ABERDEENSHIRE COMMUNITY PLANNING BOARD – 10 JUNE 2015

COMMUNITY PLANNING OUTCOMES PROFILE UPDATE

1.   Recommendations

The Board is recommended to:

1.1   Note the development of an initial set of profile measures for the Community Planning Outcomes Profile as published in March 2015, further recommendations will be reported to the Board in due course.

2.   Background

2.1   A CPP Benchmarking Framework (now the Community Planning Outcome Profile) was proposed by the Improvement Service to improve performance management and outcomes for CPPs. Benchmarking is an improvement process that helps organisations to understand how they perform in comparison to other relevant organisations. It is anticipated that benchmarking will provide CPP Boards with consistent data, to allow better understanding of their own performance, identify why comparable CPPs are performing better and facilitate shared learning to deliver better outcomes.

2.2   Whilst measures in the profile will be consistent for all 32 CPP areas, CPPs will not be required to prioritise all the areas reflected within the profile. Individual SOAs will continue to prioritise those areas which reflect the distinctive needs of their own local communities.

2.3   Representatives from the Aberdeenshire CPP attended consultation event(s) during November 2014, to help further our understanding of the potential implications of this framework for Aberdeenshire and shape the development of the outcomes profile. Board and Executive members were also encouraged to submit their views to the Improvement Service directly.

2.4   The initial Community Outcomes Profile contains a number of outcome measures for each of the national priorities, selected from the Menu of Local Outcome Indicators. Profile measures were shortlisted from suggestions by CPPs on the basis of:

- Policy salience and relevance of prevention, outcome improvement and inequality reduction
- Localness
- Timeliness and longevity
- Their ability to create a basis for action or provide context in which to target action

2.5 The proposed indicators are nearly all included in the Aberdeenshire SOA. The range of initial profile measures for the Community Outcomes Profile are included in Appendix 1 to this report. Indicators which are not currently included in Aberdeenshire's SOA include:

National Priority	Indicators
Early Years	Attainment Measures (from Insight)
Employment and Economic Growth	Median earnings for residents in Local Authority area who are employed Survival of newly born enterprises (3 year survival)
Environment	Carbon Emissions
Added Value of CPP	% of vulnerable communities who have improved re 50% of the above outcomes, 75% of the above outcomes and 100% of the above outcomes

2.6 The Outcomes Profile will be developed in accordance with a set of principles developed through consultation with CPPs (these principles are included in Appendix 2 to this report). The initial profile will be developed over the next year with CPPs to refine the profile, address data gaps/limitations and explore how the profile can be used to support decision making and accountability. A list of data gaps and limitations for the initial indicators and others indicators proposed through the consultation events is included in Appendix 3 to this report. The Community Planning Partnership Analyst will work to ensure that Aberdeenshire CPP gathers and submits the necessary data for the Outcomes Profile. The dashboard of CPP Profile Outcomes will not be released publicly until April 2016

3. Equalities, Financial and Staffing Implications

3.1 There are no direct implications arising from this report.

Sophie Humphries, Strategic Development Officer (Community Planning)
12 May 2015

Community Planning Outcomes Profile
Initial Profile Measures

APPENDIX 1

Life Outcome	Proposed Measures
Early years Children have the best start in life, so that they have equal opportunities to succeed. Children are safe and nurtured, and have the life skills, confidence and opportunities to reach their potential. Young people are ready for life and work.	1. % of babies at healthy birth weight 2. Body Mass Index (BMI) of Primary 1 school children 3. Attainment measures (from Insight) 4. % school leavers in positive and sustained destinations
Older People Older people are independent for longer and able to stay in their own homes as long as they wish.	5. Emergency hospital admissions per 100,000 population (65+)
Employment & Economic Growth Employment opportunities for all People have satisfying, secure and suitable work. People live in a community with a thriving, expanding economy. People have the means to support themselves and their families with a standard of living that enables them to participate in society after paying all necessary bills.	6. Employment rate 7. Median earnings for residents in LA area who are employed 8. % of population (aged 16-64) in receipt of out of work benefits 9. % of Children in poverty 10. Survival of newly born enterprises (3 year survival)
Safer & Stronger Communities People live in resilient, responsible and safe communities. People in vulnerable circumstances are protected. Community and public understand the role/place of public services. People feel engaged and feel they can influence their community. People do not feel isolated or lonely.	11. Rate of recorded crimes and offences per 10,000 population 12. Total fires per 100,000 population
Health & wellbeing People live happy and healthy lives with a healthy life expectancy. People who need care are supported to live independently and confidently. Positive end of life.	13. Mortality rates per 100,000 for people aged under 75 in Scotland 14. Average score on the short version of the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing scale (SWEMWBS) 15. Unplanned Emergency Hospital attendancies
Environment People live in attractive, welcoming environments. People take pride in and look after their environment.	16. Carbon Emissions

Added value of CPP The partnership is adding value in terms of the outcomes for local communities through working effectively together	17. % of vulnerable communities who have improved re 50% of above outcomes, 75% above outcomes, and 100% above outcomes

Appendix 2

Principles for an Outcomes Profile – 'what does good measurement look like'

The following underpinning principles were identified through consultation which will inform the ongoing development of Community Planning Outcomes Profile.

1. While measures within the profile should be consistent for all 32 CPP areas, this does not mean that each CPP will prioritise all areas reflected within the profile. Individual SOAs will continue to prioritise those areas which reflect the distinctive needs of their own local communities. The profile will offer a tool to support partnerships in doing this.

2. The profile should include outcome measures which reflect the whole local population and also highlight any inequality gaps between parts of the communities. This will require data at a small area level to help partnerships understand where communities are faring poorly, and target actions accordingly. The profile should reflect the added value that the CPP brings. The measures included should be underpinned by frequent and timely data (reducing time lags was identified as a key priority).

3. Understanding outcomes in remote/rural communities is essential given inequalities may not cluster in the same ways as in other areas. Coupled with small population numbers, existing measures are limited in terms of data resolution, availability and applicability.

4. To support partnerships interpret the information, data should available to drill down by sub group (e.g. age/gender etc), and also to understand the links with other factors which are driving or contributing to outcomes/inequalities.

5. Better data on its own will not be sufficient to deliver the improvements identified. Support to help CP's strengthen their approaches to performance management and scrutiny will also be required.

6. The use of qualitative evidence/data will be key to provide a richer understanding of outcomes and the impact interventions are having. Further work is required to consider how qualitative information might be incorporated within the profile.

7. The profile should reflect community understanding and perception of life outcomes – too often existing measurement sees people simply as service users. Measures should be assets based and reflect the human, social and physical capital that exists within local communities. Working with local communities and developing meaningful approaches to co-production will be essential to addressing this, recognising positive outcomes will not be achieved by maintaining a 'doing to' culture. Facilitating people and communities to come together to achieve positive change using their own knowledge, skills and lived experience of the issues they encounter in their own lives is essential. This should build on current community engagement activity across partnerships although many partners highlighted the need for skills development in this area.

8. The profile should reflect and harmonise with existing national agendas (e.g. prevention) and frameworks (National Performance Framework; Health & Social Care Integration Outcomes; Early Years Collaborative; Raising Attainment for All etc).

9. The development of the profile should be iterative with a commitment to address gaps and to reflect developments in data/evidence as they emerge.

APPENDIX 3

Community Planning Outcomes Profile
Identified Gaps & Data Limitations

Life Outcome	KEY GAPS TO BE ADDRESSED
Early years Children have the best start in life, so that they have equal opportunities to succeed. Children are safe and nurtured, and have the life skills, confidence and opportunities to reach their potential. Young people are ready for life and work	1. Developmental milestones for pre-school (see EYC stretch aim measures 2 & 3) 2. Development/progress measure for primary school (see ADES development and EYC stretch aim 4)
Older People Older people are independent for longer and able to stay in their own homes as long as they wish	3. Social Inclusion/Isolation measure 4. Older people remaining active (physically, socially, mentally)
Safer & Stronger Communities People live in resilient, responsible and safe communities People in vulnerable circumstances are protected People feel engaged and feel they can influence their community People do not feel isolated or lonely	5. Impact for victims 6. Perception of safety or fear of crime (currently only SHS and not robust even at a CPP level) 7. Consistent and robust measure for stronger communities – participation/engagement/ social connectedness/community resilience/social capital
Health & wellbeing People live happy and healthy lives (a good quality of life/life satisfaction) People have a healthy life expectancy **and a** positive end of life People who need care are supported to live independently and confidently Social connectedness	8. Physical activity 9. Robust happiness/wellbeing measure
Environment People live in attractive, welcoming environments People take pride in and look after their environment	10. A measure of lived experience in local environments (use and perception of of publicly accessible green spaces)

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Life Outcome	Proposed measures	Data Limitations to be addressed
Early years Children have the best start in life, so that they have equal opportunities to succeed. Children are safe and nurtured, and have the life skills, confidence and opportunities to reach their potential. Young people are ready for life and work	1. % of babies at healthy birth weight	1. Clarity on definition. Needs to be seen in context re smoking/drug dependency/poverty; Only useful for full term births; Needs context around multiple births; At DZ level, numbers are small.
	2. Body Mass Index (BMI) of Primary 1 school children	2. Should be provided for Primary 1-Primary 7. It is not a positive measure of activity, exercise or healthy eating. Incorrectly calculated - too simplistic, should be a continuum.
	3. Attainment measures (from Insight)	3. Lag in data availability. Needs agreement re which measure from Insight to include – should reflect wider attainment.
	4. % school leavers in positive and sustained destinations	4. Doesn't show sustainability –only a snapshot, does not capture longer-term outcomes for young people (e.g. during or after college/university - could look at drop out rates from FE/HE) Masks outcomes for sub-groups within this population e.g. looked after children. Doesn't show if destination is desired/relevant.. Masks low paying jobs. Measure will shortly change to participation measure.
Older People Older people are independent for longer and able to stay in their own homes as long as they wish	5. Emergency hospital admissions per 100,000 population (ages 65+)	5. Requires breakdown by reason for admission (e.g. unintentional injury in the home)
Employment & Economic Growth **Employment opportunities for all** People have satisfying, secure and suitable work.	6. Employment rate	6. Not available below LA level – a better measure would be Employment Deprivation by SIMD (but not been available since 2012). Need nature of employment & quality of job. Masks underemployment – in some areas where employment is high but opportunities are limited. Masks youth employment. More information needed on sustainable outcomes, by age group, by sector, and job quality. Better to use JSA claimant rate as a proxy?
People have the means to support themselves and their families with a standard of living that enables them to participate in society after paying all necessary bills.	7. Median earnings for residents in LA area who are employed	7. Not available below LA level. Doesn't reflect cost of living/housing, not household income (individual based) – better a measure which reflects under-employed and low paid, living wage, minimum wage, in work poverty (would a measure of in work poverty be better - % in work benefits). As a measure it ignores commuting patterns (e.g. people living in an area could have high earnings but work outwith the area). A better measure would be Income Deprivation by SIMD (but not been available since 2012)
People live in a community with a thriving, expanding economy.	8. % of population (aged 16-64) in receipt of out of	8. Unstable measure – the pending change to UC will make it difficult to track over time. Hides differences

Theme / Outcome	Measure	Comments
	work benefits	between groups. Need breakdown to type of benefits.
	9. % Children in poverty	9. Only available every 2 years. Measure keeps changing – need consistency. Use 'end child poverty' measure? Clarity on definition needed – absolute or relative.
	10. Survival of newly born enterprises (3 year survival)	10. Not available below LA level. Time lag (no real tracking). Masks reality – e.g. businesses with low profit with no other option). Doesn't show why business died (e.g. bought over). Doesn't pick up social enterprises/charities. Doesn't give scale of businesses – how many people employed? Figure has not significantly changed over 3 decades – more reflective of personality/skills of entrepreneur.
Safer & Stronger Communities People live in resilient, responsible and safe communities People in vulnerable circumstances are protected People feel engaged and feel they can influence their community People do not feel isolated or lonely	11. Rate of recorded crimes and offences per 10,000 population	11. Needs to be a stable measure (changed in 2014). Reporting source for crimes should not just be police but should be wider to reflect reporting to other agencies, (e.g. ASB to LA) .Need breakdown by types of crimes (preferred option is violent crime) but local priorities reflect different categories. Need conviction rate. What about fear of crime? Unrecorded crime?
	12. Total fires per 100,000	12. Data exists at local level but small numbers may be less meaningful and reduces ability to understand and reduce inequalities. Better to use number of dwelling fires or number of casualties/fatalities. Or needs to be broken down by type of fire.
Health & wellbeing People live happy and healthy lives (a good quality of life/life satisfaction) People have a healthy life expectancy **and positive end of life.** People who need care are supported to live independently and confidently Social connectedness	13. Mortality rates per 100,000 for people aged under 75 in Scotland	13. Not currently available below LA level, but it can be provided. Over time with an ageing population will this measure need to be changed reducing ability to conduct time series analysis in the future? For example for those aged under 80?
	14. Average score on the short version of the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing scale (SWEMWBS)	14. Not available below LA level and not robust at CPP level either. Time Lag. 16+ only. But best current measure. Urgently need for something better. GP profile? What about ONS measure?
	15. Unplanned Emergency Hospital attendances	15. Need age group and type of accident/incident; affected by presence of a department in/near area? Measure of prevention or measure of lack of access to GP?

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Environment	16. Carbon emissions	16. Measurement at this level is probably no more than tokenistic. It is difficult to identify a measure which represents what good would look like in relation to this theme.
People live in attractive, welcoming environments, **and** take pride in and look after their environment		