

The Plan for North Lanarkshire
Strategic Performance Framework: the North Lanarkshire context
as at March 2025

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Contents

| Indicator | click on links below for easy access to each indicator | Page number |
|---|--|-------------|
| C17: Gross weekly pay - residents (full-time employees) | link to page | 3 |
| C16: Gross Value Added - growth per head (income approach) | link to page | 4 |
| C18: Economically active - % of all people economically active (aged 16-64 years) | link to page | 5-6 |
| C20: Benefits - % of working age people (aged 16-64 years) claiming one or more of the key benefits | link to page | 7-8 |
| C19: Businesses - % of the VAT / PAYE registered businesses that survive for at least three years | link to page | 9 |
| C27: Employment - total employment in sustainable tourism as % of growth sector employment | link to page | 10 |
| C28: Gross Value Added - per head in sustainable tourism (employment) | link to page | 10 |
| C11: Educational attainment - % of pupils gaining 5+ awards at level 6 | link to page | 11 |
| C12: Educational attainment - % of pupils living in 20% most deprived areas (as defined by the SIMD) gaining 5+ awards at Level 6 | link to page | 12 |
| C13: Post school destinations - % of pupils entering positive destinations | link to page | 13 |
| C21: Qualifications - % of the working age population (aged 16-64 years) that have no formal qualifications | link to page | 14 |
| C14: School exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils - all children | link to page | 15 |
| C15: School exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils - looked after children | link to page | 15 |
| C22: Poverty - % of children in poverty after housing costs | link to page | 16 |
| C10: Child wellbeing - % of children reviewed at 27 to 30 months with no concerns recorded | link to page | 17 |
| C09: Breastfeeding - % of babies breastfed at 6-8 week review (overall rate) | link to page | 18 |
| C23: Life expectancy at birth - estimates (males and females) | link to page | 19 |
| C24: Independent living - % of adults supported at home who agreed that they are supported to live as independently as possible | link to page | 20 |
| C25: Quality of life - % of adults supported at home who agree their services and support had an impact on improving or maintaining their quality of life | link to page | 20 |
| C26: Carers - total combined % of carers who feel supported to continue in their caring role | link to page | 20 |
| C06: Crime - % change in total recorded crime | link to page | 21 |
| C05: Household waste - % recycled | link to page | 22 |
| C07: Rating of neighbourhood (includes all neighbourhoods) - % good / very good ratings | link to page | 23 |
| C08: Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live (includes only the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods, as defined by the SIMD) - % good / very good ratings | link to page | 23 |
| C04: Housing - estimated housing by tenure | link to page | 24 |
| C03: Net migration - total rate per 1,000 population | link to page | 25 |
| C01: Population projections - % change | link to page | 26 |
| C02: Population - mid-year estimates (mye) | link to page | 26 |

C17: Gross weekly pay - residents (full-time employees)

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Increased the earnings of people who live in NL.

What success looks like: Earnings for people who live in NL continue to grow on a par with national levels.

Figure 17a: average gross weekly pay - full-time workers

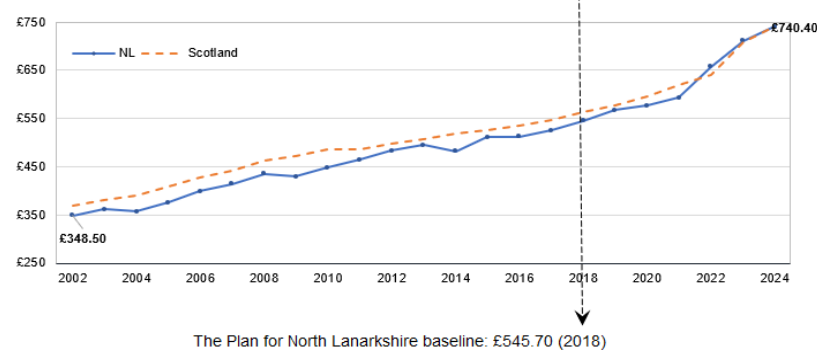


Figure 17c: gap between average hourly pay (excluding overtime) for full-time workers between males and females

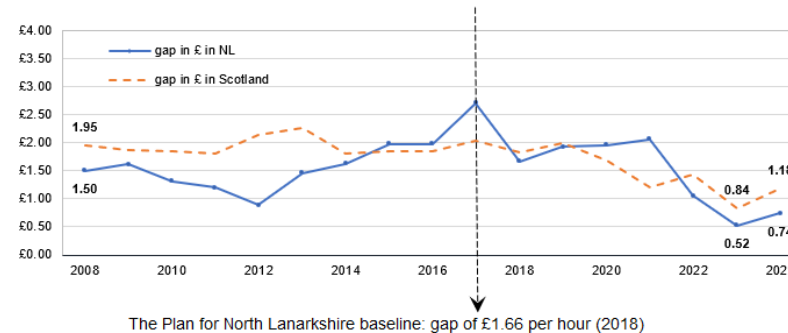


Figure 17b: average gross weekly pay - gap between NL and Scotland

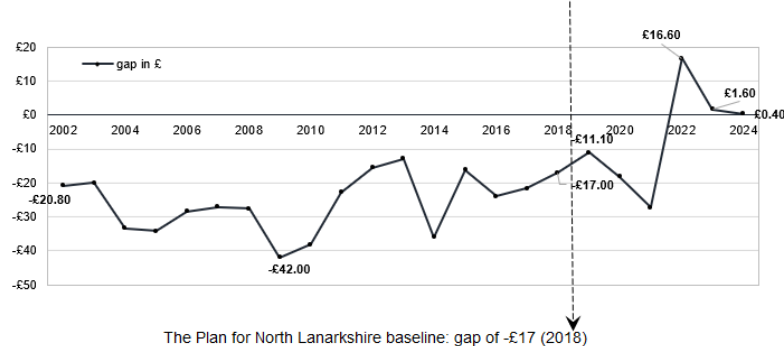
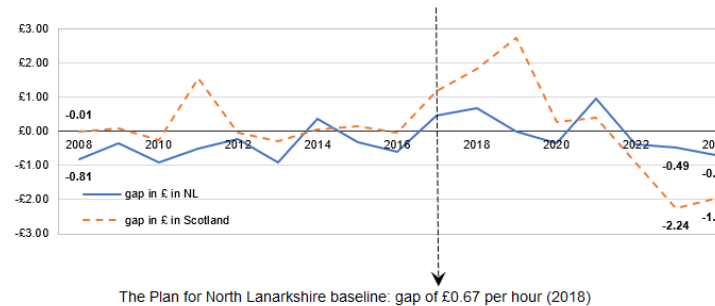


Figure 17d: gap between average hourly pay (excluding overtime) for part-time workers between males and females



Notes:

- All data above is derived from a single annual survey of hours and earnings; it therefore represents a sample of the population.

The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- Gross weekly pay for NLs residents became higher than the average earnings for Scotland for the first time ever in 2022; latest results shows this positive position remained into 2023 and 2024 (as shown in Figure 17a). In 2022, gross weekly earnings for NLs residents were £657.90 (compared to a national average of £641.30) - this increased to £711.00 in 2023 (compared to a national average of £709.40) and has increased again to £740.40 in 2024 (compared to a national average of £740).
- Traditionally, while wages have risen steadily for the people who live in NL, this had previously been at a lesser rate than average earnings for Scotland. The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline set in 2018 saw gross weekly earnings to be £545.70; at the time this was £17 lower than the national average of £562.70. Prior to this the widest gap in average earnings for NL compared to Scotland was £42 in 2009 before the gap reduced to its narrowest point in 2019 (£11.10) just before the pandemic.
- Figure 17b shows the difference between the average gross weekly pay in NL compared to Scotland, which has improved over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire from £17 lower to £0.40 higher.

Average hourly pay - full-time workers

- The average hourly pay of full-time workers in NL (excluding overtime) increased £0.74 from £20.14 per hour in 2023 to £20.80 per hour in 2024. This compares to a £0.88 increase nationally from £21.19 to £22.07 per hour over the same period.
- On average the current hourly pay for full-time workers for males in NL is £21.12 compared to £20.38 for females (and compared to £22.59 and £21.41 nationally for males and females respectively).
- Figure 17c shows the gap in average hourly pay for full-time workers for males compared to females which has narrowed over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire from £1.66 per hour to £0.74 per hour (compared with a gap nationally from £1.83 to £1.18 over the same period). The gap between the average hourly pay for full-time workers for males and females in NL has now been smaller than it is nationally for the last three years.

Average hourly pay - part-time workers

- The average hourly pay of part-time workers in NL (excluding overtime) increased £1.52 from £12.22 per hour in 2023 to £13.74 per hour in 2024. This compares to a £1.14 increase nationally from £15.40 to £16.54 per hour over the same period.
- On average the current hourly pay for part-time workers for males in NL is £11.87 compared to £12.36 for females (and compared to £13.62 and £15.86 nationally for males and females respectively).
- Figure 17d shows the gap in average hourly pay for part-time workers for males compared to females which has narrowed over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire from +£0.67 per hour to -£0.69 per hour (compared with a gap nationally from +£1.83 to -£1.97 over the same period). This means that over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire average hourly pay for males has moved from being £0.67 above females in 2018 to £0.69 below in 2024 - this mirrors the national trend.
- The gap between the average hourly pay for part-time workers for males and females in NL has now been smaller than it is nationally for the last three years.

[link to contents page](#)

C16: Gross Value Added - growth per head (income approach)

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Increased NLs economic output.

What success looks like: Continued economic growth in NL.

Figure 16a: GVA per head of population at current basic prices

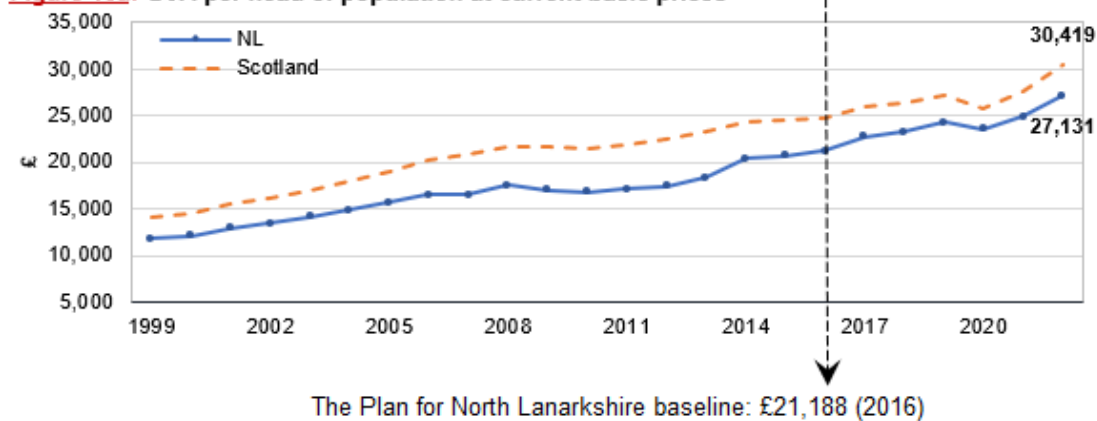
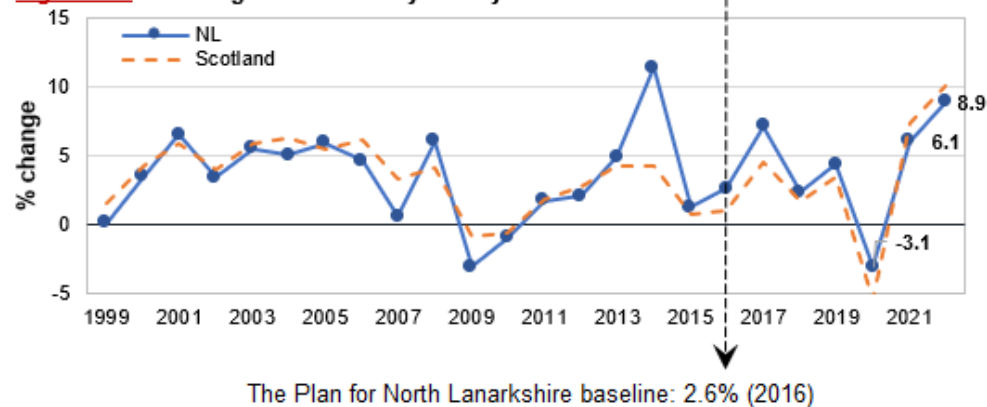


Figure 16b: % change in GVA from year to year



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- The latest data published shows that GVA growth remains positive suggesting NLs economy continues to grow, this follows a dip in 2020 which mirrored the national position (as shown in Figure 16a).
- Looking at the baseline for The Plan for North Lanarkshire, GVA per head of population at current prices shows that NL has seen a rise of 28% from £21,188 in 2016 to £27,131 in 2022, compared to an increase of 22.7% nationally over the same period.
- Figure 16b above displays the % change in economic growth from one year to the next - the historical trends for the last 10 years and beyond not only show a positive trend (which has continued over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire), it also shows economic growth in NL has steadily remained in line with, or above, the national average.
- The latest data shows an 8.9% increase in GVA per head in NL from 2021 to 2022 which is an improvement from 6.1% in the previous year's figures and higher than the position just before the pandemic of 4.4% (2019).
- The position nationally over the same period shows current growth of 10% which is an improvement from 7.4% in the previous year's figures and higher than the position just before the pandemic of 3.4% (2019)
- While there is a time lag in the availability of these results, the period covered by this data clearly reflects the impact of the pandemic with a dip in 2020 followed by successive years of growth.
- The extent of growth in NL shows movement from a position of -3.1% during the pandemic to the latest figure of +8.9% in two years.

Notes:

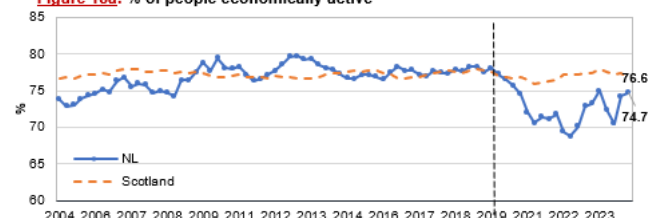
- This measure uses the income approach which allocates income to the region in which the economic activity takes place. The data in this entire time series is rebased and recalculated each year at current basic prices when new results are produced.

C18: Economically active - % of all people economically active (aged 16-64 years)

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Increased the number of NLs residents in employment.

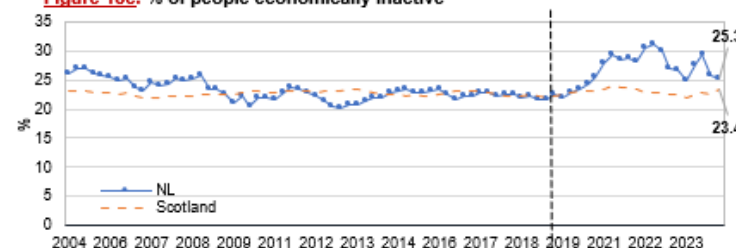
What success looks like: More people aged 16 to 64 living in NL are economically active and contributing to the local / national economy.

Figure 18a: % of people economically active



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 77.9% (September 2018)

Figure 18c: % of people economically inactive



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 22.1% (September 2018)

Figure 18e: % of working age population economically inactive - does not want a job



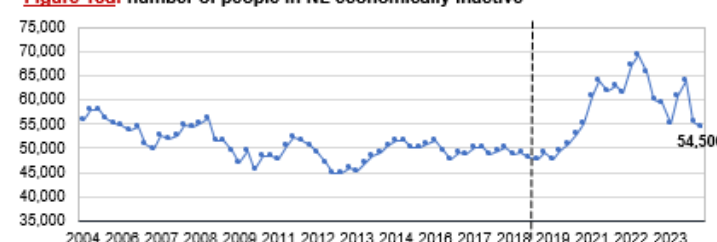
The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 80.9% (September 2018)

Figure 18b: number of people in NL economically active



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 175,500 (September 2018)

Figure 18d: number of people in NL economically inactive



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 48,700 (September 2018)

Figure 18f: number of working age population in NL economically inactive - does not want a job



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 39,400 (September 2018)

The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

Economically active:

- Figure 18a shows not only a period of relative stability over the 10 years prior to 2020, but also that the % of people economically active in NL exceeded the national average at times. This period included the 2018 baseline for The Plan for North Lanarkshire and shows that NL figures continued to follow the national average throughout 2019 and into early 2020.
- In 2020 this indicator started to show a decline from 77.2% and remained unsteady before reaching its lowest point to date as at September 2022 (68.8%); the timing of this suggests figures were impacted by the pandemic. Small gains were recorded thereafter, with the most noticeable an increase for 4 consecutive quarters from 68.8% as at September 2022 to 75% as at September 2023. Since September 2023 figures have remained higher than the pandemic recovery period in 2021 and 2022 but have not reverted back to pre-pandemic level in 2019 (78.1%)
- The latest result as at September 2024 shows 74.7% of the working age population economically active compared to a national average of 76.6%. In NL, this equates to 164,100 residents economically active in NL (Figure 18b); this is a decrease from March 2020 (170,700) and figures have not yet returned to the pre-pandemic level in 2019 (174,000).

Economically inactive:

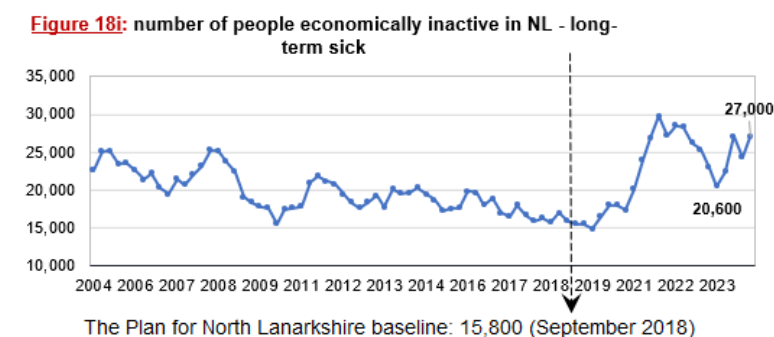
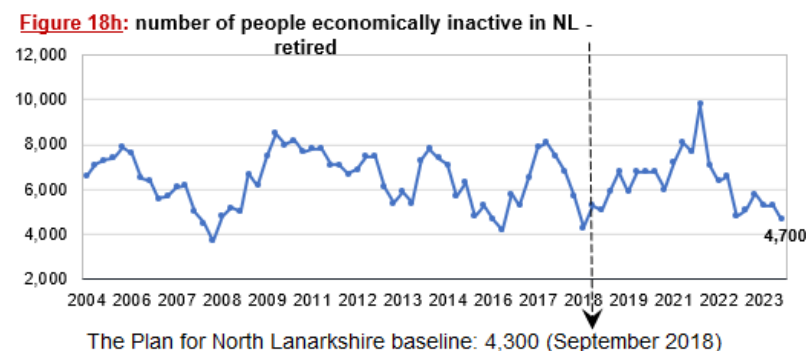
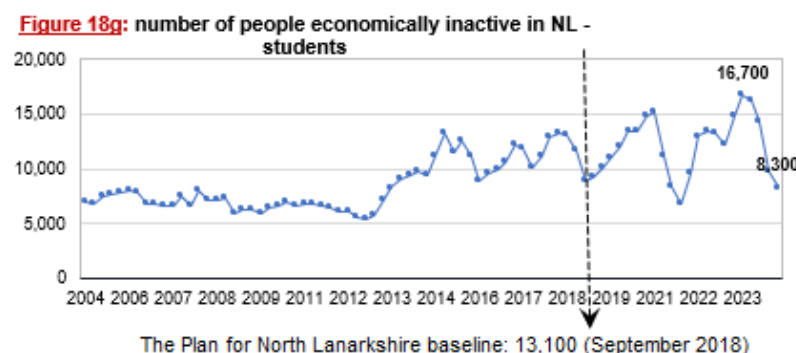
- There are many other factors which contribute to a full analysis of employment in NL, one is economic inactivity. Figure 18c shows a steady trend from 2009 to 2019, but an increase from 21.9% in 2019 to the highest to date of 31.2% as at September 2022, before dropping to 25% as at September 2023. September 2024 figures show little change at 25.3%.
- Figure 18d shows this equates to 47,700 people in 2019, increasing to 69,100 as at September 2022, and decreasing to 55,100 as at September 2023. September 2024 figures show a decrease to 54,500.
- Figure 18e shows the proportion of people economically inactive that do not want a job has increased from 80.9% to 90.9% over the period of The Plan for Lanarkshire with varying fluctuations in the data over the years in between. Figure 18f above shows that over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire this represented an increase from 39,400 to 49,500 people. This is an increase from 45,000 as at September 2023 to 49,500 as at September 2024.
- Figure 18e shows much greater fluctuation in the data for the % economically inactive compared to the national average which currently sits at 83.6%.

Notes

- This data comes from the Annual Population Survey (APS), the largest regular household survey in the UK. It includes data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), plus further sample boosts. The survey includes data from a sample and, as such, are estimates which are subject to sampling variability.
- A person's economic activity is derived from their activity last week; people who are economically active are those who are either in employment or unemployed (but actively looking for work, waiting to start a new job, or available to start a new job). The trends in this indicator should be considered alongside indicator C20 for the % of working age people claiming benefits.
- Economically inactive people are those who are neither employed nor unemployed; they're not in paid work, but they're also not looking for a job or available to start work. A person might be economically inactive for a number of reasons, such as being retired, a student, or too ill to work.

This analysis continues on the next page / ...

[link to contents page](#)



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- The latest figures show that of those **economically inactive**, 9% are retired, 19% are looking after home/family, 15% are students, 50% are long-term sick, with the remainder classed as *other*. Of those recorded as economically inactive, 90.9% don't want a job - this is mainly down to the aforementioned reasons. Trends are summarised below.
 - For students (Figure 18g), the trend has been varied increasing from 11,000 people in 2019 to 15,200 as at March 2021 before decreasing to 9,600 as at March 2022 and then an almost continual upward trend to 16,700 as at September 2023. Over the last year figures have decreased to 8,300 as at September 2024. Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire the number of students has decreased from 13,100 to 8,300, with significant fluctuations over that time.
 - For those retired (Figure 18h), there was an increase from 5,900 people in 2019 to the highest point of 9,800 as at December 2021, before this has seen an almost continual downward trend to 5,300 as at September 2023, before a gradual increase over the last year to 4,700 as at September 2024. Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire the number of people retired has increased from 4,300 to 4,700, with some fluctuations over that time.
 - For long-term sick (Figure 18i), there was an increase from 14,900 people in 2019 to the highest point of 29,800 as at December 2021, before this has seen an almost continual downward trend to 20,600 as at September 2023, before a gradual increase over the last year to 27,000 as at September 2024. Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire the number of people long-term sick has increased from 15,800 to 27,000, with some fluctuations over that time.
 - For looking after family / home (Figure 18j), there was an increase from 8,500 people in 2019 to the highest point of 17,500 as at June 2021, before this has seen an almost continual downward trend to 7,600 as at September 2023, before a gradual increase over the last year to 10,300 as at September 2024. Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire the number of people retired has increased from 9,700 to 10,300, with some fluctuations over that time.

Notes:

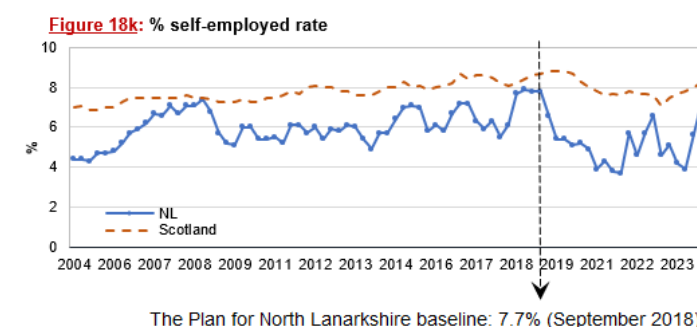
- People who are economically inactive are those not in employment and who do not meet the criteria for unemployment; this group includes those who want a job but who have not been seeking work in the last 4 weeks, those who want a job and are seeking work but not available to start, those who do not want a job, and those in retirement.

Self-employed

- Figure 18k shows that the number of people who are self-employed in NL as a proportion of the working age population was 7.8% in 2019, prior to the pandemic.
- Self-employed rates then experienced an almost continual downward trend to 3.7% as at December 2021.
- Since December 2021 figures have fluctuated, reaching a high of 6.6% as at December 2022 before dropping to 4.2% as at September 2023 and 3.9% as at December 2023 (compared to 7.8% nationally). These rates account for 18,000 people in 2019 dropping to 9,800 as at December 2021. This fluctuation continued with 14,900 people self-employed as at December 2022, before dropping to 10,900 as at September 2023 and 10,700 as at December 2023.
- The latest figures as at September 2024 show a marked increase for two consecutive quarters to 7.3% (compared to 8.2% nationally)
- The latest rates account for 17,500 people self-employed as at September 2024 - a significant increase that returns self-employment levels in NL to pre-pandemic figures.
- As shown in Figure 18m, over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire the number of people self-employed has decreased slightly from 17,800 to 17,500, with significant fluctuations over that time.

Notes:

- Self-employed are those people who regard themselves as self-employed, i.e. where is their main employment, whether or not they have employees.

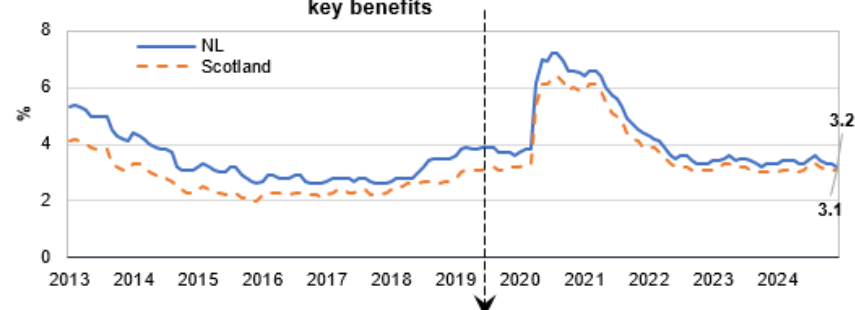


C20: Benefits - % of working age people (aged 16-64 years) claiming one or more of the key benefits

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Reduced the number of residents reliant on employment related benefits.

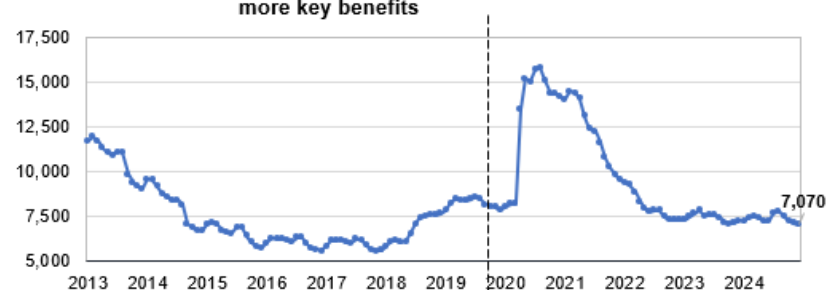
What success looks like: All of NLs residents capable of working are sustaining employment.

Figure 20a: % of working age people claiming one or more of the key benefits



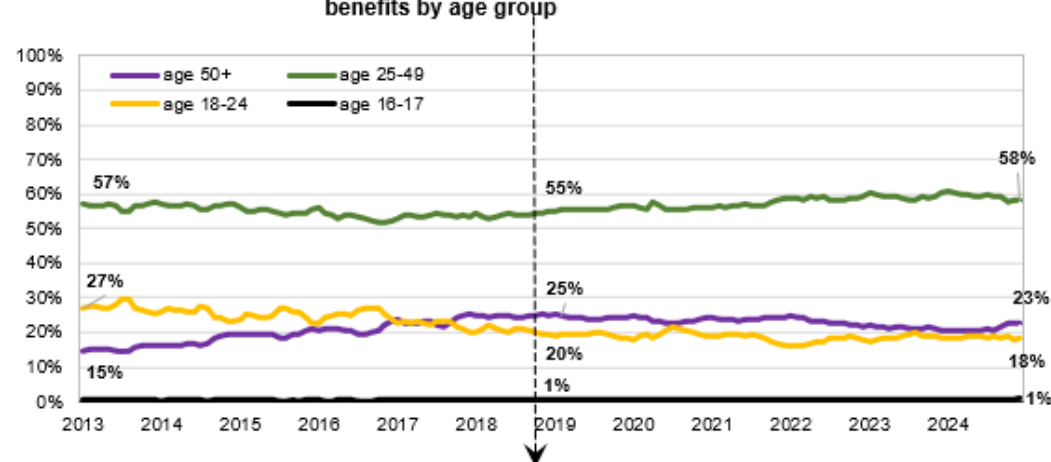
The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 3.5% (December 2018)

Figure 20b: number of working age people in NL claiming one or more key benefits



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 7,675 (December 2018)

Figure 20c: proportion of working age people claiming one or more of the key benefits by age group



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baselines: (December 2018)

The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

Overall claimant count

- In the years prior to The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 3.5% in December 2018, claimant count for NL had remained relatively low, increasing only to 3.8% in March 2020. April 2020 figures clearly showed the immediate impact of the pandemic with a rise to 6.1% in NL compared to 5.4% nationally. At this time, figures continued to increase to a high of 7.2% in August 2020 which was in line with trends nationally.
- After August 2020 figures started on a relatively downward trend (albeit more gradual towards the end of 2022 and into 2023), with figures as at December 2023 showing 3.3% of the working age people now claiming one or more of the key benefits in NL, compared to a national average of 3%.
- This improvement has continued over the last year with figures as at December 2024 showing 3.2% of the working age people now claiming one or more of the key benefits in NL, compared to a national average of 3.1%.
- The latest claimant count rate for NL (3.2%) is now lower than The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 3.5%, with the number of people now claiming one or more of the key benefits 7,070 compared to the baseline of 7,675.
- The figures as at December 2023 equate to 7,270 people claiming work related benefits in NL - this has decreased over the last year with figures as at December 2024 showing 7,070 - the lowest figure recorded since mid 2018.

Claimant count by age

- Figure 20c shows claimant count by age group, with those aged 25-49 accounting for over half of the claimants in NL, and this proportion increasing from 55% to 58% over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire.
- Those age 16-17 account for the lowest proportion with less than 1% across the time series and the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire.
- Those aged 50+ currently represent 23% of claimants (a decrease from 25% over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire).
- Those aged 18-24 currently represent 18% of claimants (a decrease from 20% over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire).

Notes:

- The Claimant Count is the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. This is measured by combining the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits with the number of people receiving Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed. Claimants declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.
- The trends in this indicator should be considered alongside indicator C18 for the % of all people economically active.

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[link to contents page](#)

25 to 49

Figure 20d: % of working age people (age 25 to 49) claiming one or more of the key benefits

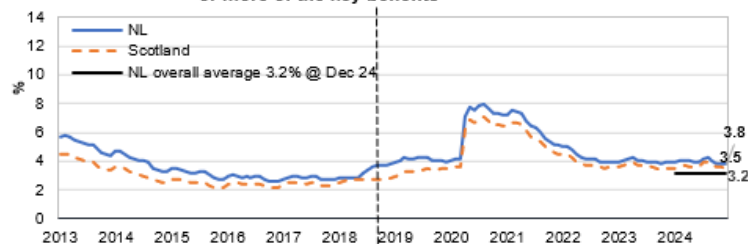
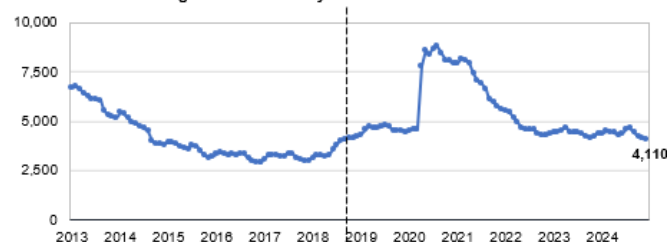


Figure 20e: number of working age people (age 25 to 49) in NL claiming one or more key benefits



18 to 24

Figure 20f: % of working age people (age 18 to 24) claiming one or more of the key benefits

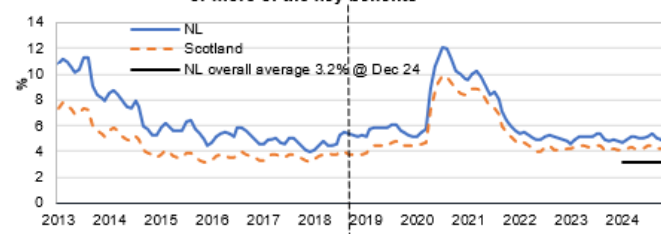
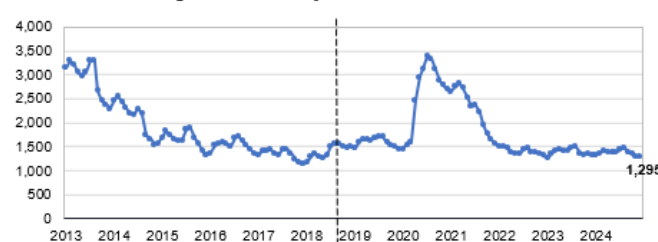


Figure 20g: number of working age people (age 18 to 24) in NL claiming one or more key benefits



50+

Figure 20h: % of working age people (age 50+) claiming one or more of the key benefits

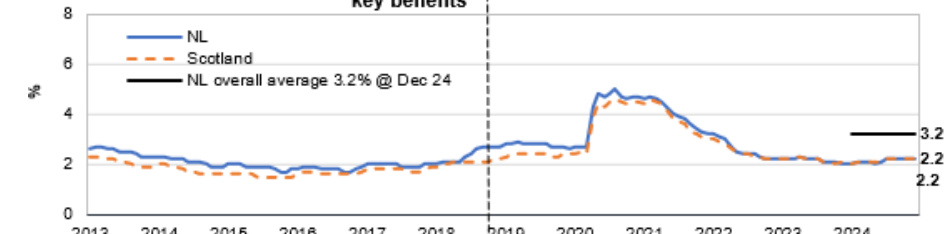
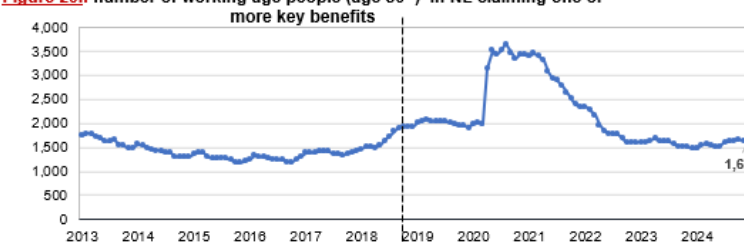


Figure 20i: number of working age people (age 50+) in NL claiming one or more key benefits



Claimant count by age

- Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire:

Aged 25-49

- The number of people aged 25-49 claiming benefits had seen an increase from 4,205 in December 2018 to 4,460 in December 2019 followed by a steady incline to 8,790 in August 2020.
- After that, the trend shows a continual decline to a low of 4,400 in December 2023 and then further to a low of 4,110 in December 2024 (as shown in Figure 20e). This trend was in line with the national average
- However, there are currently 3.8% of the working age population in NL who are aged 25-49 and claiming benefits - the same as The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 3.8% but higher than the national average of 3.5% for this age group (as shown in Figure 20d). This age group is also higher than the overall NL claimant rate of 3.2% (as shown in Figure 20a on the previous page).

Aged 18-24

- The number of people aged 18-24 claiming benefits had seen an increase from 1,505 in December 2018 to 1,460 in December 2019 followed by a steady incline to 3,340 in August 2020.
- After that, the trend shows a continual decline to a low of 1,330 in December 2023 and then further to a low of 1,295 in December 2024 (as shown in Figure 20g above). This trend was in line with the national average
- While there are 4.7% of the working age population in NL who are aged 18-24 and claiming benefits (lower than The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 5.3%) this is still above national average of 4.2% for this age group (as shown in Figure 20f) and higher than the overall NL claimant rate of 3.2%.

Aged 50+

- The number of people aged 50+ claiming benefits had seen a small decrease from 1,915 in December 2018 to 1,910 in December 2019 followed by a steady incline to 3,650 in August 2020. After that, the trend shows a continual decline to 1,480 in December 2023 (as shown in Figure 20i above) before increasing gradually over 2024 to 1,605 in December 2024.
- While there are 2.2% of the working age population in NL who are aged 50+ and claiming benefits, this is in line with the trend nationally (2.2%) and lower than the overall claimant rate of 3.2% (as shown in Figure 20h). Latest figures are lower than The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 2.7%.

Aged 16-17

- The number of people aged 16-17 had seen a slight increase from 50 in December 2018 to 60 in December 2019 followed by a steady incline to a high of 105 in October 2020 (as shown in Figure 20k).
- After that, the trend shows a continual decline to a low of 55 in December 2023 before increasing to 65 in December 2024. This is in line with the national trend and the latest rates in NL are less than 1% (as shown in Figure 20j) and equal to the national average.

16-17

Figure 20j: % of working age people (age 16-17) claiming one or more of the key benefits

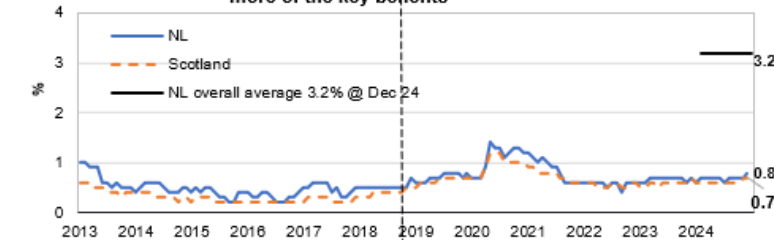


Figure 20k: number of working age people (age 16-17) in NL claiming one or more key benefits



C19: Businesses - % of the VAT / PAYE registered businesses that survive for at least three years

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Increased and sustained new businesses in NL.

What success looks like: More locally generated and incoming businesses being created, surviving, and sustaining in the longer-term.

Figure 19a: % of VAT / PAYE registered businesses surviving for at least three years

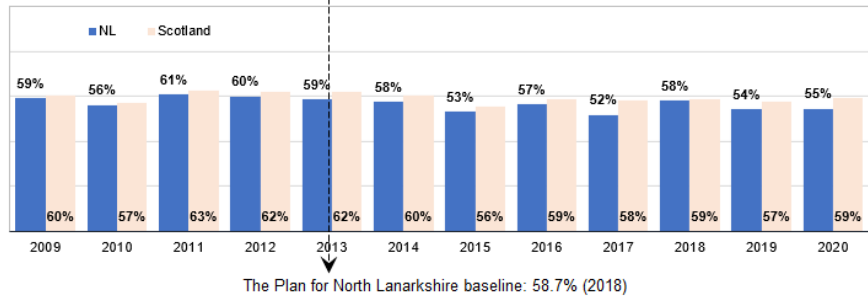
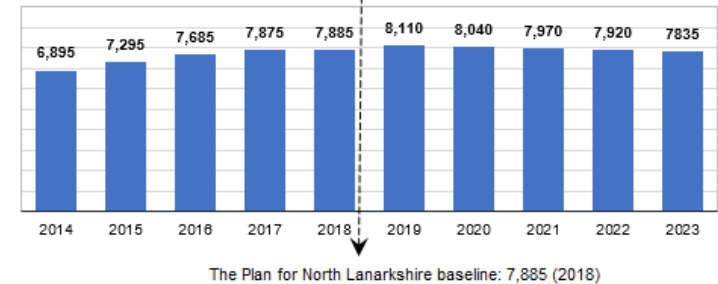


Figure 19b: number of active VAT / PAYE registered businesses in NL each year



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- The latest business survival rates in NL show a varying position. For business registered and surviving for at least three years Figure19a shows that the latest result in this respect is 55%, a slight increase from the previous year of 54%. This latest trend follows an increase in the national average, although to a lesser extent.
- To review this in more context Figure 19b shows the shows the number of active NL businesses each year, as at 2023 this shows there were 7,835 businesses, a decrease from a pre-pandemic high of 8,110 in 2019. However, this still remains a positive number of active businesses each year over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire, especially considering the figures clearly show an impact of the pandemic that is being stubborn to fully recover from.
- Figure 19c shows the number of new NL businesses registered each year which are used in the survival assessment; over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire this has increased from 1,090 to 1,140. The dip in 2020 to 980 businesses again shows the impact of the pandemic.
- Figure 19d allows for a wider overview of business survival, i.e. the rate of survival after 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Again, this shows a varying picture, but the most significant point is the reducing survival rate as the years progress, for example 94.9% of businesses registered in 2018 survived for 1 year (i.e. to 2019), 74% for 2 years (i.e. to 2020), 58.1% for 3 years (i.e. to 2021), 48.4% for 4 years (i.e. 2022), and 44.7% for 5 years (i.e. to 2023).

Figure 19c: number of new NL VAT / PAYE businesses registered each year

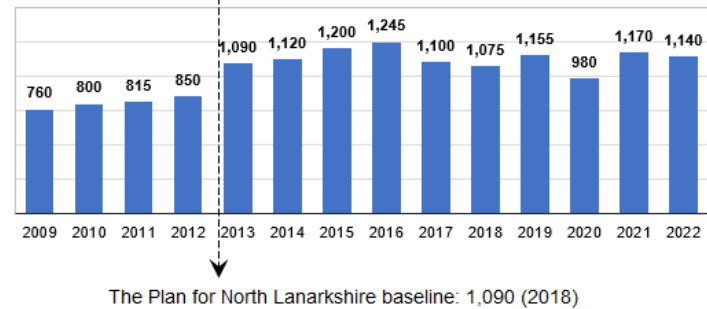
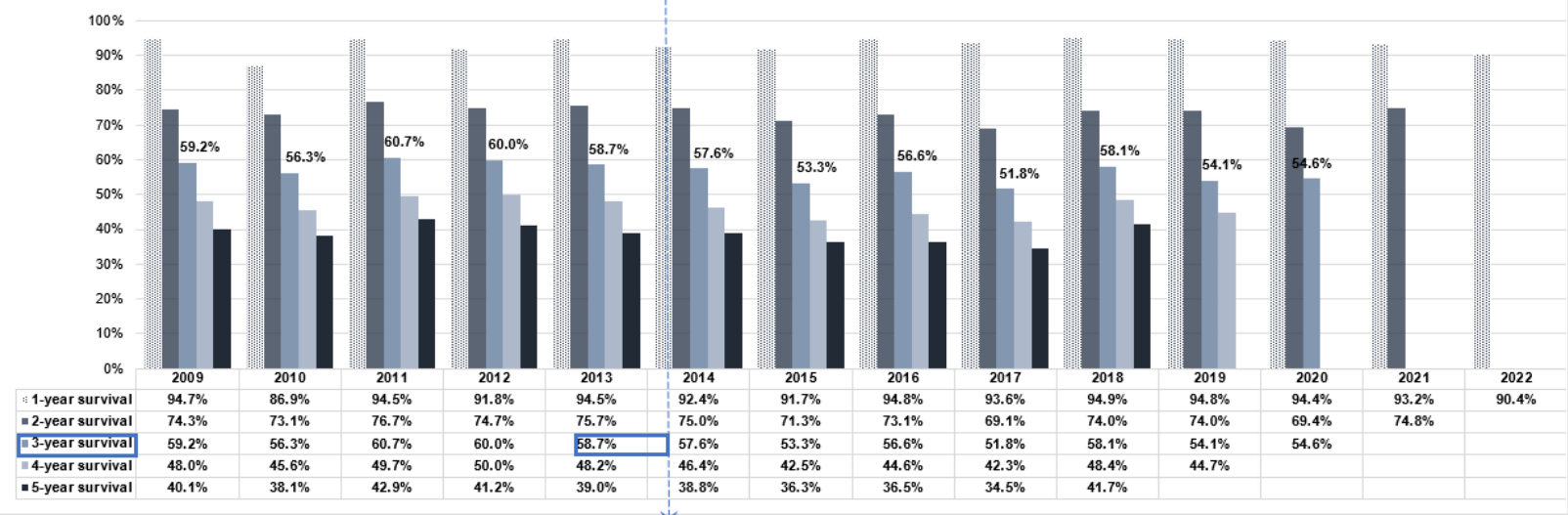


Figure 19d: % of VAT / PAYE registered businesses surviving for at least three years



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: % businesses registered in 2013 and surviving for 3 years to 2016 = 58.7% (published 2018)

Notes:

- Business sustainability data comes from the Businesses Demography 2023 publication (published in November 2024) and produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) using data from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The main administrative sources for the IDBR are VAT trader and PAYE employer information passed to the ONS by HM Revenue and Customs under the Value Added Tax Act 1994. For VAT traders and the Finance Act 1969 for PAYE employers, details of incorporated businesses are also passed to ONS by Companies House.
- It is worth noting the time lag in the business sustainability data, with 2022 being the latest data available.

C27: Employment - total employment in sustainable tourism as % of growth sector employment

C28: Gross Value Added - per head in sustainable tourism (employment)

Measuring these 2 indicators will tell us if we have: Increased benefit from tourism in NL.

What success looks like: Continued economic growth in this sector.

Figure 27a: employment in NL across all six growth sectors

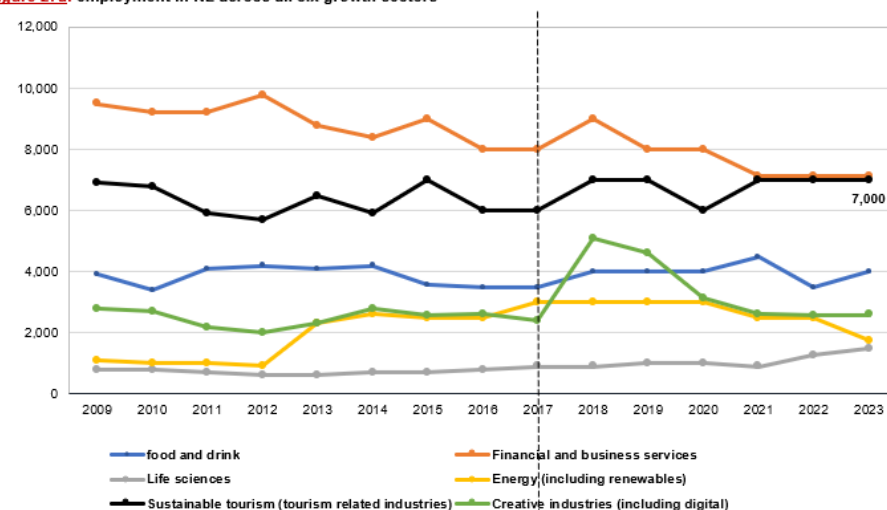
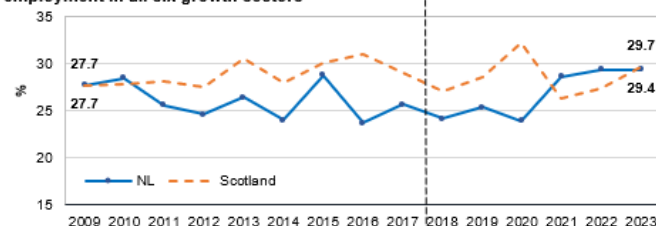


Figure 27b: total employment in sustainable tourism as % of employment in all six growth sectors



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- Sustainable tourism is one of 6 sectors used to assess growth in employment. Figure 27a above reflects employment in NL in each of the 6 growth sectors.
- As shown in Figure 27b above, employment in sustainable tourism sector in NL as a proportion of employment in all 6 sectors combined has remained at a relatively steady level over the years and the trend has generally followed the national average.
- Figures for the growth rate in NL in 2021 showed a positive increase to 28.6% when growth was higher than the national average. This positive growth has continued with a further increase to 29.4% in both 2022 (above the national average) and 2023 (slightly lower than the national average). Latest figures still represent an increase from The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline (25.2% in 2017).

Notes:

- Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015) identified sectors where Scotland has a distinct comparative advantage: food and drink (including agriculture and fisheries), creative industries (including digital), sustainable tourism, energy (including renewables), financial and business services, and life sciences. Growth sector definitions are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes 2007.
- The Sustainable Tourism sector relates to: Hotels and similar accommodation, Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks, Restaurants and mobile food service activities, Beverage serving activities, Tour operator activities, Other reservation service and related activities, Museum activities, Operation of historical sites and buildings and similar visitor attractions, Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserve activities, Operation of sports facilities, Other sports activities (not including activities of racehorse owners), Activities of amusement parks and theme parks, and Other amusement and recreation activities.

Figure 28a: GVA (£) per head in sustainable tourism employment

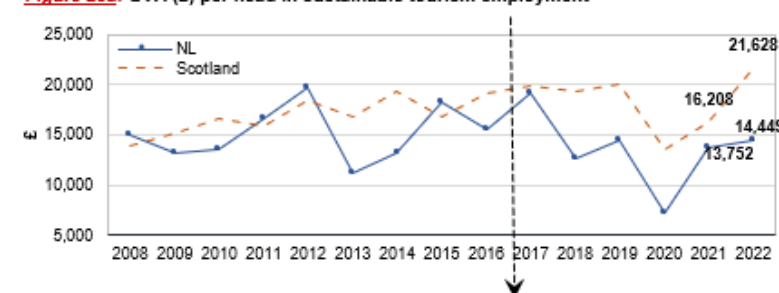
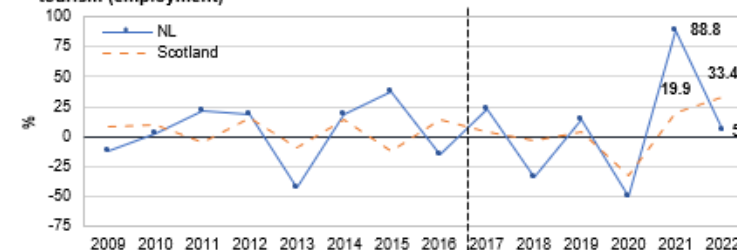


Figure 28b: % change year to year in GVA per head in sustainable tourism (employment)



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- GVA (£) per head in sustainable tourism has fluctuated in NL over the period of the reported data and from The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline (as depicted in Figure 28a above and also reflected in Figure 28b above which shows the percentage year to year change in GVA per head).
- NLs trend has followed the national trend, albeit with a greater degree of fluctuation.
- The effects of the pandemic can be seen in the 2020 figures with a 33% decrease in sustainable tourism employment in the national average compared to a 50% decrease in North Lanarkshire.
- In 2021, North Lanarkshire's recovery of +£6,468 per head amounts to an 88.8% increase on the previous year, compared to a national average of +£2,692 (+19.9%). The latest figures for 2022 show a 5.1% increase from 2021 in North Lanarkshire compared to a 33.4% increase nationally.

[link to contents page](#)

C11: Educational attainment - % of pupils gaining 5+ awards at level 6

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Improved the outcomes for NLs young people.

What success looks like: Every child leaving a NL school achieves a basic qualification as a minimum, or qualifications that support their chosen pathway.

Figure 11a: % of pupils gaining 5+ awards at level 6

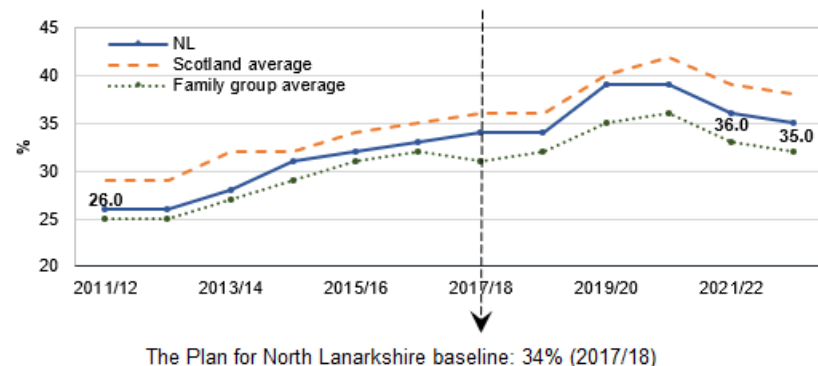


Figure 11b: % of pupils gaining no passes at SCQF level 3 or better

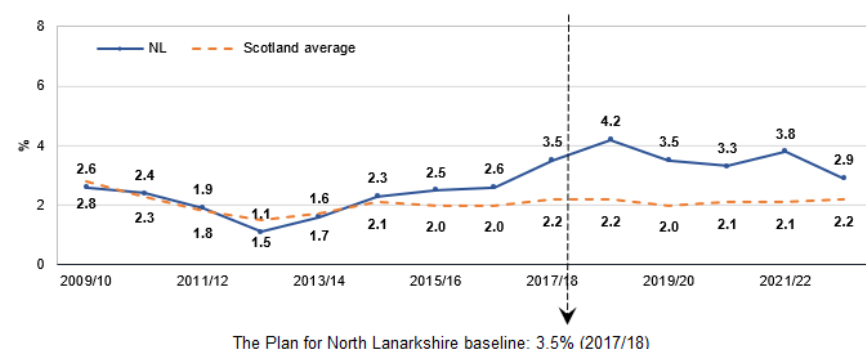


Figure 11c: looked after children achieving 1+ awards at SCQF level 3

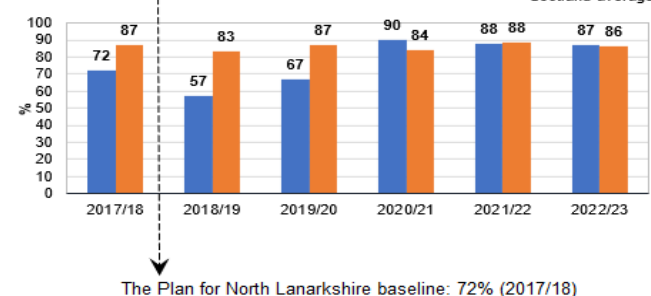
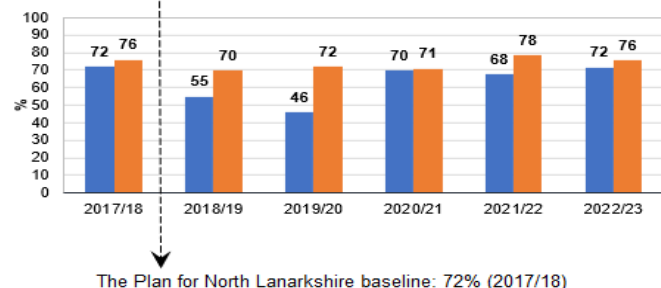


Figure 11d: looked after children achieving 1+ awards at SCQF level 4



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

Educational attainment awards at Level 6

- Educational attainment at this level in NL shows the trend for the last three years to be in line with the national and family group averages.
- All have experienced a slight decrease - with NL decreasing from 36% in 2021-22 to 35% in 2022-23 compared to a decrease of 39% to 38% over the same period nationally. NLs latest figures remain higher than the family group (32%).
- The latest figures in Figure 11a (35% in 2022/23) show an improvement from The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline (34% in 2017/18).

Educational attainment awards at Level 3

- While SCQF Level 6 provides a measure for those achieving at the highest level in school, it does not provide a picture of those who have chosen other pathways. For example, latest results show that 97.1% of all pupils in NL achieved 1 or more awards as SCQF level 3 or above compared to a national average of 97.8%. This means, as shown in Figure 11b (the converse), that 2.9% of all pupils in NL achieved no passes at this level compared to a national average of 2.2%.
- The latest figures in Figure 11b (2.9% in 2022/23) show an improvement from The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline (3.5% in 2017/18).

Educational attainment - looked after children

1+ awards at SCQF Level 3

- Latest figures in Figure 11c show 87% of looked after children in NL achieved one or more awards at SCQF level 3 compared to the national average (86%).
- The latest figures in Figure 11c (87% in 2022/23) show an improvement from The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline (72% in 2017/18), but as can be seen in Figure 11c there has been fluctuation in the figures over the years.

1+ awards at SCQF Level 4

- Latest figures in Figures 11d show 72% of looked after children in NL achieved one or more awards at SCQF level 4 compared to the national average (76%).
- The latest figures in Figure 11d (72% in 2022/23) remains the same as The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline (72% in 2017/18), but as can be seen in Figure 11d there has been significant fluctuation in the figures over the years.

Notes:

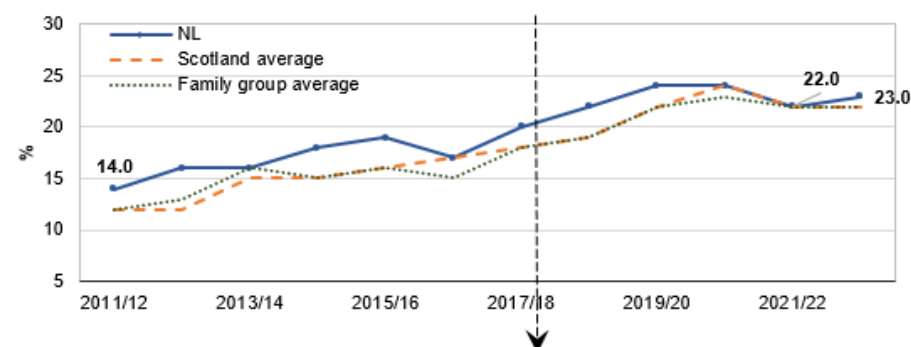
- Due to the pandemic, the time period covered by the data reflects four distinct approaches to assessment and certification of SQA attainment. This includes a longstanding use of exams and externally assessed coursework (pre-pandemic), the use of estimates as a basis for awards in 2020, an Alternative Certification model in 2021, and the return of formal exams in 2022 with adjustments in place to mitigate the ongoing effects of the pandemic.
- The different circumstances and awarding processes of 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 do not therefore allow for a wholly accurate comparison across the years and therefore this context needs to be taken into account when reviewing the data and trends for indicators C11 and C12.

C12: Educational attainment - % of pupils living in 20% most deprived areas (as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation) gaining 5+ awards at Level 6

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Improved the outcomes for the young people living in NLs most disadvantaged communities.

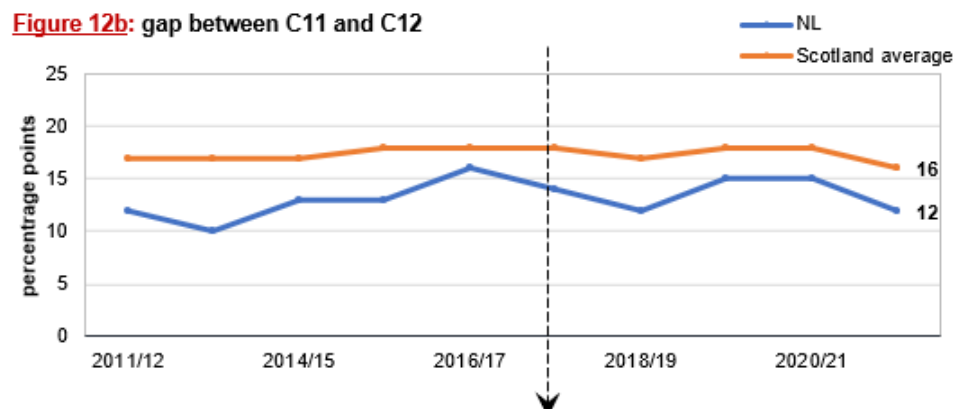
What success looks like: Having no gap in attainment levels across all of NL.

Figure 12a: % of pupils living in 20% most deprived areas (as per SIMD) gaining 5+ awards at Level 6



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 20% (2017/18)

Figure 12b: gap between C11 and C12



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 14 percentage points (2017/18)

The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- Educational attainment for pupils living in the 20% most deprived areas continues to improve from The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline as shown in Figure 12a (20% in 2017/18 to 23% in 2022/23) and is higher than the national and family group averages (both 22%).
- There is however still a marked difference in attainment at this level for those pupils living in the 20% most deprived areas, compared to the overall student population (indicator C11).
- Between the overall figure (C11), and that for those living in the most deprived areas (C12), the gap in NL is smaller than it is nationally. There remains a 12 percentage points difference in attainment at SCQF level 6 or above in 2022/23 in NL compared to a 16 percentage point gap nationally.
- The gap in NL has decreased over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire (as shown in Figure 12b) from 14 percentage points on 2017/18 to 12 percentage points in 2022/23.

Notes:

- Due to the pandemic, the time period covered by the data reflects four distinct approaches to assessment and certification of SQA attainment. This includes a longstanding use of exams and externally assessed coursework (pre-pandemic), the use of estimates as a basis for awards in 2020, an Alternative Certification model in 2021, and the return of formal exams in 2022 with adjustments in place to mitigate the ongoing effects of the pandemic.
- The different circumstances and awarding processes of 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 do not therefore allow for a wholly accurate comparison across the years and therefore this context needs to be taken into account when reviewing the data and trends for indicators C11 and C12.

C13: Post school destinations - % of pupils entering positive destinations

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Improved the further education and employment prospects for NLs young people.

What success looks like: Every child leaving a NL school is able to share equally in the improving economic picture and achieve the pathway they wish to.

Figure 13a: % of pupils entering positive destinations

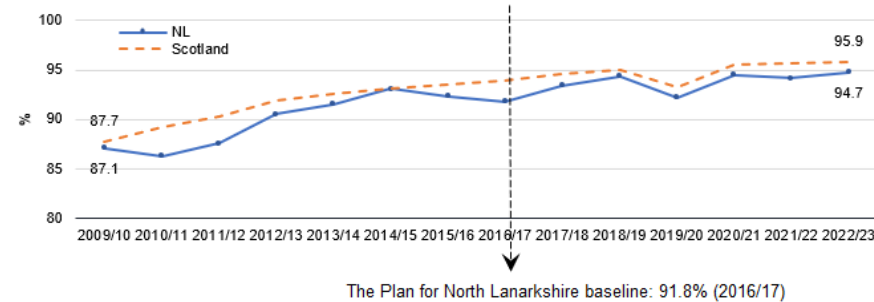
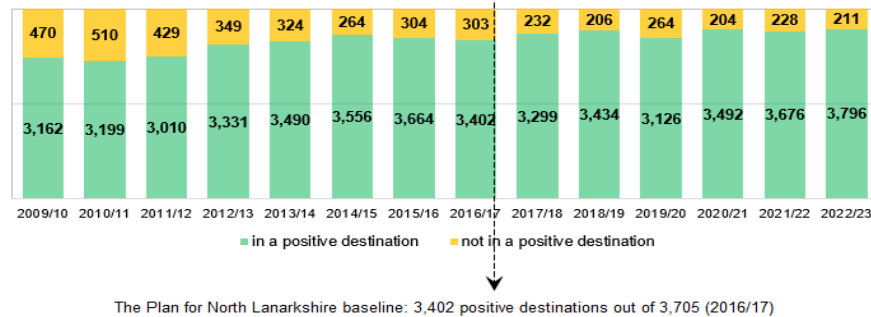


Figure 13b: number of pupils in NL achieving a positive destination / not achieving a positive destination



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- The proportion of pupils leaving school in NL and entering a positive destination reached its highest level to date in 2022/23 with 94.7% which is an improvement from The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 91.8% (in 2016/17) as shown in Figure 13a.
- The latest result of 94.7% equates to 3,796 leavers achieving a positive destination out of 4,007 meaning 211 leavers did not achieve a positive destination (as reflected in Figure 13b).
- Reviewing the % result for this indicator does not necessarily show the full position in terms of the number of leavers achieving a positive destination. A more meaningful result is the number of pupils not achieving a positive destination over the years. As shown in Figure 13b this has remained above 200 for the last six years, although as can be seen from the graph this is a significant reduction from the years prior to that.
- However, the number of pupils not entering a positive destination has improved by around 92 leavers over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire.

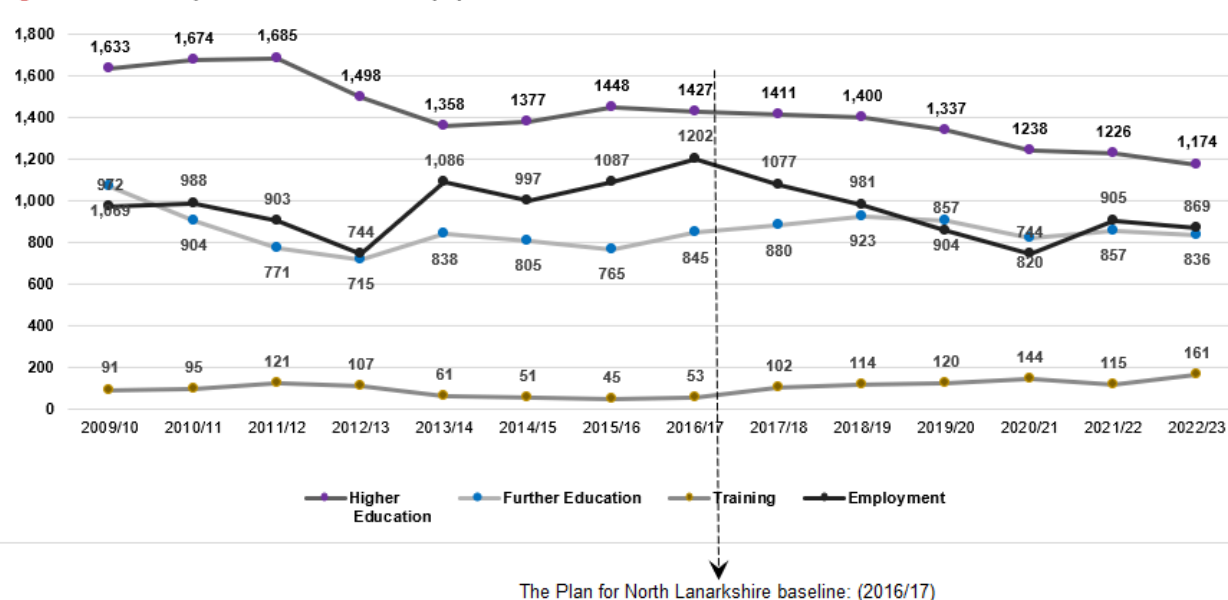
Positive destinations

- Figure 13c shows the main destinations for leavers (higher education, further education, employment, and training) where the data reflects a decline in numbers over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire for all except training.
- Notes: Figure 13c only reflects the 4 main positive destinations so figures will not add up to the totals in Figure 13b

Notes:

- This measure counts school leavers from publicly funded mainstream schools and reports initial destinations for school leavers approximately three months after the end of the school year.

Figure 13c: number positive destinations for pupils in NL for the 4 main destinations

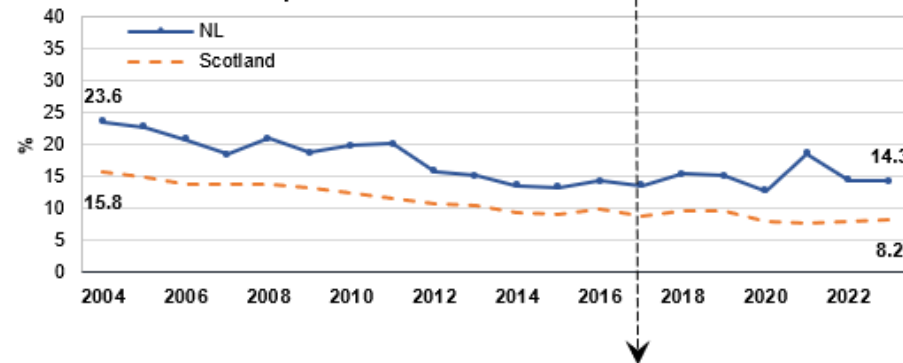


C21: Qualifications - % of the working age population (aged 16-64 years) that have no formal qualifications

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Increased the qualification levels of NLs workforce.

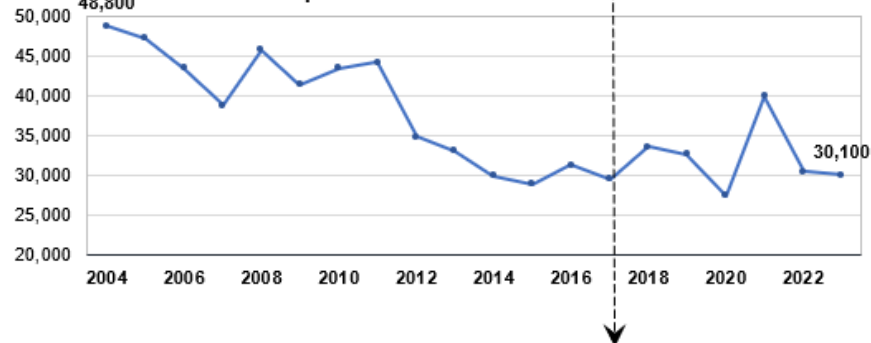
What success looks like: An increase in formal qualifications are important for the working age population in order to increase skills and flexibility within the workforce.

Figure 21a: % of the working age population that have no formal qualifications



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 13.6% (2017)

Figure 21b: number of the working age population that have no formal qualifications



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 29,600 (2017)

Figure 21c: % of the working age population by highest level of qualifications



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

Data sourced from the Annual Population Survey

- Figure 21a shows a general downward trend over the years to 12.8% in 2020 which shows ongoing improvement in terms of the proportion of NLs working age population that have no formal qualifications.
- Latest results in 2021 show an increase to 18.6% before a decrease to 14.4% in 2022 and 14.3% in 2023. Figures over this period show greater fluctuation in NL than in the overall national position which has increased from 7.7% in 2021, to 8% in 2022, and to 8.2% in 2023. These figures however should be viewed with caution - see *Notes* below.
- Figure 21b shows that in 2020 there were 27,500 of NLs working age population with no formal qualifications. This restricts their ability to access current or developing employment opportunities. This has fluctuated since with the latest figure showing as 30,100. These figures however should be viewed with caution - see *Notes* below.

Data sourced from the Census

- Given the undernoted caveat regarding the data for this measure, some additional context can be provided through the recent Census results for which data has been captured in respect of the percentage of the population with the highest level of qualifications, although it should be noted that Census data is only available every 10 years, and it reflects a moment in time.
- Figure 21c shows the proportion of NLs population with no formal qualifications as at the 2022 Census was 21.0% - a decrease from 33% in 2011 and 39.9% in 2001.

Notes:

Since the significant change in the NL figures in 2021, the data has been queried with the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and following an announcement in October 2024 the following should be noted:

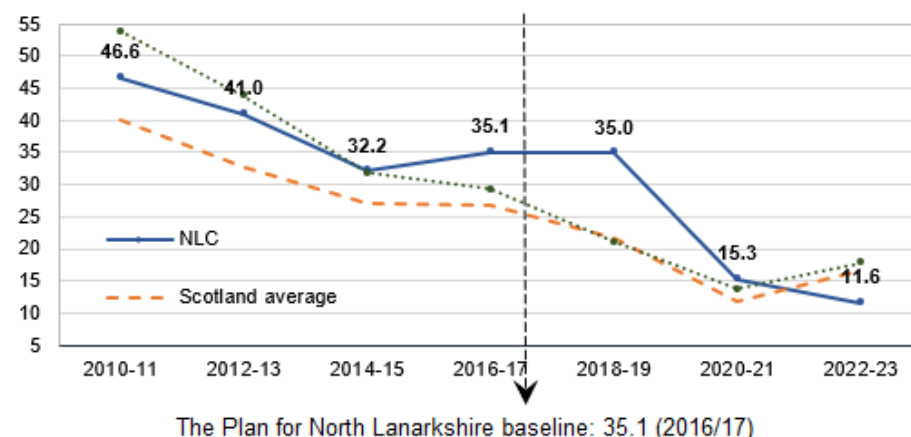
- Following recent challenges in operating the Annual Population Survey (from which this qualifications measure is derived), the ONS have carried out an assessment of the quality of the survey. While they consider the quality of the Annual Population Survey to be robust for national and headline regional estimates, there are concerns with the quality of estimates for smaller segments of the population, such as local authority geographies. In addition, a review and update is needed for the weighting approach used in the Annual Population Survey which has not been updated in line with Labour Force survey and is therefore less representative of the current population.
- At present therefore ONS outputs produced using Annual Population Survey data should be viewed with caution as they are officially labelled as *statistics in development*.

C14: School exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils - all children

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Reduced the number of children not in education.

What success looks like: No child in NL is excluded from education.

Figure 14a: school exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils - all children



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- NL schools have seen a positive decrease in exclusion rates over the period of the reported data from 46.6 per 1,000 pupils in 2010-11 to 11.6 per 1,000 pupils in 2022-23.
- The latest figures reflect the lowest rate for NL over the reported data and are lower than both the national average (16.6) and family group average (17.9).
- Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire overall exclusion rates have improved in NL by 67% from 35.1 per 1,000 pupils in 2016-17 to 11.6 in 2022-23.
- This is a significant improvement in NL compared to lower improvements over this same period in both the national average (38%) and the family group average (39%).

Notes:

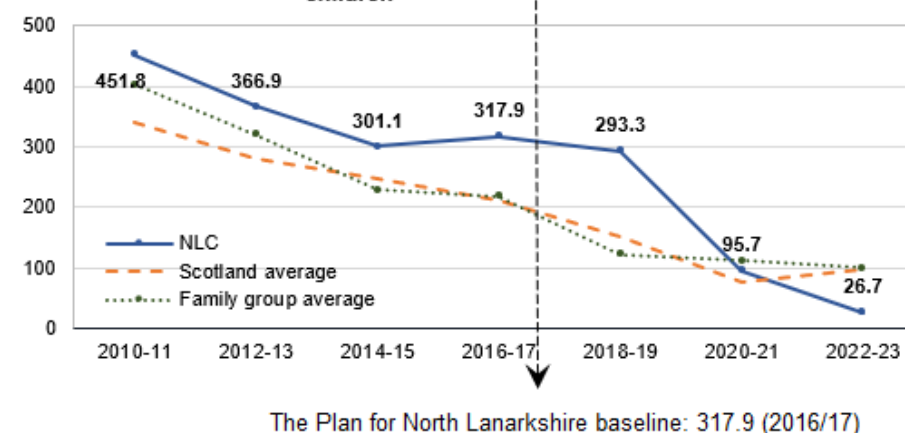
- This measures the number of exclusion cases per 1,000 pupils, this includes both primary and secondary school pupils. It is the number of exclusion cases that is measured - as pupils can be excluded more than once per year which means a single pupil may be counted more than once in the figures. Exclusions include both temporary exclusions and pupils removed from the register.
- The school year covered by 2020/21 exclusion statistics was impacted by the pandemic and at source it is therefore reported that some of the decrease from 2018/19 to 2020/21 can be attributed to the pandemic.
- This data is only published every two years.

C15: School exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils - looked after children

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Reduced the number of NLs most vulnerable children and young people not in education.

What success looks like: No child looked after in NL is excluded from education.

Figure 15a: school exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils - looked after children



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- NL schools have seen a positive decrease in exclusion rates for looked after children over the period of the reported data from 451.8 per 1,000 pupils in 2010-11 to 26.7 per 1,000 pupils in 2022-23.
- The latest figures reflect the lowest rate for NL over the reported data and are lower than both the national average (96.9) and the family group average (100.2).
- Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire exclusion rates for looked after children have improved by almost 92% from 317.9 per 1,000 pupils in 2016-17 to 26.7 in 2022-23.
- This is a significant improvement in NL compared to lower improvements over the same period in both the national average (54%) and the family group average (54%).
- Exclusion rates for looked after children in are now the 6th lowest of all 32 local authorities in Scotland.

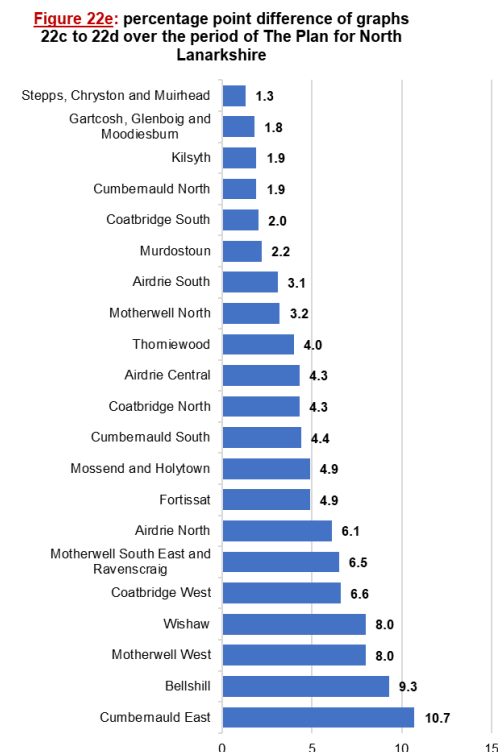
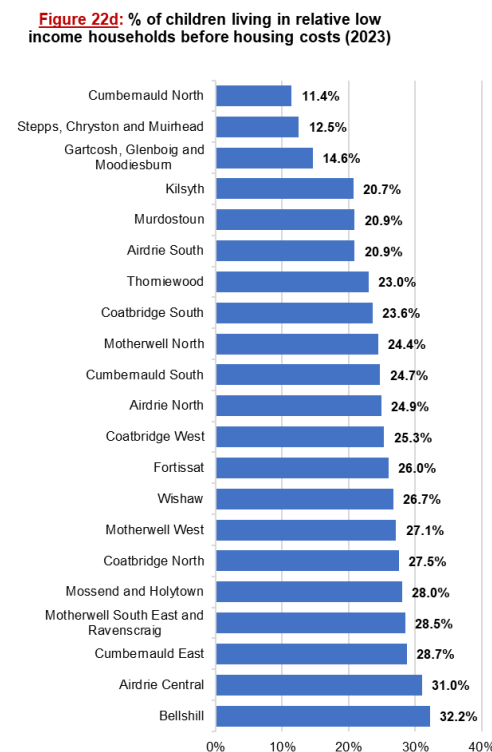
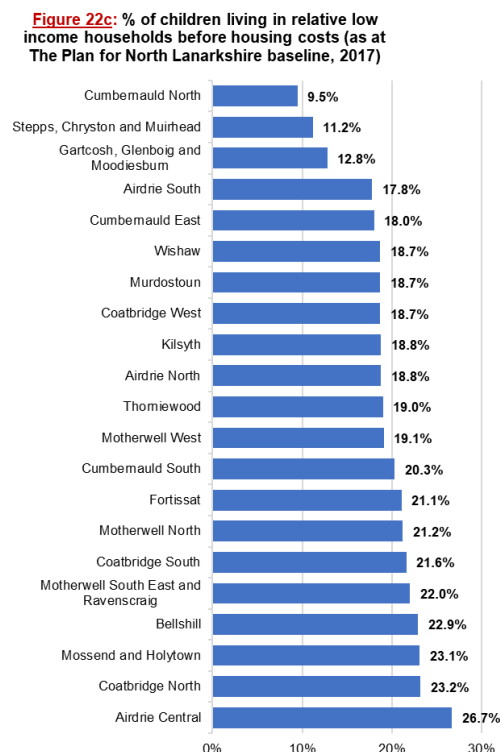
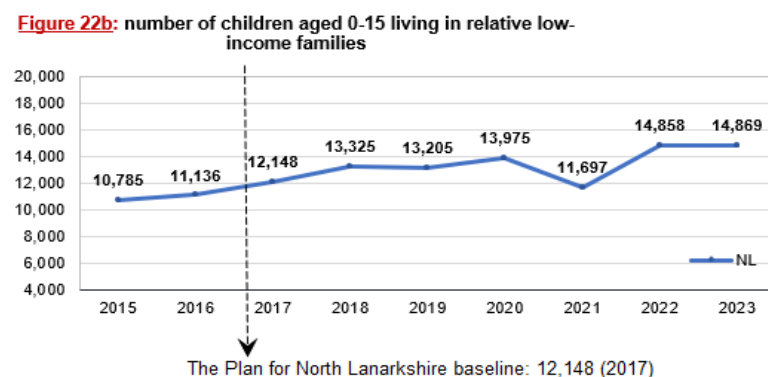
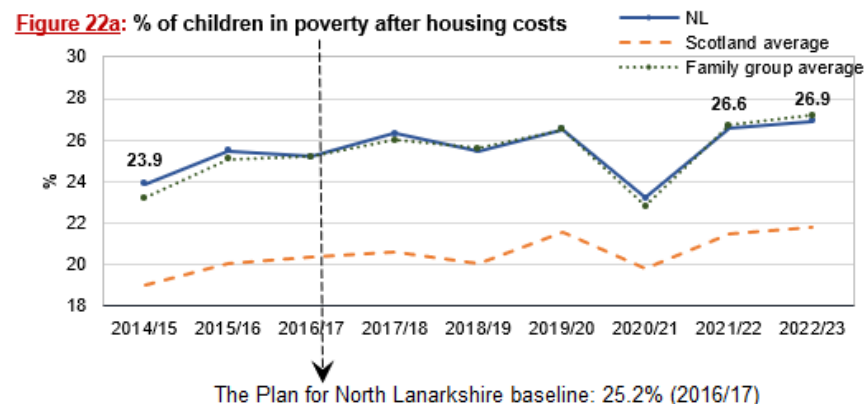
Notes:

- This measures the number of exclusion cases per 1,000 pupils who are looked after at a publicly-funded or grant-aided mainstream schools. It does not include grant-aided special schools or independent schools. It is the number of exclusion cases is measured - as pupils can be excluded more than once per year which means a single pupil may be counted more than once in the figures.
- The calculation for this indicator has changed in previous years and all figures have been re-baselined; this means it is now comparable with overall exclusion rates (i.e. indicator C14).
- This data is only published every two years.

C22: Poverty - % of children in poverty after housing costs

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Reduced the number of NLs children and their families living in poverty.

What success looks like: No child in NL experiences disadvantages because of poverty.



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

% of children in poverty after housing costs

- With the vision of inclusive growth and prosperity for all in The Plan for North Lanarkshire, this indicator is of particular relevance to ensure that all of NLs children get the best start in life.
- Significant improvements were noted in the proportion of children in poverty over the initial period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire - from a baseline of 25.2% in 2016/17 to 23.2% in 2020/21 (Figure 22a). Following the pandemic, figures increased to 26.6% in 2021/22 and to 26.9% in 2022/23; the trend in NL in this respect followed both the national and family group trends.
- This means there remains almost one in four children in NL living in poverty - higher than the national average of just over one in five children.

% of children living in relative low income households before housing costs

- There are a broad range of factors contributing to child poverty locally and of concern is the disparity across wards in NL. According to HMRC data (see Figure 22b) the number of children aged 0 -15 in NL living in relative low-income families has increased from 12,148 to 14,768 over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire.
- Figure 22c shows the range across North Lanarkshire as at The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline, with Figure 22d showing the latest position and Figure 22e the percentage point difference between the data in Figure 22c compared to Figure 22d.
- Figure 22e shows the biggest change over time in Cumbernauld East, Bellshill, Motherwell West, and Wishaw.

Notes:

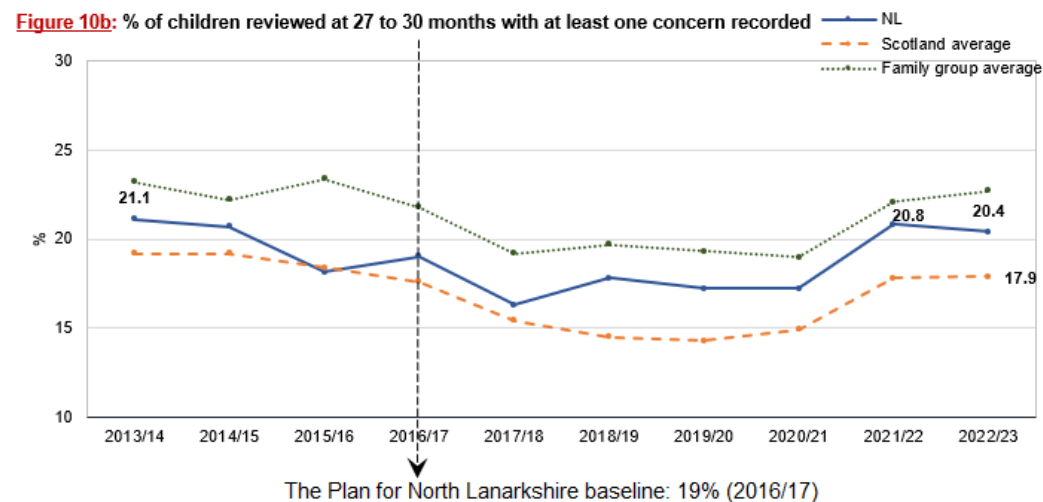
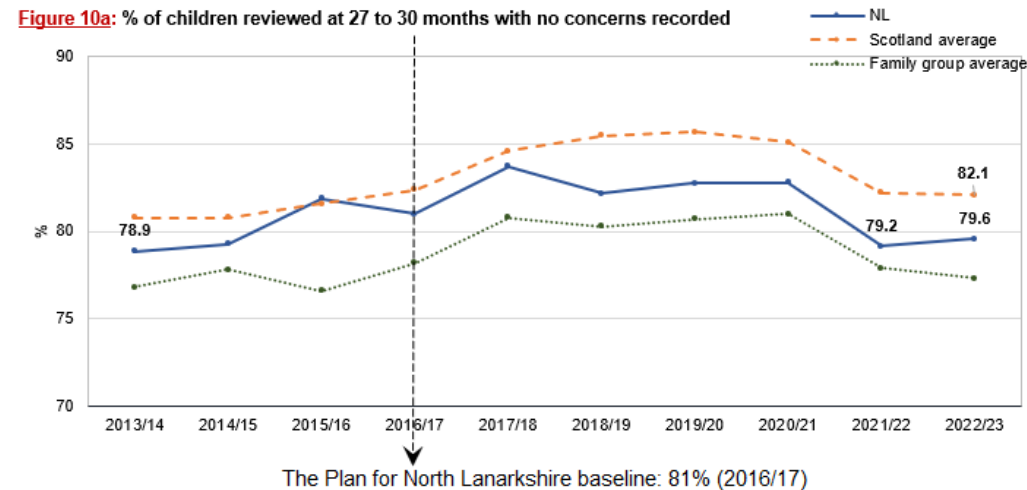
- The data in Figure 22a which looks at poverty levels after housing costs is not available at a level below North Lanarkshire, therefore the data depicted in Figures 22b, 22c, 22d, 22e is obtained from a different source and looks at children living in relative low-income households before housing costs.
- A family must have claimed child benefit and at least one other household benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income using the data in Figure 22b.

[link to contents page](#)

C10: Child wellbeing - % of children reviewed at 27 to 30 months with no concerns recorded

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Improved the wellbeing of NLs youngest children.

What success looks like: The majority of NLs babies get the best start in life and where issues occur, they are addressed at the earliest opportunity.



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- Figure 10a shows there are 79.6% of children in NL who have no concerns in any domain at their 27-30 month review. This is a slight increase in the proportion with no concerns from 79.2% in the previous year.
- The latest figure for NL is lower than the national average (82.1%).
- The pattern for children with no concerns in any domain remains less than the highest level recorded in 2017/18 (83.7%), and lower than The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 81% (2016/17).
- Along with the slight increase in the proportion of no concerns recorded from 2021/22 to 2022/23 which is a positive improvement, there is a slight decrease in the proportion where one or more concerns have been recorded which is also a positive improvement.
- Figure 10b shows where one or more concerns have been recorded which has decreased from 20.8% to 20.4% in NL; latterly this trend does not follow the national picture where this has increased from 17.8% to 17.9%.

Notes:

- This indicator records the average number of concerns identified at the case conferences / planning meetings of children who are on the child protection register. The pandemic led to changes in how reviews were delivered as well as the circumstances of daily life for many children in 2020/21 and 2021/22. It is possible that both factors relating to assessment and recording, and genuine changes in the occurrence of developmental problems, have contributed to the increase in the data in 2021/22.
- Early identification of developmental issues is crucial to ensuring that children reach their full potential.

C09: Breastfeeding - % of babies breastfed at 6-8 week review (overall rate)

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Improved the wellbeing of our youngest children

What success looks like: The majority of NLs babies get the best start in life and where issues occur, they are addressed at the earliest opportunity

Figure 09a: % of babies breastfed at 6-8 week review (overall rate)

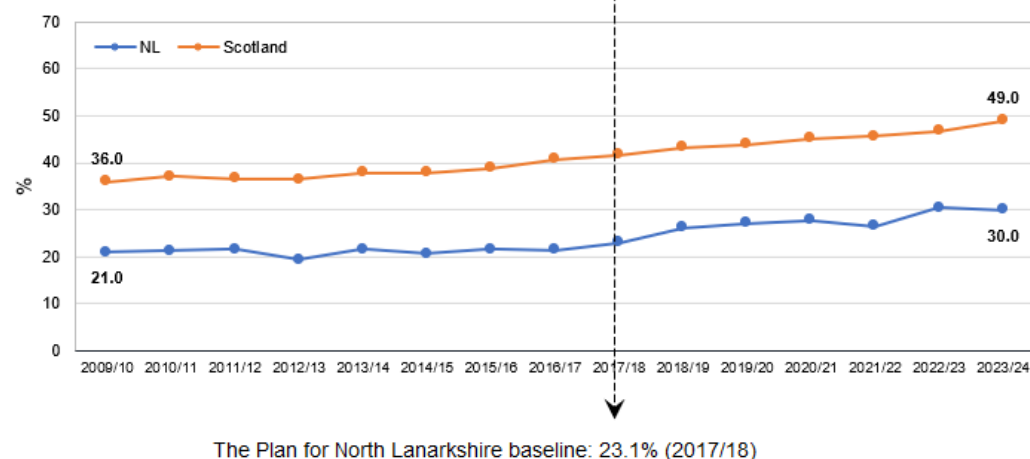


Figure 09b: % of babies breastfed at the first review (around 10-14 days old)

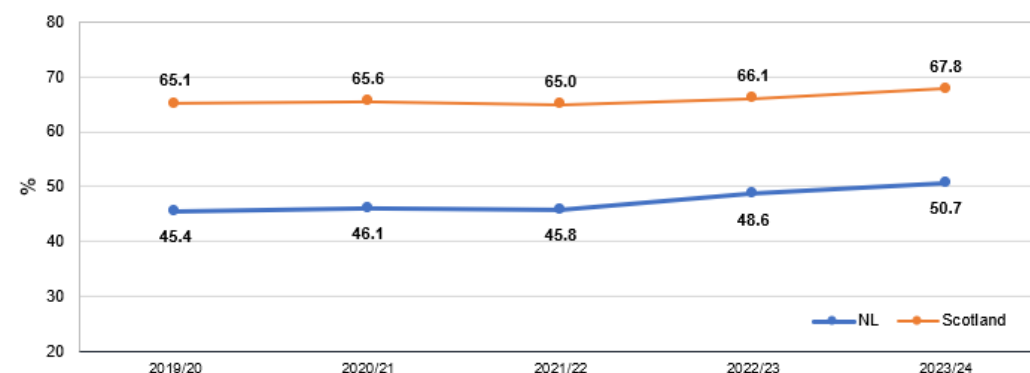
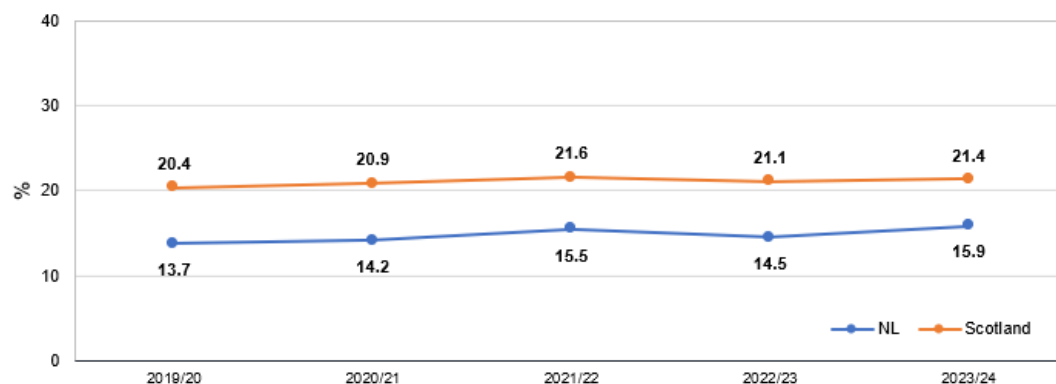


Figure 09c: % of babies breastfed at 13-15 month review (overall rate)



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

% of babies breastfed at 6-8 week review (overall)

- Figure 09a shows that NL has experienced a small year on year improvement in the proportion of babies breastfed at the 6-8 week review, which had been on a par with the level of improvement seen nationally.
- The latest figures show that 30% of babies in NL are breastfed at their 6-8 week review, getting the best start in life; this is a significant improvement from The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 23.1% in 2017/18.
- This shows an improvement in babies in NL who are not breastfed at their 6-8 week review from 76.9% to 70% over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire.

% of babies breastfed at the first review (around 10-14 days old)

- Figure 09b shows that NL has experienced a small year on year improvement in the proportion of babies breastfed at the first review (around 10-14 days old), which had been on a par with the level of improvement seen nationally.
- The latest figures show that 50.7% of babies in NL are breastfed at the first review (around 10-14 days old), compared to a national average of 67.8%. Figures at a local authority level are not available earlier than 2019/20 for this measure.

% of babies breastfed at 13-15 month review (overall)

- Figure 09c shows that NL has experienced a small year on year improvement in the proportion of babies breastfed at the 13-15 month review, which had been on a par with the level of improvement seen nationally.
- The latest figures show that 15.9% of babies in NL are breastfed at the 13-15 month review (compared to a national average of 21.4%). Figures at a local authority level are not available earlier than 2019/20 for this measure.

Further analysis is required but the figures shows that half of all new babies are breastfed at the first review (around 10-14 days old), but the ability to sustain this can be shown to drop by time of the 6-8 week review and by the time of the 13-15 month review.

Notes:

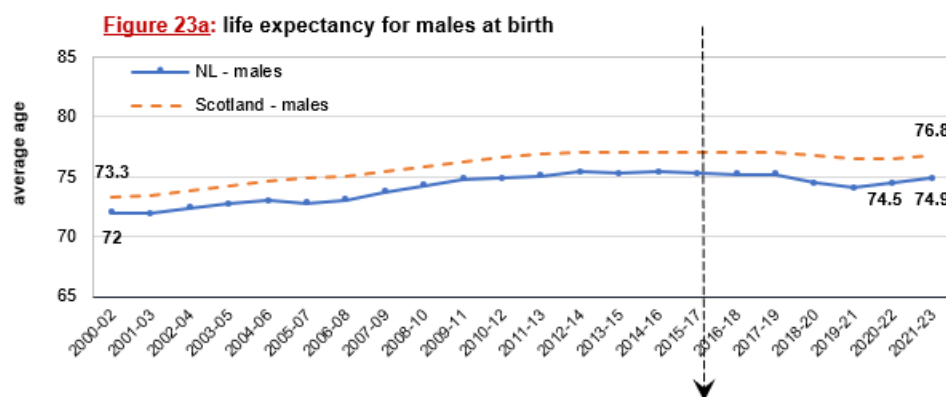
- These statistics are collected by Public Health Scotland and are derived from breastfeeding data collected at routine child health reviews at around 10-14 days of age (the public health nurse / health visitor first review), around 6 to 8 weeks of age and around 13-15 months and recorded on the Child Health Systems Programme Pre-School system (CHSP Pre-School). The number of children eligible for review is defined as the number of children who turned the appropriate age (10 days for first visit, 6 weeks for 6-8 week review, or 13 months for 13-15 month review) during the financial year of interest and who were active on the Scottish Immunisation and Recall System (SIRS). Figures at the 6-8 week review and 13-15 month review are the overall rate, i.e. those babies breastfed overall which includes mixed breast and formula.
- Breastfeeding is considered to provide the best nutrition for babies and young children. It supports children's health in the short and longer term, including through reduced risk of infections, and benefits mothers' health. Current guidance recommends that babies receive just breast milk for the first 6 months of life, then, after introduction of solid foods, should continue to breastfeed up to at least their second birthday. There is evidence that interventions can work to improve breastfeeding rates, e.g. ensuring good quality of breastfeeding support for mothers, influencing public attitudes to breastfeeding, restricting the inappropriate promotion of formula milk, and ensuring supportive employment policies.

[link to contents page](#)

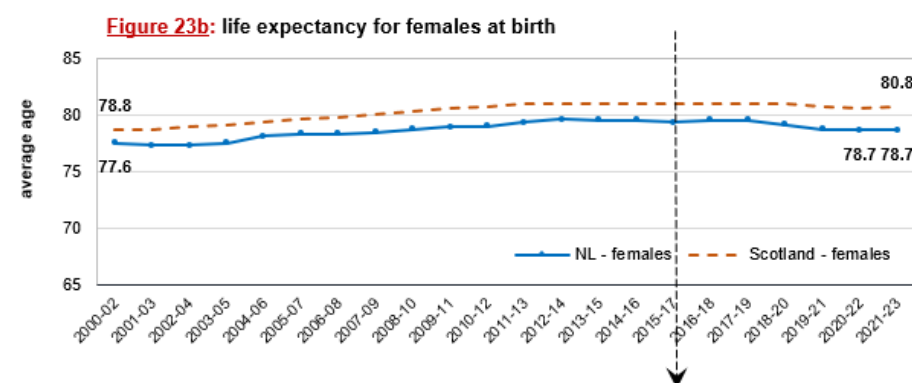
C23: Life expectancy at birth - estimates (males and females)

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Improved the life expectancy of NLs residents.

What success looks like: More of NLs residents remain healthy for longer.

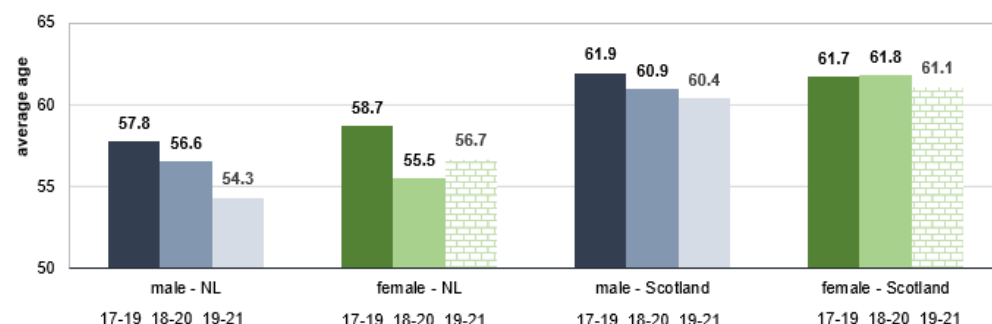


The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: males 75.3 (2015-17)



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: females 79.4 (2015-17)

Figure 23c: healthy expectancy at birth for the 3 years (2017-19; 2018-20; 2019-21) - males and females



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

Life expectancy at birth - males:

- Latest life expectancy estimates for 2021-23 in NL are 74.9 for males (depicted in Figure 23a). This is the second increase in a row following two data series dips in 2018-20 and 2019-21 during the pandemic.
- Male life expectancy remains slightly lower than The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 75.3.
- Life expectancy for males in NL had been following the national trend up to around the time of The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline at which time the gap compared to the national average increased slightly. The national average for life expectancy for males has increased from 76.5 to 76.8 in the latest figures.

Life expectancy at birth - females:

- Latest life expectancy estimates in NL remain at 78.7 for females (depicted in Figure 23b). This follows a dip in 2018-20 which has not recovered since.
- Female life expectancy remains slightly lower than The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 79.4.
- Life expectancy for females in NL had been following the national trend up to around the time of The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline at which time the gap compared to the national average increased slightly. The national average for life expectancy for females has increased from 80.7 to 80.8 in the latest figures.

Healthy life expectancy - males:

- When considering the latest healthy life expectancy data (depicted in Figure 23c), the average age of healthy life expectancy at birth is 54.3 for males in NL. This is lower than the previous year (56.6) and lower than the latest national average (60.4).

Healthy life expectancy - females:

- When considering the latest healthy life expectancy data (depicted in Figure 23c), the average age of healthy life expectancy at birth is 56.7 for females in NL. This is higher than the previous year (55.5) but lower than the latest national average (61.1).

Notes:

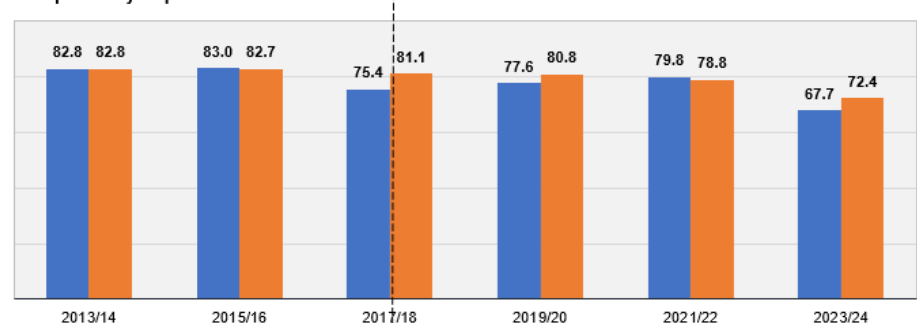
- Life expectancy is the average number of years (at birth) that an individual is expected to live based on current mortality rates.
- Healthy life expectancy data adds a quality-of-life dimension to estimates of life expectancy. Healthy life expectancy is the average number of years that an individual is expected to live in a state of self-assessed good or very good health, based on current mortality rates and prevalence of good or very good health. Considering health life expectancy data therefore brings in aspects around health and care and the importance of active and healthy lifestyles.

C24: Independent living - % of adults supported at home who agreed that they are supported to live as independently as possible

Measuring these 2 indicators will tell us if we have: Improved the independence and quality of life of NLs older residents.

What success looks like: NLs residents are supported as independently as possible for as long as possible.

Figure 24a: % of adults supported at home who agreed that they are supported to live as independently as possible



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 75.4% (2017/18)

The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

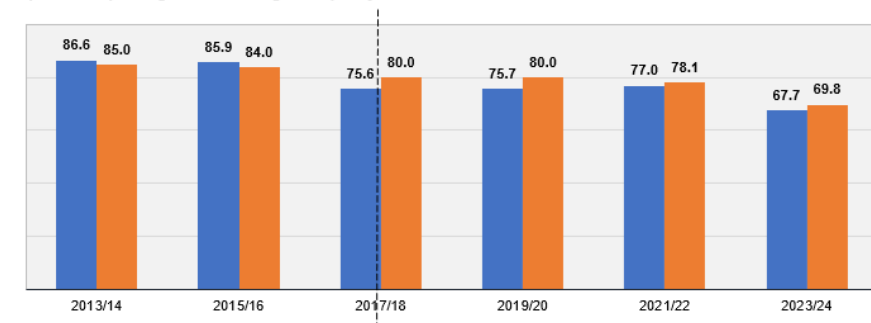
- **C24:** The results from the 2023/24 perception survey showed that 67.7% of people surveyed in NL agreed they were supported to live independently. The latest figures for 2023/24 show a decline in NL compared to the previous survey in 2021/22 (79.8%), although the national picture also shows a decline in satisfaction from 78.8% to 72.4% over the same period.
- **C25:** In 2023/24, 67.7% of people surveyed in NL agree that service and support improves their quality of life. The latest figures for 2023/24 show a decline in NL compared to the previous survey in 2021/22 (77%), although the national picture also shows a decline in satisfaction from 78.1% to 69.8% over the same period.
- **C26:** In 2023/24, the percentage of people in NL who agree they are supported to continue caring increased to 28.5% from 25.1% in the previous survey in 2021/22. This mirrors the national picture where satisfaction has also increased (from 29.7% to 31.2%) from the previous survey.
- It is expected that the 2021/22 results will reflect to some extent individual perceptions that were acquired during the pandemic, making comparisons with this particular year less able to be compared on a similar basis.

Notes:

- Data for these indicators comes from the Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF) which uses a subset of the national Health and Care Experience Survey which is undertaken every two years; 107,538 (out of 526,758) individuals registered with a GP practice in Scotland responded to the 2023/24 survey, giving an overall response rate of 20%, a decrease from 24% in the 2021/22 survey.
 - The survey asks about people's experiences (during the previous 12 months) of accessing and using their GP practice and other local healthcare services; receiving care, support and help with everyday living; and caring responsibilities. The response rate in 2023/24 in NL was 18% (6,429 out of a sample of 36,443), a decrease from 20% in the 2021/22 survey.
 - Changes in the indicator calculations nationally in 2018 mean figures before this date are not necessarily directly comparable with either 2019/20, 2021/22, or 2023/24 figures for all 3 indicators.
- As noted above, the figures used in this analysis are based on the LGBF data subset which is based on only those respondents whose care was funded by the council or health board. This may differ from figures included in the national report, which includes all respondents regardless of how their care is funded.

C25: Quality of life - % of adults supported at home who agree their services and support had an impact on improving or maintaining their quality of life

Figure 25a: % of adults supported at home who agree that their services and support had an impact on improving or maintaining their quality of life



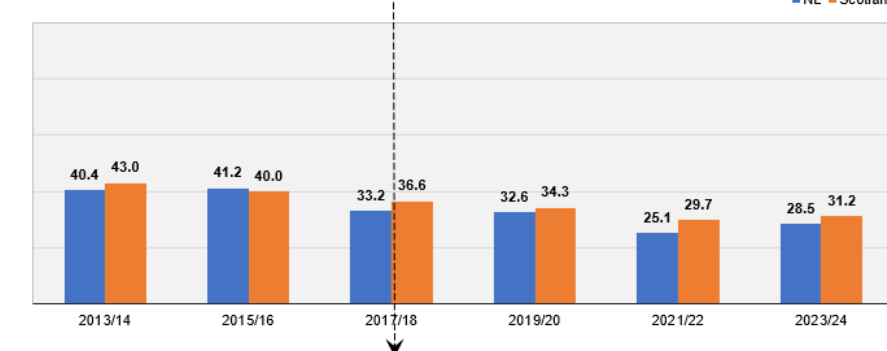
The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 75.6% (2017/18)

C26: Carers - total combined % of carers who feel supported to continue in their caring role

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Improved support to NLs residents who care for others.

What success looks like: NLs residents are supported as independently as possible for as long as possible.

Figure 26a: total combined % of carers who feel supported to continue in their caring role



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 33.2% (2017/18)

C06: Crime - % change in total recorded crime

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Reduced NLs recorded crime rates.

What success looks like: NL experiencing a continued reduction in overall crime.

Figure 06a: % change in total recorded crime

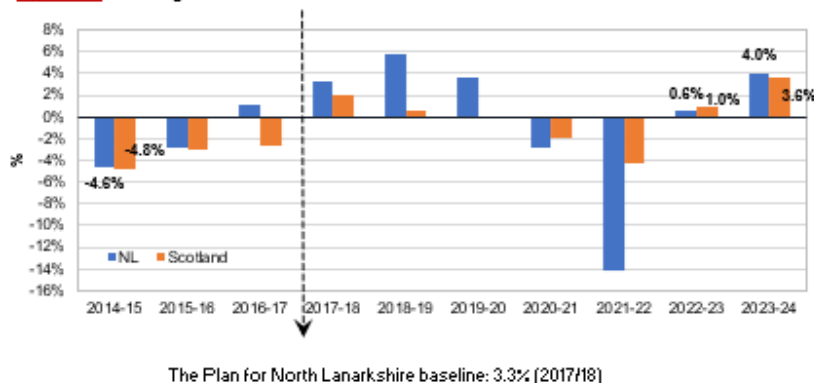
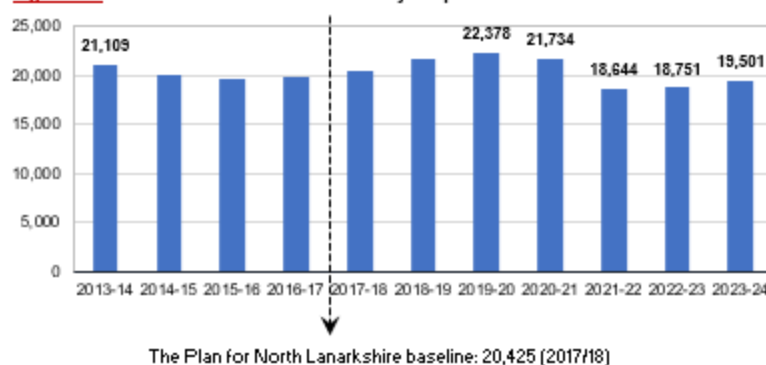


Figure 06b: number of crime in NL recorded by the police



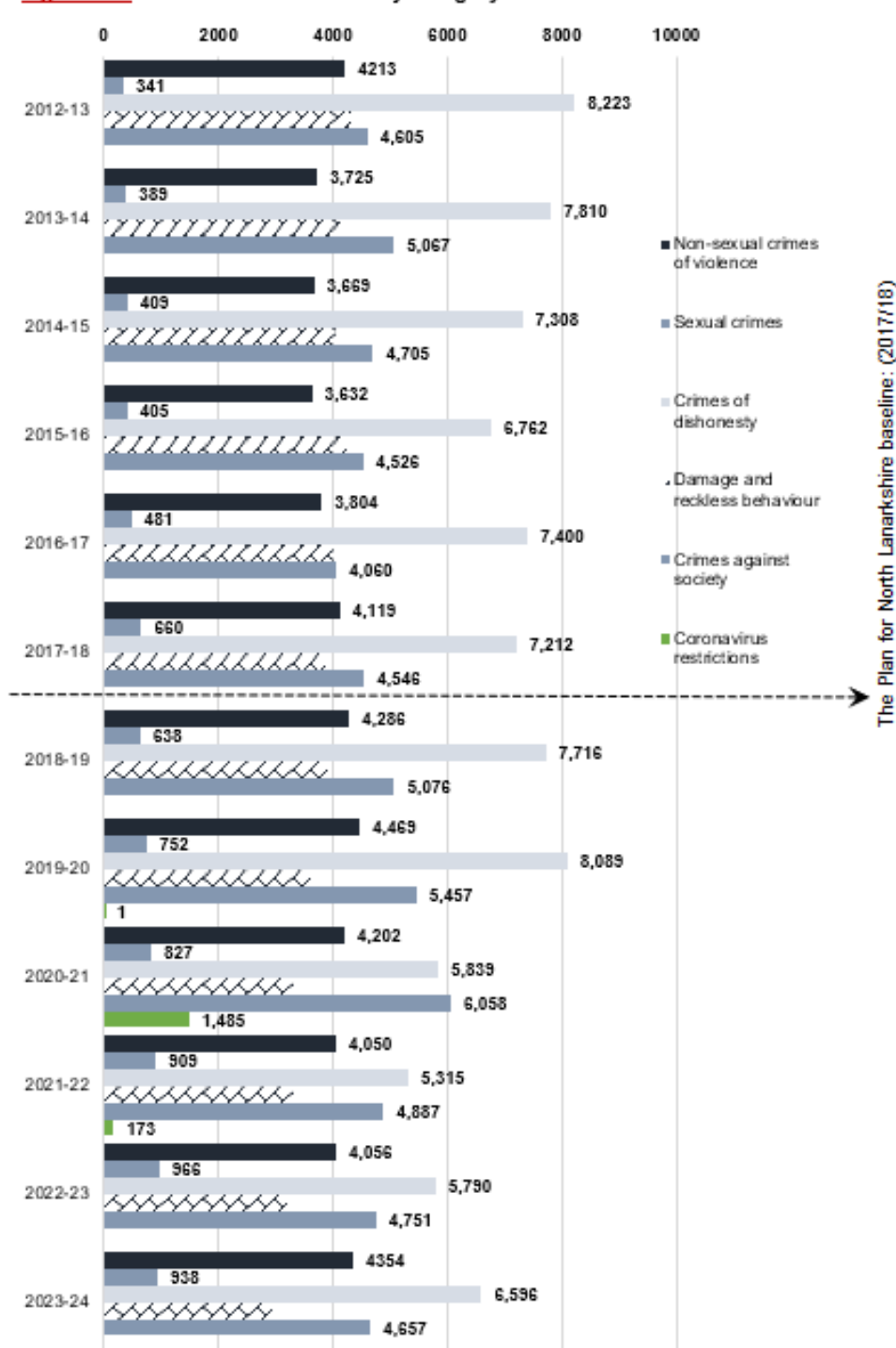
The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- Results from 2019/20 onwards had started to show a decreasing change in total recorded crime in North Lanarkshire which was a more positive picture than nationally (Figure 6a).
- The latest results for 2023/24 in Figure 6a show an increase of 4% in total recorded crime from the previous year compared to an increase of 3.6% nationally.
- The number of recorded crimes will have been impacted by the pandemic and this can be seen in Figure 6b, with a decrease from 22,378 in 2019 to 21,734 in 2020/21 and 18,644 in 2021/22. Figures for 2022/23 (18,751) and 2023/24 (19,501) are positive in that they have not returned to pre-pandemic levels and remain lower than The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline (20,425).
- Figure 6c provides a breakdown of the crimes recorded by category with crimes of dishonesty remaining at the highest level albeit showing reductions over the years.

Notes:

- Total recorded crime includes all crime recorded in six categories - damage and reckless behaviour, crimes of dishonesty, crimes against society, sexual crimes, non-sexual crimes of violence, and coronavirus restrictions.
- Statistics on recorded crimes and offences provide a measure of volume of criminal activity which the police face. This does not reveal the incidence of all crime committed as not all crimes are reported to the police.
- The pandemic, and associated measures to limit social contact, had an impact on both the type and volume of crime recorded between March 2020 and the lifting of final legal restrictions in April 2022.

Figure 06c: crimes in NL recorded by category

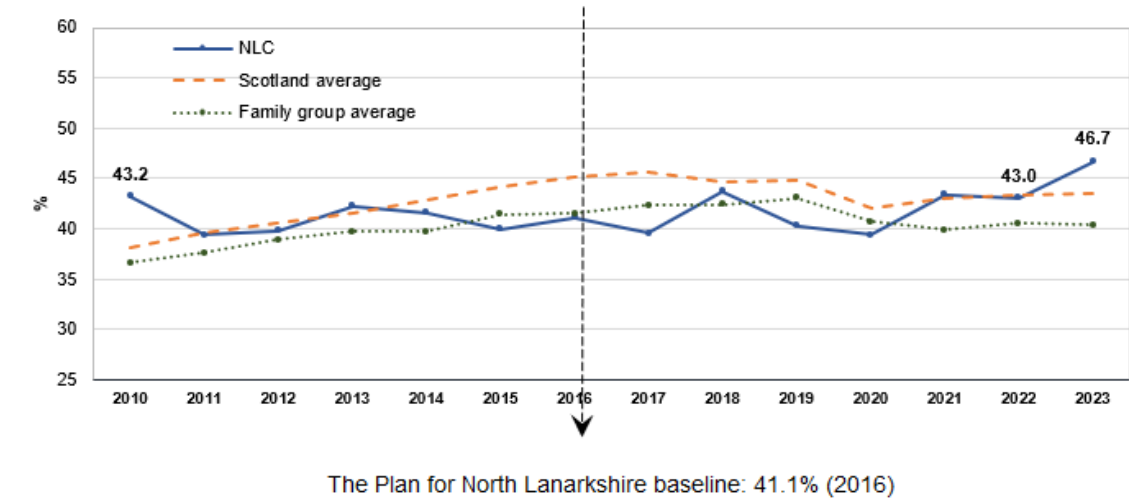


C05: Household waste - % recycled

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Improved NLs waste recycling rates.

What success looks like: Residents of NL actively reducing the amount of their household waste going to landfill and increasing their recycling rates.

Figure 05a: household waste - % recycled



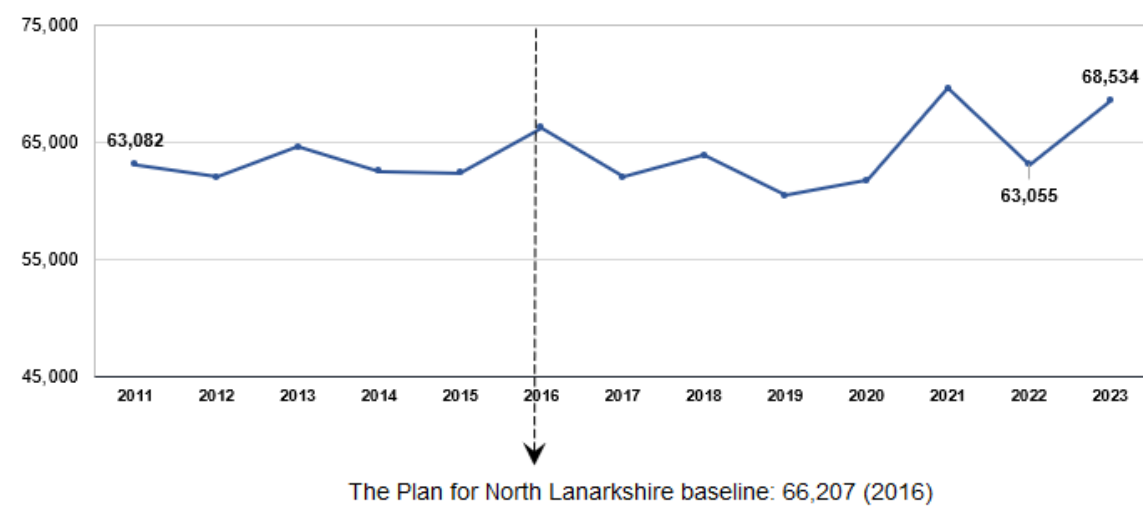
The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- The latest figures for the proportion of household waste that is recycled in NL, show a significant increase to 46.7%.
- Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire recycling rates in NL show improvement from a baseline rate of 41.1% in 2016 to 46.7% in 2023.
- NLs recycling rates are now higher than the national average (43.5%) and the family group of similar councils (40.4%).
- In 2023 NL saw an increase in tonnage recycled to 68,534 which is an increase of 3.5% over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire.

Notes:

- The family group comprises the eight most densely populated local authority areas in Scotland (i.e. Aberdeen City, Dundee City, East Dunbartonshire, Edinburgh City, Falkirk, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire).
- National recycling targets are not statutory.
- This data is collected by SEPA which involves all 32 Scottish local authorities using the web-based reporting tool *WasteDataFlow*.
- Recycling figures are calculated according to Scotland's national recycling rate methodology. Over the years there have been changes to the methodology in terms of what is counted as recycled, although these have been relatively minor and are not expected to have any significant bearing on the reported figures.
- Following SEPAs verification process, figures are subject to slight changes; the information presented here is the most up to date available as at the time of producing this report.

Figure 05b: household waste - tonnage recycled in NL



C07: Rating of neighbourhood (includes all neighbourhoods) - % good / very good ratings

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Improved NLs residents' perceptions of their neighbourhoods.

What success looks like: Having neighbourhoods where people want to live is a fundamental aspect of the shared ambition.

C08: Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live - % good / very good ratings (includes only the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods, as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation)

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Improved the perceptions of NLs most disadvantaged communities of the areas in which they live.

What success looks like: Improvements to the most deprived neighbourhoods to ensure that residents share equally in the improving picture and there is social inclusion across our diverse towns and communities.

Figure 07a: rating of neighbourhood (includes all neighbourhoods)

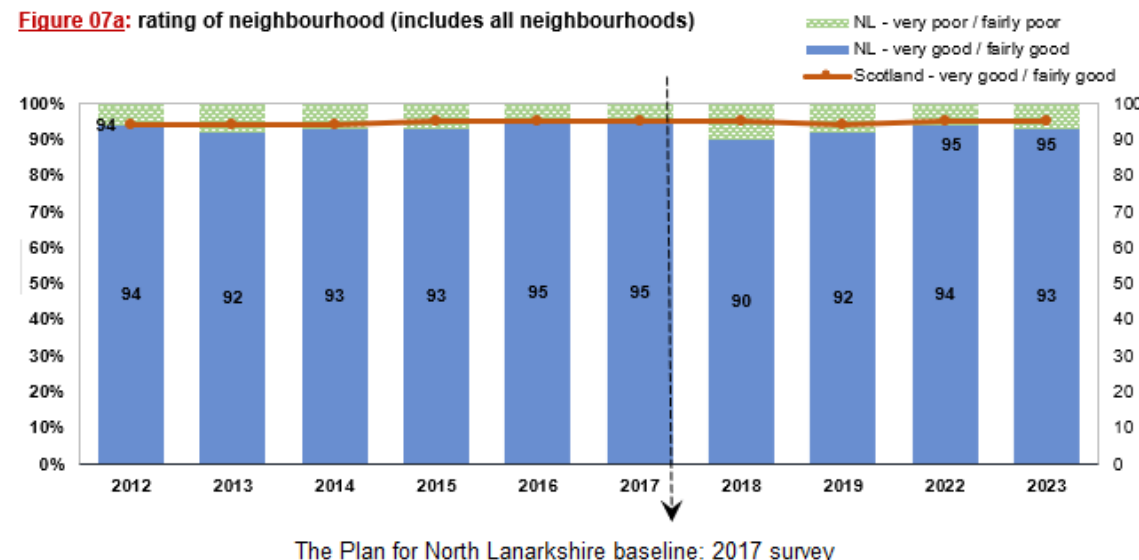
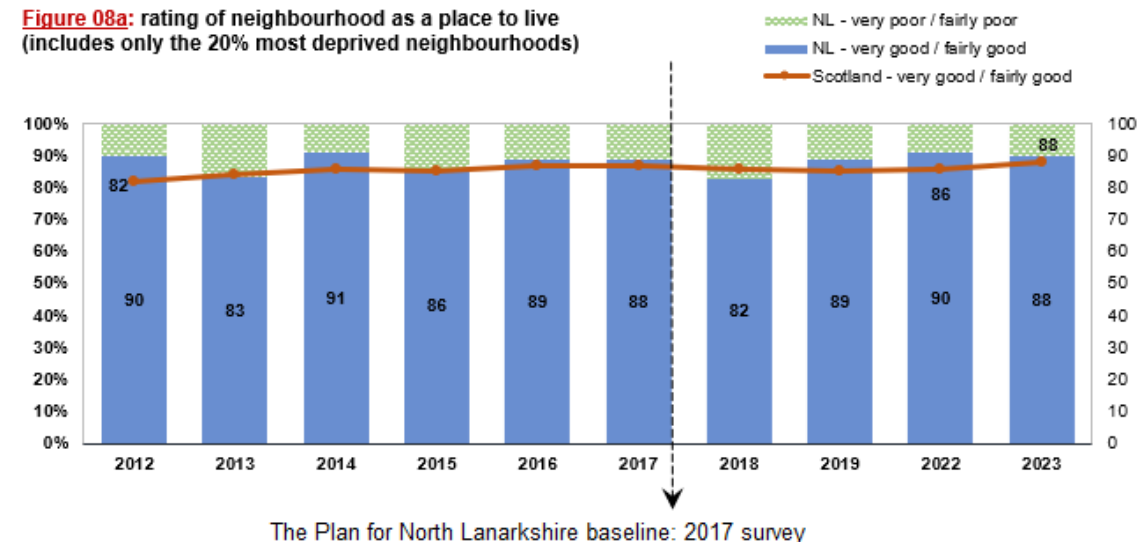


Figure 08a: rating of neighbourhood as a place to live (includes only the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods)



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- Residents' perceptions of their neighbourhood in NL in indicator C07 (see Figure 07a) have remained relatively stable with little change recorded over the years. This mirrors the picture nationally.
- The latest results for NL show 93% rate their place to live as very good / fairly good (compared to a national average of 95%).
- A slight decline (from 90% who rated their neighbourhood as very good or fairly good to 88%) can be noted in ratings over the recorded data for neighbourhood as a place to live in the 20% most deprived areas (see Figure 08a) compared to all neighbourhoods.
- Conversely the national picture reverses this trend with an increase from 86% to 88% over the same period. However, the national picture shows ratings generally to be the same or at a lower level than NL over the time series.
- Both indicators show a decline immediately following the baseline of The Plan for North Lanarkshire, however both indicators almost show an increasing trend since and the latest results differ very little to The Plan's baseline.

Notes:

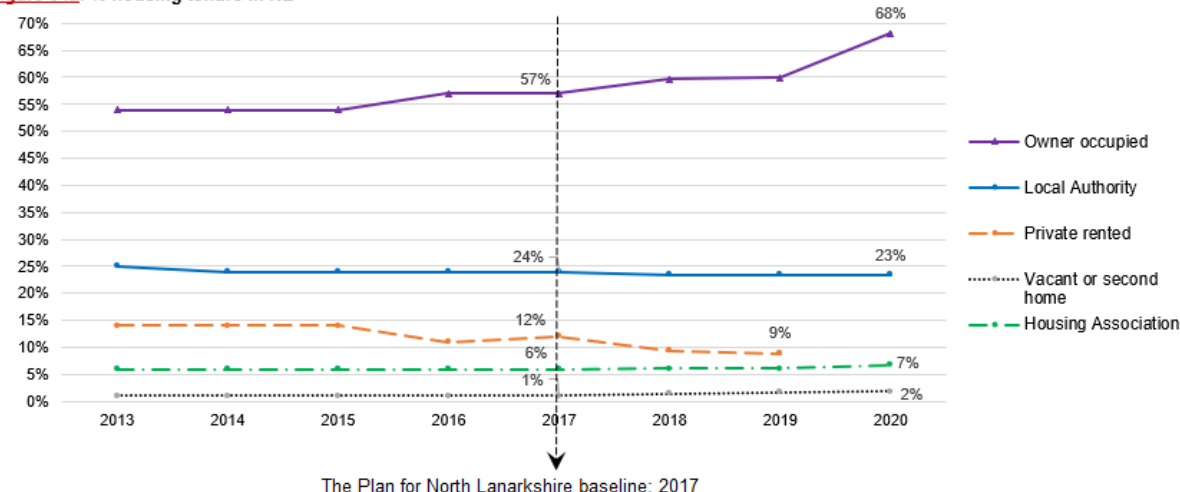
- This data is obtained from the Scottish Household Survey which is derived from a small sample of the population.
- Due to the pandemic the survey methodology significantly differed to previous years, and therefore the results for 2020 and 2021 are not included in this analysis as they are not directly comparable with other years.
- Results at a local authority level are not yet available from the 2024 Scottish Household Survey.

C04: Housing - estimated housing by tenure

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Increased the housing choice available to NLs existing and future residents

What success looks like: Having a range of housing stock that meets population growth demands and also changes in household composition

Figure 04a: % housing tenure in NL



The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

Number of households

- In terms of overall households, there were an estimated 152,653 households in NL in 2023 - which is an increase of 2% over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire.

Housing tenure

- Figures 04a shows NLs housing by tenure, with the largest proportion being owner occupied. In Figures 04a and 04b, the 2020 figures published have combined owner occupied and private rented figures together - this explains the even larger increase in the owner occupied figure in 2020.
- No new data has been published at local authority level since the 2020 update as at March 2023.
- For this reason, the results from the 2022 Census in respect of the housing tenure in NL is shown in Figure 04b, along with the corresponding data table. This shows 63.2% of households are owned at 2022 compared to 54.2% at the 2001 Census.
- Conversely social rented tenure has decreased to 27% at the 2022 Census compared to 36% at the 2001 Census, while private rented has seen an increase from 2.1% to 8.7% over the same period.

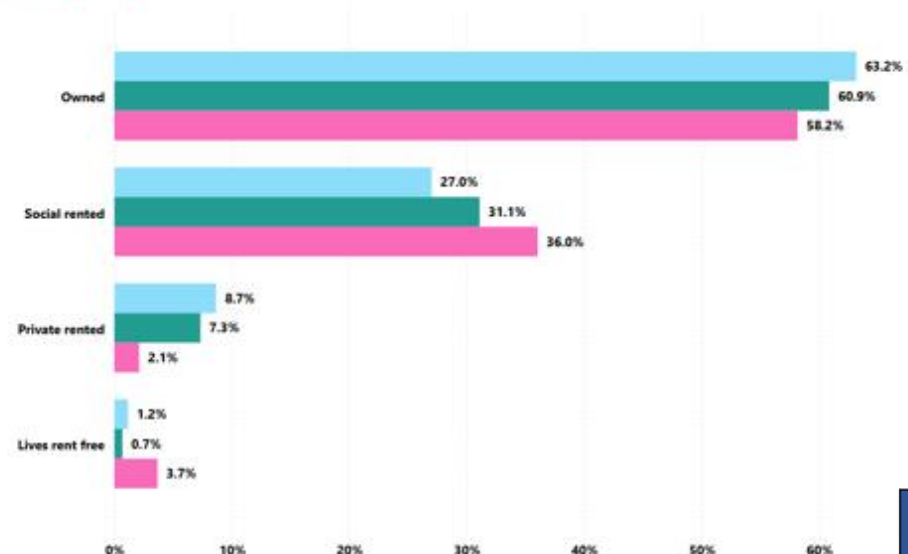
Housing projections

- While the population is expected to fall overall by 0.9% by 2043, household numbers are projected to rise by 9%; this will mean increased demand for homes - the table below provides more details in terms of household projections (from a 2018 base).
- The number of individual households in North Lanarkshire are predicted to increase by 5,720 new households by 2028 and by a further 4,720 from 2028 to 2043.
- More significantly, single adult households are projected to increase by 14% (almost 7,240 people) by 2043. Similarly households with 2 adults are projected to increase by 14.1% (+6,080) by 2043.

Figure 04b: % housing tenure in NL

Percentage of household tenure - households

2022 2011 2001



| Household tenure - households | 2001 | 2011 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Lives rent free | 4,868 | 1,005 | 1,722 |
| Owned | 77,154 | 88,872 | 94,335 |
| Private rented | 2,799 | 10,705 | 12,925 |
| Social rented | 47,798 | 45,416 | 40,336 |
| Total | 132,619 | 145,998 | 149,318 |

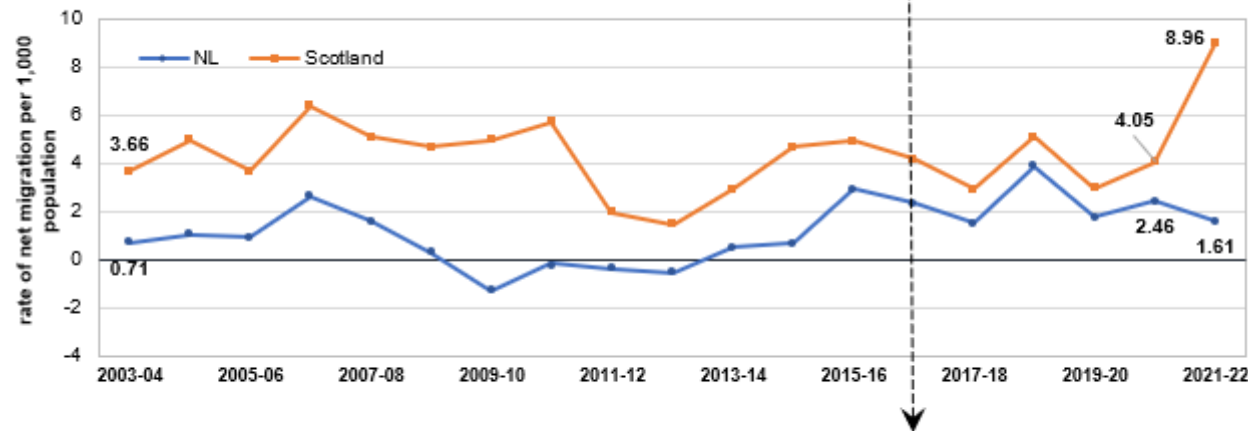
| | Total NL households | 1 adult, no children | 2 adults, no children | 3 or more adults, no children | 1 adult and 1 or more children | 2 or more adults and 1 or more children |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 2018 | 151,750 | 51,610 | 43,150 | 14,560 | 12,170 | 30,260 |
| From 2018 to 2028 | +5,720 +3.8% | +3,880 +7.5% | +3,500 +8.1% | -540 -3.7% | +90 +0.75% | -1,210 -4% |
| From 2018 to 2043 | +10,440 +6.9% | +7,240 +14% | +6,080 +14.1% | -230 -1.6% | -530 -4.4% | -2,120 -7% |
| 2043 | 162,190 | 58,850 | 49,230 | 14,330 | 11,640 | 28,140 |

C03: Net migration - total rate per 1,000 population

Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Increased NLs population and net inward migration.

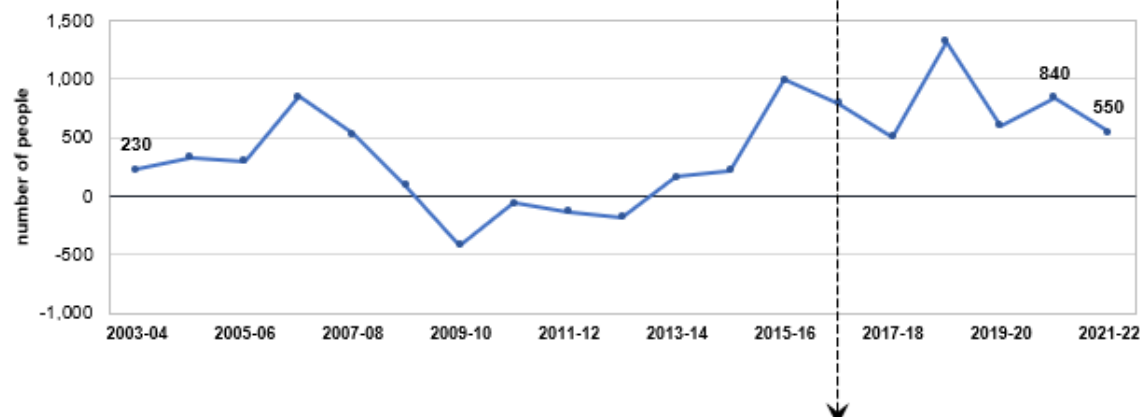
What success looks like: Steadily increasing population in NL, and in particular growth in the number of school age children and the working age population.

Figure 03a: rate of net migration per 1,000 population



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 2.32% (2016-17)

Figure 03b: net migration in terms of number of people migrating to NL each year



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: +790 (2016-17)

The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- Inward migration in NL had generally been positive in recent years, with more people moving into North Lanarkshire than moving out.
- The recent trend shows a change in this respect with a decrease from +2.46 per 1,000 population in 2020-21 to +1.61 in 2021-22, which although a decrease from previous years it still shows growth in NLs population.
- Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire migration growth has dropped less significantly from +2.32 per 1,000 population to +1.61, an estimated decrease of around 240 people.
- Historically the NL trend had mirrored that of the national average (which has increased from +4.05 per 1,000 population to +8.96 in the recent publication, albeit migration in NL has remained at a lower growth rate than the national average).
- The latest figures show a change in this respect - as while NLs trend shows a decrease in population growth, the national picture shows an increase.

Notes:

- Net migration is the number of people coming into North Lanarkshire minus the number of people leaving.
- Figures are published by National Records of Scotland and relate to total net migration (difference between immigration and emigration). They include asylum seekers and rounding adjustments. Refugees are also included from 2015-16 onwards. Migration estimates for 2012 to 2022 have been revised alongside the mid-year population estimates following the 2022 Census in Scotland.
- Net migration is a general sign of a positive economic growth.

C01: Population projections - % change

Measuring these 2 indicators will tell us if we have: Increased NLs population and net inward migration.

What success looks like: Steadily increasing population in NL, and in particular growth in the number of school age children and the working age population.

| | Total NL population | Age under 16 | Working age 16-64 | Age 65+ | Age 65 to 74 | Age 75+ |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 2018 | 340,180 | 62,960 | 219,220 | 58,000 | 33,430 | 24,570 |
| From 2018 to 2028 | +990 0.3% | -6,150 -9.8% | -4,330 -2.0% | +11,470 +19.8% | +6,110 +18.3% | +5,360 +21.8% |
| From 2018 to 2043 | -3,010 -0.9% | -9,300 -14.8% | -16,670 -7.6% | +22,960 +39.6% | +5,400 +16.2% | +17,560 +71.5% |
| 2043 | 337,170 | 53,660 | 202,550 | 80,960 | 38,830 | 42,130 |

| number of under 16 year olds | 2018 | 2018 to 2028 | 2018 to 2043 | % of the NL population | 2018 | 2018 to 2028 | 2018 to 2043 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| pre school children | 18,330 | -1,730 | -1,950 | under 16 years old | 18.5% | 16.7% | 15.9% |
| primary school children | 28,610 | -4,110 | -5,090 | of working age (age 16 to 64) | 64.4% | 63.0% | 60.1% |
| secondary school children | 16,020 | -310 | -2,260 | aged 65 and over | 17.0% | 20.4% | 24.0% |

The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

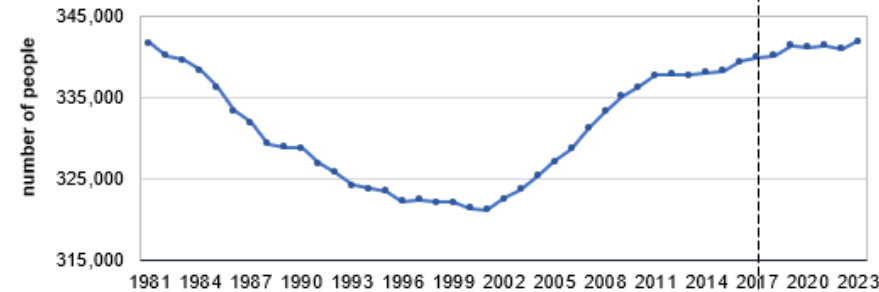
- The NL population is projected to increase 0.3% from 2018 to 2028 (+990 people), compared to growth of 1.8% in Scotland. The NL population is then projected to fall by a further -0.9% (-3,010 people) from 2028 to 2043.
- The tables above show a detailed breakdown of the projected change in the population from 2018 to 2028 when growth remains favourable, and from 2018 to 2043 when growth is predicted to decline.
- Of note are changes that by 2043 will see a 7.6% reduction in the working age population and a 14.8% reduction in children aged under 16, but a 39.6% increase in adults aged 65+.
- Within the aged 65+ age range, population projections expect to see a 16.2% increase in adults aged 65 to 74 and a 71.5% increase in adults aged 75+.

Notes:

- The population projection tables above remain the most up to date available at a local authority level at March 2025; these figures have not changed from the update at March 2024.
- Figures published nationally in January 2025 show projections re-baselined at a national level using the 2022 Census data - this shows projections for Scotland to 2032 and 2047. However, these projections are not yet available at a local authority level, so no new populations projections are available at a NL level and the most up to date available remain those noted in the tables above.
- Population projections to 2032 and 2047 at a local authority level are expected to be published in the summer of 2025.
- In the meantime, a single updated figure is available from the 2022 Census results (published in 2024) which shows that NLs population increased from 337,727 at the previous Census in 2011 to 341,117 in 2022 - an increase of 3,390 (+1%).

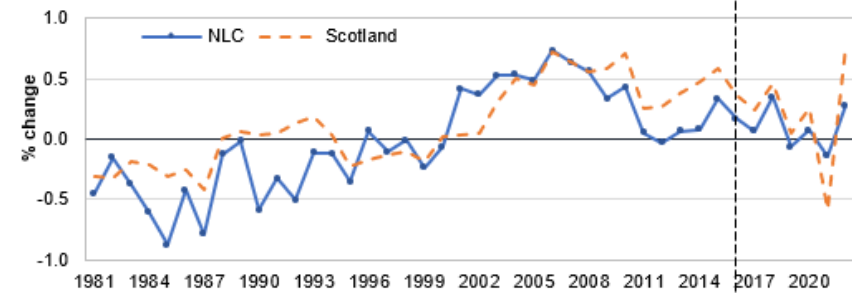
C02: Population - mid-year estimates (mye)

Figure 02a: population in NL



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 339,960 (2017)

Figure 02b: % change in population from year to year



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: +0.2% (2017)

The latest North Lanarkshire commentary:

- NLs population has been growing since 2009. The population as at The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline was 339,960; the latest mid year estimates published in October 2024 shows this has increased +0.6% to 341,890.

Notes:

- Mid year population estimates are currently under review nationally to reflect amended data on long-term international migration for Scotland. As a result, Scotland's current total mid year population estimates - and future local authority level estimates - are subject to change as the re-baselining exercise continues.
- This review is also expected to take account of the subtle changes in the estimate of international migration and provide a more accurate account of inward migration of individuals aged 16 and under.
- It is recognised that the publication of the 2022 Census results creates to some extent a position where various figures can be used to depict NLs current and future population. It is hoped that by the time the re-baselining of both the population projections (i.e. C01) and the mid year estimates (i.e. C02) is complete that a clearer picture will be available to inform future plans and priorities.