
Report to: Clackmannanshire Council

Date of Meeting: 29th August 2024

Subject: People Community Wellbeing Plan 2024-25

Report by: Lorraine Sanda, Strategic Director - People

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is seek Council approval for the overarching People Community Wellbeing Plan for 2024-25. More detailed operational plans sit behind the One Page Plans.

2.0 Recommendations

- 2.1. It is recommended that Council:
1. Approves the plan.
 2. Notes the approach to combining all the People Directorate Plans and Community Partnership Plans into one overarching Community Wellbeing Plan, and agrees that the Chief Executive and Council Leader write to the Scottish Government on behalf of Council, recommending that this approach is considered more widely as a model to reduce bureaucracy and burden of reporting on local authorities.

3.0 Background

- 3.1. To reflect a One Plan, One Report approach, this year, the various different People Plans have been streamlined in to One Community Wellbeing Plan (Appendix 1).
- 3.2. A data mapping exercise was carried out across all People Directorate Plans. The Outcomes from the National Performance Framework and the Local Outcome Improvement Plan have also been considered and as a result One combined Plan has been developed, which is focused on the following outcomes:
1. Outcome 1 – Our children and young people (including women and girls) have improved life outcomes by growing up loved, safe and respected
 2. Outcome 2 – Our empowered communities are well designed, inclusive, sustainable, resilient and safe

3. Outcome 3 – People of all ages are able to successfully contribute to our communities as they are education, skilled and confident individuals
 4. Outcome 4 – Poverty in our communities is reduced by improving outcomes for all
 5. Outcome 5 – Our people are healthy and active with improved health and wellbeing
 6. Outcome 6 – Our Equality and Human Rights are respected and fulfilled by tackling inequalities across our communities.
- 3.3. The One Plan incorporates the following the Plans and includes the People Business Plan 2024-25:
- Children Service’s Plan 2024 – 2025 (*2024-2027 plan underway*)
 - The Promise Plan 2023 -2026
 - National Improvement Framework 2024 – 2025 (incorporating the Scottish Equity Fund Plan)
 - Local Child Poverty Action Plan 2024 -2030
 - Violence Against Women and Girls Plan 2023 -2026
 - Community Justice Plan 2023 -2028
 - Community Learning and Development Plan 2024 – 2027
 - Sport and Active Living Framework 2024 -2028
 - Family Wellbeing Partnership Plan 2024 -2026

More detailed operational plans sit behind the One Page Plans.

- 3.4. As some of the Plans are required as partnership plans, and will be submitted to Scottish Government, these will still be presented to the Alliance in October for final approval.
- 3.5. All Plans contribute to the following four Strategic Priorities:
1. Empowering Families and Communities
 2. Health and Wellbeing

- 3. People Workforce
- 4. Sustainable, Inclusive Growth

3.6. The One Plan is consistent with Council Business Planning Guidance. The Actions identified have been developed following rigorous assessment and evaluation of data and feedback from communities, children and families, and other stakeholders. The People Directorate is taking a lead in driving innovative approaches to Public Sector Reform and collaboration with national and local organisations, and this is reflected in the Plan.

4.0 Sustainability Implications

4.1. Sustainability is integrated into all People Directorate planning.

5.0 Resource Implications

5.1. *Financial Details*

5.2. *Staffing*

6.0 Exempt Reports

6.1. Is this report exempt? Yes (please detail the reasons for exemption below) **No**

7.0 Declarations

The recommendations contained within this report support or implement our Corporate Priorities and Council Policies.

(1) **Our Priorities** (Please double click on the check box) all

Clackmannanshire will be attractive to businesses & people and ensure fair opportunities for all

Our families; children and young people will have the best possible start in life

Women and girls will be confident and aspirational, and achieve their full potential

Our communities will be resilient and empowered so that they can thrive and flourish

(2) **Council Policies**

Complies with relevant Council policies.

8.0 Equalities Impact

8.1 Have you undertaken the required equalities impact assessment to ensure that no groups are adversely affected by the recommendations?

Yes

9.0 Legality

9.1 It has been confirmed that in adopting the recommendations contained in this report, the Council is acting within its legal powers.

Yes

10.0 Appendices

10.1 Please list any appendices attached to this report. If there are no appendices, please state "none".

Appendix 1 - Community Wellbeing Plan 2024 – 2025 (People Directorate)

11.0 Background Papers

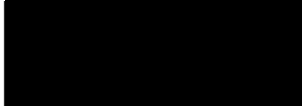
11.1 Have you used other documents to compile your report? (All documents must be kept available by the author for public inspection for four years from the date of meeting at which the report is considered)

Yes (please list the documents below) No X

Author(s)

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Approved by

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
Lorraine Sanda	Strategic Director (People)	

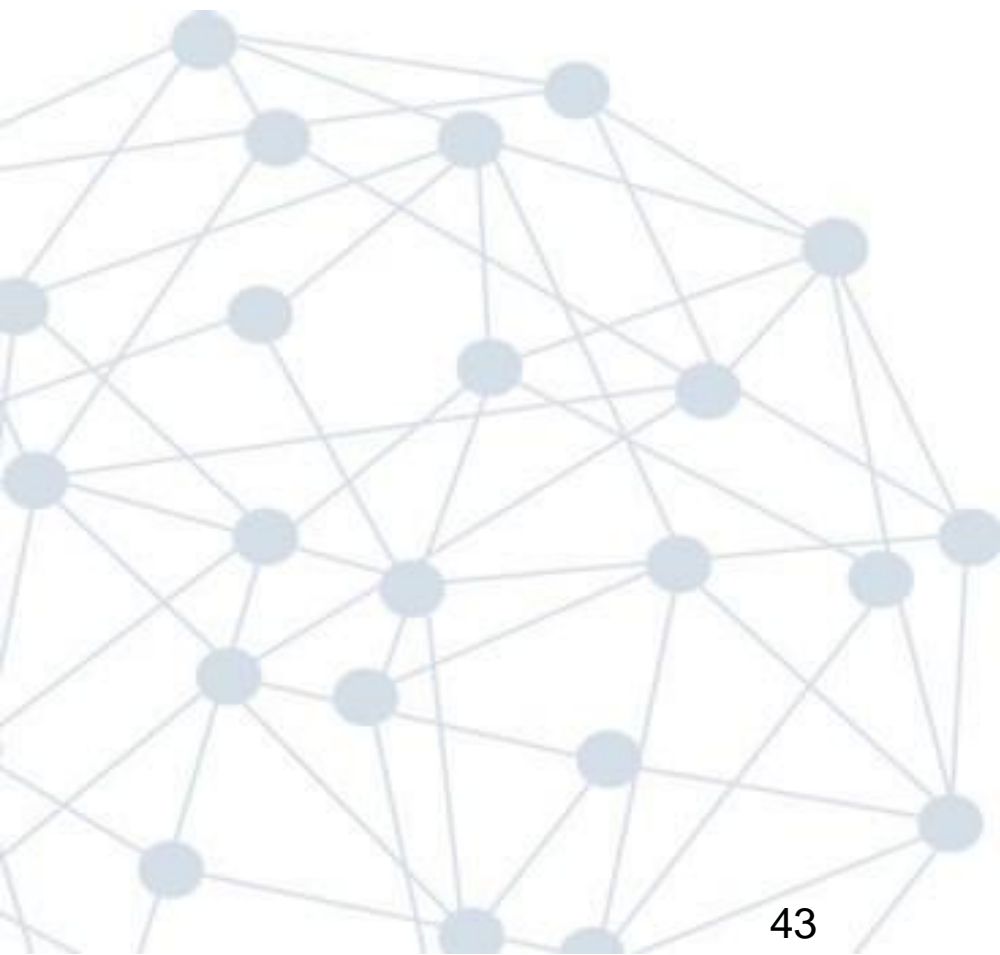


Community Wellbeing Plan 2024-2025

People Directorate

Incorporating: People Business Plan 2024-2025

One Plan, One Report



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Introduction

This Community Wellbeing Plan provides a framework for an **integrated and outcomes focused approach to improving outcomes for people and communities** across Clackmannanshire. This Plan incorporates the **People Business Plan** for the forthcoming year and is compliant with the corporate Business Planning Guide (February 2021).

It sets out our **strategic intent and objectives** that influence and interact with other key strategic plans across not only People Directorate [People], but the wider Clackmannanshire Wellbeing Economy Themes [*will be updated with new Wellbeing LOIP outcomes which are currently in development*], National Performance Framework and our Partnerships.

Whole System Approach: One of the recommendations from The Christie Commission noted that public services can become more efficient by adapting a “whole system approach” across public, third and private sectors, **reducing duplication** and **sharing services** wherever possible.

The Auditor General for Scotland highlighted a continuing focus by the public sector on ‘short term service-specific’ measures rather than the ‘longer term outcomes’ for individuals and communities.

Across People there are several **strategic plans** and **community planning partnership plans**; as well as strategies and reporting frameworks which convey how services are working towards both **individual and shared outcomes and objectives**.

This Strategic Plan addresses both the recommendations of the Christie Commission and the Auditor General for Scotland.

Following an extensive data mapping exercise, a review of objectives and outcomes across all plans and a Strategic Needs Assessment, the following 6 outcomes have been identified.



Strategic Outcomes	
1	Children and Young People have improved life outcomes by growing up loved, safe and respected
2	Empowered communities are well designed, inclusive, sustainable, resilient and safe
3	People of all ages successfully contribute to our communities by developing skills for learning, life and work
4	Poverty in our communities is reduced by improving outcomes for all
5	People are healthy and active with improved health and wellbeing
6	Human Rights are respected and fulfilled by tackling inequalities across our communities

Plan of Actions

Strategic Actions for Community Wellbeing Plan 2024-25

In summary, during 2024-25, the People Directorate will ensure that:

1 Children and Young People have improved life outcomes by growing up loved, safe and respected, we will:

- Ensure women and girls feel equally safe at home, in work and in the community
- Review provision for children with disabilities, in partnership
- Ensure place based whole family support is available at the point of need
- Ensure a portfolio of accommodation and supports to deliver on the Promise

2 Empowered communities are well designed, inclusive, sustainable, resilient and safe, we will:

- Deliver on a new Transformation Funding Vehicle for the Family Wellbeing Partnership
- Improve the use of data to drive improvement, in collaboration with partners
- Increase collaboration with partners and communities
- Develop an Anti Social Behaviour Strategy informed by a comprehensive audit
- Develop an overarching Voice Strategy for Empowering Families and Communities
- Improve Community Justice outcomes

3 People of all ages successfully contribute to our communities by developing skills for learning, life and work

- In partnership with Place Directorate, review and implement a new Learning Estate Strategy
- Strengthen Workforce Development and address any issues
- Ensure high quality self-evaluation and robust Quality Assurance informs service improvement planning
- Improve attainment, with a particular focus on closing the attainment gap

4 Poverty in our communities is reduced by improving outcomes for all, we will

- Test and deliver a system of All Age Childcare for identified communities of need; alleviating poverty by reducing the cost of living and increasing household income
- Cost of living and income maximisation opportunities are prioritised

5 People are healthy and active with improved health and wellbeing

- Ensure effective mental wellbeing services are in place for children, young people and communities
- Ensure the delivery of the Wellbeing Hub and new Lochies School remains on track
- Increase opportunities for children, young people and families to engage in positive and healthier behaviours and choices, with a particular communities focus on those facing inequality

6 Human Rights are respected and fulfilled by tackling inequalities across our communities

- Embed UNCRC (Scotland) Act across all services within the People Directorate
- Reduce inequality through delivery of opportunities co-designed with communities
- Deliver more opportunities which are co-designed with communities
- Review Additional Support for Learning Provision to ensure that the needs of all learners are met

Service Purpose and Objectives

The People Directorate plays an integral role in supporting the delivery of the Council's vision and outcomes. The Directorate is committed to **improving the life chances and outcomes for children, families and communities**, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable.

The Plan sets out our outcomes, priority actions and measurement plan over the next 12 months and has been developed considering the views and experiences of children, young people and families. It demonstrates partnership working to **improve outcomes**.

Individual services and teams have their own Plans and where partnership working enhances the priorities of discrete Service Plans, they are included within our priorities. These individual plans have been summarised into this Plan as a "**Plan on a Page**" and can be found towards the end of this document. Services and teams use their own management information, data and self evaluation to monitor their performance.

Partnerships

Partnerships in Clackmannanshire are integral to improving outcomes for families and communities.

Where existing partnership groups exist, these have been referenced in the Plan. For example, the Tackling Poverty Partnership, Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership, Child Protection Committee and Clackmannanshire and Stirling Alcohol and Drug Partnership. These provide a place to develop a coherent and whole systems approach to tackling local and national priorities.

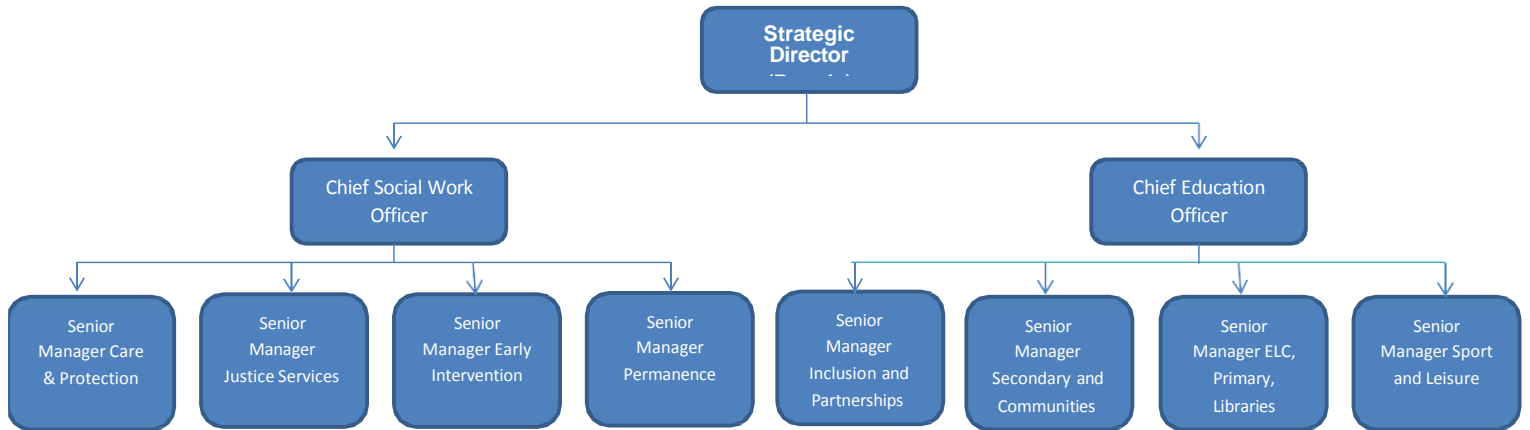
This Plan sets out the combined strategic **key actions** that the People Directorate will deliver in 2024-25.

This plan and approach align with, the 'Be the Future' Programme, Community Wealth Building and the Wellbeing Wellbeing Economy. It supports the Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

The plan sets out targeted aims, outcomes, priorities and activities for 2024-25. It focuses on **collaboration** and intelligence gathered from across the system; particularly, stakeholders' needs. There is a continuing focus on the Health and Wellbeing of our staff, our families and communities, as we continue to address the short, medium and long term effects and learning from the impact of the COVID and cost of living crisis.

As set out in the 'Be the Future' Programme, we need to work differently to deliver **sustained and improved outcomes** for our communities; connecting and collaborating with our public sector and third sector partners, businesses and empowering our families and communities. This means embracing new ways of working, structuring and delivering our services differently; in a more integrated and collaborative way, based on the principle of **continuous improvement**, and prioritising getting the basics right, as outlined in Clackmannanshire's Targeted Operating Model (TOM).

Service Structure



Service Budget

This budget is based on the current People Directorate allocations and may be subject to change due to additional financial burdens.

Revenue Budget 24/25	£,000
Care and Protection	18,342
Education and Learning	62,427
Strategic Director-People	-187
Support and Wellbeing	1,727
TOTAL	82,309
Capital Budget	£,000
Digital Learning Strategy	250
ICT Replacement Secondary Schools	125
ICT Upgrade Primary Schools	90
Fitness Equipment	6
Wellbeing Hub and Lochies school	5,635
Free School Meals Infrastructure	180
Learning Estate including DDA adaptations	620
TOTAL	6,906

The overall People budget for 2024-25 is supplemented by various external funding sources including:

- Scottish Equity Funding (Including Pupil Equity Funding and Care Experienced) - £2.67m
- Whole Family Wellbeing Fund - £337k
- Community Mental Health and Wellbeing Fund - £138k

Additional funding leveraged includes:

- sportscotland - £300k p.a.
- Planet Youth - c£97k
- Family Wellbeing Partnership - c£300k
- The Hunter Foundation - c£100k
- The Child Wellbeing Partnership (Early Adopter Community – Childcare) has received a grant offer letter for c£5.8m multi year funding to March 2026.

Key Strategies

The People Directorate operates within a highly complex environment. Its key objectives are driven by several overlapping strategic plans, policies and legislation including:

- National Improvement Framework
- Children and Young People (Scotland) Act (2014)
- Getting it Right for Every Child
- Children’s Rights – United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)
- Expansion of Early Learning and Childcare
- Curriculum for Excellence
- Strategic Equity Funding
- Forward: Scotland’s Public Libraries Strategy 2021-2025
- Community Empowerment (Scotland) Regulations 2013
- Parental Involvement (Scotland) Act 2006 and national Parental Involvement and Engagement Action Plan ‘Learning Together’ launched in August 2028
- The Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act 2013 (as amended 2009)
- Developing the Young Workforce and Youth Employment Strategy
- Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan 2022-26 Bright Start, Bright Futures
- The Promise Plan 2024-30
- Forth Valley and West Lothian Regional Improvement Collaborative (RIC) Plan
- Equally Safe – Scotland’s strategy for prevention and eradicating violence against women and girls
- Framework for Risk Assessment Management and Evaluation (FRAME) with children aged 12-17. Standard, Guidance and Operational Requirements for risk practice June 2021
- Age of Responsibility (Scotland) Act 2019
- Section 13 of the Children’s (Scotland) Act 2020 (Standing Up for Siblings)
- Secure Care Pathways and Standards Scotland October 2020
- National Youth Justice Vision and Strategy June 2021
- Active Scotland Delivery Plan (2018)
- National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland 2020

and a range of Service strategic documents and publications as follows:

Service Strategy or Policy	Approved/ Last Reviewed	Review Date
Clackmannanshire Children's Services Plan 2021-2024	August 2021	2024-26 Under Development
Community Justice Improvement Plan 2023-2028	August 2023	August 2024
The Promise Plan 2023-2026	August 2023	August 2025
National Improvement Framework (NIF) Education Plan 2023-2024	August 2023	August 2024
Family Wellbeing Partnership Plan 2024-2026	May 2024	April 2025
Digital Learning Strategy 2023-2025	May 2023	May 2025
Additional Support for Learning Strategy 2024-2027	February 2024	August 2026
Strategic Equity Fund Plan 2023-2024	September 2023	September 2024
Health and Wellbeing Strategy	August 2023	August 24
Learning, Teaching and Assessment Strategy	Refreshed June 2024	January 2025
Outdoor Learning Strategy	Implementation Phase	December 2024
Numeracy Strategy	Refreshed 2023	August 2024
Literacy Strategy	Refreshed 2023	August 2024
Parental Involvement and Engagement Strategy	August 2021	August 2024
Learning Estate Strategy, 2019-2040	2023	2040
Community Learning and Development Partnership Plan, 2023-2024	August 2023	August 2024
Sport and Active Living Framework Refresh 2024-2028	March 2024	August 2027
Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2023-2026	August 2023	August 2024
Clackmannanshire Transitions Policy for young people with additional support needs to adulthood	February 2024	August 2025
Forth Valley Inter Agency Child Protection Guidance 2023	December 2023	October 2024
Forth Valley GIRFEC Guidance	Refreshed July 2024	August 2025
Forth Valley Guidance Getting our Priorities Right for Children and Families affected by Parental Alcohol and Drug Use (2019)	2023	2024

Key Issues for Service

Financial sustainability remains a key challenge and theme for the Council. The negative impacts of rising costs, the Covid crisis and on-going economic challenges are felt across Clackmannanshire and add continuing pressure on services.

As a result, our focus must remain on transforming services and alternative delivery models.

The context of need in our communities is evidenced in the demographic profile [page 12] and continues to be challenging with:

- Higher than average numbers of children who are looked after, often due to areas of significant deprivation and parental substance use.
- Increasing numbers of children with additional support needs in schools and Early Learning Centres.
- Increased emphasis on Public Protection incorporating Child Protection, Adult Support and Protection, substance use, gender-based violence and Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements in respect of Community Justice.
- Identification, with partners, of new and innovative community payback placements for unpaid work
- On average there were 118 incidents of domestic violence recorded by the police in Scotland per 10,000 population in 2021-22. Clackmannanshire was in 4th place (146), a slight fall in the previous year's figures of 3rd place (158)

An additional key issue for the People Directorate and community planning and partners is the impending educational reform, which has been informed by the findings of The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Muir, Hayward and Withers reviews. Consequently, there will be several significant developments within Scottish Education over the months ahead. Additionally, there are changes pending regarding the new qualifications authority, Education Scotland and Centre of Excellence.

Likewise, there is also uncertainty around the implications of the impending National Care Service.

In Clackmannanshire, we aim to ensure that the voices of our learners, practitioners and communities are pivotal to our trajectory, and we will respond to national educational developments in a manner which best meets the needs of the Children and Young People in our Clackmannanshire context.

Approaches

The Council's Target Operating Model (TOM), agreed in August 2022, aims to allow the Council to transform from its current operating model to one that is sustainable for the future.

The People Directorate has made significant contribution to the 'Be the Future' Transformation Programme and elements within the TOM:

- Family Wellbeing Partnership *
- Innovative and collaborative approach to the Wellbeing Hub and Lochies School development
- STRIVE – Safeguarding through Rapid Intervention
- Mental Health Transformation
- The Promise
- Digital Learning
- Justice Hub Model

*The Family Wellbeing Partnership is an overarching **cross portfolio approach** which aims to shift to early intervention and prevention, person-centred delivery models and increased collaboration with community partners and third sector organisations.

Stakeholder Engagement

Key national policies or legislation such as The Promise, The Scottish Approach to Service Design and the United Nations Convention on Children's Rights have supported the People Directorate to develop our approach to working in partnership and collaboration with the families and communities we serve.

This plan confirms our collective goal to move beyond consultation to direct participation in decision making and co-design of services. Several key areas of activity such as the Family Wellbeing Partnership, The Promise and the development of community led service design are examples of the continued commitment to ensuring that all our activity is influenced by the voice of lived experience.

Some examples of engagement with stakeholders this year are listed below:

- What Matters to You? has provided engagement with community members regarding services for their communities.
- The appointment of the Whole Family Wellbeing Participation and Engagement Officer has produced several opportunities for participation of families and third sector in the development of services, policies and plans.
- The Clackmannanshire Family Support Collaborative has been developed in partnership with families and third sector organisations. This has included the introduction of Family Voices Groups to co-design the delivery of family support in Clackmannanshire.
- There has been extensive engagement with children, families and third sector regarding the development of the Child Wellbeing Partnership childcare provision (Scottish Government, Early Adopter Community). A suite of co-design Childcare Charters for children, parents, carers, guardians and providers have been developed.

- THRIVE group members have been supported to develop and deliver the group for other local participants
- Guides were developed with young people to explain the implications of the adoption of the UNCRC into Scots Law
- Mental Wellbeing Survey for Primary and Secondary pupils
- Engagement with Youth Council and all schools to share information on areas such as UNCRC
- Partner engagement with stakeholders to develop key priorities for Service Development – Columba 1400, MCR Pathways, Youth Link Scotland, Winning Scotland Foundation, DYW, Skills Development Scotland, NHS, etc.
- Extensive collaboration has taken place regarding the review and development of Youth Justice Provision in Clackmannanshire
- Children and Young People’s Centre for Justice consultation and input from young people for youth justice redesign
- Lived experience input for redesign and targeting of Justice Services.
- Columba 1400 Cohorts with young people, families, individuals and communities
- WEAll–Wellbeing Economy Alliance work with Family Wellbeing Partnership and employability stakeholders
- Review of holiday provision provided by the Sport and Leisure team undertaken with both attendees and their families after October, Easter, Christmas and Summer programmes annually which help shape future planning of activities
- Continued public, stakeholder and partner engagement has taken place to inform the development of the Wellbeing Hub and Lochies School development and future leisure provision including the co-design with groups of community representatives with lived experiences, and design competition with S3 and S4 pupils
- Extensive stakeholder and public engagement has taken place regarding the development of the new Children’s Services Plan and family support strategy
- Ongoing engagement with Third Sector, Statutory partners, schools, ELCs and community on the Planet Youth / Icelandic Model
- Engagement with kinship carers has continued through the Kinship Care Support Group and introduction of lead kinship care staff for each locality
- Oor Clacks Voices has reviewed key plans e.g. The Promise plan and have co-designed the Language of Care Policy
- Consultation and engagement took place with parents regarding the Clackmannanshire Transition Policy for Young People with Additional Support Needs
- Young Carers’ Groups in schools
- LGBT Youth – Clax LGBT Youth Group (13-25 years)

Demographic Profile

The demographic profile for Clackmannanshire helps set the context of Clackmannanshire to the rest of Scotland and is included in many of our Plans and Annual Reports across the People Directorate. This year it is also being used to inform our **Strategic Needs Assessment [SNA]** which guides decision-making, resource allocation, and planning efforts across the Community Wellbeing Plan.

Our current priorities were identified through a [data mapping exercise](#), undertaken in Feb/March 2024 and used to inform our new outcomes.

The demographic profile has included where available, data at local authority level however, where this data is not available, the Scottish context has been included and it can be used to *draw comparisons* with any locally held data/local intelligence.

Demographic Profile: Methodology and Format.

The following pages detail the current picture around the threats and risks that are likely to impact on the achievement of our outcomes. Information detailing several Scottish National Performance Network (SNPF) indicators are also included as they help provide national context.

Where the local context is not available, data/information has been provided which should allow for inferences to be drawn with the local context, for example, data at Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation [SIMD] level should give the same context for the same SIMD area locally.

Population

Clackmannanshire is one of the **smallest** mainland councils in Scotland, covering an area of 61.4 square miles, with 293 kilometres of road, and classed as semi-rural. Census data records the population of Clackmannanshire at **51,800** [20/03/22] almost 1% of the Scottish population. Over the next 10 years, the population of Clackmannanshire *is projected to decrease* by 1.7% due to natural change (more deaths than births).

There are 72 datazones across Clackmannanshire [out of 6976 across Scotland]. Over the last 10 years, 86% of datazones have reported an increase in the median age with the *average age increasing by 3.2 years* compared to the Scottish average of 2.1 years.

20.8% of Clackmannanshire population is 65 and over, **more** than across Scotland where it is 20.1%. Reflecting the picture across Scotland there are **more females than males** living in Clackmannanshire [51.1% compared to 48.9%].

There are 5 electoral wards in Clackmannanshire: Clackmannanshire Central, Clackmannanshire East, Clackmannanshire North, Clackmannanshire South, and Clackmannanshire West. The largest population can be found in Clackmannanshire West.

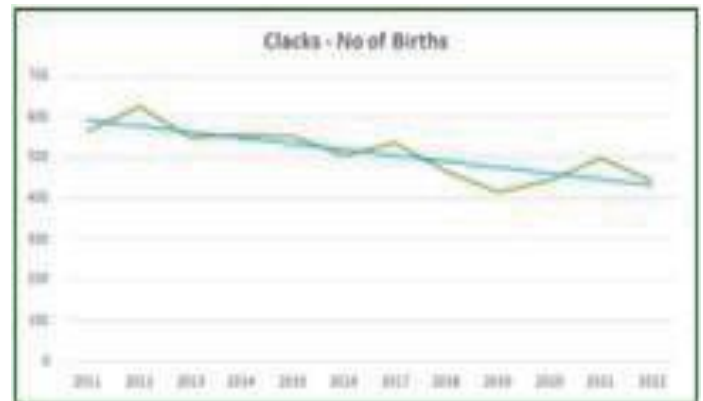
Clackmannanshire has 9 main localities or neighbourhood settlements:

Alloa, Alva, Clackmannan, Dollar, Menstrie, Muckhart, Sauchie, Tullibody, Tillicoultry

A higher proportion of older people [61 and over] live in Clackmannanshire North, a higher proportion of 18-20 year olds and 51-55 year olds live in Clackmannanshire South.

More than a quarter of Clackmannanshire population consists of 0 to 24 year olds [27% - same as across Scotland] with 17.2% being 0 to 15 year olds [higher than across Scotland where it is 16.6%].

In 2022, there were 444 births across Clackmannanshire, a **fall of 7.5%** on the year before and continuing a *decreasing trend*.



Deprivation

A quarter [25%] of all SIMD datazones across Clackmannanshire fall into the 20% most deprived data zones [equates to 18 datazones].

Eight [8] datazones have **more than a quarter** of people who are income deprived, with one datazone in the Alloa South and East area recording **almost half [47%]**. Other datazones include other areas in Alloa

20% most deprived datazones:

- Clackmannanshire South has 6
- Clackmannanshire West has 5
- Clackmannanshire Central has 4
- Clackmannanshire North has 2
- Clackmannanshire East has 1

South and East, Tullibody North and Glenochil, Tullibody South and Tillicoultry.

Revised SIMD data indicates that Clackmannanshire has **10% of its population in the most deprived SIMD area**; 9th highest across Scotland and only 5% of its population is in the least deprived SIMD area. The youngest age group can be found in the most deprived area.

Poverty

The most used poverty indicator in Scotland for showing trends is *relative poverty after housing costs*. Poverty is defined at the household level. If the household income is below the poverty threshold, all people within the household are in poverty. Other poverty measures are absolute poverty, low income and material deprivation and persistent poverty.

A person is in relative poverty if their current household income is *less than 60% of the current UK median*. Increases in the proportion of people living in relative poverty indicate that the gap between the poorest households and the middle income households is **widening**. It is estimated that **21% of Scotland's population were living in relative poverty after housing costs** [three-year average 2020-23]. **A third** of people in poverty live in households that lack high food security. People are in severe poverty when their household income is less than half of the UK median income. **Very deep or severe poverty continues to rise**, and research indicates that nearly half of all people in poverty are in very deep poverty.

Youngest households [household head aged 16-24 years] are consistently more likely to be in relative poverty compared to older households. The poverty rate for a single parent in a household has remained the same at 38%.

Child Poverty

The Child Poverty Action Group reports the cost of bringing up a child at an acceptable standard of living in the UK is at least £166,000. Family incomes are boosted in Scotland by a combination of universal and means tested Scottish Government policies with the combined value reducing the net cost to low income families of bringing up a child by over a third. For typical out-of-work families in Scotland the additional support and lower costs mean that this shortfall can be reduced to around 40 per cent. Despite the additional support many families are still struggling to meet a socially acceptable standard of living.

Across Scotland, it is estimated that **24% of children** [240,000 children each year] are living in relative poverty after housing costs [3 year rolling average 2020-23]. It is estimated that 70% of children in relative poverty after housing costs are living in working households with **78% of children in households with high food security**.

The more children in a household, the higher the poverty rate. Since 2018, the rate has increased to 38% for households who have 3 or more children, however in households with 1 to 2 children this rate has fallen from 23% to 19%. Mothers under the age of 25 experience a higher poverty rate.

Almost a third of children are in workless households [31%], one of the highest rates across Scotland and the UK.

The latest child poverty statistics across Clackmannanshire indicate the percentage of children aged 0-15 years living in relative poverty **has increased** from 25.5% to **27.3%** in 2023. This equates to 2423 children, an increase of 159 children compared to 2022.

This is the third highest in Scotland with only Glasgow City [33.5%] and North Ayrshire [28.5%] reporting a higher percentage of children in low-income families than Clackmannanshire.

The percentage of children in absolute poverty increased from 20.6% in 2022 to 21.9% in 2023, an increase of 119 children.

% of Child Poverty by Electoral Ward 2023

- Clackmannanshire Central 35.6% [increase of 60 children] ** Largest yearly increase**
- Clackmannanshire North 31% [increase of 22 children]
- Clackmannanshire South 30.1% [increase of 63 children]
- Clackmannanshire West 23.2% [fall of 6 children]
- Clackmannanshire East 17.5% [increase of 15 children]

Across Scotland, DWP statistics report 233,542 children were living in relative low income in 2022-23, an increase of 28.9% since 2016-17.

- 58.7% of children were living in lone parent households
- 37.6% living in nonworking households

Across Clackmannanshire the same DWP statistics report, 2855 children were living in relative low income in 2022-23, an **increase of 36.3%** since 2016-17 [760 children]; **higher** than the percentage increase across Scotland. 65% of children were living in lone parent households in 2022-23 compared to 50% in 2016/17; 42% were in non-working families in 2022/23, no change to 2016-17, where it was 43%. 1645 children were living in working families [defined as a family that have an accumulated period of at least 26 weeks paid employment or self-employment within the 52 week tax year].

Costs of Living

Households with low income have been affected by the recent cost of living crisis with increases in food, fuel and interest rates. At risk households are similar to the same households with low income. Households narrowly ineligible for means-tested benefits have been impacted more as they narrowly miss out on qualifying for the extra Cost of Living payment for low-income households.

It is estimated that across Scotland there could be around 10,000 households in this group. Households with an unpaid carer i.e. anyone who provides care for a friend, neighbour or family member unpaid are also likely to be negatively impacted through the increase in cost of living.

The Joseph Rowntree Foundation reported that in the Spring of 2023, 7 in 10 people in Scotland reported they had cut back in one or more essential; either food, heating or for some, skipping meals. The percentage of people increased to 1 in 8 in single parent households, low income households and large families.

Fuel Poverty

In 2022, 31% of all households [791,000] were estimated to be in fuel poverty, of which 18.5% of all households [472,000] were in extreme fuel poverty. This is higher than the 2019 estimates of 24.6% [613,000 households] and 12.4% [311,000 households] respectively.

Overall rates of fuel poverty differed between the social [48%] and private sector [26%]. Similarly, households in the social sector were more likely to be in extreme fuel poverty [26%] compared to households in the private sector [16%]. **More than a quarter [27%]** of housing across Clackmannanshire is socially rented; 21% is by the local authority. Eight per cent [8%] of housing is rented privately.

The latest fuel poverty stats published at local authority level is a 3 year average 2017-19. At that time, it was estimated that **23.7%** of households across Clackmannanshire were in fuel poverty [Scottish figure was 24.4%]. The estimated households in extreme fuel poverty were 9.2% [Scottish average was 11.9%].

AT RISK HOUSEHOLDS: disabled people, lone parent families, minority ethnic households, other child poverty priority group households (3+ children, mother under 25, baby under 1), renters (private and social), young adults (under 25), unemployed adults - those with no formal qualifications, recipients of income-related benefit, people with no recourse to public funds and people with multiple and complex needs.

It is estimated that at least **30% of all households across Clackmannanshire are in fuel poverty in 2022.** [calculated using the updated Scottish figure and considering the difference in 2019].

Carer's Allowance

According to the latest Carers Survey 2022-23 there were 44,310 individual carers, **5% more** than the year before. Three in five carers [60%] included in the Carer's Census in 2022-23 were working age (18 - 64 year old) adults. DWP data indicates that in 2022-23, 58,950 households received Carer's Allowance. This is an **increase of 38.3%** since 2016/17. The largest increase using 2016-17 as the base year is in the age groups 60 to 74 years [indicates ageing population].

Out of Work Benefits

In April 2024, **3.2%** of the population across Clackmannanshire [1030 people] with claiming out of work benefits, slightly more than the Scottish average of 3.1%; more males than females were claiming; 3.9% and 2.5%

respectively [reflects the national picture]. Despite being higher than the Scottish average, this *rate is lower* than the same period in 2023 where it was 3.9% with the gap to the national narrowing – Scottish was 3.3%.

More young people [18 – 21 year olds] are claiming out of work benefits than any other age group at 6.1%, more than the Scottish average of 4.6%. Despite being higher than the Scottish average, this rate is lower than the same period in 2023 where it was 7.5%.

Claimant Count

The Claimant Count is an experimental statistic that measures the number of people who are claiming unemployment-related benefits. The Claimant Count in Clackmannanshire was 1070 in March 2024 [3.4%], down from March 2023, when there were 1220 claimants, 9th highest across Scotland, an *improvement* on the year before where Clackmannanshire was 7th highest at 3.8%.

Food Insecurity

Eating well, maintaining a healthy weight and regular physical exercise are key public health priorities for Scotland. Poor diet is a leading risk factor for ill health and has been linked to a range of health conditions. Risks can be reduced by improvements in the nutritional content of diets [increasing fibre, fruit and vegetable intake, decreasing salt, fats and sugar] and overall reductions in elevated body mass.

Research by the University of Glasgow highlighted the negative impact on food insecurity and the widening of existing inequalities with an **89% increase** in demand for emergency food parcels in the UK in April 2020 compared with the same period in 2019 and *foodbank demand more than doubling* during the same period.

According to the Scottish Health Survey for the period 2018-2022, 9% of the overall population were worried they would run out of food; this is no change to the previous 3 year period.

Across Clackmannanshire a *lower percentage* than the overall Scottish population admitted they would run out of food – **7%** in the three year period 2018-2022 which is slightly more than the previous 3-year period where it was 6%.

The Gate Charity is recognised as one of the main foodbank providers across Clackmannanshire. Established in 2011, its aim was to initially help people who were affected by homelessness and food insecurity. Their most recent Annual Report [2022] reports they supported 5,980 people in 2022, provided 2,830 food parcels and distributed 179,400 meals. At their local soup pot, they served 1,100 meals.

Scottish Welfare Fund

The Scottish Welfare Fund is made up of two different grants. To be eligible you must be 16 years or older and on a low income or getting certain benefits. These grants do not need to be paid back. A Crisis Grant is to help with an emergency like a fire or flood, losing money or a job.

In 2022-23 there were **2,710 Crisis Grants** applied for across Clackmannanshire, 0.9% of the Scottish total, like the year before, and lower than in 2020-21.

Workless Households

In 2022, across Clackmannanshire **48.2%** of households were “working households” *lower* than the Scottish average of 57.6%; and 27.5% were “workless households”, higher than the Scottish average of 17.8%. Just under a quarter [24.3%], like the Scottish average [24.6%] are classed as “mixed households”; a mix of at least one working and one workless adult, almost a third [31%] of workless households have children, much higher than the Scottish average of 10.2%.

Across Scotland 45% of workless households give the reason for living in workless households as being due to “sick/disabled” which is 11 % points higher than across England. Up from 37.6% in 2021.

Housing

In 2022, the number of households in Clackmannanshire was **24,157**. This is a *0.3% increase* from 24,077 households in 2021. In comparison, the number of households in Scotland overall increased by 0.8%.

Between 2018 and 2028, the number of households in Clackmannanshire is **projected to increase** from 23,674 to 24,384. This is a **3.0% increase**, which compares to a projected increase of 4.9% for Scotland as a whole.

DWP data indicates that across Scotland in the financial year 2022-23, there was a *fall of the number of households containing children* to 585,118 households, a fall of more than 26,000 households.

Homeless

Across Scotland the number of homelessness applications in 2022-23 **increased by 9%** compared to the year before, equates to more than 53000 people of which 31% were children.

More households and children in temporary accommodation [as of 31 March 23] with the number of children in temporary accommodation *increasing by 9%* compared to the previous year.

Across Clackmannanshire there was a **yearly increase of 8%** in the number of homelessness applications [593] in 2022-23 – equates to 758 people [Including children]. The percentage of live homelessness cases **increased by 31%** [as of 31 March 23] *higher* than the Scottish average of 15%; tenth highest increase across all local authorities.

Despite the increase in homelessness there was a **4% fall in the number of children associated with homeless applications** [bucks the national trend].

[As of 31 March 23] across Clackmannanshire the number of households in temporary accommodation **increased by 9%**; higher than the Scottish average of 6% and ninth highest across all local authorities. The number of households with children or pregnant women **increased** to 30 [20% increase] with 5 more children in temporary accommodation than the previous year [45 children]; equates to a **13% increase**, again higher than the Scottish average.

Council Tax Reduction

There were 454,350 Council Tax Reduction [CTR] recipients in Scotland in March 2023, a **decrease of 1.8%** from 462,670 in March 2022. The weekly income forgone by local authorities due to the CTR scheme was £7.364 million in March 2023, compared to £6.829 million in March 2022; an increase of 7.8%.

Of all CTR recipients in March 2023:

- 58% [261,220 recipients] were in one of the 30% most deprived areas in Scotland, the same as in March 2022
- 36% [163,180 recipients] were aged 65 or over, the same as in March 2022
- 17% [75,100 recipients] were lone parents, compared to 16% in March 2022

In the 10 year period [April 2013 – March 2023] the percentage of CTR recipients has fallen by 17.7%. **20.8% of households** [dwellings] in Clackmannanshire were in receipt of CTR in March 2023; 17.7% of households [dwellings] across Scotland were in receipt of CTR in March 2023.

Across Clackmannanshire, in December 2023, there were 5,050 CTRs, a **reduction of 0.8%** from 5,090 in March 2022. The percentage fall is slightly lower than the average across Scotland. As of March 2023, the proportion of CTR recipients as a proportion of the Scottish population is 1.1%. In the 10 year period [April 2013 – March 2023] the percentage of CTR recipients has **fallen by 11.1%**, lower than the average across Scotland.

The weekly income forgone by Clackmannanshire Council due to the CTR scheme was £78,126 in March 2023, compared to £70,604 in March 2022; *an increase of 10.7%*, higher than the average across Scotland [8th highest increase across all local authorities in March 2023].

20.8% of households [dwellings] in Clackmannanshire were in receipt of CTR in March 2023, higher than the Scottish average.

Just under half [48%] of households in receipt of CTR are in Band A; higher than the Scottish average of 40%.

Council Tax Bands A-C as total of overall dwellings in each area:

- Clackmannanshire Central 74%
- Clackmannanshire South 71%
- Clackmannanshire North 63%
- Clackmannanshire West 61%
- Clackmannanshire East 40%

Universal Credit

Universal Credit [UC] replaced income-related Employment and Support Allowance [ESA] for new claimants from January 2021. In Feb 2024, 459,904 households across Scotland were claiming UC, *an increase of 40,525 households [9.7%]* since Feb 2023 and 68,085 households since Feb 2022 [17%]. 91% of households in Scotland who were claiming Universal Credit in February 2024 were receiving a payment:

- 51.2% single, no children
- 34.4% single with children
- 10.7% couple with children
- 3.7% couple, no children.

In December 2023, the number of Universal Credit applications made comprised of 1.3% of the overall Scottish total, there were 2,631 assessments made for across Clackmannanshire for Universal Credit [1.3% of the Scottish total for that month].

Data from DWP is broken down into areas. The table opposite is a “snapshot” of the same month over a 4-year period. More

Area	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23	Jan-24	% diff
Alloa North	489	479	520	562	14.9%
Alloa South and East	893	904	975	1077	20.6%
Alloa West	191	185	183	197	3.1%
Alva	451	410	427	464	2.9%
Clackmannan, Kennet and Forestmill	404	404	407	461	14.1%
Dollar and Muckhart	107	80	85	106	-0.9%
Fishcross, Devon Village and Coalsnaughton	191	200	208	214	12.0%
Menstrie	133	128	141	147	10.5%
Sauchie	608	604	620	667	9.7%
Tillicoultry	451	423	451	481	6.7%
Tullibody North and Glenochil	434	442	478	516	18.9%
Tullibody South	356	326	351	392	10.1%
Total	4718	4577	4858	5286	12.0%

households are claiming Universal Credit with the overall total increasing by 12%.

Areas that are reporting a higher percentage increase than the average across Clackmannanshire are:

- Alloa North
- Alloa South and East
- Clackmannan, Kennet and Forestmill
- Fishcross, Devon Village and Coalsnaughton
- Tullibody North and Glenochil

Number of people on Universal Credit by postcode area. The table opposite is a “snapshot” of the same month over a 4 year period. **More people** are claiming Universal Credit with the overall total increasing by 10%. **More people living in FK10 postcode** are claiming Universal Credit than the average across Clackmannanshire.

Area	January 2021	January 2022	January 2023	January 2024	% Diff
FK10	4207	4065	4274	4751	12.9%
FK11	160	150	157	168	5.0%
FK12	500	450	480	527	5.4%
FK13	676	627	686	733	8.4%
FK14	160	125	135	159	-0.6%
Total	5702	5414	5733	6334	11.1%

Single Parents: There is a **significant increase** in the percentage of single parents on Universal Credit with the overall increase being **41.1%** [comparing the same month over a 4 year period]. The percentage increase differs by geographical area as detailed in the table opposite.

Across Scotland DWP figures indicate there were 451,729 households on UC [Jan 2024]. Using the same comparison as above this correlate to an increase of 9.3%, *lower than the increase* across Clackmannanshire [12%].

Single Parent: There were 146,262 single parents with children households claiming UC in Jan 2024; **an increase of 45.8%**,

higher than the increase across Clackmannanshire [41.1%].

Single, with children	January 2021	January 2022	January 2023 (r)	January 2024 (p)	% diff
Alloa North	125	146	174	198	58.4%
Alloa South and East	219	242	291	313	42.9%
Alloa West	54	61	68	76	40.7%
Alva	123	135	139	155	26.0%
Clackmannan, Kennet and Forestmill	111	129	137	147	32.4%
Dollar and Muckhart	24	25	27	35	45.8%
Fishcross, Devon Village and Coalsnaughton	51	62	69	68	33.3%
Menstrie	23	32	53	56	143.5%
Sauchie	184	204	219	236	28.3%
Tillicoultry	112	116	124	147	31.3%
Tullibody North and Glenochil	149	179	192	212	42.3%
Tullibody South	106	113	136	153	44.3%
Total	1284	1449	1631	1812	41.1%

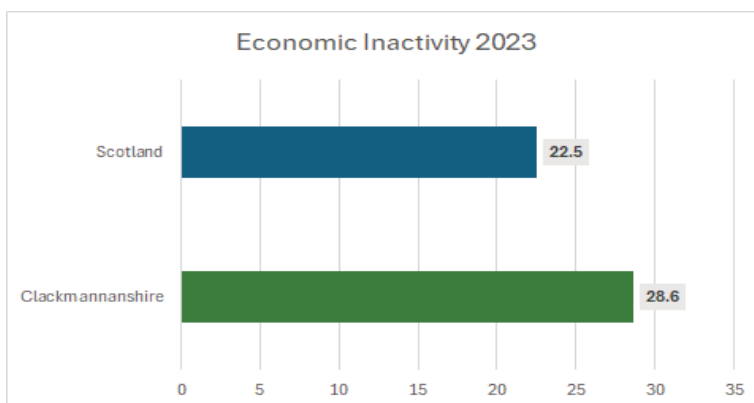
Unemployment

Latest Office of National Statistics (ONS) reports the unemployment rate [16-64 years] across Scotland for January to March 2024 is 4.4%.

Less than four percent [3.8%] of Clackmannanshire’s population was recorded as “unemployed” in 2023 [around 900 people]; *an improvement* on the year before [4%], however the rate remains higher than the Scottish average of 3.5% and is the fourth highest across Scotland.

Unfortunately, within the unemployed group, Clackmannanshire has a higher percentage of them classed as “long term sick”; **39.2%**, higher than the Scottish average of 31.6%.

In 2023, 28.6% of people across Clackmannanshire were reported as “Economic Inactive” [around 9210 people] with 39.2% of them recorded as “long-term sick”; *both figures higher than the Scottish average* [22.5% and 31.6% respectively]. This is a fall compared to the year ending December 2022, where around 9,700 people [30.5%] were classed as Economic active.



Latest estimates for 16-24 year olds in Scotland [January to December 2023] show the unemployment rate has **increased slightly** over the year, the employment rate had decreased and the economic inactivity rate had increased. In Scotland, the estimated employment rate for was 55.9%; the estimated unemployment rate was 9.9% and the estimated economic inactivity rate was 37.9%.

Employment

Latest ONS statistics reports the employment rate [16-64 years] for January to March 2024 across Scotland is 73.1% with 76.6% Economically active.

Clackmannanshire employment traditionally consisted of industries such as brewing, coal mining and textiles. Now the area relies more heavily on public service employment, manufacturing, retail, education and health and social care. Employment in Clackmannanshire has **stayed at around the same rate** as the previous year. Clackmannanshire's employment rate at **67.3%** was lower than across Scotland in the year ending December 2023.

Overall, there were 22,600 people aged 16 and over in Clackmannanshire who were employed in the year ending December 2023. This is **up from the previous year**, when there were 21,900 people aged 16 and over who were employed.

According to NOMIS, a service provided by the Office for National Statistics, figures for 2023 [Jan – Dec], **more than 70% [71.4%]** of Clackmannanshire population is recorded as “Economically Active”, more than the year before but still lower than the Scottish average of 77.5%.

More males than females are self-employed with the most recent labour profile indicating that of the 68.9% of females in employment, 67% are employees whereas of the 65.2% of males in employment, only 57.5% are employees.

The highest percentage of occupations across Clackmannanshire is in “Associate Professional Occupations” accounting for a fifth of the workforce, *higher* than the Scottish average of 16.5%; this includes professions across the public sector, health and social care, technicians, etc. “Caring, Leisure and other Service Occupations” is also higher than the Scottish average at 15.1% of the workforce compared to the Scottish average of 8.5%; this includes occupations such as Teaching and Childcare, NHS staff, Sport and Leisure. Hairdressers etc.

The gross weekly pay across Clackmannanshire at **£686 remains lower** than the Scottish average [£702], although male workers receive on average a higher weekly pay in Clackmannanshire than the Scottish average. Female worker's weekly pay remains much lower than the Scottish average [£588 compared to £672].

Child Protection

Across Scotland 2,094 children were on the Child Protection Register, **an increase of 4%** on 2022 [2,019 children] but a fall of 21% on 2013 [as of July 2023]. During 2022-23, 3,231 children were registered onto the Child Protection Register a fall of 2% on 2021-22 [3,287 children] and a fall of 24% on 2012/13.

The most common concerns identified at Case Conferences were domestic abuse [16%], neglect [15%], parental mental health problems [15%], parental substance use [15%], and emotional abuse [12%].

Of those on the Child Protection Register, 47% were male, 48% were female, and 5% of children were not yet born. The proportion of children on the Register under the age of 5 years was 47%, a slight fall from the year before. The proportion of children on the Register in 2023 aged 5 years and over was 53%, a slight increase on the year before.

The number of children on the Child Protection Register across Clackmannanshire on 31st July 2023 was 15, a rate of **1.7 per 1000 children**. The national rate across Scotland was 2.3 per 1000 children.

Across Clackmannanshire the main concern identified is linked to **domestic abuse** followed by neglect. In the year 2021-22, 80 children were registered with the main concerns identified at case conference being neglect, domestic abuse and parental substance abuse [in that order]- reflecting the national picture.

Juvenile Offending

In 2022-23, 10,981 children and young people in Scotland were referred to the Children's Reporter: 1.2% of all children and young people in Scotland. Most children and young people [9,025] were referred due to concerns about them [care and protection grounds].

Lack of parental care is the most common reason assigned by Reporters when a child or young person is referred. The most common ages for children and young people to be referred to the Reporter continues to be **14 and 15 years**. For very young children [those who were aged under one year] the principal concern identified related to a lack of parental care or having close connection with a person who has carried out domestic abuse.

Across Clackmannanshire **118 children were referred to the Children's Reporter in 2022-23**, 43 children less than in 2020/21: a fall of 27% over a two-year period. The most common reason for referral remains "parental care/neglect" at 30% of all referrals. Young people "committing an offence" accounted for 24% of all referrals in 2022-23.

Crime Victimization

Crime victimisation is an indicator for the National Performance Framework [NPF] Communities "we live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe". This indicator estimates the proportion of adults in Scotland who have been the victim of one or more crimes in the past year, as measured by the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey [SCJS]. The SCJS measures crime by interviewing a representative sample of Scotland's population about their experiences of crime, perceptions of the justice system and services in Scotland. The survey includes crime reported and not reported to the police (and therefore will not be in the crime statistics recorded by the police), providing a more accurate estimate of the extent of victimisation in Scotland of crimes covered by the survey.

Across Scotland the proportion of adults **experiencing crime has reduced**. In 2021-22, 10% were victims of crime, a decrease from 2019-20 where it was almost 12%. **Adults living in the 15% most deprived areas were more likely than those living elsewhere in Scotland to have experienced crime in 2021-22** [13.7% compared to 9.4%].

Local Crime Rate

Across Scotland there was a **slight increase** in the number of crimes and offences reported [just under 3,000], an overall increase of 1%. There has been an **increase in Group 3 [crimes of dishonesty] of 11%**.

Across Clackmannanshire, since 2016-17, the number of crimes and offences has **fallen** to 2697, a fall of 82 crimes [3%]. A **steady fall in the crime rate** has been reported since 2020-21, where it was reported to be at its highest in the seven years under review. Crimes of violence have fallen by 4%, sexual crimes by 20%, vandalisms by 12%, drug offences by 11% and antisocial behavior crimes and incidents by 22%. Only Group 3 crimes [includes theft and housebreakings] increased in 2022-23 by 14%, a slightly higher increase than across Scotland.

Since 2016-17 the overall crime clear up rate [detection rate] across Scotland averaged around 55% with Group 2 [sexual offences] and Group 5 crimes [drug offences] traditionally having the higher detection rate and Group 4 [vandalisms] having the lowest rate. Across Clackmannanshire, since 2016-17, the overall crime detection rate is *reportedly better* than the Scottish rate, averaging around 62%. Group 2 offences across Clackmannanshire have a **much lower detection rate** though than across Scotland. Group 5 [drug offences] have the highest detection rate and Group 4 [vandalism], the lowest.

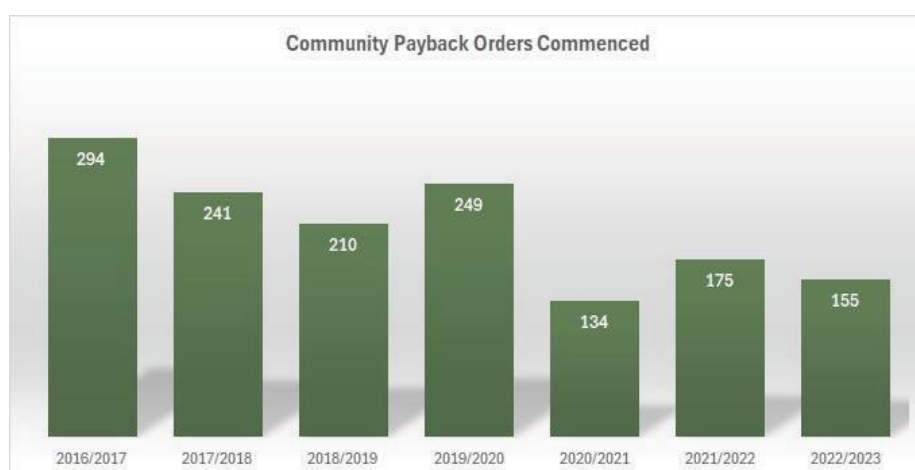
The police recorded 61,934 incidents of domestic abuse in 2022-23, a **decrease of 4%** compared to the previous year and the second consecutive year this rate has fallen. This rate is at the lowest level since 2018-19. Of these incidents, 39% resulted in the recording of a crime or offence, no change from the year before. The clear up rate for Domestic Abuse crimes in 2022-23 was 71.9%, a fall on the year before where it was 74.1%.

Across Clackmannanshire the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded in 2022-23 was 656, a **fall of 13%** [99 incidents] on the year before - larger fall than across Scotland. Slightly less than the Scottish average, 38% resulted in the recording of a crime or offence. The rate of domestic abuse fell to **105 incidents per 10K population**, lower than the Scottish average at 114 and *no longer one of the highest rates in Scotland*. The clear up rate for Domestic Abuse crimes across Clackmannanshire in 2022-23 was 69.6%, slightly lower than the Scottish average of 72%; and a significant fall from the year before where it was 82.4%.

Community Sentences

There has been a **slight reduction** in the number of Community Payback Orders [CPOs] commenced in 2022-23 across Clackmannanshire at 155, a fall of 20 CPOs compared to the previous year. The trend differs to the Scottish picture.

A small number of CPOs involved young people aged under 20 years at 11, a reduction of 22 since 2016-17. The age group 31-40 years continues to contain the largest proportion of CPOs commenced since 2016-17, although the trend is falling.



Across Scotland the number of social work orders **increased by 20%** [2482 orders] in 2022/23 with the number of CPOs commenced increasing; it is reported that this is due to a backlog of cases caused by the COVID pandemic.

The total number of social work orders [includes CPOs, Drug Testing and Treatment Orders [DTTOs] and Fiscal Work Orders] **has fallen** across Clackmannanshire in 2022-23 to 158. This is a fall of 20 orders, **11%**. The highest percentage of social work orders remain CPOs.

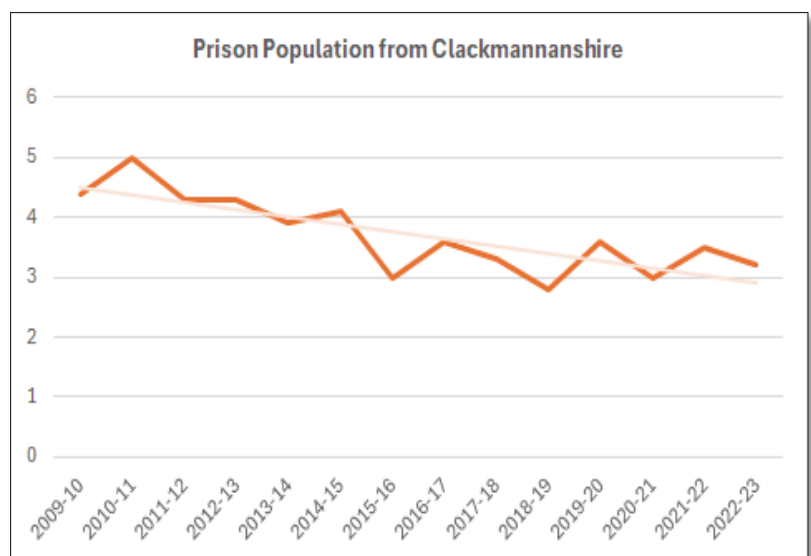
Prison Population

The average daily prison population in 2022/23 was 7,426. This is a **1% decrease** from the average daily population in 2021-22. The overall remand prison population level also fell by 3%, accounting for 24% of the overall prison population. The population of women in prison also remained stable in 2022-23; they accounted for 4% of the total prison population although the proportion of women on remand increased to 33%.

The number of young people in prison in Scotland **continues to fall**. In 2022-23, 2% of the population comprised of young people. Both the population of 16 and 17 year olds fell as did the 18 to 20 year old population, over the same period. Pending legislation proposes to reduce the number of under 18 year old people in prison to zero.

The overall Scottish rate of arrival to prison decreased by a small amount from 1.9 per 1,000 head of population in 2021-22 to 1.8 in 2022-23.

The number of offenders who entered the prison system [arrivals] from the Clackmannanshire area in 2022-23 **fell slightly to 3.2 per 1000 population** however this *remains one of the highest rates* across Scotland. The rate of imprisonment of people from the Clackmannanshire area has been falling since 2009/10 from a rate of 4.4 per 1,000 population to 3.2.

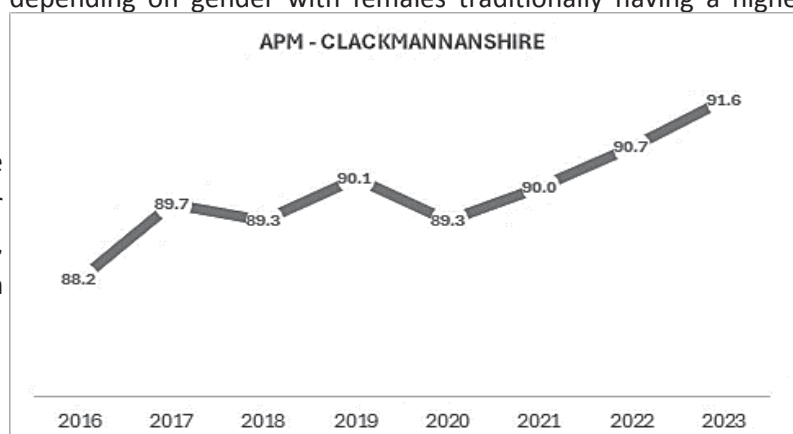


Youth Employment

Youth employment rate [16-24 year olds] across Clackmannanshire between October 2022 and September 2023 was **41.3%**, *much lower* than the Scottish rate of 56.9%. This is a *yearly fall of 25.2pp* [between October 2021 and September 2022 the rate was 66.5%, higher than the Scottish rate of 58.3%]. Data available at Scottish level reports the youth employment rate differs depending on gender with females traditionally having a higher employment rate than males.

Participation Measure

In 2023, the Annual Participation Measure [APM], [i.e. the percentage of 16 to 19 year olds participating in education, employment, or training] is **94.3%** across Scotland; an increase compared to 2022.



The APM in 2023 in Clackmannanshire *remains lower* than the Scottish average but is reporting an increasing trend at **91.6%**; as illustrated in the chart on Page 24. The increase in 2023 is attributed to an **increase in employment** especially among the 18-year age group.

The gender participation gap [the difference between the APM for men and women] for young people narrowed to 1.5pp with young women continuing to participate more than young men.

Due to small cohort size in SIMD Quintile 5, the participation gap between those who live in the 20% most deprived areas [Q1] and those in the 20% least deprived areas [Q5] cannot be calculated for 2023 however the participation rate for Q1 increased in 2023 to 86%, continuing *an increasing trend* although this rate remains lower than the Scottish average at 89.6%.

Health Risk Behaviours

This National Performance Framework [NPF] indicator measures the proportion of adults [aged 16+] with two or more health risk behaviours [current smoker, harmful or hazardous drinker, low physical activity and obesity].

Across Scotland, the proportion of adults with two or more risk behaviours in 2021 was **26%**, a 2pp decrease from 2019 where it was 28%. The percentage of adults with two or more risk behaviours was at its *lowest point* in the time series in 2021, having ranged from 28% to 32% between 2012 and 2019. In 2021, there was a **significant difference in health risks behaviours by deprivation**, with the percentage of adults with two or more health risk behaviours in the most deprived areas [39%] **almost double** that of the least deprived areas [20%].

Life Expectancy

This National Performance Framework [NPF] indicator estimates the average number of years a person spends in good health. Healthy life expectancy was analysed at birth and at 65 years.

Across Scotland between 2019-21, healthy life expectancy was 60.4 years for males and 61.1 years for females, compared with 60.9 for males and 61.8 for females in 2018-20. Female healthy life expectancy has been decreasing since 2014-2016. Male healthy life expectancy has been decreasing since 2015-2017. Healthy life expectancy is *now the lowest* is has been for both males and females throughout the time series covered by the NPF. The decrease in healthy life expectancy coincides with a stalling of growth in life expectancy in recent years and has resulted in a lower proportion of life being spent in good health. Males spend 78.9% of their life in good health while females spend 75.6% of their lives in good health.

According to the latest ScotPHO data, the healthy life expectancy for females in Clackmannanshire is *lower* than the Scottish average at **59.6 years** however the healthy life expectancy for males in Clackmannanshire is *higher* at **61.3 years** [2019-21 3 year aggregate data]. The total life expectancy for both males and females is slightly lower than the Scottish rate at 80 years for females [Scottish 80.7 years] and 76.1 years for males [Scottish rated 76.5 years].

Mental Wellbeing

Poor mental health is an important public health challenge and **significant mental health inequalities** exist in Scotland. Improving the mental health and wellbeing of the population is a national priority.

Socially disadvantaged people have an increased risk of developing mental health issues to the extent that adults living

Stressful experiences occur across the life course and include

- poverty
- poor housing
- family conflict
- unemployment
- childhood adversity
- chronic health problems

in the most deprived areas are approximately **twice as likely** to have common mental health problems as those in the least deprived areas (22% versus 11%).

According to the latest ScotPHO data, the rate of population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis in Clackmannanshire at **22% is higher** than the Scottish average at 20.1% [Financial Year 2021-22].

Suicides

“About one in four of all deaths among young people is caused by suicide”

The number of probable suicides across Scotland has **risen slightly** in 2022, up by 9 deaths from 2021. During a ten year period [2011-2020] 820 young people resident in Scotland died because of suicide. More females succumbed to suicide than males in 2022.

The overall number of suicides across Clackmannanshire *remained the same* at 7 in 2022. ScotPHO data reports the rate of deaths from suicide at **16.5 per 100,000 population**, higher than the Scottish rate at 14.1 [2017-2021 5 year aggregate].

Alcohol

In 2022 this was a **small increase** in alcohol specific deaths across Scotland with 31 more deaths recorded than in 2021, totalling 1276 deaths. Alcohol-specific deaths were **4.3 times as high in the most deprived areas** of Scotland compared to the least deprived areas in 2022.

- Average age of female: 58.7 years
- Average age of male: 60 years

Across Clackmannanshire, the number of alcohol related deaths **increased** from 9 in 2021 to 13 in 2022. According to the latest ScotPHO data, the rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions for people from Clackmannanshire was *higher* than the Scottish average at **639.5 per 100,000 population** compared to the Scottish rate of 611.1 per 100,000 [data for Financial Year 2021-22].

Drug Use

The Scottish Government “National Mission on Drugs” aims to reduce the number of drug-related deaths and improve the lives of people affected by drugs in Scotland. It has 6 outcomes with the first one being fewer people develop problem drug use. Unfortunately, prevalence data for problem drug use is not yet available.

One of the supporting metrics is the percentage of S4 pupils who have ever taken illegal drugs. This data is taken from the Health and Wellbeing Census in 2021/22 which found that 9.6% of S4 pupils reported ever having taken illegal drugs with the most common drug being Cannabis followed by Cocaine.

In 2022, Police Scotland figures for Forth Valley report **54 suspected drug related deaths**; to the end of September 2023 the figure stands at 37 – slightly lower than the same period the previous year. If the final quarter reports a lower number, then drug related deaths are continuing to fall.

Males still account for the largest percentage of drug deaths although there is a reported rise in drug deaths in females. The 45 to 54 age group remains the highest risk group for drug deaths.

According to the latest ScotPHO data, the rate of drug-related hospital admissions for people from Clackmannanshire was *higher* than the Scottish average at **337.6 per 100,000 population** compared to the Scottish rate of 228.4 per 100,000 [data for Financial Year 2021/22].

Smoking and Vaping

Rapid rise in youth vaping is a health concern

Even though deaths have been falling, smoking contributed to an estimated 8,942 deaths [271 deaths per 100,000 population] in those aged 35 and over in Scotland in 2022 and is a **major cause of health inequalities** across the country. People living in the most deprived communities are almost **four times** more likely to smoke than those living in other areas. In 2020 the figures were **517 deaths per 100,000 population** for persons living in most deprived areas compared to 122 deaths per 100,000 for persons living in least deprived areas.

In 2022, the rate for males was 1.8 times higher than the rate for females. For both males and females, cancer was the cause of the largest number of smoking-attributable deaths.

Young People and Smoking: in 2021/22, almost all 13 year olds (94.5%) were non-smokers [like 2018]; 0.8% of S2 pupils were occasional smokers, and 1.6% reported regular smoking (at least one cigarette per week). Regular smoking remained more common among 15 year olds, as 4.3% of S4 pupils reported regular smoking, and 2.4% were occasional smokers. 92.3% were nonsmokers. Highest rates of regular smoking among 13 year olds were 8% in 1998, and 29% in 1996 among 15 year olds.

Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey [SALSUS] Survey

In 2022 there is a reported increase in the percentage of 16-24 year olds as current smokers [22%; with more men than women 2:1]

The rapid rise of youth vaping is a concern. A review of single use vapes carried out by the Scottish Government found that, in the year ending January 2023, there were 543,000 vapers in Scotland – of which 9% [51,000] were under 16 years and 14% [78,000] were under 18 years. In 2022, 25% of 15-year-olds reported using an e-cigarette in the last 30 days, compared to just 7% in 2018. Most under 18 e-cigarette users prefer single use vapes. There are worries about the unknown long-term negative health outcomes of vaping.

Teenage Pregnancies

The teenage pregnancy rate [under 20 years] in Scotland is at its **lowest level** since reporting began as rates fell for a fourteenth consecutive year to 23.2 per 1000 women in 2021 (equivalent to 3,221 teenage pregnancies).

There is a *strong correlation between deprivation and teenage pregnancy*, with typically higher rates in more materially deprived areas. In 2021 those living in the areas of highest deprivation had teenage pregnancy rates **more than four times higher** than those in the least deprived (44.3 compared to 9.9 per 1000 women).

Across Clackmannanshire, the rate of teenage pregnancies **fell from 32.8 per 1000 women to 30.5 per 1000 women** in 2021, this rate remains higher than the Scottish average and is the fourth highest across all local authorities [previous year Clackmannanshire was the second highest].

- Pregnancy rates for 16 and under fell from 2.8 per 1000 women to 2.3 per 1000 women [average 2019/21]
- Pregnancy rates for 18 and under rose slightly to 18.6 per 1000 women from 18 per 1000 women [average 2019/21]

According to the latest ScotPHO data, the rate of smoking during pregnancy for people from Clackmannanshire was *higher* than the Scottish average at 18.8 per 100,000 population compared to the Scottish rate of 12.9 per 100,000 [data for Financial Year 2021/22].

Breastfeeding

There is strong evidence that **breastfeeding reduces children’s risk of infections** and can lead to a small but significant improvement in brain development. Improving breastfeeding rates in Scotland would help to improve the health of babies and mothers and reduce inequalities in health.

Two out of three (66%) babies born in Scotland in 2022-23 were breastfed for at least some time after their birth; a *slight increase* on the year before where it was 65%.

Across Clackmannanshire this figure is slightly lower at **56%** but is an **increase** on the year before where it was 42.7%. According to the latest ScotPHO data, **21% of babies** are exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks in Clackmannanshire, *lower* than the Scottish average at 31.8% [Financial Year 2018/19 to 2020-21 3 year aggregate].

Healthy Start

The National Performance Framework uses the indicator “the perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births [the rate of stillbirths and deaths of babies in the first week of life] as a measure for children and young people having a “healthy start”. Scotland’s perinatal mortality rate *continues to reduce*, falling to 5.3 per 1,000 births in 2022 from 5.7 per 1,000 births in 2021.

Early Years

Early child development is influenced by both biological factors [being born premature] and environmental factors [the parenting and opportunities for play and exploration children receive]. Problems with early child development are important as they are strongly associated with long-term health, educational, and wider social difficulties.

The pre-school development indicator is “the percentage of children with a developmental concern at their 27–30 month child health review”. Across Scotland, in 2022-23, 12% of children who received a 13-15 month review, 18% at 27-30 month review, and 17% at 4-5 year review had a concern noted about at least one area of their development. At the 27-30 month review, most concerns were noted about **speech, language and communication** [13%], no change from year before.

There are persistent inequalities in the proportion of children who are found to have a developmental concern. At 27-30 months, this proportion is **2.3 times higher among children living in the most deprived areas [26%]** than those in the least deprived [11%].

Across Clackmannanshire, the percentage of children with a concern about any developmental concern at 27–30 month review is *reporting a decreasing trend*. In 2020-21, 21.3% were reported to have a concern whereas in 2022/23 this is now **17.5%**, the same as the Scottish average.

Childhood Obesity

A child’s Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated by dividing their weight by their height squared. Children are then allocated to a healthy or unhealthy weight category by comparing their BMI to the range of BMIs seen among a reference group of children of the same age and sex. Across Scotland in school year 2022-23, 76.8% of Primary 1 children measured had a healthy weight, **21.9% were at risk of overweight or obesity** and 1.3% were at risk of underweight. In 2021-22 15.5% of children living in the most deprived areas were at risk of obesity, compared with 7.3% of those living in the least deprived areas. Boys remain slightly less likely than girls to have a healthy weight.

Across Clackmannanshire, in school year 2022-23, 73.5% of Primary 1 children measured had a healthy weight, **25% were at risk of overweight or obesity** and 1.5% were at risk of underweight. Overweight or obesity rates are *higher* than the Scottish average and the percentage of young people at risk of underweight is lower.

The recent Health and Wellbeing Census 2021-22 aimed at P5 to S3 and S5 to S6 pupils, reported only 22.3% eat both fruit and vegetables at least once a day with females marginally better at 24%. This percentage *dropped quite significantly* with children and young people who live in our most deprived areas where only 13.6% admitted to eating both fruit and vegetables at least once a day; this more than doubled in our least deprived areas at 32.5% confirming the link with poor diet and deprivation.

According to the latest ScotPHO data, **68.4%** of P1 pupils in Clackmannanshire have dental health, *lower* than the Scottish average at 73.8%. Unlike the Scottish picture, the percentage of P7 pupils with dental health fell to 67.7% whereas the Scottish average for P7 pupils increased to 75.2% [2022-23 school year].

Child and Parental Wellbeing

Increasing incomes and reducing costs of living are important mechanisms for reducing poverty, but they are not the only mechanism. Improving quality of life, and life chances, is important in building a solid long term foundation to support the lives of children, young people and families. In considering children's wellbeing it is important to consider the wellbeing of their parents and carers as these are often inextricably linked to children's wellbeing. Negative impacts on wellbeing have arisen from the COVID-19 pandemic and the cost of living crisis which have disproportionately impacted upon families in low income households.

Indicators for measuring parental wellbeing outcomes remain experimental however what is known is that **mental wellbeing is linked to deprivation** with wellbeing lowest in the more deprived quintiles and highest among the least deprived quintiles.

Two questions from the Scottish Household Survey give a starting point for assessing parental wellbeing; one which falls under the theme of social networks [felt lonely in the last week] and one on community cohesion [neighbourhood rating]. The question on loneliness is also included in the NPF.

Analysis indicates that **feelings of loneliness are closely associated with household income** – with loneliness levels tending to decrease as household income increased. In 2022, 18% of all adults with children in the household felt lonely some, most, all or almost all the time. A third of adults [32%] living in the lowest household income band [up to £20,000] reported feeling lonely at some point in the past week, while this fell to 16% of adults for those in the highest household income band [£60,000 and over]. People in lower income households, and particularly in the lowest income households, tend to *perceive their neighbourhood less positively* than those in higher income households.

Children and Young Person's Overall Attitudes

Analysis of the latest Health and Wellbeing Census indicates children's attitudes to school, views on neighbourhood and life at home, physical health, and mental health and wellbeing differ by stage, sex and deprivation. Positive perceptions decrease with pupil stage, particularly up to S4. Girls have fewer positive perceptions than boys across aspects of life from perceptions of school and pressure of school work, feeling positive about their future, being worried about things in their life, perceptions of their body, sleep, diet, physical activity, having trusted adults they can talk to, and across the range of mental health and wellbeing measures.

This difference is also replicated with those in the most deprived areas feeling less positive across attitudes to school, life at home, having a trusted adult they can talk to, physical activity and sleep, mental health and

wellbeing and confidence; with higher scores on loneliness and worrying about a lot about things in their life. Children and young people's relationships with adults vary according to area deprivation, with those from more deprived communities *less likely to report positive interactions with adults*, compared to their less deprived peers, in relation to trust and decision-making.

Children and young people from more deprived communities are less likely than those living in the least deprived communities to agree that their local area is a good place to live or feel safe when out in their local area.

Children and Young Person's Confidence Levels

The recent Health and Wellbeing Census 2021-22 aimed at P5 to S6 pupils across Clackmannanshire reported **41.3%** of pupils felt confident often or all the time, *slightly less* than the average at 44.6%. Interestingly, the level of confidence differs by sex with more males than females feeling confident; 51% of males to 32% of females. There is also *variation by deprivation* with more children and young people feeling confident in our least deprived areas [42.8%] compared to our most deprived areas [39.3%].

Children and Young Person's Wellbeing and Happiness

The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) measures wellbeing in Children aged 4 to 12 across five dimensions and gives each child a "total difficulties score". The five dimensions making up the SDQ are Emotional Symptoms; Conduct Disorder; Hyperactivity; Peer Problems; and Prosocial Behaviour.

The percentage of 4 to 12 year old children who have a "borderline" or "abnormal" score on the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) section of the Scottish Health Survey [SHeS] is a national indicator. The "total difficulties score" a child receives can range from 0 - 40, with a higher score indicating more difficulties. Traditionally a three band categorisation has been used whereby if an individual has a score between 0-13, they are deemed "normal"; 14-16 they are "borderline"; and 17-40, they are "abnormal".

Across Scotland, the proportion of children aged 4-12 years having an "abnormal" or "borderline" score on the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire was at 16% during 2017-2021 [excluding 2020]. This is the same as in 2016-19, but a 1 percentage point [pp] increase since the 2015-18 period and a 2 pp increase since 2012-15. Children from the most deprived areas of Scotland [26%] had more than double scored as "abnormal" or "borderline", compared to children from the least deprived areas [10%].

Children and Young Person's Relationships

Analysis of the latest Health and Wellbeing Census 2021-22 indicates younger children are more likely to enjoy being with the people they live with and have meals with; find it easy to talk to their mother/female carer, father/male carer or another adult; or always have an adult in their life who they can trust and talk to about personal problems. Boys are more likely to agree they enjoy being with the people they live with and eat meals with and find it easy to talk to their mother/female carer and their father/male carer about things that bother them; and they always have an adult in their life they can trust to talk to about personal problems. A noticeable difference is that girls are much less likely to find it easy to talk to their father/male carer about things that bother them.

Across Clackmannanshire a slightly lower percentage of children and young people are more likely to enjoy being with the people they live with and eat with. There are also slight differences to how easy they find talking to their mother/female carer compared to their father/male carer or another adult about things that bother them; 79.8% for mother/female carer compared to only 62.2% for father/male carer.

Children and Young Person’s Environment

Findings from the Health and Wellbeing Census 2021-22 indicates children and young people from the most deprived areas are *less likely to say they always feel safe* in the area they live; or think where they live is a good place to live. Across Clackmannanshire **half of children and young people reported always feeling safe in the area they live in** which is *lower* than the average of 55.2%. Notably, only **57.5%** of children and young people think the area they live in is good, much lower than the average of 65.5%.

Children and Young Person’s Friendships

Children and young people from the most deprived areas are less likely to have enough money to do the same things as their friends; or have taken part in activities such as sports clubs, drama/acting/singing/dancing groups or charity/voluntary work. Interestingly, a higher percentage of children and young people living in the most deprived areas enjoy being with the people they live than those living in the least deprived areas.

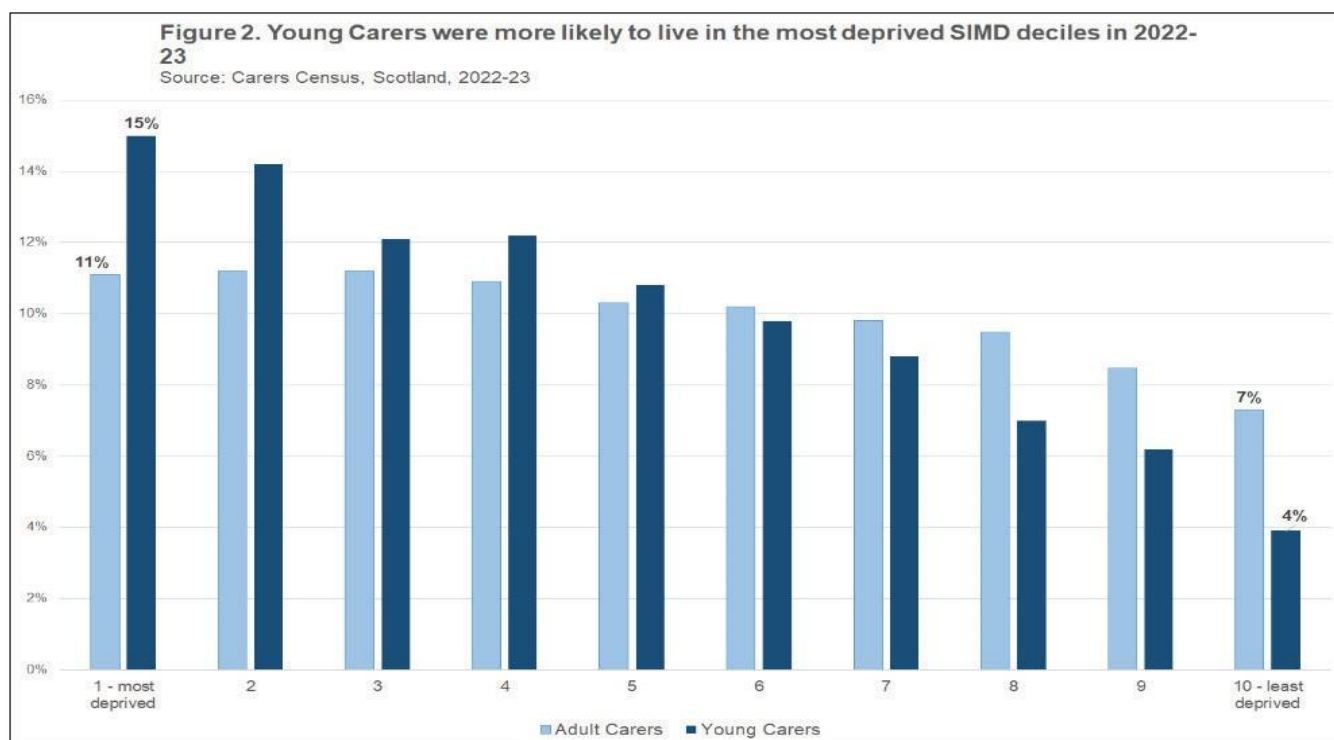
The recent Health and Wellbeing Census 2021-22 aimed at P5 to S6 pupils across Clackmannanshire reported **41.3%** of pupils felt confident often or all the time, slightly less than the average at 44.6%. Interestingly the level of confidence differs by sex with **more males than females feeling confident**; 51% of males to 32% of females. There is also variation by deprivation with **more pupils feeling confident in our least deprived areas** [42.8%] compared to our most deprived areas [39.3%].

Young Carers

Across Scotland there has been an *increase* in the number of applications for young carer grants. Comparing the same period [Jan-Sept] in the 3 year period 2021-2023, there has been an **increase of 42%** across Scotland.

According to the Carers Trust, there are an estimated 800,000 unpaid carers in Scotland; this includes 30,000 young carers under the age of 18. Three out of five of us will become carers at some stage in our lives, and 1 in 10 of us is already fulfilling some sort of caring role.

The latest Carers Census indicates that young carers [carers aged under 18] made up 15% of the individual carers identified in 2022-23; **15% of young carers lived in areas within the most deprived SIMD decile**, while 4% lived in areas within the least deprived SIMD decile. The most reported impact of providing unpaid care



2022-23 was on carers' emotional well-being. For records where this information was available; 79% of adult carers and 89% of young carers experienced an impact on their emotional well-being due to their caring role. Female Carers accounted for 4 in 5 of working age carers.

Results of the Scottish Health Survey 2022 reports 16% of adults aged 16+ years are caring for someone with the highest percentage being cared for in the 45-54 age group. It also reports that the **highest proportion of carers live in the most deprived areas** [equates to the Carers Census] with a high percentage who have never been in employment.

According to SEEMiS [education system] there are currently **127 young carers** across Clackmannanshire schools. This number has *steadily increased* over the last few years due to increased awareness and confidence of young people to identify as being a young carer and the introduction of The Promise recognising young carers as children and young people who need extra support.

Care Experienced Children and Young People

Across Scotland, there were 12,206 children looked after on 31 July 2023, a **fall** of 241 children [2%] compared to July 2022 where there were 12,447 children looked after. According to Children's Social Work Statistics, across Clackmannanshire, there were 225 children looked after on 31 July 2023; equates to **2%** of the overall Care Experienced population. This is a *fall* compared to July 2022 where there were 257 children looked after; fall of 32 children, 12.5%.

More males continue to be looked after than females with a split of 57% to 43% across Clackmannanshire. There are **more children looked after under 5 years** compared to 2022 from 16% to 21%. This is higher than the Scottish average of 17%. The highest proportion of looked after are with friends/relative, 40%; followed by foster carers recruited by the local authority [LA] at 22% which is *much higher* than the Scottish average of 9.7% looked after by the LA.

In 2023, **50%** of care leavers over 16 years had a pathway plan [9 young people] and 44% had a pathway coordinator [8 young people]. This is *lower than the Scottish average* where 71% had a pathway plan and 52% had a pathway coordinator; however, is an *improvement on 2022* where there was no pathway plan or coordinator in place for care leavers.

During the year 2022-23, 76 children and young people were ceased as being looked after with almost half [47%] returned to their biological parents, *slightly less* than the Scottish average. Almost 30% were returned to be looked after by friends/relatives, almost double the average across Scotland.

In 2023, 98 young people were eligible for aftercare service with 54% receiving such care [53 young people]. This is lower than in 2022 where there were 78 young people eligible with 73% receiving aftercare [57 young people] – smaller cohort in 2022. Despite being lower the percentage of young people receiving aftercare services is *higher* than the average across Scotland at 49%.

MCR Pathways

MCR (Motivation, Commitment and Resilience) is a proven early intervention model to help ensure young people are determined by their talent and potential and not their circumstances. The delivery of the programme aligns with delivering on The Promise and the national all-party commitment that care experienced young people should “grow up loved, safe and respected so that they realise their full potential.” The impact of MCR mentoring in post school destinations in particular progressing to college, university or employment is evident across the country.

82.1% of MCR mentored care experienced young people progressed to the higher level of positive destinations of college, university and employment in the new MCR areas. This contrasts with the Scottish level of all care experienced young people of 73.3%. MCR estimates that the Scottish number drops to 69.1% when MCR young people are excluded.

Across Scotland, *attainment figures increased significantly* for MCR Mentored care experienced young people in comparison to the national average for care experienced young people. 55 MCR care experienced young people achieving at least 5 qualifications at National 4 was **86.6%** in comparison to the national care experienced level of 61.2%; 55 mentored young people who achieved at least 1 qualification at National 5 was **89.8%** in comparison to the national level of 65.7% and those achieving at least 3 qualifications at National 5 was **66.7%** relative to the national care experienced level of 43.8%. **41.3%** of MCR mentored care experienced young people nationally achieved at least 1 Higher qualification before leaving school in comparison to the national level of 29.2%.

In the year-end survey, 83% of mentored young people stated that having a mentor improved their confidence, 83% said it helped them understand their talents and strengths, 86% said it supported them in identifying goals, and 85% said it helped them believe in themselves more.

In 2022/23, 2,061.00 hours of mentoring were provided by MCR Pathways to young people of Clackmannanshire.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Scottish Government recently demonstrated to the UN Committee the progress that Scotland are continuing to make in taking forward its commitment to place human rights, including the rights of the child, at the heart of all that it does. This includes

- Raising the age of responsibility from 8 to 12 years
- Implement the equal protection from assault legislation, providing Scotland's children with the same legal protection from assault as adults
- Tackle child poverty, including through the Scottish Child Payment, the expansion of free school meals and the near doubling of the funded early learning and childcare offer to 1140 hours per year
- Keeping the Promise, including through the implementation of Bairns' Hoose for children and young people who have experienced trauma.

Children and Young Person's Voices

Another National Performance Framework indicator is "the percentage of young people who feel adults take their views into account in decisions which affect their lives". The most recent data for this is 2019 where **58%** of young people agreed that adults were good at taking their views into account when taking decisions that affect them.

Education

Clackmannanshire has 18 publicly funded primary schools, 3 publicly funded secondary schools, 2 ASL Schools [Secondary School Support Service and Lochies], 4 Specialist Provisions [Alloa Academy [EASN], Alva Academy [ASD], Alva PS [ASD] and Primary School Support Service] and 4 standalone extended year Early Learning and Childcare [ELC] establishments.

Across Clackmannanshire, there were 6618 pupils registered in 2022/23 [3,780 primary school pupils, 2,747 secondary school pupils and 91 pupils who attend our Specialist Provisions], continuing a *decreasing trend* over the last three years in the overall school roll [2% fall since 2020/21]. The fall is attributed to a smaller number of primary school pupils.

At the latest annual school staff survey, Clackmannanshire is reporting 555 teachers [including ELC], slightly lower than the year before but still an increase of 6% since 2016-17. The overall pupil teacher ratio changed very little at 12, lower than the Scottish average of 13.2 [no change on previous years]. The average class size for primary schools across Clackmannanshire in 2022-23 was 21.1 pupils, smaller than the Scottish average of 23.2.

Early Years Education

In 2022-23, there were 128 parents who were on qualifying benefits for their 2 year olds to have a free place in an ELC Establishment in Clackmannanshire. There was a total of 144 2 year-olds, 246 3 year-olds, and 444 4 year olds across our ELC establishments.

Just over a fifth [21%] of all ELC registrations were assessed as having Additional Support Needs with 9% having language, speech and communication issues; both higher than the Scottish average where there are 18% with ASN and 8% with speech and language issues.

Children and Young Persons Attitudes to School and Aspirations

Analysis of children and young people's responses to the Health and Wellbeing Census aimed at P5 to S6 pupils indicates positive perceptions of attitudes to school are highest for those in primary stages and decrease as they progress into secondary school. Across a few measures, **attitudes to school are lowest in S1 to S4 cohorts** and increase in S5 and S6 cohorts.

The analysis indicates differences by pupil sex, with boys being more likely to agree that they are happy at school and feel positive about their future. Girls were much more likely to feel pressured by schoolwork. deprivation, positive perceptions of enjoyment of learning new things, being happy at school, feeling their teachers treat them fairly, and feeling positive about their future *were lower for children and young people living in more deprived areas.*

Across Clackmannanshire just over half of children and young people agree to being happy at school most of the time **[53%]**, lower than the average of 57.4%. Over three quarters agree to enjoying learning new things [76.9%] with only 39.2% agreeing that they have a choice in what they learn at school; both lower than the average [80.1% and 43.2% respectively]. Seven in ten children and young people feel positive about their future which is slightly lower than the average of 72.8%.

Free School Meals [FSM]

All pupils in primary one to five in Scotland, and all children in specialist schools, currently receive free school meals, reporting to save families who take up the offer an average of £400 per child per year. In 2024/25, the Scottish Government announced a further investment to extend this free provision to all pupils in primary 6 and 7 whose families receive the Scottish Child Payment.

According to SEEMiS records, **26.7%** of children and young people were entitled to FSM in 2022-23 [not including the automatic inclusions for FSM]. This is an *increase* on the previous year where it was 24.8% entitled to FSM in 2021-22. Kinship care families in Clackmannanshire receive FSM entitlements.

Scottish Government statistics report **77%** of primary school pupils were eligible for school meals [includes all P1-5] in Clackmannanshire in 2022-23 and between 20 - 30% of secondary school pupils.

The Health and Wellbeing Census found that 10% of children in the most deprived areas across Scotland do not eat any fruit or vegetables daily; however more than a fifth [23%] have 5 portions or more. **Less than a quarter** of children and young people in our most deprived areas are having a high fibre/low sugar diet at least 5 days per week, compared to 34% in our least deprived areas.

The Health and Wellbeing Census 2021-22 reported **27%** of children and young people across Clackmannanshire sometimes go to school or bed hungry. This is *slightly more* than the average of all children and young people who participated in the census at 25.8%. A fifth do not usually have a breakfast on weekdays, slightly higher than the average of 18.1%.

Additional Support Needs [ASN]

All children and young people have the right to get the support they need to reach their full learning potential. Scotland has an inclusive educational system which focuses on overcoming barriers to learning and “Getting it Right for Every Child” [GIRFEC]. Some children and young people need additional support to benefit fully from their education. Additional support needs can arise, in the short or long term, from a variety of circumstances including:

- the learning environment
- family circumstances
- health or disability needs
- social and emotional factors

Across Scottish schools, **36.7%** are recorded as having an Additional Support Need [ASN], continuing an *increasing trend* where in the last 5 years the increase has been 5.8 percentage points [pp], with the largest increase being in the secondary school population. More male pupils than female have an ASN [57%:43%].

The most recorded reason for support for ASN is **social, emotional and behavioural difficulty** [24.4%]; English as an Additional Language [20.1%]; Other moderate leaning difficulty [12.1%] and Dyslexia [11.9%]. Interestingly, there is a much higher percentage of males with Autistic Spectrum Disorder [ASD] than females with 15% recording ASD in males compared to 7.2% in females and in recording social, emotional and behavioural difficulty at 28.6% for males compared to 18.8% for females. More male pupils are assessed or declared as having a disability than females across Scotland, with 66% of all pupils assessed or declared as having a disability being male and 64.4% .

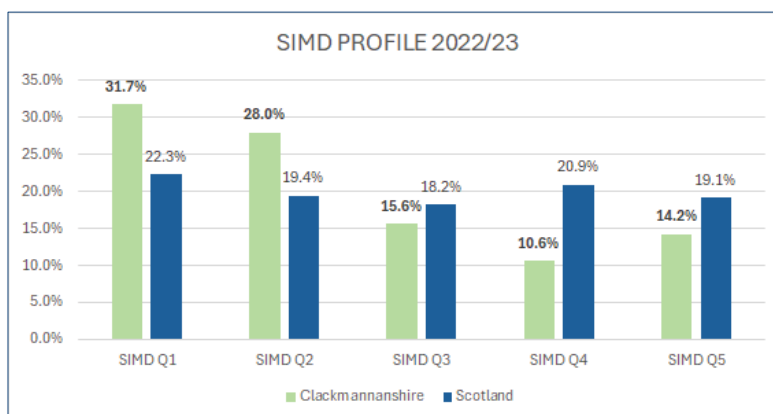
Across Clackmannanshire schools in 2022/23, **34.9%** of pupils were recorded as having an Additional Support Need [ASN]; 30.1% in primary schools and 39.4% in secondary schools; all *lower* than the Scottish average. [Scottish average: 36.7%; primary – 30.4% and secondary – 42.9%]. The rate of pupils across Clackmannanshire who have been assessed and/or declared as having a disability per 1,000 pupils in 2022/23 was 16.2 [Scottish average was 31.1]. This is **one of the lowest rates** across all local authorities [9th lowest].

The recent Health and Wellbeing Census 2021/22 aimed at S1-S3 pupils reported 70.9% of pupils with ASN across Clackmannanshire as participating in a positive leisure activity, lower than the overall figure of 78%.

Deprivation Profile – Educational Establishments

Across Scottish schools, 22.3% of pupils live in the most deprived areas [Q1] and 19.1% live in the least deprived areas [Q5].

Across Clackmannanshire, **31.7%** of pupils live in our most deprived areas [Q1] and **14.2%** live in our least deprived areas [Q5]. Clackmannanshire has the **8th highest percentage of pupils from the most deprived areas**.



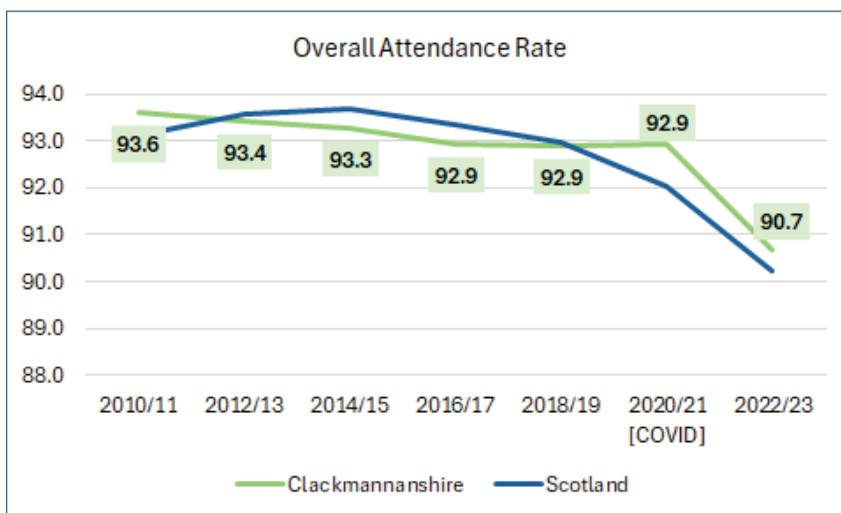
Attendance

Statistics on attendance and absence were previously collected and published every two years by Scottish Government; however, it is moving to annually from 2023-24. In 2022-23, overall attendance across Scotland, recorded a fall since the last published data [2020-21] at 90.2%. The attendance rate across Scotland took a dip when the country was dealing with the COVID pandemic and the impact of the resultant school closures. Attendance has yet to achieve pre-pandemic levels.

Overall attendance by pupils who are entitled to Free School Meals [FSM] across Scotland was **82.1%**, much lower than the overall rate. Attendance rate for pupils who live in the most deprived areas of Scotland [SIMD Q1] was **86.8%**, the lowest rate out of all the SIMD quintiles; Q5 attendance was 93.5%, the poverty related attendance gap is therefore -6.7 percentage points [pp].

In 2022-23, overall attendance across Clackmannanshire, despite a recorded fall since the last published data [2020-21], was **higher than the national average at 90.7%**.

Prior to COVID, overall attendance across Clackmannanshire schools was lower than the Scottish rate. Since COVID, despite the overall fall across all of Scotland, the attendance rate is higher than the national rate. Attendance campaigns led by Forth Valley and West Lothian Regional



Improvement Collaborative have been targeting schools and pupils needing additional support to attend school.

Overall attendance by pupils who are entitled to Free School Meals [FSM] across Clackmannanshire was **83.8%**, higher than the Scottish average but lower than the overall attendance rate. It was the 9th highest across all Scottish local authorities. Attendance rate for pupils who live in our most deprived areas of Clackmannanshire [SIMD Quintile 1] was **88.2%**, higher than the Scottish rate; Quintile 5 attendance was 94.5%, again higher than the Scottish rate; the poverty related attendance gap for Clackmannanshire is -6.3 percentage points [pp].

Since the introduction of a new exclusion policy across the authority, there continues to be no exclusions reported. The last reported exclusion was in 2020-21.

Bullying Incidents

Children and young people from more deprived communities are more likely to report having been bullied in the past year compared to those from the least deprived communities. The Scottish Health and Wellbeing Census 2021-22 reports children and young people in P5–S3, the prevalence of being bullied *decreased* as pupils got older. **Of those who had been bullied** in the last year, **more than 80% said they were bullied at school.**

The prevalence of being bullied at school was greater for children and young people as they got older. While those in the least deprived areas were more likely to say they had been bullied at school, those in the most deprived areas were more likely to say they had been bullied elsewhere or online.

Across Clackmannanshire schools, bullying incidents are now recorded on SEEMiS [school system]. Data drawn from this system indicates there have been a **low number of incidents of bullying** across the schools in 2022-23 although there are more than previous years. *Figures are small hence not included here.*

Attainment – Curriculum for Excellence [CfE]

Across Scotland, the percentage of pupils achieving the expected CfE Level has *increased* in 2022-23 across all organisers and stages, as compared to 2021-22. For P1, P4 and P7 combined both literacy and numeracy have *risen slightly* above 2018-19 levels whilst for S3 (Third Level or better) they remain slightly lower.

Female pupils outperformed male pupils across almost all stages and organisers. Across all stages and organisers, the proportion of pupils achieving the expected level was lower for pupils with Additional Support Needs than for those without.

Education Scotland measure the achievement of levels using the combined rate for P1, P4 and P7 for literacy and numeracy hence for the purposes of this profile the same measures are included here [national picture]. *Comparisons are made to the year before the COVID pandemic [2019-20]:*

- **72.7%** achieved literacy in 2022-23; higher than pre pandemic levels by 0.4pp
- **79.6%** achieved numeracy in 2022-23; higher than pre pandemic levels by 0.5pp

At senior level:

- **87.8%** achieved third level or better in literacy in 2022-23; lower than pre pandemic levels by 0.1pp
- **89.6%** achieved third level or better in numeracy in 2022-23; lower than pre pandemic levels by 0.6pp
- **56.1%** achieved fourth level in literacy in 2022-23; higher than pre pandemic levels by 7.9pp
- **63%** achieved fourth level in numeracy in 2022-23; higher than pre pandemic levels by 4.1pp

Poverty Related Attainment Gap

The achievement level for pupils from the most deprived areas [Q1] for P1, P4 and P7 combined *increased* in 2022-23 in both literacy and numeracy; and is *higher* than pre pandemic levels. The gap **narrowed slightly** in literacy but **widened** slightly in numeracy. The achievement level for pupils from the most deprived areas [Q1] for third level or better *increased* in 2022-23 in both literacy and numeracy; but lower than pre pandemic levels. The gap **narrowed slightly** in literacy but **widened** slightly in numeracy. The achievement level for pupils from the most deprived areas [Q1] for fourth level *increased* in 2022-23 in both literacy and numeracy and is *higher* than pre pandemic levels. The **gap narrowed in both literacy and numeracy.**

Across Clackmannanshire, the percentage of pupils achieving the expected CfE Level **has increased** in 2022-23 across P1, P4 and P7 combined in both literacy and numeracy, as compared to 2021-22. For S3 (Third Level or better) and Fourth Level, there were **yearly increases** in both literacy and numeracy.

Even though there have been yearly increases reported in the achievement levels for both literacy and numeracy, comparisons are made to the year before the COVID pandemic [2019-20] to provide another data point for comparative purposes:

- **69.6%** achieved Literacy in 2022-23; lower than pre pandemic levels by 1.6pp and lower than the Scottish average
- **72.4%** achieved Numeracy in 2022-23; lower than pre pandemic levels by 4.4pp and lower than the Scottish average

At senior level:

- **90.7%** achieved third level or better in Literacy in 2022-23; higher than pre pandemic levels by 7.9pp and higher than Scottish average
- **86.9%** achieved third level or better in Numeracy in 2022-23; higher than pre pandemic levels by 9.6pp but lower than the Scottish average
- **53.5%** achieved fourth level in Literacy in 2022-23; higher than pre pandemic levels by 20.3pp but lower than the Scottish average
- **66.1%** achieved fourth level in Numeracy in 2022-23; higher than pre pandemic levels by 26.8pp and higher than the Scottish average

Poverty Related Attainment Gap

The achievement level for pupils from the most deprived areas [Q1] for P1, P4 and P7 combined *increased* in 2022-23 in literacy but not in numeracy; literacy levels are the same as pre pandemic levels, but numeracy is lower. Compared to pre-pandemic levels, the **gap has narrowed** in both literacy and numeracy.

The achievement level for pupils from the most deprived areas [Q1] for third level or better *increased* in 2022-23 in both literacy and numeracy and is higher than pre pandemic levels. *[unable to measure gap due to redacted data]*. The achievement level for pupils from the most deprived areas [Q1] for fourth level *increased* in 2022-23 in both literacy and numeracy and is higher than pre pandemic levels. Compared to pre-pandemic levels, the gap widened in literacy but narrowed in numeracy.

Attainment – Senior Level

SQA attainment is higher than pre-pandemic levels [2019]

Across Scotland, National 5, Higher and Advanced Higher attainment decreased in 2023 to levels between 2022 attainment and pre-pandemic levels [2019].

National 5: The overall attainment rate at grades A to C for National 5 was **78.9%** in 2023. This represents a decrease of 2.7pp from 81.6% in 2022 but an increase of 0.6pp from 78.3% in 2019. The overall attainment rate at grade A was 38.8% in 2023. This represents a decrease of 2.4pp from 41.2% in 2022 but an increase of 3.6pp from 35.2% in 2019.

Higher: The overall attainment rate at grades A to C for Higher was **77.4%** in 2023. This represents a decrease of 2.9pp from 80.3% in 2022 but an increase of 2.5pp from 74.9% in 2019. The overall attainment rate at grade A was 33.3% in 2023. This represents a decrease of 3.2pp from 36.5% in 2022 but an increase of 4.8pp from 28.5% in 2019.

Advanced Higher: The overall attainment rate at grades A to C for Advanced Higher was **80.2%** in 2023. This represents a decrease of 2.4pp from 82.6% in 2022 but an increase of 0.6pp from 79.6% in 2019. The overall attainment rate at grade A was 33.4% in 2023. This represents a decrease of 1.6pp from 35% in 2022 but an increase of 1.4pp from 32% in 2019.

Across Clackmannanshire, there was an increase in the percentage of awards at National 4 [82%] in 2023, a yearly increase of 1.1pp and higher than pre-pandemic levels [81.3%].

National 5: The overall attainment rate at grades A to C for National 5 was **74%**, in 2023. This represents a decrease of 1.7pp from 75.7% in 2022 but an increase of 5.3pp from 68.7% in 2019; overall rate remains lower than Scottish average [78.9%]. The overall attainment rate at grade A was 30.1% in 2023. This represents a decrease of 0.2pp from 29.9% in 2022 but an increase of 9pp from 21.1% in 2019.

Higher: The overall attainment rate at grades A to C for Higher was **70.3%** in 2023. This represents a decrease of 3.3pp from 73.6% in 2022 but an increase of 4.6pp from 65.7% in 2019; overall rate remains lower than Scottish average [77.4%]. The overall attainment rate at grade A was 23% in 2023. This represents a decrease of 6.1pp from 29.1% in 2022 but an increase of 4.9pp from 18.1% in 2019.

Advanced Higher: The overall attainment rate at grades A to C for Advanced Higher was 66.9% in 2023. This represents a decrease of 10.4 pp from 77.3% in 2022 and a decrease of 14pp from 80.9% in 2019; overall rate remains lower than Scottish average [80.2%]. The overall attainment rate at grade A was 27% in 2023. This represents an increase of 2.1pp from 24.6% in 2022 and an increase of 8.5pp from 18.5% in 2019.

School Leaver's Attainment

The following Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) level qualifications provide three of the key measures used by the Scottish Government in its National Improvement Framework to measure progress over time in closing the poverty related attainment gap.

Across Scotland:

- 96.0 % left with one pass or more at SCQF Level 4 or better in 2022-23
- 84.8 % left with one pass or more at SCQF Level 5 or better in 2022-23
- 57.9 % left with one pass or more at SCQF Level 6 or better in 2022-23
- 20.2 % of leavers attained no passes at SCQF level 7 or better in 2022-23

Across Clackmannanshire:

- 91.6 % left with one pass or more at SCQF Level 4 or better in 2022-23
- 81.3 % left with one pass or more at SCQF Level 5 or better in 2022-23
- 49 % left with one pass or more at SCQF Level 6 or better in 2022-23
- 16.3 % of leavers attained no passes at SCQF level or better in 2022-23

All the above attainment rates are lower than in 2021-22 and lower than the Scottish average. Compared to pre-pandemic levels:

- SCQF Level 4 is the same [91.6%]
- SCQF Level 5 is higher by 2.5pp [78.8%]
- SCQF Level 6 is lower by 5.4pp [54.4%]

The gap between the most deprived and least deprived areas in 2022-23 for leavers attaining 1 pass or more under the National Qualifications measure at:

- SCQF Level 4 or better is 5.9 pp
- SCQF Level 5 or better is 20.2 pp
- SCQF Level 6 or better is 36.9 pp

Poverty Related Attainment Gap

At SCQF Level 5 the gap has remained similar at -16.3pp across the authority, but at SCQF Level 6 it has widened further to -42.9pp.

School Leaver Destinations

Across Scotland, 95.9% of all young people entered an initial positive destination in 2022-23; slightly higher than the previous year and continuing an increasing trend; higher than pre-pandemic levels [95%]

- 40.3% of young people moved on to higher education, a fall on 2021-22 where it was 41.2%; the same rate as pre-pandemic levels [40.3%]
- 26.6% of young people moved on to further education, an increase on 2021-22 where it was 41.2%, a fall compared to pre-pandemic levels where it was 27.3%
- 24.3% of young people entered employment, a fall on 2021-22 where it was 25.1%; an increase on pre-pandemic levels [22.9%]
- 2.2% of young people were “unemployed seeking”, a slight fall on 2021-22 where it was 2.3%; lower than pre-pandemic levels [3.1%]

Across Clackmannanshire, **94.9%** of all young people entered an initial positive destination in 2022-23; a fall compared to the previous year [96.5%] and now lower than the Scottish average; higher than pre-pandemic levels [94.2%]

- 26.5% of young people moved on to higher education, a fall on 2021-22 where it was 32.7%; lower than pre-pandemic levels [32.3%]
- 28.4% of young people moved on to further education, an increase on 2021-22 where it was 24%, a slight fall compared to pre-pandemic levels where it was 28.7%
- 28.4% of young people entered employment, a fall on 2021-22 where it was 29.9%; an increase on pre-pandemic levels [24.4%]
- 3.1% of young people were “unemployed seeking”, an increase compared to 2021-22 where it was 2.4%; lower than pre-pandemic levels [3.9%]

The overall destination rate is lower than the Scottish average; lower percentage of school leavers moving on to higher education than the Scottish average but higher percentage of school leavers moving on to further education compared to the Scottish average. Traditionally, higher percentage in employment than the Scottish average. Higher percentage of young people in unemployment than the Scottish average.

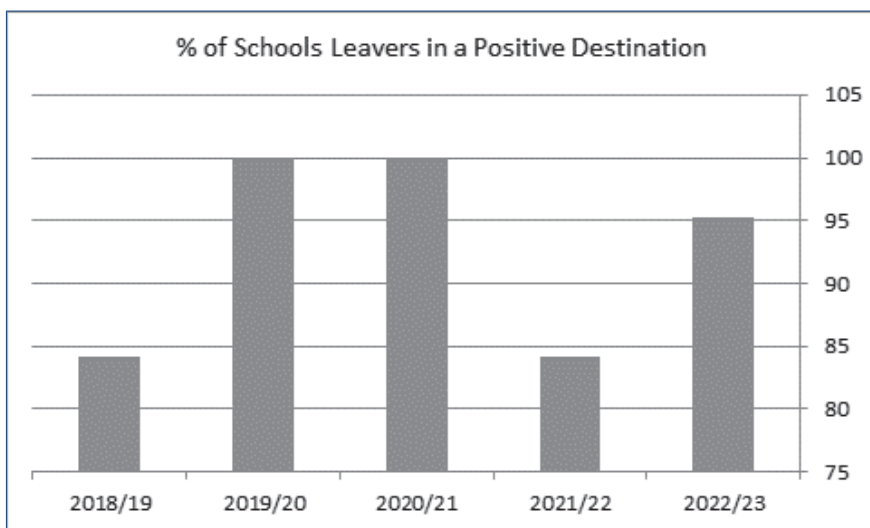
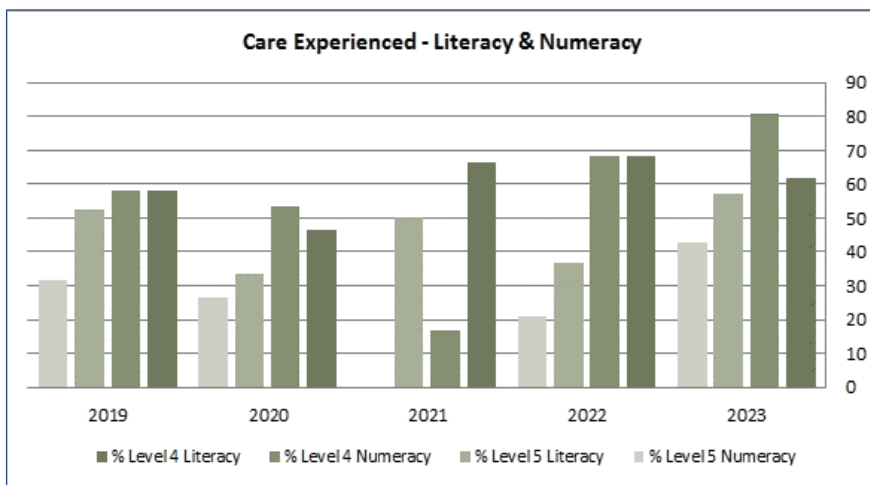
Care Experienced Attainment and Destinations

Overall, more care experienced school leavers are achieving the relevant levels in literacy and numeracy. Yearly comparisons for attainment for Care Experienced school leavers can be influenced by the size of the cohorts as this cohort tends to be small.

In 2022-23, out of 17 school leavers: 15 achieved 1 or more SCQF awards at level 3; 13 achieved 1 or more SCQF awards at level 4; 12 achieved 1 or more SCQF awards at level 5 and 5 achieved 1 or more SCQF awards at level 6.

In 2021-22, there was a smaller cohort size, but all achieved 1 or more SCQF awards at level 4; almost all achieved 1 or more SCQF awards at level 5 and just under half achieved 1 or more SCQF awards at level 6. 1 or more SCQF awards at level 6

Destinations: More care experienced school leavers are entering employment with more than a third moving onto Further Education in 2022-23

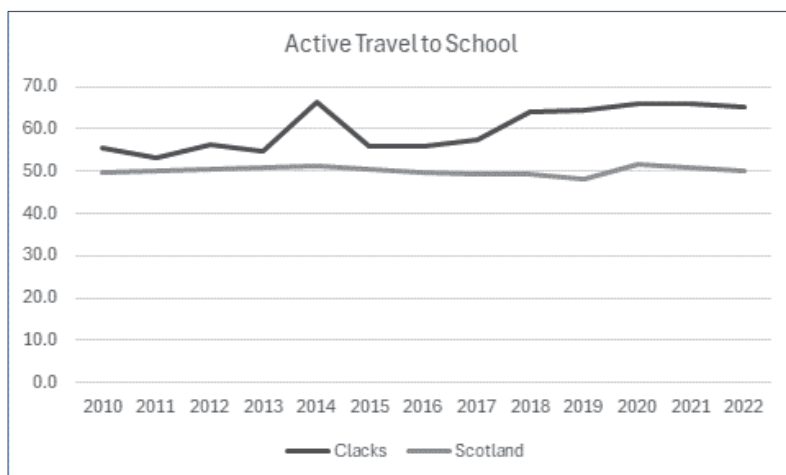


Active Travel

There are two National Performance Framework [NPF] indicators which indicate how “active” our communities are. One is the proportion of short journeys less than two miles that are made by walking and the other is the proportion of journeys under 5 miles made by cycling.

Since 2012, across Scotland the proportion of journeys under two miles made on foot has changed little, from 48.5% to 47.6%. Over the same period the proportion of journeys under 5 miles made by bike has

changed little from 1.5% in 2012 to 1.7% in 2019. Although the proportion of cycling journeys remained steady, *the rise in the number of walking journeys has improved.*



It is those living in the least deprived areas that make the largest proportion of short trips by bike although it is people living in the most deprived areas in Scotland that have generally made a larger proportion of their short journeys by walking compared with those living in the least deprived areas.

According to the latest ScotPHO data, in 2022, **65.3%** of primary and secondary school children in Clackmannanshire normally travel to school in an active way (walking, cycling, and using a scooter, skateboard or inline/roller skates) *higher* the Scottish average of 50.2% [Hands Up Scotland Survey (HUSS), Sustrans (Official statistic)].

Physical Activity

According to the latest Scottish Health Survey which covered the years 2018-2022, 4% of the Scottish population admit to being of low activity in relation to their overall activity levels. This level is higher across the Clackmannanshire area with **7% of the population admitting being of low activity levels.**

The Health and Wellbeing Census 2021/22 reported **37.4%** of children and young people across Clackmannanshire do none or less than one hour of physical activity, slightly more than the average of 36.5%. More children and young people admit to doing physical activity so much that they got out of breath, outside school hours, every day [29.3%] compared to the average [26.7%].

Out of School Activity

The recent Health and Wellbeing Census 2021/22 aimed at S1-S3 pupils reported **78%** across Clackmannanshire as participating in a positive leisure activity with those living in our most deprived participating to a lesser extent at 70% compared to the least deprived participating at 86%.

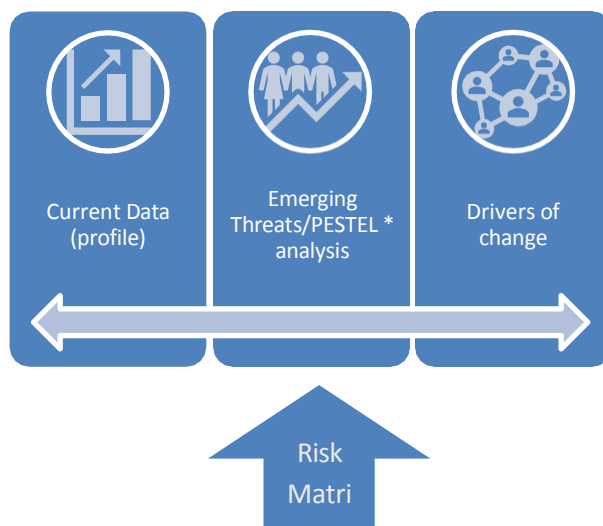
Strategic Needs Assessment

Risk Assessment Process:

The diagram (right) illustrates the process taken for the Strategic Needs Assessment [SNA]. Information from the Demographic Profile and the individual Service Plans in People Directorate **informed the risk assessment process**, identifying threats and risks likely to impact on Community Wellbeing in 2024-25 and beyond.

Most threats identified already have mitigation in place, either through service delivery and/or partnership working. Our strategic actions under the Community Wellbeing Outcomes will enhance mitigation against such threat and risks.

*The PESTEL framework (political, economic, social, technological, environmental, legal) helps managers assess how external factors affect a business.



Outcomes

Data Mapping: During 2023-24, a data mapping exercise was conducted across People Directorate as a first step to streamline reporting by aligning our outcomes and priorities. This exercise considered 14 Plans and Strategies. It **identified 113 outcomes and over 230 indicators**. It found there were similarities in outcomes across more than one plan. By considering the updated National Performance Framework Outcomes and the Wellbeing Local Outcome Improvement Plan, the 113 outcomes were streamlined to 6 outcomes and mapped tyo our 4 strategic priorities.



Strategic Outcomes	
1	Children and Young People have improved life outcomes by growing up loved, safe and respected
2	Empowered communities are well designed, inclusive, sustainable, resilient and safe
3	People of all ages successfully contribute to our communities by developing skills for learning, life and work
4	Poverty in our communities is reduced by improving outcomes for all
5	People are healthy and active with improved health and wellbeing
6	Human Rights are respected and fulfilled by tackling inequalities across our communities

Plans on a Page

The following pages include a strategic Plan for 2024-25 on a Page for each of the following plans:

- **Children Service's Plan 2021 – 2024 (2024-2027 plan underway)**
- **The Promise Plan 2023 -2026**
- **National Improvement Framework 2024 – 2025 (incorporating the Scottish Equity Fund Plan)**
- **Local Child Poverty Action Plan 2024 -2030**
- **Violence Against Women and Girls Plan 2023 -2026**
- **Community Justice Plan 2023 -2028**
- **Community Learning and Development Plan 2024 – 2027**
- **Sport and Active Living Framework 2024 -2028**
- **Family Wellbeing Partnership Plan 2024 -2026**
- **Library Service Plan 2024-27**

Each Plan on a Page outlines the respective ambition, objectives, intended outcomes and the planned actions for 2024–2025.

Children’s Services Plan 2021-2024

Ambition				
We want Clackmannanshire to be a great place for children and young people to grow up. <i>We will do this by ensuring they have the best opportunities and life chances; experience a safe and happy childhood; develop positive wellbeing and can access high quality learning and development opportunities.</i>				
Objectives				
A Good Childhood	Whole Family Support	Planning	Supporting the Workforce	Building Capacity
Outcomes				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children in Clackmannanshire are safe from harm Children and young people in Clackmannanshire have the best possible life experiences and opportunities Children and young people in Clackmannanshire understand their rights and are engaged and involved in decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children, young people and their families can access a range of support services and family therapies in Clackmannanshire Children, young people and their families can access the right services based on their needs The health and wellbeing of children and young people is improved and inequalities are reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Children and Young People Strategic Partnership Group is meeting the planning and reporting requirements under Children’s Services legislative framework Joint investment plans for Children’s Services in Clackmannanshire are in place and reviewed at least annually Plans, policies, information and systems for Children’s Services are shared seamlessly across the partnership where there are clear benefits to do so 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CYP partners have the skills and competencies they require to deliver high quality services when working with our children, young people and their families CYP partners have common and shared workforce values when working with our children, young people and families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The partnership and its public agencies have plans in place to meet Children Service Planning and emerging legislative framework
Actions for 2024-25				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there is early and effective support in place to identify children and families affected by substance use and to minimise the harm caused by this Develop a rights-based approach that reflects the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) Deliver Place based provision for children and young people in communities delivered in partnership with community, voluntary organisations and public sector partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop opportunities for early intervention and family support for financial inclusion at earliest opportunity Develop integrated early intervention pathways for vulnerable children and explore options to link this work with STRIVE Child Improve the support available for kinship families Develop a collaborative approach to the commissioning and delivery of Family Support provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the Community Planning Partnership can respond to national policy and developing legislation including consultations on these? Strengthen the sharing of information across partners in order to safeguard children, young people and vulnerable adults to align with the national refresh of GIRFEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop access pathways to training for wider workforce working with children and young people within communities and third sector through the new TSI Scotland Network online training platform Develop values and workforce development strategies to fully implement the UNCRC across Children’s Services The Clackmannanshire Family Wellbeing Partnership to understand what it takes to shift a whole system towards a wellbeing and capabilities approach to service design and delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure CYP partnership have clear operating arrangements and governance structures in place. Improve collaborative use of data to drive performance across Children’s Services Planning Partnership to ensure robust performance management processes and systems are in place

Ambition				
By 2030, Clackmannanshire will #KeepThePromise and ensure that all young people grow up Loved, Cared for, Safe and Respected				
Objectives				
Children in Clackmannanshire will experience a good childhood	Whole Family Support will be accessible to communities	Supporting the Workforce; ensuring practitioners/care givers are trauma informed, skilled, and supported	Planning to ensure that the foundations of the Promise are central to service design and council business	Building Capacity to deliver best outcomes for children, young people and their families
Outcomes				
<p>Transformational approaches to youth justice</p> <p>Inclusive and supportive school communities through 'Communities that Care'</p> <p>Attendance and attainment of Care Experienced children and young people is maximised</p> <p>Brothers and sisters live together where safe to do so, and children keep connected with significant relationships</p> <p>Trauma informed safe care is provided for children and young people, without physical intervention</p>	<p>A range of Whole Family Support is provided through an alliance of statutory, third sector and community services.</p> <p>Support to families is timely, effective, accessible to households and local communities, and non-stigmatising</p> <p>Strengths led approaches are developed and delivered in collaboration with families</p> <p>Our Care Community receives greater supports for foster carers, adopters, and kinship carers</p> <p>Young people preparing to and leave care are supported well.</p>	<p>Care givers report enhanced support and understanding of trauma informed approaches to training and care 'Readiness for Caring'.</p> <p>The workforce demonstrates understanding of trauma informed, relationship based approaches</p> <p>The language of care will change through implementation of co designed language policy to inform practice and communication that is non stigmatising</p> <p>Council staff demonstrate awareness of their responsibilities under The Promise</p>	<p>Support for families is flexible coordinated, local and relationship based approaches.</p> <p>Council policies ensure that all care experienced children, young people and families are positively represented.</p> <p>The Voice of Care experienced children and young people is represented in service design and redesign.</p> <p>UNCRC principles are embedded into systems and processes</p>	<p>Local care provision and housing options for care experience young people are provided, in partnership with the Vardy Foundation</p> <p>Pathway Planning for Care Experienced Young People is strengthened in collaboration with partners.</p> <p>Robust tracking mechanisms are in place to track attendance, attainment and positive destination outcomes for all care experienced young people, strengthening oversight of children placed out with Clackmannanshire.</p> <p>Data is mapped, analysed and used to improve the lived experience of care experienced children and young people</p>
Actions for 24-25				
<p>Improve educational outcomes for Care Experienced Children and Young People</p> <p>Provide tailored support for children and young people; ensuring their attendance and attainment is maximised.</p> <p>Review children's plans to ensure that they have safe, quality time with siblings and people they care about.</p> <p>Extend Clackmannanshire Care Leavers' Guaranteed Interview Scheme</p>	<p>Clackmannanshire Alliance of statutory, third sector and community services continue to meet to support and challenge authority support for CECYP</p> <p>Reduce the number of children becoming care experienced through Intensive Support for children on the edge of care</p> <p>Improve outcomes for children and young people through effective early intervention and support</p> <p>Break down stigma within schools and communities, supported by .Communities That Care</p>	<p>Identify Trauma Champions to facilitate a support network for practitioners</p> <p>Deliver 'Readiness for Caring' for foster carers, adopters and kinship carers</p> <p>Deliver 'Readiness for Practice' to support the workforce and care givers and deliver Council wide Promise training</p> <p>Review digital methods to enhance young people's participation and sharing of views</p>	<p>Train all Directorates in The Promise by 2028 - Who Cares ? Scotland</p> <p>Ensure Clackmannanshire's implementation of UNCRC takes account of The Promise and aligns with this plan</p> <p>Create Youth Voice strategy Ensure all Council policies and procedures are cognisant of The Promise by 2028</p> <p>Improve relationship based services to families. Recruit local Foster carers and Supported Lodgings Carers.</p>	<p>Develop a portfolio of accommodation and supports for care experienced young people in partnership</p> <p>Review housing policy; ensuring priority access for all care experienced young people</p> <p>Review and improve Pathway Planning for Care Experienced Young People in a collaborative way with partners</p> <p>Develop a data map and develop analyse processes and indicators of success</p> <p>Develop effective self evaluation and quality assurance processes</p>

Ambition				
Reduce inequalities of educational outcome experienced by children and young people as a result of socio-economic disadvantage and increase excellence and equity for all learners				
Objectives				
Placing the human rights and needs of every child and young person at the centre of education	Improvement in children and young people's health and wellbeing	Closing the attainment gap between the most and least disadvantaged children and young people	Improvement in skills and sustained, positive school-leaver destinations for all young people	Improvement in attainment, particularly in literacy and numeracy.
Outcomes				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and young peoples rights are respected and upheld in line with the UNCRC (Scotland) Act 2024 Children with Additional Support Needs (ASN) are supported and empowered in decision making The Additional Support for Learning (ASL) strategy ensures that childrens needs are met and outcomes are improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people, particularly those experiencing inequity have improved health, wellbeing and mental wellbeing Attendance is improved, particularly for identified groups Number of children meeting developmental milestones has increased Learning from Family Wellbeing Partnership approaches influence Education settings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital approaches are supporting a broader curriculum offer in Senior Phase Community around the School is making a difference across secondary school communities The attainment gap is further narrowed as a result of community, third sector and council collaboration Differentiated learning, teaching and assessment approaches are enabling children and young people to reach their potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people securing and sustaining a positive destination Positive destinations for care experienced children and young people Increased number of school leavers attaining Scottish Credit Qualifications Framework and wider achievement qualifications Young people have the skills for learning, life and work that prepare them for the work place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiences in schools and ELCs meet the needs of children and young people, leading to increased attainment Robust systematic approaches to assessment and moderation are in place, including enhanced use of rich data to track progress Schools and ELCs evaluated as good, across core indicators has increase Children and young people access learning environments which are safe and inclusive places to grow, learn and flourish Enhanced Literacy and Numeracy approaches are enabling children and young people to reach their potential
Actions for 2024-25				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support schools and ELCs to achieve Rights Respecting Schools (RRS) status Design a system to capture rights in all educational settings and develop a consistent, widespread approach to ensuring all children's and young people's voices are heard Support schools to achieve the Keeping the Promise Award Implement child friendly complaints process in line with guidance produced by the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman Review and develop systems, processes and approaches to meet the evolving needs of our learners with ASN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase opportunities to improve physical health and wellbeing through the implementation of the Sport and Active Living Framework Increase the number of people engaging in extra curricular and Community Around the School (CATS) activities, with a particular focus on identified groups Develop Cluster approaches to improve attendance Refresh materials and professional learning for Readiness for Learning (R4L) Consolidate the tracking of developmental milestones for 2 year olds, including those in partner nurseries. Extend the developmental milestone tracking system to include 3 year olds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and deliver innovative approaches to support families Expand the reach of the Family Wellbeing Partnership into schools and ELCs Effectively analyse and use data to improve schools and ELCs curriculum Support individual establishments to plan and deliver evidence based approaches to narrow the attainment gap. Identify and share best practice of the targeted interventions which are narrowing the attainment gap Further develop partnership approaches which prioritise support to children and young people living in poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully implement the findings of the Withers review in establishments, through a 3-18 Skills Framework Strengthen vocational qualifications offer Develop closer relationships with Clackmannanshire LEP to improve sustained destinations Use tracking data more effectively for all Care Experiences Children and Young People who are living in poverty Extend analysis and application of labour market intelligence to upskill young people Strengthen partnerships that support Developing the Young Workforce (DYW), with a particular focus on those experiencing barriers, including mental health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and deliver enhanced professional learning network opportunities to increase staff skills, knowledge and understanding Consistently implement agreed approaches to robust, rigorous self-evaluation Review and enhance approaches to learning, teaching and assessment to increase consistency of high quality experiences, with a particular focus on Literacy- Writing Develop and implement approaches which enable schools to better use the Broad General Education toolkit effectively for improvement Support and deliver, in partnership with Place, a refresh of the Learning Estates Strategy

Ambition					
For all people in Clackmannanshire to live longer in good health by reducing inequalities and child poverty through a Wellbeing Economy approach					
Objectives					
Voice led transformation is prioritised	All parts of the system that cause and /or alleviate poverty are working together	Income from employment is maximised	Income from Social Security and benefits in kind is maximised	Costs of living are minimised	Health and wellbeing inequalities linked to poverty are mitigated
Outcomes					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to labour markets is equitable and people can access fair work and quality jobs • Access to childcare is increased and equitable • Transport is available, affordable and convenient • Costs of living including food, fuel, housing and childcare are reduced and manageable • Household incomes are increased and costs of living and debts are reduced for people in poverty • Aspirations, educational outcomes and career prospects are high, regardless of poverty • Mental. Physical and social wellbeing outcomes are equitable regardless of poverty 			<p>The approaches used will be pivotal in reaching and sustaining these outcomes. Approaches will involve: <i>Community are involved in decision making, prevention and early intervention is prioritised, partners and providers have closer collaboration and there is alignment of community partnership plans, partners work together to reduce barriers to access, maximise up-take of services and programmes, and ensure people are aware of the full support available to them</i></p>		
Actions 2024 - 25					
<p>Design strategic approach to communications in consultation with stakeholders</p> <p>Consult and design solutions to the Cost of the Day, including the School Day with children and young people (C&YP)</p> <p>Build poverty and child poverty agenda into local plans policies and events</p>	<p>Design a system to ensure enhanced community planning progress, where performance is evidenced and actively managed to meet outcomes agreed</p> <p>Forth Valley Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) and Clackmannanshire SNA along with local intelligence and community voice inform priorities and solutions.</p>	<p>Progress Employability Action Plan (Wellbeing Economy Alliance) alongside the Local Employability Partnership (LEP) and partners to support clients and employers to maximise sustainable work opportunities and embed fair and flexible work practices.</p> <p>Design employment services collaboratively, further aligning child poverty with employability</p> <p>Continue mapping the local employability system, identifying gaps and duplication; aligning funding and resources effectively</p> <p>Increase uptake of employment support for targeted families and communities.</p>	<p>Design and deliver opportunities for income maximisation based on what communities want and need.</p> <p>Realise NHS Demonstrator Project and apprenticeships opportunities.</p> <p>Promote uptake of Free School Meals and School Clothing Grants (in consultation with C&YP).</p> <p>Embed Childcare Funding Pathway – including Universal Credit Childcare element.</p>	<p>Child Wellbeing Partnership, Scottish Government – Early Adopter Community:</p> <p>Continue to test and build a system of school age childcare and family support, with a focus on priority families identified locally and those defined by Best Start, Bright Futures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Aged Childcare within Alloa South and beyond to targeted communities of need • Development and maximisation of early learning childcare for pre-5 children in communities of need • Promote, maximise and develop baby and toddler groups in communities of need 	<p>Progress place paced approaches to improving health and outcomes in communities; delivered in partnership with community, voluntary organisations and public sector partners.</p> <p>Audit continuum of mental wellbeing and resilience supports for adults (including parents/carers) and maximise use of Community Mental Health and Wellbeing Fund for Adult</p> <p>Evaluate and extend current adult learning opportunities.</p> <p>Continue to promote the continuum of wellbeing supports and services for children and young people.</p>

Violence Against Women and Girls 2023 - 2026

Ambition			
Women and girls in Clackmannanshire are equally safe at home, at work and in the community.			
Objectives (From Equally Safe, Scottish Government 2018)			
Society embraces equality and mutual respect, and rejects all forms of violence against women and girls	Women and girls thrive as equal citizens – socially, culturally, economically and politically	Interventions are early and effective, preventing violence and maximising the safety and wellbeing of women, children and young people	Men desist from all forms of violence against women and girls, and perpetrators of such violence receive a robust and effective response
Outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people in the workforce and the community are aware of VAWG and have confidence in available support • Increased awareness amongst young people of GBV issues and where to get help • Increased skills and knowledge across the workforce to support women and children affected by VAWG using a trauma informed approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More women take up earlier support for GBV issues. • Fewer incidents of VAWG across Clackmannanshire • Reduction in inequalities in workplace as a result of GBV • More employers implement ES at Work • Local policies, processes and services promote equality for women and girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and girls living with VAWG receive the right support, in the right place, at the right time • Policies and services to support survivors of VAWG are co-produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earlier interventions for both perpetrators and survivors
Actions for 24-25			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver plans to empower community with trauma informed skills; reducing the need for survivors to engage with services at crisis point • Ensuring services and policy is informed by lived experience • Introducing DA abuse policy for staff • Engage all Secondary schools in Equally Safe at School • Launch status campaign with White Ribbon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote resilience with Safe and Together model • Exploration on Equally Safe at Work scheme • Ensure practices, policies and processes in place to work towards Equally Safe At Work • Work closely with partner agencies to reduce touch points for survivors and streamline services to make access easier • Recruitment of VAWG Coordinator and ES Housing Worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Training Matrix is rolled out and evaluation processes in place • Plan and support a range of gender based violence education and support from Early Learning Childcare (ELC) through to college • Continue to work with perpetrators of VAWG through self-help line & non court mandated work • Using STRIVE to intervene before crisis point • Focus on community empowerment 	

Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2023-2028

Ambition					
The purpose of the CJP is to improve community justice outcomes for people involved with the justice system and for communities					
Objectives					
people successfully complete diversion from prosecution (National)	More people in police custody receive support to address their needs (National)	Increased skills and knowledge across the workforce to support people throughout their justice journeys using a trauma informed approach (Local)	More victims access services and receive consistent support with their needs throughout the justice process (Local) More people across the workforce and in the community understand, and have confidence in, community justice. (National) Fewer people experience stigma due to involvement in the justice system (Local)	More joined up pathways and commissioning of services across local strategic partnerships (Local) More integrated pathways of health and social care between statutory and third sector services support victims, and people accused of or who have committed an offence (Local) More people access peer support and mentoring (Local)	Community justice services and policies are co-produced (Local) Assurance of services is based on meaningful engagement with people with lived experience (Local)
Outcomes					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved opportunities for diversion from prosecution through enhanced partnership working More people are assessed for and successfully complete bail supervision Fewer people sent to prison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More people have access to suitable accommodation following release from a prison sentence More people have access to, and continuity of, health and social care following release from a prison sentence Increased uptake of voluntary community supports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More effective support for perpetrators and victims provided through an appropriately skilled workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved service provision to meet the needs of victims involved in the judicial system More people across the workforce and in the community understand, and have confidence in, community justice More people with convictions access support to enhance their readiness for employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More people access voluntary throughcare following a short term prison sentence Provide immediate supports and interventions tailored to the individuals needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced partnership working to ensure services are codesigned with joint funding initiatives encouraged Increased representation from people with "lived experience" in commissioning and designing of local services
Actions for 2024-25					
<p>Continue to explore opportunities to increase the use of diversion and non-custodial sentence</p> <p>Further develop a multidisciplinary hub with immediate access to multiple support services</p> <p>Identify opportunities for earlier interventions prior to individuals entering the Justice System</p>	<p>Increase awareness of all support options available for people in police custodial suites</p> <p>Continue to develop a whole systems approach to service delivery, with a particular focus on earlier intervention for issues such as substance use, mental health and trauma.</p>	<p>Review workforce development needs across the justice workforce to ensure that the appropriate level of trauma informed training is embedded within both statutory and third sector services</p> <p>Create a more trauma informed safe place for assessments, supports and interventions</p>	<p>Review Victims' pathways and update communication concerning proceedings and support available.</p> <p>Commission and carry out a survey on victim services and test out on small scale with HSCP Peer Enquiry GP / RLP</p> <p>Develop support pathways beyond Justice Services</p> <p>Promote practice locally and nationally</p>	<p>Review and address pathways through the justice process which need to be more transparent and easily negotiable</p> <p>Identify shared agendas, resources and funding opportunities to aid collaborative working</p>	<p>Engage with people with lived experience of the justice system to build support / mentor with services to build confidence and increase engagement with services</p> <p>Create a lived experience role within Justice Services</p>

Community Learning and Development Plan 2024-2027

Ambition			
Community Learning and Development (CLD) is offered across Clackmannanshire, thereby reducing inequalities. CLD practice is embedded in the wider Family Wellbeing Partnership approach.			
Objectives			
Develop the conditions to enhance wellbeing and capabilities	Create a community where everyone has the opportunity to flourish	Radical shift towards preventative and relational model of public services	Voice and agency of Clackmannanshire people and communities at the heart of decision making
Outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through partnership working, identified adults are equipped with knowledge and skills for learning, life and work Young people access formal and informal opportunities leading to an increase in achievements Targeted Outdoor Learning opportunities support the wellbeing of identified groups, leading to wider achievement qualifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are empowered and supported to lead and participate in place based approaches Communities have increased access to a range of wellbeing support and learning opportunities Individuals engage in volunteering which contributes positively to the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The shift to early Intervention, prevention and trauma informed service delivery is positively impacting people's lives Plans, Policies, information and systems for CLD are shared seamlessly across partnerships Children, young people and families can access the right services based on their needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our communities have the confidence, knowledge and skills to influence decisions. Children and young people understand their rights and are involved in decision making. Priorities are evidence based, informed by data sets, local intelligence and community voice.
Actions for 2024-25			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and deliver learning opportunities for vulnerable groups, across communities Support young people at risk of disengagement through partnership work. Developed and implement Outdoor Learning opportunities, through the locality model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLD support identified Individuals and groups across our community to lead place based approaches that matter to them. Create supported volunteering opportunities within CLD settings and promote local opportunities using CTSI and Volunteering Scotland database Ensure CLD practitioners and volunteers have the skills and competencies they require to deliver high quality services when working with children, young people and their families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the CLD Partnership Plan responds to the needs of the community Effective information sharing across partners is supportive to the needs of the community Embed CLD into the locality model, ensuring integration with multi agency planning and support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure participation plans offer opportunities for individuals and groups to actively engage in communities to shape decisions and planning Implement a rights based approach which reflects the UNCRC (Scotland) Act Ensure effective use of data and local intelligence informs priorities, practices and processes

Sport and Active Living Plan 2024-28

Ambition			
An active Clackmannanshire which inspires more people to get out, get going and get active. This will be achieved through enhanced partnership working between professional bodies, third sector partners and our communities.			
Objectives			
Workforce - More people with the right skills working in paid and voluntary roles.	Facilities - More accessible and higher quality, sustainable and inclusive public and community facilities.	Programmes - More suitable and targeted programming for people with specific needs, across school and community environments.	Travel - More accessible and connected active travel options.
Outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A highly skilled, energised, and resilient workforce deployed across the sector in Clackmannanshire There is a workforce created and developed ready to be deployed in the new Wellbeing Hub 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wellbeing Hub is built to the highest standards of inclusion, accessibility and sustainability and this approach is embedded in all future sport and active living facility developments The Wellbeing Hub is part of a network of high-quality public, private and community run sport, leisure and recreation facilities across the county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People, including those who may not traditionally participate, are more able and confident to take part in sport or physical activity Children, young people and families purposefully engage in positive and healthier behaviours and choices in school and community settings More people with long term health conditions have access to appropriate physical activity opportunities that improve their health and wellbeing More diverse and inclusive sport and physical activity opportunities are offered within clubs and community environments, including women and girls, and other targeted groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A network of safe and connected Active Travel routes that support the communities of Clackmannanshire to access the Wellbeing Hub and the wider network of sport, leisure and recreation facilities and spaces by walking, wheeling and scooting Active travel approaches are contributing to the sustainability agenda
Actions for 2024-25			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work collaboratively with key stakeholders to ensure there is a coordinated and inclusive approach to workforce development; recruitment, training and development, retention and nurture Provide a range of leadership opportunities and pathways for children and young people in school and community settings Support all schools to engage in the sportscotland School Sport Award 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a state-of-the-art Wellbeing Hub that provides high quality swimming facilities alongside multi-purpose indoor and outdoor spaces where people can connect, relax, be active, play sport and access services that is the benchmark for all future sport and active living developments Maximise the out of school hours use of the sport and leisure facilities within the three Academies Support community sports clubs to enhance their facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take a multi partner approach to better understanding the barriers people face to lead an active life. Review all available qualitative and quantitative stakeholder data and consult directly with local people to confirm the suitability of existing programmes and explore gaps that need to be addressed Establish a strategic partnership with cluster primary healthcare professionals to develop a suite of offerings for those facing long term health conditions (i.e. heart conditions, obesity, drug, alcohol conditions) to improve their health and wellbeing Ensure our Community Sport Hubs, clubs and community groups and Active Schools Programme are supported to expand their reach and offering to identified target groups and individuals facing inequalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop new and improved existing active travel routes and schemes to support accessible access to and from the Wellbeing Hub & Lochies School (Alloa West) Support all school to review and develop their active travel plans

Family Wellbeing Partnership 2024 -2026

Ambition			
Realign the values, cultures and behaviours of the people who design and deliver services so that poverty and inequality are tackled head on, making an immediate and lifelong impact.			
Objectives			
Develop the conditions to enhance wellbeing and capabilities	Create a community where everyone has the opportunity to flourish	Radical shift towards preventative and relational model of public services	Voice and agency of Clackmannanshire people and communities at the heart of decision making
Outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a continuum of mental wellbeing supports and services leading to improved outcomes on a variety of measures • Qualitative data, plans and processes evidence enhanced wellbeing and capabilities • More opportunities are realised for local people • Personal wellbeing of local people, council staff and key delivery partners is enhanced. • FWP supports Be the Future transformation programme • Clackmannanshire is recognised as a thriving Wellbeing Economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Around the School (CATS) - including Clackmannanshire Active Learning Academy (CALA) - is making a difference across Clackmannanshire • Collaborative community wellbeing approach is supporting people • Child Wellbeing Partnership (CWP) is delivering, testing and co-designing all age childcare incorporating whole family wellbeing approach. • Community Wellbeing Strategy (ASB) is implemented • Sport and Active Living Framework is realised • Sustainable transport system enables enhanced opportunity realisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service delivery and planning is informed by data and strategic needs analysis (One Plan). • One Plan One Report ensures more efficient use of resources and accurate resource prioritisation • Transformation Vehicle leverages additional funding and maximises existing resources • FWP vision and learning influences Be the Future service re-design and council business • The shift to early Intervention, prevention and trauma informed service delivery is positively impacting people's lives. • In line with the Christie Commission, work across the council is more efficient; reducing duplication and sharing services wherever possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voice Strategy underpins all that we do. • Communities are empowered and supported to lead and participate in place-based approaches that matter to them. • There is a recognised community of active change makers. • More opportunities are realised for local people. • Community wealth building approaches are enhanced.
Actions 2024 -25			
<p>Audit continuum of mental wellbeing and resilience supports for adults</p> <p>Review and agree monitoring and evaluation processes and key performance indicator</p> <p>Strengthen place-based approaches to improve mental wellbeing, health and outcomes</p> <p>Sustain Columba 1400 (C1400) legacy through continued development of local facilitators to embed values based leadership (VBL) approaches throughout the Council and community partners; maximise</p> <p>Continue targeted C1400 values based leadership residential experiences</p> <p>Ensure FWP aligns to the People Directorate 4 Strategic Priorities and 6 outcomes [and the new Wellbeing Economy Local Outcomes Improvement Plan, when developed]</p>	<p>Continue to test and build:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision and delivery of Community around the School (CATS) and Clackmannanshire Active Learning Academy (CALA) • a system of School Age Childcare • a system of early learning childcare for pre 5 children in communities of need • an enhanced children and Families Together Programme • promote, maximise and develop Baby and Toddler groups in communities of need <p>Develop Community Wellbeing Strategy (ASB) with partners</p> <p>Embed FWP approaches within the delivery of the Sport and Active Living Framework</p> <p>Explore sustainable transport systems, in collaboration with partners</p>	<p>Embed One plan, One Report framework (Community Wellbeing Plan)</p> <p>Progress actions identified at stakeholder 'Transformation Vehicle' event</p> <p>Design coherent FWP identity and Communication Strategy</p> <p>Gather impact stories and evidence and strengthen outcomes by working alongside learning partner</p> <p>Support systems change by defining clear Terms of Reference and operating models for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FWP Board • FWP Strategic Planning Team • FWP Operational Team • FWP Collaborative 	<p>Amplify and extend voice led projects and initiatives to proactively identify, prioritise and address the issues that matter to local people</p> <p>Empower and support communities to lead and participate in what communities want, in collaboration with What Matter to You (WM2U)</p> <p>Scale elements of FWP to identified local communities</p> <p>Share FWP approaches locally and in other areas of Scotland - Theory of Change</p> <p>Progress Employability Action Plan (Wellbeing Economy Alliance alongside Local Employability Partners and partners.</p>

Ambition		
Our Public Libraries enable and empower the communities they serve		
Objectives		
Libraries support people and communities	Libraries are valued community spaces	Libraries in partnership
Outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities and people are supported and enabled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly skilled, energised and resilient staff Health and wellbeing of our communities is supported and enhanced Spaces are accessible, inclusive and well used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership working is collaborative and outcome focused Service development is collaborative and co-designed
Actions for 24-25		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve literacy and reading through national programmes and local initiatives. Ensure our rich and diverse communities are reflected in both library resources and programming Review and renew our library vision and values with consideration of Directorate, Corporate and National direction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip library staff with the skills to deliver a progressive library service Maximise the use of our library spaces for community wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop opportunities for partnership and collaboration between libraries, communities and People Services. Develop a service improvement culture which embeds consistent data measurement and self-evaluation practices

Common Business Plan Performance Indicators 2023/24

KPI	2021/22 value	2022/23 value	2023/24 Value	Target
Average FTE working days lost through sickness absence PPL AB1 GOV	11.9	12.3	14.02	13%
% of Freedom of Information requests dealt with within timescale PPL FOI GOV	90%	92%	86%	100%
% of Councillor Enquiries dealt with within timescale PPL CNQ BUS	91%	93%	96%	100%
% of MP/MSP enquiries dealt with within timescale PPL MPQ BUS*	76%	86%	83%	100%
% formal complaints closed within timescale (stages 1 and 2) PPL C02 CUS	55%	62%	85%	100%
% formal complaints dealt with that were upheld/partially upheld PPL C04 CUS	23%	49%	36.5%	35%
% of employees who have completed mandatory training by the due date	N/A	10.3%*	58%	100%
Staff Survey - I feel valued for the work I do PPL S12 HWD	63%	N/A	56%	100%
Staff Survey - I feel that I am treated with dignity and respect within my team PPL S17 HWD	75%	N/A	74%	100%
Staff Survey - I am clear about how I contribute to the organisation's goals PPL S21 HWD	74%	N/A	69%	100%
Survey response rate PPL S26 HWD	23%	N/A	31%	100%

Overarching KPI's (Individual Plans will also have their own KPIs)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	TARGET
Child Poverty Rate (0-15 years Clackmannanshire) – relative poverty after housing costs	25.5%	27.3%	Not yet available		24%
Percentage of school leavers entering initial Positive Destination*	96.5%	94.9%	Not yet available		97%+
Percentage of children with one or more developmental concerns at 27-30 month reviews	17.9% [Jan – Mar 22]	15.3% [Jan – Mar 23]	16.1% [Jan-Mar 24]		14.7% [national]
Attendance Rate – all* (taken from stretch aims)	90.3%	90.7%	90.1%		92%
Attendance Rate – Care Experienced (taken from stretch aims)	89.5%	86.5%	88.1%		92%
Percentage of P1, P4 and P7 pupils combined achieving expected CfE Level in Literacy* (taken from stretch aims)	63.3%	69.6%	73.9%		75%
Percentage of P1, P4 and P7 pupils combined achieving expected CfE Level in Numeracy* (taken from stretch aims)	71.7%	72.4%	77.3%		78%
Attainment gap at Senior Phase - SCQF Level 5 (percentage points) *	-10.4	-20.7	-14		-10
Percentage of School Leavers achieving at SCQF Levels in Literacy and Numeracy (Levels 4, 5 & 6) *	54.5%	53.7%	Not yet available		60.1% [national]
Percentage of Care Experienced School Leavers achieving at SCQF Levels in Literacy & Numeracy (Levels 4, 5 & 6) *	26.3%	30.2%	Not yet available		38.7% [VC]
Domestic Abuse Incidents (rate per 10,000 population)- Clackmannanshire	146	127	Not yet available		114
No of children referred to Children's Reporter (offences only) – rates per 1000 children	5.8	10.5	13.4		11.2 [national]
Percentage of care experienced children with 3 or more placements during the year	6%	5%	Not yet available		0%
Number of unplanned external placements changes for children	9	1	6		0
Number of children in residential placements	17	12	24		12
Percentage of Children and Young People who describe their mental health as good or very good	No data	41%	Not yet available		50%
Percentage of Children and Young People (under 18's) participating in extracurricular school sport and physical activity	36%	42%	45%		47%
Proportion of adolescents who have consumed alcohol in last 30 days (Icelandic Model/Planet Youth)	36%	No data	28%		14%
Teenage Pregnancy Rate (under 20 years) Rate per 1000 women	30.5	33.6	Not yet available		27.1
% of Girls in Clackmannanshire participating in recreational activity ** new measure	No data	No data	73%		76%

* For Education measures noted, we can divide this for SIMD, gender and Care Experienced, where relevant