

MORAY COMMUNITY PLANNING THEME SMARTER



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STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

2009/10

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Introduction

This is the second strategic assessment undertaken on the 'Smarter' Community Planning Theme. It will inform a wider process designed to support strategic decision-making in relation to managing risks, setting priorities and allocating resources. The aim is to help Moray's Community Planning Partnership Theme Group to achieve not only its own outcomes and objectives but also those set by the Moray Council administration and the Scottish Government, ultimately ensuring children and young people have a right to grow up, develop to the best of their ability and have access to the services which will allow them to reach their full potential.

The information and analysis contained within this report will be most effective when combined with the knowledge and local expertise that exists within the Community Planning Partnership Theme Group and across partner agencies.

The assessment is divided into 4 main themes in order to ensure a wide range of issues are considered. The themes are:

- We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation
- Our young people are successful learners confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens
- Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed
- We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk

For each of the 4 themes, the current picture is described along with any emerging trends and future considerations. Recommendations are included for consideration only.

The most recent available data is used and where possible this has been sourced independently to provide an unbiased picture. For some topics, it was not possible to obtain ideal data, either because it is not collected or not available at Moray level. In these cases, data has been obtained from an appropriate source and analysed to provide an indication of the situation in Moray.

A Profile of Moray

Moray is the 8th largest Council area in Scotland, covering an area of 2238 square kilometres [1], from the Cairngorm Mountains in the south to the coast of the Moray Firth in the north. However, in terms of its population, it ranks 26th out of 32 with a population of just 87770 [1]. Over 27% of Moray is covered by woodland [2]. The average population density is low at just 39 people per square kilometre, compared with 66 people per square kilometre nationally [1]. However, approximately 56% of the population live in the 5 main towns of Elgin, Forres, Buckie, Lossiemouth and Keith [3], where the population density is approximately 2500 people per square kilometre [4].

Overall, Moray is one of the least deprived areas in Scotland, as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), having no data zones in the 15% most deprived in Scotland and just 2 in the 20% most deprived areas, both of which are in Elgin. This represents just 1.7% of Moray's data zones, the lowest in Scotland with the exception of the three island groups. However, the rural nature of Moray means that 27.6% of its data zones are within the 15% most access deprived in Scotland, due to the financial cost, time and inconvenience of travelling to basic services [5].

Prosperity

Although categorised as one of the least deprived local authority areas in Scotland, the median gross weekly wage in Moray is the lowest in Scotland, at £388.40 compared with £461.80 nationally [6]. The SIMD states that 9.3% of Moray is income deprived, which accounts for 8,169 residents. However, the level of income deprivation in Moray varies greatly across the area, from 1.5% in Kinloss to 22.7% in one area of Buckie [5].

The working age population accounts for approximately 61% of the total population of Moray, with around 85% of the working-age population (around 54% of the total population) being economically active. Nationally, about 63% of the population are of working age, 80% of whom are economically active (about 50% of total population). In Moray, 81% of the working-age population is in employment, around 13% of whom are self-employed, compared with 76% & 10% respectively for Scotland as a whole. Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of employee jobs are in the service industry, a further 15% are in manufacturing and 7% are in construction. Nearly 10% of employee jobs are tourism-related but this includes jobs that are also part of the service industry. Equivalent figures for Scotland show the main differences to be in the proportions of employees in manufacturing and the service industry, which are about 6% lower and 8 higher respectively [6].

Of the working-age population that is economically inactive, approximately 73% report not wanting a job and over 60% of these are female. The picture is very similar nationally. During 2008, 3.8% (1,800) of the economically active population in Moray were unemployed, compared with 4.9% nationally. However, there were a further 2,100 people within the economically inactive (4.1% of the working age population) in Moray who wanted a job. They are not classed as unemployed because they have either not sought work in the

last four weeks or are not available to start work. The equivalent figure for Scotland is 5.6% [6].

In February 2009, 10.7% of the working age population in Moray were key benefits claimants (claiming one or more key DWP benefits¹), a 1.3% decrease since August 2008 compared with 15.1% in Scotland (16% in August 2008). The most common main benefit in Moray was Employment and Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefit, claimed by 3360 (59%) of key benefits claimants, while 1480 or 26% of key benefits claimants were claiming job seekers allowance. The number of claimants of both of these benefits has increased by 5% since August 2008. The split nationally was very similar to Moray [6].

In total there were 1,354 JSA claimants in August 2009, 71% of whom were male. Approximately ½ of all claimants were aged 25-49yrs and a further 34% were aged 18-24yrs, an increase of 3% since June 2009 although the overall total of claimants has reduced by almost 2% in this time (from 1379 to 1354). The majority of claimants, 76%, had been claiming for 6 months or less, a further 16% between 6 and 12 months, and 7% over 12 months [6].

The SIMD identifies no data zones in Moray that are in the 15% most employment deprived [5].

Health

General health in Moray is reported as being slightly better than nationally with nearly 93% of Moray's population reporting good or fairly good health and just 7% reporting not good health. This compares with 90% and 10% respectively for Scotland [7]. The percentage of the population that has a limiting long-term illness is approximately 3% lower in Moray than nationally, at 17% of the population compared with 20% [7].

The relationship between health and tenure indicates that a smaller proportion of occupants of social rented accommodation report good or fairly good health than occupants of owned or privately rented/rent free accommodation, at 88% compared with 94%. This is reflected in the incidence of limiting long-term illness, which is 10% higher for occupants of social rented accommodation, at 24%, than for occupants of owned or privately rented/rent free accommodation. The spread across age groups is comparable, with 65-84yr olds representing the largest proportion having a long-term illness for each tenure type. The national picture is similar with 82% of those in social rented accommodation reporting good or fairly good health, 93% of those in owned and 89% of those in private rented/rent free. The proportion of those living in social rented accommodation with a limiting long-term illness is twice that of those living in owned accommodation. As with Moray, spread across age groups is comparable, with 65-84yr olds again representing the largest proportion of each tenure type having a limiting long-term illness [7].

¹ Key DWP (Department of Work & Pensions) benefits include: bereavement benefit, carer's allowance, disability living allowance, incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance, income support, jobseeker's allowance, and widow's benefit.

The standardised death rate in Moray is slightly lower than nationally at 9.8 per 1,000 population compared with 10.7 per 1,000 population. The main cause of death in Moray in both females and males is diseases of the circulatory system, accounting for approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of all deaths in both genders in 2008. This was closely followed by cancers, which accounted for a further 26% of all female deaths and a further 31% of male deaths. The picture is almost identical nationally [8]. The SIMD identifies just 1 data zone, 0.9% of the total in Moray that is within the 15% most health deprived; this is in Elgin [5].

Mid-2008 population estimates suggest that 17.5% of the population of Moray is aged under 16yrs, 60.5% is of working age and 22% is of pensionable age. This translates as 15365 under 16s, 53158 of working age and 19247 of pensionable age [1]. The age split is very similar nationally. 2006-based population projections for Moray, suggest that the under 16 population will reduce by 9% by 2011, the working age population will increase by 1% but the pensionable population will increase by 10% [9]. This would mean 2011 population numbers of 14627 under 16s, 53114 of working age and 20029 of pensionable age. These changes will mean that the proportion of the population that is of pensionable age will increase by around 2% from approximately 20% to nearly 23%. National figures are again very similar although the projected proportion of the population of pensionable age in 2011 is lower at 20%. Both in Moray and nationally, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pensionable age group is female.

Education

In Moray in 2008 there were 6759 primary school pupils and 5735 secondary school pupils, an overall drop of around 10% since 2003 (comprising a 9% drop in primary pupils & a 1% drop in secondary pupils). The number of pupils over 16yrs has increased over the same period by 59%. The number of pupils from ethnic minority groups has increased from 171 in 2004 to 231 in 2008. There have been comparable changes nationally in primary school pupils and in pupils over 16yrs. Although there has been a fall in secondary pupils nationally, this was much greater than in Moray, at 4% [10]. There are 2 data zones in Moray, 1.7% of the total, that are within the 15% most education deprived in Scotland, both of which are in Elgin [5].

In primary schools, absence figures for 2004/05 to 2007/08 are very consistent, accounting for around 4.5% of half days, of which an average of 14% is unauthorised. These figures are slightly lower than nationally [11].

In secondary schools, the absence rate has risen slightly, from 7.6% of half days in 2004/05 to 8.1% in 2007/08. Of this, the proportion of unauthorised absence has increased from 22% to 31%. Conversely, the national absence rate has fallen slightly over the same period although Moray is still slightly lower than nationally. The proportion of unauthorised absence nationally has remained fairly constant at around 21% [11].

Further breakdown of absence figures is not possible as the Scottish Government national Statistics have amalgamated absence figures due to

ongoing concerns over the quality and consistency in the recording of the reasons for absence.

Between 2003/04 and 2006/07, the rate of exclusions in Moray's primary schools was fairly constant at 12 per 1000 pupils, falling to 9 per 1000 in 2007/08. Although initially similar, the national rate has risen steadily from 11 per 1000 in 2003/04 to 15 per 1000 in 2007/08. In Moray's secondary schools, the rate has increased slightly from 59 per 1000 pupils in 2003/04 to 76 per 1000 pupils in 2007/08. Scotland's rate rose from 105 per 1000 pupils in 2003/04 to 120 per 1000 in 2006/07, falling back to 106 per 1000 in 2007/08. However, it remains much higher than in Moray. The vast majority of exclusions in both Moray and nationally are temporary. In Moray between 2003/04 and 2007/08, excluding 2006/07, about 6 pupils were removed from the register each year – approximately 1% of total exclusions. In 2006/07 just 2 pupils were removed, representing 0.4% of total exclusions. The level nationally has been around 0.5% every year since 2003/04 [12].

Of 1231 school leavers in Moray in 2007/08, 89.5% went on to positive destinations², 9% were unemployed but seeking employment and the remainder were either unemployed and not seeking employment or their destination was unknown. The numbers going on to further education and employment have both risen by about 4% since 2005/06, while numbers in all other categories have either remained fairly consistent or fallen over the same period. Nationally, a slightly smaller proportion has gone on to a positive destination and the split within the positive destinations category was slightly different, with a higher proportion going into higher education and training, and less into employment. The proportion going into further education was about the same [13].

Housing

The total number of dwellings in Moray in 2008 was 41,649, a rise of 6% since 2003, slightly higher than the rise nationally of 5% [10]. In Moray, and nationally, approximately 64% of the population live in owner-occupied accommodation. However, Moray has a smaller proportion of people living in social rented accommodation, at 20% compared with 24%, but a higher percentage renting privately, 11% compared with 6%. A smaller proportion of Moray's population lives in lone parent families – 8% compared with 13% nationally, and a slightly smaller proportion of people living alone, at 12% compared with 14%. However, the same proportion of people aged 65yrs and over lives on their own, in both Moray and Scotland as a whole, at 5.7% [7].

Between 2001 and 2007, the mean house sale price rose by 144% in Moray, from £58,584 to £142,956. The equivalent national figure is 104%. Over the same period, the number of house sales in Moray rose by 22%, from 1,899 to 2,312. The number of house sales also rose nationally, by 28%. The median house sale price in Moray more than doubled, from £47,000 in 2001 to £116,226 in 2007 and a similar, though slightly smaller, increase was seen

² **Positive:** includes higher education, further education, training, voluntary work and employment. This is in line with the definition of positive destinations set out in Indicator 10 of the Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/30090722/18>

nationally. The median price being lower than the mean price is reflective of the large proportion of band A-C dwellings in Moray, approximately 68%, slightly higher than Scotland as a whole at 62%. Correspondingly, the proportion of dwellings in bands F-H is small in Moray, at approximately 6%, half that of Scotland. Between 2003 and 2008 in both Moray and Scotland, the proportion of dwellings in bands A-C fell slightly, while the proportion of dwellings in bands F-H rose slightly [10].

There are no data zones in Moray that are within the 15% most housing deprived in Scotland. However, 4 of Moray's data zones (3.4% of the total) are within the 20% most housing deprived in Scotland, 2 in Elgin, 1 in Forres and 1 in Lossiemouth [5].

Recorded crime in Moray

In Moray in 2007/08 the total number of crimes recorded reduced by 10% from 2006/07 compared with an 8% decrease in Scotland. The rate of crimes in Moray in 2007/08 was lower than nationally, at 609 per 10,000 population compared with 749 per 10,000 population. The total number of crimes recorded in each of the last 11 years shows a marginally increasing trend in Moray, compared with a reducing trend for Scotland as a whole [14].

The percentage of crimes cleared up in Moray rose by 4% to 45% in 2007/08, compared with a 1% rise to 48% for Scotland as a whole. The trend in Moray over the last 11 years is virtually level compared with a slightly increasing trend in Scotland as a whole [14].

Within Moray there are 12 data zones in the 15% most crime deprived, representing 10.3% of data zones in Moray [5]. Of the 12, 1 is in Keith, 3 are in Forres, 5 are in Elgin and 3 are in Buckie.

Overall for 2007/08, Moray was ranked 21st out of 32 local authority areas in Scotland for total recorded crimes per 10,000 population (where 1 has the highest rate and 32 the lowest). Moray's highest ranking of 2nd was for the crime category crimes of indecency, while their lowest ranking was for non-sexual crimes of violence for which they ranked 25th out of 32. In all crime categories except crimes of indecency for which they ranked higher than Scotland, Moray's ranking was better than Scotland's.

Key Community Planning Themes - Smarter

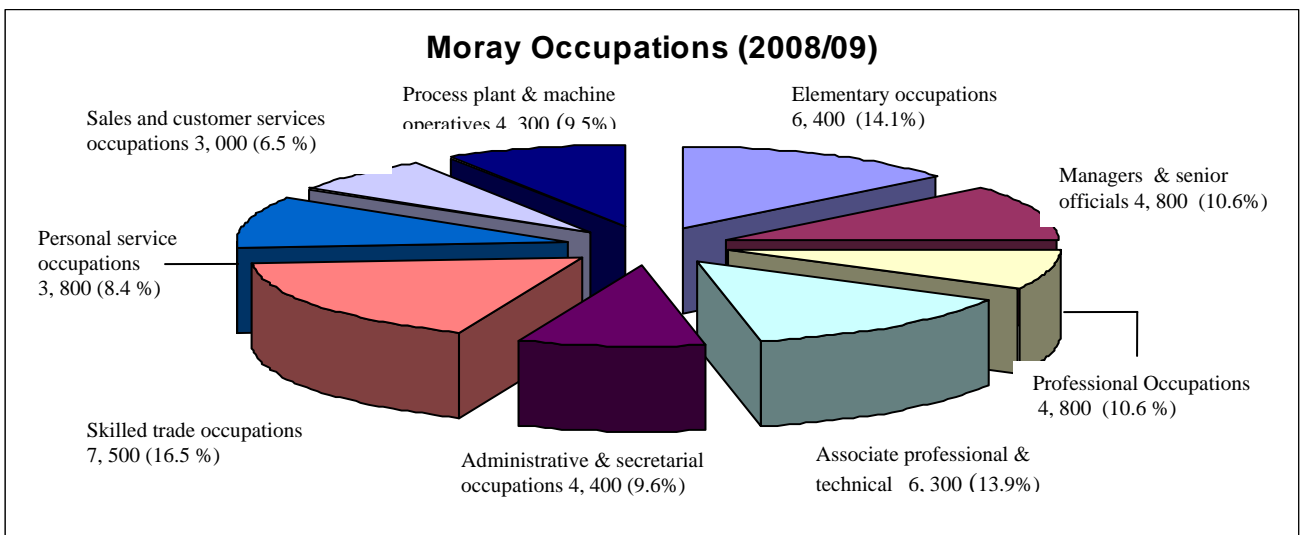
The Scottish Government's Smarter strategic objective is to expand opportunities for people in Scotland to succeed from nurture through to life long learning ensuring higher and more widely shared achievements.

This theme covers 4 main areas: We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation; Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens; Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed; We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.

1) We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation

Employment Structure

In Moray, the employment structure is dominated by public sector jobs, with declining primary and manufacturing sectors. The single biggest occupational grouping is skilled trades, due in large part to the RAF operations and manufacturing base in Moray accounting for 16.5% of the workforce. Moray is typically under represented in the higher end occupations of managers and senior officials, and professional occupations. In contrast, a higher proportion of the Moray workforce is employed in occupations at the other end of the scale – skilled trades, personal services, process plant and machine operatives, and elementary occupations – which account for 48.5% of the workforce compared with 39.2% nationally [6].



Working Age Population – Qualifications

Population estimates from the General Register office for Scotland show that in 2008 Moray had a working age population of 53, 192; 60.6% of its total population [1]. This compares to a national figure of 62.6% being of working age. Moray has a higher proportion of those of a working age who are actually in employment with 86%, compared to a national average of 79.7% [6].

The Office for National Statistics data shows that Moray's working age population is generally less qualified in all but one of the NVQ levels than national comparisons. In the lower level qualifications, NVQ1 and above (i.e. fewer than 5 Standard Grades or equivalent), Moray's working age population has been above the national average for 4 years. At the top level, in 2008, 29.2% of Moray's working age population were educated to HND, degree level or equivalent, compared to 33.8% nationally. Between 2005 and 2008, Moray's performance at levels NVQ1 (fewer than 5 standard grades or equivalent) and NVQ2 (more than 5 standard grades or equivalent) has improved at a higher rate than national improvement. Similarly, Moray has fared better than the national average in terms of the decreasing numbers achieving no qualifications. The numbers achieving NVQ4 (Degree or Higher Degree) have increased by approximately the same percentage in both Moray and Scotland. In terms of NVQ3 achievement (2 or more Highers or equivalent HND), Moray has made a significant improvement over the last year, resulting in the progress between 2005 and 2008 being greater than that for Scotland as a whole [6].

Working Age Population Qualifications

	NVQ1 and above		NVQ2 and above		NVQ3 and above	
	Moray	Scotland	Moray	Scotland	Moray	Scotland
2005	79.4%	78.6%	66.8%	67.9%	44.9%	50.3%
2006	79.5%	79.3%	67.7%	68.9%	45.3%	51.3%
2007	81.3%	79.2%	68.5%	68.9%	45.7%	51.7%
2008	84.7%	80.2%	71.2%	70.3%	49.3%	52.9%

	NVQ4 and above		Other Qualifications		No Qualifications	
	Moray	Scotland	Moray	Scotland	Moray	Scotland
2005	25.9%	30.6%	8%	6.7%	12.5%	14.7%
2006	27.5%	32.1%	6%	6.9%	14.6%	13.7%
2007	27.0%	33.2%	6.3%	7.3%	12.4%	13.5%
2008	29.2%	33.8%	6.4%	7.3%	8.9%	12.5%

Job Related Training

For those in employment, data from Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics suggests that, in Moray, the percentage of all employees who received job related training in the 3 months prior to interview fell from 34% in 2004 to 26% in 2006. During this period the Scottish rate also decreased but to a lesser extent from 31% in 2004 to 30% in 2006 [10].

Highlands and Islands Enterprise (HIE) Moray, Business Research report, published in July 2007 concluded that most organisations were undertaking some form of formal, as distinct from on-the job training. In most cases this was driven by regulation, achieving industry or customer standards, or related to operating machinery. The level of awareness expressed by the majority of organisations had increased in relation to the benefits of training and that most employment was semi-skilled or skilled and there were few unskilled jobs reported [18].

During HIE Moray's research interviews, they were keen to explore beyond training and training courses to cover more strategic issues such as people development, and increasing the knowledge and innovative capacity of the organisation. For most organisations these were esoteric concepts that were completely irrelevant to them [18].

HIE, in 2006/07, reported that 44 young people were participating in Get Ready for Work, funded by the Enterprise Networks and delivered by local training providers its target group is young people between 16 and 17 years of age with additional support needs; 149 participated in mainstream Skillseekers Programme, targeting 16-19 year olds with Local Enterprise Companies having discretion to fund training for 18-25 year olds; 480 young people participated in the Modern Apprenticeships Programme, which were initially for 16-24 year olds, however the upper age limit was removed and in addition Local Enterprise Companies have discretion to fund Modern Apprenticeships of age 25 and above in sectors which it has identified as having national or regional economic importance. Participation in all programmes has increased from 2005/06 results [18].

	% of all no job related training		% all job related training	
	Moray	Scotland	Moray	Scotland
2004	65	69	34	31
2005	69	70	31	30
2006	74	70	26	30

Adult Literacy, Numeracy

It is estimated that 23% of the adult population in Scotland have low levels of literacy. With an adult population in Moray at 69,940 this could possibly be as many as 15,791.

The Adult Literacy and Numeracy End of Year Report 2006/07 [15] showed that demand of adult literacy and numeracy increased by 39% to 397 people in need that asked for support. In 2007/08, the number of adults being supported through the Essential Skills programme was 188, in the first quarter of 2008/09 the number has already reached 93 which shows a marked increase from the same period last year. Although the numbers asking for support increased over the past 3 years, it remains well below the estimated need.

Essential Skills have so far managed to meet demand for Adult Literacy and Numeracy but some areas, notably Elgin and Buckie, are working at full capacity.

The Workers Education Association provide educational opportunities for literacy learners in the workplace. A large part of their job is raising awareness and trying to change the culture in traditional industries to promote personal development for all staff. This is challenging in a climate of small and medium sized enterprises. They presently do not have a waiting list.

Moray College has reviewed the way it supports students with literacy problems and has implemented a new strategy. This will make inroads into meeting both demand and need. This strategy will move away from a “deficit” model of literacies to one where literacy support is an integrated aspect at all levels of curriculum provision. This will help the college to identify students who need additional help to make the most of their educational programmes.

The Scottish Government with the anticipated first results available in mid 2009 is currently developing a national Adult Literacy and Numeracy in Scotland survey, but it is unlikely that data will be available for all local authorities at this point.

The percentage of the population making use of Learning Centres and Learning Access Points continues to rise significantly in 2007/08 in Moray [16], with 21.4% making use of these facilities in 2007/08. In 2006/07, 16.5% of the population made use of Learning Centres and Learning Access Points, above the national level of 10.7% and comparator average of 10.9%.

School Leaver Destinations

Scottish Government publish statistics on school leaver destinations [17] providing further evidence that a high proportion of school leavers in Moray, 37% in 2007/08 compared with 25% nationally and 27% in comparator authorities go on to employment, suggesting a link to Morays’ predominately low skilled workforce and limited managerial employment opportunities, potentially reducing the likelihood of children returning to the area following full time study.

The proportion attending full-time higher education remained unchanged at 25% in 2007/08 compared with 31% nationally and 30% in comparator authorities.

	Full time higher education			Full time further education		
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Moray	27%	25%	25%	23%	24%	26%
Comparators	31%	29%	30%	25%	24%	26%
Scotland	30%	30%	31%	23%	23%	25%

	Training			Employment		
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Moray	2%	1%	1%	33%	35%	37%
Comparators	3%	4%	5%	29%	31%	27%
Scotland	5%	5%	5%	26%	28%	25%

	*Other known destinations			Destination unknown		
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Moray	12%	14%	10%	3%	1%	1%
Comparators	12%	11%	11%	3%	1%	1%
Scotland	13%	12%	13%	2%	1%	1%

* Other known destinations include – Unemployed and seeking employment or training / Unemployed and not seeking employment or training

Summary and emerging trends

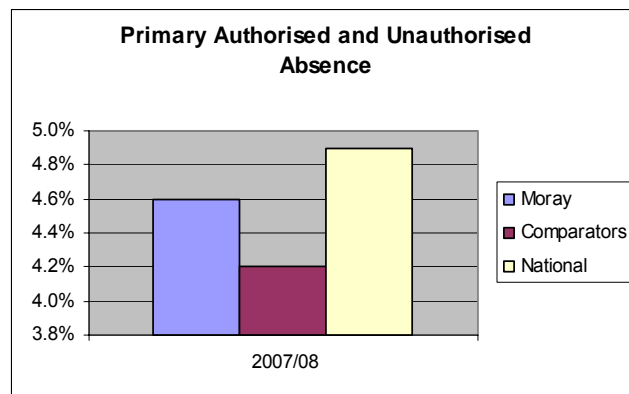
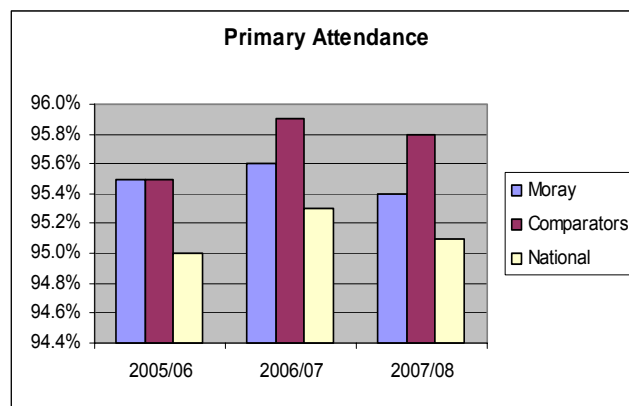
- Moray has a higher employment rate than national however has the lowest weekly wage average in Scotland
- Moray's working age population with lower level qualifications, of fewer than 5 standard grades, is above national levels between 2005 and 2008
- The number of working age population achieving lower level qualifications has increased at a higher rate than national
- Moray continues to lag behind the national figure for working age population holding/gaining qualifications above NVQ1 level
- The number of working age population in all higher level qualifications has significantly improved in 2008 at a greater rate than national improvement
- The lack of a higher qualified working population in Moray is a strong link to the low skilled, low wage employment market in Moray
- There is an unmet demand for Adult Literacy and Numeracy support in Moray
- In 2006/07, the percentage of the Moray population making use of Learning Centre and Learning Access point users continue to be above national and comparator levels
- The percentage of school leavers in Moray going on to full time higher education has been lower than comparator authority and national levels for the past 6 years
- In Moray, the majority of jobs are located in the service sector
- The percentage of employees who received job training in the 3 months prior to interview decreased at a higher rate than national decline
- The percentage of employees who have not received job related training is increasing at a higher rate than national improvements

2) Our young people are successful learners confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens

Attendance and Absence

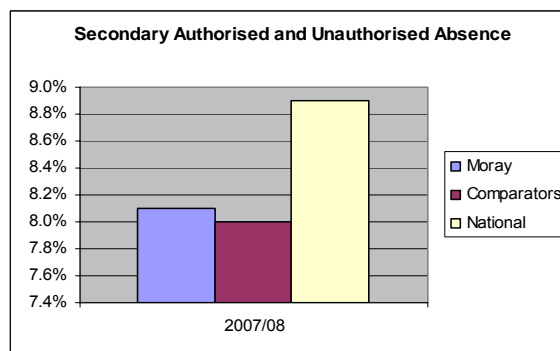
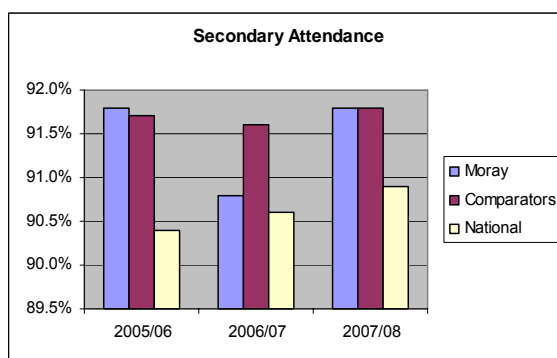
Attendance at Moray Primary Schools' [19] decreased by 0.2% to 95.4% in 2007/08, remaining above the national average which also decreased by 0.2% to 95.1%, however below comparator authorities' average of 95.8%. Due to Scottish Government concerns over the quality and consistency in the recording of reasons for absence, the information on absence has been amalgamated making comparisons across previous years difficult.

Primary	Attendance			Authorised Absence		Unauthorised Absence		Authorised and Unauthorised Absence
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2005/06	2006/07	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Moray	95.5%	95.6%	95.4%	4.0%	3.8%	0.5%	0.6%	4.6%
Comparators	95.5%	95.9%	95.8%	3.6%	3.2%	0.8%	0.8%	4.2%
National	95.0%	95.3%	95.1%	4.1%	3.8%	0.9%	0.9%	4.9%



Attendance at Moray Secondary Schools [19], when comparing results with 2006/07, had increased by 1% remaining above the national average which increased by 0.3% to 90.9% and equal to the comparator average. Similarly to Moray Primary Schools, Authorised and Unauthorised absence results published by the Government have been amalgamated, making comparisons across years difficult.

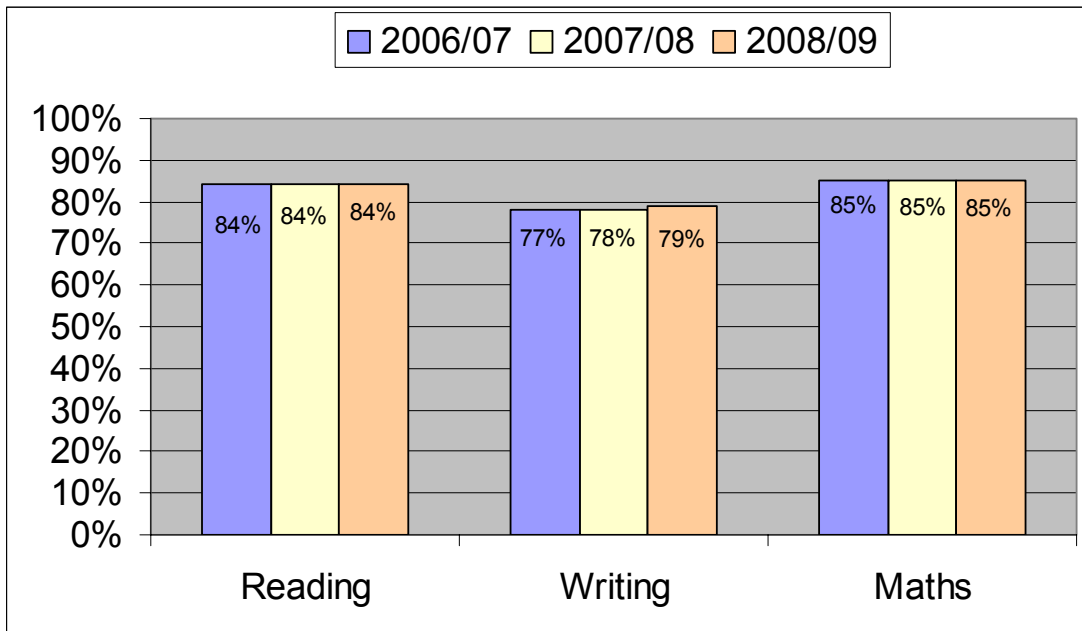
Secondary	Attendance			Authorised Absence		Unauthorised Absence		Authorised and Unauthorised Absence
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2005/06	2006/07	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Moray	91.8%	90.8%	91.8%	5.5%	6.4%	2.6%	2.7%	8.1%
Comparators	91.7%	91.6%	91.8%	5.6%	5.7%	2.5%	2.5%	8.0%
National	90.4%	90.6%	90.9%	7.6%	7.2%	1.8%	2.0%	8.9%



Attainment

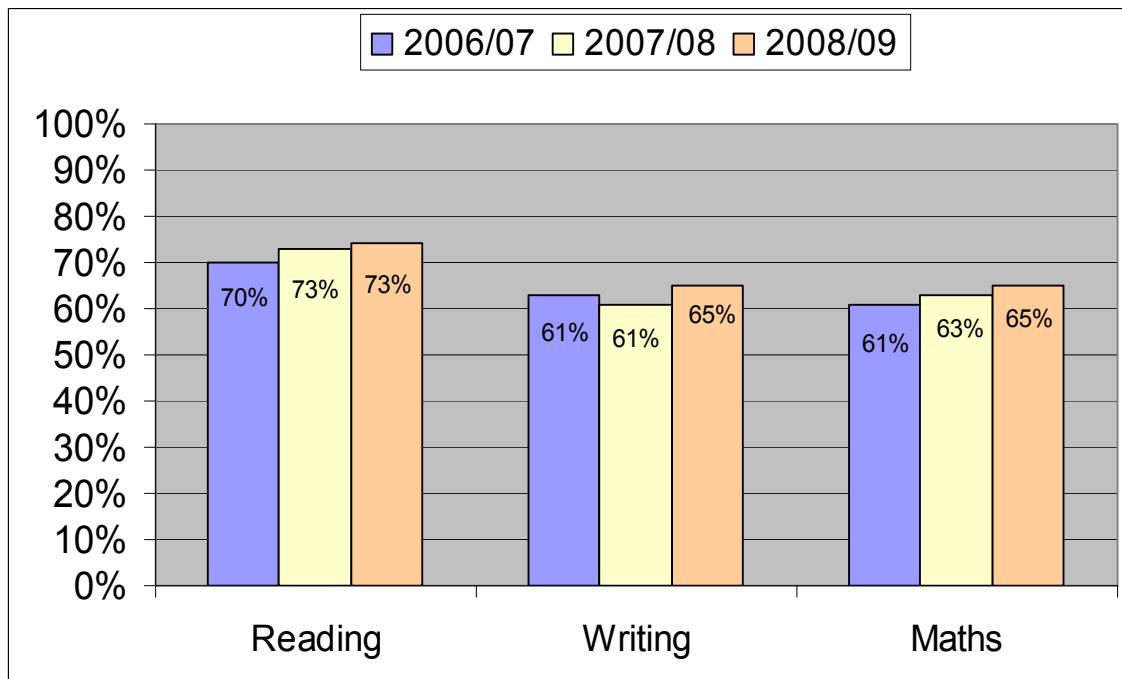
Although the information is no longer collected nationally, many local authorities monitor 5-14 attainment in relation to the percentage of pupils attaining or exceeding 5-14 levels for their age. For primary and secondary schools the 5-14 indicators cover the core skills of reading, writing and mathematics.

Primary	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Reading	83%	84%	84%	84%
Writing	77%	78%	78%	79%
Maths	83%	85%	85%	85%



In reading, writing and mathematics, results in Moray Primary Schools changed slightly in one of the three areas from the previous years' performance with 84% of pupils in reading, 79% in writing and 85 % in maths achieving or exceeding expected levels.

Secondary	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Reading	68%	70%	73%	74%
Writing	61%	63%	61%	65%
Maths	64%	61%	63%	65%



In reading, writing and mathematics, results in Moray secondary schools improved in all three areas from the previous years performance with 74% of pupil's in reading, 65% in writing and 65% in maths achieving or exceeding expected levels.

In general, in years three and four, young people in Moray secondary schools follow national qualifications courses or Standard Grade. Qualifications can be compared using the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF). The framework concerns the way in which qualifications can be compared in order to simplify progression between them. Moray's pupils achieve good results throughout their primary school years and through to S4. Results for S5 and S6 are not as good as national and comparator authorities and require more work [20].

Pre-appeal results for 2008/09 attainment are presented and therefore may be subject to adjustment.

Term	Explanation
Level 3	Standard Grade at Foundation Level or Access 3
Level 4	Standard Grade at General Level or Intermediate 1
Level 5	Standard Grade at Credit Level or Intermediate 2
Level 6	Higher Grade at A-C

Percentages of S4 roll attaining, by the end of S4:

	English at Level 3 or better			Maths at Level 3 or better		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Moray	96	94	95	96	94	95
Comparators	94	94	95	95	93	94
National	94	94	95	93	94	95

	English & Maths at Level 3 or better			5 or more awards at Level 3 or better		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Moray	94	92	94	93	90	92
Comparators	92	91	92	91	90	91
National	92	91	92	91	90	91

	5 or more awards at Level 4 or better			5 or more awards at Level 5 or better		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Moray	83	80	83	35	37	39
Comparators	78	77	79	35	36	37
National	76	76	77	33	34	35

Results for S4 students in Moray have increased in all six categories since last year and Moray remain equal to or above the national average in all areas. Nationally attainment has remained relatively static over the last three years with 4 areas improving and 2 remaining unchanged. Comparator authorities have improved in 3 areas, decreased in 1 while the other 2 areas have remained static. The 2008/09 Education Service Improvement Plan actions included improving performance for students gaining five or more

awards at Level 5, which was achieved with 39%, a 4% increase over the last three years.

Moray has five comparator authorities - Angus, Dumfries and Galloway, Falkirk, Highland and Scottish Borders. Moray was ranked 1st in attainment in Maths at Level 3, English and Maths at Level 3, five or more awards at Levels 3, 4 and 5 and ranked 2nd in English at Level 3.

Percentages of S4 roll attaining, by the end of S5:

	1 or more awards at Level 6 or better			3 or more awards at Level 6 or better		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2006/07	2007/08	2007/08
Moray	40	41	40	20	21	22
Comparators	40	40	42	22	23	23
National	39	38	40	22	22	23

	5 or more awards at Level 6 or better		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Moray	8	7	10
Comparators	9	10	10
National	10	10	10

Level 6 results for S5 pupils in Moray have increased in two of the three categories from the previous years' performance. Nationally, results have increased in two categories remained unchanged in the other. Moray is equal to the national average in pupils achieving one or more award at Level 6 and five or more awards at Level 6 but below in achieving three or more awards at Level 6 by 1%.

Against comparators, Moray ranked 2nd in attainment in five or more awards at Level 6 and 3rd in one and three or more awards at Level 6.

Percentages of S4 roll attaining, by the end of S6:

	1 or more awards at Level 6 or better			3 or more awards at Level 6 or better		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Moray	43	45	46	27	31	29
Comparators	44	44	46	31	30	32
National	42	43	44	29	30	31

	5 or more awards at Level 6 or better			1 or more awards at Level 7 or better		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Moray	18	19	17	11	13	13
Comparators	21	19	21	13	13	14
National	19	19	20	12	12	13

Moray's performance has improved in one of the four categories in S6, remained unchanged in another and decreased in two categories. Nationally, performance from the previous year has improved in all four categories. Moray is above the national average in pupils achieving one or more awards

at Level 6, below in three and five or more awards at Level 6 and equal to the national average in one or more awards at Level 7.

Against comparators, Moray ranked 4th in attainment in one or more awards at Levels 6 and 7 and 5th in three and five or more awards at Level 6.

Schools – Environmental, Travel and Healthy Eating

Eco-Schools is an international initiative designed to encourage whole-school action for the environment. It is an environmental management tool, learning resource and recognised award scheme. Moray schools have embraced national initiatives, which support wider achievement of its pupils. As at June 2009, 100% of Moray schools are registered Eco Schools, which is higher than the national average of 94%.

Percentage and number of school participating in the Eco Schools award or similar accredited environmental award –

2007/08	Registered	Bronze Award	Silver Award	1st Green Flag Award	2nd, 3rd etc. Green Flag
Primary	100% (46)	93% (43)	72% (33)	15% (7)	4% (2)
Secondary	100% (8)	88% (7)	25% (2)	12% (1)	12% (1)

The Moray Council has a dedicated team working with schools to develop and implement the travel planning process. Sustrans conducted the 2008 National Hands-Up Survey, which is the first national dataset to look at mode of travel to school across Scotland. The survey was a joint project between School Travel Co-ordinators working in Scotland and Sustrans. The 2008 survey was the first time the survey was conducted and all Local Authorities were invited to collect data. The National Hands-Up Survey [28] will run continuously on an annual basis in the autumn of each year. Results for Moray against the National perspective are noted below. –

Primary	Moray	National	Secondary	Moray	National
Walk	48.7%	51.6%	Walk	44.3%	42.8%
Cycled	7.7%	3.4%	Cycled	4.4%	1.6%
Scooter / Skate	0.7%	1.0%	Scooter / Skate	0.5%	0.2%
Park and Stride	8.4%	7.3%	Park and Stride	3.1%	3.6%
Driven	21.4%	25.3%	Driven	13.5%	12.7%
Bus	10.3%	9.5%	Bus	32.5%	37.2%
Taxi	2.3%	1.6%	Taxi	1.3%	1.0%
Other	0.6%	0.2%	Other	0.4%	0.9%

The Moray Road Safety Plan 2008-2010 states that 63% of Moray schools were engaged in the travel planning process with 15% of schools having completed travel plans. School Travel Plans aim to stem the decline in the number of children taking an active journey to school, offer a holistic approach to infrastructure improvements that prioritise active modes, improve safety for all users and draw effective links with supporting policies, i.e. Eco Schools,

Health Promoting Schools, Active Schools and Local/Regional/National Transport Policies.

The Moray Council have taken measures to improve safety and access for active modes by introducing 20mph speed limits outside schools; by providing safe, secure cycle parking at 21 schools totalling 660 spaces, 410 of which are within fully enclosed, locking compounds; by undertaking footway improvements and establishing cycle routes between schools and key areas of housing; by introducing School Travel Awards and Travel Smart incentive schemes to celebrate success and share best practice and reward active travel as well as setting up walking buses and cycle trains; by educating parents and pupils about active travel in holding School Travel Awareness days, including travel surveys and route planning; organising walk/cycle to school weeks; participating in assembly and classroom talks and offering induction and open days for parents.

Health promotion schools encourage children and young people to eat well and to exercise encompassing a broad holistic 'whole school' approach that includes promoting the physical, social, spiritual, mental and emotional well-being of all pupils and staff.

As at June 2009, all 54 primary and secondary schools in Moray have achieved 'commitment' status and 17 schools have achieved 'commended' as Health Promoting Schools.

Extra Curricular / Community Involvement

Moray pupils contribute to both school and community life. Young people participated in a variety of projects and events including: visual arts through visits from the Travelling Gallery; Theatre and Drama through involvement in the professional touring production, Fleeto and the subsequent formation of a performance group to develop a piece on knife crime; music through the development of the Youth Music Forum project; new media through the Re. Keith video/digital photography project

In terms of sport, 1,500 children were involved in the Council's term time and holiday sports coaching programme in 2006/07. In the past year at least 18 young people have competed in sporting activities at a national / international level. In 2008/09, 1,187 P3-P7 pupils participated in after school 'Stay and Play' activities.

Moray pupils also regularly participate in musical groups with approximately 75% of instrumental instruction pupils participating in school groups. 265 pupils attend the Moray Music Centre on a weekly basis with another 75 participating in the weeklong Moray School Orchestra course. Moray Concert Brass have placed or won the Scottish Brass Championship for the last three years. Approximately 25 pupils per year take part in the National Youth Orchestra for Scotland, National Youth Choir and National Fiddle Competitions, which is slightly above average compared to other local authorities without specialist music schools. The Moray Music Festival is held

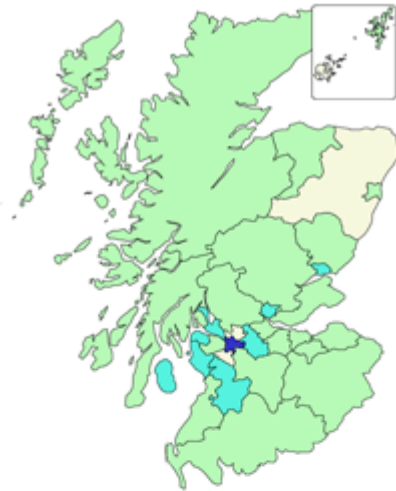
every two years over a 10-day period and provides an opportunity to compete in music, dance, speech and drama for both adults and children.

Summary and emerging trends

- In 2007/08, attendance in Moray Primary Schools decreased by 0.2% from the previous year's result in line with decreases nationally and in comparator authorities
- Authorised and unauthorised absence in Moray Primary Schools was below the national average but above that of our comparator authorities'
- It was anticipated that, taking account of a coding error in 2006/07, that in 2007/08 attendance in Moray Secondary Schools would increase and remains above the national average and equal to that of our comparator authorities'
- Authorised and unauthorised absence in Moray Secondary Schools was significantly below the national average but slightly above that of our comparator authorities'
- Performance in the percentage of primary pupils in Moray attaining or exceeding 5-14 levels for their age in the core skills of reading, writing and mathematics improved between 2005 and 2007 but remained unchanged in 2009 with the exception of a slight improvement in writing
- In 2009, there was a further improvement in the percentage of secondary pupils in Moray attaining or exceeding 5-14 levels for their age in reading and mathematics with improved performance for writing compared to the 2008 result
- In 2009, S4 attainment levels were ahead or equal to that of national and all other comparator authorities' averages in all six indicators
- In 2009, performance in S5 attainment for Higher Grades was below national or comparator authorities' averages in two of the three indicators
- In 2009, performance in S6 attainment for Higher Grades was ahead or equal to national or comparator averages in two of the four indicators
- 100% of schools in Moray are registered Eco-Schools, above the national average
- In 2008, 63% of Moray schools are engaged in travel planning process, 15% have completed travel plans
- As at June 2009, all schools in Moray had achieved either 'commitment' or 'commended' status as Health Promoting Schools

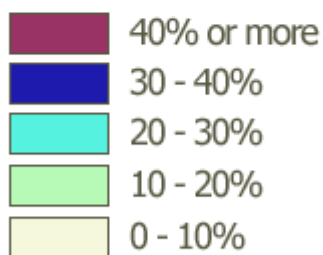
3) Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

Child Poverty



Colour Key:

% of children in families on out of work benefits



Map of child poverty levels by Local Authority.

End Child Poverty [24] use tax credit data to give the percentage of children on low incomes in local authorities across the UK. Although not a direct measure of exactly how many children are in poverty, it is a good indication of which areas have the highest child poverty levels and the closest measure at the moment of local levels of child poverty. The End Child Poverty indicator considers all children whose families receive the maximum Child Tax Credit because they have low incomes, whether working or on benefits. They are divided into two groups:

Children in workless families shows how many children are in families claiming tax credits who also depend on benefits, because nobody in the family is working (or nobody is working for more than 16 hours a week). These tend to be the poorest families. Without a working parent, a child has a three in four chance of being in poverty.

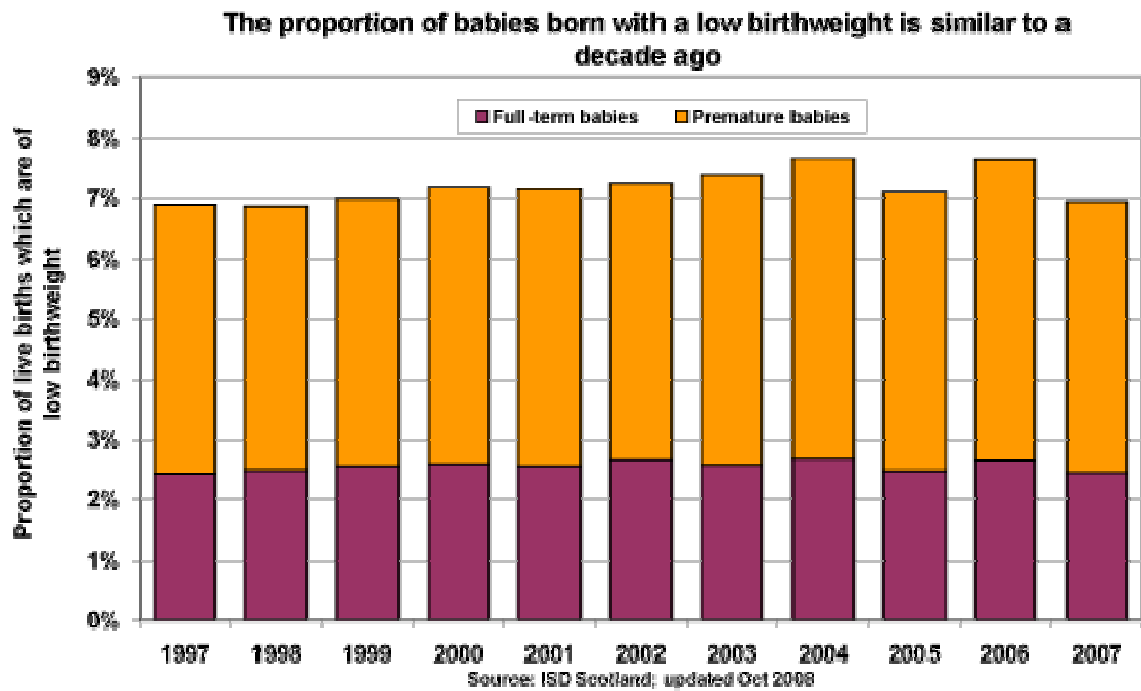
Children in families receiving the Working Tax credit indicates how many children are in the poorest working families – those entitled to maximum Child Tax Credit, plus a Working Tax Credit entitlement related to their earnings. One in three of such children do not escape family poverty even with the help of the tax credit, and half have incomes that are below or only just above the poverty line.

Adding these two groups together gives a total of children in low-income families. This comprises about four in ten children. While not all these children are classified as being in poverty, they represent a wider group of “have-nots” among children in the UK, which allows a comparison of the severity of the problem in different local authorities and parliamentary constituencies.

Results for August 2006 show that 13% of children in Moray live in workless families, compared with 19% nationally and a further 21% live in families receiving the Working Tax Credit, compared with 23% nationally. In total 34% of children in Moray live in low-income families. In relation to the other local

pregnancy maternal weight, drug/alcohol use, hypertension and multiple births.

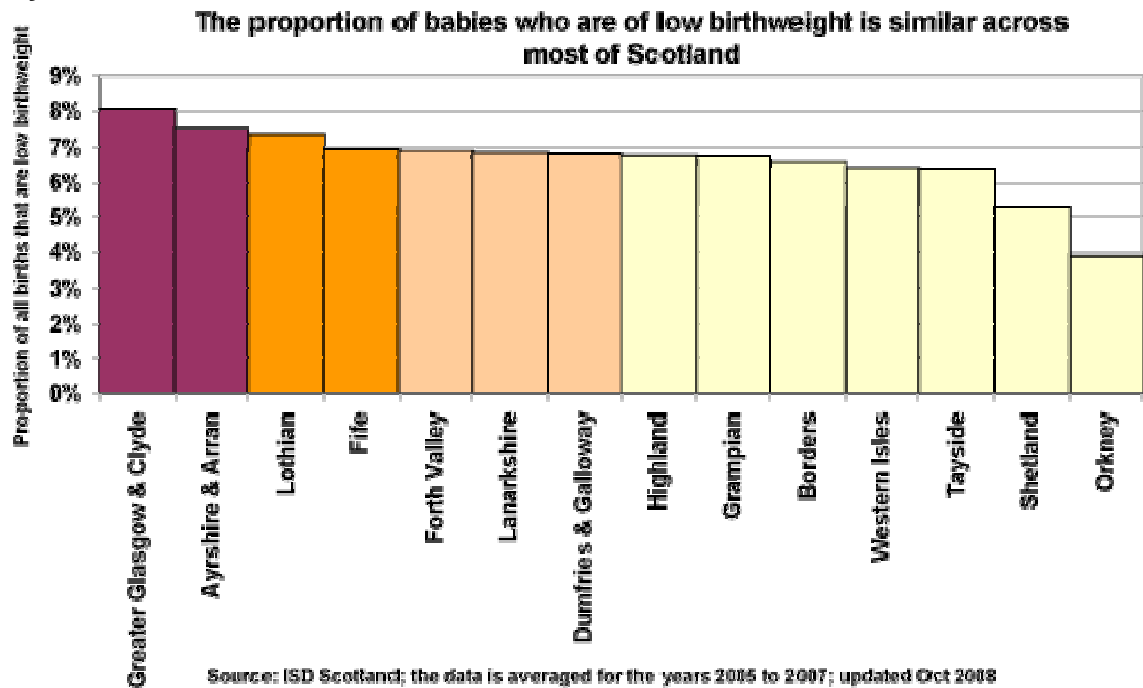
Over time -



The graph shows the proportion of live births who are defined as having a low birth weight, i.e. less than 2.5 kilograms (5.5lbs). The data is shown separately for full-term and premature babies. The data is for all live births, both premature and full-term and for singleton and multiple births. It excludes still-births, home births and births at non-NHS hospitals.

Low birthweight babies face a range of future health problems both immediate and longer-term: poor health in the first four weeks of life, a higher risk of death before the age of two and delayed physical and intellectual development in early childhood and adolescence among them.

By NHS Board



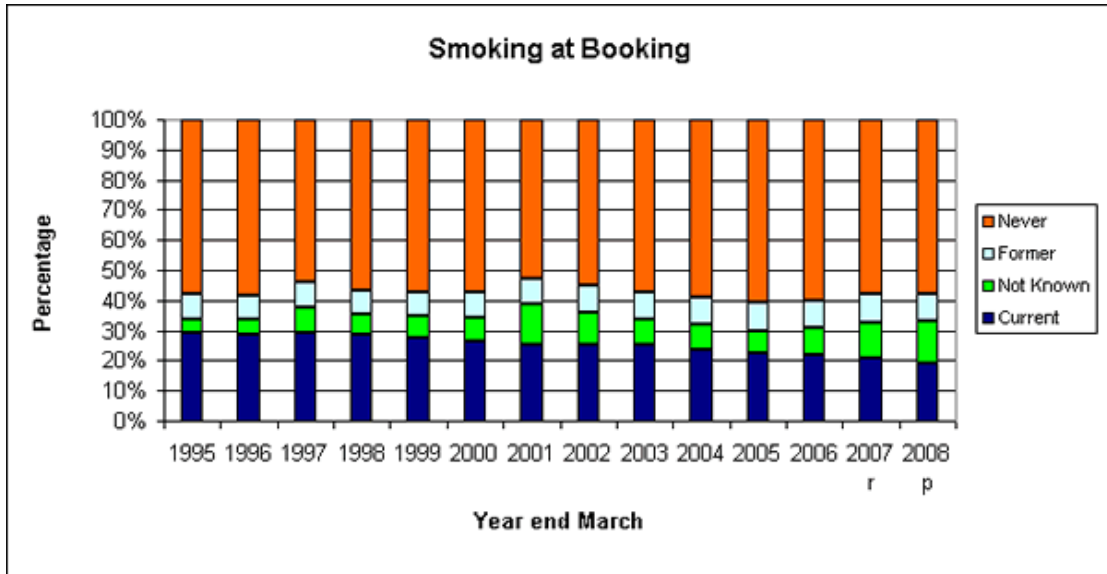
The graph shows how the proportion of live births that are of a low birthweight varies by NHS Health Board. To improve statistical reliability, the data is the average for the latest three years.

Provisional statistics report that for the year ended 31st March 2007 in Grampian 6.96% (409) of all births were of a low birthweight, against a Scottish average of 7.15% (3,956). Results differ only slightly from those a decade ago, as at March 1997, in Grampian 6.3% of births were of a low birthweight against a Scottish average of 7.2% for the same period. Statistics at a Moray level are not available.

Smoking during Pregnancy

Smoking behaviour in pregnancy is collected at a woman's first antenatal booking appointment which usually takes place within the first three months of pregnancy. These booking appointments take place either at hospital or in the community and are recorded on the Scottish Morbidity Record (SMR02). There is considerable pressure on women not to smoke during pregnancy, and it is anticipated that some women may not be completely truthful when describing their smoking behaviour at the booking clinic.

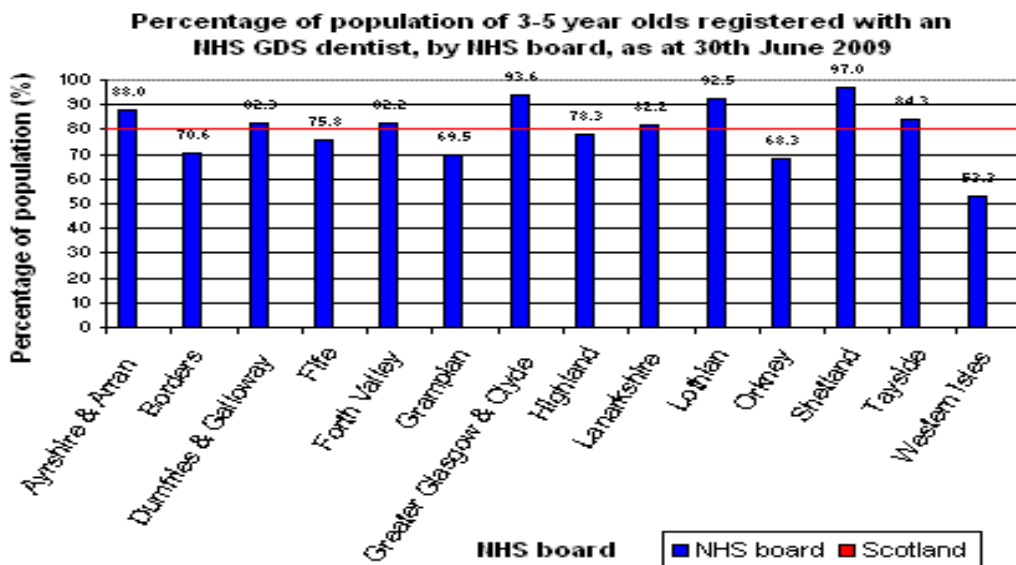
The table below shows the numbers of women who are currently smoking at the time of their first ante-natal booking. The number of women who are current smokers is at its lowest level since 1995, however the "not known" section is the largest it has been over this period. As noted before, it is anticipated that some women will not be completely truthful about their smoking habits when asked in the booking clinic.



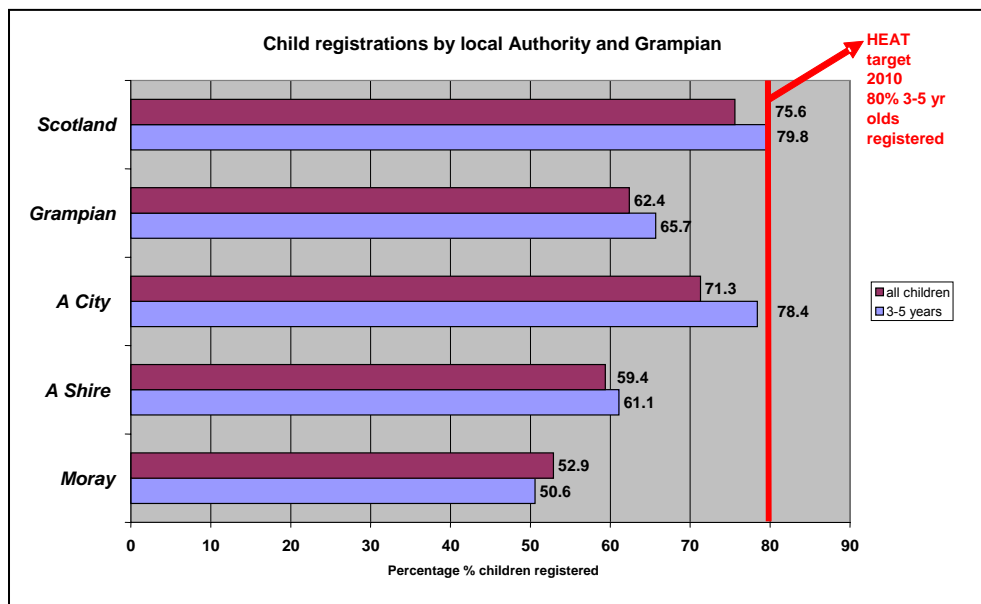
ISD Scotland provisional statistics report that in Grampian, for the period ended 31st March 2008, at a woman's first antenatal booking appointment, for the 6,005 bookings recorded, 68.1% stated that they had never smoked, 20.3% stated that they were currently smoking and 8.9% stated that they were former smokers. Nationally, for the same reporting period, 57.7% had never smoked, 19.2% were currently smoking and 9.0% were former smokers. Overall, levels of smoking recorded at a woman's first antenatal booking appointment have decreased since 1998 although increases during the period are evident.

Children's Dental Health

Moray experiences difficulties in attracting dentists. From June 2007 to June 2009, there were a total of 7,122 additional registrations of children to dental practices. As of September 2007, dental registration for children in Moray was 52.3%, well below the national average of 69.9%.



As is shown in the above graph, the percentage population of 3-5yr olds registered with an NHS dentist in Scotland is 80%. Grampian is much lower than this at 69.5%. The below graph highlights that Moray is significantly below the HEAT target of 80% of 3-5yr olds registered with an NHS dentist by 2010 (by 29.2%).



Life Expectancy

The General Register Office from Scotland statistics show that, for the years 2007 onwards, the life expectancy at birth in Moray for males was 77 years, above the national average of 75 years and for women was 81 years, above the national average of 80 years. Overall the life expectancy at birth in Moray at 79 years is above the national average of 77.5 years. It should be noted that in terms of female average life expectancy, Moray dropped from 3rd place in the Scottish league tables (for highest female life expectancy) to 19th place. Also, in the past few years there has been a less than 2% increase in the life expectancy of males and an increase of less than 1.5% for female life expectancy.

Pre-School Provision

In Moray [27] in 2009, there were 55 local authority or partnership pre-school education providers in Moray, 23 were local authority pre-school education providers and 32 providers were in partnership with the local authority.

There were 670 registrations for the ante-pre-school year of pre-school education in Moray representing 89.5% of all children eligible, below the national result of 93.3%.

There were 840 registrations for the pre-school year of pre-school education, representing 96.3% of all children eligible, below the national result of 97.7%.

Based on the 2009 census data received, in Moray 40 children registered for pre-school education did not have English as their home language, 2.5% of all registrations, below the national average of 4.8%. One hundred children were reported as having Additional Support Needs, 6.2% of all registrations, which was below the national average of 7% and 6 pre-school children, had a Co-ordinated Support Plan, 0.8% of all registrations, above the national average of 0.5%.

Class Sizes

In Moray, the average class size [21] in all classes was 22, an improvement from 23.8 in 2007, below comparators authorities' average of 22.3 and the national average of 23.2. In single stage classes, Moray's average class size has decreased from 24.3 in 2007 to 23.6 in 2008, remaining below comparator authorities' and the national averages of 24.7. In composite classes, Moray's average class size has increased from 19.7 in 2007 to 20 in 2008, remaining slightly above comparator authorities' average of 19.3 and equal to the national average. In 2008, Moray's average class sizes were above that of our comparator averages in one of the three categories but below or equal to national averages in all categories.

In Moray, with the exceptions of Primary 7, average primary class sizes in all other class stages were below comparator authorities' averages and the national average.

In 2008, the highest proportion of pupils in Primary 1 (72%) were taught in classes of between 19 to 25 pupils, a decrease from the 2007 result of 86%. The 2008 position is mirrored in comparator and national statistics. The highest proportion of pupils in Primary 2 and Primary 3 stages (88%) were taught in classes of between 19 to 30 pupils, a result unchanged from 2007 and again a similar 2008 position is evident in comparator and national averages. The highest proportion of pupils in Primary 4 to Primary 7 stages (87%) were taught in classes of 30 or fewer pupils, a decrease from the 2007 result of 90% and again, a similar 2008 position nationally and in comparator authorities.

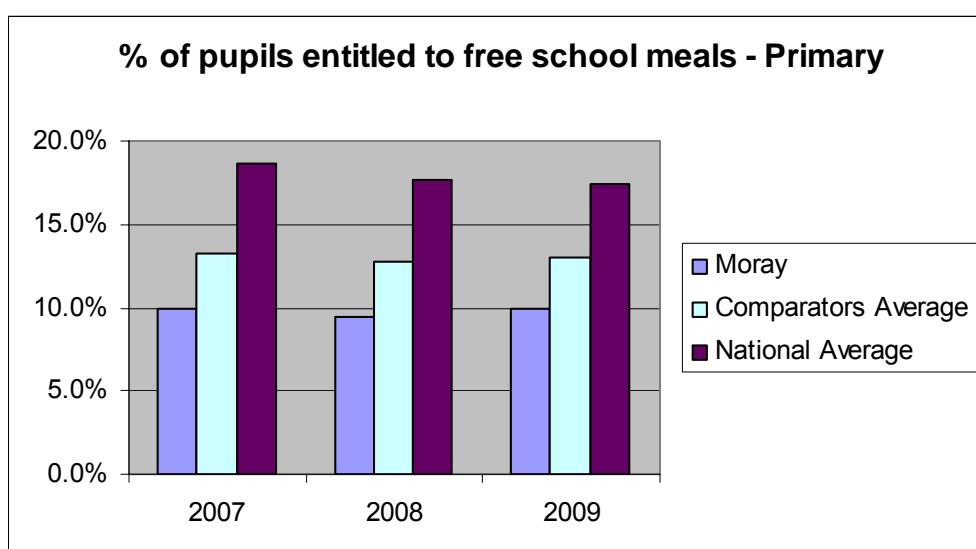
Minority Groups

In recent years there has been increasing numbers of Polish and Portuguese families coming to the area for economic reasons. There were 230 pupils categorised as being from a minority ethnic group [21], 264 categorised as white other and 111 as not known / undisclosed. Of the 12,581 pupils in publicly funded schools in Moray there were 341 pupils (2.7%) whose main home language is neither English, Gaelic, Scots Doric, nor Sign Language, below the national average of 3.9%. Moray has 38 languages with the three main languages, after English, reported as Polish, Scots and Portuguese. There were 193 pupils reported as having English as an additional language.

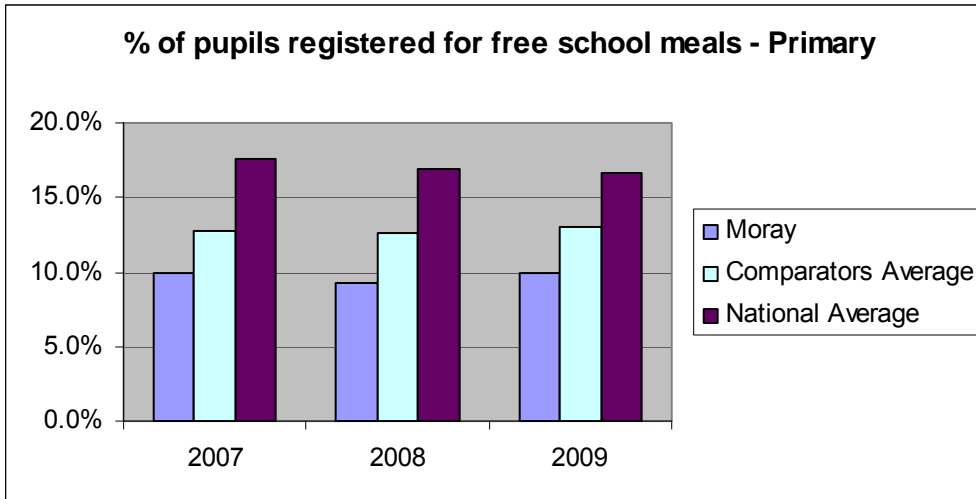
Provision of School Meals

The Scottish Government Statistical Notice [22] was published on 23rd June 2009 on the results of the latest annual survey of school meals undertaken in early 2009.

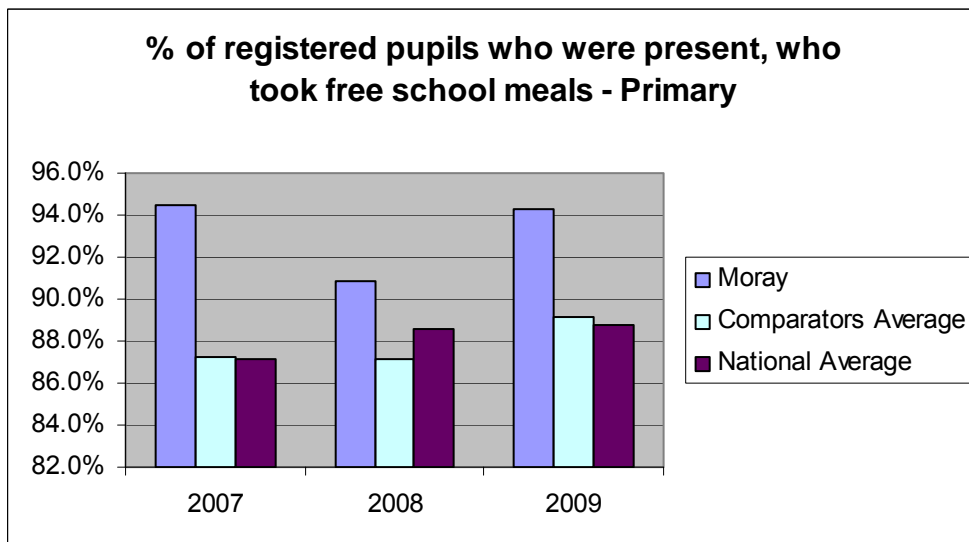
In Moray, over the past 3 years, there has been a lower level of entitlement to free school meals for Primary pupils in comparison to our comparator authorities' and national averages. Pupils entitled to free school meals are those within families who received Income Support (IS) or Income-based Job Seekers Allowance (IBJSA). Those within families who received support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 may also be entitled. Children who receive IS or IBJSA in their own right are also entitled to free school meals. Also entitled are children whose parents or carers receive Child Tax Credit, do not receive Working Tax Credit and have an annual income (as assessed by the Inland Revenue) of below £15,575. All parents are provided with details of free school meal entitlement criteria and application instructions, it is thereafter the parent's decision as to whether they submit an application.



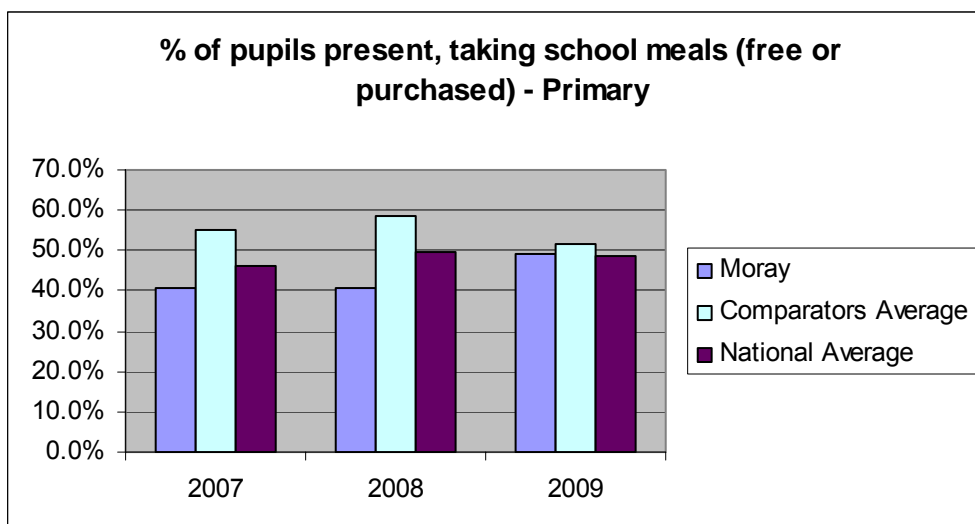
In Moray, there were 6,828 pupils on the primary school roll, with 685 entitled to free meals and 676 registered. 650 registered pupils were present on census day with 613 of those taking free meals.



In Moray, 10% of the primary school roll was entitled to receive free school meals, remaining lower than national and comparator authority average levels. 9.9% of the primary school roll was registered to receive free meals.



Of those primary pupils registered for free school meals and present on census day, 94.3% took a free school meal, remaining above that of comparators authorities' (89.1%) and national (88.8%) average levels.



Of the 6,520 pupils present on school meals census day, 3,195 (49%) of primary pupils took either a free or purchased school meal, below that of our comparator authorities' average (51.7%) but above the national average (48.9%). Moray's result significantly increase on the previous reporting year's result, against decreases in comparator authorities' and national averages.

Primary Education	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Number of meals	538,624	466,152	520,478
Expenditure on school meals	£354,000	£464,000	2,260,000

Primary Education	2007	2008	2009
Price charged per standard school meal	£1.75	£1.80	£1.85

School meals in Moray offer a selection of up to three main course items and a choice of puddings, fresh fruit and yoghurt. Children can sit down together and enjoy their meal, whilst at the same time developing those social skills of eating together that are important later in life. A well-fed and happy child is more likely to be receptive to participating in the afternoon's activities.

The school meal aims to provide essential nutritional requirements that will assist children in leading a 'bright and healthy' lifestyle.

In April 2008, Moray Council launched the 'Be Bright, Eat Right' initiative focused on encouraging children throughout Moray back into the school canteen at lunchtime to enjoy healthy, wholesome school meals. Results have shown an increase in school meal uptake throughout primary schools and it is expected and this is reflected in the 2009 Scottish Government Statistics publication notice.

In Moray, all primary schools operate an anonymised system for recipients of free school meals, significantly above that of our comparator authorities' and national average levels. Access to drinking water is provided in all primary

schools with 98% of schools providing access to drinking water in accordance with the Scottish Government definition, remaining above the national level.

In line with the Scottish Government guidelines on healthy eating, all Primary 1 and Primary 2 pupils received free fruit at least 3 times per week.

Community Learning and Development

Community Learning and Development target their resources in line with the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2006) figures, working with the most disadvantaged groups. Parents and carers have engaged with the Community Learning and Development Team in pre-parenting activities including and report on the positive impact on them as parents and carers –

- Loose Ends Project aimed at supporting attendees to identify and prioritise their learning needs as well as developing the knowledge, skills and confidence to address their needs
- First Aid for Parents with Pre-School Children
- Involvement in the John Muir Awards leading to improved communication and levels of understanding between themselves and their family members
- Speyside Try It Now promoting lifelong learning and building confidence
- Pilmuir Project that included Craft for Parents and Pre-5's Sports
- Reading Together Project impacting on children's development by promoting reading to and with children
- Confidence to Cook raising awareness of healthy eating and preparing nutritious meals for children

Summary and emerging trends

- Moray is below the national average in relation to child poverty
- 6.96% of all births in Grampian were of a low birth weight, below the Scottish average. Results have remained relatively unchanged over the past decade
- In Grampian, smoking during pregnancy is measured at a woman's first antenatal booking appointment. 20.3% stated that they currently smoked, above the national average of 19.2%
- 52.3% of children in Moray were registered with a dentist, below the national average of 69.9%
- Life expectancy at birth in Moray, at 77 years for men and 81 years for women is above the national averages of 75 years and 80 years respectively
- According to 2009 school meals census results, 94.3% of primary school pupils in Moray registered for free school meals, took one, remaining above comparator and national averages
- The percentage of primary school children taking free or purchased school meals at 49% is above the national average but below that of our comparator authorities'

4) We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk

Child Protection

The Scottish Children's Reporter Administration in their Annual Report for 2006/07 [13] reported that there were a total of 682 children referred, 4.3% of the population aged under 16 years, below the national average of 6.1%. 430 children, 2.7% of the under 16-age population were referred on non-offence grounds, again below the national average of 4.8%. 304 children, 3.4% of the under 16-age population were referred on offence grounds, equalling that of the national average.

In Moray, for the period ended 31st March 2007, 43 children were identified as persistent young offenders and 44% of offence referrals were attributed to persistent young offenders, above the national average of 32.5%.

The number of Children's Hearings held has reduced by 3% to 453 during 2006/07. Time Interval Standards for the Children's Hearings System were published in 2001 and Moray's performance was above national levels in four of six categories.

National Time Interval Standard targets

Standard TI3	All reports* will be submitted within 20 working days of the date of the request from the Reporter
Standard TI4	The Reporter will make a decision about a referral within 50 working days of receipt
Standard TI5	The Reporter will inform the child and family of the outcome of a referral within 5 working days of making a decision
Standard TI6	Hearings will be scheduled to take place within a maximum of 20 working days of the Reporter's decision
Standard TI8	All relevant people, information and resources will be available to Hearings to ensure that continuations are kept to a minimum
Standard TI14	The child and family will be sent written notification of the outcome of a Hearing within 5 working days of the Hearing

*Refers to Social Work reports on children referred – Initial Assessment Reports and Social Background Reports.

Performance against Time Interval Standard Targets in 2006/07

	TI3	TI4	TI5	TI6	TI8	TI14
Moray	57%	69%	64%	45%	82%	100%
Scotland	34%	65%	61%	66%	73%	88%

The Scottish Government published 2008/09 figures [12] on the number of child protection referrals, number of child protection referrals that resulted in a case conference, number of registrations, number of de-registrations and the number of children on child protection registers.

Numbers of child protection referrals, subject to a case conference, registrations, de-registrations and on child protection registers –

	Year Ended 31 March 2008				As at 31 March 2008
	Number of Referrals	Number Subject to a Case Conference	Number of Registrations	Number of De-registrations	Number on Register
Moray	256	86	72	96	66
National	12,713	4,720	3,628	3,499	2,682

As at 31st March 2009, in Moray, there were 66 children on the Child Protection Register, a rate of 4.2 per 1,000 population aged between 0 and 15 years, above the national average of 2.9.

Pupil Exclusions

There were 39,553 temporary exclusions from local authority schools in Scotland [23], a decrease of 11% from 2006/07. About 20,572 different pupils (3% of pupils) were excluded during the year. In Moray, there was a slight increase in the total number of exclusions from 494 in 2006/07 to 505 in 2007/08. 272 different pupils in Moray schools (2% of pupils) were excluded during the year.

According to published results, Moray is the 9th lowest excluding authority in Scotland in terms of exclusions per 1,000 pupils.

Over 99% of all exclusions both nationally and in Moray were temporary. In Moray, there were 7 removals from the register and in both cases alternative educational arrangements were made.

Nationally, 14% of the total exclusions were from local authority primary schools, equivalent to 15 exclusions per 1,000 pupils. In Moray, 12% of the total exclusions were from primary schools, an equivalent of 9 exclusions per 1,000 pupils.

Nationally, 83% of the total exclusions were from local authority secondary schools, equivalent to 106 exclusions per 1,000 pupils. In Moray, 88% of the total exclusions were from secondary schools, an equivalent to 76 exclusions per 1,000 pupils.,.

Exclusions per 1,000 pupils

Primary Education	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Moray	15	12	12	9
Comparator Average	9	11	12	14
National Average	13	15	16	15

Secondary Education	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Moray	75	67	69	76
Comparator Average	79	65	78	75
National Average	112	115	120	106

Looked After Children

In Moray, there were 182 children looked after as at March 2008 [11], 1% of the 0-18 age group population, below the national average of 1.3%. 91% of children were looked after in a community setting and 9% in residential care, in line with national averages of 89% and 11%. For those children looked after away from home, 72% had been in placement for over one year, above the national average of 71%. 18% of Moray's children looked after away from home had been with 3 or more placements, below the national average of 31%.

Audit Scotland statutory performance indicators [16] report that in 2006/07, in Moray, there were sixteen 16 or 17 year olds ceasing to be looked after. In 2007/08 there were fourteen and in 2008/09 there were 23.

Looked after Children – Academic Attainment

	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09
	Moray	Scotland	Moray	Scotland	Moray
Percentage of 16 or 17 year old ceasing to be looked after:					
At home	50%	55%	71%	58%	83%
Away from home	50%	45%	29%	43%	17%
Percentage attaining at least one SCQF level 3 (any subject):					
At home	62.5%	46.9%	70.0%	53%	57.9%
Away from home	100.0%	62.8%	75.0%	66.4%	75.0%
Total	81.3%	54.0%	71.4%	58.8%	60.9%
Percentage attaining at least SCQF level 3 in English and Maths:					
At home	50.0%	26.8%	30.0%	30.6%	36.8%
Away from home	62.5%	48.0%	50.0%	47.8%	50.0%
Total	56.3%	36.3%	35.7%	37.9%	39.1%

In 2007/08, results for those in Moray academic attainment of Looked after Children although decreasing remain above the national average against one of the two categories.

Of the care leavers in Moray in 2007/08, 25% had a pathway plan and 42% had a pathway co-ordinator. This compared with 55% and 57% nationally. 64% of Moray's care leavers were still in contact with social services, compared to 81% nationally. In addition, 40% of care leavers in Moray known to be economically active were in employment, education or training compared to 42% nationally.

Additional Support Needs

There were 358 Primary pupils, 5.2% of all pupils, with a Record of Needs, Co-ordinated Support Plan and / or Individualised Education Programme in Moray [21]. This compares to the comparator authorities' average of 5.3% and national average of 4.8% of all pupils. There were 353 Secondary pupils, 6% of all pupils, with a Record of Needs, Co-ordinated Support Plan and / or Individualised Education Programme in Moray. This compares to the comparator authorities' average of 5.4% and national average of 4.7% of all pupils.

The main reasons for support for Primary pupils with Additional Support Needs include; social, emotional and behavioural difficulty (19%); language or speech disorder (18%); dyslexia (17%); autistic spectrum disorder (16%); other moderate learning difficulty (16%). The majority of needs are addressed by providing additional specialist teaching or non-teaching support. Nationally, the principle reasons and the nature of support provided are similar.

The main reasons for support for Secondary pupils with Additional Support Needs include; learning disability (35%); dyslexia (27%) and social, emotional and behavioural difficulty (25%). The majority of needs are addressed by providing additional specialist teaching or non-teaching support. Nationally, the principle reasons and the nature of support provided are similar.

Community Learning and Development

Community Learning and Development target their resources in line with the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) (2006) figures, working with families from the lowest 50% of SIMD group who say that their engagement with community based adult learning has had a positive impact on themselves and their family. Learners range from 18 to 60 years, many have dependant children, and the majority have health related problems, poor literacy and no qualifications. All experience social isolation and lack basic life skills and all engaging with the service are provided with the necessary level of support to engage, sustain their involvement to achieve some form of success.

Summary and emerging trends

- In Moray, as at 31st March 2008, the rate of 0 to 15 year olds on the Child Protection Register, at 5.6 per 1,000 population was significantly above the national average of 2.7

- Referrals to the Children's Reporter attributed to persistent young offenders in Moray in 2006/07, at 44%, was above the national average
- 57% of reports were submitted to the Children's Reporter within the required period compared to 34% nationally
- In 2006/07, Moray was the 9th lowest excluding authority in Scotland
- The percentage of all pupils with a Record of Needs, Co-ordinated Support Plan and / or Individualised Education Programme in Moray is more or less in line with comparator authorities' and national averages
- As at March 2008, 91% of Moray's looked after children were being cared for in a community setting, and 9% in a residential setting, against national and comparator authorities' averages of 89% and 11%
- In 2007/08, 71.4% of Moray's care leavers had at least one qualification at SCQF level 3 or above, significantly exceeding the national average of 58.8%. The 2008/09 result was 60.9%
- In 2007/08, 35.7% of Moray's care leavers had qualifications in Mathematics and English at SCQF level 3 or above, below the national average of 37.9%. The 2008/09 result was 39.1%
- 5.2% of all Moray primary school and 6% of Moray secondary school pupils in 2008 were identified as having Additional Support Needs. National levels for primary and secondary were 4.8% and 4.7% respectively

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