
Report to **Audit & Scrutiny Committee**

Date of Meeting: **18th April 2024**

Subject: **Corporate Performance Report**

Report by: **Strategic Director – Partnership & Performance**

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1. This report presents a summary of key local demographics and Council performance data, up to and including the 2022/23 financial year, aligned to the current Statement of Corporate Priorities (2023/24). Appendix A forms part of the Council's statutory Public Performance Reporting (PPR) duties and, for each priority area, summarises relevant statistics and performance levels, including analysis, charts and detailed data tables.

2.0 Recommendations

- 2.1. That Committee notes the report, commenting and challenging as appropriate.

3.0 Considerations

- 3.1.1. This report aims to summarise many of the key challenges, processes, performance results and outcomes associated with Clackmannanshire Council's Statement of Corporate Priorities 2023/24. This information will be used in support of the Be the Future Transformation Programme and fulfilment of the Council's statutory duties around Public Performance Reporting, Continuous Improvement and Best Value. A further piece of work is being progressed to ensure close alignment with the recently approved corporate priorities. This will come forward to Committee during the course of this year. Further information and a range of strategies and performance reports can be accessed at: <https://www.clacks.gov.uk/council/performance/>.
- 3.1.2. While the Council clearly cannot fully control all demographic and statistical results presented, the aim is to be outcome-focussed and aware of cause and effect, both in how we can positively influence results, and in how they should influence our own policies and resource allocation. There are, however, many indicators that we can directly control through adherence to internal processes and governance mechanisms, and ensuring we follow a robust, evidence-based approach to informed decision-making.
- 3.1.3. The Council is not alone in its efforts to address the challenges outlined, working with a wide range of public, private and third sector partners to promote common aims and principles. While other Community Planning Partners may lead activity in some areas discussed (such as health and crime) these are still directly relevant to the Council's outlined priorities and, as the overall lead for the Clackmannanshire Alliance, we take our role in upholding partner values very seriously. While this report focusses mainly on the past, with particular reference to impacts and changing behaviours arising from events over the last few years, the forthcoming refresh of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan will outline partnership actions to address the key issues identified.

4.0 Sustainability Implications

4.1. There are no direct sustainability implications arising from this report.

5.0 Resource Implications

5.1. *Financial Details – There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.*

5.2. The full financial implications of the recommendations are set out in the report. This includes a reference to full life cycle costs where appropriate. Yes ✓

5.3. Finance have been consulted and have agreed the financial implications as set out. Yes ✓

5.4. *Staffing – There are no direct staffing implications arising from this report.*

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)

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** (Please detail)

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 No ✓

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. If there are no appendices, please state "none".

Appendix A – Corporate Plan Performance Report

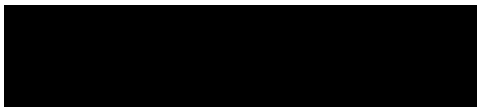
11.0 Background Papers

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 ✓

Author(s)

NAME	DESIGNATION	TEL NO / EXTENSION
Judi Richardson	Performance & Information Adviser	2105

Approved by

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
Stuart Crickmar	Strategic Director – Partnership & Performance	

Clackmannanshire Council

Corporate Performance Report 2022/23

This report aims to summarise many of the key challenges, processes, performance results and outcomes associated with Clackmannanshire Council's Statement of Corporate Priorities 2023/24. This information will be used in support of the Be the Future Transformation Programme and fulfilment of the Council's statutory duties around Public Performance Reporting, Continuous Improvement and Best Value. Further information and a range of strategies and performance reports can be accessed at: <https://www.clacks.gov.uk/council/performance/>.

While the Council clearly cannot fully control all demographic and statistical results presented, the aim is to be outcome-focussed and aware of cause and effect, both in how we can positively influence results, and in how they should influence our own policies and resource allocation. There are, however, many indicators that we can directly control through adherence to internal processes and governance mechanisms, and ensuring we follow a robust, evidence-based approach to informed decision-making.

The Council is also not alone in our efforts to address the challenges outlined, working with a wide range of public, private and third sector partners to promote common aims and principles. While other Community Planning Partners may lead activity in some areas discussed (such as health and crime) these are still directly relevant to the Council's outlined priorities and, as the overall lead for the Clackmannanshire Alliance, we take our role in upholding partner values very seriously. While this report focusses mainly on the past, with particular reference to impacts and changing behaviours arising from events over the last few years, the forthcoming refresh of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan will outline partnership actions to address the key issues identified.

The report presents analysis, charts and detailed performance data aligned to the following priorities:

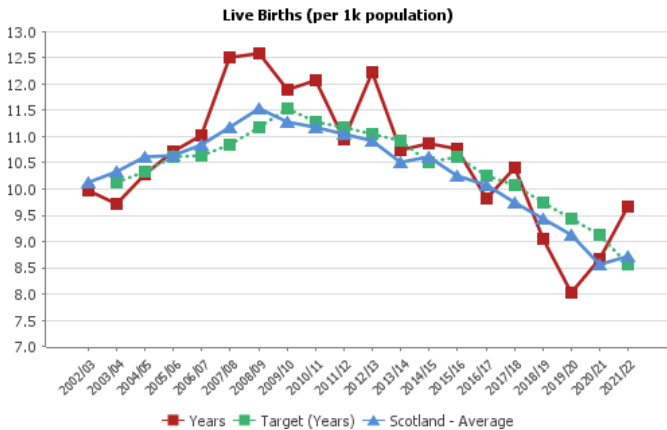
1. Population & Physical Health	1.1 Population Age Groupings
	1.2 Pre-birth & Early Years
	1.3 Conditions, Admissions & Discharge
	1.4 Life Expectancy & Mortality
2. Community Resilience & Care Experience	2.1 Poverty
	2.2 Crime
	2.3 Alcohol & Substance Misuse
	2.4 Mental Health
	2.5 Children & Young People's Care
	2.6 Adult & Older People's Care
3. Attainment, Jobs & Economy	3.1 Education & Attainment
	3.2 Employability & Labour Market
	3.3 Business & Economy
4. Climate & Environment	4.1 Active Travel & Road Safety
	4.2 Energy Efficiency & Emissions
	4.3 Recycling & Outdoor Spaces
	4.4 Neighbourhoods & Amenities
5. Resources & Assets	5.1 Workforce
	5.2 Physical Assets & Revenues
	5.3 Financial Sustainability
	5.4 Service Costs & Efficiency

Demographic & Performance Analysis

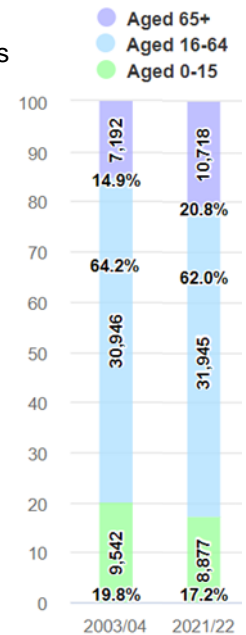
1. Population & Physical Health

1.1 Population Age Groupings

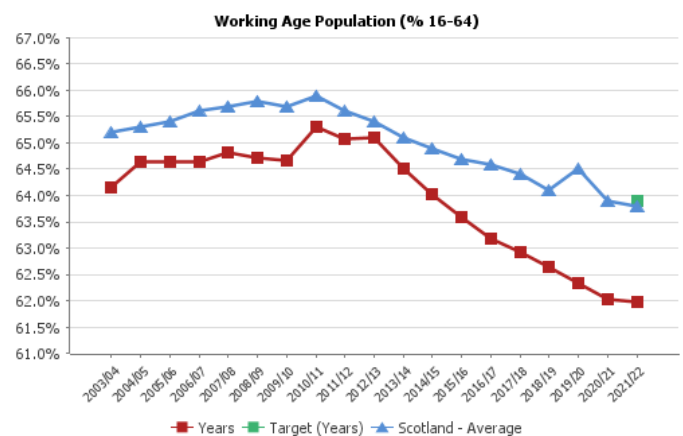
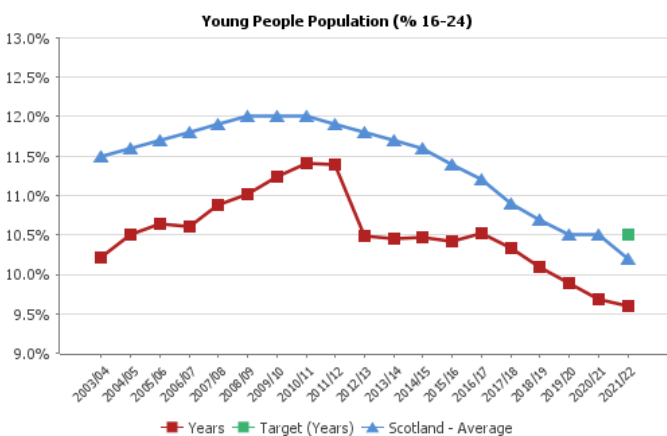
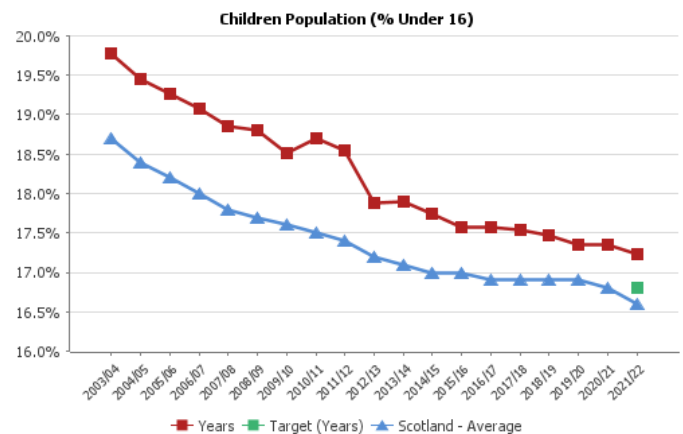
While Clackmannanshire Council is very keen to welcome people of all ages to the area, demographic changes over the last 2 decades present increasing challenges for public services and the local economy. Total population has increased by 6.8% to 51,540, remaining the lowest of any Scottish mainland authority, with implications for financial sustainability and economies of scale, which we aim to mitigate with innovative procurement projects.



In 21/22, the area saw the 2nd highest birth rate of any authority, though the local rate is variable and broadly following the national reducing trend. This data is used to assess likely intake levels for early learning and childcare establishments and primary schools in the coming years, to ensure there is suitable local provision, and that our workforce and school estate are managed with maximum efficiency.



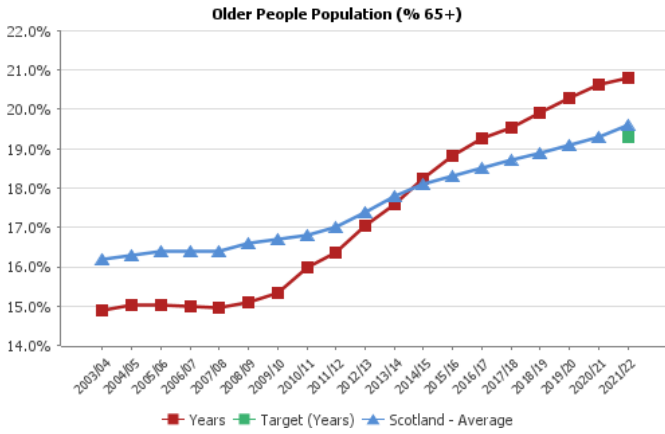
We have a higher proportion of children (under 16) than Scotland as a whole (17.2% versus 16.6%), though reducing at a slightly faster rate (2.6% over 20 years, 2.1% nationally). This applies similarly in under 18 year-olds, reducing by 3.1% to 19.4% of the local population (down 2.5% nationally to 18.7%). These proportions are not only reducing in total numbers, but also due to greater numbers in older groups. High proportions of children and older people are big positives but this does require consideration of how public services must adapt. Conversely, the proportion of young people (aged 16-24) is below average (9.6% versus 10.2%). This has a balancing effect, resulting in a total aged 0-24 of exactly the same as Scotland (26.8%), which may be masking differing levels of need and demand in Clackmannanshire.



There are fewer young people entering the labour market than reaching retirement age, resulting in a net reduction in the overall working age population. From a peak of 65.3% in 10/11, this group has decreased to 62.0% (a 5.1% variance, versus 3.2% across Scotland to 63.8%). Again, this prompts consideration of the complexities faced by a smaller proportion of people who may be caring for both older and younger generations simultaneously, and how services support the needs and opportunities of all groups. This report will discuss various factors relating to education and employability services, as well as health and resilience issues that may affect full participation.

Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

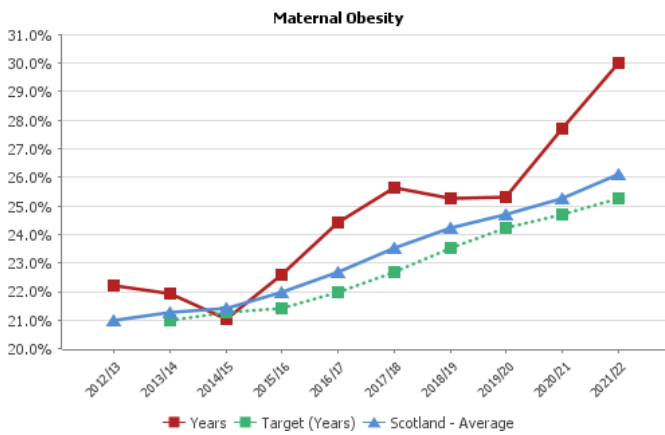
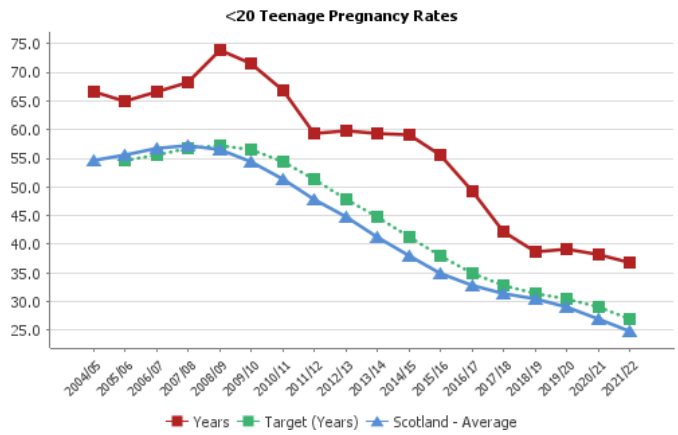
Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance



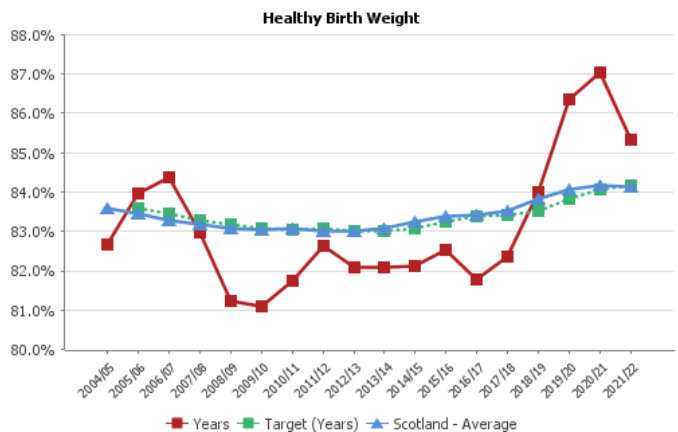
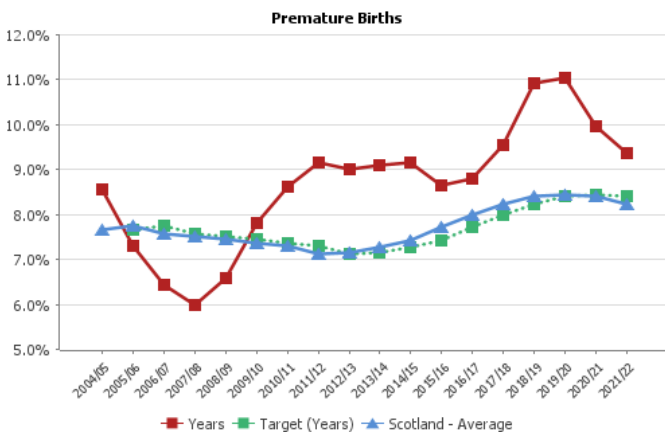
One significant change is the local population ageing at a faster rate than Scotland as a whole. Those aged over 85 make up 2.1% of the population, currently below the Scottish proportion (2.4%) and increasing at the same rate (0.7% since 03/04). Those over 75, however, have now overtaken the Scottish rate (8.9% & 8.7%, respectively), and the total over 65 has increased by 5.9%, while the Scottish figure has increased by 3.4%. It is hugely positive that people are living longer but later sections will discuss how much of this is likely to be lived in good health. This also requires health and social care services to manage increasing demand, as well as implications for many other areas, such as the wheelchair accessibility of local neighbourhoods.

1.2 Pre-birth & Early Years

Substantial progress can be seen locally and nationally in reducing teenage pregnancies (per 1,000 females in relevant age groups). The local rate for under 16 year-olds peaked at 11.5 in 13/14, over twice the Scottish rate of 5.3, with both reducing to 2.3 in 21/22. For under 18 year-olds, our rate dropped from 47.4 in 08/09 to 18.6 in 21/22, though remaining above the Scottish rate of 13.6. As shown, both the local and Scottish rates for under 20 year-olds have more than halved since the 08/09 peak, though the local rate has remained the 2nd highest of any authority throughout the period shown. Supports for young mothers include assistance in re-entering education or gaining employment, advice on benefits and budgeting, and other skills such as cookery classes.



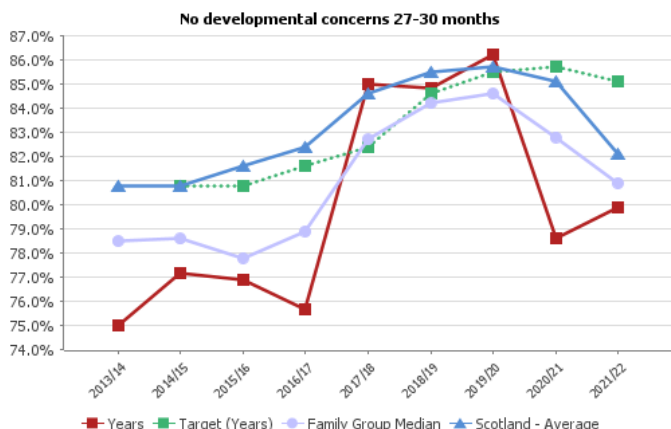
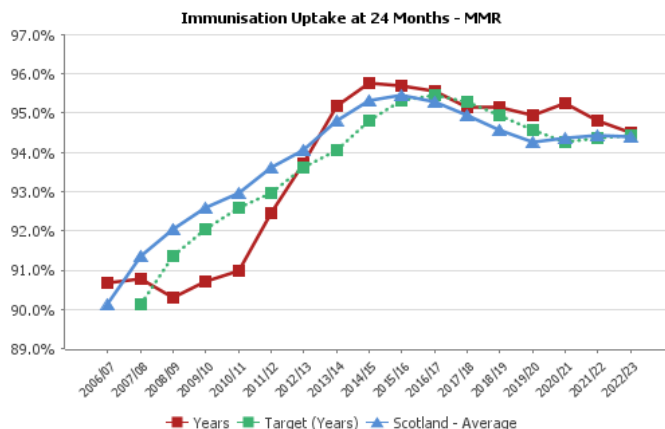
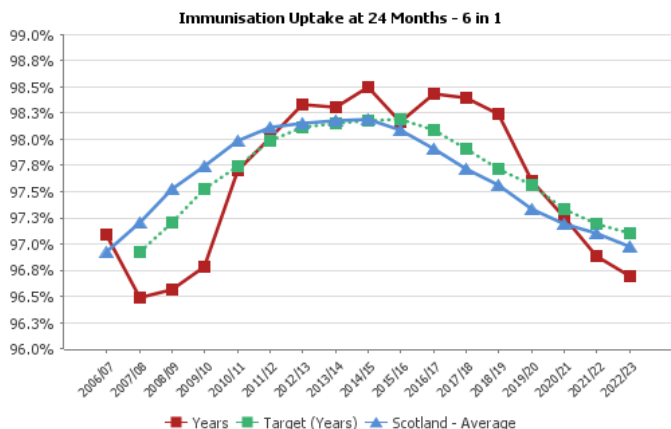
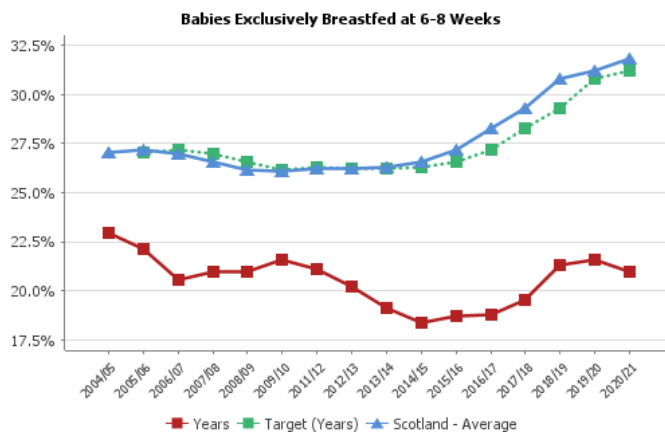
A more concerning trend can be seen in maternal obesity where, in only 2 years, we have moved from close to the Scottish rate of a quarter, to nearly a third of pregnant women with a body mass index of 30 or over. Our ranking has move from just inside the 2nd quartile (16th) into the bottom quartile (26th). This may have arisen due to lower levels of physical activity during pandemic lockdowns and the closure of local leisure facilities, and the Scottish rate also continues to increase. Work is ongoing with health service colleagues around a range of maternity indicators and the promotion of healthy lifestyles to improve the overall health of local residents, and ensure children get the best possible start in life, learning healthy behaviours from their families.



Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

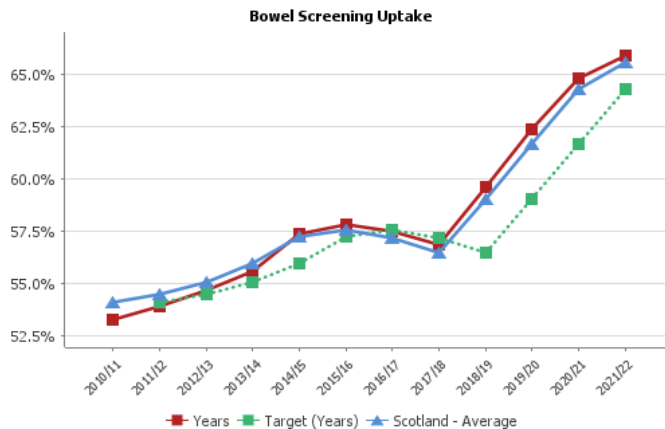
Clackmannanshire's rate of premature births has been higher than average for over a decade and the recent reduction only saw our ranking improve from the highest of any authority, to the 4th highest, though we clearly hope this trend continues. Positive results can be seen in babies with a healthy birth weight, where we moved from 26th in 16/17 to the best rate in Scotland for both 19/20 & 21/22. The most recent result saw us move to 5th place, hoped to be a temporary reduction. While the 5-year trend for breastfeeding shows improvement, the most recent year did see a slight decline, contrary to the national trend, and rates are consistently below average. Immunisation uptake is closer to average, with local and national improvement to 14/15 but reducing rates since, most notably in the 6 in 1 vaccination.



The earliest stages are crucial to later development, preparedness for learning and future life chances, and many of the above factors are relevant to the proportion of children with 'no developmental concerns' at their 27-30 month health review. A significant increase saw our ranking improve from 31st to 14th in 17/18, however this has since moved to 24th. As noted, many measures, particularly in this first section, are more informative than necessarily performance indicators, however, we must use all available data to ensure services are designed with prevention, early intervention and demand-analysis at their core. The inclusion of health & wellbeing in the Council's Statement of Corporate Priorities demonstrates our awareness of the wide-ranging implications of these issues to the lives of local people.

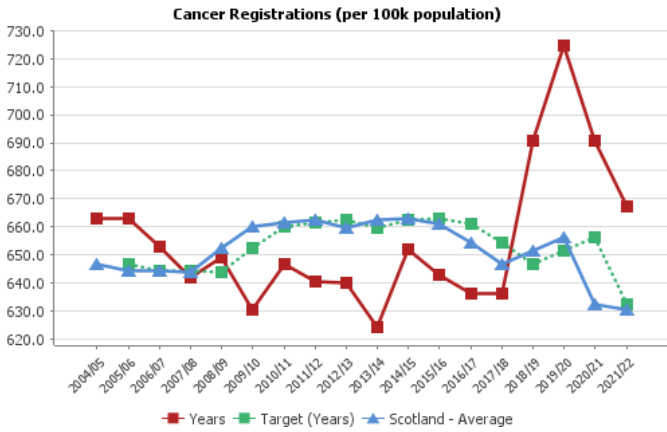
1.3 Conditions, Admissions & Discharge

Continuing on the theme of early intervention, positive trends can be seen both locally and nationally in the uptake of bowel screening by eligible men and women (aged 50-74). Uptake is now at nearly two thirds, with Clackmannanshire slightly above average. It is hoped that this improved awareness will contribute to a future reduction in cancer registrations, where the area has recently seen some of the highest rates in Scotland (though, as noted, the magnified chart does exaggerate this variance). Similarly high rates of lung cancer registrations can also be seen locally, which will be discussed in more detail in a later section of this report.

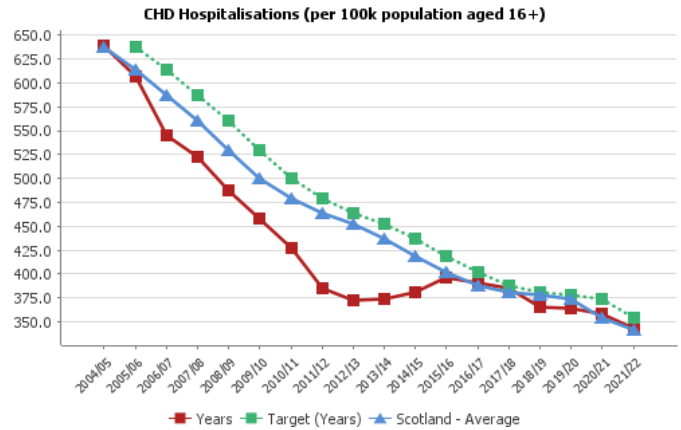
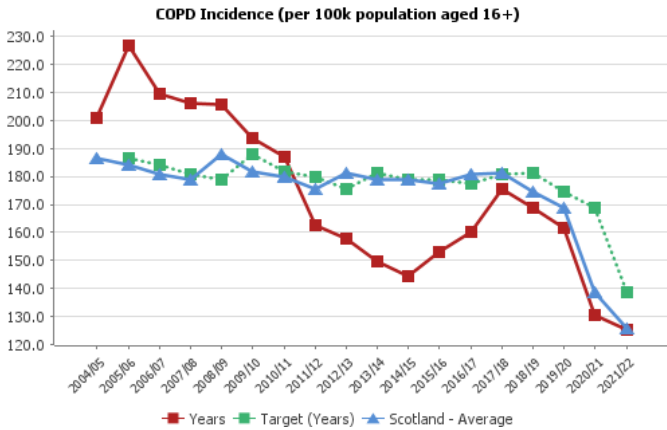


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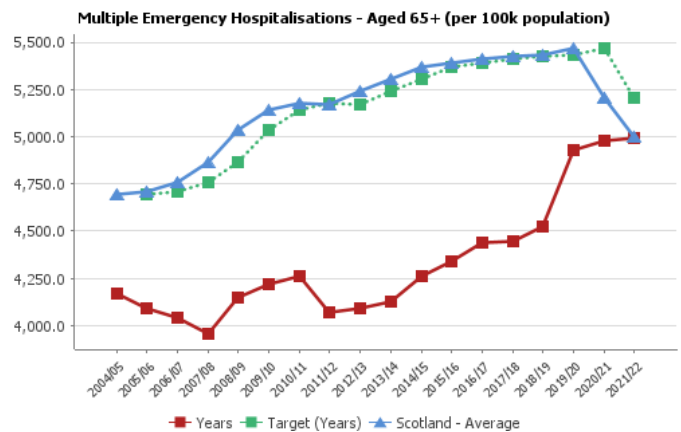
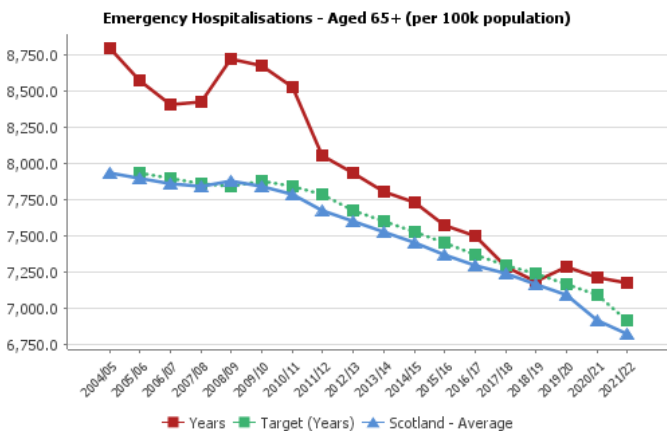
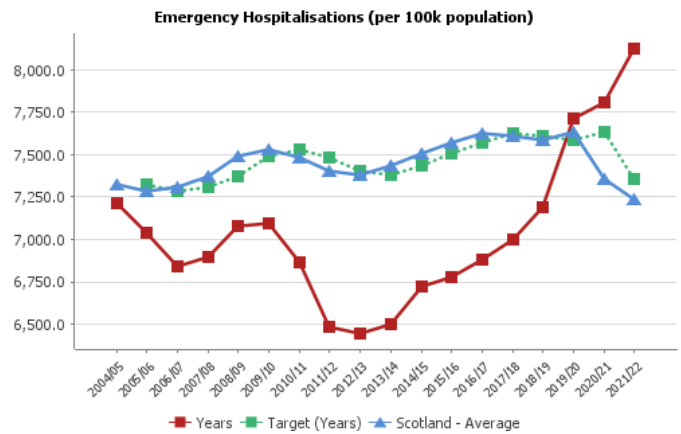
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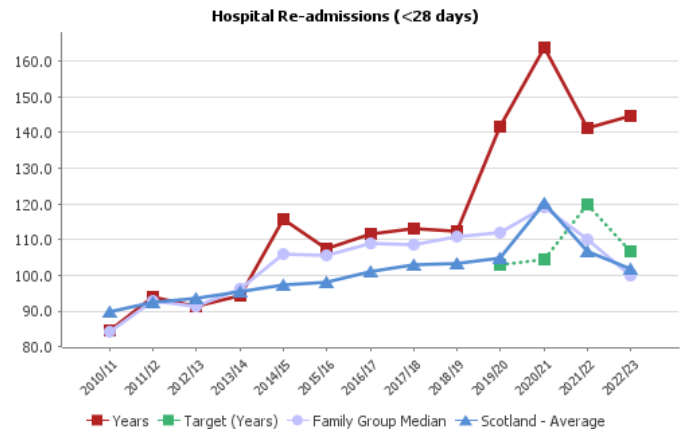
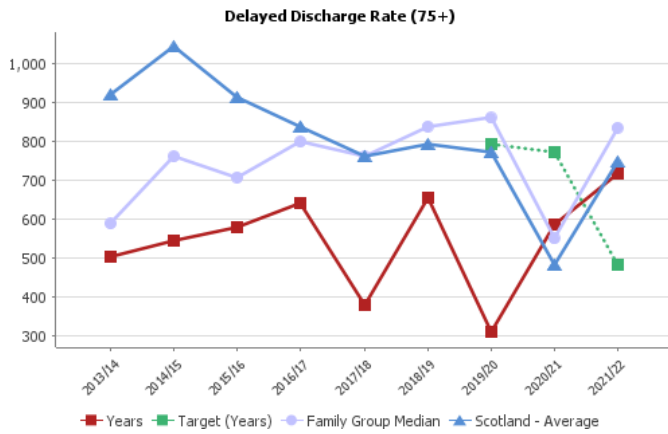
While the area has historically seen high levels of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, these have also reduced to a greater degree than across Scotland, now close to average. Hospitalisations due to this condition have, however, been consistently below average. While this was previously also the case for Coronary Heart Disease admissions, these rates increased for 3 years to 15/16, now closely aligned to nationally reducing trends. Many of these issues are particularly relevant to the higher proportion of older people in the area, who may be managing multiple health conditions that must be taken into account, not only by residential and home care services, but also by other services where eligibility, payment and levels of demand are closely linked to age or health grounds, such as special waste uplifts.



Also of key relevance to health and care services are rates of emergency hospital admissions which are, unfortunately, another area where a concerning local trend is evident. Our rate is now 7th highest in the country, with Falkirk 6th highest, and similar worsening trends in both Falkirk and Stirling. This may, therefore, be an area where heightened partnership efforts around awareness, prevention and early intervention are required across Forth Valley. This issue is compounded by recent concerns over capacity within hospitals and particularly accident and emergency departments. It is also of note that, as demonstrated by the following charts on people aged 65+, this increase is predominantly among younger age groups.



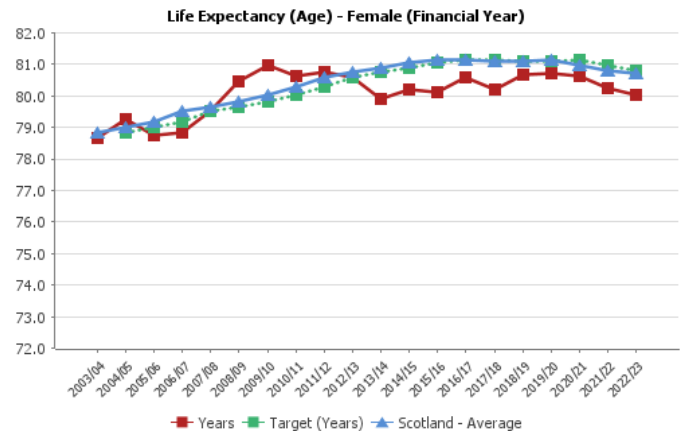
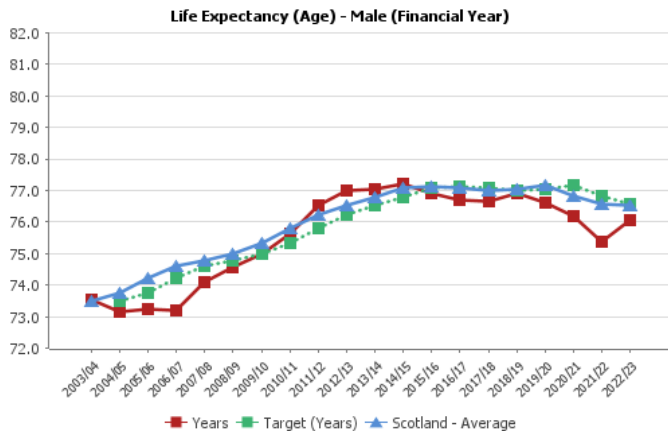
A more complex picture can be seen for older people in this respect, with historically high rates of admission reducing substantially in contrast to the increasing rate for the whole population. At the same time, however, greater numbers of older people are experiencing multiple emergencies (2 or more within a single year), with both of these results now close to the Scottish average.



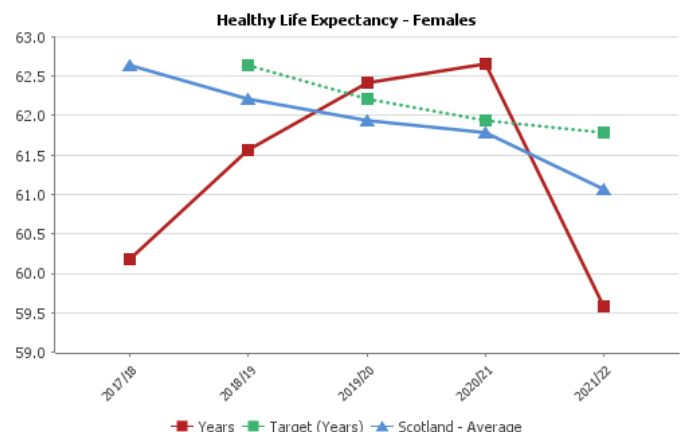
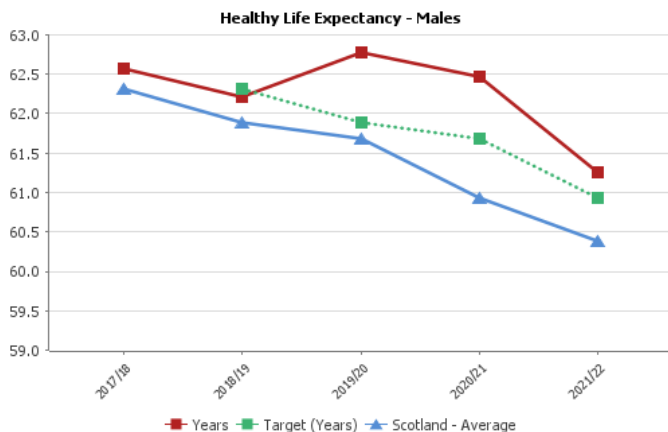
While the delayed discharge rate for older people fluctuates, it is generally below or near the Scottish rate. This appears more closely aligned to local care service management, with other Forth Valley authorities ranked in lower quartiles, however, re-admissions with 28 days shows a close correlation. Here, Clackmannanshire, Falkirk and Stirling have all been ranked among the worst performing 4 authorities for 3 years running. Given varying deprivation and demographics in these areas, it would appear that this is another area where a strong partnership approach with NHS Forth Valley and both Health & Social Care Partnerships will be required to address issues.

1.4 Life Expectancy & Mortality

It is disappointing that most publicly available health data references only 2 Equalities characteristics (age and binary gender), however, from the data that is available, it can be seen that there are differing issues for men and women, some of which will be discussed elsewhere in this report. For life expectancy, there are broadly similar trends and rankings for both groups, though males are likely to live to the age of 75.4 and females 80.3, around 5 years longer (4 nationally). The charts below use the same scale to illustrate this comparison.



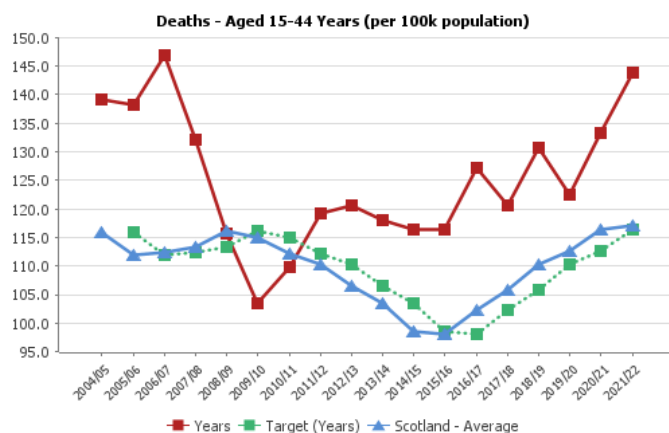
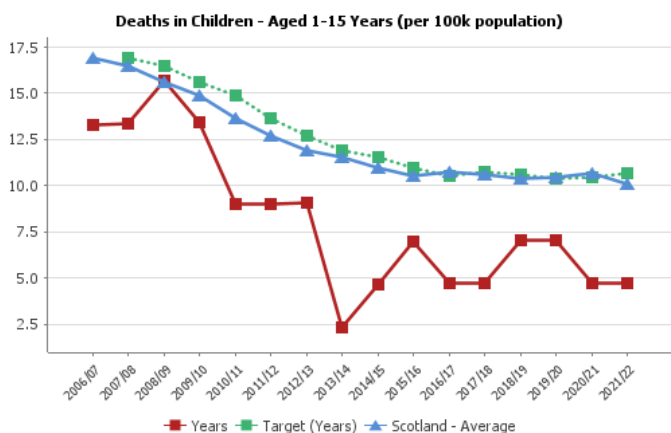
As is often the case, Clackmannanshire sees a greater degree of annual variance due to the lower numbers involved but, at a national level, incremental annual improvement can be seen in overall life expectancy up to 14/15. This then plateaued until 20/21 when the tragic loss of life from the Covid pandemic began increasing excess deaths and negatively impacting average life expectancy. Some differing trends can, however, be seen in data on healthy life expectancy, showing the likely number of years lived in 'good' health.



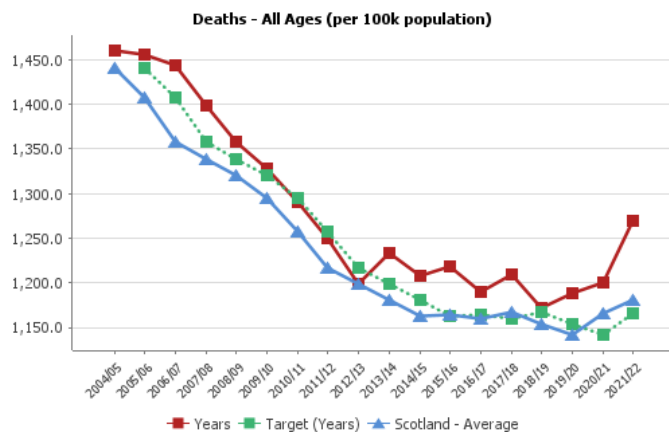
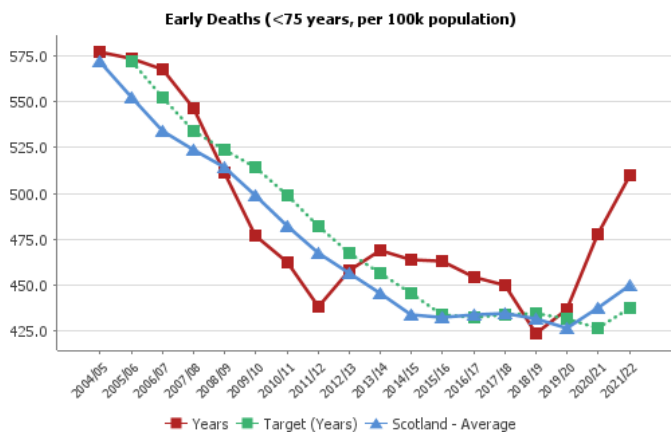
Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

For males this is 61.3 years locally, above average in all 5 years, with a lowest ranking of 18th out of 32 authorities. Female results were below average in 3 of the 5 years, with a lowest ranking of 26th, and the latest figure of 59.6 nearly 2 years below that of males. Therefore, while males in the area are likely to live around 14 years of their lives in less than 'good' health, for females this is 21 years (nationally 16 & 20, respectively). This is compounded by known financial inequalities, such as recent findings that women are only likely to have around a third of the savings by retirement age, suggesting greater vulnerability to poverty, discussed in the following section.



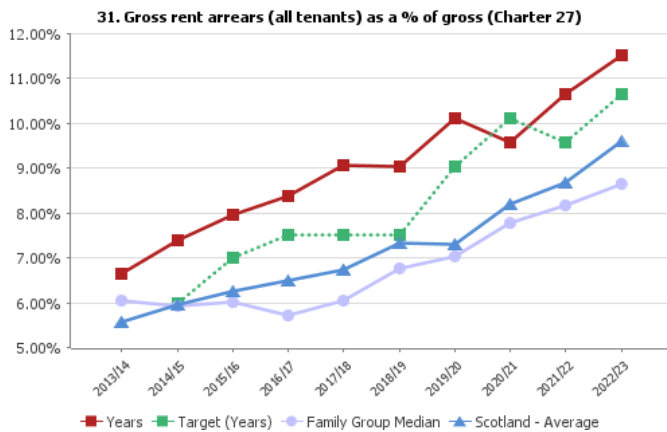
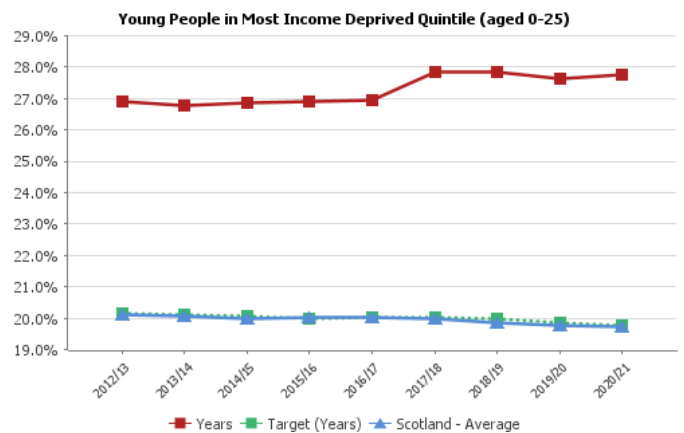
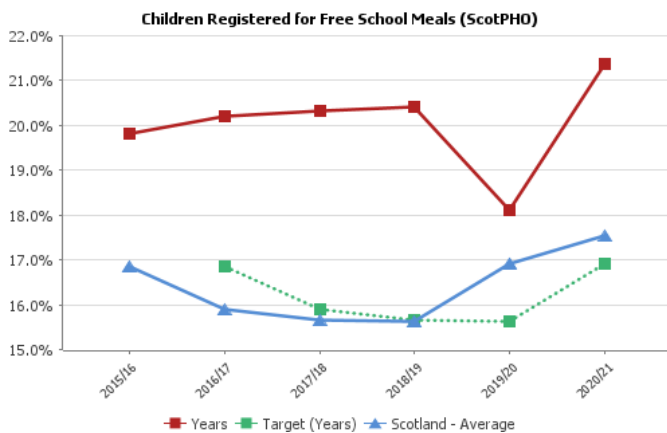
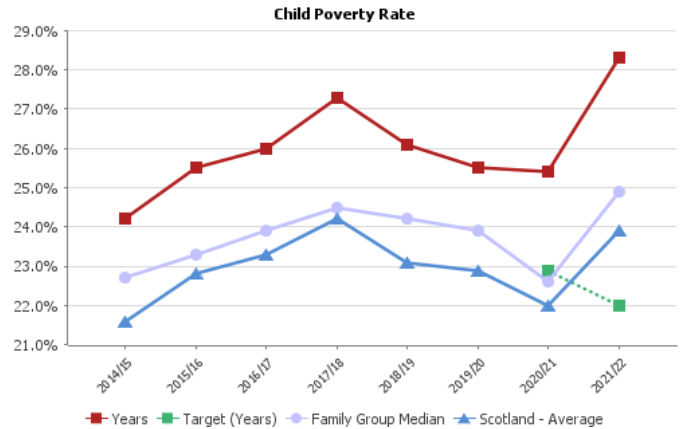
The local infant mortality rate (aged 0-1) has reduced from 29th place to 16th, now below the Scottish average. We also have a low rate of child mortality (aged 1-15), top quartile for the last 9 years and currently 3rd lowest in the country. These are the only two groups with no significant increase since the start of the pandemic which is, sadly, evident in most other mortality indicators. Several rankings have moved to the bottom quartile, such as early deaths (under 75), and those from cancer and coronary heart disease (where Covid, or the focussing of health services on Covid, may have contributed). Though rates have increased for 15-44 year-olds and overall, rankings remain static, suggesting the severity of local impact was proportionate to authorities' existing levels. It is likely this relates to some demographic and health factors already mentioned and resilience issues in the following section.



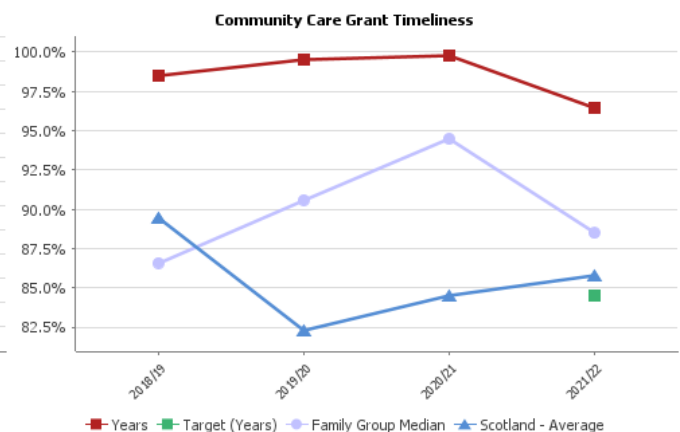
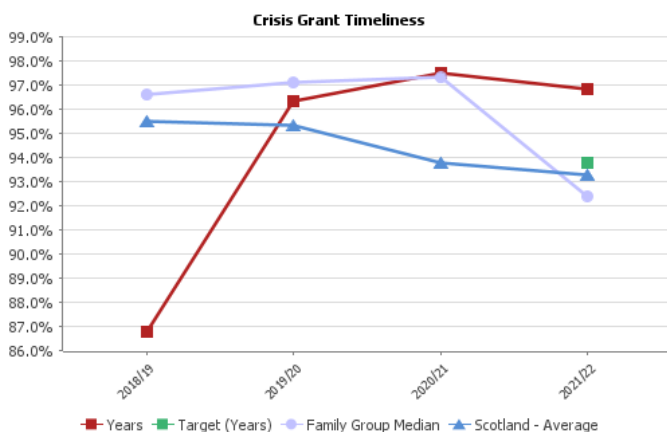
2. Community Resilience & Care Experience

2.1 Poverty

Clackmannanshire's Local Outcomes Improvement Plan outlines key actions to address deprivation, a long-standing issue of concern for the area. Child poverty rates (after housing costs) are consistently in the bottom quartile, with the latest value of 28.3% the 3rd highest in the country, where the overall rate is 23.9%. There are also high rates of free school meal uptake (primary 4 & above), 21.4% versus a Scottish figure of 17.5%, though based on registrations rather than eligibility. 27.8% of local young people (aged 0-25) live in the 20% most income deprived areas of Scotland, with a national figure of 19.7%. Traditionally high levels of rent arrears continue to increase, to 11.5% (9.6% nationally) and our 20th place ranking is also bottom quartile (not all authorities provide housing services so quartiles are smaller).

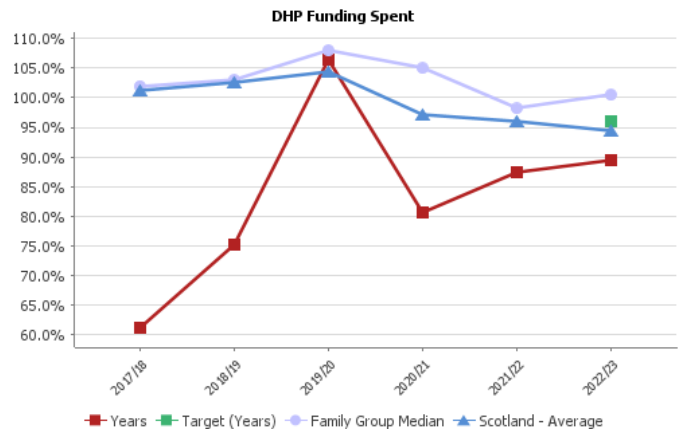
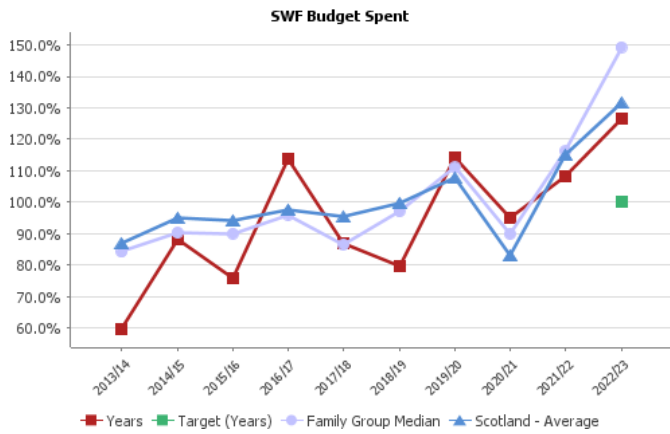


The Council has improved the timeliness of processing crisis grant applications, from 87% to 97% of decisions provided within 1 day (93% nationally). Despite a slight decline in community care grant timeliness, performance (also at 97%) remains substantially above the Scottish average (86%). As shown on the following page, the proportion of Scottish Welfare Fund and Discretionary Housing Payments funding spent within year are more variable, with rates similar to the Scottish averages (both improving from bottom quartile rankings to 18th and 16th, respectively). The fact that many authorities are spending more than 100% of funding and topping up from other sources, plus the wide range of results, particularly for SWF (27% to 204%) strongly suggests that national budget allocation requires review.



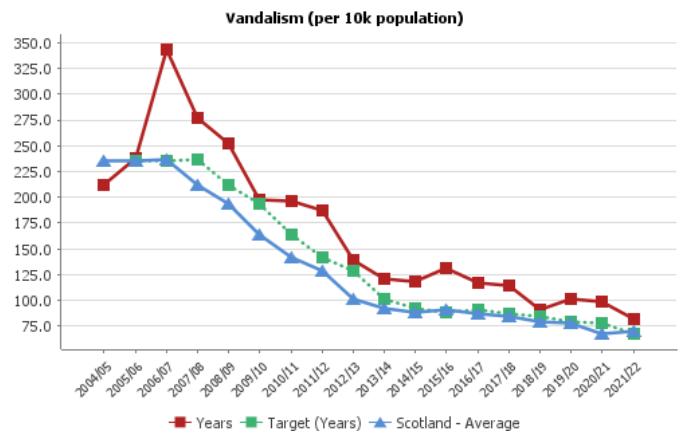
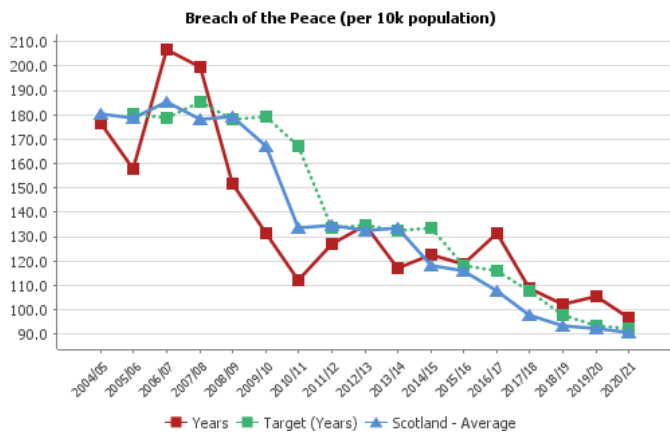
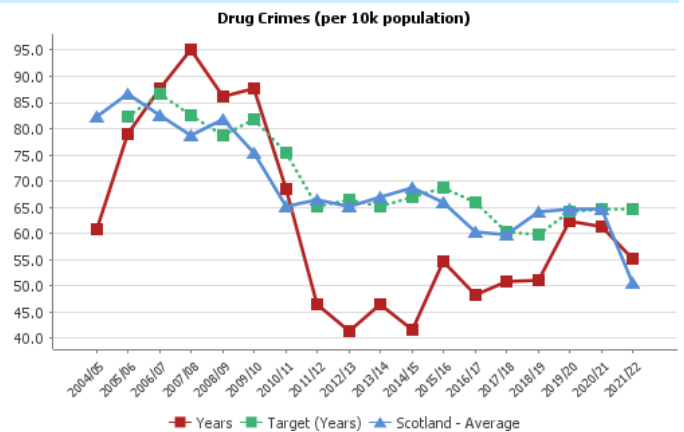
Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

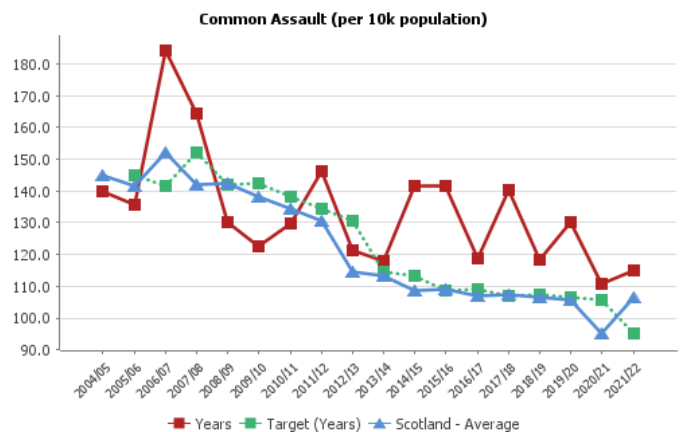
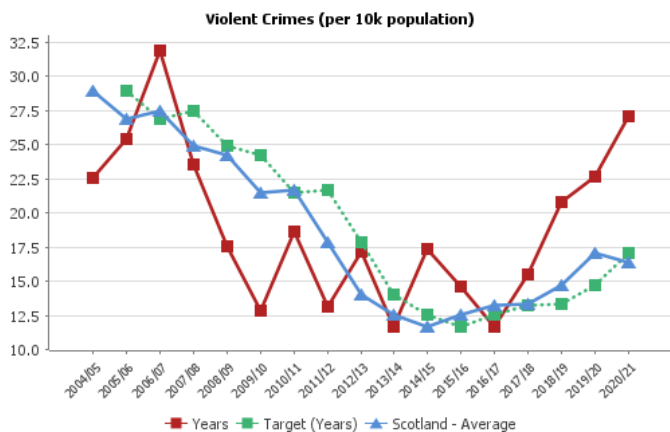


2.2 Crime

This is another area where the Council is clearly not the lead public body, but works in close partnership with Police Scotland to uphold the law and manage prevention, detection and impacts. The next section will discuss substance misuse in more detail and, while this is another issue of concern for the area, the rate of drug crimes has been below average for the last decade. It has, however, gradually increased over this period and is now above the Scottish rate. Instances of breach of the peace and vandalism are reducing in line with national trends, though both remain above average, with vandalism rates ranked in the bottom quartile.

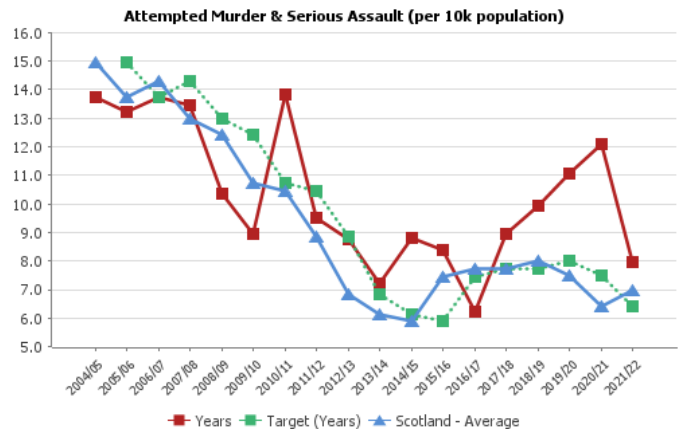
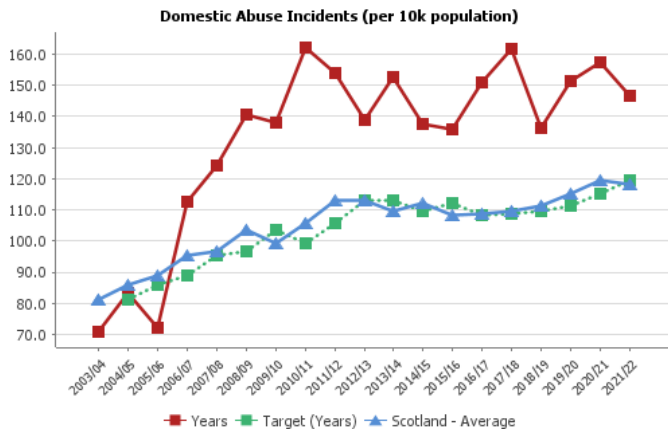


More concerning trends are evident, both nationally and particularly locally, in relation to violent crimes, with regular Police Scotland reports to the Council's Audit & Scrutiny Committee detailing remedial actions and initiatives to tackle these issues. Rates of common assault also remain above average, generally in the bottom quartile, though the most recent result moved into the 3rd quartile.

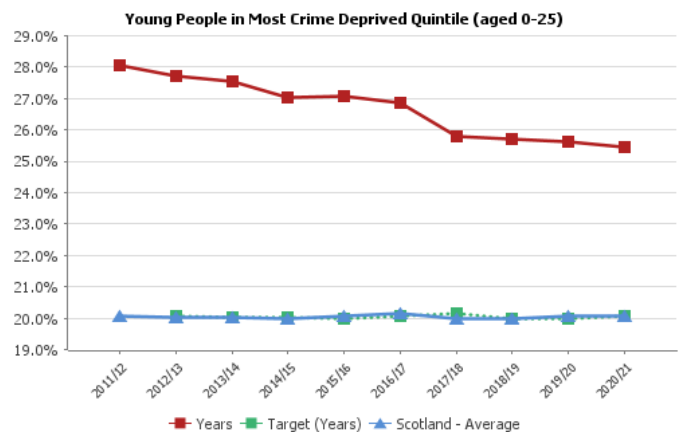
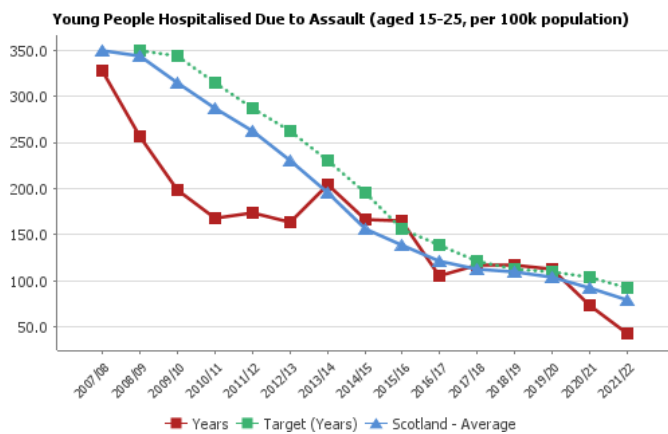


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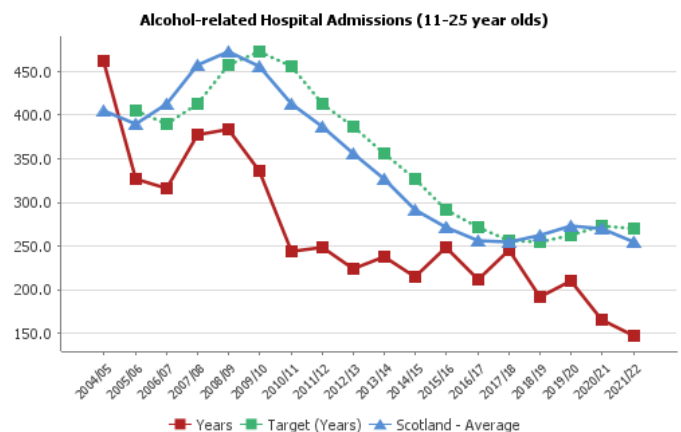
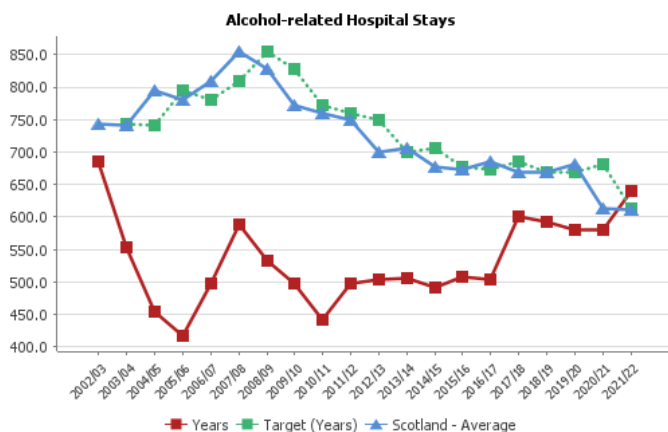
As outlined in the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan, tackling inequalities and violence against women and girls are high priorities for Council and partnership action. While being aware that domestic abuse is more often perpetrated by males against females, we must ensure supports are inclusive for all affected and that all people are educated on the topic, which is also of key relevance to child protection, as discussed later. Though there is evidence of a slight reduction over the most recent 5 years, Clackmannanshire's domestic abuse rate remains substantially higher than average, currently the 4th worst in the country. Similarly poor rankings are seen for the rate of attempted murder and serious assault, though recent reductions are clearly welcome improvements.



As mentioned, the impacts of crime on children and young people are often extensive and long-lasting, not least when this poses a direct threat to their physical health and safety. The significant reduction in young people (aged 15-25) hospitalised due to assault is another very welcome result. The steep local trend in the last 2 years may relate to local enforcement of Scotland becoming the first UK nation to ban the smacking of children (Nov-2020) with our ranking improving from 24th to the 6th lowest rate in the country. Though there has been some improvement, 25.5% of Clackmannanshire's young people live in the 20% most crime deprived areas in Scotland, as evidenced elsewhere in this section, and work continues to reduce crime and protect vulnerable groups.

2.3 Alcohol & Substance Misuse

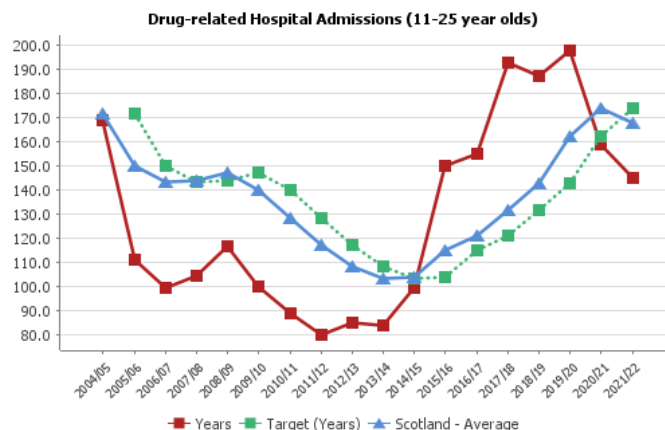
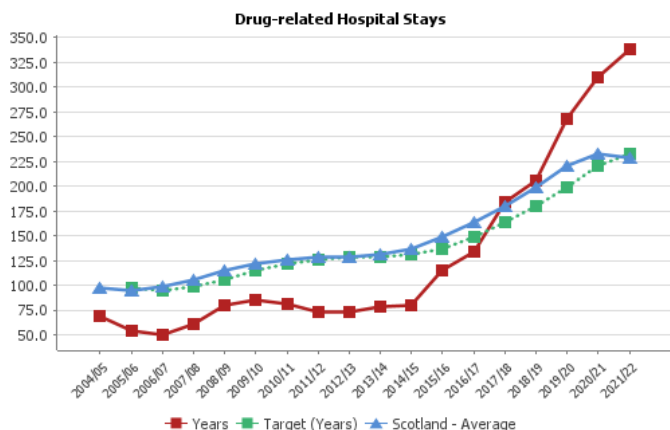
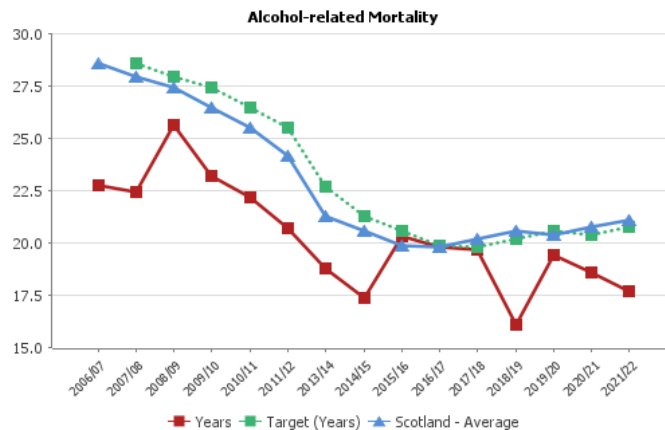
The Alcohol & Drug Partnership continues its focus on reducing the impacts of these issues locally with both preventative and responsive interventions. While alcohol-related hospital admissions have historically been lower than average for both adults and young people (aged 11-25), differing trends can be seen over the last decade.



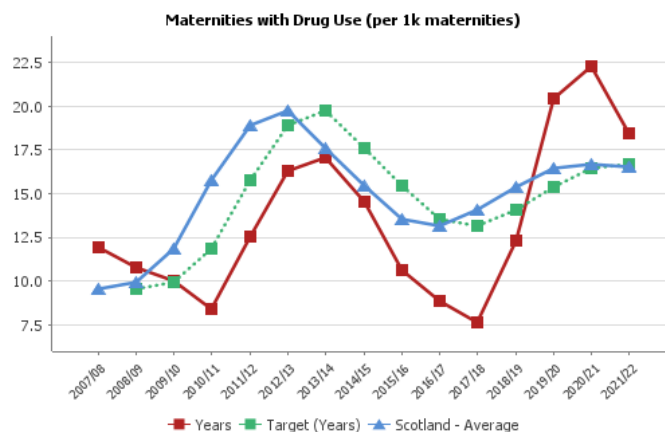
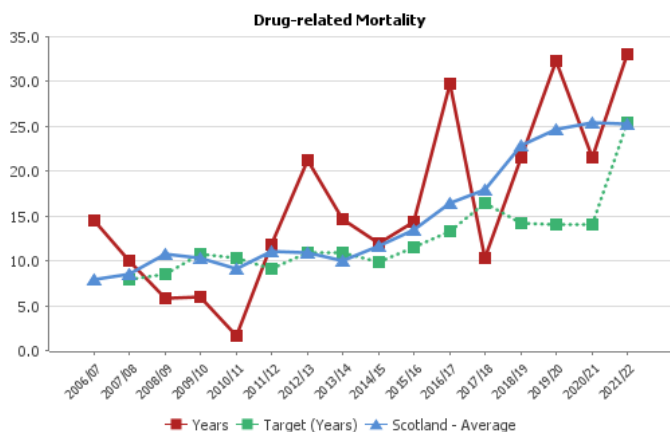
Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

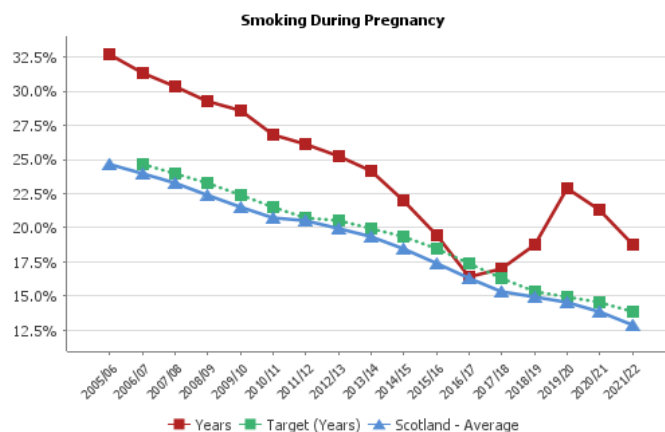
Admissions across all age groups have been steadily increasing and are now above average, however, the rate amongst young people continues to reduce and is now the 2nd lowest in the country. Alcohol-related deaths are also on a broadly reducing trend (to 17.7 per 100,000 population) in contrast to slight annual increases for 6 years nationally (now 21.1). While trends for both males and females are roughly similar, the female rate is lower (most recently 10.1 versus 12.8 nationally) but was close to or above the Scottish average for 6 years, prior to an improvement from 23rd to 9th place in 21/22. The substantially higher rate amongst males is 25.4 but is consistently below the Scottish average (29.4), currently in 15th place.



Though fewer admissions relate to drugs than alcohol, here the national rate is worsening, and the local increase more significant, now 4th highest in the country. Contrasting patterns in alcohol- and drug-related admissions can also be seen for young people, with a steep increase in the latter, though improving from 24th to 8th over the last 2 years. Again, lower numbers involved in drug-related deaths result in high annual variance locally, now ranked 26th (33.1 per 100,000 population, 25.2 nationally). Similarly to alcohol, differing rates can be seen for men and women, with a higher male rate of 29.7 (33.2 nationally) but rankings improving from 27th to 17th over the last 5 years. The female rate is 17.5 (13.1 nationally) but rankings have declined from 18th to 27th over 5 years.



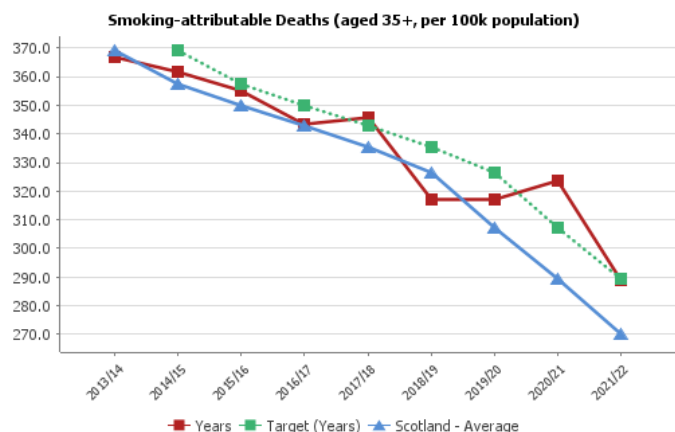
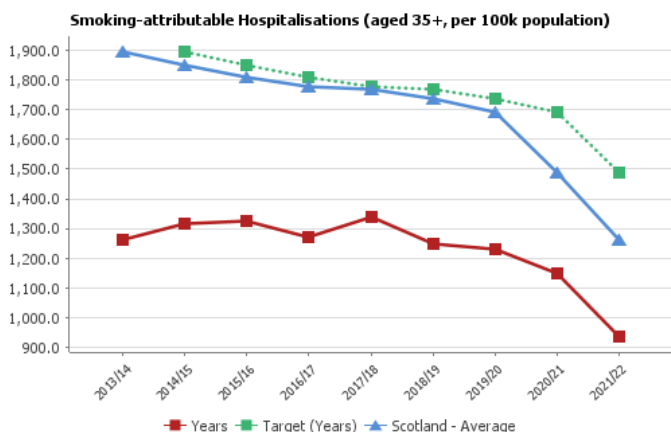
Fluctuation is also evident in maternities with drug use, where results have been higher than average for the last 3 years (now at 18.5 per 1,000 maternities, versus 16.6 across Scotland). Rates of smoking during pregnancy are very broadly reducing in line with national trends but higher than the Scottish rate of 12.9%, at 18.8% (the 4th highest in the country). These rates are closely associated with deprivation, ranging from 2.1% in the least deprived areas (2.5% across Scotland) to 32.0% in the most deprived areas (24.3% nationally). We also have the 2nd highest post-partum smoking rates in the country (at health visitor First Visit review) of 21.3%, where the Scottish figure is 15.8%.



Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

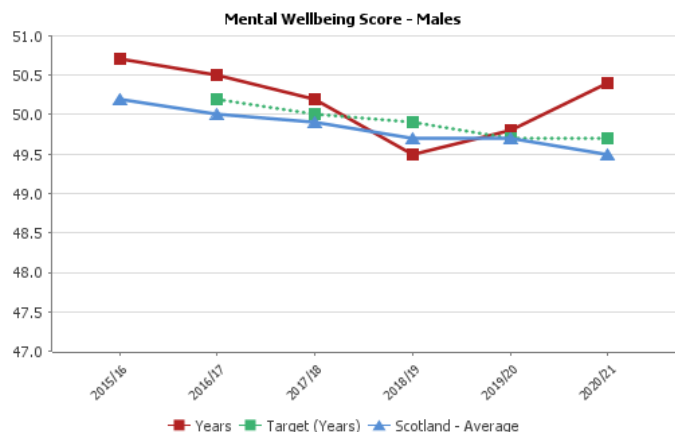
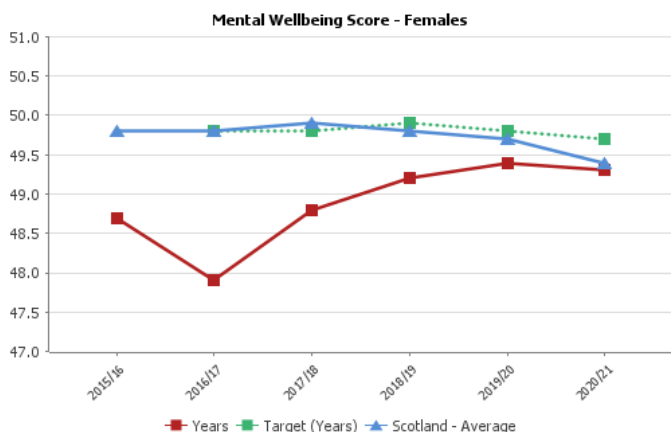
Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

Tobacco is also a key area of focus for the Alcohol & Drug Partnership and it can be seen that smoking-attributable hospitalisations (aged 35+) are higher than both alcohol- and drug-related. While we now have the 8th lowest rate in the country, sadly, the transfer of health service focus to Covid in the most recent 2 years may have contributed to fewer admissions for treatment of other conditions, and also to the increase in smoking-attributable mortality.

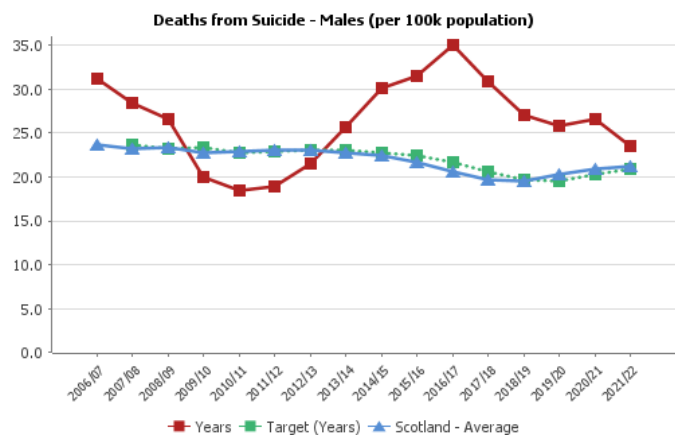
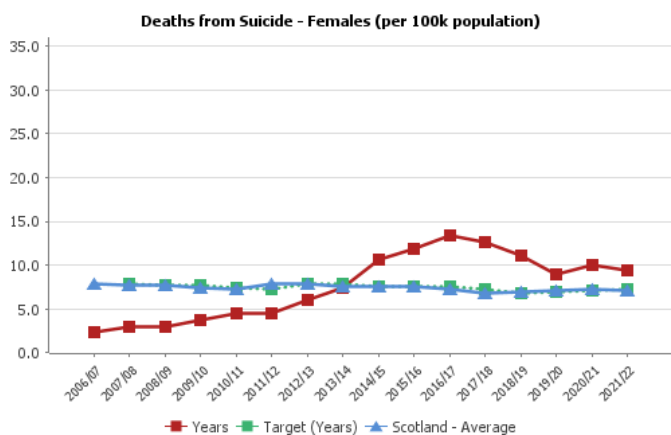


2.4 Mental Health

Many sections and indicators in this report could be grouped differently but since there are known associations between deprivation, alcohol & substance misuse, mental health and child protection, it was felt these were best analysed together in order to outline many of the related challenges for the resilience of our local communities.



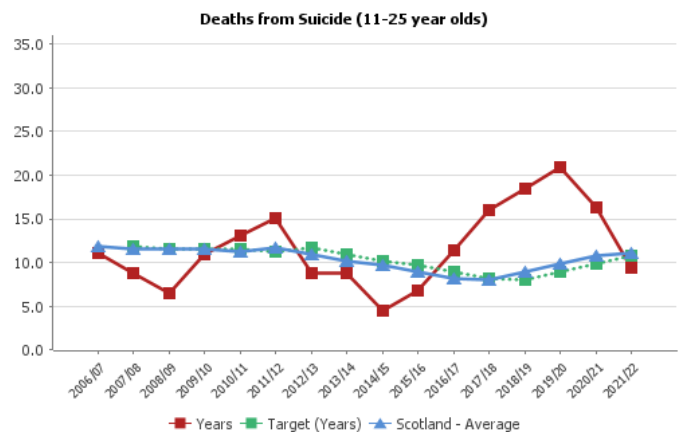
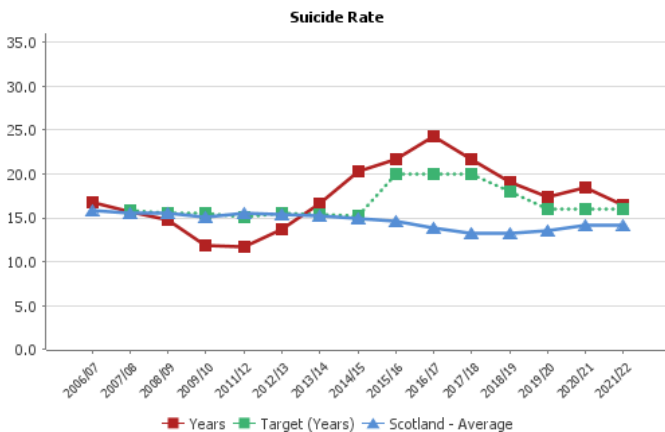
Complex and varying results can be seen in relation to mental wellbeing scores and suicide rates, with rankings spread across all 4 quartiles (again, the same scales have been used in the charts for comparable indicators in the hope of clarifying some of the similarities and differences). While the average local mental wellbeing score for females is lower than for males, the suicide rate is also lower. Nationally, mental wellbeing scores are similar for both groups but the known higher suicides rates among men are clearly evident. Rankings for both female indicators are generally in or near the bottom quartile, which is also the case for male suicides, however, the most recent male mental wellbeing score was the 8th highest in the country.



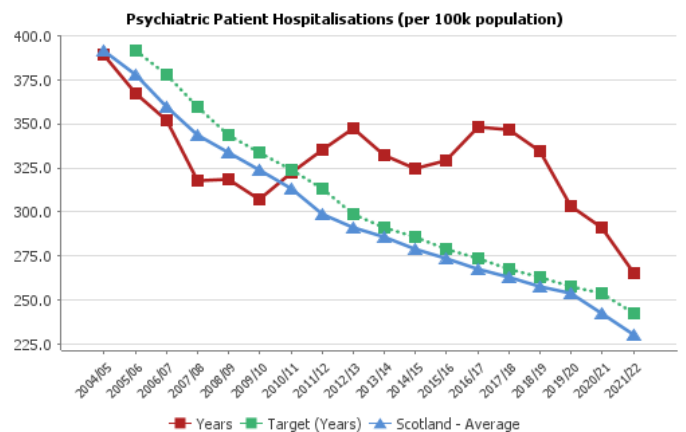
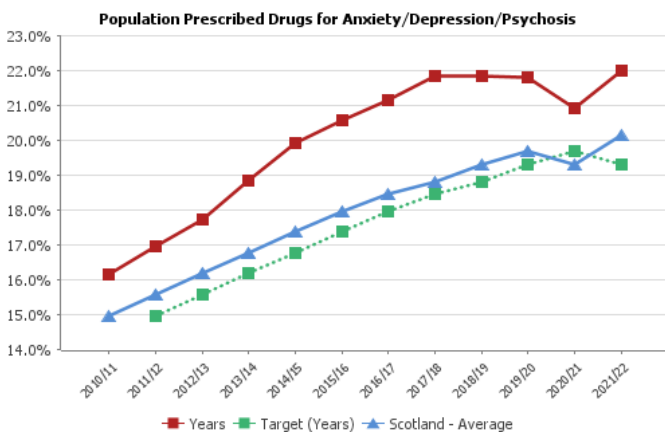
Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

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Clackmannanshire's overall suicide rate has, therefore, also been ranked in the bottom quartile for most of the last decade and was the 7th highest in Scotland in 21/22 (16.5 per 100,000 population versus 14.1 nationally). The Scottish rate for young people (aged 11-25) is generally around a third lower than the overall rate and has reduced for 2 consecutive years locally, contrary to the slight national increase, and is now at 9.4 per 100,000 population (11.1 nationally) with the ranking improving from 30th to 12th.

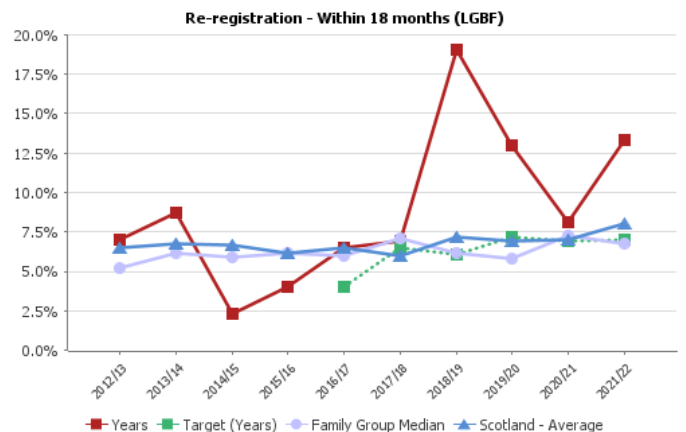
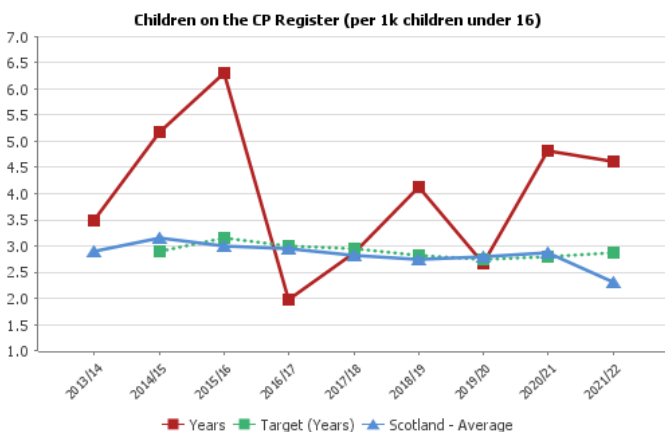


While mental health-related prescriptions are above average and increasing, it may be that wider uptake with more people acknowledging issues and seeking help is contributing to a reduction in hospitalisations. Other factors may be improved understanding, treatment policy changes, promotion of other therapies and 'social prescribing'. Work is ongoing within a number of partnerships, including with health service colleagues and educational psychology, to ensure that services and supports continue to develop with trauma-informed approaches at their core.



2.5 Children & Young People's Care

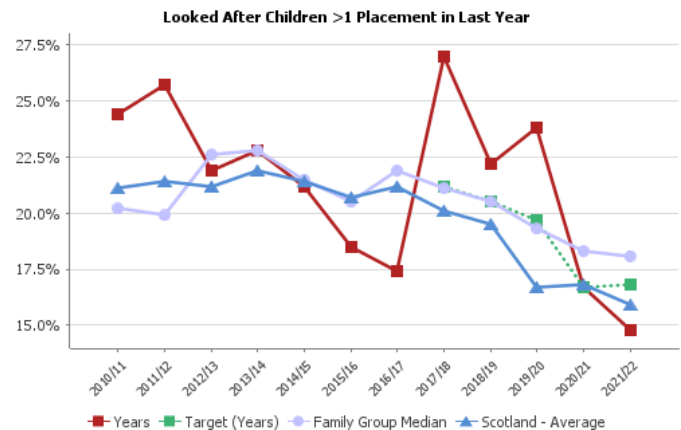
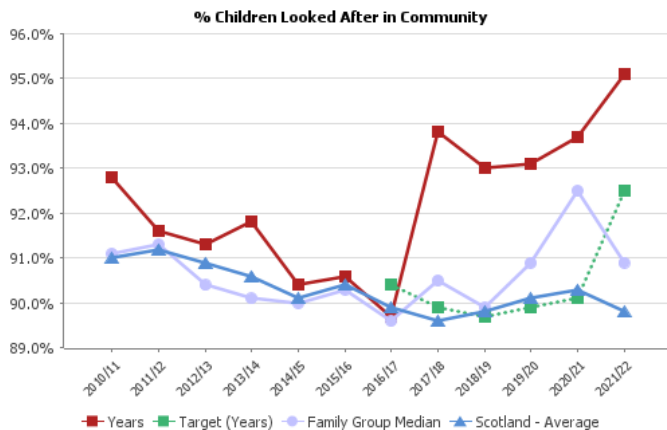
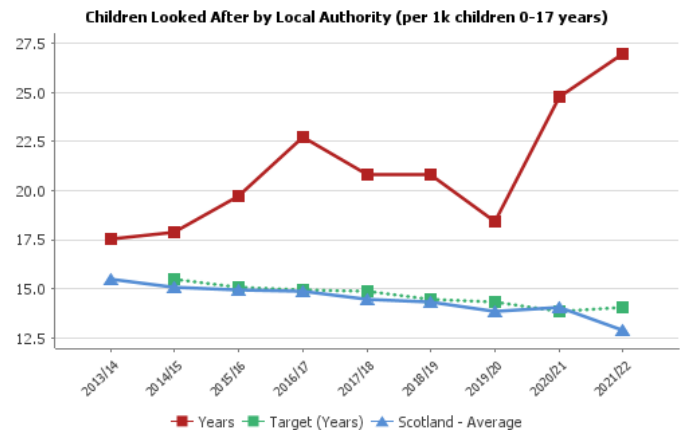
A number of the challenges already mentioned contribute to a higher local rate of children on the child protection register. As shown, these rates fluctuate, often due to a high number of large sibling groups which we would always aim to support to remain together, wherever possible. We have also recently seen high rates of children re-registered within 18 months, whose removal from the register may have been premature. Though both were ranked in the bottom quartile in 21/22 (with the 2nd highest rate of children on the register), local data shows that both rates reduced in 22/23 and 23/24, though figures are provisional and currently being integrity-checked.



Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

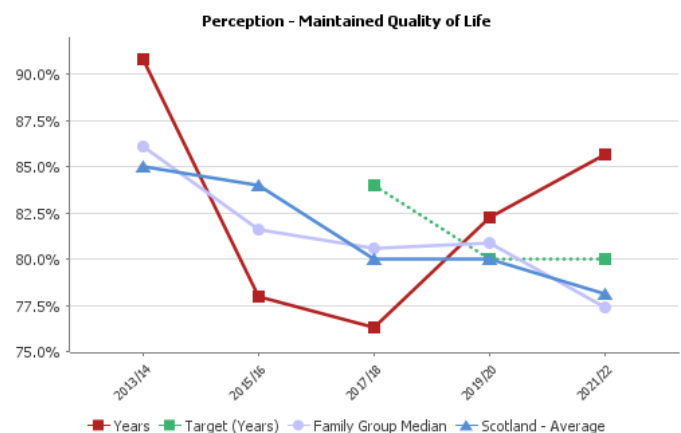
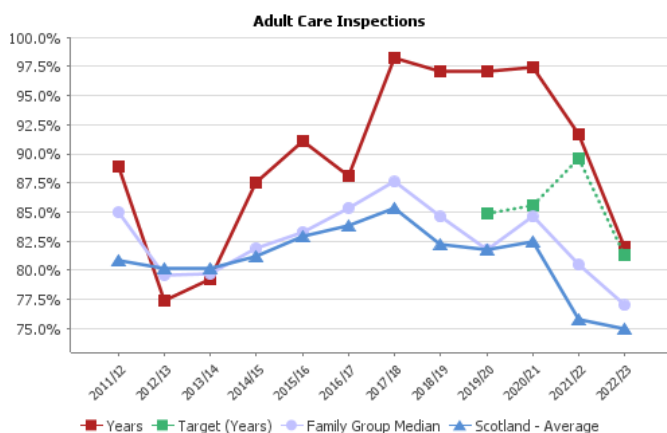
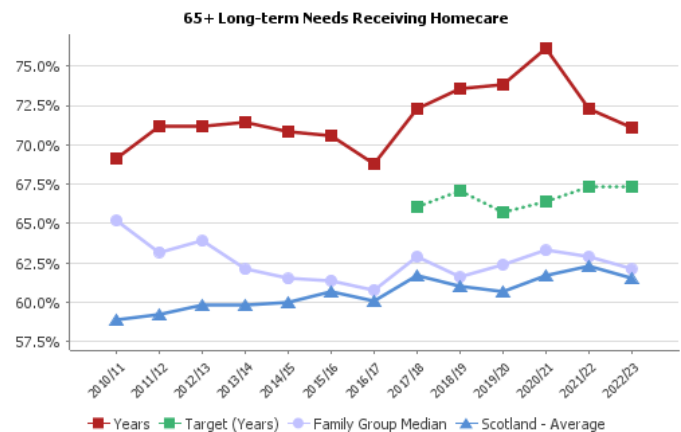
Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

Children's Reporter referrals for care and protection and where there is parental drug or alcohol misuse are common local issues, where rankings are also amongst the highest in the country, though there has been a significant reduction in children referred for offences. Rates of children looked after by the authority are also high and we have a continuing focus on ensuring children remain within their local communities, as evidenced by top quartile rankings for the last 5 years, and currently the highest proportion in the country. We have also substantially reduced the number of care experienced children with more than one placement in a year, where the ranking improved from 27th to 12th in 20/21 and remained at that level in 21/22.



2.6 Adult & Older People's Care

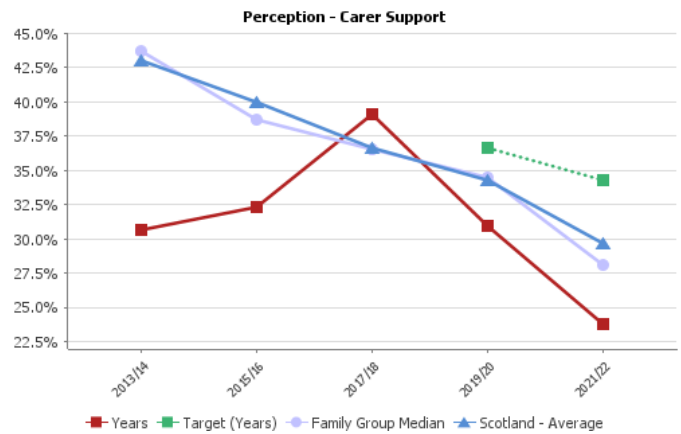
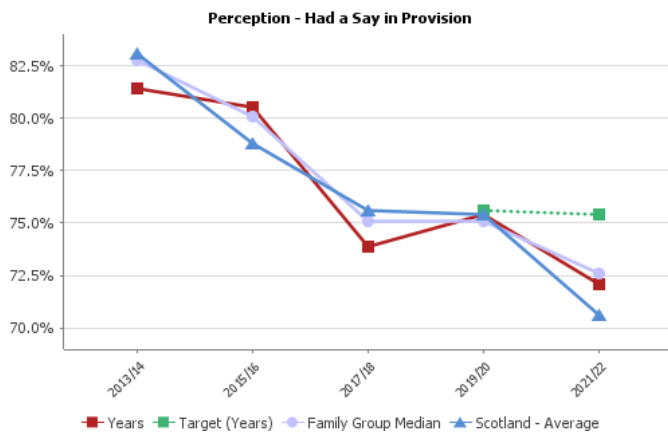
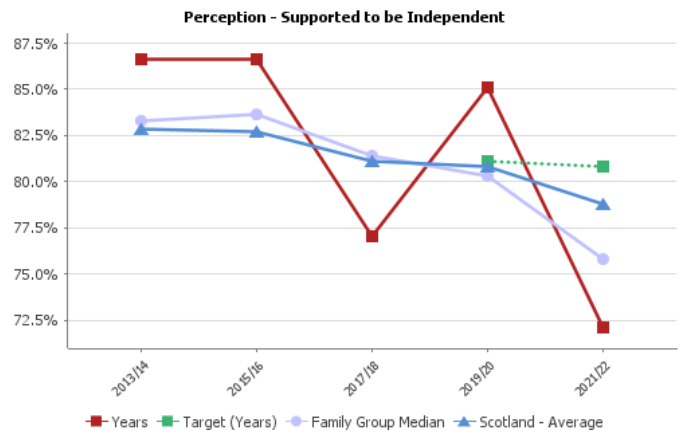
Our Chief Social Work Officer has oversight of both child and adult care services (provided via the health & social care partnership), ensuring best practice is applied across all areas. Our strong commitment to ensuring older people are also supported to remain in their communities is demonstrated through consistently strong performance in the proportion of those aged 65+ with long-term needs receiving homecare, with rankings within the top 4 authorities in all 13 years for which data is held. Top quartile rankings have also been achieved for the last 9 years in adult care inspections, with the best result in Scotland for 5 consecutive years. This dipped slightly to 6th place in 22/23 though pandemic-related methodological changes mean national and local results may not be directly comparable to previous years.



Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

The issues already mentioned regarding the ageing population and health demographics in the area, as well as recruitment and retention difficulties across the wider care sector do, however, mean services are struggling to manage increasing demand. This is reflected in the experience of those receiving care, where national results for all 4 perception measures have declined in all 5 years recorded, with local results ranked across all 4 quartiles over this period. There was improvement in those agreeing 'support improved or maintained their quality of life', to the 3rd best result in the country, however, we also saw the 3rd lowest result in those agreeing they are 'supported to live as independently as possible', and results are close to average for those agreeing they 'had a say in how support was provided'.

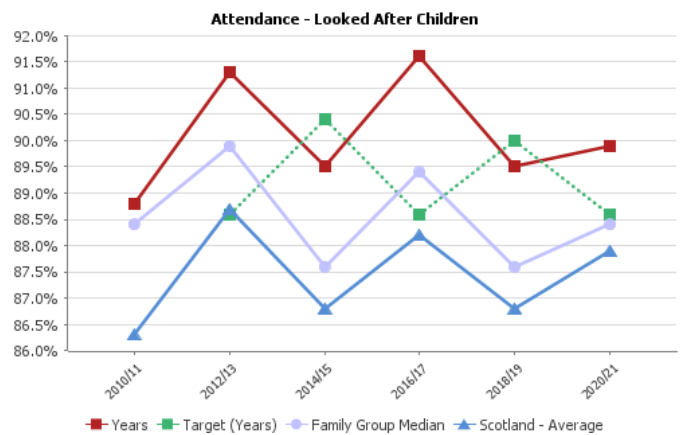
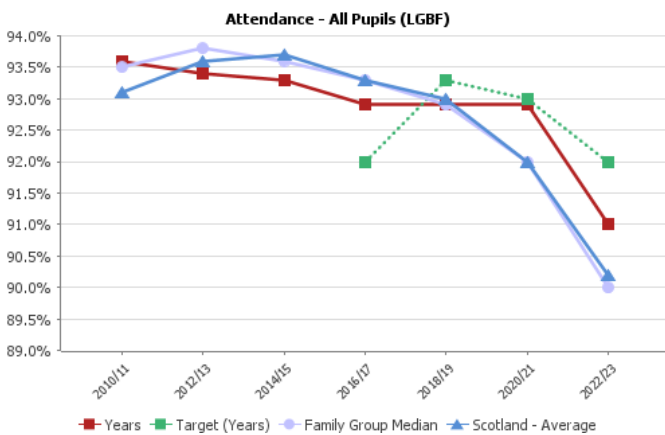
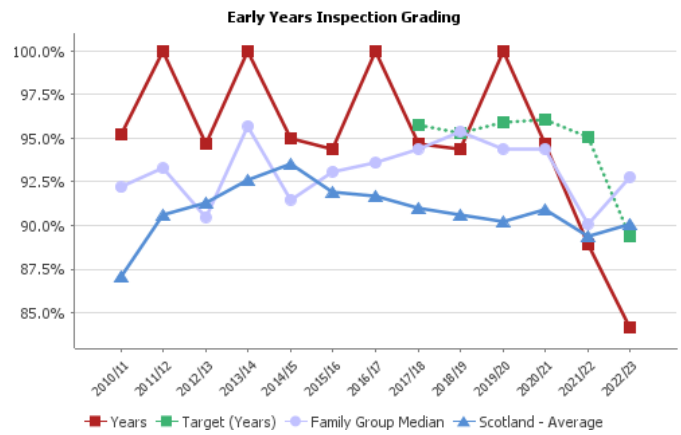


While, in perception indicators for those directly receiving care services, two thirds to three quarters of responses or above are positive, results from unpaid carers are considerably lower. Key resilience risks are evident in less than a third (29.7%) of carers feeling 'supported to continue in their caring role', dropping to less than a quarter (23.8%) in Clackmannanshire, which was the lowest result in the country. Work continues across health and social care partnerships, including through the Carers' Planning Group and local carers' centres, to improve provision and engagement, as well as targeted supports for young carers.

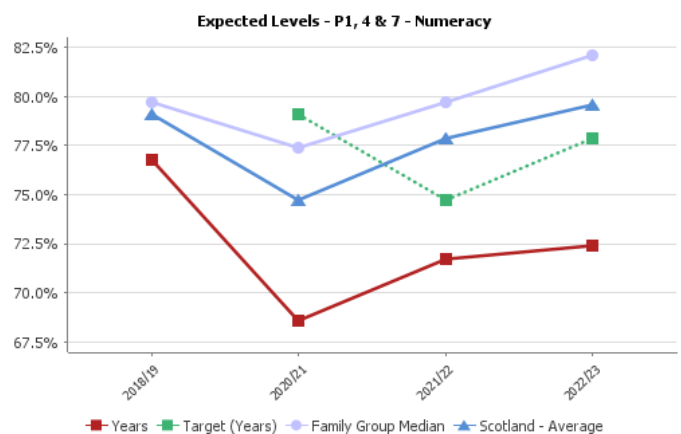
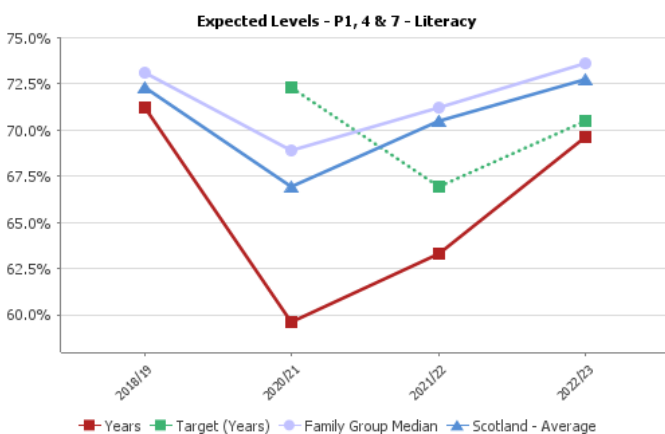
3. Attainment, Jobs & Economy

3.1 Education & Attainment

It is hoped that the previous sections explain some of the difficulties that may be experienced by local children and young people before even beginning to engage with education services, where an extensive range of activities aim to provide whole family support, including the Family Wellbeing Partnership. It can be seen that early learning and childcare establishments traditionally achieve strong inspection results, with 100% of funded provision graded good or better in 4 separate years. This has, however, declined from 1st place to 31st over the last 4 years, as highlighted in the People Directorate risk register, where actions to enhance and improve quality assurance are in place to support one local authority provider and two partner providers.



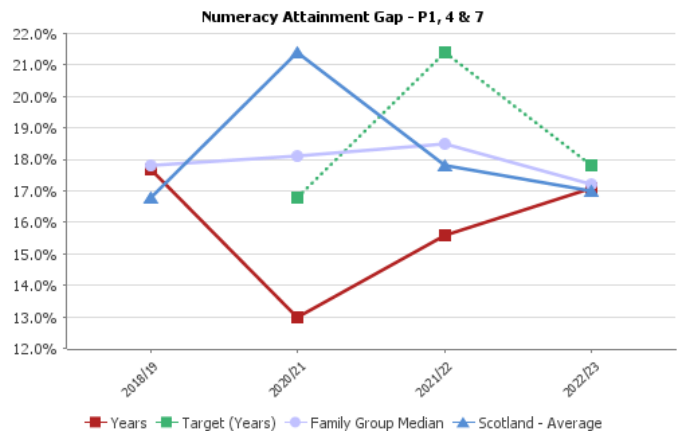
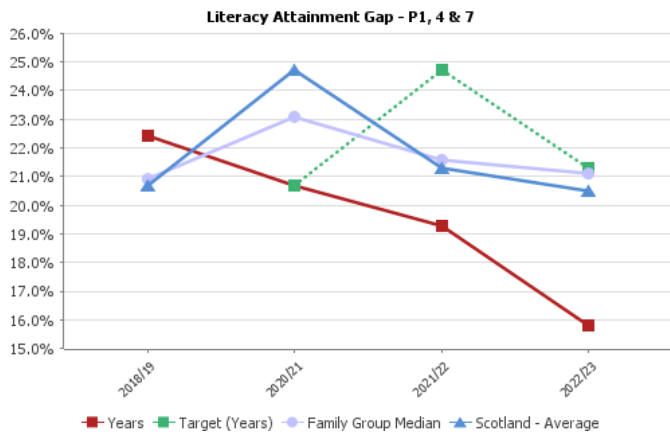
It is no longer of any value to report on school exclusions since these have been at negligible levels in Clackmannanshire since 18/19, with alternative approaches always being sought, though rates remain high in many other areas of the country, particularly for care experienced children. The national decline in overall school attendance since 14/15 has not been seen to the same extent locally, where we are now within the top quartile. Even stronger results can be seen in attendance rates for care experienced children, which is a key local priority, as evidenced in top quartile results for all years reported, currently the 5th highest in Scotland.



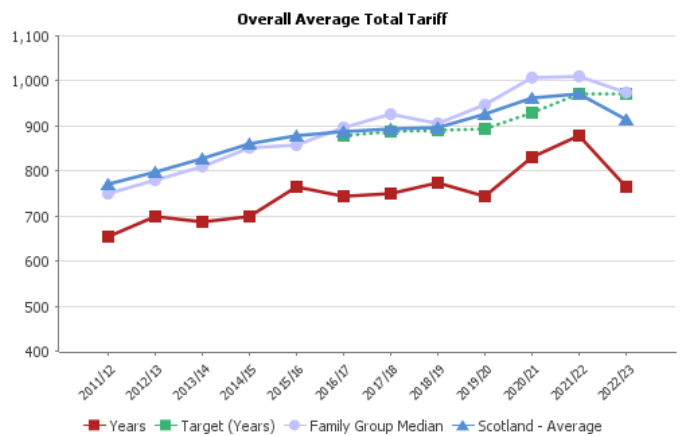
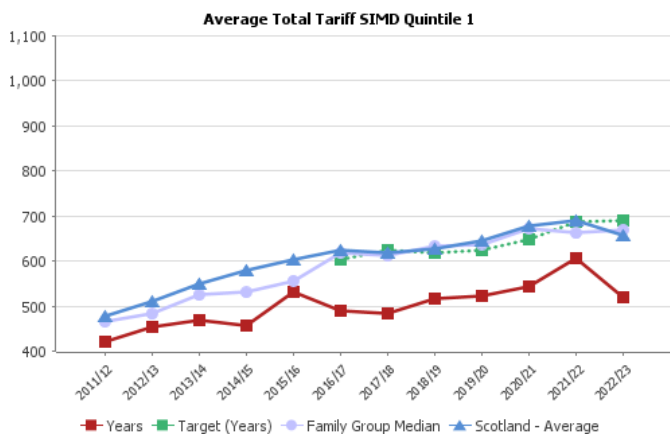
Progress is being made in the proportion of primary 1, 4 & 7 pupils achieving expected Curriculum for Excellence levels in both literacy and numeracy, though these remain below average. As shown on the following page, however, differing results can be seen for literacy and numeracy in the percentage difference in primary school attainment between pupils from the least and most deprived areas. The steeper rate of improvement for literacy shown above is complemented by a continued reduction in the attainment gap, where we have performed in the top quartile for the last 3 years, currently with the 4th lowest gap in the country. While the local numeracy attainment gap was the lowest of any authority in 20/21 and remained in the top quartile the following year, another subsequent increase means we are now close to average, in 14th place.

Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

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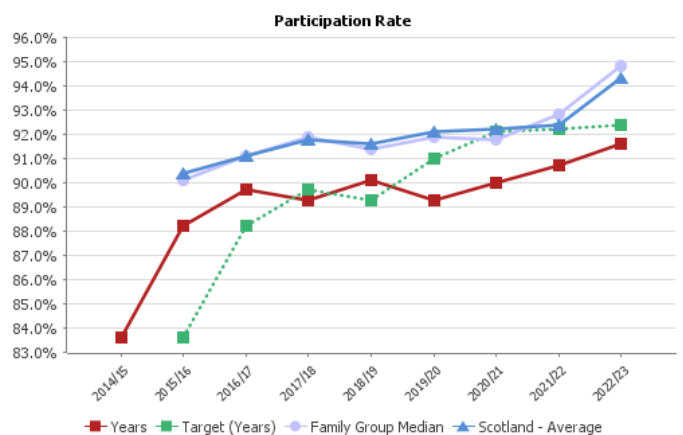
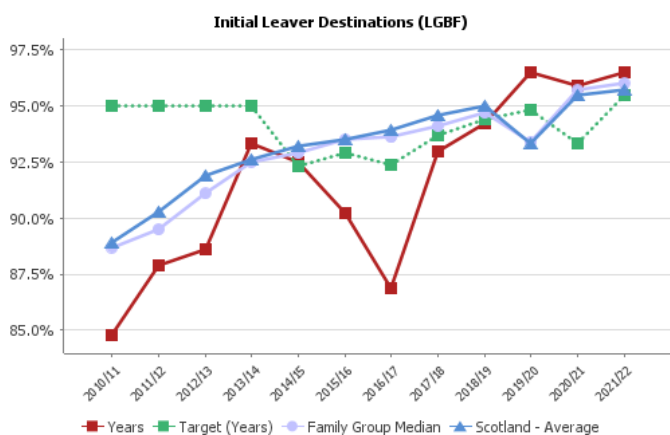


Secondary school attainment is also a major area of focus for the Council, with contrasting results for pupils living in the different deprivation quintiles and rankings across all 4 quartiles. The charts below use the same scale to outline the significant impact poverty can have on academic achievement and, while our overall results were the lowest in the country in 22/23, there was slightly less of a reduction in the most deprived areas (ranked 24th). We clearly cannot disregard the significant disruption to education services during the pandemic, and particularly the changes made to the teaching and assessment methodologies in use. The local dip in 22/23 is an exaggerated form of the national trend and it should be noted that results improved in only 3 local authority areas last year.



3.2 Employability & Labour Market

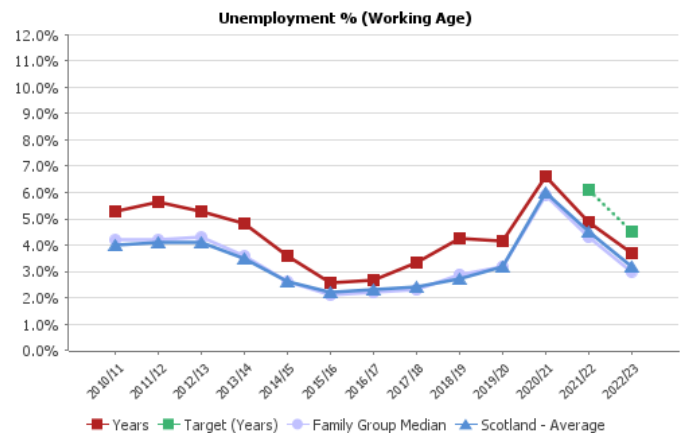
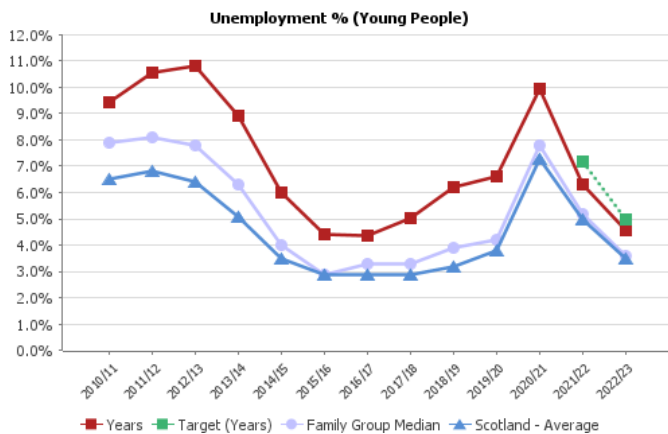
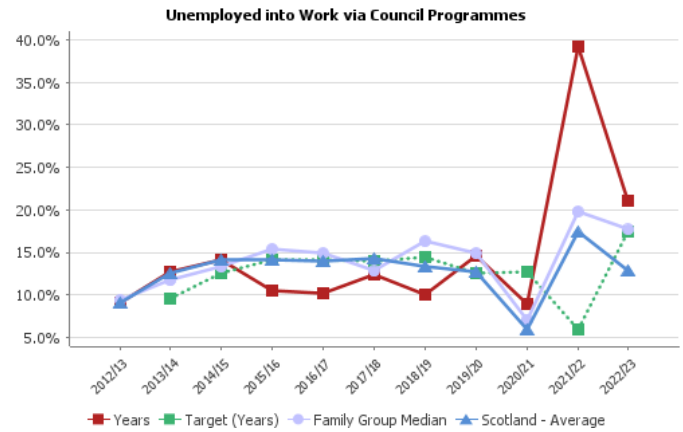
Continued improvement is evident in both the proportion of school leavers entering positive destinations (employment, training, further education, etc.) and the overall participation rate for 16-19 year-olds, though all authorities perform within tight margins in these indicators (less than 7% between best and worst performers). In leaver destinations, this represents a local improvement from the lowest result in Scotland in 16/17 to 10th place in 22/23. This has now been above the national average and our family group (authorities with similar deprivation levels), for 3 consecutive years. This has, however, not yet translated into the same ranking improvement in participation, where we remain in the bottom quartile.



Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

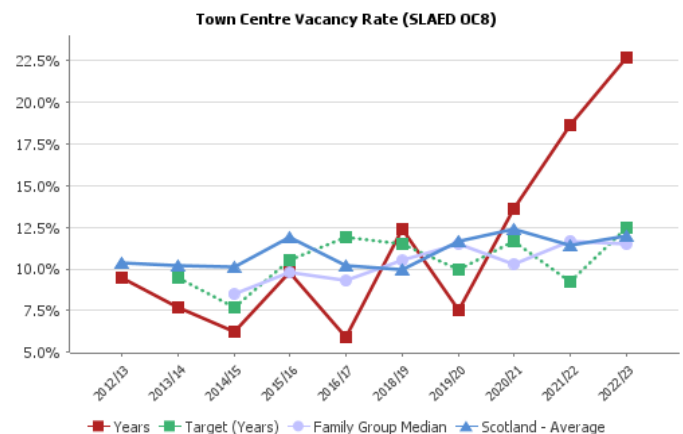
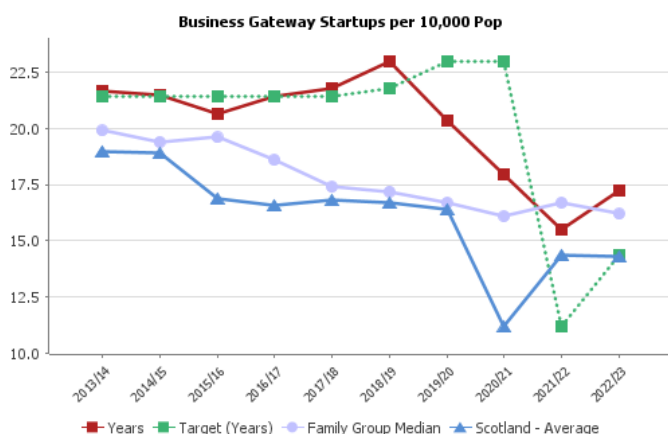
Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

Again, the same scale is used in the charts below to illustrate the higher unemployment rates amongst young people (aged 16-24) in comparison to the overall working age population (aged 16-64). Every authority saw a sharp increase in claimants during 20/21 then 2 subsequent years of reductions. Though it is not the case in all areas, the national result for both indicators has now recovered and, while rates remain in the bottom quartile locally, both are now below pre-pandemic levels (significantly so in the case of young people). Much of this was due to the ClacksWorks employability service supporting over 500 people into employment over 2 years, representing 39% of unemployed people in 21/22 and 21% in 22/23, substantially above the Scottish rates of 17% and 13%, respectively.



3.3 Business & Economy

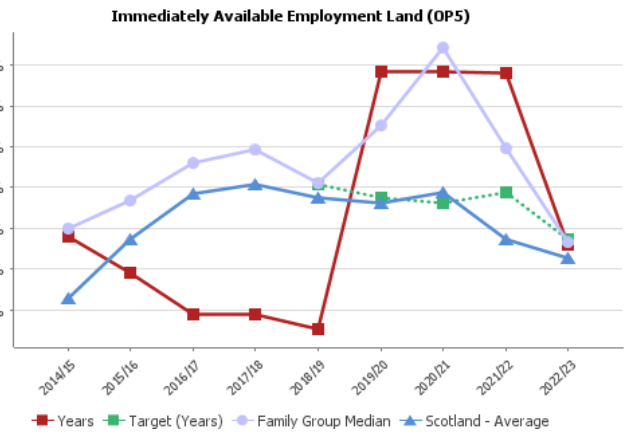
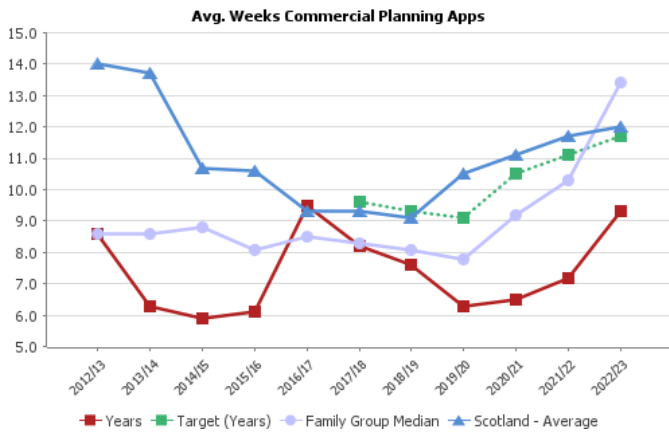
Clackmannanshire's rate of business startups is consistently higher than the Scottish average, with a peak of 6th place in 18/19 and now 14th. For these indicators, our family group is based on population density/rurality, and we have also surpassed the above average levels seen in this group in all years but 21/22. With reducing rates, it was felt that targets should be reset with the more realistic aim of remaining above the Scottish average. These reductions, and significant pandemic impacts on businesses, have seen the proportion of vacant town centre retail units increase, without the recovery seen nationally in 21/22, and now the highest rate in the country.



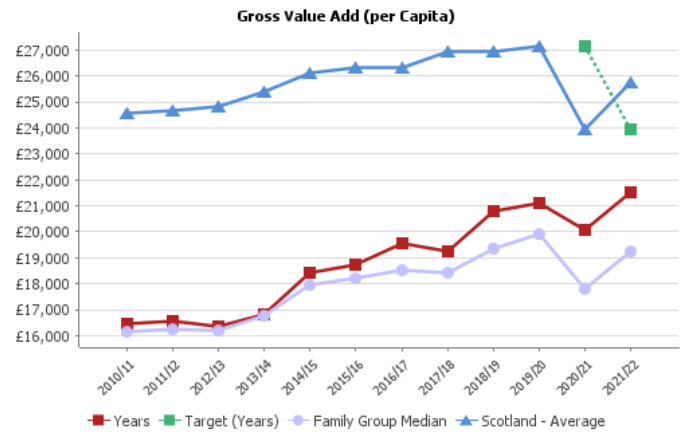
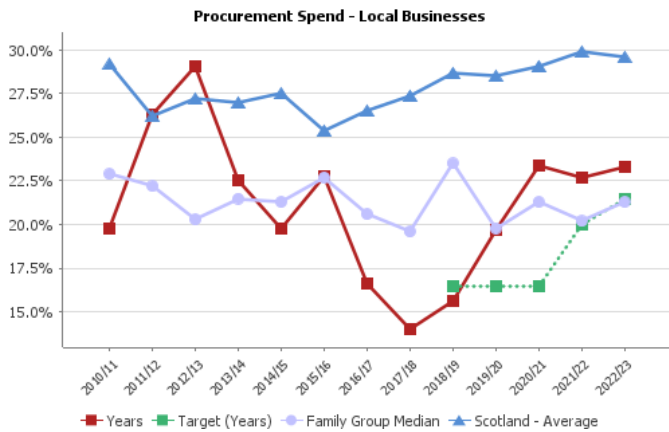
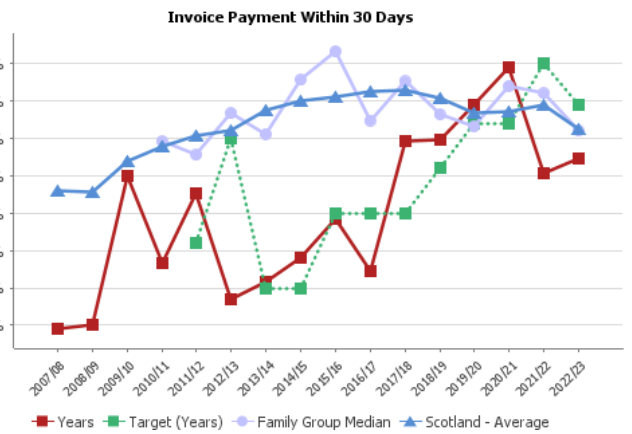
The average time taken for the Council to process commercial planning applications has increased, though not to the same extent as our family group, broadly following the national trend and continuing top quartile rankings for the 5th consecutive year. This is associated with an annual increase in the number of applications received over the last 5 years (with the exception of a slight reduction in 20/21) as well as increasing complexity and more time spent by officers on non-planning application activity. While the Local Development Plan identifies sufficient land for employment purposes, it becoming immediately available is dependent on market conditions, whether applications are received, and whether planning permission can be granted. We remain slightly above average, despite the recent reduction also seen elsewhere (with only 3 authorities improving in 22/23).

Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance



Councils themselves can influence local economies and, despite a prior decline, a slightly greater proportion of invoices were paid within 30 days in 22/23. Though in the bottom quartile, this improvement was contrary to national and family group trends, as a result of returning to a full complement of staff in key areas towards the end of the year. The Council always seeks to procure goods and services locally, however, there are some technicalities regarding the location of head offices, and a high proportion of spend is invested in Forth Valley as the next priority. Gross Value Add represents the overall productivity of the area, where we have seen the 3rd highest levels of improvement of any authority over 12 years (from 24th to 18th while others' rankings remain virtually static). We are joined by only 2 other authorities in improving to above pre-pandemic levels in 21/22.



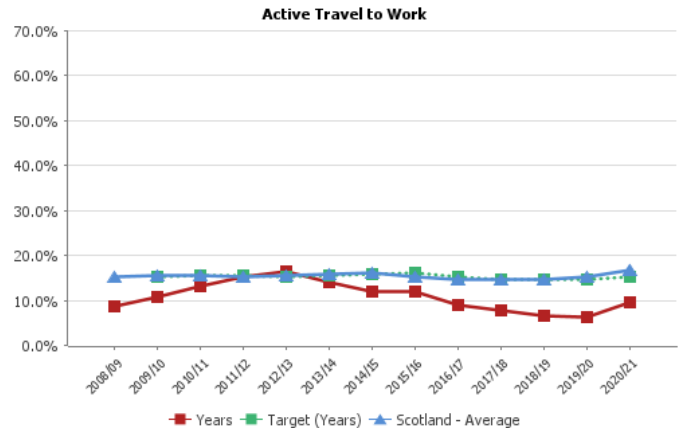
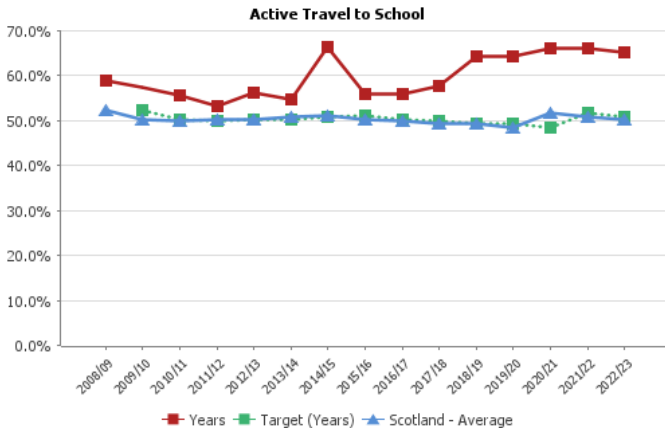
Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

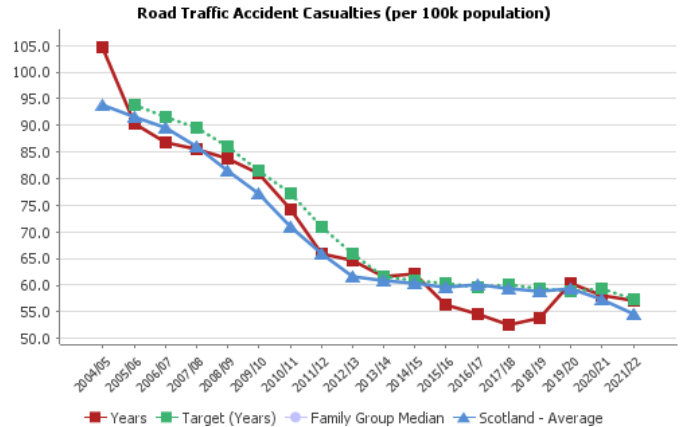
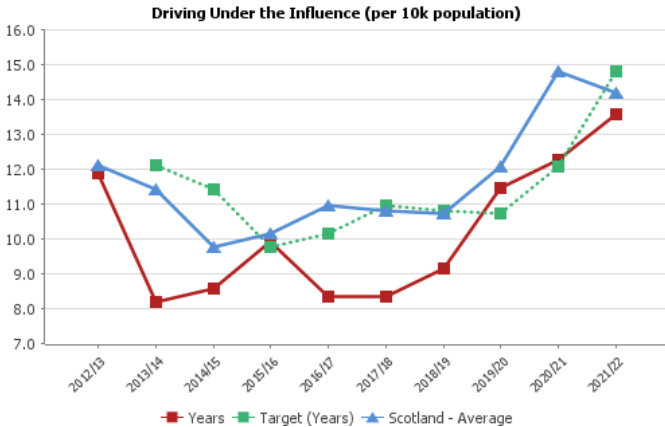
4. Climate & Environment

4.1 Active Travel & Road Safety

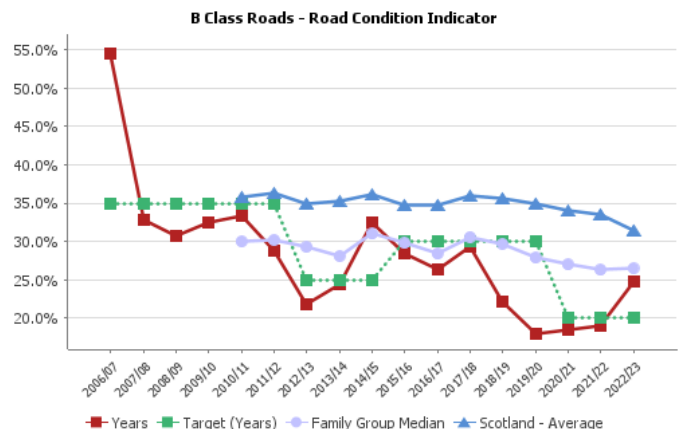
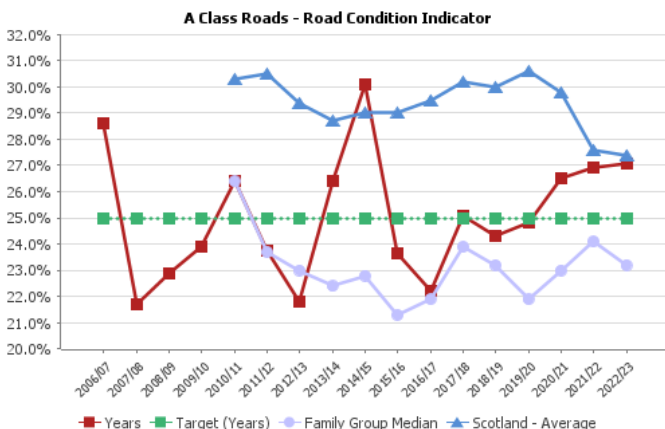
Exemplary levels of active travel to school can be seen, with nearly two thirds (65.3%) of primary and secondary school children normally travelling in an active way (with a Scottish rate of 50.2%). We have achieved top quartile rankings in all years but one, with the 2nd highest levels of any authority for the last 2 years. As shown, however, these excellent rates among our young people are not reflected in adults, where we have been in or near the bottom quartile for the last 5 years reported (though data is only available to 20/21). Work is ongoing as part of our Net Zero ambitions to improve these results, where the current local rate is 9.5%, with a Scottish average of 16.9%.



Significant investment has been made in our core paths network, and the safer routes to school initiative, to promote accessible and sustainable active travel routes, often separate from the main road network, alongside work to make our roads more walking- and cycling-friendly. We are also focussed on ensuring the area has suitable public transport provision, and road safety is a key priority in schools. While there has been a local and national increase, the local rate of 'driving under the influence' offences remains below average and, though we are now slightly above average for road traffic accident casualties, this has seen a substantial reduction.



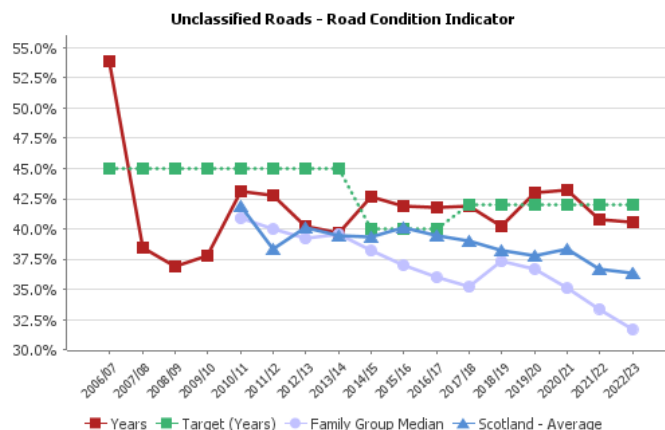
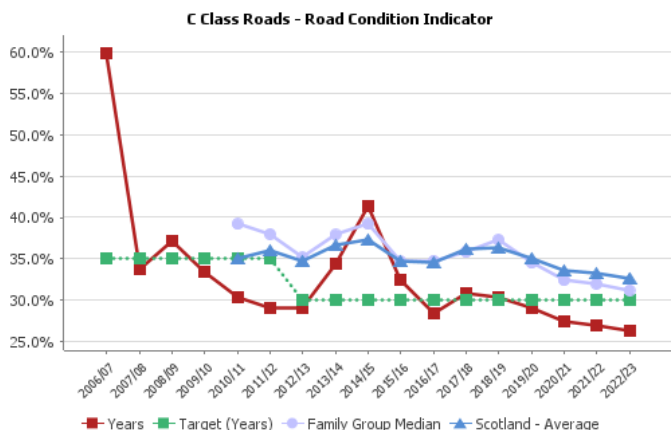
The quality of our road network is also an important factor for road safety, vitally in relation to the possible impact of incidents on families and communities, but also the potential financial implications of insurance claims against the Council, as well as ensuring we exploit our key central location to attract people and trade to and through the area.



Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

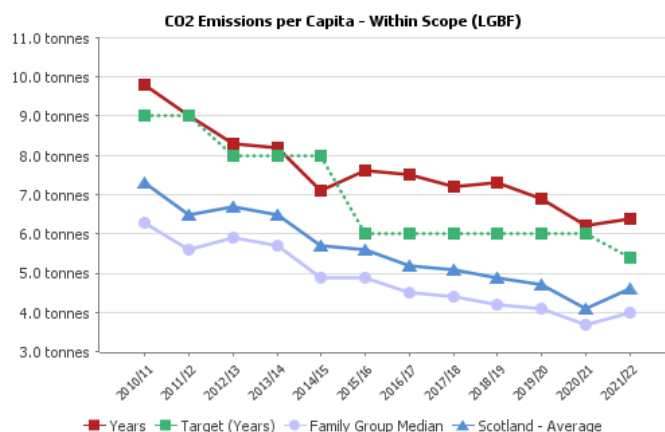
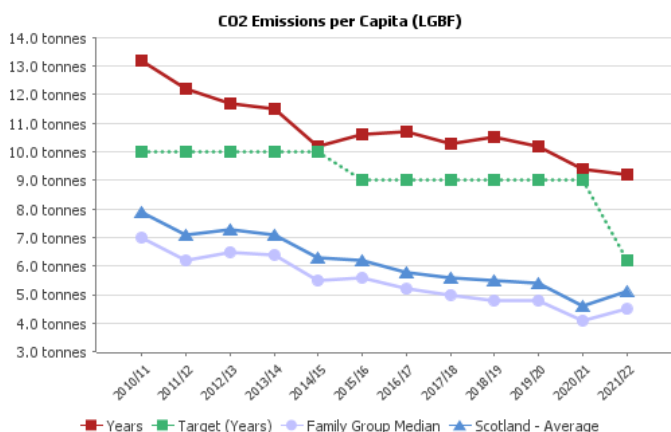
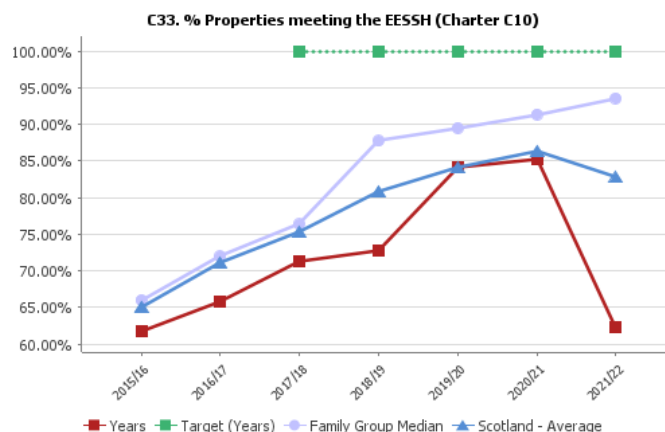
Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

These charts show the proportion of the road network that 'should be considered for maintenance treatment', where we would aim to be below the Scottish average. Though we remain above average for unclassified roads and there have been increases in A and B class roads (very slight in the case of A class), these remain better than average and our ranking for C class roads is in the top quartile. Roads and winter maintenance continues to be a high priority and must be managed within the context of reducing budgets across many environmental services.

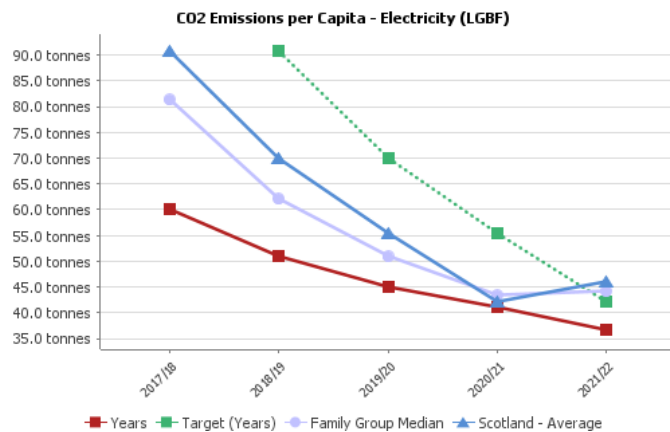
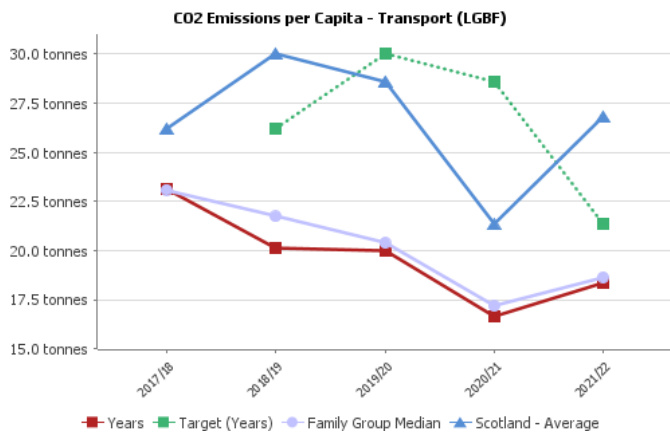


4.2 Energy Efficiency & Emissions

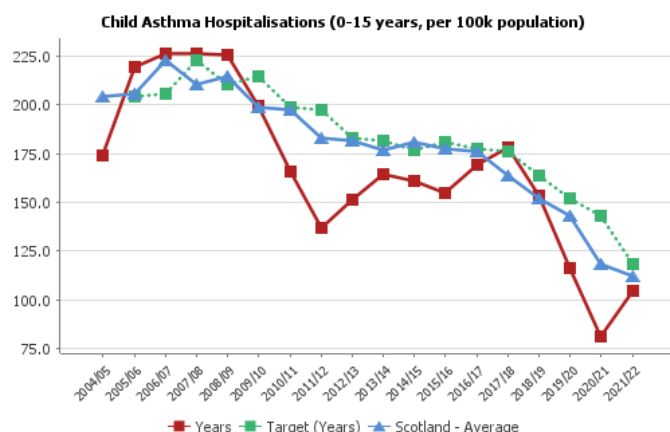
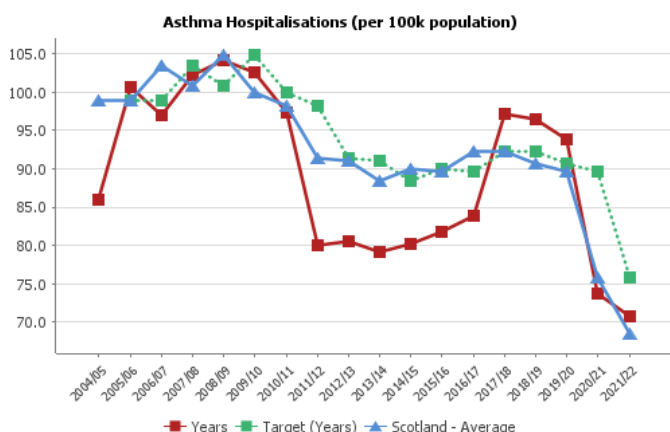
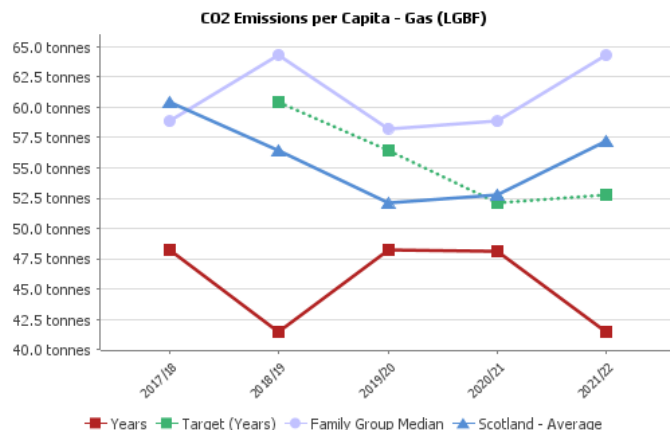
The reduction shown in Council performance against the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESH) does not reflect a material degradation in the standard of properties but relates to reporting changes and Energy Performance Certificates expiring during lockdowns when we were unable to access properties for re-assessment. A programme to address this is well underway, coupled with improvement works in 'hard to treat' homes that will see results improve. The area's industrial heritage means we have some of the highest levels of carbon dioxide emissions in the country (in contrast to our family group's better than average results), both across all emissions and those 'within local authority scope'. Reductions have, however, been made at a slightly faster rate than nationally and, for all emissions, we were among only 3 authorities whose results continued improving in 21/22.



The Council welcomes the addition of new emissions indicators to the local government benchmarking framework, as shown on the following page, though there may be issues with this newly-released data. We are attempting to clarify the exact formula in use by the national reporting body, but this relates only to whether results are 'per capita' as stated, or whether they have been calculated 'per 1,000 population', which would affect all authorities' results equally. The data does still appear to confirm the breakdown already known locally, with significant emissions from industry and waste, but lower proportions from transport, electricity and natural gas, resulting in top quartile rankings for all 3 sources.

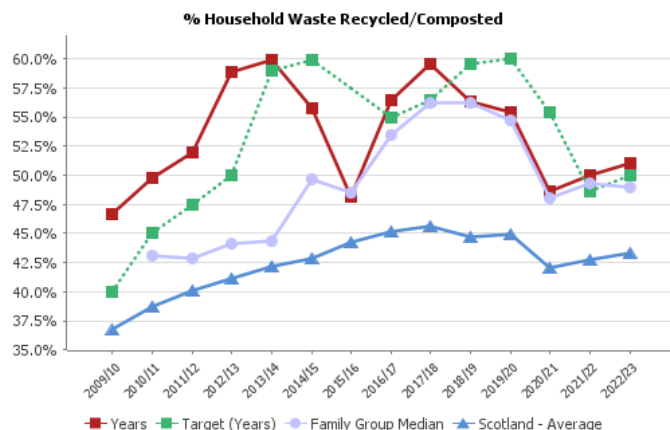


Again, the indicators below could clearly have been aligned to the health section of this report, however evidence linking asthma with local air quality as well as, more recently, to housing quality meant they were felt appropriate for discussion alongside these areas. There may be a correlation between reducing emissions levels and the reducing rate of asthma hospitalisations, across all age groups and particularly in young people (0-15 years), whose greater vulnerability is reflected in higher rates, though a greater reduction has also been seen. With periods of both above and below average performance in the past, Clackmannanshire rates are now close to average in both groupings.



4.3 Recycling & Outdoor Spaces

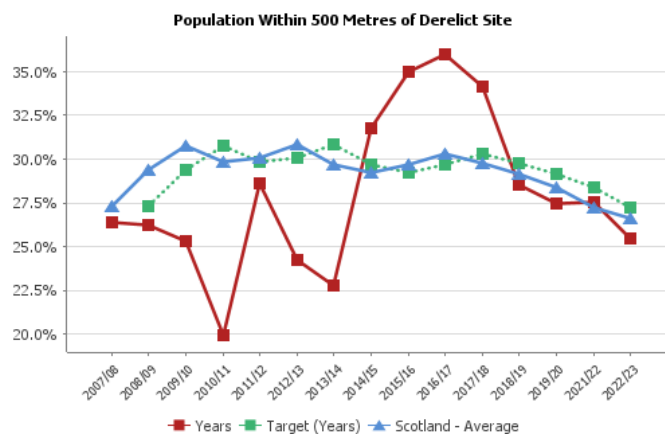
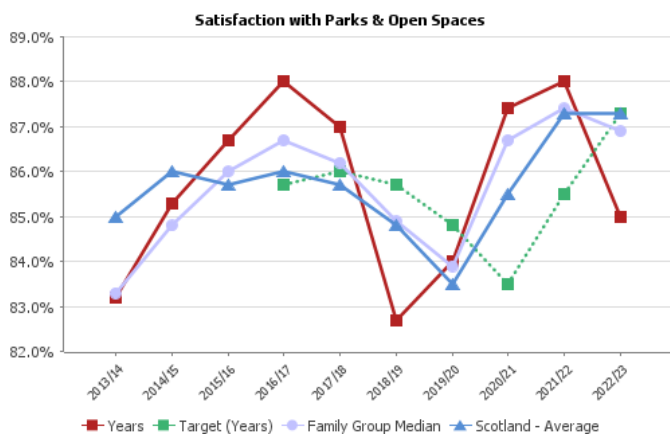
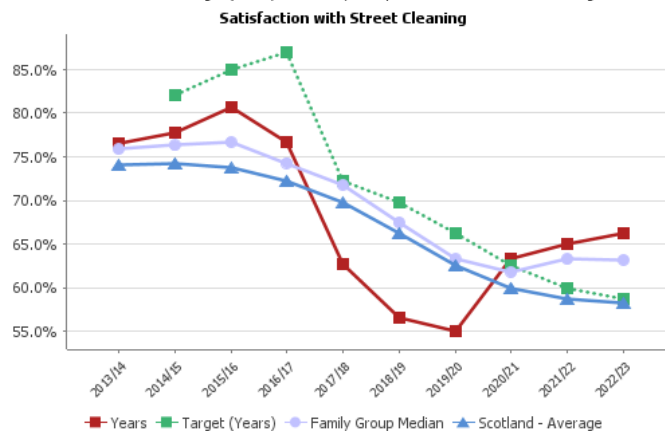
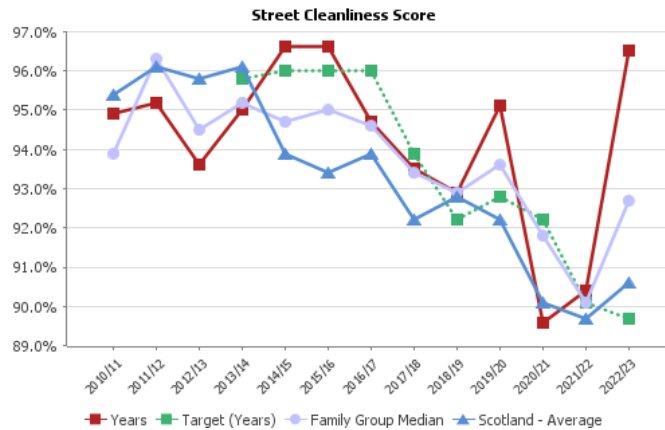
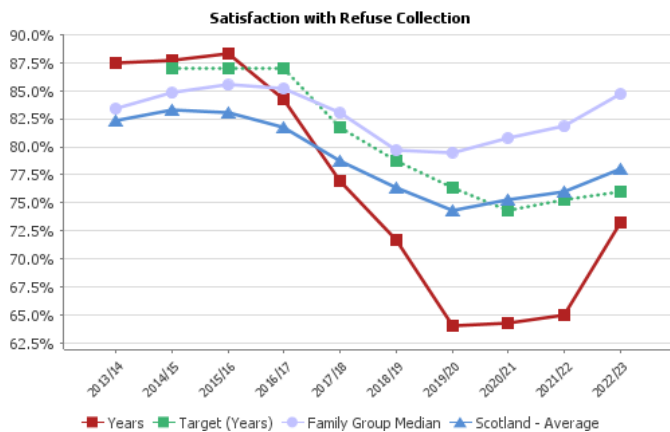
Having historically been an extremely strong performer in household waste recycling, rates did suffer (as they did nationally) as a result of service disruption during the pandemic. As well as temporary closure of the recycling centre, there was an increase in non-recyclable clinical waste and the Council was, at times, required to redeploy staff into vital roles to protect the most vulnerable in our communities. While we have moved out of the top quartile, rates remain well above average (51.0% versus 43.3% nationally). This is also the case in street cleanliness, assessed independently by Keep Scotland Beautiful, where we improved substantially to 96.5% of streets graded 'acceptable' (Scotland = 90.6%) with an associated ranking improvement from 14th place to the 3rd best in the country.



Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

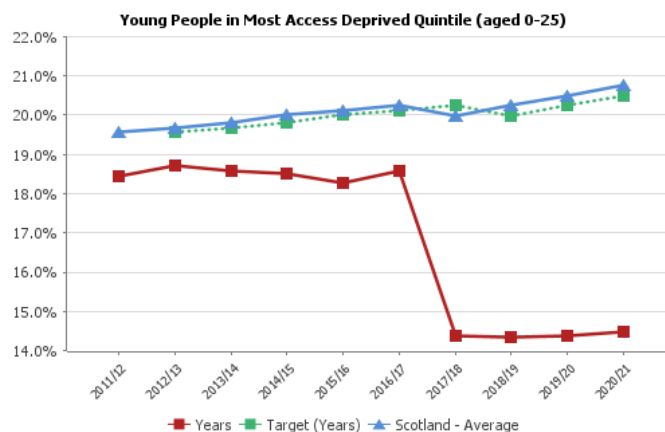
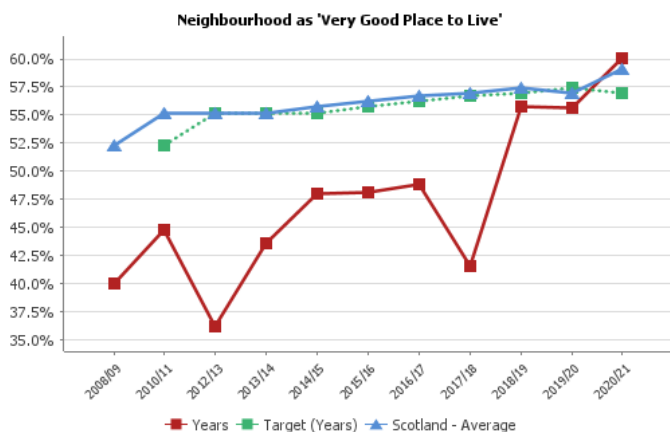
Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

Though there are still data integrity concerns around the Scottish Household Survey, Clackmannanshire's results show variable levels of satisfaction with environmental services. For refuse collection, we remain in the bottom quartile, despite seeing the greatest improvement of any authority in 22/23. Perceptions around street cleaning continue to improve, now in 9th place, though we have moved to below average for satisfaction with parks and open spaces. Similar variance is seen in the proportion of the local population who live within 500 metres of a derelict site, though this has also now moved to below average (which, in this instance, is a positive) to 25.5% against a Scottish average of 26.6%.



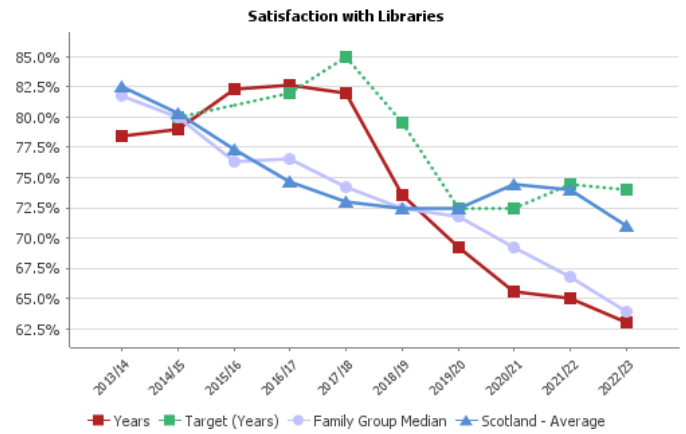
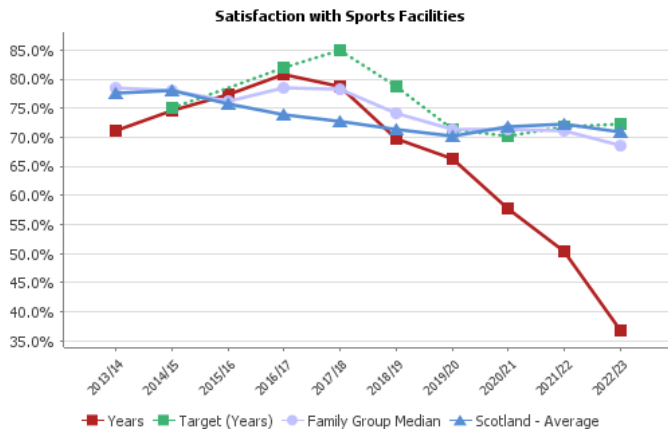
4.4 Neighbourhoods & Amenities

Increasing pride in the local area is evidenced in the proportion of people rating their neighbourhood as a 'very good place to live', having improved in all but 2 years since 08/09, and crossing to above the Scottish average with the latest result. We also have a substantially lower proportion of young people (aged 0-25) living in the 20% most access deprived areas in Scotland. Clackmannanshire's central location and compact nature (covering the 2nd smallest area of any Scottish authority) as well as the facilities and services available within local communities means this result has been the 6th best in the country for 4 consecutive years.

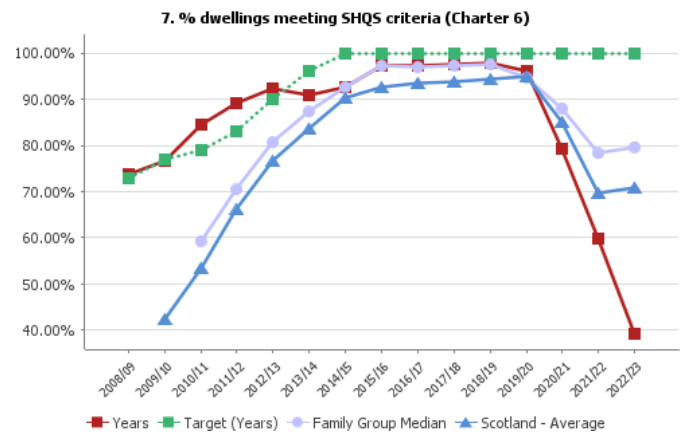
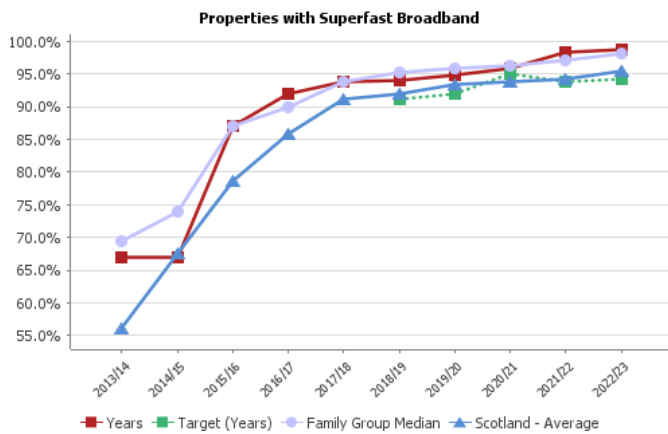


Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

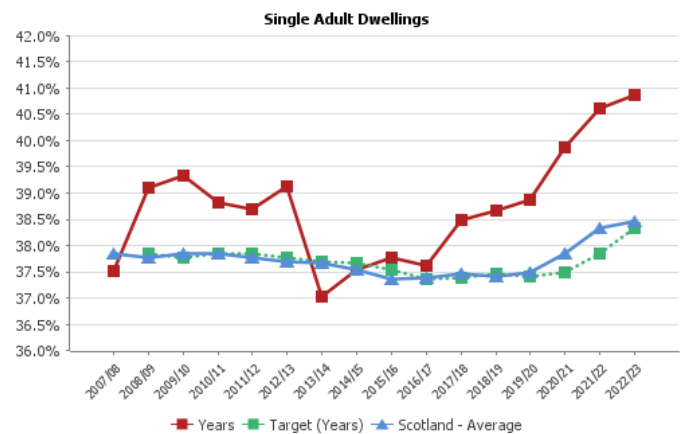
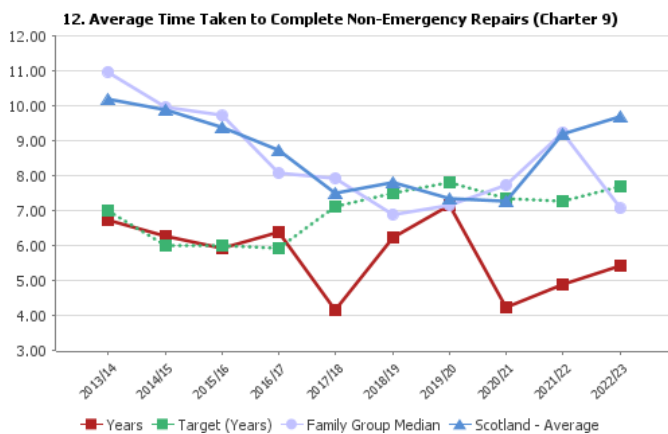
Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance



We have, however, seen declining rates of satisfaction with local sports facilities and libraries, now both in the bottom quartile, associated with the closure of some facilities and financial sustainability concerns around the Council's ability to retain all community access points within reducing budgets. The Council aims to address this with ambitious plans for a state of the art Wellbeing Hub, including co-location with Lochies School for children with complex additional support needs. The project has seen key recent progress and milestones, with construction expected for delivery in 2026.



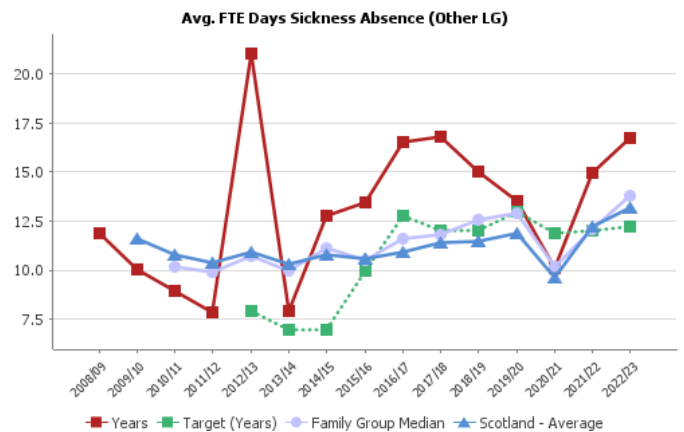
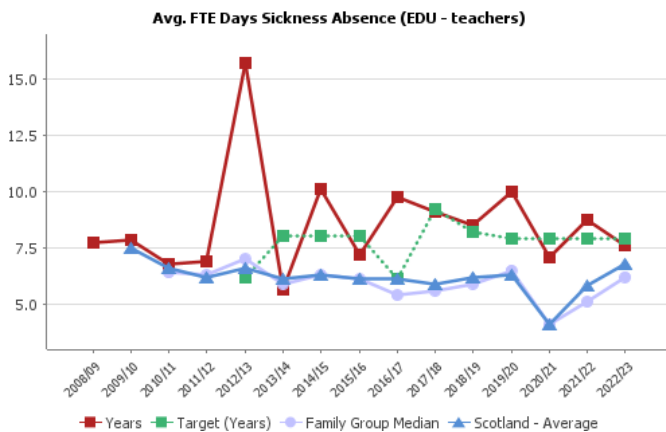
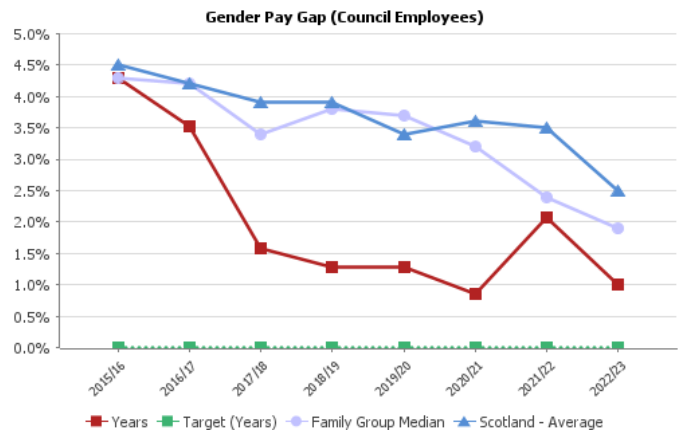
Our central location is also relevant to the area having the 5th highest proportion of properties with superfast broadband in the country, supporting us to address inequalities around digital connectivity and ensuring availability is not a barrier to hybrid learning and working opportunities. We have, however, seen a marked reduction in properties meeting the Scottish Housing Quality Standard, again associated with a change in guidance and reporting. Despite slight increases, our responsiveness to non-emergency housing repairs has been the fastest in the country for 2 years running, with average completion time of 5.4 working days (9.7 nationally). One possible concern for community resilience could, however, lie in high proportions of single adult dwellings (4th highest in Scotland), particularly with recent publicity of the impact of loneliness on mental health, and services must take this into account to ensure communities are fully inclusive to potentially vulnerable groups, such as older people.



5. Resources & Assets

5.1 Workforce

While the preceding sections have focussed on the effectiveness of services, responsiveness to needs and expectations, and outcomes we want to see improve, there are clearly also issues around how resources are deployed internally to deliver this. As with other employers, the Council has recently been impacted by a number of workforce issues, including an overall reduction in the labour market leading to recruitment difficulties, the threat of strike action linked to pay negotiations and increased absence rates due to Covid. Work continues on our interim workforce strategy, and we have implemented the real living wage, with a gender pay gap of 1.0%, below the Scottish rate of 2.5%. Sickness absence amongst teachers improved last year while the rate for other local government employees increased, though both remain in the bottom quartile, and the exclusion of Covid from these measures is likely to be masking the business impact on workforce availability.



This chart presents the breakdown of the Council workforce (based on full time equivalent posts) to outline how services are resourced to deliver on core strategic priorities. Though alignment is not direct, and not all services are included in cost indicators within the local government benchmarking framework, this chart is grouped and shaded similarly to those in the Service Costs and Efficiency section to enable a very rough comparison of financial and workforce investment in each area. (In this instance, white text is purely so that numbers can be read and has no link to benchmarks).

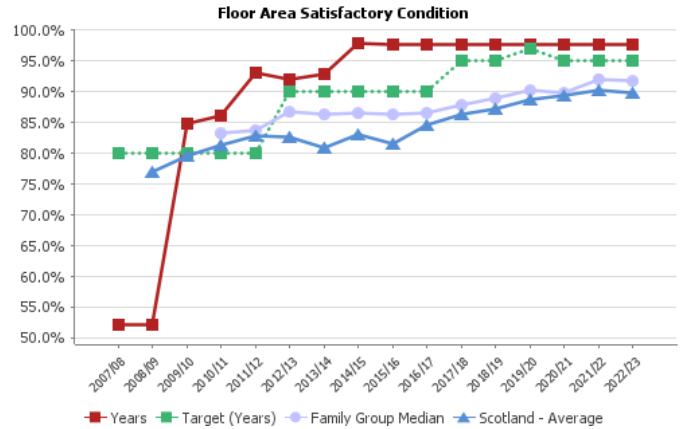
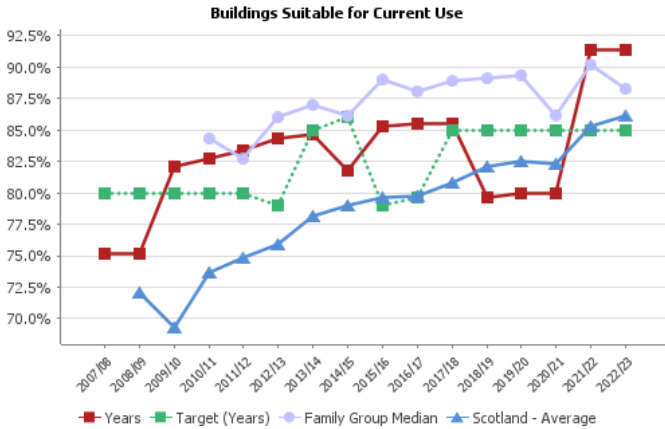


Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

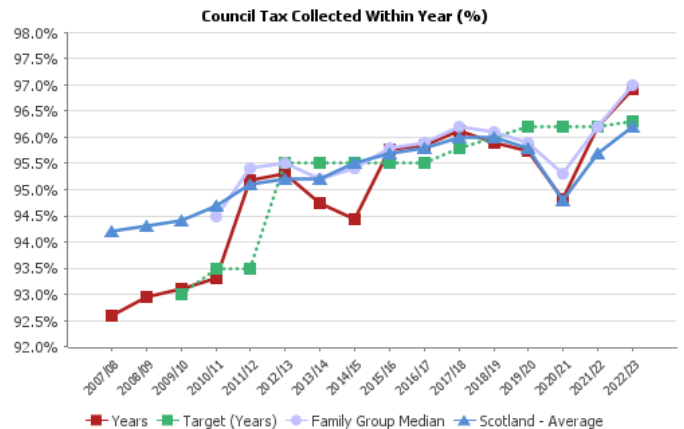
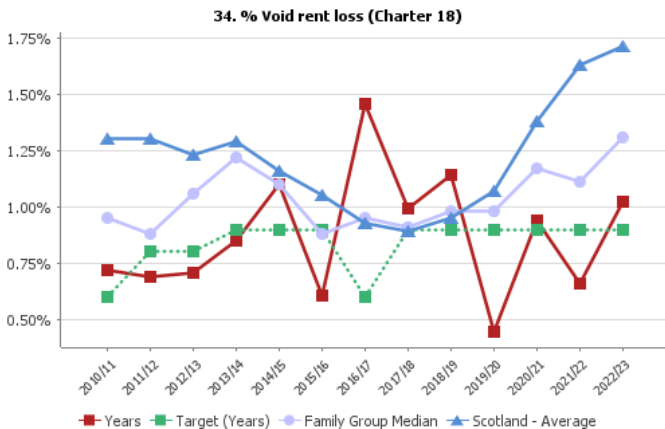
Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

5.2 Physical Assets & Revenues

As well as the physical assets already mentioned, such as the road network and housing stock, the Council also manages a property portfolio of 81 public buildings, including the school estate. The suitability of each for its current use is assessed annually against the 'core facts criteria', with 91.4% of operational buildings graded good or satisfactory in 22/23 (86.1% across Scotland) where our rank improved from 23rd to 9th over 2 years. Condition is also assessed, with 97.5% judged to be satisfactory (as a proportion of total floor area), where the Scottish result was 89.7%, and our 3rd place ranking continues top quartile performance for the 9th consecutive year.

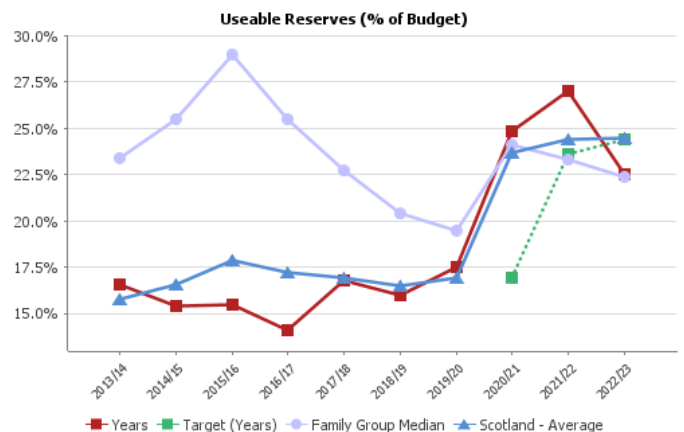


While the challenges of rent arrears in an area of high deprivation are a key concern for the Council in terms of how we can support people to sustain tenancies and prevent homelessness, rent loss due to properties being empty (void) is an issue of internal efficiency. Though local rates were above average between 16/17 and 18/19, there has been a substantial national increase since then, and the proportion of rent lost in Clackmannanshire was the 9th lowest in Scotland in 22/23. All authorities perform within very tight thresholds in Council tax collection, where we received 96.9% within year in 22/23, and results have been slightly above average for 3 years.



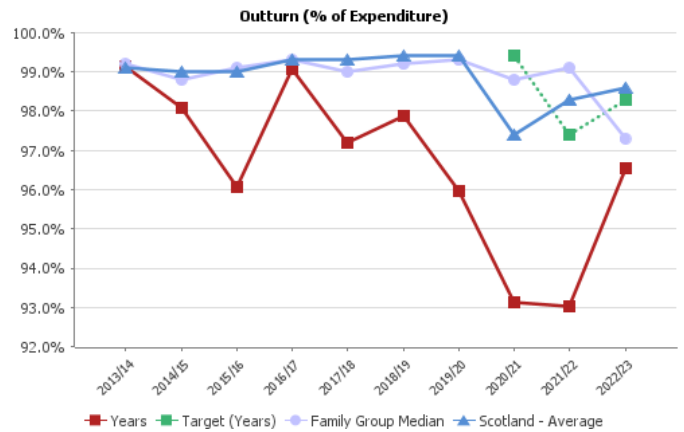
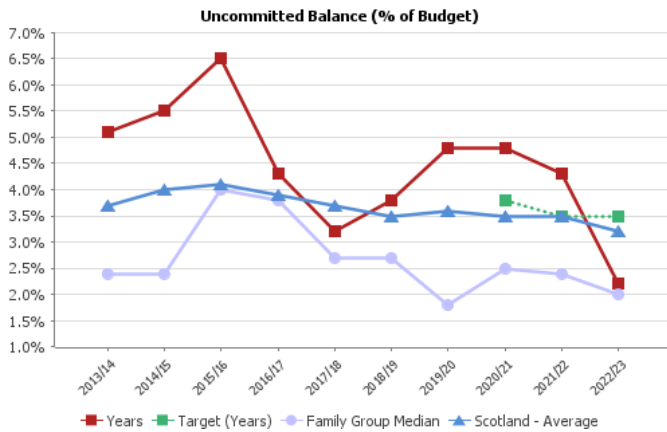
5.3 Financial Sustainability

Until the recent reduction, useable reserves (as a percentage of budgeted net revenue) has seen an improving trend for several years and we are now more closely aligned to our family group. As shown on the following page, last year also saw a reduction in the Council's uncommitted general fund balance (as a percentage of budgeted net revenue), where we were in the top quartile for the last 4 years but have now moved to 20th place. In contrast, the aim is to increase net outturn (as a percentage of net budgeted expenditure), where a substantial improvement has seen our ranking improve from 30th to 22nd. In light of increasing financial pressures, the Council's budget process now runs throughout the year, with significant emphasis on consultation and engagement with our communities.

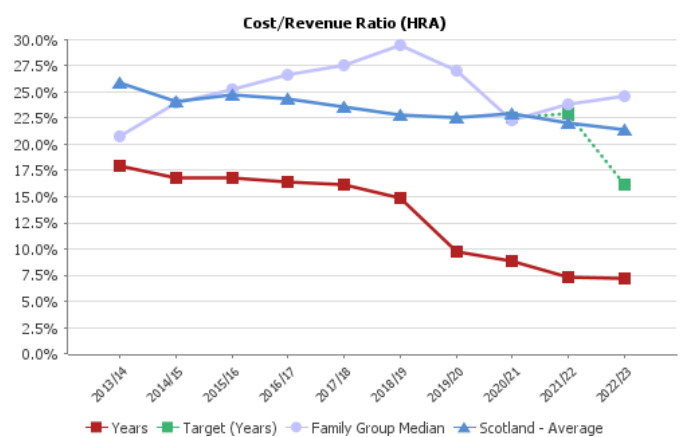
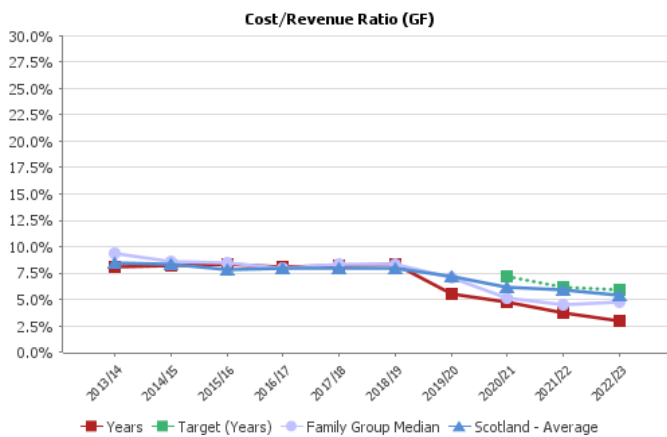


Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance



Again, the charts below use the same scale to outline the differing challenges associated with the ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream, between the general fund budget and housing revenue account. Here, the aim is to minimise the ratio, and we have performed within the top quartile in both for over 4 years. For general fund, our ratio is 3.0% with a Scottish average of 5.4%, and it is notable that our housing revenue account ratio is far closer to this, at 7.2%, than it is to the HRA Scottish average of 21.4%, resulting in another 1st place ranking.



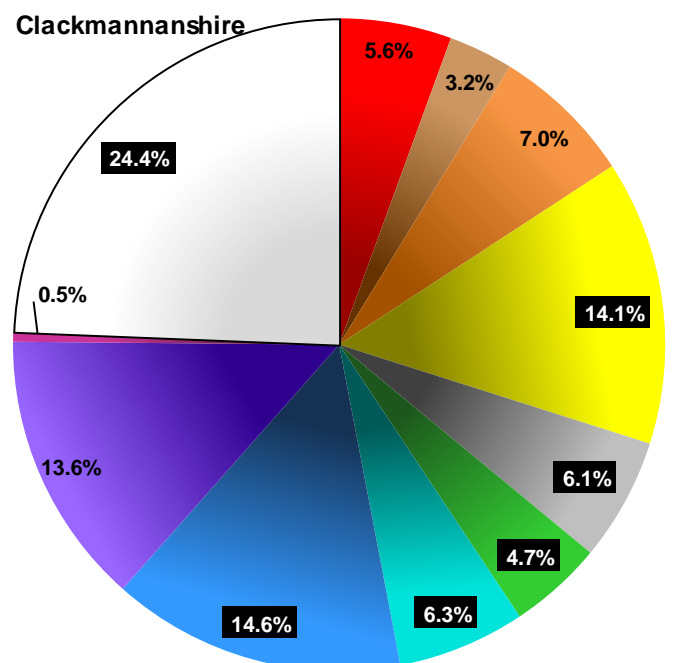
5.4 Service Costs & Efficiency

The final table in Annex A provides detail on a range of benchmarked cost indicators across the areas noted below. While the Council always seeks to improve process efficiency and the aim of minimising cost remains a requirement, it must be acknowledged that some areas are now close to a minimum viable threshold for service continuation. When viewed across the range of LGBF measures (focussing on performance and excluding the demographic factors in this report), Clackmannanshire's levels of cost- and time-efficiency are consistently around the best of any authority (3rd in 22/23). For effectiveness, average rankings usually in the 3rd quartile have now moved into the bottom quartile (26th). For satisfaction, average rankings have been in the bottom quartile for a sustained period (currently 27th).

- Place - Environment (Parks & Open Spaces, Street Cleaning, Waste & Roads)
- Place - Development (Ec. Dev., Planning, Trading Stds & Env. Health)
- HSC - Older People's Care (Residential & Community)
- HSC - Other Adult Care (excluding Older People's Care)
- P&P - Central Support (including Council Tax Collection & Grant Funding)
- People - Looked After Children's Care (Residential & Community)
- People - Early Learning & Childcare Establishments
- People - Primary Schools
- People - Secondary Schools
- People - Leisure (Sports Facilities & Libraries)
- Other - Non-LGBF Services

Charts show Clackmannanshire's value in red

Spend Profile



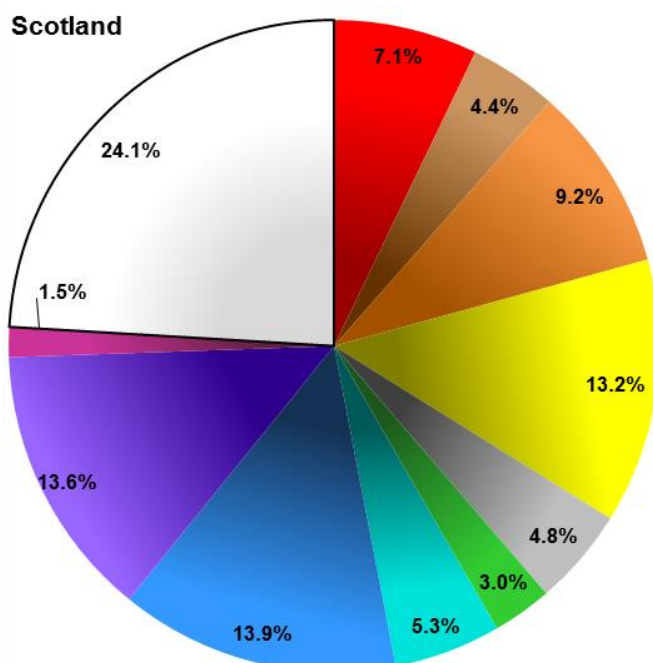
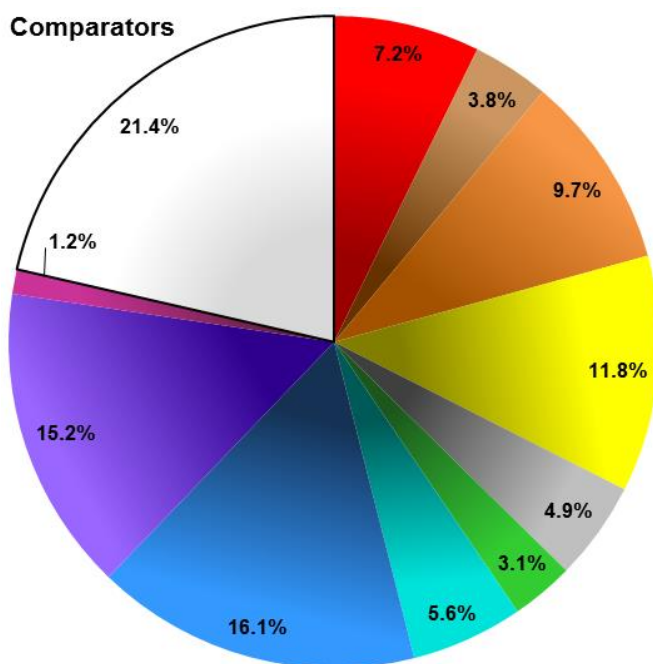
Charts are magnified to make results clearer but this exaggerates trends and variance

Rather than seeing costs as negatives to be reduced, this analysis considers the positives of where money and time are invested by summarising overall spend and staffing profiles. This aims to support assessment of whether the breakdown is a proportionate reflection of the Council's core ambitions, as set out in the Statement of Corporate Priorities. Just like Scotland's people, each local authority is fantastically unique and diverse in many ways, all with differing natures, challenges and aspirations. While Councils must manage or adhere to various common priorities, duties and standards, they must also manage discretionary areas and choose the emphasis placed on each.

In this analysis, raw benchmark cost data has been repurposed into a calculation of 'costs as a % of total general fund budget'. This is a relatively crude method but aims to prompt consideration of the functions where spend is higher or lower than average, and whether this aligns to the areas of greatest risk and priority to local people and communities. Spend profiles are presented for Clackmannanshire, for Scotland as a whole and for 3 comparator authorities (Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire and West Lothian Councils). As noted elsewhere, benchmarking family groups are based on deprivation (for Social Work, Education & Housing) and population density/rurality (for all other services). Cost indicators cover both groupings and these 3 authorities are in Clackmannanshire's family group for both, so are the most demographically similar overall.

On the previous page, the black boxes with white text highlight where Clackmannanshire's proportion of spend is greater than that across Scotland as a whole. It should be noted that nearly a quarter of spend is not accounted for in benchmarked cost measures, and that only specific areas of provision are included so, while shading is similar across related areas, the spend and staffing profiles are not directly comparable. Also, higher central support costs are unavoidable for small authorities as policy, support and regulatory duties are not proportionate to budget or population, nor are the IT systems required for managing services. As stated, we continue to seek internal efficiencies but these 2 areas are of lesser significance in terms of this comparison.

More relevant is the fact that we spend a greater proportion of budget on adult care (excluding older people's care), services for care experienced children, early learning & childcare and primary education. We spend a similar or smaller proportion on environment and development services, older people's care, secondary education and sport & leisure services. The staffing profile in section 5.1 should also be taken into account and highlights some areas of divergence between the allocation of financial and workforce resource (though benchmark data is not available for the latter). The main assessment of overall performance, therefore, will be in the extent to which these profiles align with stated priorities and commitments.



- Place - Environment (Parks & Open Spaces, Street Cleaning, Waste & Roads)
- Place - Development (Ec. Dev., Planning, Trading Stds & Env. Health)
- HSC - Older People's Care (Residential & Community)
- HSC - Other Adult Care (excluding Older People's Care)
- P&P - Central Support (including Council Tax Collection & Grant Funding)
- People - Looked After Children's Care (Residential & Community)
- People - Early Learning & Childcare Establishments
- People - Primary Schools
- People - Secondary Schools
- People - Leisure (Sports Facilities & Libraries)
- Other - Non-LGBF Services





















Annex A – Detailed Performance Data Tables

































As well as internal Council systems, data is sourced primarily from the [Local Government Benchmarking Framework \(LGBF\)](#) & [Scottish Public Health Observatory \(ScotPHO\)](#), both of which collate and publish datasets from a wide range of public/national bodies (sources for individual indicators can be provided on request).

Guidance & Summary

Overall Summary of Performance	Green	Amber	Red	Total	The overall summary for each indicator shows an 'average' of the trend, status & benchmark results (equally weighted, though in certain processes one of these factors may be more important). This highlights whether performance levels are broadly positive (green), where attention or action may be required (amber) and areas of underperformance (red).			
1. Population & Physical Health	6	16	8	30				
2. Community Resilience & Care Experience	14	19	13	46				
3. Attainment, Jobs & Economy	6	11	4	21				
4. Climate & Environment	14	11	5	20				
5. Resources & Assets	11	16	5	32				
Total	51 (32%)	73 (46%)	35 (22%)	159				
5-year Trend	Improving	Static	Static	Declining	Static	Declining	Total	Whether values improved, remained static or declined over 5 years. This aims to support assessment of post-pandemic recovery and energy/cost of living impacts. See charts above as not all comparison values are shown in data tables if recent values are not available. Where static (within 5%) other factors are taken into account to differentiate between consistently strong/acceptable and potential area of concern. Significant decline (more than 10%) is red.
1. Population & Physical Health	5	2	10	4	2	7	30	
2. Community Resilience & Care Experience	22	3	2	3	3	13	46	
3. Attainment, Jobs & Economy	7	2	3	1	4	4	21	
4. Climate & Environment	15	2	2	3	1	7	20	
5. Resources & Assets	14	1	4	1	0	12	32	
Sub-total	63 (40%)	10 (6%)	21 (13%)	12 (8%)	10 (6%)	43 (27%)	159	
Total	Green: 73 (46%)	Amber: 33 (21%)	Red: 53 (33%)					
Target Achievement (Status)	Green	Amber	Red	Total	Whether we met or performed within 5% of the target (green), missed it by 5-15% (amber) or by more than 15% (red). May reflect national targets, Scottish or Family Group results, incremental improvement or quartile thresholds (remain in top quartile or move out of bottom). Targets should be realistic and cost reductions must take into account minimum viable levels.			
1. Population & Physical Health	16	7	7	30				
2. Community Resilience & Care Experience	22	7	17	46				
3. Attainment, Jobs & Economy	15	3	3	21				
4. Climate & Environment	20	3	7	20				
5. Resources & Assets	20	5	41	32				
Total	93 (58%)	25 (16%)	41 (26%)	159				
Comparison to Benchmarks (Rank Quartile)	Top	Second	Third	Bottom	Total	Results are ranked best (1 st) to worst (32 nd) and grouped into quartiles (top 8 authorities, etc.) to support learning from strong performers and assess local, national & Family Group trends. FG available for LGBF – 8 similar authorities in terms of deprivation (Social Work, Education & Housing) or population density/rurality.		
1. Population & Physical Health	3	4	14	9	30			
2. Community Resilience & Care Experience	9	6	11	20	46			
3. Attainment, Jobs & Economy	4	5	3	9	21			
4. Climate & Environment	9	3	10	8	20			
5. Resources & Assets	10	9	9	4	32			
Total	35 (22%)	27 (17%)	47 (30%)	50 (31%)	159			

1. Population & Physical Health

1.1 Population Age Groupings		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	9.1	8.0	8.7	9.7			8.6			8.7	2	
	Children as % of Total Population (aged under 16)	17.5%	17.4%	17.3%	17.2%			16.8%			16.6%	22	
	Young People as % of Total Population (16-24)	10.1%	9.9%	9.7%	9.6%			10.5%			10.2%	13	
	All Working Age as % of Total Population (16-64)	62.6%	62.3%	62.0%	62.0%			63.9%			63.8%	14	
	Older People as % of Total Population (65+)	19.9%	20.3%	20.6%	20.8%			19.3%			19.6%	15	

1.2 Pre-birth & Early Years		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Teenage Pregnancies - Under 20 Years (per 1,000 females aged 15-19)	38.6	39.1	38.1	36.7			27.1			24.9	31	
	Maternal Obesity	25.3%	25.3%	27.7%	30.0%			25.3%			26.1%	26	
	Premature Births	10.9%	11.1%	9.9%	9.4%			8.4%			8.2%	28	
	Healthy Birth Weight	84.0%	86.3%	87.0%	85.3%			84.2%			84.1%	5	
	Babies Exclusively Breastfed at 6-8 Weeks	21.3%	21.6%	21.0%				31.2%			31.8%	27	
	Immunisation Uptake at 24 Months - 6 in 1	98.2%	97.6%	97.3%	96.9%	96.7%		97.1%			97.0%	22	
	Immunisation Uptake at 24 Months - MMR	95.1%	94.9%	95.2%	94.8%	94.5%		94.4%			94.4%	20	
	Children with 'No Developmental Concerns' (at 27-30 month health review)	84.8%	86.2%	78.6%	79.9%			85.1%		80.9%	82.1%	24	

Yellow shading = multiple year aggregate (average over 2 – 5 years)

MMR = Measles, Mumps & Rubella; COPD = Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; CHD = Coronary Heart Disease

1.3 Conditions, Admissions & Discharge		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Bowel Screening Uptake	59.6%	62.4%	64.8%	65.9%			64.3%			65.6%	20	
	Cancer Registrations (per 100,000 population)	691	725	691	667			633			630	30	
	COPD Incidence (per 100,000 population aged 16+)	169	161	131	125			139			126	19	
	CHD Hospitalisations (per 100,000 population 16+)	366	364	359	343			355			342	17	
	Emergency Hospitalisations (per 100,000 population)	7,194	7,712	7,808	8,130			7,360			7,236	26	
	Emergency Hospitalisations - Older People (aged 65+, per 100,000 population)	7,188	7,289	7,217	7,176			6,913			6,824	24	
	Multiple Emergency Hospitalisations - Older People (65+, 2 or more within year, per 100,000 population)	4,523	4,927	4,982	4,991			5,209			5,001	18	
	Delayed Discharge - Excess Days Older People Spent in Hospital (aged 75+, per 1,000 population)	654	310	587	718			484		836	748	16	
	Hospital Re-admissions Within 28 Days (per 1,000 discharges)	112	142	164	141	145		107		100	102	32	

1.4 Life Expectancy & Mortality		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Life Expectancy Age - Males (at birth)	76.9	76.6	76.2	75.4	76.0		76.6			76.5	23	
	Life Expectancy Age - Females (at birth)	80.7	80.7	80.6	80.3	80.0		80.8			80.7	23	
	Healthy Life Expectancy - Males (expected years lived in 'good' health)	62.2	62.8	62.5	61.3			60.9			60.4	17	
	Healthy Life Expectancy - Females (expected years lived in 'good' health)	61.6	62.4	62.7	59.6			61.8			61.1	21	
	Deaths in Children - Aged 1-15 Years (per 100,000 population)	7.1	7.1	4.7	4.7			10.7			10.1	3	
	Deaths - Aged 15-44 Years (per 100,000 population)	131	123	133	144			116			117	25	
	Early Deaths (<75 years, per 100,000 population)	424	437	478	510			438			450	25	
	Deaths - All Ages (per 100,000 population)	1,171	1,188	1,201	1,269			1,166			1,181	23	

Yellow shading = multiple year aggregate (average over 2 – 5 years)

MMR = Measles, Mumps & Rubella; COPD = Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; CHD = Coronary Heart Disease

2. Community Resilience & Care Experience

2.1 Poverty		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Child Poverty Rate (after Housing costs)	26.1%	25.5%	25.4%	28.3%			22.0%		24.9%	23.9%	30	
	Children Registered for Free School Meals (primary 4 & above, as % of all pupils P4 & above)	20.4%	18.1%	21.4%				16.9%			17.5%	28	
	Children & Young People in Most Income Deprived Quintile (aged 0-25)	27.8%	27.6%	27.8%				19.8%			19.7%	26	
	Rent Arrears (as % of rent due in the year)	9.1%	10.1%	9.6%	10.7%	11.5%		10.7%		8.7%	9.6%	20	
	Crisis Grant Decisions Within 1 Day	86.8%	96.3%	97.5%	96.8%			93.8%		92.4%	93.3%	18	
	Community Care Grant Decisions Within 15 Days	98.5%	99.5%	99.8%	96.5%			84.5%		88.5%	85.8%	12	
	Scottish Welfare Fund Budget Spent	79.7%	114.2%	94.8%	108.4%	126.8%		100.0%		149.4%	131.7%	18	
	Discretionary Housing Payments Funding Spent	75.1%	106.5%	80.8%	87.4%	89.4%		96.0%		100.5%	94.4%	16	





















2.2 Crime		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Drug Crimes (per 10,000 population)	51.2	62.5	61.4	55.3			64.8			50.6	22	
	Breach of the Peace (per 10,000 population)	102.3	105.5	96.5				92.1			90.9	23	
	Vandalism (per 10,000 population)	91.6	101.1	98.3	82.5			68.2			70.1	28	
	Violent Crimes (per 10,000 population)	20.8	22.7	27.1				17.1			16.4	31	
	Common Assault (per 10,000 population)	118.5	130.0	110.7	115.1			95.2			106.4	24	
	Domestic Abuse Incidents (per 10,000 population)	136.2	151.5	157.5	146.5			119.4			118.3	29	
	Attempted Murder & Serious Assault (per 10,000 population)	9.9	11.1	12.1	8.0			6.4			7.0	27	
	Young People Hospitalised Due to Assault (aged 15-25, per 100,000 population)	117.0	113.0	73.8	42.1			92.0			79.2	6	
	Children & Young People in Most Crime Deprived Quintile (aged 0-25)	25.7%	25.6%	25.5%				20.1%			20.1%	28	

























Yellow shading = multiple year aggregate (average over 2 – 5 years)

2.3 Alcohol & Substance Misuse		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Alcohol-related Hospitalisations (per 100,000 population)	592	580	581	640			614			611	19	
	Alcohol-related Hospitalisations - Young People (aged 11-25, per 100,000 population)	193	211	165	147			270			255	2	
	Alcohol-related Deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.1	19.4	18.6	17.7			20.8			21.1	14	
	Drug-related Hospitalisations (per 100,000 population)	206	268	310	338			233			228	29	
	Drug-related Hospitalisations - Young People (aged 11-25, per 100,000 population)	187	198	159	145			174			168	8	
	Drug-related Deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.6	32.3	21.5	33.1			25.4			25.2	26	
	Maternities with Drug Use (per 1,000 maternities)	12.3	20.5	22.3	18.4			16.7			16.6	21	
	Smoking-attributable Hospitalisations (aged 35+, per 100,000 population)	1,249	1,232	1,147	937			1,490			1,264	8	
	Smoking-attributable Deaths (aged 35+, per 100,000 population)	317	317	324	289			289			270	24	
	Smoking During Pregnancy (% of those with known smoking status)	18.8%	22.9%	21.4%	18.8%			13.9%			12.9%	29	

2.4 Mental Health		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Mental Wellbeing Score - Females	49.2	49.4	49.3				49.7			49.4	23	
	Mental Wellbeing Score - Males	49.5	49.8	50.4				49.7			49.5	8	
	Suicide Rate - All Ages (per 100,000 population)	19.1	17.4	18.4	16.5			16.0			14.1	26	
	Suicide Rate - Females (per 100,000 population)	11.2	9.0	10.1	9.4			7.3			7.1	27	
	Suicide Rate - Males (per 100,000 population)	27.1	25.9	26.6	23.6			20.9			21.2	22	
	Suicide Rate - Young People (aged 11-25, per 100,000 population)	18.5	20.9	16.3	9.4			10.8			11.1	12	
	Population Prescribed Drugs for Anxiety/Depression/Psychosis	21.9%	21.8%	20.9%	22.0%			19.3%			20.1%	26	
	Psychiatric Patient Hospitalisations (per 100,000 population)	335	303	291	265			243			231	22	

Yellow shading = multiple year aggregate (average over 2 – 5 years)

2.5 Children & Young People's Care		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Children on the Child Protection Register (per 1,000 children under 16)	4.1	2.7	4.8	4.6			2.9			2.3	31	
	Child Protection Re-registrations Within 18 Months	19.0%	13.0%	8.1%	13.3%			7.0%		6.8%	8.0%	27	
	Children Looked After by Local Authority (per 1,000 children 0-17 years)	20.8	18.4	24.8	27.0			14.1			12.9	31	
	Care Experienced Children Looked After in the Community	93.0%	93.1%	93.7%	95.1%			92.5%		90.9%	89.8%	1	
	Care Experienced Children with More than 1 Placement in the Last Year	22.2%	23.8%	16.7%	14.8%			16.8%		18.1%	15.9%	12	

2.6 Adult & Older People's Care		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Older People with Long-term Needs Receiving Care at Home (aged 65+)	73.6%	73.8%	76.1%	72.3%	71.1%		67.3%		62.1%	61.5%	4	
	Adult Care Inspection Gradings (% 'good' or better)	97.1%	97.1%	97.4%	91.7%	82.0%		81.3%		77.0%	75.0%	6	
	Adults Agreeing 'Support Improved or Maintained Quality of Life' (biennial)		82.3%		85.7%			80.0%		77.4%	78.1%	3	
	Adults Agreeing they are 'Supported to Live as Independently as Possible' (biennial)		85.1%		72.1%			80.8%		75.8%	78.8%	30	
	Adults Agreeing they 'Had a Say in How Support was Provided' (biennial)		75.4%		72.1%			75.4%		72.6%	70.6%	16	
	Unpaid Carers who 'Feel Supported to Continue in their Caring Role' (biennial)		30.9%		23.8%			34.3%		28.1%	29.7%	32	





























Yellow shading = multiple year aggregate (average over 2 – 5 years)

3. Attainment, Jobs & Economy

3.1 Education & Attainment		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Early Years Inspection Gradings (% 'good' or better, funded provision)	94.4%	100.0%	94.7%	88.9%	84.2%		89.4%		92.8%	90.1%	31	
	School Attendance - All Pupils (biennial)	92.9%		92.9%		91.0%		92.0%		90.0%	90.2%	8	
	School Attendance - Looked After Children (biennial)	89.5%		89.9%				88.6%		88.4%	87.9%	5	
	Pupils Achieving Expected CfE Level - Literacy (primary 1, 4 & 7)	71.2%	N/A	59.6%	63.3%	69.6%		70.5%		73.6%	72.7%	22	
	Pupils Achieving Expected CfE Level - Numeracy (primary 1, 4 & 7)	76.8%	N/A	68.6%	71.7%	72.4%		77.9%		82.1%	79.6%	30	
	Literacy Attainment Gap (% difference between P1, 4 & 7 pupils from least & most deprived areas)	22.4%	N/A	20.7%	19.3%	15.8%		21.3%		21.1%	20.5%	4	
	Numeracy Attainment Gap ((% difference between P1, 4 & 7 pupils from least & most deprived areas)	17.7%	N/A	13.0%	15.6%	17.1%		17.8%		17.2%	17.0%	14	
	Pupil Attainment - Most Deprived Areas (average tariff score, deprivation quintile 1)	516	522	544	607	521		691		670	658	24	
	Pupil Attainment - All Pupils (average tariff score)	774	744	830	878	765		972		975	915	32	
3.2 Employability & Labour Market		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	School Leavers Entering Positive Destinations (education, training or employment)	94.2%	96.5%	95.9%	96.5%			95.5%		96.0%	95.7%	10	
	16-19 Year-old Participation Rate (education, training or employment)	90.1%	89.3%	90.0%	90.7%	91.6%		92.4%		94.8%	94.3%	31	
	Unemployment Rate - Young People (16-24 years)	6.2%	6.6%	9.9%	6.3%	4.5%		5.0%		3.6%	3.5%	28	
	Unemployment Rate - All Working Age (16-64 years)	4.2%	4.2%	6.6%	4.9%	3.7%		4.5%		3.0%	3.2%	25	
	Unemployed People Assisted into Work via Council Employability Programmes	10.0%	14.6%	9.0%	39.3%	21.0%		17.4%		17.7%	12.9%	9	

Yellow shading = multiple year aggregate (average over 2 – 5 years)

CfE = Curriculum for Excellence

3.3 Business & Economy		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Business Gateway Startups (per 10,000 population)	23.0	20.4	17.9	15.5	17.3		14.4		16.2	14.3	14	
	Town Vacancy Rate (vacant retail units as % of total - Alloa town centre only)	12.4%	7.5%	13.6%	18.6%	22.7%		12.5%		11.5%	12.0%	32	
	Average Weeks to Process Commercial Planning Applications	7.6	6.3	6.5	7.2	9.3		11.7		13.4	12.0	6	
	Immediately Available Employment Land (% of land allocated for employment in Local Development Plan)	5.3%	68.5%	68.5%	68.0%	26.1%		27.2%		26.6%	22.8%	16	
	Invoices Paid by Council Within 30 Days	89.9%	92.2%	94.8%	87.7%	88.6%		92.2%		90.5%	90.6%	25	
	Council Procurement Spend with Local Businesses	15.6%	19.7%	23.4%	22.7%	23.3%		21.5%		21.3%	29.6%	22	
	Gross Value Added (per head of population)	£20,798	£21,110	£20,062	£21,498			£23,945		£19,240	£25,758	18	

Yellow shading = multiple year aggregate (average over 2 – 5 years)

4. Climate & Environment

4.1 Active Travel & Road Safety		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Active Travel to School	64.2%	64.3%	65.9%	66.1%	65.3%		50.8%			50.2%	2	
	Active Travel to Work	6.5%	6.3%	9.5%				15.2%			16.9%	24	
	Driving Under the Influence (per 10,000 population)	9.1	11.4	12.3	13.6			14.8			14.2	20	
	Road Traffic Accident Casualties (per 100,000 population)	53.7	60.5	58.0	57.0			57.3			54.7	17	
	A Class Roads to be Considered for Treatment	24.3%	24.8%	26.5%	26.9%	27.1%		25.0%		23.2%	27.4%	18	
	B Class Roads to be Considered for Treatment	22.2%	18.0%	18.5%	19.0%	24.7%		20.0%		26.5%	31.5%	12	
	C Class Roads to be Considered for Treatment	30.4%	29.0%	27.4%	27.0%	26.3%		30.0%		31.2%	32.7%	8	
	Unclassified Roads to be Considered for Treatment	40.2%	43.0%	43.2%	40.8%	40.6%		42.0%		31.7%	36.4%	22	

4.2 Energy Efficiency & Emissions		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Council Dwellings Meeting EESSH criteria	72.8%	84.2%	85.3%	62.3%			100.0%		93.6%	82.8%	24	
	CO ₂ Emissions - All (tonnes per capita)	10.5	10.2	9.4	9.2			6.2		4.5	5.1	28	
	CO ₂ Emissions - Within Local Authority Scope (tonnes per capita)	7.3	6.9	6.2	6.4			5.4		4.0	4.6	29	
	CO ₂ Emissions - From Transport (tonnes per capita)	20.2	20.0	16.6	18.3			21.3		18.7	26.8	7	
	CO ₂ Emissions - From Electricity (tonnes per capita)	51.0	45.0	41.1	36.7			42.2		44.1	46.1	4	
	CO ₂ Emissions - From Gas (tonnes per capita)	41.5	48.3	48.2	41.5			52.8		64.3	57.2	4	
	Asthma Hospitalisations (per 100,000 population)	96.5	93.8	73.8	70.7			75.8			68.4	19	
	Child Asthma Hospitalisations (0-15 years, per 100,000 population)	153.7	116.3	81.1	104.7			118.6			112.0	18	

Yellow shading = multiple year aggregate (average over 2 – 5 years)

EESSH = Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing; CO₂ = Carbon Dioxide; SHQS = Scottish Housing Quality Standard













4.3 Recycling & Outdoor Spaces		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Household Waste Composted or Recycled	56.3%	55.4%	48.6%	50.0%	51.0%		50.0%		49.0%	43.3%	10	
	Street Cleanliness Score (% 'acceptable')	92.9%	95.1%	89.6%	90.4%	96.5%		89.7%		92.7%	90.6%	3	
	Satisfaction with Refuse Collection	71.7%	64.0%	64.3%	65.0%	73.3%		76.0%		84.7%	78.0%	25	
	Satisfaction with Street Cleaning	56.6%	55.0%	63.3%	65.0%	66.3%		58.7%		63.2%	58.3%	9	
	Satisfaction with Parks & Open Spaces	82.7%	84.0%	87.4%	88.0%	85.0%		87.3%		86.9%	87.3%	24	
	Population Within 500 Metres of Derelict Site	28.5%	27.5%	N/A	27.5%	25.5%		27.2%			26.6%	21	

















4.4 Neighbourhoods & Amenities		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Adults Rating Neighbourhood as 'Very Good Place to Live'	55.8%	55.7%	60.1%				57.0%			59.1%	20	
	Children & Young People in Most Access Deprived Quintile (aged 0-25)	14.3%	14.4%	14.5%				20.5%			20.8%	6	
	Satisfaction with Sports Facilities	69.7%	66.3%	57.7%	50.3%	36.7%		72.3%		68.5%	71.0%	32	
	Satisfaction with Libraries	73.6%	69.2%	65.6%	65.0%	63.0%		74.0%		63.9%	71.0%	26	
	Properties with Superfast Broadband	94.0%	94.8%	95.8%	98.2%	98.8%		94.1%		98.1%	95.5%	5	
	Council Dwellings Meeting all SHQS criteria	97.7%	96.1%	79.2%	59.9%	39.3%		100.0%		79.7%	70.9%	23	
	Average Working Days to Complete Non-emergency Housing Repairs	6.22	7.16	4.24	4.90	5.41		7.71		7.07	9.68	1	
	Single Adult Dwellings	38.7%	38.9%	39.9%	40.6%	40.9%		38.3%			38.5%	29	





















Yellow shading = multiple year aggregate (average over 2 – 5 years)

EESH = Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing; CO₂ = Carbon Dioxide; SHQS = Scottish Housing Quality Standard

5. Resources & Assets

5.1 Workforce		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Average Sickness Absence Days per Teacher	8.5	10.0	7.1	8.7	7.6		7.9		6.2	6.8	26	
	Average Sickness Absence days per Local Government Employee (excluding Teachers)	15.0	13.5	10.1	14.9	16.7		12.2		13.8	13.2	31	
	Gender Pay Gap (Council employees)	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	2.1%	1.0%		0.0%		1.9%	2.5%	10	

5.2 Physical Assets & Revenues		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Operational Buildings Suitable for Current Use	79.7%	80.0%	80.0%	91.4%	91.4%		85.0%		88.3%	86.1%	9	
	Council Buildings in Satisfactory Condition (by floor area)	97.6%	97.7%	97.7%	97.5%	97.5%		95.0%		91.6%	89.7%	3	
	Rent Loss due to Void (empty) Properties	1.14%	0.45%	0.94%	0.66%	1.02%		0.90%		1.31%	1.71%	9	
	Council Tax Collected Within Year (as % of income due)	95.9%	95.7%	94.8%	96.2%	96.9%		96.3%		97.0%	96.2%	15	

5.3 Financial Sustainability		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Useable Reserves (as % of budgeted net revenue)	16.0%	17.5%	24.8%	27.0%	22.5%		24.4%		22.4%	24.5%	19	
	Uncommitted General Fund Balance (as % of budgeted net revenue)	3.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.3%	2.2%		3.5%		2.0%	3.2%	20	
	Cost/Revenue Ratio - General Fund (financing costs to net revenue stream)	8.3%	5.5%	4.7%	3.7%	3.0%		5.9%		4.8%	5.4%	7	
	Cost/Revenue Ratio - Housing Revenue Account (financing costs to net revenue stream)	14.9%	9.7%	8.8%	7.3%	7.2%		16.1%		24.6%	21.4%	1	
	Outturn Expenditure (actual as % of budgeted)	97.9%	96.0%	93.1%	93.0%	96.5%		98.3%		97.3%	98.6%	22	

Yellow shading = multiple year aggregate (average over 2 – 5 years)

Financial values are 'real' costs, using HM Treasury deflators to cancel out inflation on historical figures based on 22/23 prices

5.4 Service Costs & Efficiency		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Trend	Target	Status	Family	Scotland	Rank	Quartile
	Cost of Refuse Collection (per premise)	£69	£66	£48	£54	£58	↓	£51	⚠️	£75	£79	5	■■■■
	Cost of Refuse Disposal (per premise)	£114	£117	£116	£119	£108	↓	£112	✅	£101	£100	20	■■■■
	Cost of Street Cleaning (per 1,000 population)	£11,629	£11,845	£12,998	£17,125	£15,076	↑	£14,860	✅	£16,537	£16,068	17	■■■■
	Cost of Parks & Open Spaces (per 1,000 population)	£15,475	£21,568	£15,102	£19,609	£18,064	↑	£18,374	✅	£20,688	£23,311	10	■■■■
	Cost of Road Maintenance (per kilometre)	£20,604	£19,047	£13,723	£10,217	£14,449	↓	£10,955	⚠️	£18,240	£12,844	18	■■■■
	Cost per Local Planning Application	£2,956	£3,145	£3,784	£3,588	£4,055	↑	£4,341	✅	£5,374	£5,538	5	■■■■
	Cost of Economic Development & Tourism (per 1,000 population)	£40,511	£38,458	£39,902	£79,349	£84,303	↑	£71,944	⚠️	£77,173	£109,349	11	■■■■
	Cost of Trading Standards (per 1,000 population)	£3,113	£2,902	£2,001	£1,367	£1,766	↓	£4,721	✅	£6,501	£7,063	1	■■■■
	Cost of Environmental Health (per 1,000 population)	£12,518	£12,560	£14,442	£11,741	£11,758	↓	£15,032	✅	£12,081	£15,239	8	■■■■
	Cost of Older People's Home Care (per hour, aged 65+)	£16.69	£14.17	£17.42	£17.26	£17.95	↑	£24.01	✅	£29.28	£31.85	2	■■■■
	Cost of Older People's Residential Care (per resident per week, aged 65+)	£685	£718	£948	£801	£570	↓	£648	✅	£634	£684	8	■■■■
	Cost of Services for Looked After Children in Residential Settings (per child per week)	£2,827	£2,318	£2,993	£5,052		↑	£3,719	⚠️	£4,828	£4,974	19	■■■■
	Cost of Services for Looked After Children in Community Settings (per child per week)	£428	£358	£350	£408		↔️	£408	✅	£392	£429	14	■■■■
	Cost per Pre-school Education Registration	£6,688	£8,523	£10,427	£11,790	£12,904	↑	£10,291	⚠️	£10,201	£11,008	26	■■■■
	Cost per Primary School Pupil	£5,611	£6,157	£6,435	£7,082	£6,946	↑	£6,337	⚠️	£6,947	£6,871	17	■■■■
	Cost per Secondary School Pupil	£9,261	£9,575	£9,248	£8,981	£9,064	↔️	£7,920	⚠️	£8,252	£8,498	24	■■■■
	Cost of Sports Facilities (per visit)	£0.85	£0.93	£18.39	£5.18	£3.35	↑	£6.44	✅	£4.30	£4.89	10	■■■■
	Cost of Libraries (per visit)	£0.51	£0.72	£2.01	£2.32	£2.61	↑	£2.90	✅	£3.05	£2.81	12	■■■■
	Cost of Support Services (as % of total General Fund expenditure)	7.2%	6.1%	5.7%	5.8%	5.2%	↓	4.5%	⚠️	3.9%	4.0%	28	■■■■
	Cost of Council Tax Collection (per dwelling)	£4.09	£3.92	£4.46	£3.95	£5.27	↑	£7.05	✅	£7.17	£6.84	9	■■■■

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