3m in improving Glasgow Road and Dumbarton Road to create better connections between the town centre and the waterfront whilst providing an enhanced setting for the town's civic buildings. The former Playdrome site in the town centre has been marketed to developers to provide new facilities on the site and the new £22m leisure centre at Queens Quay which replaces the Playdrome opened in 2017.

Exxon City Deal Investment, Bowling: The Exxon City Deal project at Bowling has funding of £27.897m over the next seven years to transform the former industrial, 81 acre site. This would include improved road access for tourists and visitors, with the creation of a section of relief road to alleviate future congestion along the A82 trunk road.

Housing

The latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD16) reveals that 7% (8 out of 121) of West Dunbartonshire's datazones are in the 15% most deprived in Scotland under the Housing domain.

The Local Housing Strategy 2017 – 2022³²: More Homes, Better Homes West Dunbartonshire published in November 2016 provides the strategic direction for housing services across all tenures and informs the future investment in housing

and related services across West Dunbartonshire. It focuses on the following five themes:

- Housing Need and Demand;
- Promoting Good Quality Housing;
- Homelessness and Housing Options;
- Sustainable and Supportive Communities; and
- Addressing Particular Housing Needs.

The strategy sets out how West Dunbartonshire Council and its partners plan to address the housing challenges, and take up the opportunities, presented over the five year period 2017/18 – 2021/22. It introduces the Council's ambitious *More Homes West Dunbartonshire* initiative to maximize the delivery of new affordable housing. The strategy's approach to equalities was noted as strength by the Scottish Housing Regulator.

There has been an average of 191 new owner occupied houses constructed in West Dunbartonshire each year for the past 10 years. Over the period around 64% of private sector completions have been in Dumbarton and the Vale of Leven. A Housing Needs and Supply Assessment³³ (HNDA) was undertaken through the Clydeplan group of 8 local in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley city region area and completed in 2015 as part of the proposed Strategic Development Plan.

The HNDA shows a continuing reduction anticipated in West Dunbartonshire's population, due primarily to net outmigration.

Whilst the projected population in West Dunbartonshire continues to decline, the number of households is projected to increase. This trend is reflected across both the private and social rented tenures.

Over the city region as a whole, the 2015 HNDA estimates suggest more muted growth in the private sector and more significant growth in the Social Rented /Below Market Rent sector compared with the previous HNDA. The study noted the following characteristics of the make-up of housing in West Dunbartonshire:

- West Dunbartonshire has a higher than average proportion of flats than most local authorities at 51%, with only the four Scottish cities having more (and against a Scottish average of 38%).
- It has a higher than average percentage of dwellings in the lowest three Council Tax bandings (A-C).
- Almost half of West Dunbartonshire Council's own housing stock is of non-traditional construction

House prices³⁴ in West Dunbartonshire generally remain below the Scottish average, as do household incomes. The chart and tables below gives an indication of the West Dunbartonshire house prices by type and in comparison with the Scottish equivalents. Over the same period, in West Dunbartonshire the volume of house sales increased by 8.3%, though this compares with a Scottish increase of 18.2%



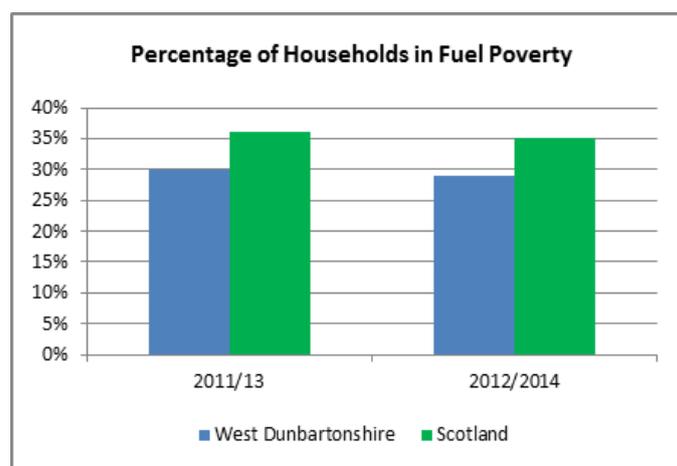
Average Property Price		
	Jan-Mar 2015	Jan-Mar 2016
WD	118,737	100,469
Scotland	173,731	159,198

	Detached		Semi		Terraced		Flat	
	Jan-Mar 2015	Jan-Mar 2016						
WD	245,163	224,839	136,953	107,990	109,746	93,166	70,842	62,627
Scotland	267,375	236,249	164,032	150,051	141,298	126,434	132,606	122,801

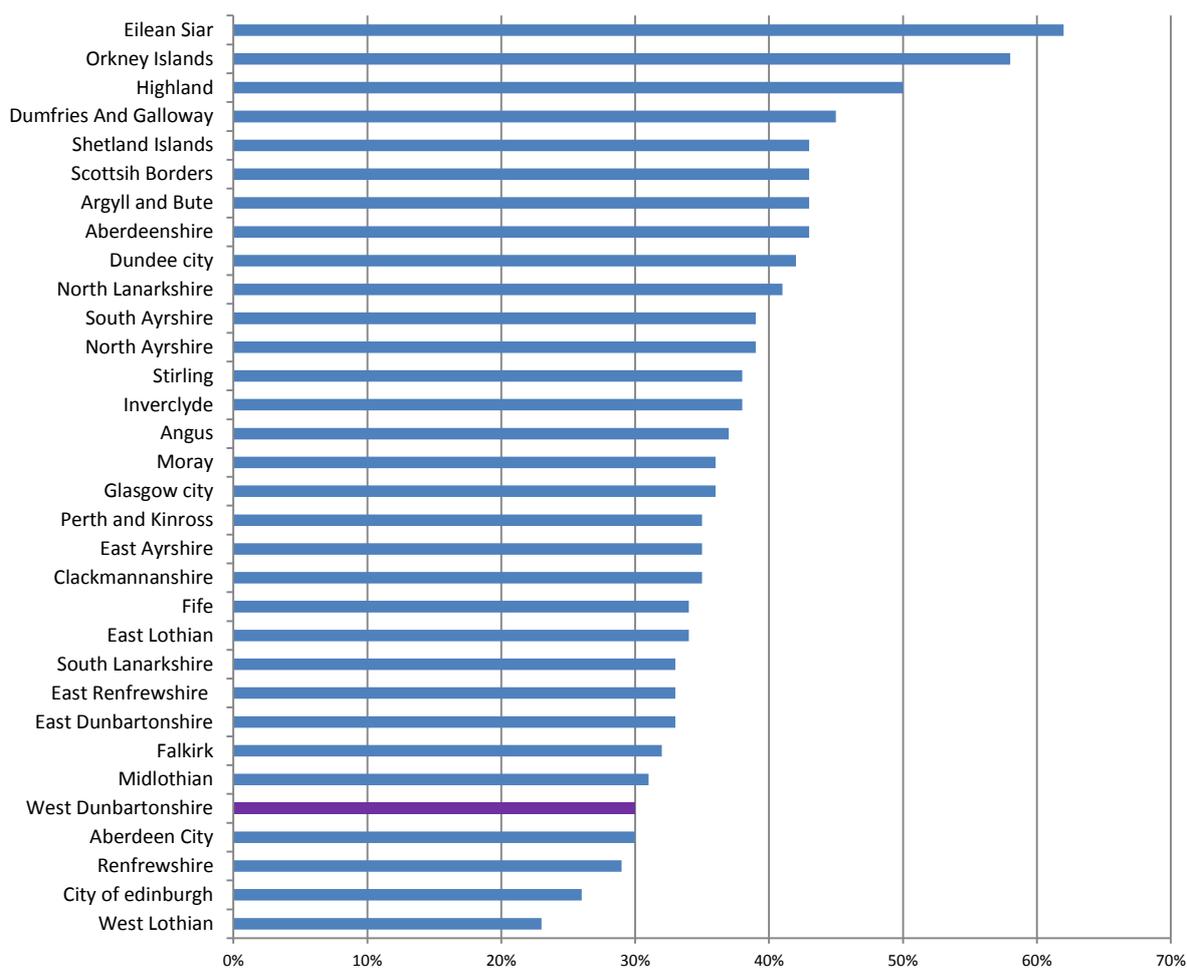
Households in Fuel Poverty

A household is considered to be in fuel poverty if it is required to spend more than 10% of its disposable income (including housing benefit or income support for mortgage interest) on all household fuel use.

According to the latest data, West Dunbartonshire's rate of fuel poverty is lower than the Scottish average and in comparison to most other areas in Scotland (see charts below).



Fuel poverty levels by Local Authority



Earnings

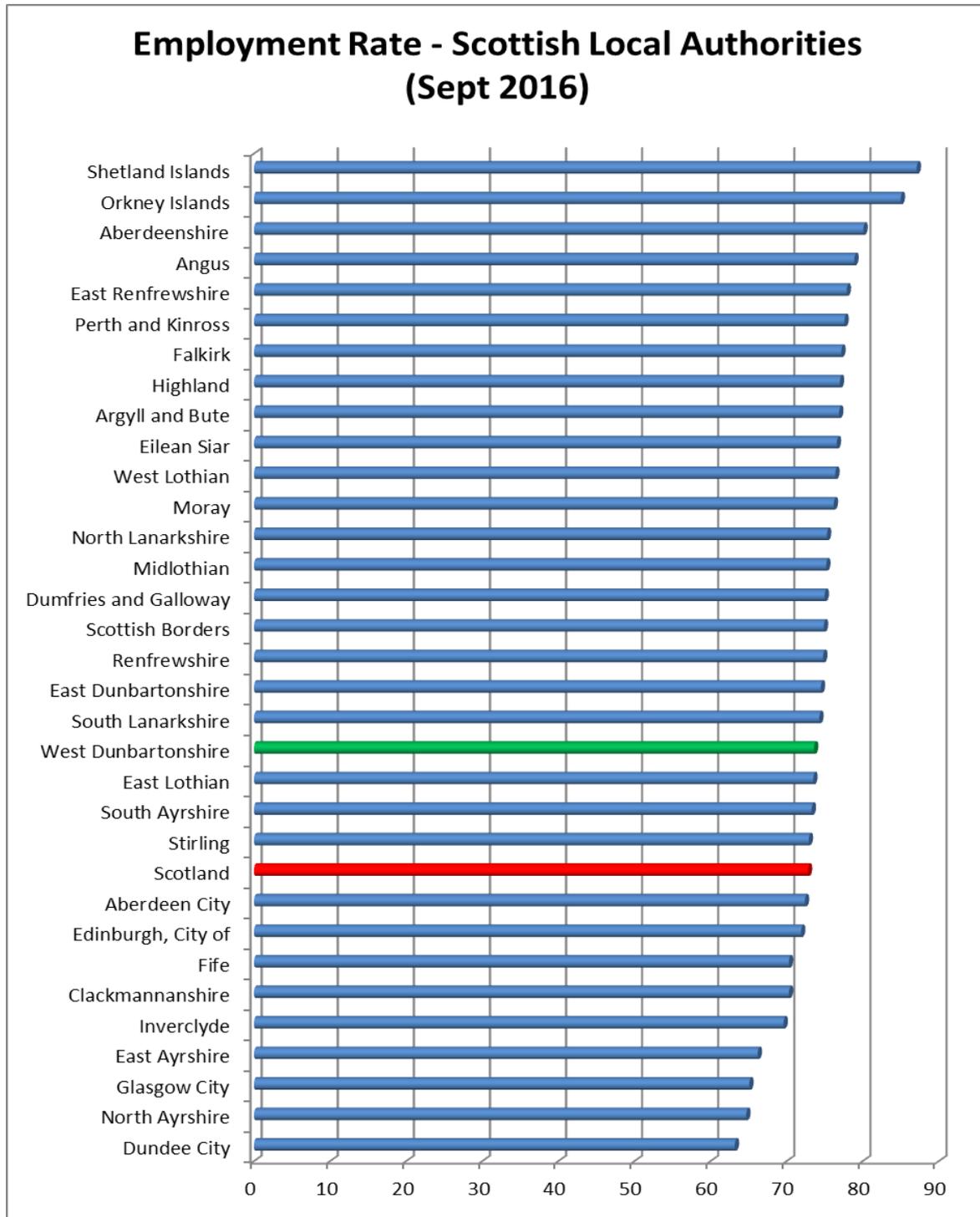
In 2016 the gross average earnings³⁵ for West Dunbartonshire - by place of residence - was £519.20 per week. This is lower than the Scottish average of £536.60 and the Great Britain average of £541.00.

The gender pay gap(%)³⁶ for median gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) for West Dunbartonshire as at April 2016 for all employees - which includes full time and part time employees) - was lower than the average for Scotland and Great Britain and the gap is significantly wider for full time employees. Part time employee data at West Dunbartonshire level has not been published because the estimate was considered unreliable for practical purposes or disclosive.

Area	All employees	Full-time employees
Great Britain	18.4	9.9
Scotland	15.6	6.2
West Dunbartonshire	14.5	13.9

Employment

The number of people who were in employment in West Dunbartonshire to September 2016 was 42,800 representing 73.6% of the working age population. This represents a 6.7% increase on last year's figures of 40,100. These figures reflect some improvement in the Scottish Economy since year. The following chart shows that the area is performing slightly better than the Scottish average.



The latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD16) reveals that 27% (33 out of 121) of West Dunbartonshire's datazones are in the 15% most deprived in Scotland under the Employment domain.

Jobs by industry

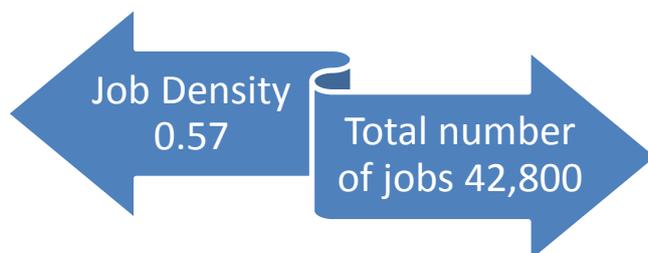
In 2015 there were 31,000 employee jobs in the area³⁷. 20,000 were full-time positions and 11,000 were part time.

These jobs were predominantly in the following industries:

Human health and social work activities	7,000
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,500
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3,500
Education	3,000
Accommodation and food service activities	2,500
Manufacturing	2,250
Financial and insurance activities	2,000

Job Density

The Job density figure shown represents the ratio of total jobs to working age population. Total jobs include employees, self-employed, government supported trainees and HM forces. A job density figure of 1.0 would mean there was a job for every working person, anything less than 1 means there are fewer jobs than needed.



The job density figure for West Dunbartonshire is 0.57 a decrease from last year's figure of 0.61.

Many people from West Dunbartonshire travel to work in Glasgow City. The job density figure for Glasgow has increased from 0.93 to 1.05.

This may have a positive impact on West Dunbartonshire's workforce, who depends on Glasgow for employment

Economic Inequalities

The Recession affects different groups in different ways.

At a Scotland level the aggregated unemployment level for non-white ethnic groups continues to be twice that White ethnic groups. Employment rates are also lower. Employment rates for disabled people also continue to lag well behind. The table below demonstrates the variance between West Dunbartonshire and Scotland.

	WDC	Scotland
Overall employment rate	73.6%	73%
Employment rate ethnicity: White groups	69%	74%
Employment rate ethnicity: Black groups	100%*	59%
Disabled	43%	44%
Over 50	36%	40%

Data shows similar gaps to Scotland, apart from for Black groups which is the opposite of the national picture, however the figure of 100%* above is an estimated based on a very small sample of people so it should be treated with caution, especially as the figure has varied widely in the year up to the publication of these latest figures from July 2016. National data continues to show that people from Black minority ethnic groups are twice as likely to be unemployed, as people from White groups.

The latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD16) reveals that 31% (38 out of 121) of West Dunbartonshire's datazones are in the 15% most deprived for Scotland under the Income domain. At the national level, people non-White minority ethnic groups are twice as likely to be in poverty as those from White groups.

Unemployment

The level of unemployment at September 2016, the most recent figure, was 6.2% compared to 4.9% for Scotland and the UK, the figure represents a 17.6% decrease in unemployment levels within West Dunbartonshire compared with period last year.³⁸

Welfare and Benefits

The Department of Work and Pensions statistics for working age people for the year up to February 2016. There are 840 less people claiming out of work benefits in West Dunbartonshire than in the previous year a reduction of 8.5%. Table 10 gives this year's figures which show that 19.2% of the working age population derive some or all of their income from benefits.

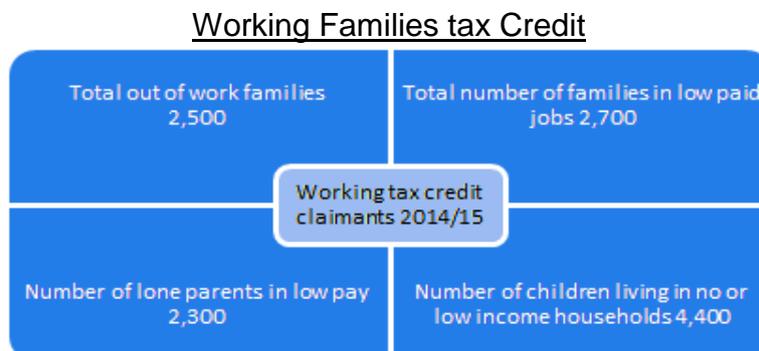
Claimants of Key Benefits 2016

	West Dun.	West Dun. (%)	Scotland (%)	GB (%)
Total Claimants	11,220	19.2	13.7	11.8
By Statistical Group				
Job Seekers	1,610	2.8	1.8	1.5
ESA/Incapacity	6,220	10.7	7.9	6.2
Lone Parents	910	1.6	1	1.1
Carers	1,240	2.1	1.6	1.6
Others On Income Related Benefits	200	0.3	0.2	0.2
Disabled	900	1.5	1	1
Bereaved	130	0.2	0.2	0.2
Out-Of-Work Benefits	8,940	15.3	10.8	9

The figures are improving and there has been a narrowing of the gap between West Dunbartonshire and Scotland overall.

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 information³⁹ shows that 7,300 families in West Dunbartonshire were in receipt of child and working tax credits, a decrease of 200 on the previous period



Of this group there were 2,700 working families who would be described as experiencing in-work poverty, a reduction of 100 families from the previous year.

Adult Learning

Increasing opportunities for lifelong learning coupled with improving educational attainment continue to be central to long term workforce planning in the area. Increasing economic growth from industries requiring high levels of both technical and professional skills relies on a better educated and more skilled workforce.

The latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD16) reveals that 18% (22 out of 121) of West Dunbartonshire's datazones are in the 15% most deprived in Scotland under the Education domain.

During 2016/17 the Working4U Adult Learning and Literacies Team focussed on: Adult Learning and Literacies; and City Deal Working Matters.

Adult Learning and Literacies supported people who were furthest removed from education and employment to develop their skills and confidence.

City Deal Working Matters supported customers with their journey along the employability pathway towards and into employment.

People accessed support through a range of provision which included:

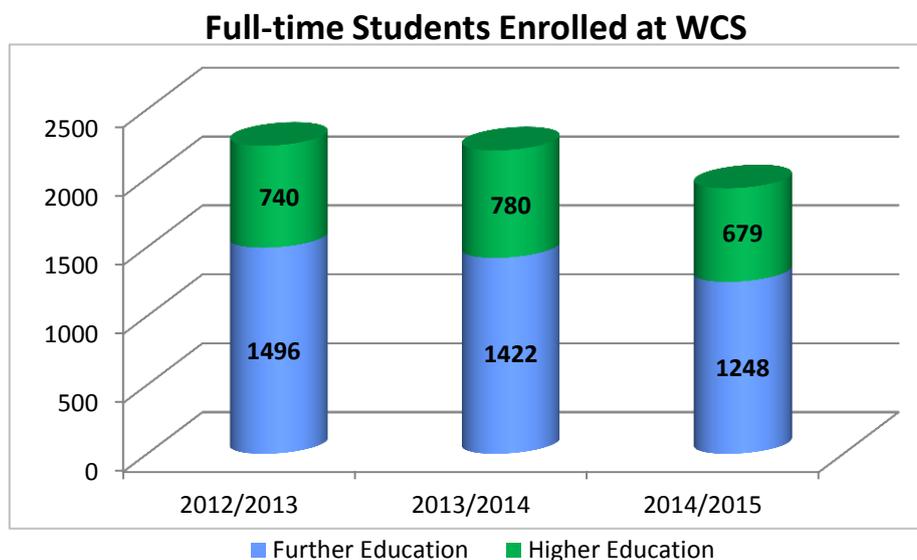
- Employability
- Literacies
- English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)
- Digital Learning
- SQA Certificated Units delivered in partnership with West College Scotland
- STEPS to Excellence
- Family Learning
- Learner Voice Group

During 2016/17 237 learners participated in literacy & numeracy courses with 181 successfully completing (76%).

West Dunbartonshire's Adult Learning Partnership continued to meet to take forward the Adult Learning aspect of West Dunbartonshire's three year CLD Plan.

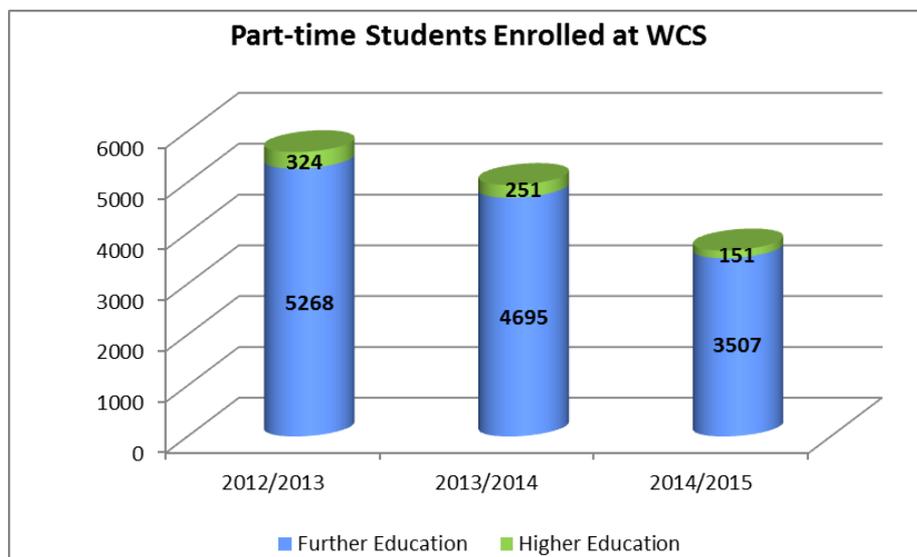
Further/Higher Education

West College Scotland (Clydebank Campus): Student Enrolment: 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 decreased by 8% compared to a 17% decrease for full-time further education students.



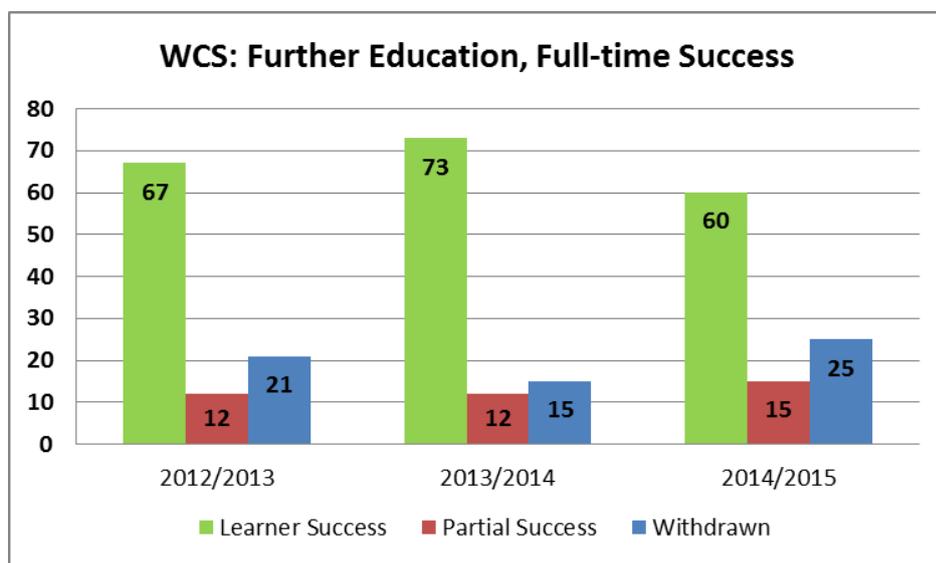
	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Higher Education	740	780	679
Further Education	1496	1422	1248
Total Full-time Enrolments	2236	2202	1927

Between 2012/13 and 2014/15 the number of part-time students enrolled at WCS-Clydebank campus decreased by 35%.



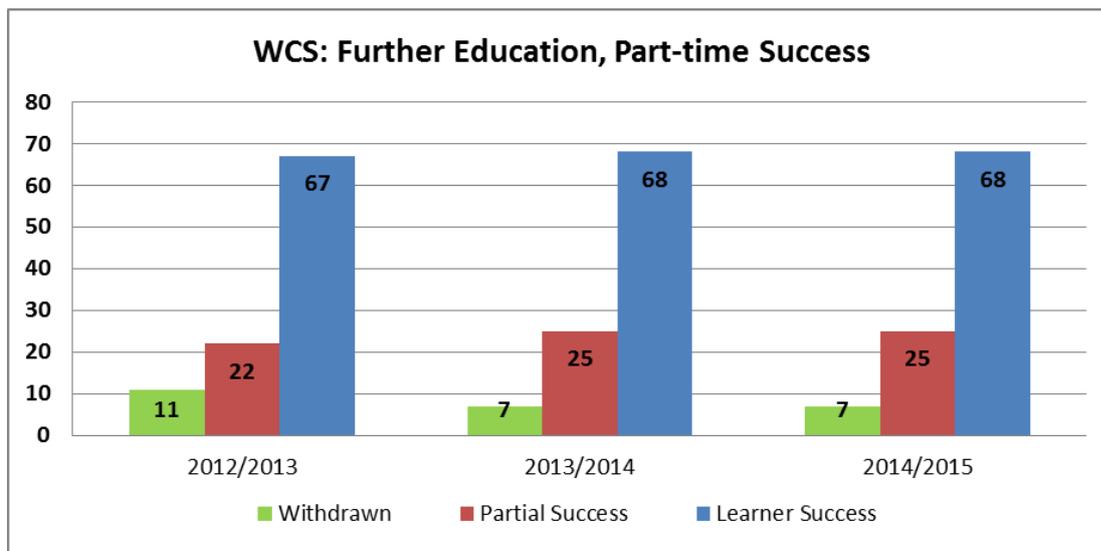
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Higher Education	324	251	151
Further Education	5268	4695	3507
Total Part-time Enrolments	2236	4946	3658

The full-time further education students at WCS – Clydebank Campus generally have a higher success rate compared to Scotland, however there was a decrease for Learner Success in 2014/15 and it is important to note that there was a higher withdrawal rate that year than previous years.



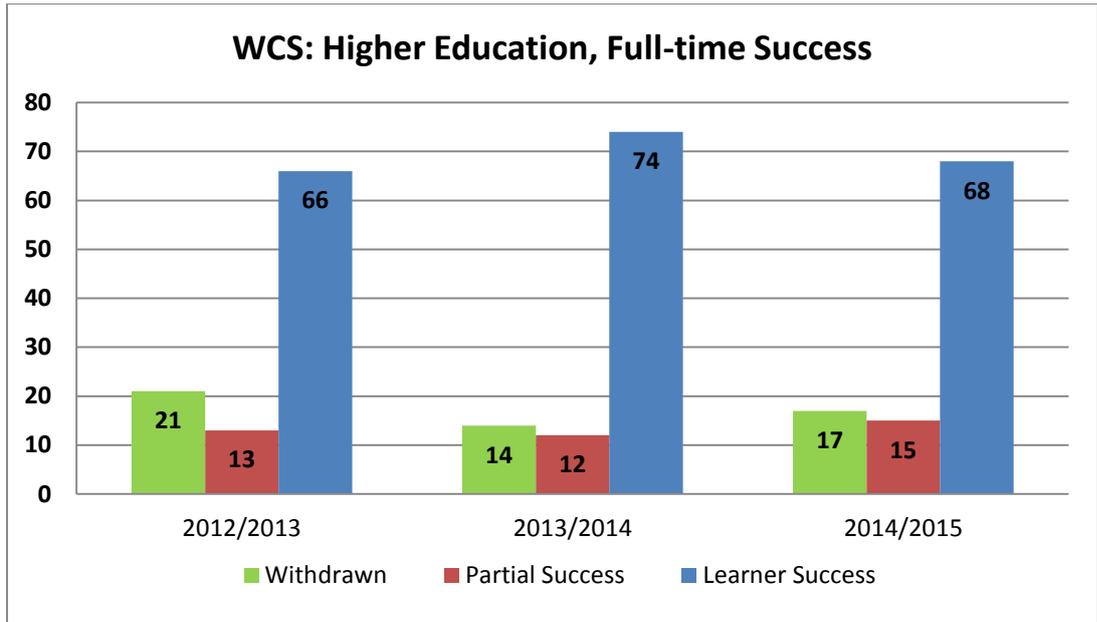
	West College Scotland – Clydebank Campus			Scotland		
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Withdrawn	21%	15%	25%	24%	23%	26%
Partial Success	12%	12%	15%	11%	11%	11%
Learner Success	67%	73%	60%	65%	66%	64%

The part-time further education students at WCS – Clydebank Campus generally have a lower success rate compared to Scotland; however the partial success rate is higher.



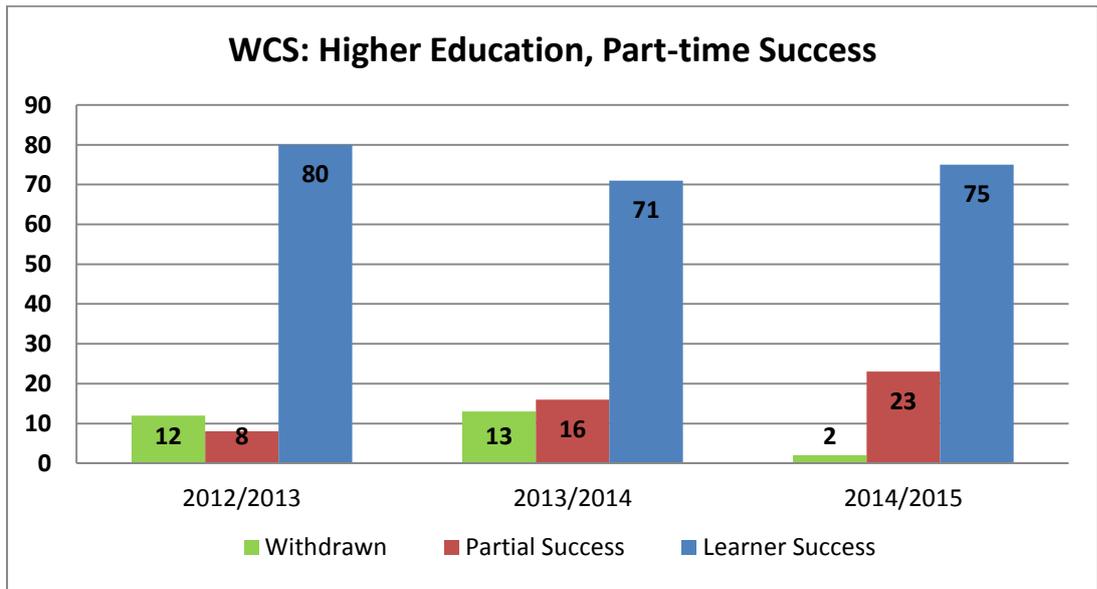
	West College Scotland – Clydebank Campus			Scotland		
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Withdrawn	11%	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%
Partial Success	22%	25%	25%	8%	9%	17%
Learner Success	67%	68%	68%	84%	85%	75%

The proportion of successful full-time higher education students at WCS: Clydebank Campus has increased from 66% in 2012/13 to 68% in 2014/15, peaking at 74% in 2013/14. Learner success rates are just below the Scotland figure whereas partial success is slightly above.



	West College Scotland – Clydebank Campus			Scotland		
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Withdrawn	21%	14%	17%	18%	16%	17%
Partial Success	13%	12%	15%	12%	13%	12%
Learner Success	66%	74%	68%	70%	72%	71%

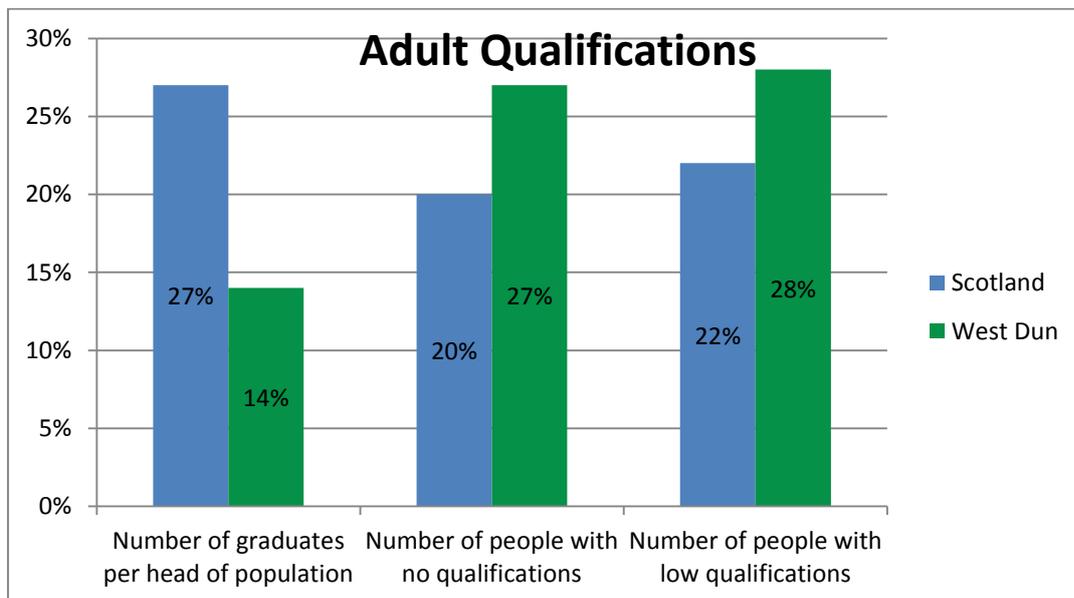
The proportion of successful part-time higher education students at WCS: Clydebank Campus has decreased from 80% in 2012/13 to 75% in 2014/15, however the percentage of students withdrawing has fallen to only 2% (from 12%) over the period. Success rates are slightly below the Scotland figure whereas partial success is significantly higher at 23%.



	West College Scotland – Clydebank Campus			Scotland		
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Withdrawn	12%	13%	2%	10%	8%	8%
Partial Success	8%	16%	23%	14%	14%	14%
Learner Success	80%	71%	75%	76%	78%	78%

Adult Qualifications

West Dunbartonshire has higher levels of people with no or low qualifications and lower levels of graduates than the Scottish average. The chart below compares the area's rates to the national average.



The economic prospects of those who have degree level qualifications continue to outstrip those with no qualifications, both in average earnings and employment rate.

Built and Physical Environment

Despite its small size, the landscape of West Dunbartonshire is diverse, with the Kilpatrick Hills, Bromley and Carman Muirs forming the backdrop to urban areas contained within the valleys of the Rivers Clyde and Leven. West Dunbartonshire is made up of 6 landscape character types: raised beach, rolling farmland, green corridors, drumlin foothills, moorland hills & ridges and rugged moorland hills. The dominant landscape is moorland.

Over 40% of the land is classified as open countryside, representing a notably higher proportion than many other local authority areas in Scotland, and there are sizable areas of native woodland and freshwater, not least Loch Lomond. The northern part of the Council area falls within the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park which is one of only two national parks within Scotland.

The total area of West Dunbartonshire is 159 km²; the area within the National Park is 57 km².

Loch Lomond is designated as a National Scenic Area. At a local level the Kilpatrick Hills have been designated a Local Landscape Area within West Dunbartonshire Council's Local Development Plan. The boundary of the Local Landscape Area is wider than that of the previous Regional Scenic Area.

Open and green spaces in West Dunbartonshire, such as parks, playing fields and woodlands form the green network and link to similar networks in other authority areas. The Rivers Leven and Clyde form the spine of the green network. These river corridors and key green network locations such as the Dalmuir wedge, the Saltings and Overtoun are linked through the urban area; connecting to the Kilpatrick Hills and the Muirs to the west of the Vale of Leven, by way of paths, burns and habitat corridors including the Forth & Clyde Canal and the national cycle route.

West Dunbartonshire Council also maintains over 400 hectares (ha) of open space and over 100 hectares of public parks. In proportionate terms, this represents a large amount of ground maintained. The majority of residents in West Dunbartonshire live within 300m of an area of open space over 1 hectare in size.

West Dunbartonshire's industrial past has left a legacy of vacant, derelict and contaminated land, with a number of large sites remaining undeveloped for many years. The most recent survey of vacant and derelict land in Scotland⁴⁰ recorded a 19% reduction Hectares of derelict and urban vacant land in West Dunbartonshire from 182 (2015) to 171 (2016). Two sites have been designated as contaminated land under the 1990 Environmental Protection Act. These sites are at Carless, Old Kilpatrick and adjacent to the Kilbowie roundabout in Clydebank.

Biodiversity

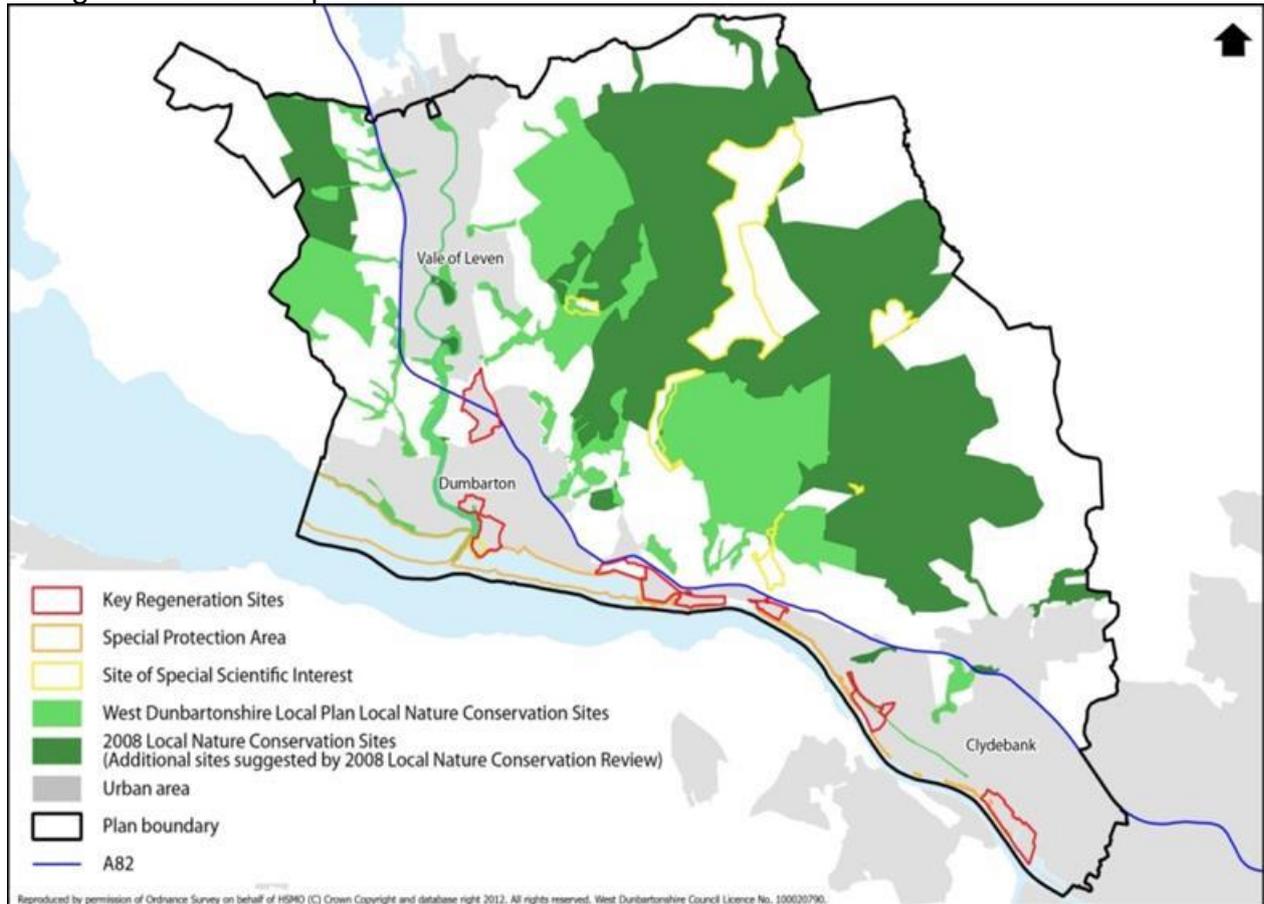
Much of the northern shore line of the Inner Clyde estuary is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the EU Birds Directive. The Inner Clyde SPA contains extensive intertidal flats that support large numbers of wintering wildfowl, including an internationally important wintering population of redshank (*Tringa totanus*) which are the qualifying interest under the Directive. The site is also designated under the [Ramsar](#) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.

Upstream of the River Leven, the Endrick Water Special Area of Conservation is an important habitat for Atlantic salmon and river lamprey. The River Leven is the main outflow for Loch Lomond and acts as a critical wildlife corridor. Loch Lomond is designated as a Special Protection Area under Ramsar. Loch Lomond Woods are designated as a Special Area of Conservation.

16 local Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) exist, 8 within the National Park and 8 out with the National Park area, reflecting the importance of the flora, fauna, and habitats of the area. Loch Lomond is designated as a National Nature Reserve.

Designated sites map (outwith Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park) are illustrated below:

Designated sites of Special Scientific interest



Local Designations

The Saltings at Old Kilpatrick was designated as West Dunbartonshire's first Local Nature Reserve (LNR) in recognition of the high natural heritage interest its value for education and informal enjoyment of nature by the public, and there are proposals for further LNRs at Brucehill Cliffs and Faibley Knowes.

The Council has identified 48 Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS) – these are sites that are recognised on account of certain local important features of habitat, plant or animal communities or geology. Duntocher Burn and the River Leven are major wildlife corridors in the area and host Local Nature Conservation Sites. West Dunbartonshire Council has a Local Biodiversity Action Plan which can be found [here](#).

Under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004, all public bodies in Scotland are required to further the conservation of biodiversity when carrying out their responsibilities. The Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011, further requires public bodies in Scotland to provide a [publicly available report](#), every three years, on the actions which they have taken to meet this biodiversity duty.

Soils

The soils found in the West Dunbartonshire area are dominated by mineral soils, with some peaty soils present. The peat resources are located to the north east of the area and have protected status through ecological designations. Carbon-rich soils within the Kilpatrick Hills are an important habitat and also function to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by taking in and locking up carbon.

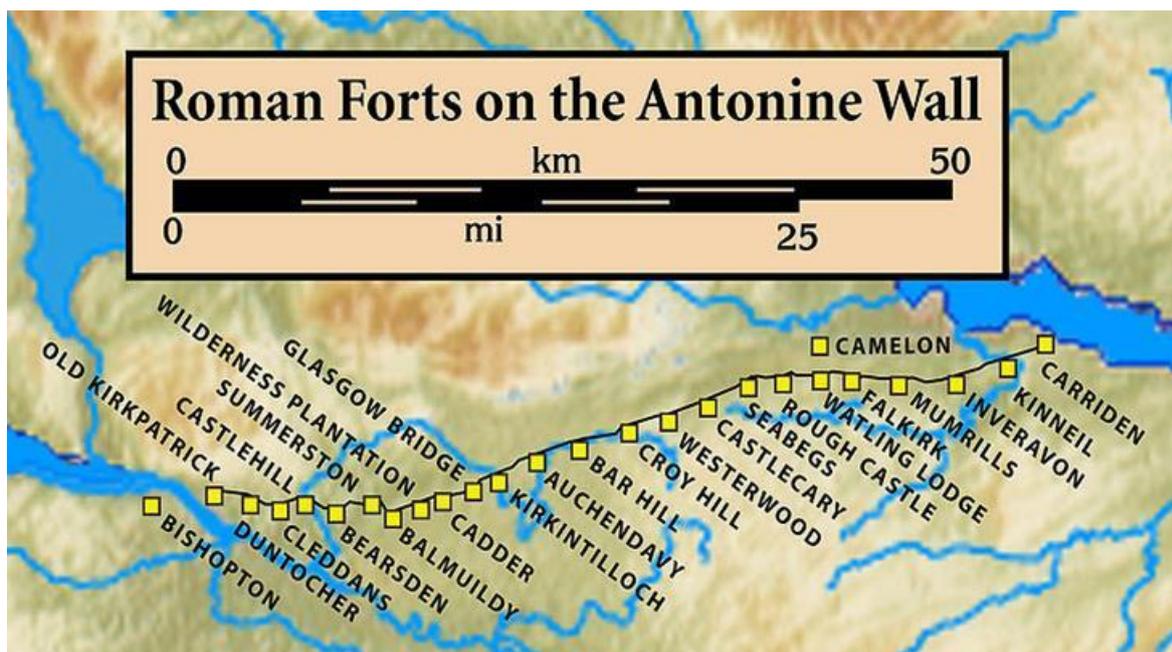
Water

Each river, loch, estuary or coastal area may be split into several management units called water bodies, with a classification produced for. Fourteen water bodies within West Dunbartonshire have been assessed regarding their water quality; 4 are classified as poor, 6 as moderate and 4 as good. Further information can be found [here](#).

The nature of West Dunbartonshire's topography and urban form, along the Rivers Leven and Clyde, means the area is prone to flooding from these water courses and their tributaries, including the Knowles and Gruggies Burns. The Council completed flood alleviation works on the Knowle Burn in 2014.

Historic and Cultural Heritage

In addition to the above natural heritage features, there are also valuable built heritage interests. The Antonine Wall is the most significant amongst a number of important archaeological sites within West Dunbartonshire and was awarded UNESCO World Heritage Site status in 2008. While designation as a World Heritage Site confers no additional statutory protection, inscription recognises the international, cultural and archaeological significance of the Antonine Wall. A buffer zone seeks to protect the setting of the Antonine Wall. There are 25 scheduled ancient monuments in area 5 which are within the national park; the list of monuments also includes parts of the Antonine Wall (10 sites) and Forth & Clyde Canal (3 sites).



The West Dunbartonshire Council area has sixteen category 'A' listed buildings, in total there are 141 listed buildings and eighteen of these sites feature on the Buildings at Risk Register.

Environmental Impact

Air quality: West Dunbartonshire Council is monitored throughout the year through nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) levels. The majority of the NO₂ monitoring is carried out using passive diffusion tubes which are dispersed over the entire Council area. In addition we have two automatic monitoring stations which monitor NO₂ continually: one at Kilbowie Roundabout in Clydebank and the other in Glasgow Road, Dumbarton.

There are no areas within West Dunbartonshire Council which currently breach the National Air Quality Objective.

Air quality information is published on the [Council's website](#).

Climate Change: West Dunbartonshire Council is committed to reducing its climate change impact, and remaining compliant with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, which introduced targets and legislation to reduce Scotland's CO₂ emissions by at least 80 % by 2050. The Act additionally placed duties on public bodies, requiring them to, in exercising their functions:

- (a) Contribute to carbon emissions reductions targets;
- (b) Contribute to climate change adaptation;
- (c) Act sustainably.

In order to do its part in contributing to these targets, the Council has committed to reducing its corporate CO₂ emissions by 15% by 2019/20 (over a 2012/13 baseline), and given current modelling, is confident it will meet this target. The Council has secured £6million of funding from the Scottish Government for a District Heating Network in Clydebank. The new purpose built energy centre will be created at Queens Quay in 2018. The project will make a major contribution towards the Council's climate change targets to reduce CO₂ emissions by 15% over the next seven years.

The Council is also working with the local community to reduce area wide Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. West Dunbartonshire's area wide emissions were 4.6 tonnes of CO₂ per capita in 2014, well below the target of 5.4 tonnes of CO₂ per capita which was to be reached by 2016/17.

In addition to reducing emissions, the council is also acting to ensure that West Dunbartonshire is prepared for the effects of the changing climate, many of which are already being experienced. The Council is undergoing the Adaptation Scotland 5 Steps to Managing your Climate Risks throughout 2016 and 2017 and has implemented a range of successful projects, including the Knowle's Burn Flood Alleviation scheme.

Carbon Dioxide Emission levels increased slightly in 2015/16, mainly due to higher levels of municipal waste and recycling.

Source	Tonnes of CO ₂ e			
	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13
Grey Fleet*	378	396	468	471
Diesel	2,355	2,691	2,468	2,401
Electricity	12,807	14,488	13,723	13,593
Natural Gas	4,833	4,816	4,899	5,051
Gas Oil (Fleet)	116	105	133	131
Kerosene	0	2	15	15
Gas Oil (buildings)	1,824	2,126	2,729	3,544
Petrol	107	135	212	111
Municipal Waste and Recycling (all WDC)	9,975	6,473	7,077	7,431
Water	154	177	168	190
Total	32,549	31,409	31,892	32,938
*Council staff using their own vehicles for business				
Source WDC Sustainability Officer 2016				

Waste Management: West Dunbartonshire's waste management performance has significantly improved as a direct result of the Council's implementation of a range of recycling and waste diversion initiatives and service delivery improvements since 2004.

Legislation, policy and national aspirations changed culminating in the publication of the Scottish Government's Zero Waste Plan 2010, the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 and the CoSLA/Scottish Government's Charter for Household Recycling in Scotland 2016.



Scotland's Zero Waste Plan set out the Scottish Government's vision for a zero waste society where waste is kept to a minimum and is seen as a valuable resource. This includes the following targets:

- Achieving a 60% household waste recycling/composting/reuse rate by 2020
- Achieving a 70% of all waste recycling/composting and preparing for re-use rate by 2025
- Landfilling no more than 5% of municipal waste by 2025.

The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 plays a key role in helping Scotland reach its ambitious targets.

- All businesses and organisations are now required to present key recyclable material for separate collection.
- Businesses producing over 5kg of food waste per week require to present it for separate collection

- Local authorities are now required to provide a basic recycling service to all households from
- A ban is now applied on any metal, plastic, glass, paper, card and food collected separately for recycling going to incineration or landfill.

Further details on other aspects of this legislation can be found [here](#).

In 2015/16, West Dunbartonshire's waste management information showed that:

- 24.7% of biodegradable municipal waste collected that was landfilled
- 13.4% of municipal waste collected that was composted
- 45.2% of municipal waste that was collected was landfilled
- 47.1% of total household waste was recycled

Charter for Household Recycling in Scotland: In 2016, WDC, as a signatory to the Charter, declared its intent to provide services that deliver local and national benefits, encouraging high levels of citizen participation in waste prevention, recycling and reuse.

West Dunbartonshire Council has therefore committed to;

- Improve household waste and recycling services to maximise the capture of, and improve the quality of, resources from the waste stream, recognising the variations in households types and geography to endeavor that its services meet the needs of all of its citizens.
- Encourage its citizens to participate in recycling and reuse services to ensure that they are fully utilised.
- Operate services so that staff are safe, competent and treated fairly with the skills required to deliver effective and efficient resource management on behalf of its communities.
- Develop ,agree ,implement and review a Code of Practice that enshrines the current best practice to deliver cost effective high-performing recycling services and inform its citizens and community partners about the Charter and Code of Practice

Litter: Since the introduction of the Council's Litter Control Strategy in 2003, the area of West Dunbartonshire has shown steady environmental improvement. Using the Nationally recognised Local Environmental Audit and Management System (LEAMS), West Dunbartonshire has annually scored higher than the acceptable standard of 67, scoring 75 in the year 2013/14 and 96.1 in 2014/15.

These continuous improvements are due to a combination of improved cleaning schedules, enhanced use of machinery, education and enforcement powers used to combat litter, fly-tipping and dog fouling. The Council also has a robust policy for dealing with graffiti.

Over the next two years, a national campaign entitled “Clean up Scotland” is taking place across the country. West Dunbartonshire Council will be fully supporting this and encouraging community clean ups and litter picks.

An educational programme has been ongoing for the last 10 years and involves the team working with Waste Management to promote and educate all P4 pupils across the local authority. The litter staff also offers experiential learning to all P7 pupils which includes workshops on litter control and educates on the dangers of littering, i.e. needles, broken glass etc.

Summary

National Outcomes:

- No 6. We live longer, healthier lives
- No 7. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society
- No 9. We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger
- No 11. We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others

Key Local Issues:

- 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
- Homelessness rates are improving, however, homelessness is particularly prevalent among young people in West Dunbartonshire, as those aged 25 and under account for 31% of all homeless presentations
- 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.

Key Opportunities

New model for Community Justice and Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan

Key Drivers

<i>National</i>	The Scottish Police Authority's Strategic Police Plan Scottish Fire and Rescue Plan Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 Equally Safe
<i>Local/ Regional</i>	Local Housing Strategy 2017–2022: More Homes, Better Homes West Dunbartonshire WD Community Justice Outcomes Profile 2017 Police Scotland Local Plan Scottish Fire and Rescue Local Plan Local Housing Strategy 2017–2022: More Homes, Better Homes West Dunbartonshire Violence Against Women Partnership in developing an Equally Safe Action Plan, focusing on prevention and early intervention West Dunbartonshire Council, Equality Outcomes 2017-2021

Evidence Summary

	Crime and Offences	
	Domestic Abuse	

	Hate Incidents	✓
	Homelessness	⚠
	Road Safety	✓
	Home Safety	⛔

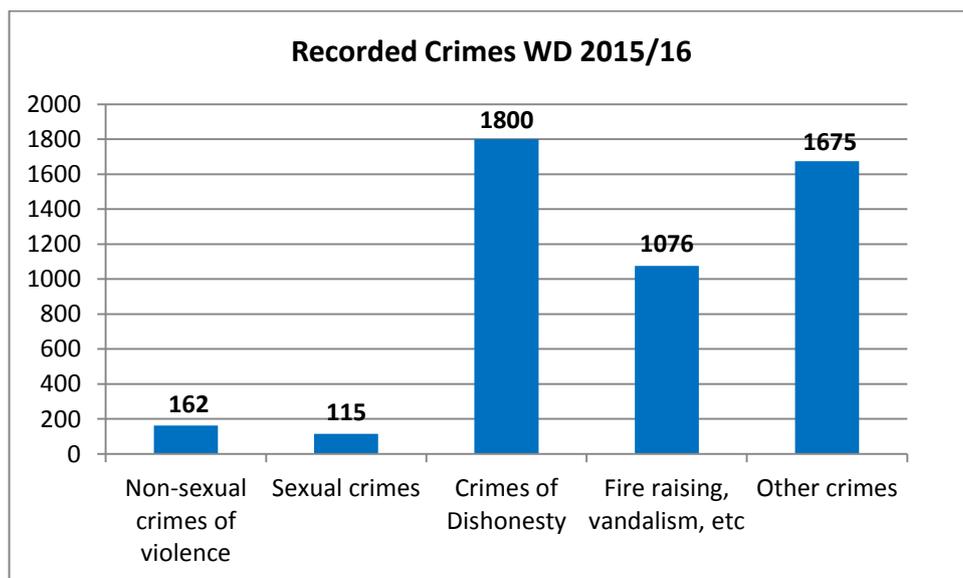
Crimes and Offences

In response to the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, West Dunbartonshire has developed a Community Justice Outcomes Plan⁴¹ 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 overall index of Crime shows that West Dunbartonshire scores 122 against a figure for Scotland of 100, that is to say that West Dunbartonshire has 22% higher rate than Scotland, and this is a decrease from 30% more in 2012/2013⁴².

The latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD16) reveals that 20% (24 out of 121) of West Dunbartonshire’s datazones are in the 15% most deprived for Scotland under the Crime domain. However, common with Scotland overall, recorded crime continues to decline.

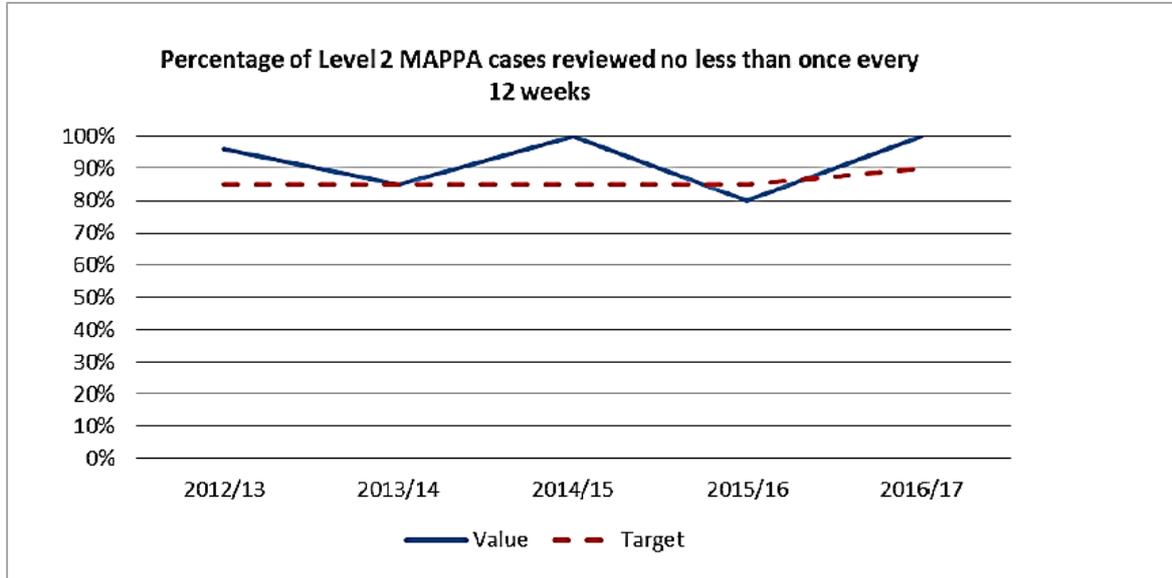
The following chart shows the level of recorded crimes in West Dunbartonshire for 2015/16.



Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) bring together Police Scotland, local authorities, the Scottish Prison Service and territorial NHS health

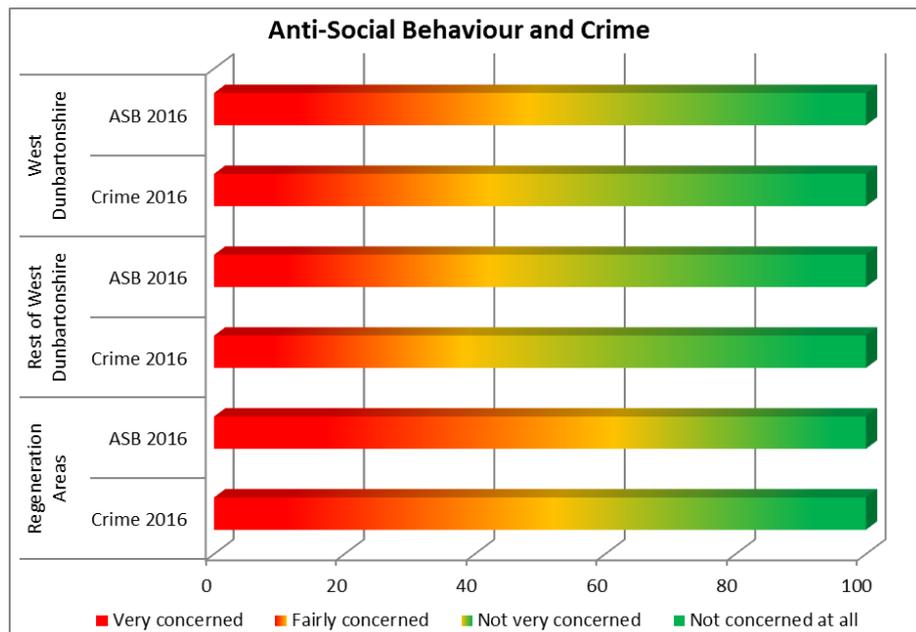
boards (as the Responsible Authorities) to jointly establish arrangements to assess a posed by sex offenders and mentally disordered restricted patients.

WDHSCP has consistently achieved the target of 85% of Level 2 MAPPA cases being reviewed at least once every 12 weeks.



A West Dunbartonshire Citizens' Panel Survey was carried out and published in September 2016. There were 867 respondents to this survey. Key findings about Community Safety were as follows:

The majority of Citizens' Panel members (92%) regard their neighbourhood as a very good or good place to live. 48% of residents reported concerns about anti-social behaviour and 42% are concerned about crime in their neighbourhood.



Dog fouling (33%) or rubbish and litter lying around (24%) emerged as the most significant problems, particularly for residents living in the most deprived areas.

The vast majority of residents across West Dunbartonshire (98%) feel it is safe walking in their neighbourhood during the day, a perception found uniformly across regeneration areas and the rest of West Dunbartonshire. A different pattern emerged when Panel members were asked how safe they felt walking in their neighbourhood after dark; 75% said they felt safe.

The majority of residents regard CCTV as an important means of improving community safety. For example, over two thirds (69%) stated that CCTV made them feel safer and 83% said CCTV was a good idea overall.

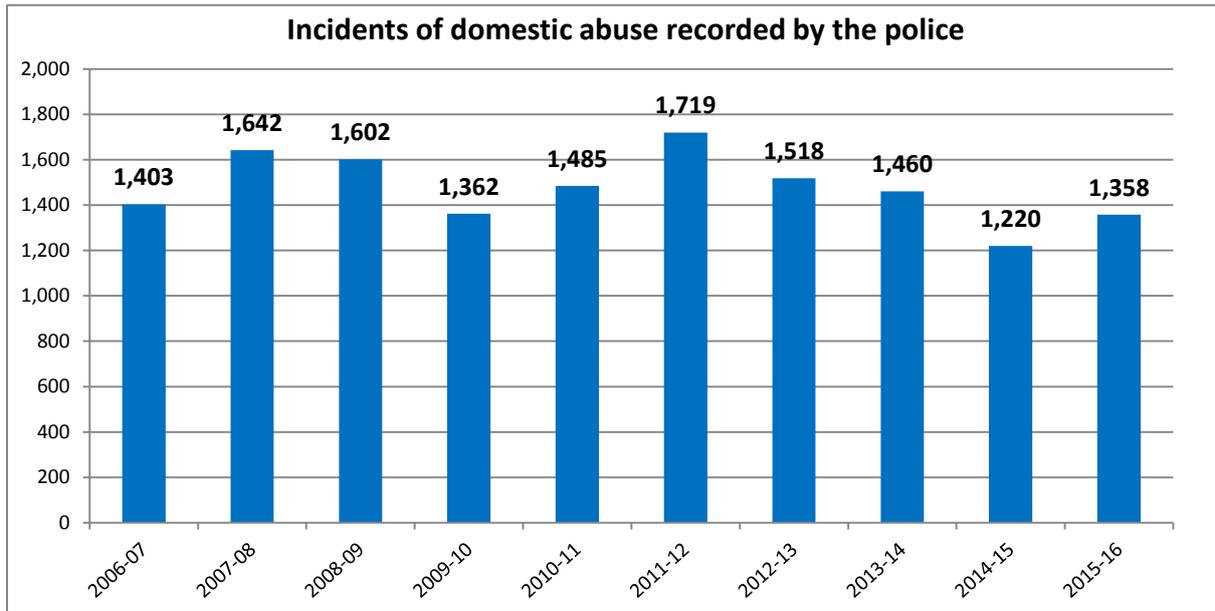
The vast majority of residents in West Dunbartonshire (99%) said they have a smoke alarm in their home, while 69% have a carbon monoxide alarm. In most cases, respondents confirmed that the smoke alarm (98%) and the carbon monoxide alarm (94%) worked.

Domestic Abuse

West Dunbartonshire continues to have one of the highest levels of reported domestic abuse in Scotland⁴³, 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. Domestic abuse can have serious negative consequences for adults and children alike.

It is widely acknowledged that many incidents of domestic abuse go unreported. Data from self-reported experience of domestic abuse via the West Dunbartonshire the Citizens Panel Survey, is in line with the patterns of variation shown by this data.

The chart below shows incidents of domestic abuse recorded by Police Scotland from 2006 to 2016:



The Violence against Women Partnership is also working to increase information and data sharing to provide the best possible evidence base for creating actions and measuring progress

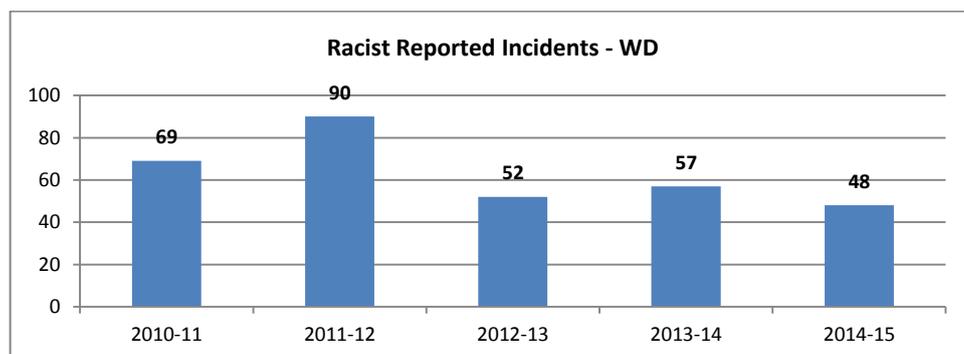
Hate Incidents

Racist incidents reported to the Police in West Dunbartonshire have declined since 2010/11.

2% of 867 respondents to a Citizens Panel survey carried out in 2016 reported having experienced some form of identity based harassment and over two thirds of this group say they did not report it.

Among this small subsample, the main reasons for harassment included disability, age, religion/belief, race and gender. The incident typically occurred in a public place or at work, was verbal in nature and less than a third reported the incident because of concerns that it would not make any difference or because of a fear reprisal.

The chart below shows the number of racist incidents reported to Police Scotland in West Dunbartonshire from 2010 to 2015.



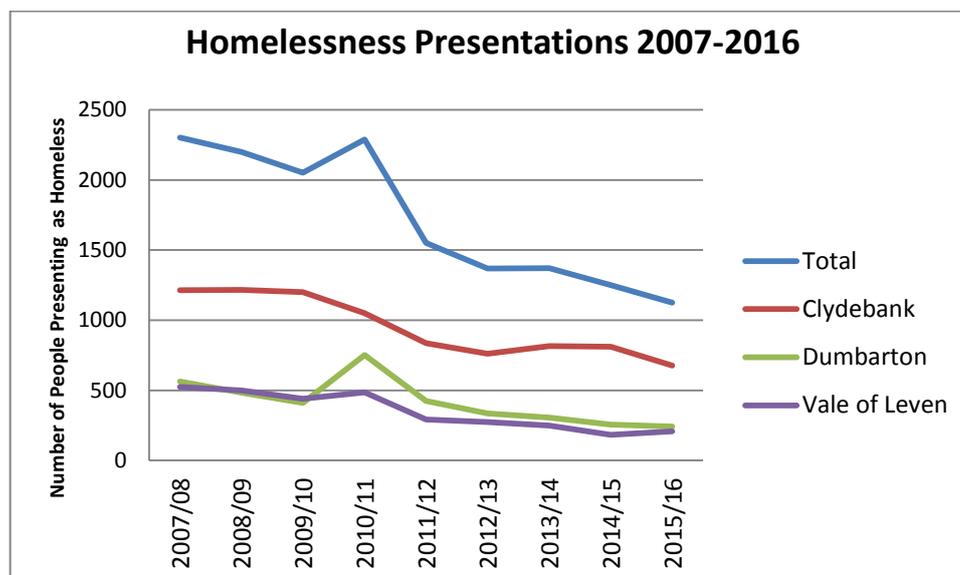
Homelessness

In West Dunbartonshire, there were 1,122 incidences of homelessness in 2015/16, a reduction of 128 from the previous year and meeting the target set for the year. Together with a drop in youth homelessness for the third consecutive year, this represents a positive trend.

Our strategic and operational approach to tackling homelessness will continue to focus on prevention. This is the main focus of our approach, together with providing housing support, helping people to sustain their tenancies and developing appropriate housing options.

To help deliver this we are currently reviewing and updating our homelessness strategy which will cover the period 2017/20 which will further strengthen our partnerships with our advice and accommodation providers to ensure that we are properly equipped to continue reducing homelessness across West Dunbartonshire.

The pattern of people presenting as homeless in the main settlement areas within West Dunbartonshire is shown in the chart and table below:



Number of people presenting as homeless

Area	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	3/14	14/15	15/16
Clydebank	1,214	1216	1200	1050	835	760	816	812	676
Dumbarton	564	484	411	753	424	335	306	256	242
Vale of Leven	525	500	441	485	292	274	248	182	208
Total	2303	2200	2052	2288	1551	1369	1370	1250	1126

Homelessness is particularly prevalent among young people in West Dunbartonshire, as those aged 25 and under account for 31% of all homeless presentations. An age and gender profile of homeless presentations is included in the table below:-

Age and Sex of People Presenting as Homeless

Age Group	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
16/17	78	45	48	34	27	17	29	29	27	28
18/25	355	272	240	208	211	193	191	194	181	146
25/34	250	299	230	239	197	244	188	202	163	208
35/44	179	191	135	144	98	158	117	155	102	156
45/54	102	141	81	102	50	91	83	97	62	80
55/64	19	47	28	31	20	39	23	38	35	36
65+	21	18	16	15	11	12	5	19	11	15
All	1005	1013	778	773	614	754	636	734	581	669

Road Safety

21 people seriously injured in road crashes during 2016/17. There has been a steady reduction in the number since 2014 when the annual figure was 32.

Home Safety

There were 19 accidental dwelling fire casualties during 2016/17, however there were no fatalities. Dwelling fires where alcohol/drugs and/or smoking materials is suspected has steadily increased since 2014 (27) to 36 in 2017.

NURTURED

National Outcomes

03 We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation

04 Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens

05. Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

08. We have improved the life chances for young people and families at risk

Key Local Issues

- The rate of children looked after in West Dunbartonshire is higher than the rate for Scotland.
- Performance at both SCQF Level 4 and 5 in 2015 improved on performance in 2014 is higher than our Virtual Comparator, but remains below the National figures.
- The proportion of 16-19 year olds participating in education, training or employment for West Dunbartonshire is lower than the Scottish average.
- Around 26.5% of children in West Dunbartonshire are living in low income households.

Key Opportunities

To be confirmed

Key Drivers

<i>National</i>	Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 Education (Scotland) Act 2016 Raising Attainment for All Curriculum for Excellence
<i>Local/ Regional</i>	West Dunbartonshire Integrated Children's Services Plan 2017-2020 Educational Services Plan West Dunbartonshire Council Strategic Plan West Dunbartonshire Equality Outcomes 2017-2021

Evidence Summary

	Vulnerable Children	
	Pupil Attainment	
	School Leaver Destinations	
	Child Poverty	

Vulnerable Children in West Dunbartonshire

On 31st July 2016 there were 363 children looked after in West Dunbartonshire. This rate in West Dunbartonshire is 1.94% of the 0-17 year olds. This is higher than the rate for Scotland (1.4%). Of all West Dunbartonshire's 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.

82% of looked after children who are from a black ethnic minority (BME) community were looked after in the community at the end of March 2017.

Thirteen young people left care during 2016/17; and of these 62% entered further/higher education, training or employment at the point of leaving care. This matches the performance in 2015/16 and shows sustained improvement on the 2013/14 figure of 44% – however the relatively small numbers of young people involved mean that the percentage performance can easily fluctuate from one year to the next.

77 children had their names placed on the West Dunbartonshire Child Protection register during 2015/16, with 48 remaining on the register as of 31st July 2016.

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

71.7% of children have reached all of the expected developmental milestones at the time of the child's 27-30 month child health review (this is an Early Years Collaborative Stretch Aim)

95% of child protection investigations to case conference within 21 days (2016/17)

The Balance of Care for looked after children: 91.8% of children are being looked after in the Community (449 out of 489 children) 2016/17.

100% of all children aged 0-18 years with an identified "named person" as defined within the Children's and Young People's Act 2014 (18,787 children) 2016/17.

70 young people attended specialist educational day provision outwith WDC schools (2016/17)

149 children with or affected by disability participating in sports and leisure activities (2015/16).

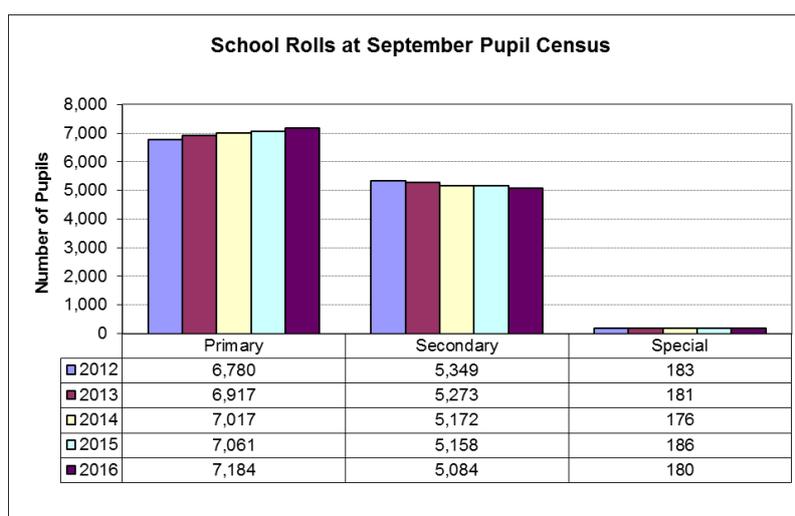
Pupil Attainment

Scotland's education system has changed to meet the needs of learners in the 21st century and to reflect Curriculum for Excellence where children will be learning across different subject areas and contexts from the age of 3 to 18. As a result of this there have been significant changes to the Senior Phase which means that this is the first time we have reported attainment in the format used below. New National qualifications have replaced the old qualifications used in the old system. The Senior

Phase is the stage of education at which young people move from the Broad General Education where they experience learning across all subject areas and contexts and gain experiences and qualifications that prepare them for the next stage of their life – be that directly into employment or to further study.

	Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) levels:
Level 7	Advanced Higher, Scottish Baccalaureates, SVQ 3
Level 6	Higher, Skills for Work Higher, NPA Level 6, NC Level 6, SVQ 3
Level 5	National 5, Skills for Work National 5, NPA Level 5, NC Level 5, SVQ 2
Level 4	National 4, Skills for Work National 4, NPA Level 4, NC Level 4, SVQ 1
Level 3	National 3, Skills for Work National 3, NPA Level 3, NC Level 3
Level 2	National 2
Level 1	National 3

School rolls in West Dunbartonshire secondary schools continue to decline, but for the sixth year in succession there was an increase in the primary pupil roll compared to the previous year. Overall, the total number of West Dunbartonshire school pupils rose to 12,448, the highest it has been since 2009.



In school session 2016-17 West Dunbartonshire had 33 primary schools, 5 secondary schools, 3 special schools and 20 Early Education and Childcare centres. At the end of that session two primary schools merged so there will be only 33 primary schools from the start of the 2015-16 school session.

Pupil/Teacher Ratios (at September 2016)

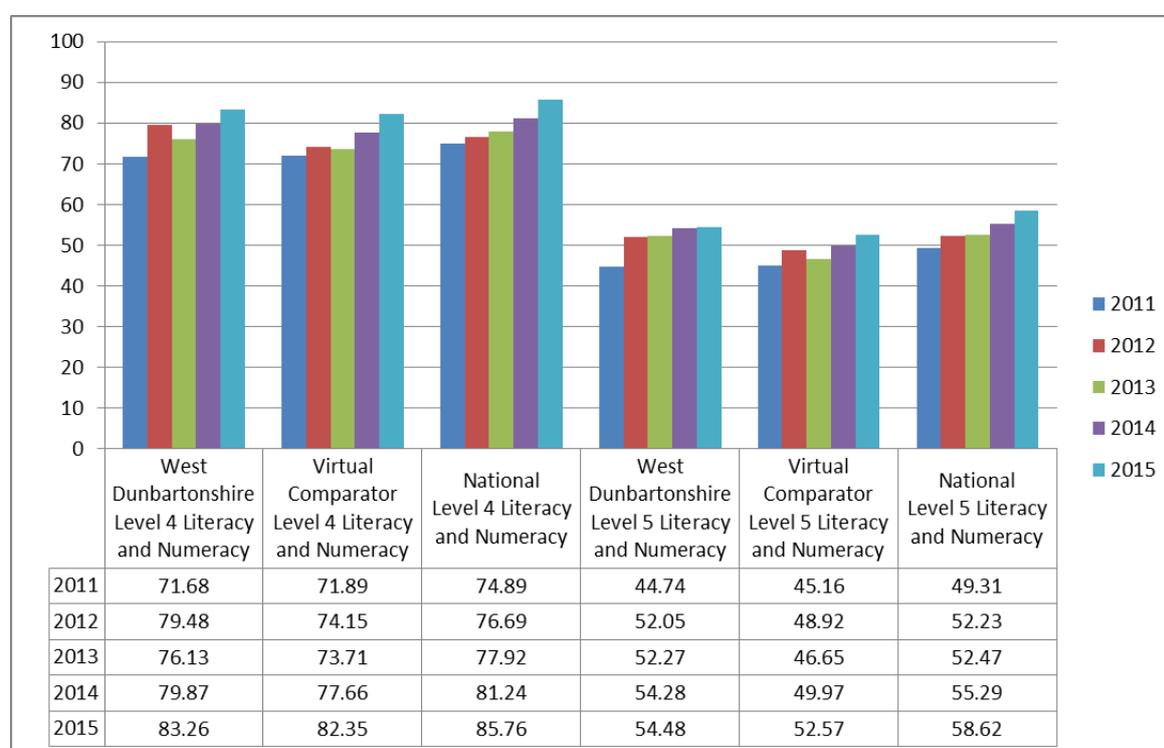
	West Dunbartonshire	Scotland
Primary	16.3: 1	16.6: 1
Secondary	12.2: 1	12.2: 1
Special	3.9: 1	3.6: 1

Percentage of Pupils Entitled to and Taking Free School Meals (Mar 2016)

Sector	% Entitled to free meals	% Uptake of those entitled
Primary (P4-P7)	28%	89%
Secondary	24%	75%
Special	56%	100%

The percentage of attendance at school is 92.8% (2015/16). The rate of exclusions is 38 cases per 1,000 school pupils (2015/16)

A National Measure on attainment levels in the Curriculum for Excellence is Attainment in Literacy and Numeracy. Our performance in this measure can be seen in the figure below. Performance at both SCQF Level 4 and 5 in 2015 improved on performance in 2014 is higher than our Virtual Comparator, but remains below the National figures.



School Leavers Destinations

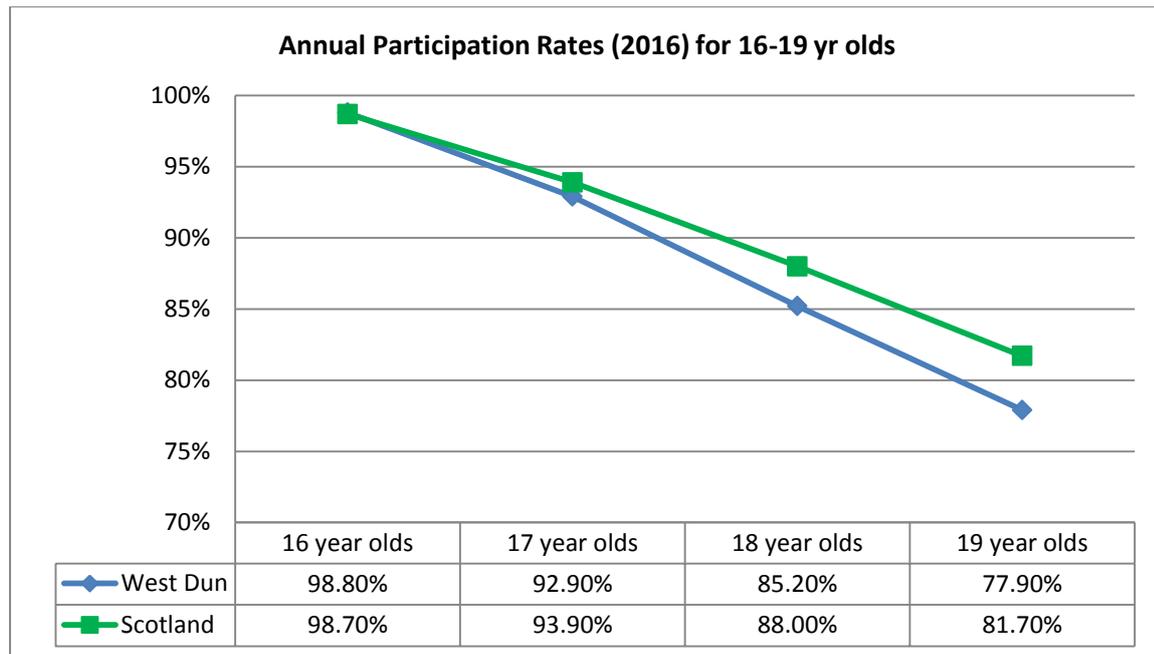
Over the last ten years young people in positive destinations have increased by 6.4% from its low of 83% in 2005/06 to 89.4% in 2014/15.

In August 2015, Skills Development Scotland (SDS) published the first participation measure for 16 – 19 year olds in Scotland, a publication identified as ‘experimental statistics - data being developed’. The measure reports on the learning, training and work activity of 16-19 year olds in Scotland. As part of this development work for the participation measure it was agreed SDS would continue to supply school leaver destination data to the Scottish Government’s Education Analysis Unit (SGEAS) for their annual national statistics publication and to update Insight, the online benchmarking tool for Scottish local authorities and secondary schools.

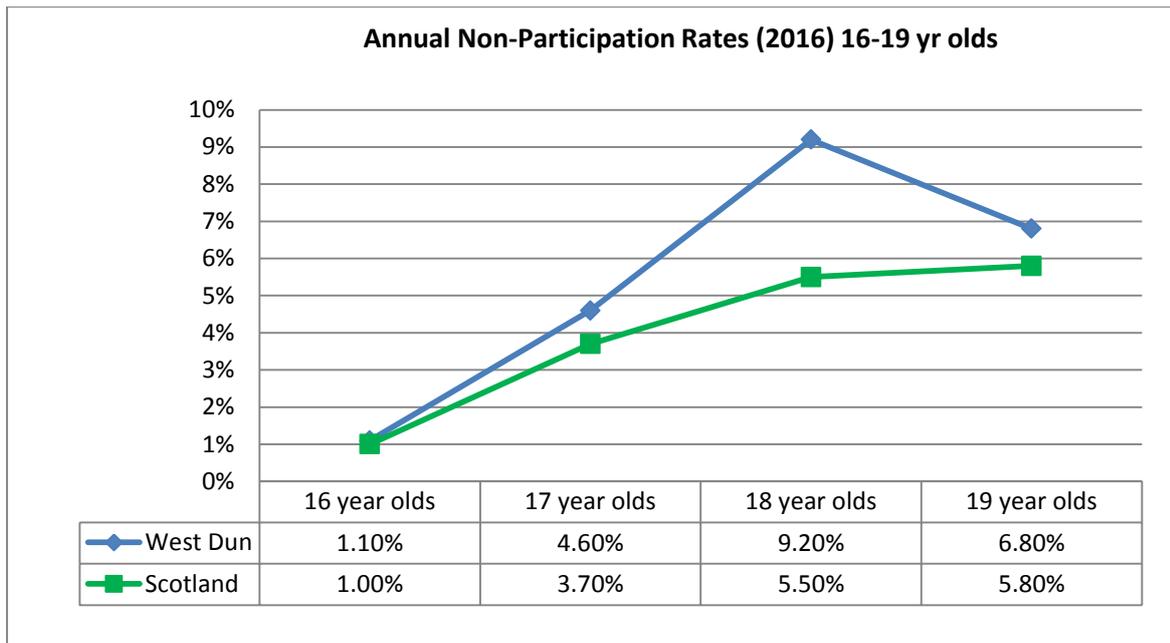
The analysis is based on data recorded about leavers from the shared data set held on the SDS customer support system (CSS). Leavers that were identified as having moved out-with Scotland are excluded.

The summary below provides a comparison of the annual measure by age and gender between the local authority and Scotland.

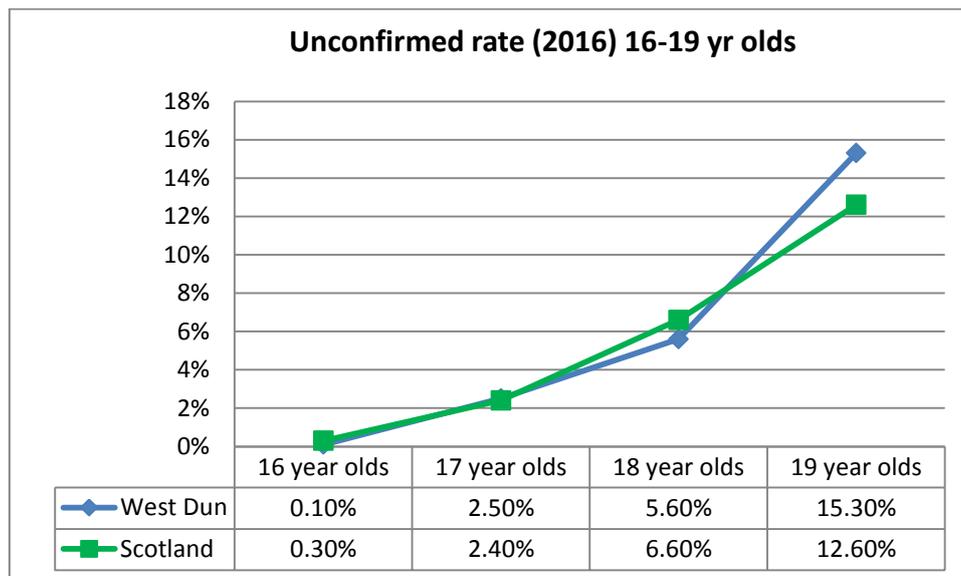
The proportion of 16-19 year olds participating in education, training or employment for West Dunbartonshire Council is 88.4%. This is lower than the national figure of 90.4%. A further breakdown for individual ages is demonstrated in the chart below.



The proportion of 16-19 year olds not participating for West Dunbartonshire Council is 5.5%. This is higher than the national figure of 4.0%. A further breakdown for individual ages is demonstrated in the chart below.



The proportion of 16-19 years reported as unconfirmed for West Dunbartonshire Council is 6.1%. This is higher than the national figure of 5.6%. A further breakdown for individual ages is demonstrated in the chart below.



The proportion of 16-19 year old females participating in education, training or employment is 89.3% within West Dunbartonshire Council compared to 91% in Scotland.

The proportion of 16-19 year old males participating in education, training or employment is 87.4% within West Dunbartonshire Council compared to 89.7% in Scotland.

From April 2016 to March 2017, SDS achieved 604 MA starts in West Dunbartonshire. The achievement rate was 80% which is 2% higher than the national average.

Child Poverty

Evidence shows that growing up in poverty can have a profound and lasting impact on children's lives and futures – experiencing income poverty and material deprivation in childhood often leads to poorer outcomes for children later in life.

In Scotland overall Child material deprivation decreased in 2014/15⁴⁴

Moves into employment, especially for those in lower income households, led to increases in household income. This, combined with low inflation, meant fewer children lacking the basic necessities.

The effects of child poverty should not be underestimated; experiencing child poverty can undermine the health, wellbeing and educational attainment of children. For example:

- Children from higher income families significantly outperform those from low income households at ages 3 and 5. By age 5 there is a gap of ten months in problem solving development and of 13 months in vocabulary.
- Three year olds in households with incomes below £10,000 are two and a half times more likely to suffer chronic illness than children in households with incomes above £52,000.
- There are strong links between the experience of child poverty and poor mental health. One study shows that children living in low-income households are nearly three times as likely to suffer mental health problems than their more affluent peers

As well as being harmful to children and families child poverty has a wider cost for society. A 2013 study found that the high levels of child poverty in the UK are currently costing the country at least £29 billion a year. This includes the cost of policy interventions, long term losses to the economy, lower educational attainment and poorer mental and physical health.

According to HMRC figures there was a decrease of 200 in the number of children living in no or low income households between 2013/14 and 2014/15 to 4,400 in West Dunbartonshire.

In West Dunbartonshire around 26.5% of children are living in low income households.

INDEPENDENT

National Outcomes

15. Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it

Key Issues

- The number of acute bed days lost to delayed discharge for West Dunbartonshire residents has reduced
- There has been a reduction in unnecessary hospital admissions
- West Dunbartonshire HSCP is ranked first in Scotland for the proportion of adults receiving any care or support who rated it as excellent or good
- West Dunbartonshire does not performance as well as the Scottish average in a range of older people outcomes (SCOTPHO)

Key Opportunities

To be confirmed

Key Drivers

<i>National</i>	Reshaping Care for Older People Integrated Care Fund work streams Carers Act Equalities Act 2010 Human Rights Act 1998
<i>Local/ Regional</i>	WD Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan West Dunbartonshire Council, Equality Outcomes 2017-2021
Evidence Summary	
	Services for Adults and Older People 

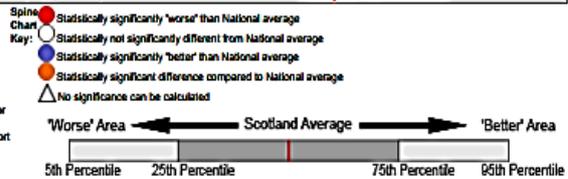
Services for Adults and Older People

This Strategic Needs Assessment reflects that we have high levels of people with long term and complex conditions, often linked to the history of heavy industry in the area, with related diseases affecting people at a relatively young age. Because of this, our commitment to work together in shifting the balance of where care and support is delivered to people from hospital to community settings and people's homes is essential; supporting a whole population approach to improved health and wellbeing. The following profile from SCOTPHO demonstrates West Dunbartonshire's position compared to the National figure for a range of indicators for older people aged 65+.

Domain	Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Type	National Average	"Worst"	Scotland Comparator	"Best"
Demography	1 Percentage change in the population (aged 65+) between census periods 2001 to 2011 ⁸	2011	242	1.6	%	11.0			
Social & Economic Circumstances	2 Population (aged 65+ years) in 15% most access deprived areas	2010	825	5.5	%	15.0			
	3 People Claiming Pension Credits (aged 60+ years) ⁹	2012	2,825	13.6	%	8.8			
	4 State Pension claimants ⁹	2012	17,160	94.4	%	93.0			
Health Related Behaviours	5 Alcohol related hospital discharges (aged 65+ years) ^{2,11}	2011	544	1,314.9	sr6	814.5			
	6 Deaths from Alcohol Conditions (aged 65+ years) ^{2,11}	2011	18	39.1	sr6	37.7			
Health-Status	7 Patients registered with cancer - Males ^{2,11}	2011	519	2,834.7	sr5	2,528.5			
	8 Patients registered with cancer - Females ^{2,11}	2011	532	1,989.8	sr5	1,765.9			
Use of Health Services - Secondary Care	9 New Outpatient activity - Acute Medical	2012	2,640	172.9	er	147.3			
	10 New Outpatient activity - Acute Surgical (excl. Trauma & Orthopaedics)	2012	2,700	176.8	er	171.3			
	11 New Outpatient activity - Trauma & Orthopaedics	2012	851	55.7	er	50.0			
	12 New Outpatient activity - Psychiatry	2012	361	23.8	er	19.6			
	13 Patients hospitalised with COPD ^{2,11}	2011	593	1,317.8	sr6	979.9			
	14 Coronary Heart disease patients ^{2,11}	2011	795	1,841.8	sr6	1,502.7			
	15 Cerebrovascular disease patients ^{2,11}	2011	558	1,248.3	sr6	1,096.9			
	16 Multiple admission patients aged 65+ years ^{2,11}	2011	2,776	6,345.0	sr6	5,209.2			
	17 Emergency Hospital discharges as a result of a fall (aged 65+ years) ^{2,11}	2011	1,015	2,228.2	sr6	1,955.3			
	18 Population 65+ years at risk of hospital admission/readmission (SPARRA score >=40)	2014	1,571	10.3	%	8.2			
Use of Social Care and Continuing Health Care Services	19 Traumatic hip fracture discharge rates (65+ years) ^{2,11}	2011	360	419.4	sr6	353.0			
	20 Adults 60+ years claiming incapacity/severe disability allowance or employment support allowance	2012	795	3.8	%	2.9			
	21 Adults 65+ years claiming Attendance Allowance ⁹	2012	3,760	24.6	%	17.5			
	22 People 65+ years receiving free personal care at home	2012	1,040	6.8	%	5.1			
	23 People aged 65+ years receiving 10+ hours of home care	2013	409	42.5	%	34.0			
	24 Number and crude rate of home care clients (65+ years) ⁹	2013	1,270	81.9	er	53.2			
	25 Number and crude rate of older people (65+ years) supported in care homes per 1,000 population. ⁹	2012	530	34.2	er	31.8			
Carers and Caring	26 Respite care for unpaid carers (aged 65 years) ⁹	2012	3,057	200.2	er	115.3			

Notes:
2. Three-year combined number, and 3-year average annual measure.
9. Denotes indicator where categorization as better or worse than comparator average is not appropriate and data are subject to local interpretation.
11. The ESP2013 has been used to calculate the rate for this indicator. Please see Appendix I of the technical report for further details.

Spine Chart Key:
% = percent
er = crude rate per 1,000 population aged 65 and over
sr5 = age standardised rate per 100,000 population (65+ years) to ESP2013. Please see Appendix I of the technical report for further details.
sr6 = age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (65+ years) to ESP2013. Please see Appendix I of the technical report for further details.



See the detailed Definitions and Sources table for indicator information and Technical Report for further guidance on interpreting the spine.

West Dunbartonshire performs worse than the Scotland Comparator for the majority of these indicators.

WDHSCP leads on the strategic priority of Supporting Older People across Community Planning Partners, primarily through the vehicle of the local Integrated Care Fund Plan (ICF). The ICF describes the key strategic priorities and outcomes to support all adults to live as independently as possible and safely within a homely setting for as long as possible.

With an increasingly challenging financial envelope across the public sector we are committed to a continual process of reviewing the best value achieved by and relative merits of investments across all partners - mapped to an analysis of spend and linked to outcomes for patients and clients - as part of our overall strategic approach through our Commissioning Consortium.

By focusing on timely and appropriate hospital discharge the number of acute bed days lost to delayed discharge for West Dunbartonshire residents has reduced by 47% from 5,802 in 2014/15 to 3,047 in 2016/17.

The Out of Hours District Nursing Service carried out 5,042 visits during 2016/17: 2,596 visits in Dumbarton/Alexandria and 2,446 in Clydebank. Of these visits, 41% were unscheduled, highlighting the responsive and local nature of the service.

West Dunbartonshire HSCP is ranked first in Scotland for the proportion of adults receiving any care or support who rated it as excellent or good in 2015/16 at 88%. The Scottish national figure has decreased from 84% in 2014/15 to 81% in 2015/16.

During 2016/17, 8,231 hours of home care were provided per week to people aged 65 and over; with 93.7% of people receiving personal care as part of their service.

We are able to evidence that the Care at Home Reablement Service has supported better outcomes for individuals; maximising their independence and quality of life and appropriately minimising ongoing supports.

During 2016/17:

- 66% of people who received a reablement package reached their agreed personal outcomes and re-learned the skills necessary for daily living and improved their levels of independence.
- 97% of clients agreed or strongly agreed that the Care at Home service made them feel safer in their home.
- 98% of clients stated that their contact with Home Carers has improved their quality of life.
- 99% of clients agreed or strongly agreed that their Home Carers treated them with dignity and respect.

In line with our avoiding unnecessary hospital admission programme; an innovative respite service allows carers to seek more flexible options for respite as well as being able to access emergency respite at times of crisis; as such we are able to support carers in their caring role.

Key self-care programmes with enhanced interventions (including targeted health improvement activities) are in place. Work is ongoing with independent sector organisations (e.g. Link Up scheme with WDCVS). Work has commenced on developing Technology Enabled Care programmes of care for COPD patients and Frailty.

The connectivity between workstreams and a multi-agency approach allows us to support a co-production approach across all our communities; for example in the delivery of Dementia Friendly West Dunbartonshire.

The HSCP works in partnership with Carers of West Dunbartonshire to identify carers and focus resources to ensure carers feel like equal partners in the planning and delivery of care and support. In 2016/17, there were 1,439 carers known to WDHSCP. 99% of carers stated that they felt supported to continue in their caring role when asked as part of their Carer Support Plan.

The partnership created a Respite Booking Bureau to provide choice and to help co-ordinate respite for carers to find suitable and appropriate respite provision. In addition, the successful delivery of the Out of the Blue Project continues to provide replacement care opportunities for carers.

During 2016/17, 228 replacement care hours were provided through the services of

Carers of West Dunbartonshire

As reported in the West Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership's 2016/17 Annual Report, the local integrated palliative care services have been able to care for the increasing number of people with complex long term conditions and those at the end of their life, giving residents the choice of being supported in the place most appropriate to them when it comes to the end of their life.

During 2016/17, 22% of cancer deaths and 39% of non-cancer deaths occurred in hospital; and 71% of people on the Palliative Care Register were supported to die at home.

EMPOWERED

National Outcomes

NO 7. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society

NO 11. We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others

NO 16. Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs

Key Issues

- The percentage of carers feeling supported in their caring role has increased since 2015/16
- The percentage of people with a learning disability in employment has fallen since 2014.
- The percentage of households that have access to the internet is 4% below the Scottish average.
- Feelings of belong to community considered very or fairly strong is 4% lower than the Scottish average
- People are less prepared for an emergency compared to the national figures
- Over time satisfaction with local health services has increased in West Dunbartonshire, however, it has decreased for local schools and public transport.
- Only 3% (4 out of 121) of West Dunbartonshire's datazones are in the 15% most deprived in Scotland under the Access domain.
- Having no access to cars is higher in West Dunbartonshire compared to Scotland.

Key Opportunities

- Your Community Model

Key Drivers

<i>National</i>	<p>Carers Act 2016 Community Empowerment Act 2015 Keys to Life Strategy Equality Act 2010 National Planning Framework 3, 2014 Unlocking Potential, Embracing Ambition- a shared plan for the arts, screen and creative industries 2014/2024 Going Further: The national Strategy for Scotland's Museums and Galleries 2012 A Strategy for Public Libraries in Scotland 2015-2020 Realising Scotland's full potential in a digital world: A Digital Strategy for Scotland Report on the Future Delivery of Public Services by the Commission chaired by Dr Campbell Christie (2011) Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014</p>
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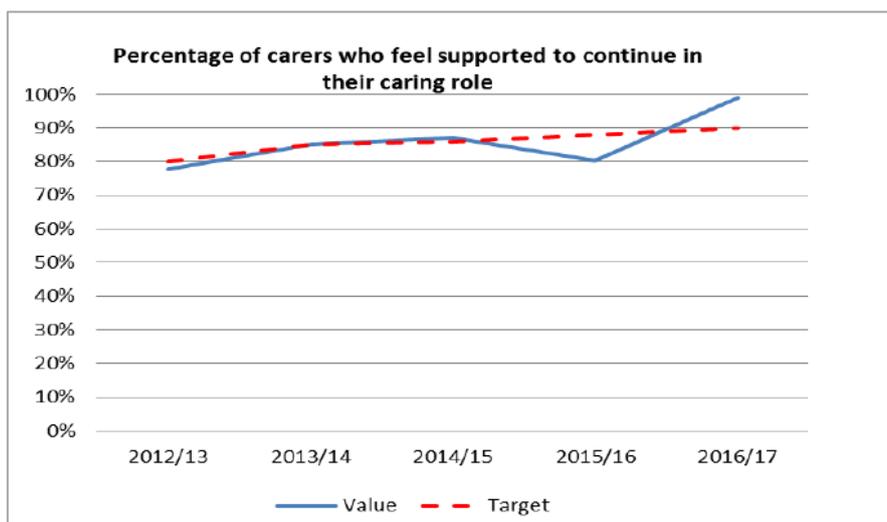
<i>Local/ Regional</i>	West Dunbartonshire Community Health & Care Partnership Strategy for Carers 2012-17 WDC Digital Inclusion Strategy 2016-21 West Dunbartonshire Council Equality Outcomes 2017-2021	
Evidence Summary		
	Supporting Carers	
	Digital Inclusion	
	Community Resilience	
	Social Participation	
	Satisfaction with Public Services	
	Physical Access	

Supporting Carers

WDHSCP works in partnership with third sector organisations, Carers of West Dunbartonshire (adult carers), Y Sort-it (young carers) and West Dunbartonshire Community Volunteering Service (WDCVS) to provide carer services across West Dunbartonshire. This has seen a review and revalidation of West Dunbartonshire Carers Development Group to take forward implementation of the Carers Act 2016⁴⁵.

This partnership approach works to plan services, identify carers and focus resources to ensure adult and young carers feel like equal partners in the planning and delivery of care and support.

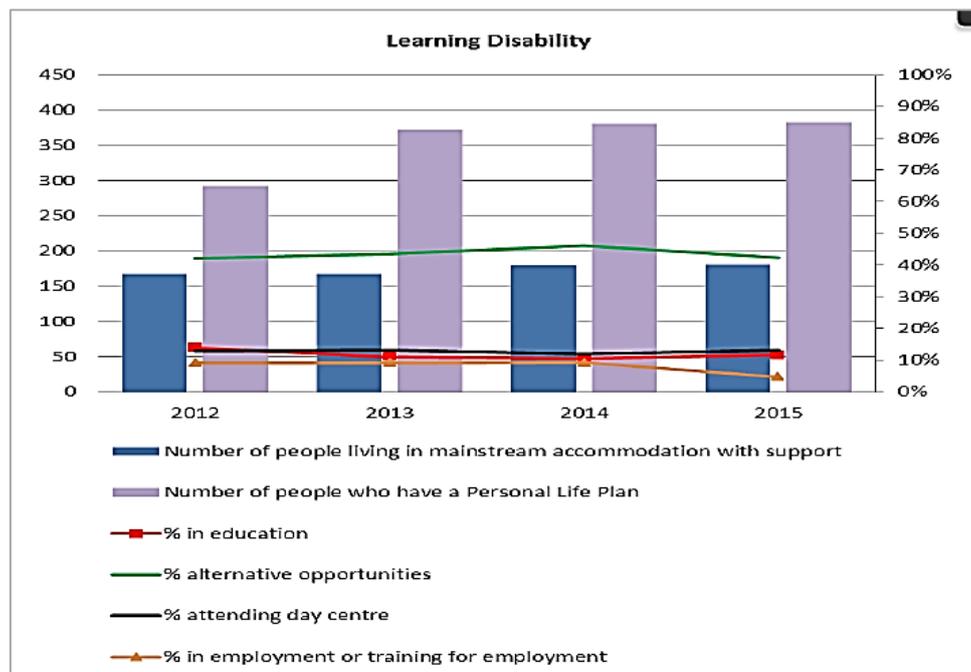
In 2016/17, Carers of West Dunbartonshire supported 1,236 adult carers, with 6,039 enquiries/contacts recorded. The following chart demonstrates that percentage of carers who feel supported in continuing their caring role since 2012.



In 2016/17, there were 1,439 carers identified of people being supported by WDHSCP services. Y Sort-it supported 120 young carers.

People with a learning disability and their carers are actively involved in planning their care and support. Their Personal Life Plans reflect differing levels of understanding and awareness, whilst striving to involve them as much as possible.

As shown below, the most recent data show that the number of people with a learning disability living in mainstream accommodation with support has increased by 8% between 2012 and 2015. The percentage of people with a learning disability in employment has fallen since 2014.



Digital Inclusion

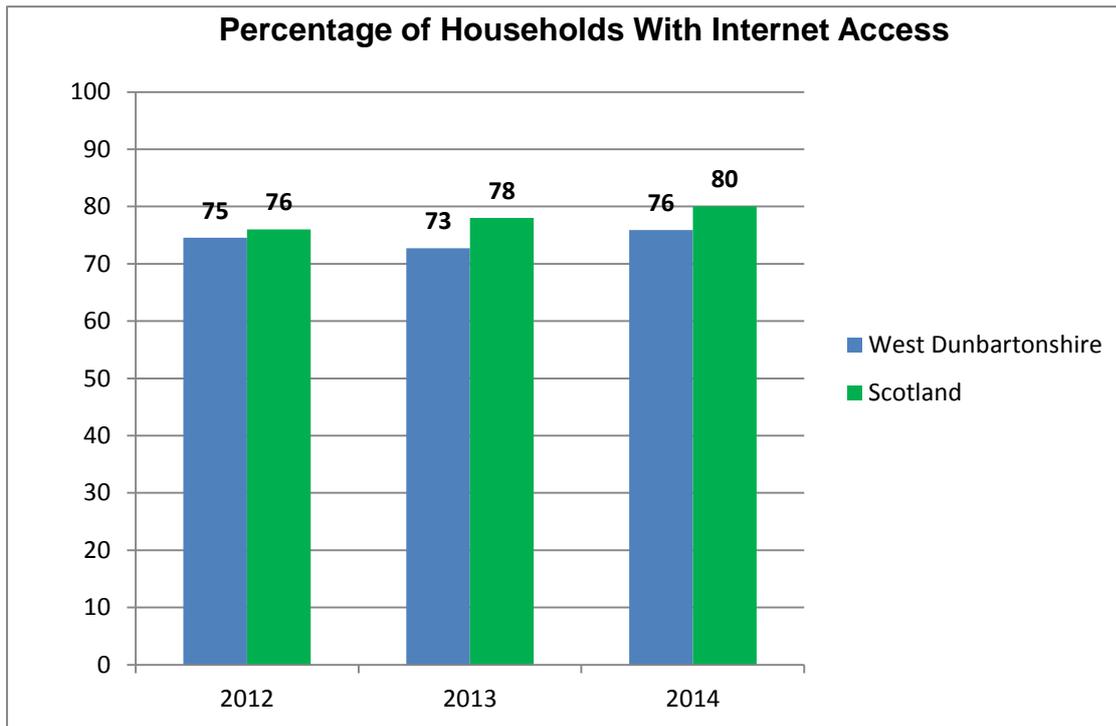
Digital inclusion is the ability of individuals and groups to access and use information and communication technologies.

[Digital exclusion and social exclusion](#) are interrelated, and appear to be reinforcing; age, gender and socio-economic status are all factors that contribute to digital exclusion, with research based on the Scottish Household Survey⁴⁶ showing a clear correlation between digital exclusion and social deprivation.

Many UK government services can now be accessed from the gov.uk website where services from 34 departments and 331 agency and public body websites have been merged into one, with the aim of making these digital services so easy to use that it is the preferred way of accessing them.

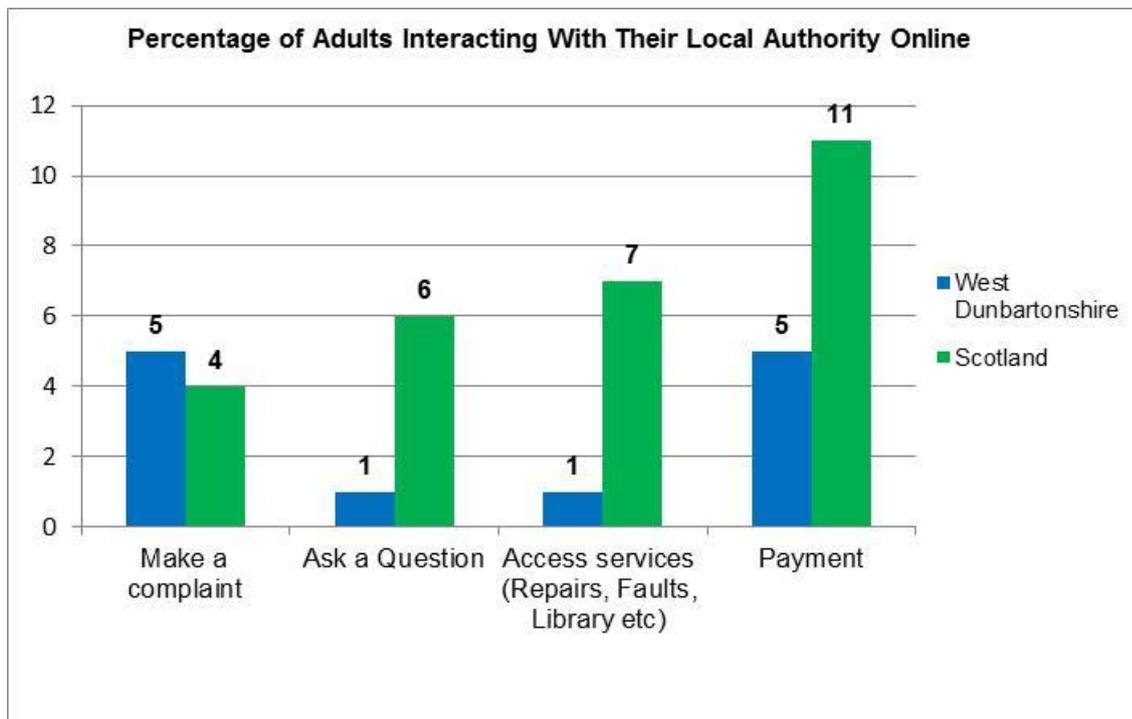
There is no one measure of digital inclusion but Scottish Household Survey data contains a number of measures at the Scotland and West Dunbartonshire level.

According to the 2016 Scottish Household Survey, 76% of households in West Dunbartonshire have access to the internet – 4% below the Scottish average.



West Dunbartonshire Council has adopted an Equality Outcome on increasing the digital inclusion of underrepresented groups in terms of sex, ethnicity and age.

Services provided by Local Authorities have also become increasingly accessible by digital means but there is less take up of these services online in West Dunbartonshire compared to Scotland.



The Council's Libraries and Cultural Services provide a range of Digital Inclusion training across the area to help people become capable of using and benefiting from the internet.

Community Resilience

Community resilience is about empowering individuals, businesses and community groups to:

- take collective action to both increase their own resilience and that of others
- come together to identify and support vulnerable individuals
- take responsibility for the promotion of individual and business resilience
(Cabinet Office: Community-resilience-framework-for-practitioners)

West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership's Your Community model is a locality based, joined up approach to community services and community involvement.

The Key aims of the approach are:

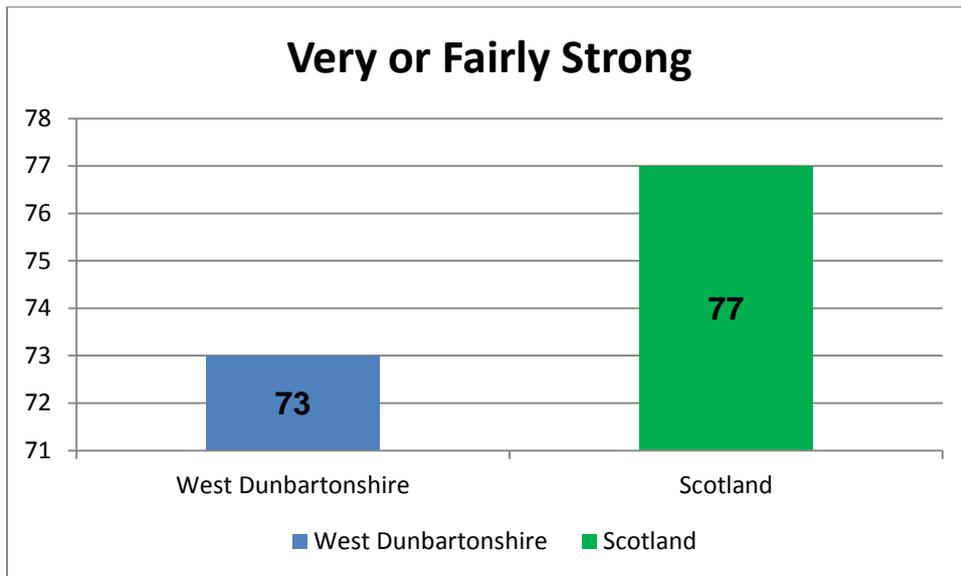
- encouraging and supporting active involvement of local people
- transforming local communities
- better services for local areas
- Council services and partners working together more effectively

Local services are working with communities to help them develop action plans based on their key priorities. These issues are gathered from:

- residents surveys
- speaking to local groups
- organising events or attending locally organised events

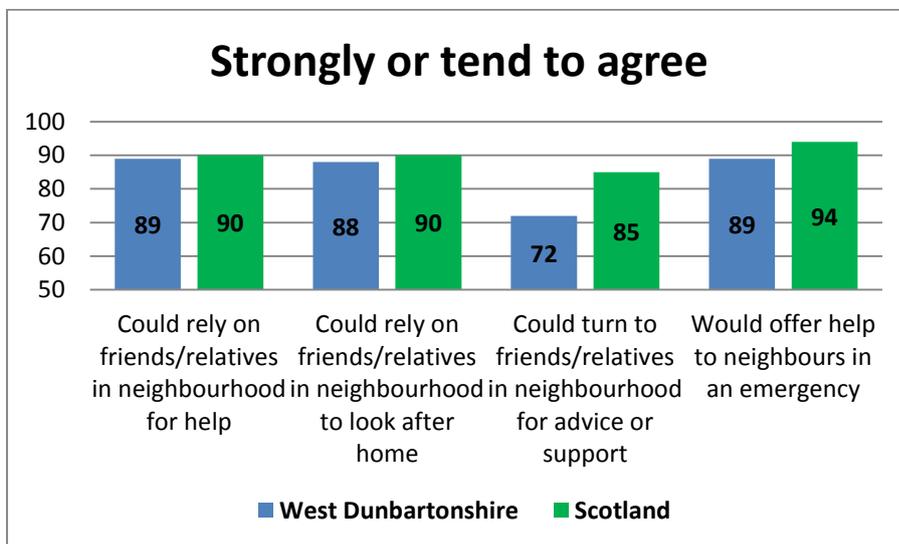
Improvement funding of £1m was allocated by West Dunbartonshire Council to support the delivery of the Your Community model across the area. The investment (using a participatory budgeting approach) has been used in line with the problem solving approach of the Your Community model, with funding allocated to date for increased CCTV provision, additional lighting, bin improvements, environmental projects and community clean up events.

The Scottish Household survey results for 2015 revealed that the feeling of belong to community is very or fairly strong was 73%, lower than the Scottish average of 77%.

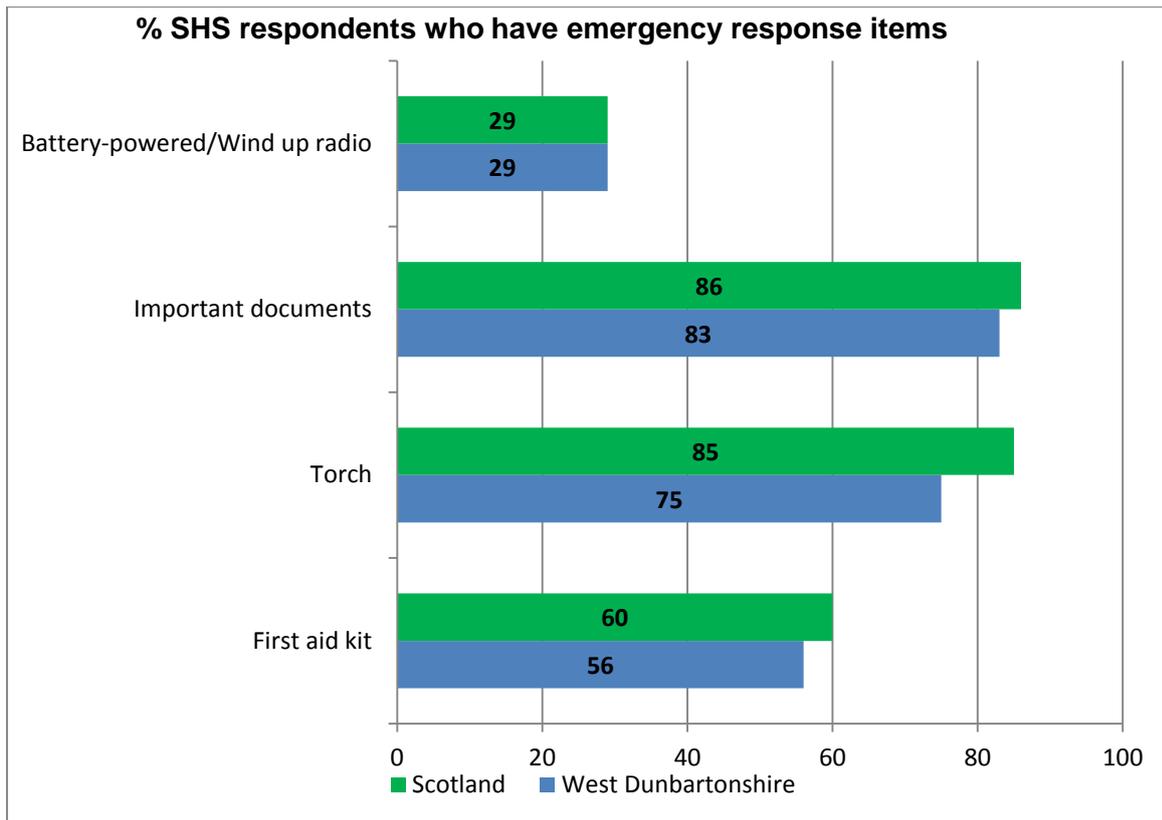


West Dunbartonshire has also adopted an Equality Outcome on Increase participation and the voice of under-represented groups focusing on sex, ethnicity and disability

When asked about involvement with other people in the community, the chart below shows that the majority of respondents strongly or tend to agree that they could rely on friends/relatives for help or would offer help. However the levels are lower than the rates for Scotland.



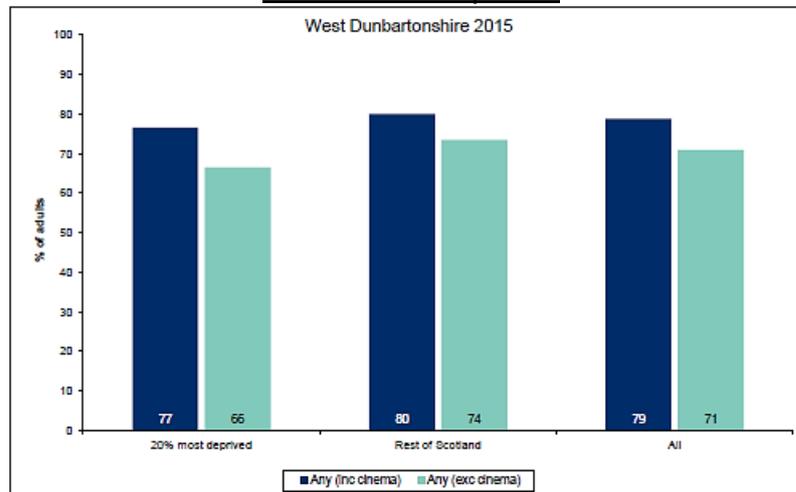
Respondents were also asked about the availability of emergency response items. The following chart shows that in the main, West Dunbartonshire are less prepared for an emergency compared to the national figures.



Social Participation

There was an increase in the percentage of the West Dunbartonshire population who are active in volunteering and community activity⁴⁷ from 39% in 2016 to 40% in 2017. In 2017 there are 914 voluntary organisations that have been sustained by West Dunbartonshire CVS however the numbers are fell from 930 in the previous year. The following chart reveals that attendance at cultural events and visiting places of culture in the last 12 months is generally lower in West Dunbartonshire compared to the national average and there is a significant gap between those living in the 20% most deprived areas and the rest of West Dunbartonshire.

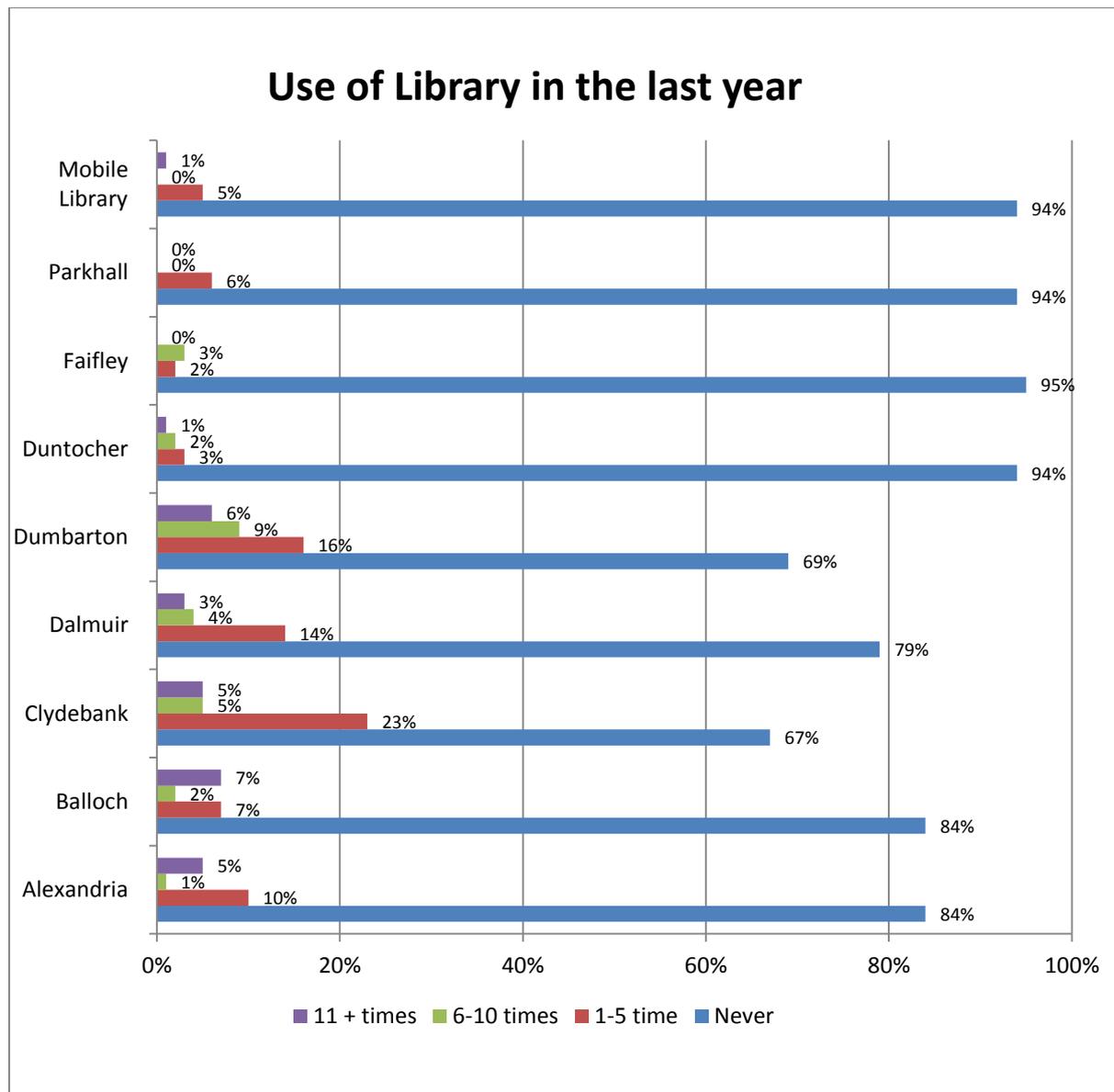
Cultural Participation



Scottish Household Survey, West Dunbartonshire, 2015

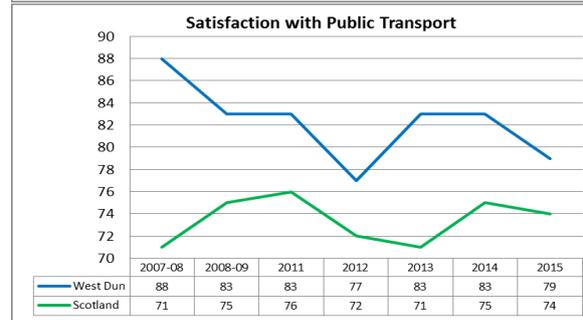
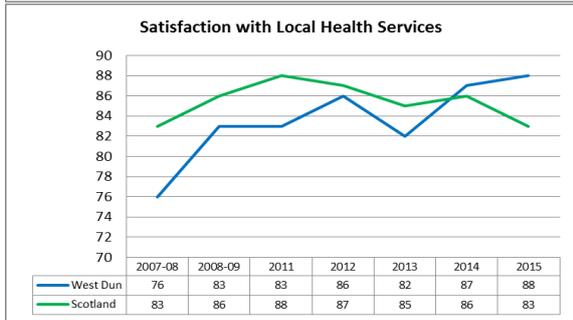
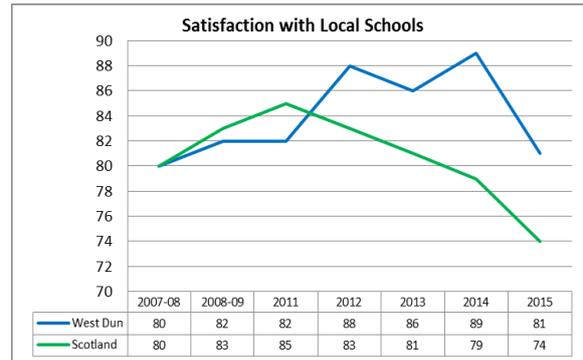
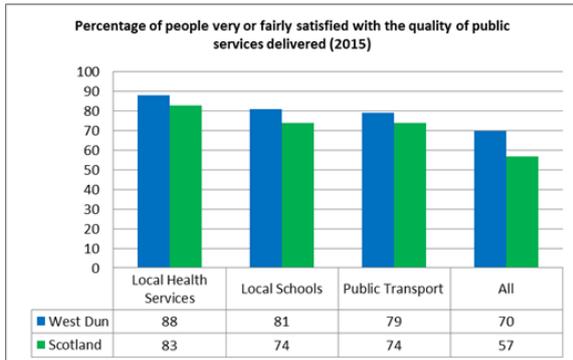
Household/Adult etc, Base (minimum): 90

Respondents' use of the library in the last year (from the Citizens' Panel survey in December 2015) revealed that useage varies across West Dunbartonshire. The frequency of residents visiting the Parkhall, Faifley and Duntocher libraries are far lower than the those in other library locations.

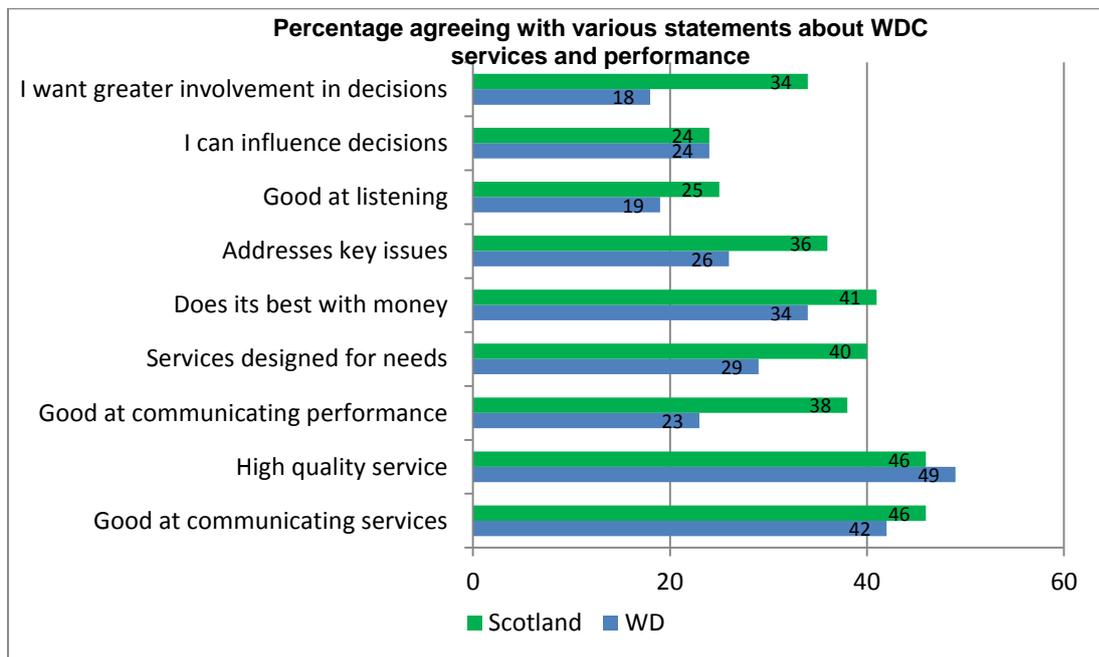


Satisfaction with Public Services

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) asked respondents about their satisfaction with specific local services: health, schools and public transport. Over time satisfaction with local health services has increased in West Dunbartonshire, however, it has decreased for local schools and public transport. The graphs below show the trend for the West Dunbartonshire and Scotland. However, all services have satisfaction levels above the Scotland averages.

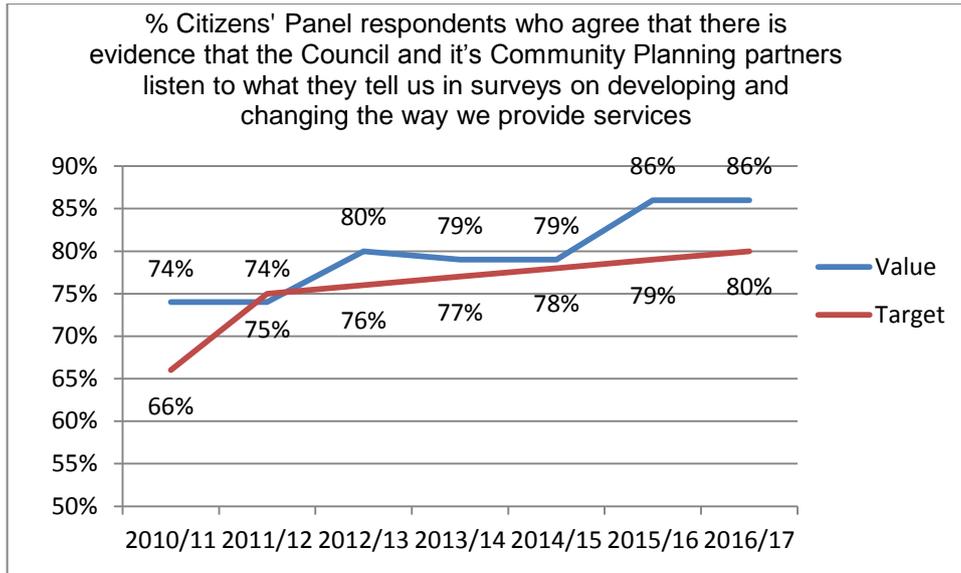


The following chart based on SHS results shows the council's comparison against Scotland relating to a range of statements about the services it provides and its performance.



WDC performs below the Scottish average for the majority of these, however it equals the national average for 'I can influence decisions' and performs better for 'high quality service'.

The percentage of Citizens' Panel respondents who agree that there is evidence that the Council and its Community Planning partners listen to what they tell us in surveys on developing and changing the way we provide services has increased to 86% in 2017 from 74% in 2011.



The 2015 Scottish Household Survey results show that the percentage of people who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their local area has increased and is in line with the Scottish average.

Table 10.4: Percentage of people who agree with the statement 'I can influence decisions affecting my local area' by year

	2007-2008	2009-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
West Dunbartonshire 2015							
Agree	19	18	*	19	22	15	24
Base	390	320	*	260	270	280	240
Scotland 2015							
Agree	21	22	22	21	22	23	24
Base	19,470	18,730	9,660	9,890	9,920	9,800	9,410

Column percentages, 2015 data
Adults

The following table shows that satisfaction levels with West Dunbartonshire's sport and leisure services is not improving and performs well below the average for Scotland, however a new £22m leisure centre at Queens Quay which replaces the Playdrome opened in 2017 so it is anticipated that the results will be more positive going forward.

Table 9.4: Satisfaction with local authority sport and leisure services

	2007-2008	2009-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
West Dunbartonshire 2015							
Very/fairly satisfied	55	48	*	41	45	37	37
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	9	4	*	12	7	5	8
Very/fairly dissatisfied	10	10	*	11	13	8	8
No opinion	26	38	*	37	34	51	47
All	100	100	*	100	100	100	100
Base	390	320	*	260	270	280	240
Scotland 2015							
Very/fairly satisfied	50	49	51	51	53	52	51
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10	9	9	7	9	12	14
Very/fairly dissatisfied	9	8	8	5	6	5	5
No opinion	31	35	33	36	33	31	30
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	19,470	18,730	9,660	9,890	9,920	9,800	9,410

Column percentages, 2015 data
Adults

Accessibility of Services

West Dunbartonshire Council has a legal duty to make its services accessible to disabled people. We take this duty seriously and monitor progress by asking residents about access. Citizen's Panel members were asked for their views on how easy it is to access Council Services.

The table below details the response rate for those people who said services were easy or very easy to access:

'It is quite easy or very easy to access Council services'	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17
Overall	83%	88%	77%
Regeneration areas	76%	84%	72%
Disabled people	n/a	76%	60%
Survey of Equality Groups/ contacts	n/a	55%	78%

The figures show there was an overall improvement following 2012 in the number of people who thought the Council services were easy or very easy to access. However the most recent 2016 results were disappointing. This may in part be the result of high levels of change taking place across the organisation – something experienced by all local authorities adapting to reduced levels of funding. These changes alter how residents have traditionally accessed a particular service, and may in the short-term make them feel it is less easy to access a service. It will be important to monitor this trend closely in future years.

We do know that the percentage of council buildings in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people increased from 50% in 2012/13 to 88% in 2015/2016.

Physical Access

The SIMD Geographic Access domain consists of two sub-domains, one for public transport journeys and one for journeys made by private car. This accounts for the fact that not everyone will have access to a car and therefore may be dependent on public transport.

The domain measures aspects of access deprivation that are relevant to all people since it is important to be able to access key local services in both rural and urban areas⁴⁸.

The domain calculates the time taken to drive to by car or by using public transport to the following facilities.

Drive Times to:

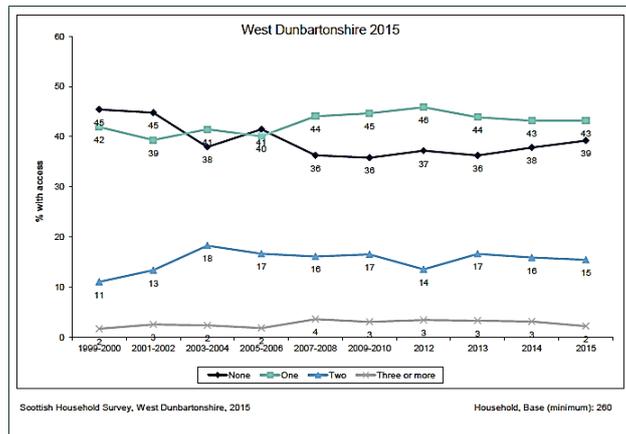
- GP Surgeries
- Fuel Stations
- Post Offices
- Retail Centres
- Primary Schools
- Secondary Schools

Public Transport times to:

- GP Surgeries
- Post Offices
- Retail Centres

The latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD16) reveals that 3% (4 out of 121) of West Dunbartonshire's datazones are in the 15% most deprived in Scotland under the Access domain.

The following chart from the Scottish Household Survey 2015 shows household access to cars and vans and compared to the Scottish averages. No access to cars is higher in West Dunbartonshire compared to Scotland.



HEALTH & WELL-BEING

Summary

National Outcomes:

NO 5. Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

NO 6. We live longer, healthier lives

NO 7. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society

NO 8. We have improved the life chances for children, young people

Key Local Issues:

- According to SCOTPHO's range of health related outcomes 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 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
- 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.
- According to SCOTPHO's range of indicators related to drugs, the majority of these are worse in West Dunbartonshire than the Scottish average and several significantly worse. Key areas for concern are prevalence, perceptions and drug related hospital stays.
- According to SCOTPHO's range of indicators relating to alcohol, the majority of these are worse in West Dunbartonshire than the Scottish average and several significantly worse. 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, the majority of these are worse in West Dunbartonshire's than the Scottish average. 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.

Key Opportunities

To be confirmed

Key Drivers

National	The national Quality Principles: Standard Expectations of Care and Support in Drug and Alcohol Services
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	The Road to Recovery Drugs Strategy and Getting Our Priorities Right Child Health Programme Review of public health in Scotland 2016 Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 Review of Obesity Route Map, 2015 Equally Safe, 2014 Creating a Smoke Free Generation, 2013 Mental Health Strategy, 2016 Changing Scotland's Relationship with Alcohol (2009) Sporting Future: A new Strategy for an Active Nation, Dec 2015 Better Cancer Care; Detect Cancer Early; Transforming Care after Treatment strategy Diabetes Action Plan, 2010 Child Poverty Strategy for Scotland, 2014 Play Strategy for Scotland, 2013 Pregnancy and Parenthood in Young People, 2016	
<i>Local/ Regional</i>	West Dunbartonshire Integrated Children's Services Plan 2017-2020 WD Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan West Dunbartonshire Council, Equality Outcomes 2017-2021	
Evidence Summary		
	Early years	
	Healthy Eating	
	Smoking	
	Addictions	
	Physical activity	
	Mental Health	

Early Years

West Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership's commitment that '*all children will have the best possible start in life*' includes supporting families through pregnancy and early years, with health visiting pre-natal care and by providing intensive support to children and parents within the home and nursery settings.

The national Child Health Programme - promoting early child development and family wellbeing - is a provision for all children in Scotland. A key milestone is that 85% of children have reached all expected developmental milestones by their 27-30 month child health review, meaning that developmental delay is identified at an early stage. In West Dunbartonshire, 71.7% of children have reached all of the expected developmental milestones.

The table below shows a range of health related outcomes for West Dunbartonshire's Children and Young People and compares them to the national average for Scotland. These demonstrate that 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.

Performance Indicator	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Direction of travel	Scotland	Comparison WD & Scotland
Exclusively breastfeeding at Health Visitor's first visit	21.7%	21.4%	25.2%	↑	35.6%	●
Exclusively breastfeeding at the 6-8 week review	24.1%	23.2%	25.0%	↑	28.2%	●
Exclusively breastfeeding at the 6-8 week review from the 15% most deprived areas	9.9%	10.3%	10.1%	↑	Not available	
Smoking in pregnancy	19.6%	17.5%	20.7%	↑	Not available	
Smoking in pregnancy -most deprived quintile	28.0%	24.5%	28.2%	↑	Not available	
Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) immunisations at 24 months	95.8%	96.1%	95.8%*	↔	95.4%	◇
Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) immunisations at 5 years	97.5%	97.1%	96.9%*	↓	97.1%	●
Percentage of five year olds (P1) with no sign of dental disease	58.6%	61.9%	69.4%	↑	67.0%	◇
Percentage of P7 children with no sign of dental disease	68.4%	67.4%	n/a	↓	75%†	●
Percentage of 0-2 year olds registered with a dentist	38.4%	37.6%	40.9%	↑	49.1%	●
Percentage of 3-5 year olds registered with a dentist	84.0%	85.1%	84.7%	↑	91.0%	●
Percentage of P1 children at risk of obesity (upper limit)	11.3%	10.3%	8.6%	↓	9.9%	◇
Teenage pregnancy 13-15 years rate per 1,000 (2011/13 and 2012/14)	5.6%	5.9%	n/a	↑	4.9%	●
Teenage pregnancy 15-17 years rate per 1,000 (2011/13 and 2012/14)	32.0%	28.8%	n/a	↓	24.9%	●
Percentage of women booked for antenatal care by the 12th week of gestation	79.45%	83.81%	91.39%	↑	88.79%	◇
Rate of stillbirths per 1,000 births	5.1	2	3.2	↓	4	◇
Rate of infant mortality per 1,000 births	2	5.1	1.1	↓	3.2	◇

Performance Indicator	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Direction of travel	Scotland	Comparison WD & Scotland
Percentage of low birth weight babies (singleton births)	5.5%	6.1%	7.3%	↑	5.3%	●

↑ Increasing

↓ Decreasing

↔ Unchanged

◇ Performing better than Scotland figure ● Performing worse than Scotland figure

Adult Health

One of the most persistent and important challenges faced in West Dunbartonshire are inequalities between the health of people living in the most and least disadvantaged circumstance. 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.

People experiencing disadvantaged life circumstances are more likely to develop a long term condition at an earlier age, experience more health problems during their lives and have shorter lives.

Healthy Eating

28% of Citizens' Panel members stated they ate five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day - 31% for respondents living outside the regeneration areas but falls to 22% within the regeneration areas.

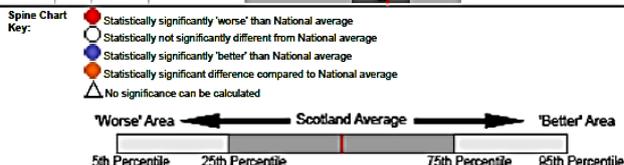
Smoking

The latest data from SCOTPHO -below – shows West Dunbartonshire's position in relation to smoking compared with the average for Scotland. The majority of these are worse than the national average and several significantly worse. Key areas for concern are smoking prevalence and smoking attributable deaths and diseases. Quit rates, however, are better than the national average.

Domain	Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Type	National Average	Worst	Scotland Comparator	Best
Adult prevalence	1 Smoking prevalence (adults 16+) ¹⁹	2015	n/a	25.6	%	20.7			
	2 Smoking prevalence (adults 16-34) ¹⁹	2015	n/a	32.9	%	23.4			
	3 Smoking prevalence (adults 35-64) ¹⁹	2015	n/a	25.7	%	22.8			
	4 Smoking prevalence (adults 65+) ¹⁹	2015	n/a	15.6	%	12.2			
	5 Smoking prevalence (adults 16-64)	2015	n/a	28.3	%	23.0			
	6 Smoking prevalence (men aged 16+) ¹⁹	2015	n/a	28.1	%	22.7			
	7 Smoking prevalence (women aged 16+) ¹⁹	2015	n/a	25.1	%	18.8			
Smoking During and Post Pregnancy	8 Women smoking during pregnancy ¹²	2014	204	22.9	%	17.3			
	9 Smoking during pregnancy in most deprived quintile (1) ¹²	2014	133	31.5	%	29.9			
	10 Smoking during pregnancy in quintile 2 ¹²	2014	44	18.3	%	21.2			
	11 Smoking during pregnancy in quintile 3 ¹²	2014	16	13.3	%	14.5			
	12 Smoking during pregnancy in quintile 4 ¹²	2014	8	10.5	%	9.5			
	13 Smoking during pregnancy in least deprived quintile (5) ¹²	2014	3	8.2	%	4.5			
	14 Quit attempts from pregnant smokers ¹²	2014	80	39.3	%	29.6			
	15 Post-partum smoking rate ¹²	2014	157	18.8	%	15.2			
Smoking in School children	16 Smoking prevalence in S2 pupils	2013			%	1.8			
	17 Smoking prevalence in S4 pupils	2013	23	7.6	%	8.7			
	18 Smoking prevalence in S2 and S4 boys	2013	12	4.3	%	5.2			
	19 Smoking prevalence in S2 and S4 girls	2013	17	5.8	%	5.4			
Smoking Cessation and Smoking Cessation Products	20 Attempts to purchase cigarettes	2013	27	16.0	%	18.2			
	21 Smokers making quit attempts ¹⁹	2015	1,342	7.1	%	7.0			
	22 Smokers successfully quitting at 1 month follow-up	2014	521	3.2	%	2.9			
	23 Quit rate at 1 month follow-up	2015	419	31.2	%	37.1			
	24 Quit rate at 3 months follow-up	2015	249	18.6	%	21.6			
	25 Quit rate at 12 months follow-up	2013	158	6.3	%	5.4			
	26 Quit rate at 1 month follow-up in most deprived quintile 1	2015	202	29.1	%	35.0			
	27 Quit rate at 1 month follow-up in quintile 2	2015	118	31.0	%	37.3			
	28 Quit rate at 1 month follow-up in quintile 3	2015	68	34.7	%	38.8			
	29 Quit rate at 1 month follow-up in quintile 4	2015	20	40.8	%	38.9			
	30 Quit rate at 1 month follow-up in least deprived quintile 5	2015	11	52.4	%	40.0			
Smoking Attributable Deaths & Diseases	31 Availability of Smoking Cessation Products	2015	191	2.5	cr2	2.6			
	32 Smoking attributable deaths ^{13,16}	2014	201	441.7	sr4	366.8			
	33 Lung cancer deaths ¹²	2014	91	137.8	sr4	101.6			
	34 COPD deaths ¹²	2014	55	85.6	sr4	77.0			
	35 Smoking attributable admissions ^{12,15}	2013	2,342	3,477.3	sr4	3,156.3			
	36 Lung cancer registrations ¹²	2014	124	184.9	sr4	130.3			
	37 COPD incidence ¹²	2014	169	242.2	sr4	163.3			
Retailer Information	38 Tobacco retailers per 1,000 population	2016	168	2.3	cr2	2.3			

Notes:
 12. Three-year average number, and 3-year average annual measure.
 13. Indicator based on HB boundaries prior to April 2014.
 15. All 6 diagnosis codes used in the analysis; please see the technical report for more information.
 16. Two-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure
 19. Note that the definition has changed since last update

Spine Chart Key:
 % = percent
 cr2 = crude rate per 1,000 population
 sr4 = age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013. Please see Appendix I in the technical report.



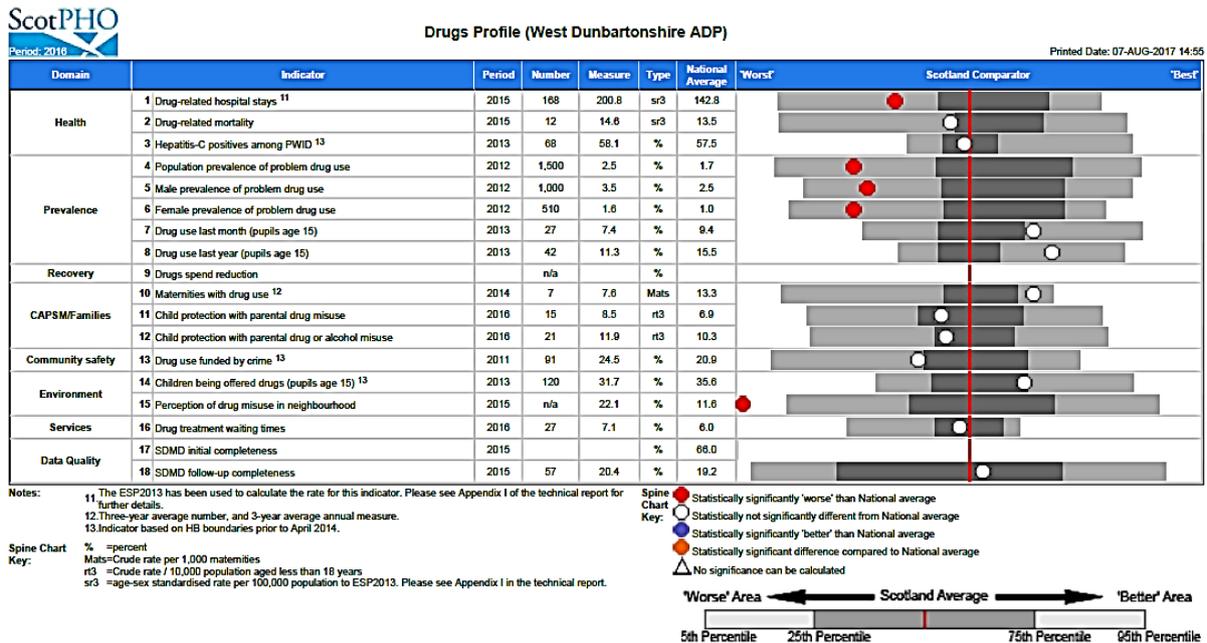
There has been a significant and continuous fall in the proportion of Citizens' Panel members who smoke. In 2008, a quarter of Panel members (25%) stated they smoked, with 18% smoking everyday (rising to 25% among those living in the regeneration areas). In 2015 smoking rates had fallen to 5% (of whom 4% want to stop or cut down).

Estimated smoking attributable deaths⁴⁹ were 441.7 per 10,000 population in 2014 (2-year average number, and 2-year average annual measure) which is significantly worse than the national average of 366.8.

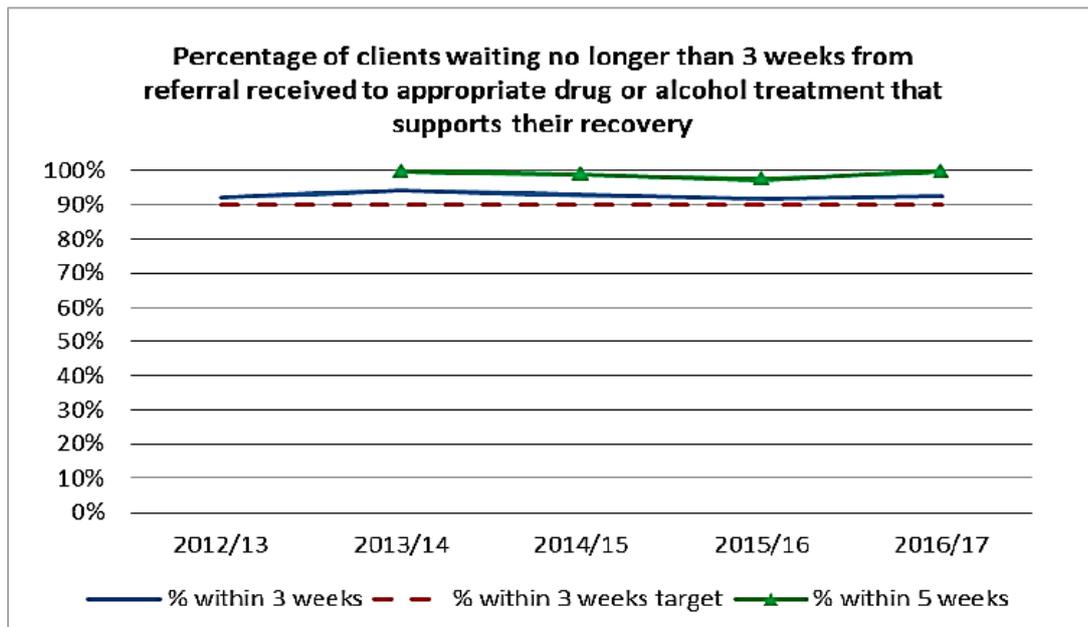
Addictions

WDHSCP Addiction Services support people to regain and sustain a stable lifestyle; access education, training and employment services enabling individuals to participate in meaningful activities as members of their community; improve family and other relationships; access counselling services; and provide parental support for families and children. The national Quality Principles: Standard Expectations of Care and Support in Drug and Alcohol Services underpin the development of WDHSCP Addiction Services, supported by The Road to Recovery Drugs Strategy and Getting Our Priorities Right (GOPR) guidance.

The latest data from SCOTPHO -below – shows West Dunbartonshire’s position in relation to Drugs compared with the average for Scotland. The majority of these are worse than the national average and several significantly worse. Key areas for concern are prevalence, perceptions and drug related hospital stays.

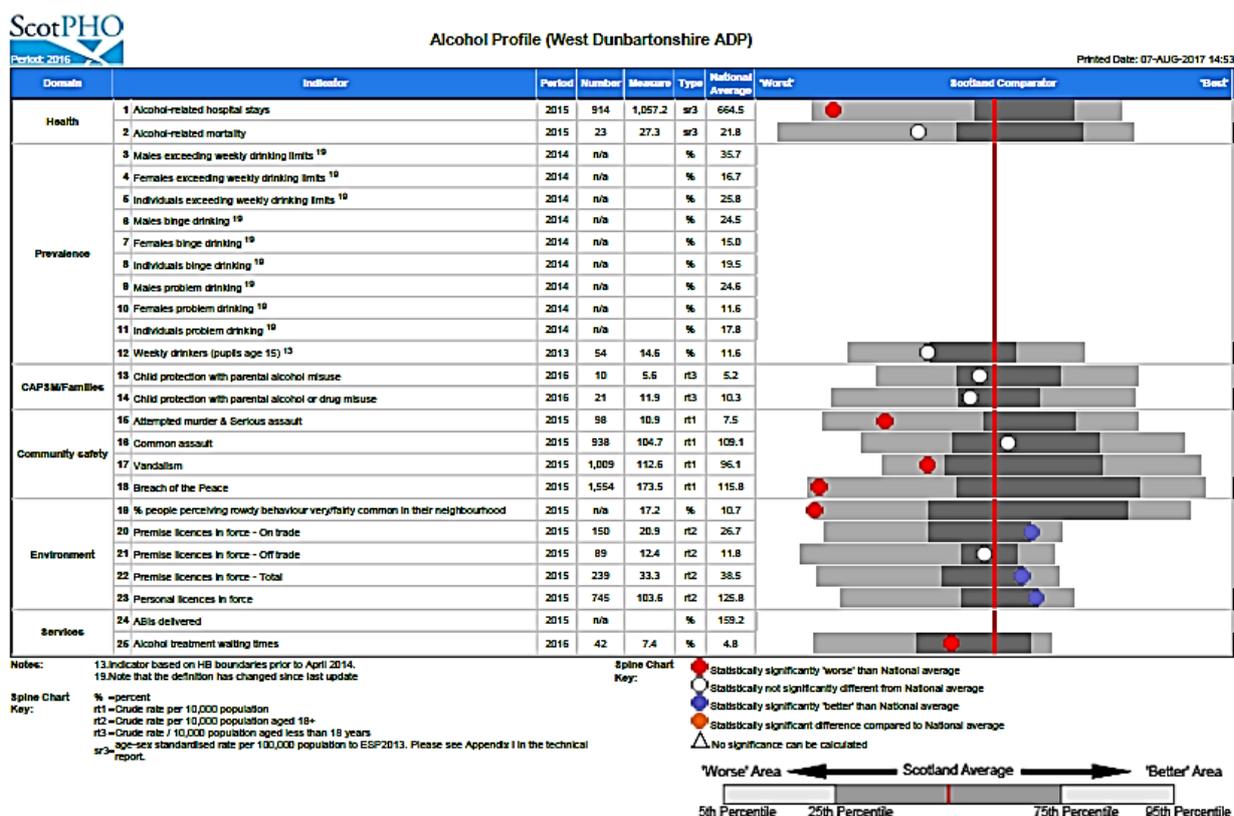


The HSPC continues to consistently meet the target of 90% of patients waiting no longer than 3 weeks for referral to appropriate drug or alcohol treatment: 92.7% were seen within 3 weeks and 99.8% within 5 weeks during 2016/17.



Drug-related hospital stays were 158.2 per 10,000 population (age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population to ESP2013) in 2014 which was slightly higher than the national average of 133.6⁵⁰.

The latest data from SCOTPHO -below – shows West Dunbartonshire’s position in relation to alcohol compared with the average for Scotland. The majority of these are worse than the national average and several significantly worse. Key areas for concern are alcohol related hospital stays, alcohol treatment waiting times and community safety related outcomes. Licensing outcomes are significantly better than the national average.



The majority of Citizens’ Panel members (75%) stated they drank alcohol and that there is a higher proportion of Panel members from out with regeneration areas who drink (85%, compared to 60% in the regeneration areas) as well as drink on a regular basis (for example, 24% drink at least three times per week compared to 8% in the regeneration areas).

Of those drinking alcohol, over half (52%) only consume up to seven units per week, with another 15% consuming 8 to 14 units. Only 16% consume more than 21 units. Among male respondents, 4% drank more than 28 units (above the recommended maximum for men) while 11% of female respondents drank more than 21 units (above the recommended maximum for women). The most common place to drink alcohol is at home (58% of drinkers say they would ‘usually’ drink at home).

Conversely, pubs/clubs, restaurants, at a friend’s house or at parties are ‘occasional’ venues for drinking alcohol.

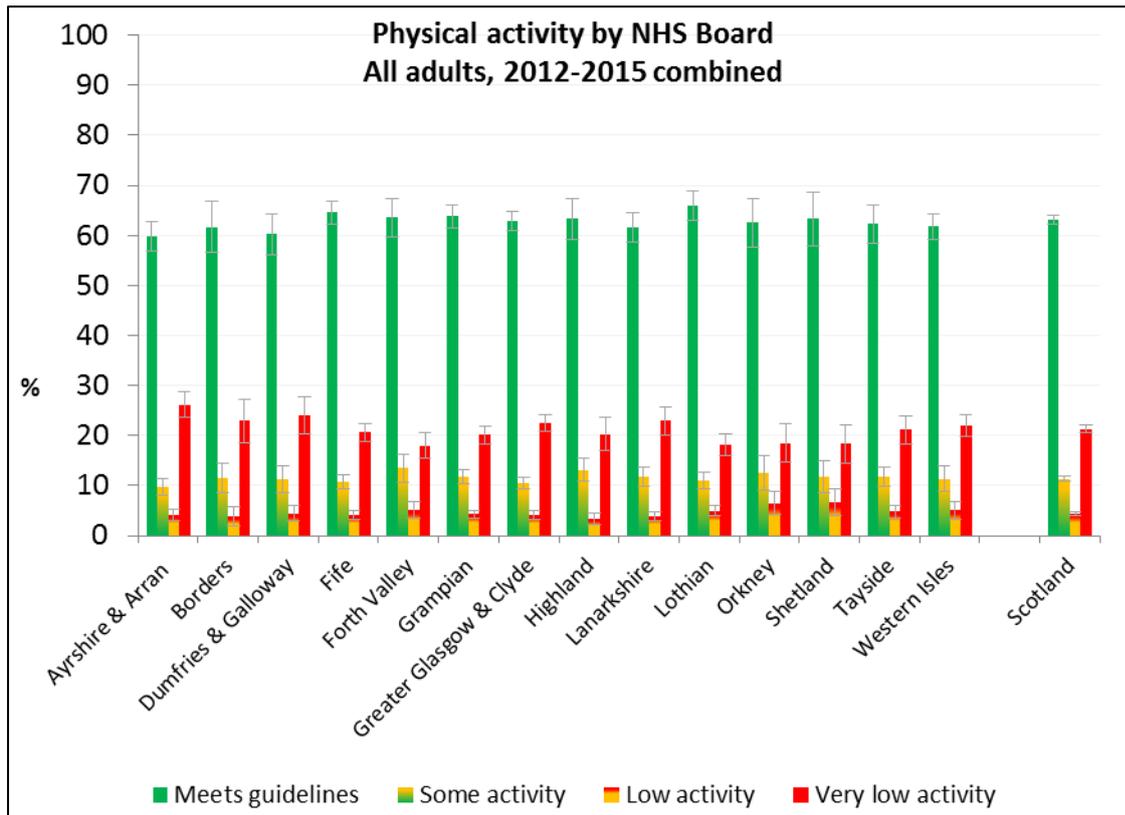
Physical Activity

According to the Scottish Health Survey, the physical activity level for adults in West Dunbartonshire is similar to the levels for Scotland.

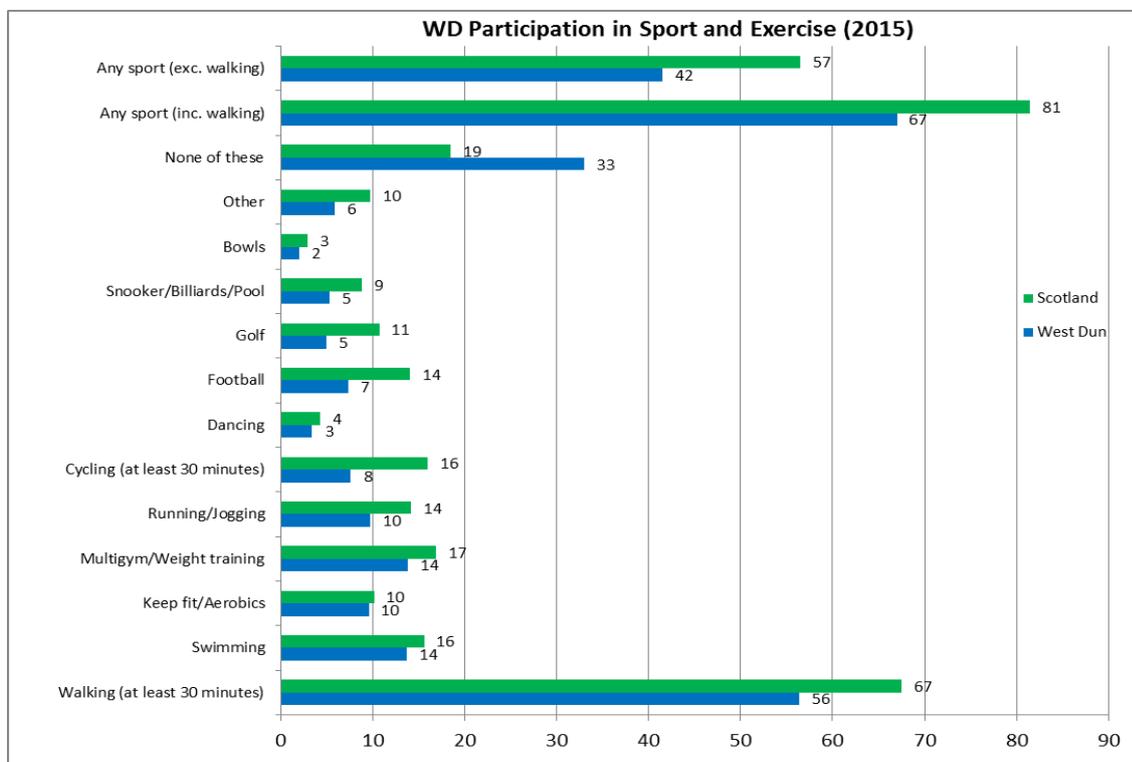
Moderate/Vigorous Physical Activity (MVPA) guidelines		West Dun	Scotland
Meeting the guideline:	At least 150 minutes of moderately intensive physical activity or 75 minutes vigorous activity per week or an equivalent combination of both.	64%	63%
Some activity:	60-149 minutes of moderate activity or 30-74 minutes of vigorous activity or an equivalent combination of these.	11%	11%
Low activity:	30-59 minutes of moderate activity or 15-29 minutes of vigorous activity or an equivalent combination of these.	4%	4%
ow	Less than 30 minutes of moderate activity or less than 15 minutes of vigorous activity or an equivalent combination of these.	22%	21%

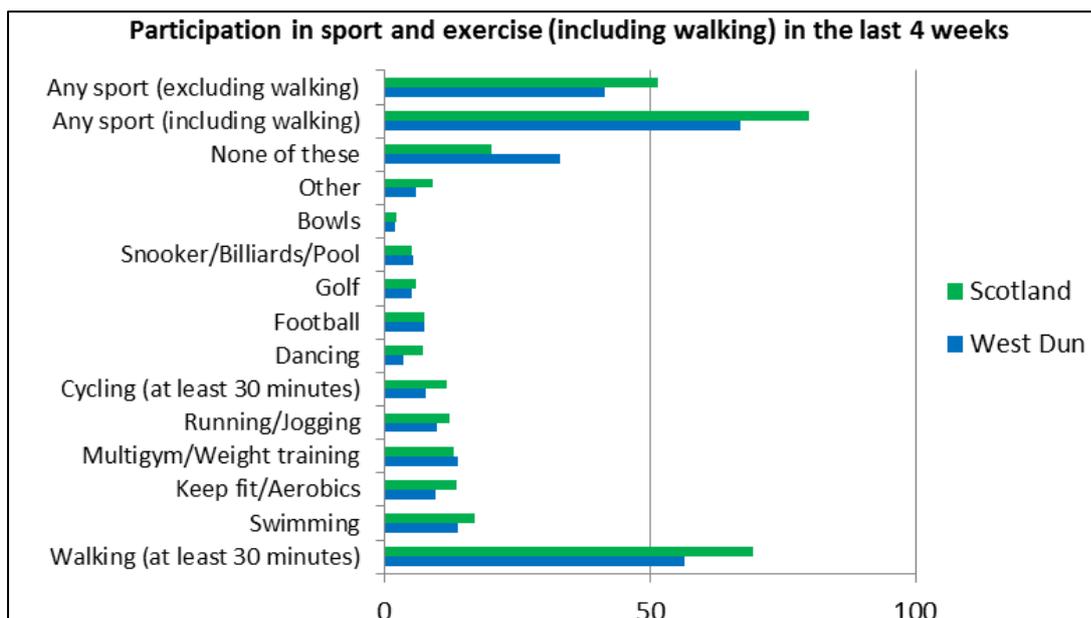
More than a third of Citizens' Panel members (36%) surveyed in 2015⁵¹ said they accumulated at least three hours of moderate activity over the previous seven days. This is primarily made up of respondents taking at least 30 minutes of moderate exercise between 5-7 days per week (40%). Walking briskly (79%) was the most common form of moderate exercise taken by Panel members in the last seven days, with 15% also doing heavy gardening and 14% swimming. Over half (61%) of Panel members who do not take moderate exercise at least five days a week recognise they are not exercising as much as they should (compared to only 18% of this group who do think they exercise enough). Conversely, although 44% of those who do moderate exercise at least five days a week feel they are exercising enough, a similar proportion of this group (46%) feel they need to exercise more.

The following chart shows the comparison with Scottish NHS Health Boards and Scotland as a whole.



The 2015 Scottish Household Survey results revealed that participation in different types of sport and exercise for West Dunbartonshire was lower than the Scotland figure.





Mental Health

The latest data from SCOTPHO -below – shows West Dunbartonshire’s position for a range of mental health related indicator compared with the average for Scotland. The majority of these are below the national average. Areas of concern – where performance is statistically significantly 'worse' than the national average are:

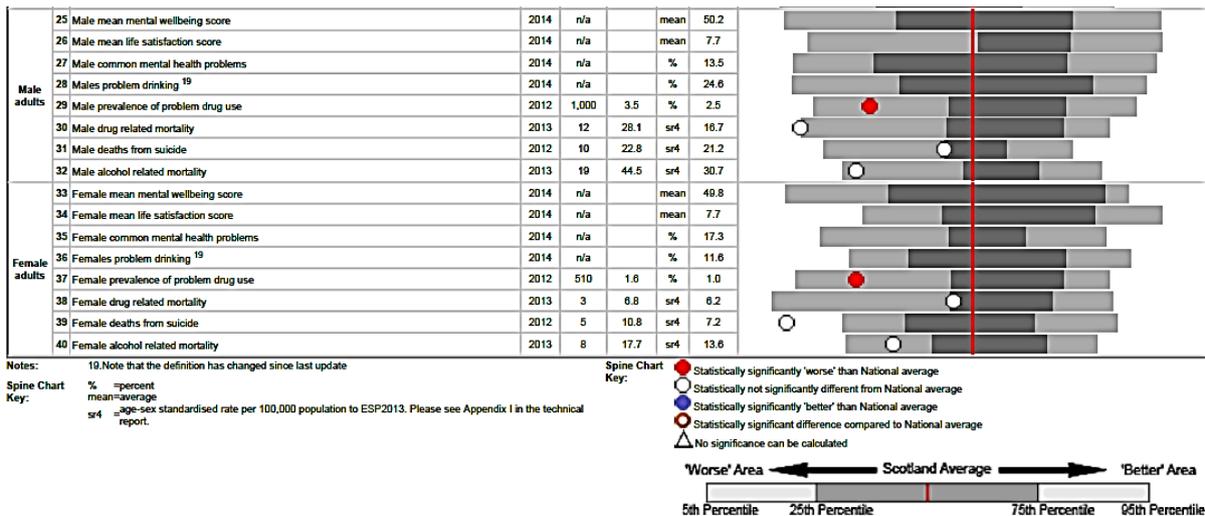
- S2 girls pro-social behaviour and conduct problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score
- Male and female prevalence of problem drug use



Mental Health Profiles (West Dunbartonshire)

Printed Date: 07-AUG-2017 15:01

Domain	Indicator	Period	Number	Measure	Type	National Average	Worst	Scotland Comparator	Best
S2 (aged 13) boys	1 S2 boys mean mental wellbeing score	2012	252	51.9	mean	51.1			
	2 S2 boys pro-social behaviour percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	93	36.2	%	34.1			
	3 S2 boys emotional symptoms percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	21	8.4	%	10.8			
	4 S2 boys emotional and behavioural problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	56	22.2	%	24.0			
	5 S2 boys conduct problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	61	24.1	%	27.5			
	6 S2 boys hyperactive percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	77	30.5	%	29.7			
S2 (aged 13) girls	7 S2 girls mean mental wellbeing score	2012	287	48.8	mean	49.3			
	8 S2 girls pro-social behaviour percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	69	25.5	%	15.1	●		
	9 S2 girls emotional symptoms percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	66	24.2	%	23.8			
	10 S2 girls emotional and behavioural problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	80	29.8	%	26.0			
	11 S2 girls conduct problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	73	27.0	%	19.2	●		
	12 S2 girls hyperactive percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	81	30.0	%	27.6			
S4 (aged 15) boys	13 S4 boys mean mental wellbeing score	2012	283	46.4	mean	50.5			
	14 S4 boys pro-social behaviour percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	121	42.7	%	40.0			
	15 S4 boys emotional symptoms percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	38	13.4	%	11.5			
	16 S4 boys emotional and behavioural problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	68	24.1	%	24.0			
	17 S4 boys conduct problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	76	26.6	%	26.3			
	18 S4 boys hyperactive percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	89	31.3	%	31.2			
S4 (aged 15) girls	19 S4 girls mean mental wellbeing score	2012	291	47.7	mean	46.8			
	20 S4 girls pro-social behaviour percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	62	20.6	%	17.7			
	21 S4 girls emotional symptoms percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	83	30.7	%	34.5			
	22 S4 girls emotional and behavioural problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	94	31.1	%	34.0			
	23 S4 girls conduct problems percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	54	17.9	%	19.8			
	24 S4 girls hyperactive percentage with a borderline/abnormal score	2012	112	37.1	%	35.5			



Most Citizens' Panel members have a positive view about their feelings and thoughts. For example, over half said each of the statements in the following table applied to them 'often' or 'all of the time', peaking at 82% for being able to make up their mind about things.

	None of the time		Rarely		Some of the time		Often		All of the time	
	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015
I've been feeling good about myself	1%	2%	7%	6%	36%	32%	43%	49%	13%	11%
I've been feeling close to other people	1%	2%	8%	9%	27%	30%	48%	44%	16%	15%
I've been feeling confident	3%	1%	8%	9%	35%	27%	39%	49%	15%	14%
I've been able to make up my own mind about things	1%	1%	3%	2%	15%	15%	45%	40%	36%	42%
I've been feeling loved	2%	2%	5%	7%	24%	22%	36%	39%	33%	30%
I've been interested in new things	3%	2%	15%	9%	26%	34%	39%	37%	17%	18%
I've been feeling cheerful	1%	3%	6%	7%	32%	28%	48%	50%	13%	12%

Contact Us

If you have any queries about the content of this profile please contact us:

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Polish

Dokument ten jest na życzenie udostępniany także w innych wersjach językowych, w dużym druku lub w formie audio.

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अनुरोध पर यह दस्तावेज़ अन्य भाषाओं में, बड़े अक्षरों की छपाई और सुनने वाले माध्यम पर भी उपलब्ध है

ਇਹ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ, ਵੱਡੇ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਆਡੀਓ ਟੇਪ 'ਤੇ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਹੋਇਆ ਵੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੇ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

درخواست پر یہ دستاویز دیگر زبانوں میں، بڑے حروف کی چھپائی اور سننے والے ذرائع پر بھی میسر ہے۔

هذه الوثيقة متاحة أيضا بلغات أخرى والأحرف الطباعية الكبيرة وبطريقة سمعية عند الطلب.

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