

Highland Community Planning Partnership
Community Planning Board – 21 March 2019

Agenda Item	6.
Report No	CPB 01/19

Highland Outcome Improvement Plan: Interim Partnership Performance Report
Report on behalf of the Chief Officers Group

The Board is asked to:

- Scrutinise and discuss the Highland Community Planning Partnership's performance in relation to the key national performance indicators;
- Consider the usefulness of the indicators for reporting the HOIP in relation to relevant delivery plans and to reporting of locality plans.

1. Background

- 1.1 The Highland Outcome Improvement Plan (HOIP) 2017-2027 was approved by the Board in October 2017. The plan provides the direction and ethos the Board agreed in taking forward their agenda in 'Working Together to Reduce Inequalities in Highland'. The outcomes, priorities and cross-cutting theme identified through community consultation set the framework for partnership delivery.
- 1.2 Over the course of the first year, the main focus was to ensure that there are appropriate structures in place to support the delivery of the HOIP. The review of the CPP structure whilst recognising the importance of long-standing statutory and other sub-groups, has streamlined a number of existing groups and established a Delivery Group for each of the HOIP Outcomes. Each Delivery Group has a lead agency and officer with an expectation that all partners will contribute to the delivery of each outcome in the HOIP.
- 1.3 The Delivery Groups are now established and focusing on the development of the thematic delivery plans in order finalise the outcomes and measures required for the delivery and monitoring of the HOIP outcomes. In October 2018 the Board agreed the 1st annual performance report for the HOIP would be prepared for 2018/19 and be submitted to the Board in autumn 2019.

2. Interim Performance Report

- 2.1 Following discussion at the last Chief Officers Group (COG) meeting, which took into account that delivery plans are still being finalised, it was agreed that an interim performance report to the Board utilising the key performance indicators from the National Performance Framework would be helpful.
- 2.2 The Improvement Service has developed on-line tools to support the use of the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework (NPF) for community planning partnerships. The information used in this report is

available at the following link and this provides further opportunity to interrogate the data.

<https://scotland.shinyapps.io/is-community-planning-outcomes-profile/>

- 2.3 Attached as Appendix 1 of this report is an analysis of the key performance indicators for Highland from the NPF making comparisons in performance between Highland, Scotland and our related family group of community planning partners. There is a focus on indicators where improved performance would demonstrate progress in addressing inequality. Full indicator definitions are provided at Appendix 2. There are 18 key performance indicators and overall Highland is well positioned for the majority of the indicators (14 of 18).
- 2.4 Highlights in performance across the indicators include:
- Positive destinations achieved by school leavers (higher than average)
 - Highland employment rate (higher than average)
 - Business survival rate (higher than average)
 - Crime rate per 10,000 (lower than average)
 - Dwelling fires per 100,000 (lower than average)
 - Emergency hospital admissions (lower than average)
 - Unplanned hospital attendance (lower than average)
- 2.5 Area where performance is just below the national and/or family group average:
- % of babies with a healthy birth weight
 - Child poverty
 - Education, S4 average tariff score
 - Out of work benefits (% aged 16 to 64 years in receipt of out of work benefits)
 - Early Mortality
 - Wellbeing (average score on the short version of the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale age 16+)
- 2.6 Areas where the partnership is below the national and/or family average:
- % of Primary 1 school children with a healthy Body Mass Index (BMI);
 - Median Earnings (£);
 - Fragility Index (3 factors: depopulation, old Age Dependency and rural depopulation);
 - Fuel Poverty.

3. Conclusions

- 3.1 Overall the partnership is well placed in terms of its overall performance against the key indicators from the NPF. Areas of weakness are understood and have been identified in relation to the HOIP themes and delivery plans in relation to reducing poverty, infrastructure and mental health & wellbeing. As the delivery plans are finalised it would be helpful to reflect on the information contained in this report.












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For the Chief Officers Group

Performance of Highland community planning outcomes

Appendix1












Performance is favourable as a whole against Scotland







Indicator	Performance in 2016/17 and trend from 2006/07 to 2016/17	Highland Council Score in 2016/17	Absolute difference to Scotland Score	Absolute difference to family group score
 % of Babies with a Healthy Birthweight	More or less aligned with the rest of the country	89.9%	-0.1	0.0
 Primary 1 healthy Body Mass Index (%)	Consistently slightly lower than the national average within the healthy weight band	83.5%	-0.9	-1.0
 Child Poverty (%)	Lower than the national average and declining in line with national trend	11.8%	-3.8	-0.5
 S4 tariff score	Increasing trend, but slightly slower than that at a national level	204.1	0.5	0.9
 Positive destinations (%)	Higher than the national average and the highest performing in the family group	95.8%	2.9	1.3
 Employment rate (%)	Consistently above Scottish and family group average	79.1%	6.1	3.5
 Median Earnings (£)	Aligned with national trends but consistently lower than the national average	£413.0	-19.7	-2.6
 Out of work benefits (%)	Consistently lower than the national average and decreasing in line with national trends	7.8%	-2.6	-0.4
 Business survival (%)	Consistently higher than the national average	68.6%	6.4	4.0
 Crime rate (per 10,000)	Consistently below the national average, and has decreased in line with national trend	286.4	-173.3	-47.2
 Dwelling fires (per 100,000)	Steady increase in numbers compared to a decreasing trend at a	68.6	-33.9	-8.4

Indicator	Performance in 2016/17 and trend from 2006/07 to 2016/17	Highland Council Score in 2016/17	Absolute difference to Scotland Score	Absolute difference to family group score
	national level			
 Emergency Admissions	Marked decrease over time compared to an increase nationally	20,199.3	-5,484.7	-867.5
 Unplanned Hospital Attendances	Significant increase over time compared to a slightly decreasing national trend	19,103	-5,495.8	-491.0
 Early Mortality	Steady decrease in line with national trends. Consistently performs better than Scotland as a whole	376.5	-63.2	-1.5
 Fragility Index	Consistently higher than national trend, and increasing	104.1	2.6	0.7
 Wellbeing	More or less aligned with rest of the country	25.0	0.0	0.5
 Fuel Poverty (%)	Significantly higher than national trend. Figure increasing in Highland compared to decreasing national trend	52.1	21.4	15.1

Note: Indicators are marked as amber when the trend is less than 1% up or down. Family Group includes Angus, Argyll and Bute, East Lothain, Midlothian, Moray, Scottish Borders, and Stirling. The S4 tariff score is affected by whether children complete qualifications in S4 or focus on qualifications in S5.

Source: Audit Scotland and the Improvement Service's Community Planning Outcome Profile 2016/17.

Indicator	Indicator Definition
 % of Babies with a Healthy Birthweight	Percentage of babies with a healthy birthweight - a birthweight that lies between the 5th and 95th centile for weight at its gestational age.
 Primary 1 healthy Body Mass Index (%)	Percentage of Primary 1 school children with a healthy Body Mass Index (BMI) - BMI higher than 0.4th centile and less than 91st centile.
 Child Poverty (%)	Percentage of children in poverty - children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit (CTC) whose reported income is less than 60% of the median UK income (before housing costs) or in receipt of Income Support (IS) or (Income-based) Job Seekers Allowance (JSA).
 S4 tariff score	An average measure of educational attainment of all pupils on the S4 roll - relates to pupils attending publically funded secondary schools.
 Positive destinations (%)	Percentage of school leavers in positive and sustained destinations (follow up destination) - higher education, further education, employment, training, voluntary work or activity agreements.
 Employment rate (%)	Percentage of the economically active population (aged 16-64) who are in employment -people are classed as in employment if they have done at least one house of paid work in the week prior to their interview or if they have a job they are temporarily away from.
 Median Earnings (£)	The median earnings, in pounds, for employees living in the local authority area who are employed on adults rate of pay and whose pay was not affected by absence.
 Out of work benefits (%)	Percentage of the population (aged 16 to 64 years) in receipt of out of work benefits - Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), Employment Support Allowance (ESA) & Incapacity, lone parents and other income related benefits.
 Business survival (%)	Proportion of newly born enterprises surviving 3 years - an enterprise is deemed to have survived if it is still active in terms of employment and/or turnover. Enterprises are included if they have survived for 3 years since the birth (beginning) of the enterprise.
 Crime rate (per 10,000)	Number of crimes per 10,000 population - crimes happening within 50 metres of a police station were removed to ensure this did not mask the level of crime happening in the neighbourhood of the police station.
 Dwelling fires (per 100,000)	Number of dwelling fires per 100,000 population - takes into account both deliberate and accidental fires. Dwellings are buildings occupied by households, excluding hotels, hostels and residential institutions.

Indicator	Indicator Definition
 Emergency Admissions	<p>Number of emergency hospital admissions (for those aged 65+) per 100,000 population (aged 65+) - an emergency admission is defined as being a new continuous spell of care in hospital where the patient was admitted as an emergency.</p>
 Unplanned Hospital Attendances	<p>Number of emergency department attendances per 100,000 population - only includes Emergency Departments, sites that provide 24-hour consultant led service. Minor injuries unit (MIU), small hospitals and health centres in rural areas that carry out emergency related activity and are GP or Nurse led are excluded.</p>
 Early Mortality	<p>Number of European age standardised deaths for persons under 75 per 100,000 persons per year.</p>
 Fragility Index	<p>A combined index of three indicators; depopulation - the inverse of population change, Old Age Dependency Ratio - the ratio of older people (65 and over) to the working age population (16 to 64), and rural depopulation - the change in the proportion of the population living in rural or rural remote areas. A rising index indicates an increasingly fragile demographic.</p>
 Wellbeing	<p>Average score on the short version of the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale amongst adults aged 16 years and over.</p>
 Fuel Poverty (%)	<p>Percentage of households that are fuel poor - required fuel costs are greater than 10% of the household income.</p>