

# North Lanarkshire Council Report

## Policy and Strategy Committee

Does this report require to be approved?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Ref KH/SL

Date 14/03/24

## Strategic Performance Framework - the North Lanarkshire context

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### Executive Summary

The Plan for North Lanarkshire is supported by a suite of high-level Health Check Indicators that collectively provide the context for North Lanarkshire as a place.

By providing the local demographic, social, and economic profile these indicators were key to shaping the long-term vision set out in The Plan for North Lanarkshire when it was approved in 2019, and they have continued to provide a robust, consistent, and independent way of assessing progress since then. The suite of indicators has also played an important role in terms in informing the council's strategic planning process through the Programme of Work.

Most of the latest results for each of the 28 indicators now reflect a period towards the end, or in the aftermath, of the pandemic. This has enabled a much clearer interpretation of the impact of the pandemic on what The Plan for North Lanarkshire set out to achieve when it was established. The impact can be seen in much of the data for the years 2020 and 2021 (the pandemic years) compared to 2019 (pre-pandemic) and 2022 and 2023 (the aftermath of the pandemic). Notwithstanding this, there remains significant gains when comparing the latest results available to the baseline set when The Plan for North Lanarkshire was established in 2019.

The latest results show positive trends in a number of key economic and social indicators, including:

- Gross weekly pay continues to remain higher than the national average and the gap in the hourly rate of pay between males and females continues to narrow and is now smaller than it is nationally.
- The number of working age people claiming employment related benefits has continued the gradual downward trend that was first experienced towards the end of 2020 and is now 7% lower than pre-pandemic levels.
- The proportion of the working age population who are economically active has shown signs of improvement for the last four consecutive quarters in a row, reaching 75%, the highest position for the last three years after much fluctuation.
- Economic growth continues to show a positive picture with the latest results showing an increase of 5.2% in gross value added per head.
- Latest figures show a significant improvement in breastfeeding, with 30.4% of babies in North Lanarkshire breastfed at the 6-8 week review and getting the best start in life.
- The change in crime rates in North Lanarkshire remains lower than the national average.

While these trends are particularly significant, challenges remain thus further supporting the reframed Programme of Work to 2028 (approved by the Policy and Strategy Committee in March 2023) to ensure a heightened and more strategic focus on not only sustaining the economic and community aspects that are enabling local people and communities (and the place that is North Lanarkshire) to thrive, but also on ensuring a more targeted approach to improving social conditions and outcomes.

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### Recommendations

It is recommended that the Policy and Strategy Committee:

- (1) Are aware of the key role that the Health Check Indicators play in providing the place-based evidence base from which progress in delivering The Plan for North Lanarkshire can be regularly assessed, and
- (2) Take cognisance of the latest results set out in Appendix 1 and the successes and challenges summarised in paragraphs 2.4 and 2.5 respectively.

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### The Plan for North Lanarkshire

Priority	All priorities
Ambition statement	All ambition statements
Programme of Work	Statutory / corporate / service requirement

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#### 1. Background

- 1.1 Since The Plan for North Lanarkshire was established in 2019, it has been supported by a suite of 28 Health Check Indicators from the Strategic Performance Framework which aim to collectively provide the context for North Lanarkshire as a place.
- 1.2 This suite of measures has been used constantly to provide a robust, consistent, and independent evidence base to (a) inform strategic planning and delivery priorities, and (b) demonstrate progress in delivering the Programme of Work and achieving the vision of inclusive growth and prosperity for all as set out in The Plan for North Lanarkshire.
- 1.3 In practice, these measures:
  - **Are long-term measures whose role is to assess the state of a nation**, i.e. North Lanarkshire. As it can take time to see the impact that outcome focused planning has for people and communities, maintaining a consistent approach to measuring progress and reviewing and reporting the results helps to ensure the focus remains steadfast on what The Plan for North Lanarkshire aims to achieve. This approach avoids the temptation to resort to short-term measures that don't help sustain the long-term focus required to achieve the long-term vision.
  - **Aim to provide a high-level impact assessment** of the work of the council and partners on North Lanarkshire's economy, its people, and its communities. It is recognised though that the long-term nature of some investments, time-lags from investment to seeing results, and the need to make assumptions of impact (comparing, for example, scenarios that consider impact if there had been no portfolio of council activity delivered at all) need to be taken into account in this assessment.
  - **Comprise a small number of wider landscape measures** which focus, where possible, on outcomes rather than outputs. In doing so it is recognised that it is not easy to measure outcomes, or to separate out specific impacts on outcomes

in terms of improving people's lives as there are many factors in this respect that are outside the direct control of the council.

- **Are sourced from externally produced statistics**, i.e. they are not statistics calculated by the council and as such they provide an external and independent verification.
- **Are available nationally** to enable a comparison of North Lanarkshire's performance against other local authorities and the national average.

1.4 In previous years, updated results for the suite of 28 Health Check Indicators were included in the annual Programme of Work report to the Policy and Strategy Committee. A new approach was introduced in March 2023 through a separate report on the agenda which aims to better show the results of these indicators within the most appropriate context (for example trends over time that cover before, during, and in the aftermath of the pandemic and supplementary measures, commentary, and analysis for added interpretation).

1.5 This report herewith therefore continues the practice established in 2023 with a separate report that sets out the current North Lanarkshire context. As well as demonstrating the change in performance from the baseline set at the time when The Plan for North Lanarkshire was established, this year's report does an even deeper dive into the data and trends that sit underneath the 28 Health Check Indicators in order to ascertain the underlying factors that will be key to informing the delivery of the Programme of Work to 2028.

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## 2. Latest results

2.1 The suite of 28 Health Check Indicators has been updated with the most recent data published and available; this data and the latest commentary on the North Lanarkshire context is set out in Appendix 1. Note, to aid interpretation and ensure the results are reviewed within the appropriate context, the indicators depicted in Appendix 1 are not set out sequentially, rather they are set out in clusters where there are clear linkages to consider. A contents page (with quick links) is included in Appendix 1 to provide a means by which to easily navigate through each of the indicators.

2.2 The latest results for the 28 Health Check Indicators set out in Appendix 1:

- Are presented to show the North Lanarkshire position within the relevant context, such as family group or national averages.
- Include graphs displaying a long-term time series (where available) in order to show, for example, trends over time that cover before, during, and in the aftermath of the pandemic. Note, some national data sources recalibrate their time series at every publication, where this is the case the most up to date data is reflected in the results presented in the Appendix.
- Incorporate supplementary measures, commentary, and analysis, where appropriate for added interpretation. This year's much deeper dive into the 28 Health Check Indicators, and the underlying measures supporting them, aims to clearly show the North Lanarkshire context in more specific detail.
- Reflect the baseline for The Plan for North Lanarkshire in the North Lanarkshire commentary. This baseline was established using the most up to date data available at the time The Plan for North Lanarkshire was approved and monitoring began. This allows for improvements to be identified over the lifespan of the council's corporate strategy.

2.3 Even with a time lag in some nationally published data, the latest results for most indicators now reflect a period towards the end, or in the aftermath, of the pandemic.

This has enabled a much clearer interpretation of the impact of the pandemic which can be seen in much of the data for the years 2020 and 2021 (the pandemic years) compared to 2019 (pre-pandemic) and 2022 and 2023 (the aftermath of the pandemic). Notwithstanding this, there remains significant gains when comparing the latest results available to the baseline set when The Plan for North Lanarkshire was established in 2019.

2.4 For the small number of indicators which are measured quarterly, this data continues to show a number of significant and positive trends that are encouraging. These successes are even more noteworthy given the challenging backdrop they have been achieved against. The following represents a high-level summary of key successes where new data has been available to provide an updated position in this year's report.

- Last year's annual performance update reported that, for the first time ever, the gross weekly pay for local residents was higher than the national average, as shown in Figure 17a in Appendix 1. This position continues in the latest data in this year's update which shows the gross weekly pay for North Lanarkshire's residents has reached £705.70 in 2023 compared to £702.40 nationally; a difference of £3.30 per week. Gross weekly pay in North Lanarkshire has increased 7% (£47.80 per week) over the year. Figure 17c shows that the gap in hourly pay for males and females has significantly narrowed over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire (from £2.36 to £1.22 per hour), with this gap now being narrower than it is nationally.
- The number of working age people claiming employment related benefits has continued the gradual downward trend that was first experienced towards the end of 2020 and is now lower than pre-pandemic levels. Latest figures show 7,320 claimants in North Lanarkshire, while this is only a 7% decrease from the December 2019 claimant count of 7,890 it does not reflect the impact of the pandemic years when claimant counts were 14,195 as at December 2020 and 9,580 as at December 2021 (Figure 20b in Appendix 1). The current claimant rate in North Lanarkshire is 3.3% which is a decrease from pre-pandemic levels of 3.6% in 2019 (Figure 20a in Appendix 1); the national average is 3% down from 3.2% over the same period.
- Figures 18a and 18b in Appendix 1 show that the proportion of the working age population who are economically active has shown signs of improvement for the last four consecutive quarters in a row, reaching 75%, the highest position for the last three years after much fluctuation. This represents 171,100 residents economically active in North Lanarkshire, this is an increase from March 2020 (170,700) albeit figures have not yet returned to the pre-pandemic level in 2019 (174,000).
- Prior to the pandemic, North Lanarkshire had one of the strongest and fastest growing economies in Scotland, with significant growth over the last 10 years and strong business growth with an increase in the number of businesses per head of population and jobs safeguarded through support to businesses. Recent figures (Figure 16a in Appendix 1) show the local economy continues to grow with North Lanarkshire's growth rate increasing significantly from the previous year (Figure 16b in Appendix 1).
- Latest figures show a significant improvement in breastfeeding with 30.4% of babies in North Lanarkshire breastfed at the 6-8 week review and getting the best start in life (Figure 09a in Appendix 1). This is an improvement from the previous year (26.6%) and The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 23.1% in 2017/18.
- The change in total recorded crime shows a small increase from the previous year of 0.6% compared to a 1% increase nationally (Figure 06a in Appendix 1). Notwithstanding the impact of the pandemic on the number of recorded crimes, this remains a positive position in that the number of crimes in North Lanarkshire

recorded by the police has not returned to pre-pandemic levels and remains lower than The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline (figure 06b in Appendix 1).

2.5 Previous annual performance reports to the Policy and Strategy Committee (in March each year) have provided commentary which reflected on the impact of the pandemic, and the resultant social and economic effects which were considered to have affected vulnerable people and communities more intensely. As a result it was considered there was a danger that already unacceptably high levels of deprivation and child poverty would become further exacerbated. These updates also reflected on the very real challenges facing the future sustainability of the local economy. When the data in Appendix 1 is reviewed and considered in its entirety, it would suggest that while there are significant signs of potential recovery from the pandemic with an encouraging move in the right direction in many indicators, there are challenges that remain:

- While improvements had been noted in a reduction in the proportion of children in poverty over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire (Figure 22a in Appendix 1 shows the decrease from 25.2% to 23.2%), the latest figures show a reversal in this respect with rates now reaching 26.6%. While this change in trend is in line with the national average, it remains a concern as almost one in four children in North Lanarkshire are living in poverty. This is higher than the national average of just over one in five children. Of particular concern is the disparity across North Lanarkshire's communities.
- While Figures 18a and 18b in Appendix 1 show that the proportion and number of the working age population who are economically active has shown encouraging signs of improvement, the deep dive in this respect shows that there remains 45,000 people who are currently recorded as being economically inactive and not wanting a job (an increase from 36,800 pre-pandemic in 2019), with 37% of these recorded as long term-sick, 30% students, 10% looking after family / home, and 10% retired. 81% are recorded as not wanting a job. Following varying trends, Figures 18g and 18i in Appendix 1 shows a significant increase in the number of students over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire (from 13,100 to 16,700), as well as those long-term sick (from 15,800 to 20,600).
- Figure 21a in Appendix 1 had clearly shown an ongoing downward trend up to 2020/21 in terms of a reduction in the number of the working age population with no qualifications (to 12.8%, which was around 27,600 people). The latest figures show a reversal of this trend to 18.6% in 2021/22 which equates to 40,100 of North Lanarkshire's working age population in a situation that restricts their ability to access developing employment opportunities. This significant change was examined in more detail at source, and nothing was found to be impacting on the data other than perhaps the size of the sample in the survey. However, to ensure ongoing accuracy in reporting the data for this indicator this will continue to be examined and monitored.
- Figures 11a and 12a in Appendix 1 show ongoing improvement in terms of educational attainment for all pupils gaining 5+ awards at level 6, as well as pupils living in the 20% most deprived areas. However, the gap in attainment (Figure 12b in Appendix 1) in this respect is not showing any significant signs of narrowing.
- The deep dive into the latest business survival rates in North Lanarkshire shows a varying position and a decrease to 54% from 58% in the previous year, albeit this trend does follow the national average (Figure 19a in Appendix 1). The deep dive into this data shows that the early years of implementing The Plan for North Lanarkshire was impacted by the pandemic. However, active businesses in North Lanarkshire still remains high though as the latest figures show 7,920 businesses (Figure 19b in Appendix 1), an increase over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire from 7,885. In addition, over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire, the number of abroad-owned registered private sector businesses in

North Lanarkshire has increased from 310 in 2018 to 385 in 2023. This inward investment had a positive impact on Scottish employment, adding around 1,100 jobs.

## **Next steps**

- 2.6 By collectively providing the local demographic, social, and economic profile, the suite of Health Check Indicators were key to shaping the long-term vision set out in The Plan for North Lanarkshire when it was established in 2019. As such, these indicators will continue to be regularly monitored, assessed, and reported in order to provide a consistent mechanism to assess progress in delivering The Plan for North Lanarkshire through incremental short-term changes and impacts, while maintaining a focus on improving outcomes in the long-term. Moving forward a six-monthly interim update will be incorporated into Programme of Work reporting to the Policy and Strategy Committee, to complement the annual report and deep dive in cycle 1 each year.
- 2.7 The suite of Health Check Indicators will continue to play an important role in informing delivery of the Programme of Work to 2028 to ensure that the stubborn scale of deprivation in areas that are hardest to reach is targeted with future policy developments focused on tackling economically inactive trends and improving social conditions.
- 2.8 One of the most significant enablers to the success of The Plan for North Lanarkshire is that North Lanarkshire maintains a balanced, growing, and healthy population that is supported by net inward migration. Currently North Lanarkshire's population is projected to increase by 0.3% to 2028 and thereafter decline by 1.2% to 2043, with reductions in both the under 15 and working age populations, compared to a substantial increase in the number of people of pensionable age. The impact of such demographical change will erode the supporting working age resource base and increase the dependency ratio (i.e. those aged under 16 + those of pension age compared to those of working age).
- 2.9 As the extent of the demographical change will add significant challenges in delivering the Programme of Work to 2028, it is important to ensure that activity continues to impact positively on population balance and growth. It had been the intention to provide a stratified population target for North Lanarkshire within this report to allow the impact of the Programme of Work to be tracked over time and the Delivery Plan to be recalibrated accordingly. However, following initial outputs from the 2022 Census which were received towards the end of 2023, work is underway nationally to update the population projections using the Census data as the base; these are expected to be published in the spring of 2024. These projections will provide an updated picture in terms of the structure of North Lanarkshire's current and future population (i.e. the proportion of the population under 15, of working age, and of pensionable age). To ensure as up to date a picture is available to inform the approach to determining the future requirements of North Lanarkshire's population, a further update in this respect will be provided to the Policy and Strategy Committee at the six-monthly update point.

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## **3. Measures of success**

- 3.1 Measures of success will be evidenced through progress being made to deliver the Programme of Work and ensure the council's portfolio of programmes, projects, plans, and activities impact positively on the North Lanarkshire context (evidenced through the 28 Health Check Indicators) and the achievement of inclusive growth and prosperity for all (as set out in The Plan for North Lanarkshire).
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#### 4. Supporting documentation

4.1 Appendix 1: Latest results and the North Lanarkshire commentary.



**Katrina Hassell**  
**Chief Officer (Business and Digital)**

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#### 5. Impacts

<b>5.1 Public Sector Equality Duty and Fairer Scotland Duty</b> Does the report contain information that has an impact as a result of the Public Sector Equality Duty and/or Fairer Scotland Duty? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact?  If Yes, has an assessment been carried out and published on the council's website? <a href="https://www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/your-community/equalities/equality-and-fairer-scotland-duty-impact-assessments">https://www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/your-community/equalities/equality-and-fairer-scotland-duty-impact-assessments</a> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>5.2 Financial impact</b> Does the report contain any financial impacts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, have all relevant financial impacts been discussed and agreed with Finance? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact?
<b>5.3 HR policy impact</b> Does the report contain any HR policy or procedure impacts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, have all relevant HR impacts been discussed and agreed with People Resources? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact?
<b>5.4 Legal impact</b> Does the report contain any legal impacts (such as general legal matters, statutory considerations (including employment law considerations), or new legislation)? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, have all relevant legal impacts been discussed and agreed with Legal and Democratic? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact? The Local Government Act 1992 established the role of the Statutory Direction to direct the " <i>publication of information as to standards of performance</i> ". The Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 introduced the duty of Best Value; this requires that councils " <i>make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in performance</i> ".
<b>5.5 Data protection impact</b> Does the report / project / practice contain or involve the processing of personal

	<p>data?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If Yes, is the processing of this personal data likely to result in a high risk to the data subject?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If Yes, has a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) been carried out and e-mailed to <a href="mailto:dataprotection@northlan.gov.uk">dataprotection@northlan.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<b>5.6</b>	<p><b>Technology / Digital impact</b></p> <p>Does the report contain information that has an impact on either technology, digital transformation, service redesign / business change processes, data management, or connectivity / broadband / Wi-Fi?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact?</p> <p>Improvements in the presentation of performance information to various audiences are being advanced in line with the development of the DigitalNL work package for the Business Intelligence (BI) Hub.</p> <p>Where the impact identifies a requirement for significant technology change, has an assessment been carried out (or is scheduled to be carried out) by the Enterprise Architecture Governance Group (EAGG)?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<b>5.7</b>	<p><b>Environmental / Carbon impact</b></p> <p>Does the report / project / practice contain information that has an impact on any environmental or carbon matters?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact?</p>
<b>5.8</b>	<p><b>Communications impact</b></p> <p>Does the report contain any information that has an impact on the council's communications activities?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact?</p>
<b>5.9</b>	<p><b>Risk impact</b></p> <p>Is there a risk impact?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the key risks and potential impacts, highlighting where the risk(s) are assessed and recorded (e.g. Corporate or Service or Project Risk Registers), and how they are managed?</p> <p>Ensuring an evidence based approach to strategic planning and performance monitoring and reporting contributes to the mitigation of the risks on the Corporate Risk Register for <i>managing strategic change and governance, leadership, and decision making</i>.</p>
<b>5.10</b>	<p><b>Armed Forces Covenant Duty</b></p> <p>Does the report require to take due regard of the Armed Forces Covenant Duty (i.e. does it relate to healthcare, housing, or education services for in-Service or ex-Service personnel, or their families, or widow(er)s)?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the provision which has been made to ensure there has been appropriate consideration of the particular needs of the Armed Forces community to make sure that they do not face disadvantage compared to other citizens in the provision of public services.</p>
<b>5.11</b>	<p><b>Children's rights and wellbeing impact</b></p> <p>Does the report contain any information regarding any council activity, service delivery, policy, or plan that has an impact on children and young people up to the</p>

age of 18, or on a specific group of these?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact and the provision that has been made to ensure there has been appropriate consideration of the relevant Articles from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

If Yes, has a Children's Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) been carried out?

Yes ☐ No ☐

The Plan for North Lanarkshire  
**Strategic Performance Framework: the North Lanarkshire context**  
as at March 2024

**LIVE**  
**LEARN**  
**WORK**  
**INVEST**  
**VISIT**



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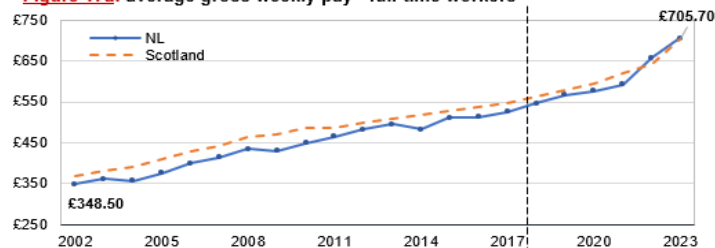
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## C17: Gross weekly pay - residents (full-time employees)

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

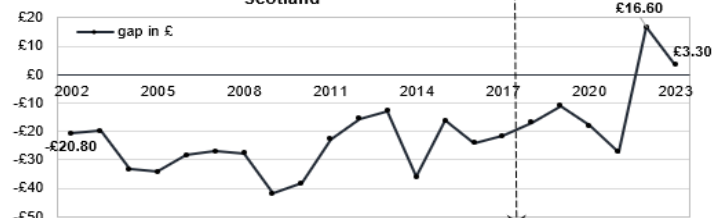
What success looks like: Earnings for people who live in NL continue to grow on a par with national levels

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



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: £545.70 (2018)

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

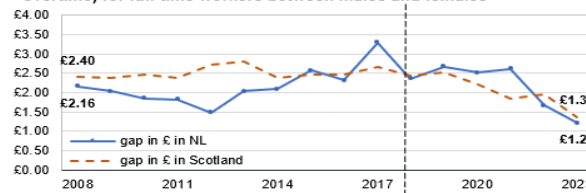


The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: gap of -£17 (2018)

The North Lanarkshire commentary:

- Gross weekly pay for NLs residents became higher than the average earnings for Scotland and GB for the first time ever in 2022; latest results shows this positive position remains in 2023 (as shown in Figure 17a above).
- In 2022, gross weekly earnings for NLs residents was £657.90 (based on all full-time workers), this increased to £705.70 in 2023; an increase of 7% (£47.80) over the year.
- In comparison, the national average increased by 9.5% (£61.10) from £641.30 in 2022 to £702.40 in 2023.
- 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 and GB.
- 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 above shows the current 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 £3.30 higher.
- For added context, the average hourly pay of full-time workers in NL (excluding overtime) increased £1.81 from £17.62 per hour in 2022 to £19.43 per hour in 2023. This compares to a £1.90 increase nationally from £18.33 to £20.23 per hour over the same period.
- On average the current hourly pay for males in NL is £19.98 compared to £18.76 for females (and compared to £20.88 and £19.52 nationally for males and females respectively).
- Figure 17c shows the gap in average hourly pay for males compared to females which has significantly narrowed over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire from £2.36 per hour to £1.22 per hour (compared with a gap nationally from £2.44 to £1.36 over the same period).
- The gap between the average hourly pay for males and females in NL has now been smaller than it is nationally for the last two years.
- Notes: All data above is derived from a single annual survey of hours and earnings; it therefore represents a sample of the population.

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



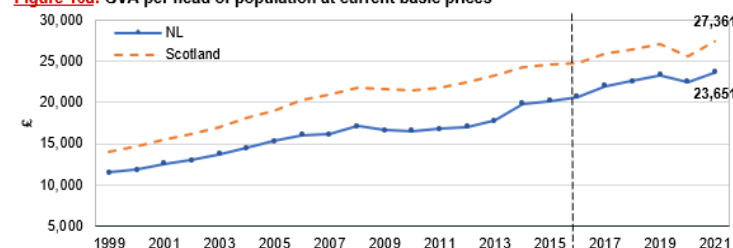
The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: gap of £2.36 per hour (2018)

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

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

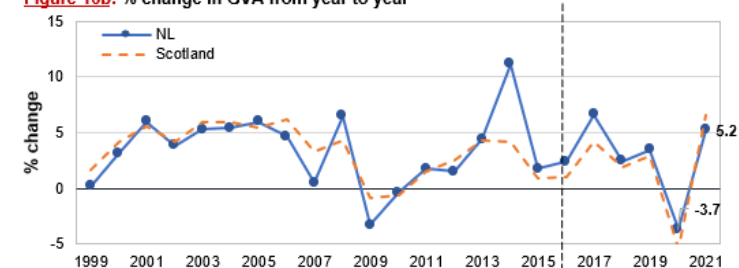
What success looks like: Continued economic growth in NL

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



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: £20,637 (2016)

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



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 2.4% (2016)

The North Lanarkshire commentary:

- The latest data published shows that GVA growth remains positive suggesting NLs economy continues to grow, this follows a dip in the previous year which mirrored the national position (as shown in Figure 16a above).
- 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 14.6% from £20,637 in 2016 to £23,651 in 2021, compared to an increase of 10.3% 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 above the national average.
- The latest data shows a 5.2% increase in GVA per head in NL from 2020 to 2021 which reverses the previous year's declining figure of -3.7% and starts to return the level of growth to the pre-pandemic position of 6.6%.
- The position nationally over the same period shows current growth of 6.6% which reverse the previous year's declining figure of -4.5% and is an increase from the pre-pandemic position of 4.2%.
- While there is a time lag in the availability of these results, the period covered by this data is starting to reflect the impact of the pandemic and its aftermath. This position will continue to be monitored.
- 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.

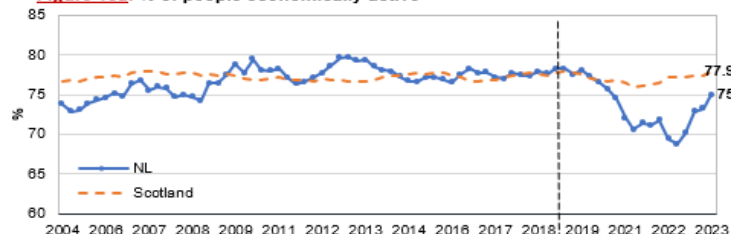
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## C18: Economically active - % of all people economically active (aged 16-64 years)

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

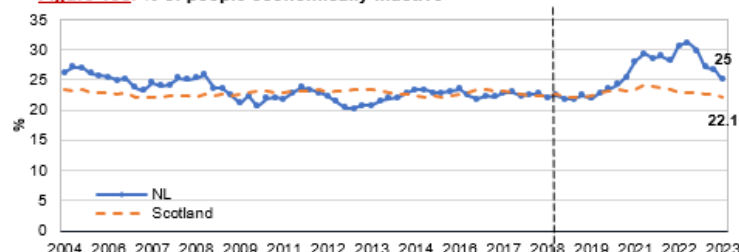
What success looks like: More people aged 16 to 64 living in NL are economically active and contributing to the local / national economy

Figure 18a: % of people economically active



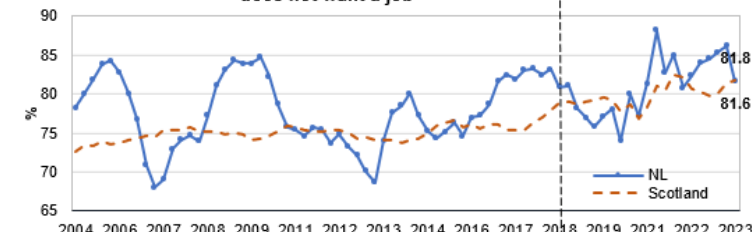
The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 77.9% (September 2018)

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



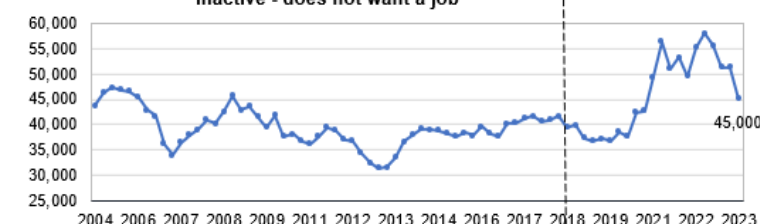
The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 175,500 (September 2018)

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 North Lanarkshire commentary:

### Economically active:

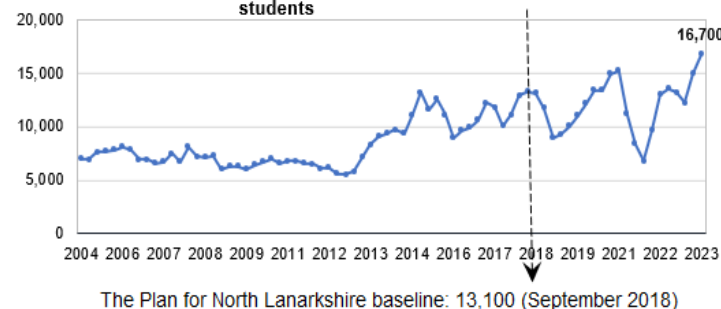
- Figure 18a above shows not only a period of relative stability over the 10 years prior to 2020, but also that the % of people economically active in NL exceeded the national average at times. This period included the 2018 baseline for The Plan for North Lanarkshire and shows that NL figures continued 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.
- In 2021 and 2022 small gains were recorded, but the most noticeable gain has been an increase for 4 consecutive quarters from 68.8% as at September 2022 to 75% as at September 2023. Changes in the proportion of people economically active in NL over this time mirror the trend in the national position, albeit national gains were smaller with an increase from 77.2% to 77.9% over the same period.
- The latest result as at September 2023 equates to 171,100 residents economically active in NL (Figure 18b above); this is an increase from March 2020 (170,700) but figures have not yet returned to the pre-pandemic level in 2019 (174,000).
- Notes: 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:

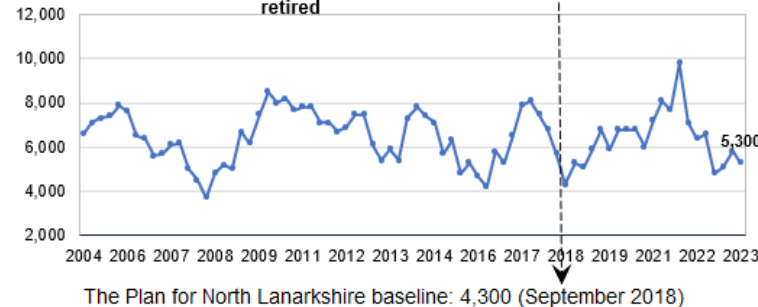
- There are many other factors which contribute to a full analysis of employment in NL, one is economic inactivity. Figure 18c above shows a steady trend from 2009 to 2019, but an increase from 21.9% in 2019 to the highest to date of 31.2% as at September 2022, before dropping to 25% as at September 2023.
- Figure 18d above 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.
- Figure 18e above shows the proportion of people economically inactive that do not want a job has increased from 80.9% to 81.6% 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 45,000 people.
- Figure 18e shows much greater fluctuation in the data for the % economically inactive compared to the national average which currently sits at 81.8%.
- Notes: 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.

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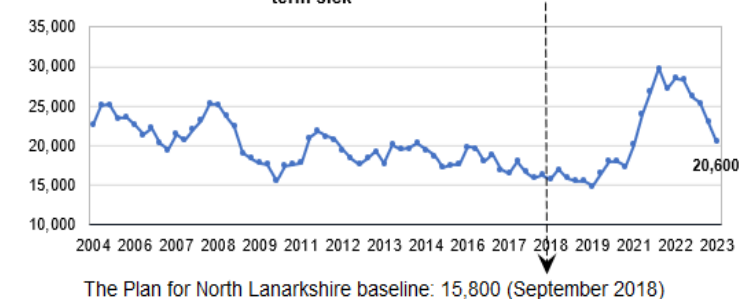
**Figure 18g:** number of people economically inactive in NL - students



**Figure 18h:** number of people economically inactive in NL - retired



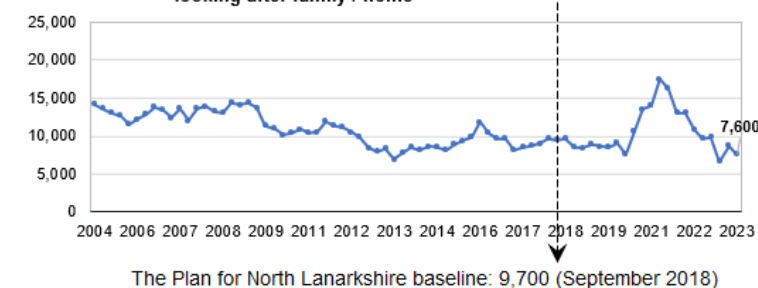
**Figure 18i:** number of people economically inactive in NL - long-term sick



#### The North Lanarkshire commentary:

- The latest figures show that of those economically inactive, 10% are retired, 14% are looking after home/family, 30% are students, 37% are long-term sick, with the remainder classed as *other*. Of those recorded as economically inactive, 81% don't want a job. The trends in respect of students, those retired, long-term sick, and those looking after family / home are summarised below.
  - For students (Figure 18g), the trend has been more 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 period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire the number of students has increased from 13,100 to 16,700, again 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. Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire the number of people retired has increased from 4,300 to 5,300, with significant 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. Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire the number of people long-term sick has increased from 15,800 to 20,600, 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 downward trend to 7,600 as at September 2023. Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire the number of people retired has decreased from 9,700 to 7,600, 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.

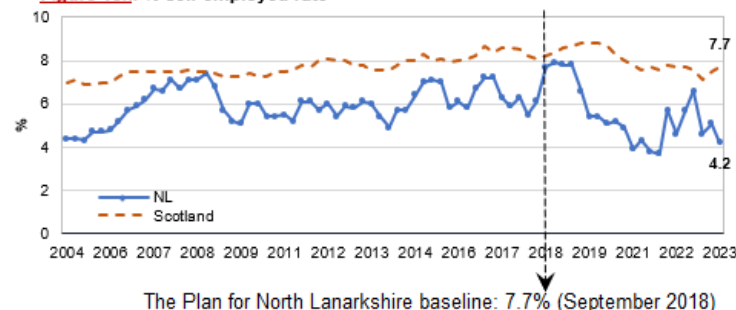
**Figure 18j:** number of people economically inactive in NL - looking after family / home



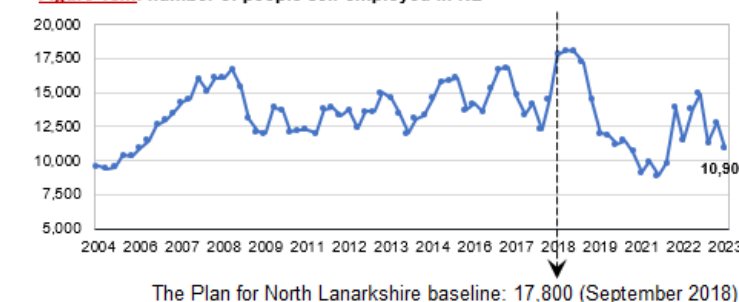
#### Self-employed

- 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 the latest figure of 4.2% as at September 2023. This compares to 7.7% 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.
- As shown in Figure 18m, over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire the number of people self-employed has decreased from 17,800 to 10,900, 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.

**Figure 18k:** % self-employed rate



**Figure 18m:** number of people self-employed in NL

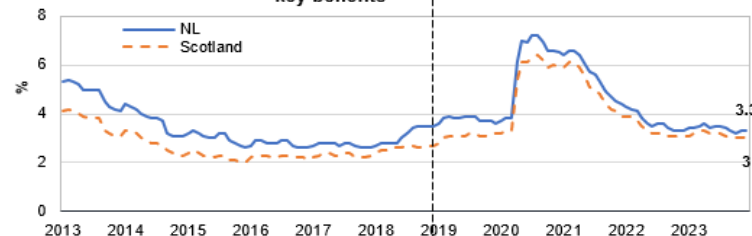


## C20: Benefits - % of working age people (aged 16-64 years) claiming one or more of the key benefits

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)

The North Lanarkshire commentary:

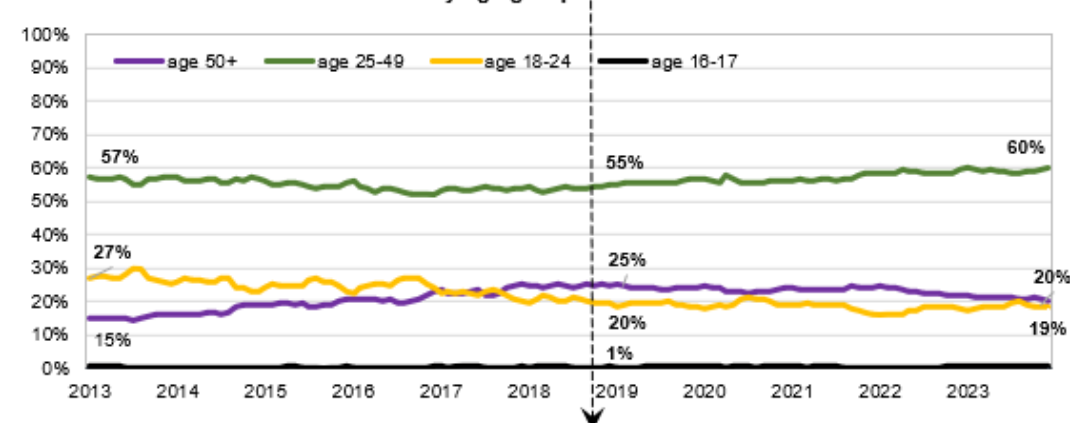
### Overall claimant count

- 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; 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 the latest 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%.
- The latest NL figure is now lower than The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline.
- The latest figure equates to 7,320 people claiming work related benefits in NL as at December 2023 - a 7% decrease from the December 2019 claimant count of 7,890 (pre-pandemic levels), but only a decrease of 100 from 7,330 as at December 2022.
- The latest figure do however represent a 48% decrease from December 2020 (14,195), and a 23.6% decrease from December 2021 (9,580) - Figure 20b shows the trends in this respect.
- Notes: The trends in this indicator should be considered alongside indicator C18 for the % of all people economically active.

### Claimant count by age

- Figure 20c shows claimant count by age group, with those aged 25-49 accounting over half of the claimants in NL, and this proportion increasing from 57% to 60% over the period of the time series.
- Those age 16-17 account for the lowest proportion with less than 1% across the timeseries.
- Those aged 50+ currently represent 20% of claimants (an increase from 15% over the timeseries).
- Those aged 18-24 currently represent 19% of claimants (a decrease from 27% over the timeseries).

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

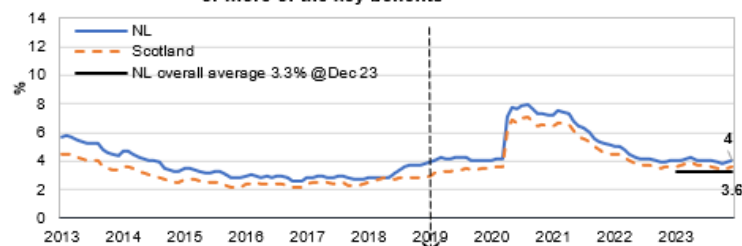


The Plan for North Lanarkshire baselines: (December 2018)

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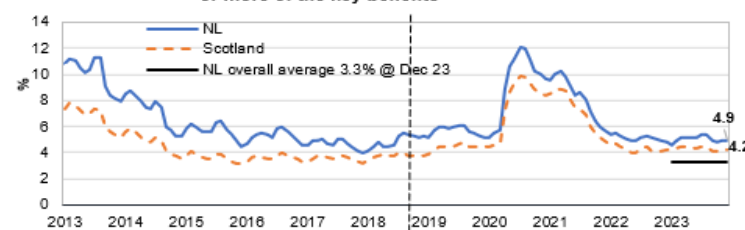
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**Figure 20d:** % of working age people (age 25 to 49) claiming one or more of the key benefits



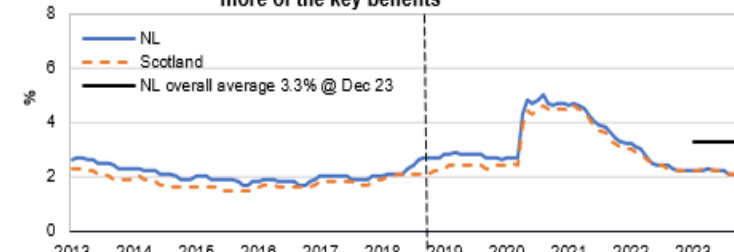
The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 3.8% (December 2018)

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



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 5.3% (December 2018)

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



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 2.7% (December 2018)

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



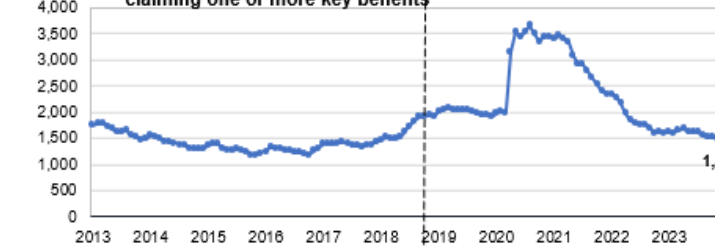
The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 4,205 (December 2018)

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



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 1,505 (December 2018)

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



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 1,915 (December 2018)

### 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 4,180 in October 2023 before increasing slightly to 4,415 in December 2023 (as shown in Figure 20e above). This trend was in line with the national average
- However, there are currently 4% of the working age population in NL who are aged 25-49 and claiming benefits compared to The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 3.8% and a national average of 3.6% for this age group (as shown in Figure 20d). This is also higher than the overall NL claimant rate of 3.3%.

#### 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 1,335 in October 2023 before increasing slightly to 1,355 in December 2023 (as shown in Figure 20g above). This trend was in line with the national average
- While there are 4.9% of the working age population in NL who are aged 18-24 and claiming benefits (less 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 3.3%.

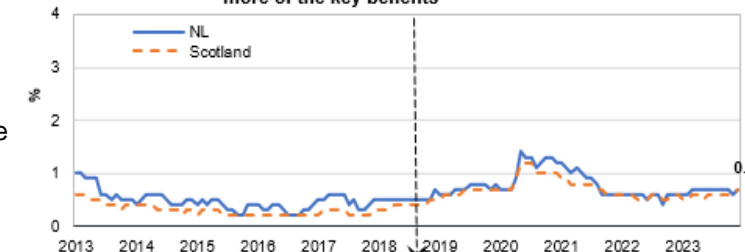
#### Aged 50+

- 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 1,495 in December 2023 (as shown in Figure 20i above).
- This is in line with a downward trend nationally and latest claimant count rates for this age group in NL (as shown in Figure 20h above) equal the national average of 2% and are lower than the overall NL claimant rate of 3.3%.

#### Aged 16-17

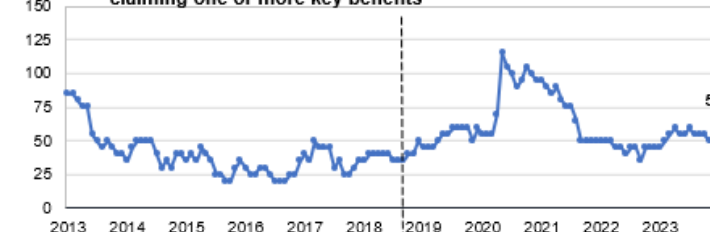
- The number of people aged 16-17 had seen a slight increase from 50 in December 2018 to 60 in December 2019 followed by a steady incline to a high of 105 in October 2020 (as shown in Figure 20k).
- After that, the trend shows a continual decline to a low of 50 in November 2023 before increasing slightly to 55 in December 2023. 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.

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



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 0.7% (December 2018)

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



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 50 (December 2018)

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

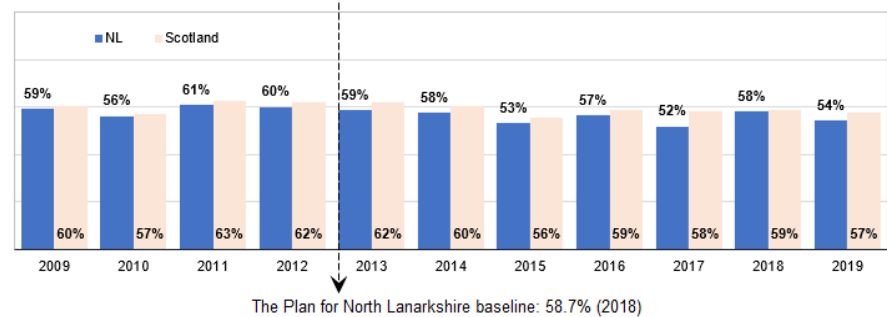


Figure 19b: number of active VAT / PAYE registered businesses in NL each year

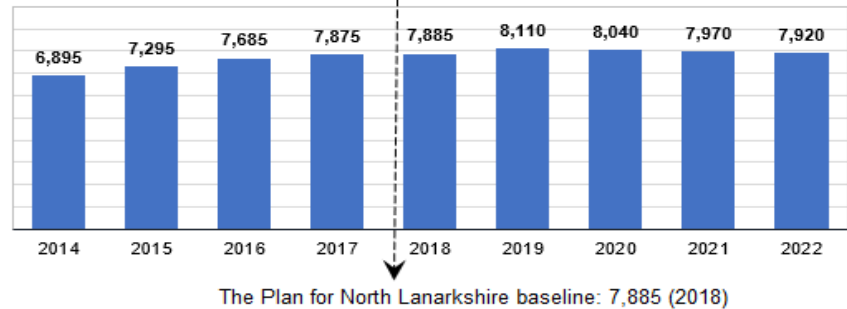
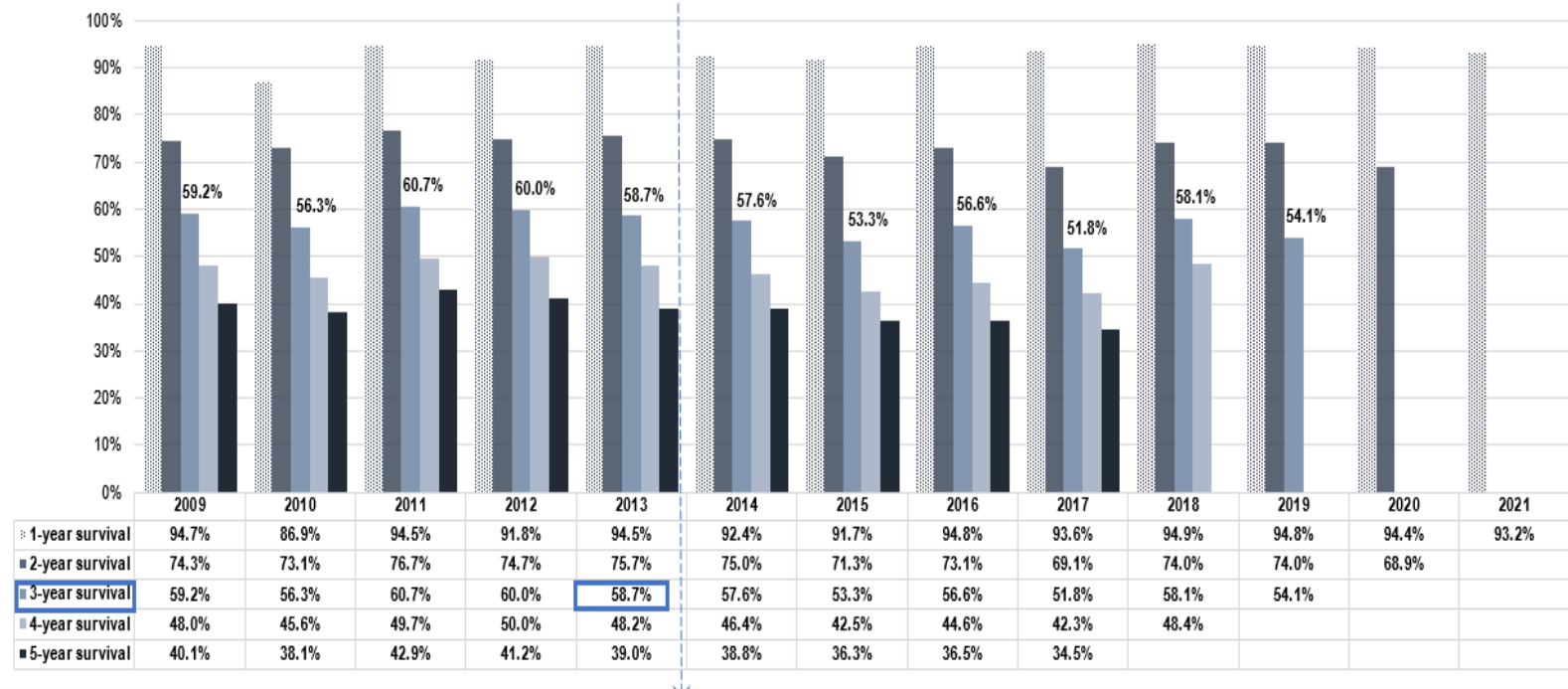


Figure 19d: % of VAT / PAYE registered businesses surviving for at least three years

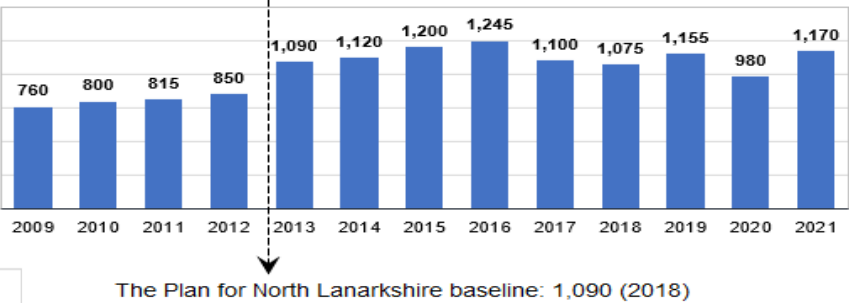


The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: % businesses registered in 2013 and surviving for 3 years to 2016 = 58.7% (published 2018)

The North Lanarkshire commentary:

- The latest business survival rates in NL show a varying position. For business registered and surviving for at least three years Figure 19a shows that the latest result in this respect is 54%, a decrease from the previous year of 58%.
- This downward trend does follow the national average, although at a slightly greater decrease.
- To review this in more context Figure 19b shows the number of active NL businesses each year, as at 2022 this shows there were 7,920 businesses, a decrease from a pre-pandemic high of 8,110 in 2019. However, this still remains an increase in the number of active businesses each year over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire for 7,885 in 2018 to 7,920 in 2022. This shows that the early years of implementing The Plan for North Lanarkshire was impacted by the pandemic.
- 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 1,170. The dip in 2020 to 980 businesses would suggest an impact of the pandemic.
- Latest results from the ONS Business Demography publication show that over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire the number of abroad-owned registered private sector businesses in NL increased from 310 in 2018 to 385 in 2023 (not shown in any graph here). This inward investment had a positive impact on Scottish employment, adding around 1,100 jobs.

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

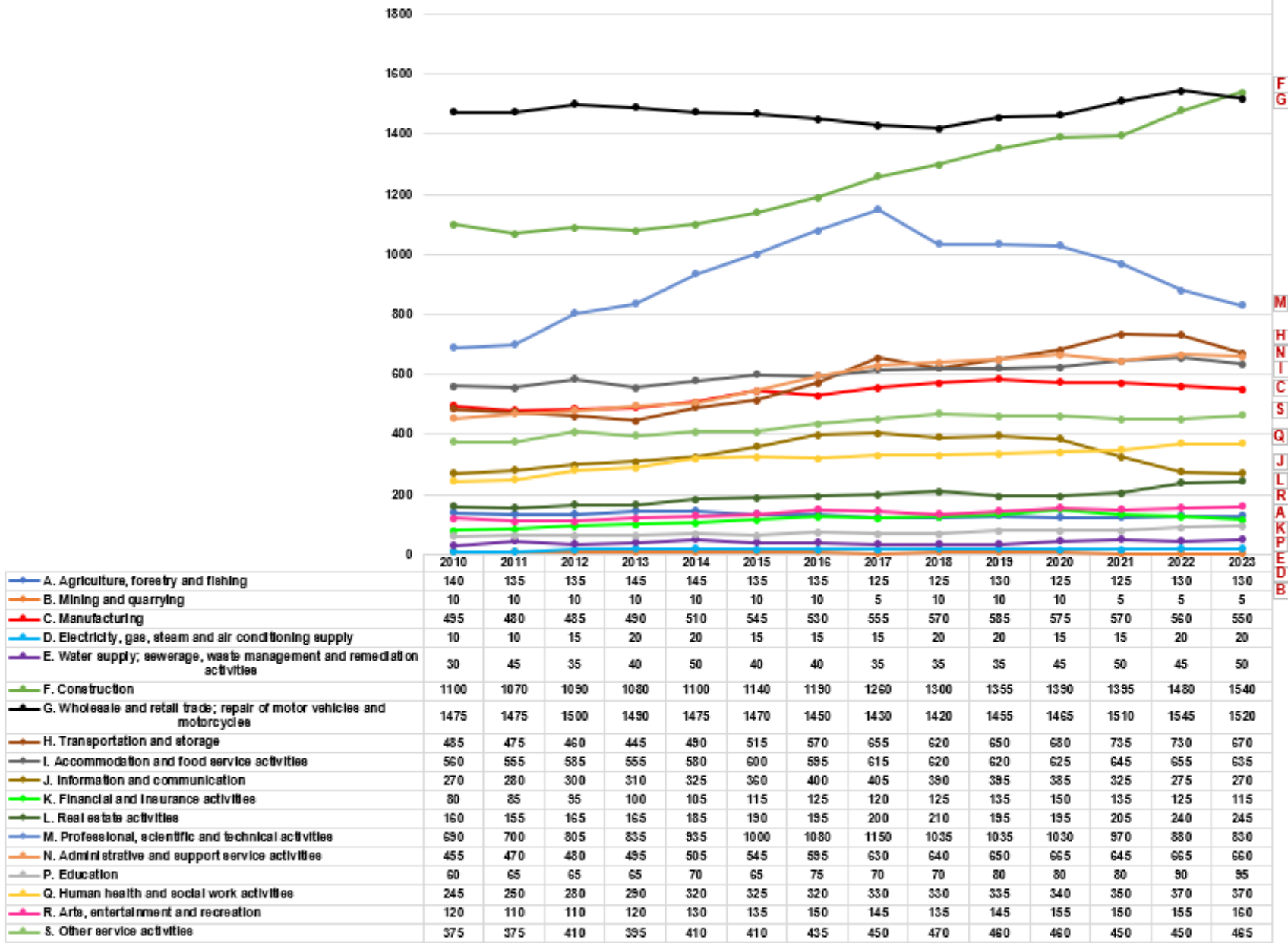


- Figure 19d allows for a wider overview of business survival, i.e. the rate of survival after 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Again this shows a varying picture, but the most significant point is the reducing survival rate as the years progress, for example 93.6% of businesses registered in 2017 survived for 1 year, 69.1% for 2 years, 51.8% for 3 years, 42.3% for 4 years, and 34.5% for 5 years.
- Notes: This data comes from the Businesses Demography 2022 publication (published in November 2023) 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.

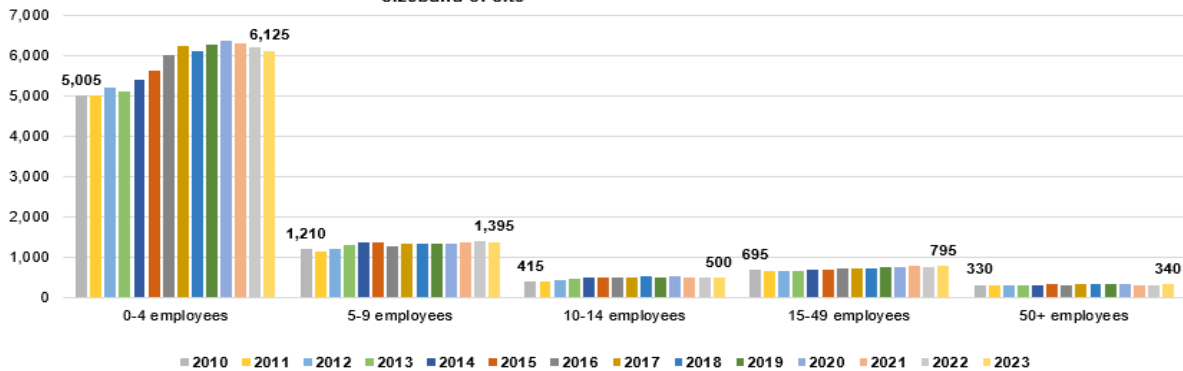
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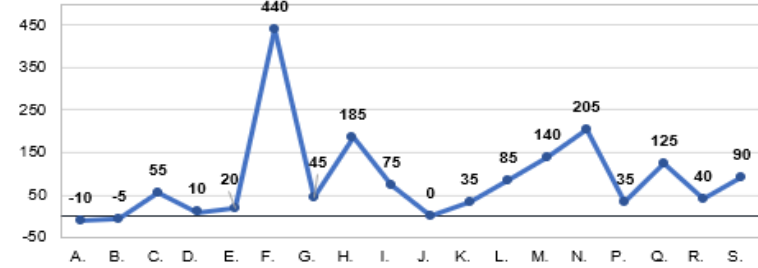
**Figure 19e:** number of registered private sector businesses in NL by sector



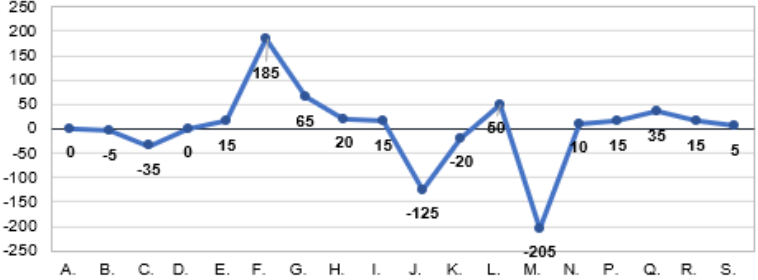
**Figure 19h:** number of business sites of registered private sector businesses in NL by employee sizeband of site



**Figure 19f:** change in number of registered private sector businesses in NL by sector from 2010 to 2023



**Figure 19g:** change in number of registered private sector businesses in NL by sector from 2019 to 2023



**Registered private sector businesses by sector:**

- Figure 19e shows the number of registered private sector businesses from 2010 to 2023. The highest volume of registered businesses had been consistent in sector G (wholesale and retail trade), until 2023 when this was overtaken by sector F (construction).
- As can be seen from the line on the graph, the construction sector (F) has shown a year-on-year increase.
- Figure 19f shows the change in the number of registered businesses from 2010 to 2023 with an increase of 440 for F (the construction sector) over this period.
- Figure 19g shows the change in the number of registered businesses from 2019 (pre pandemic figures) to 2023 - again this shows an increase in F (the construction sector of 185 businesses).
- Figure 19g also shows the significant drop in registered businesses for sector M (professional, scientific and technical) and sector J (information and communication).
- Figure 19h shows that two thirds of all private sector businesses registered in NL comprise 4 employees or less; this rises to 76% in sector F (construction).
- Notes: This data comes from the Businesses in Scotland 2023 publication produced by the Scottish Government which uses source data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The latest figures relate to a snapshot of the business stock as at March 2023. Data does not include central or local government.
- Notes: Sites are allocated a sizeband by their total number of employees at that business site.

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

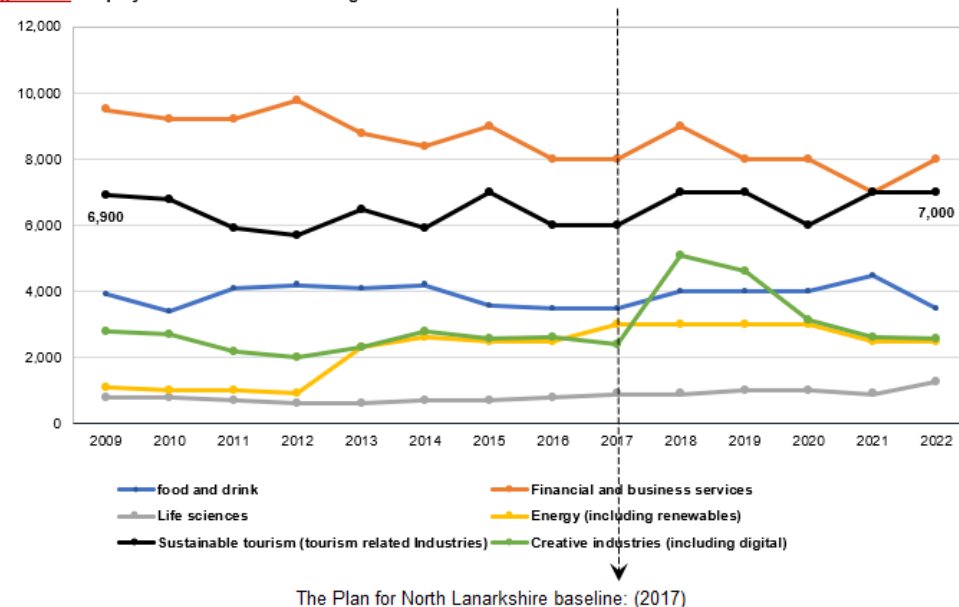
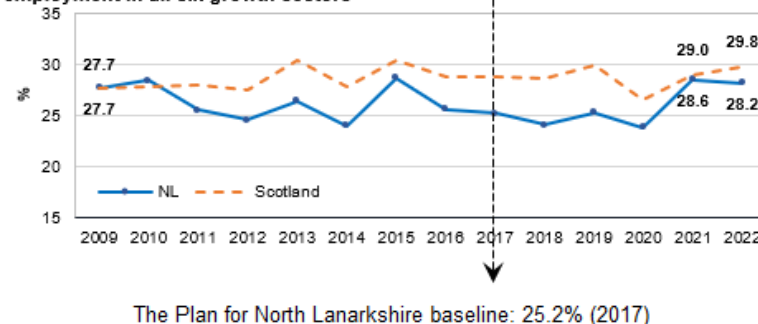


Figure 27b: total employment in sustainable tourism as % of employment in all six growth sectors



### The 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 followed the national average.
- Figures for the growth rate in NL in 2021 showed the highest rate to date (28.6%) before dropping slightly to 28.2% in 2022. Latest figures still represent an increase from The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline (25.2% in 2017).
- Notes: Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015) identified those 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.

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

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

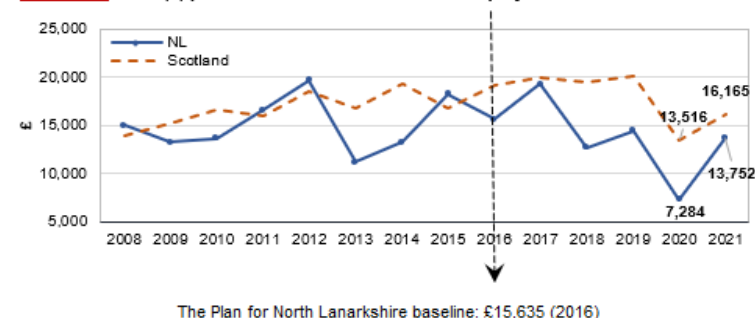
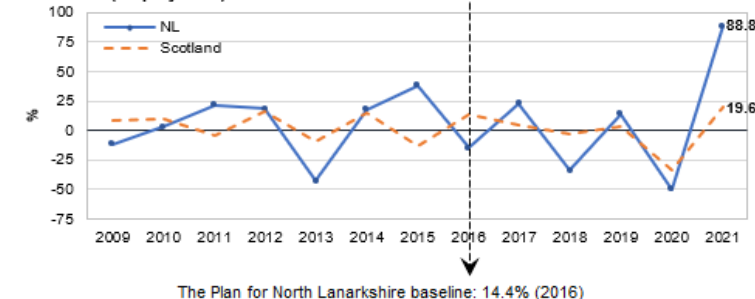


Figure 28b: % change year to year in GVA per head in sustainable tourism (employment)



### The 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 % year to year change in GVA per head).
- NL's 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 89% increase on the previous year, compared to a national average of +£2,649 (+20%).

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.

## 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

The North Lanarkshire commentary:

### Level 6

- Educational attainment at this level in NL continues to improve in line with national trends and remains higher than the family group of similar councils. The latest figures in Figure 11a (37% in 2021/22) show an improvement from The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline (32% in 2017/18).

### 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 96.2% of all pupils in NL achieved 1 or more awards as SCQF level 3 or above compared to a national average of 97.9%. This means, as shown in Figure 11b, that 3.8% of all pupils in NL achieved no passes at this level compared to a national average of 2.1%.

### Looked after children

- Improvements in educational outcomes for looked after children remain less easy to be seen due to a significant time lag in the data.
- Latest results in Figures 11c and 11d show 67% of looked after children in NL achieved receiving one or more awards at SCQF level 3 and 46% achieved one or more awards at SCQF level 4. Both figures are lower than the previous results and the national average.

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

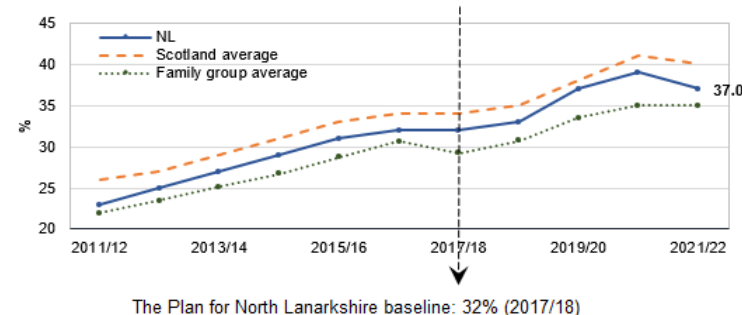


Figure 11b: % of pupils gaining no passes at SCQF level 3 or better

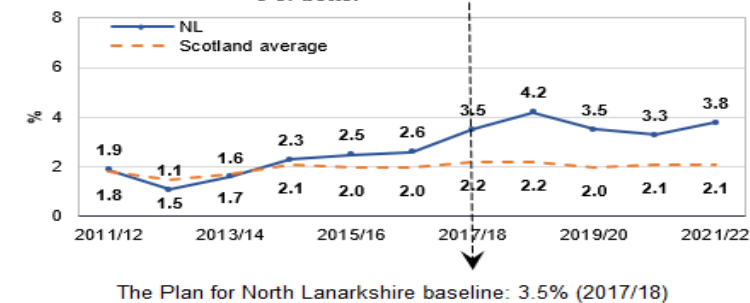


Figure 11c: looked after children achieving 1+ awards at SCQF level 3

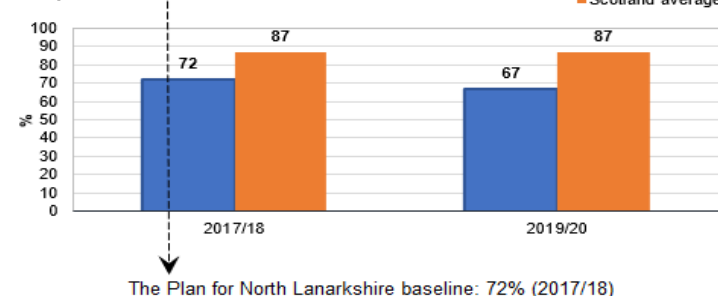
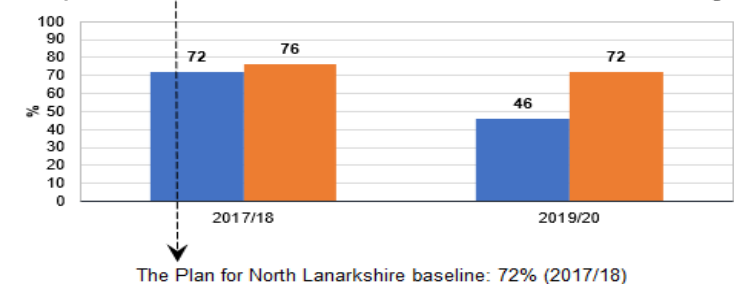


Figure 11d: looked after children achieving 1+ awards at SCQF level 4



- Notes: Due to the pandemic the time period covered by this 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

The 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 (18% in 2017/18 to 22% in 2021/22) and is higher than the national average.
- 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), there remains a 15 percentage points difference in attainment at SCQF level 6 or above in 2020/21 (compared to a 17 percentage point gap nationally). The gap in NL has increased from 14 percentage points over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire (as shown in Figure 12b).
- Notes: See notes for C11.

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

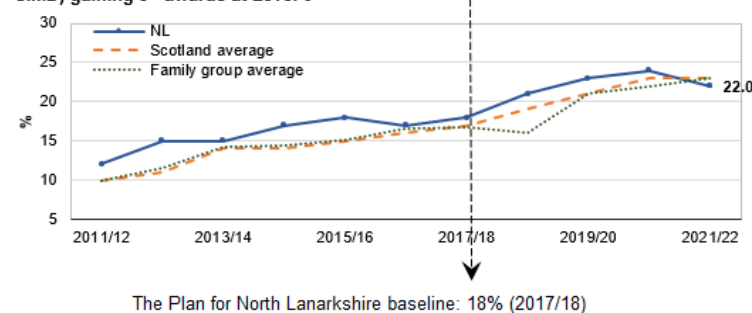
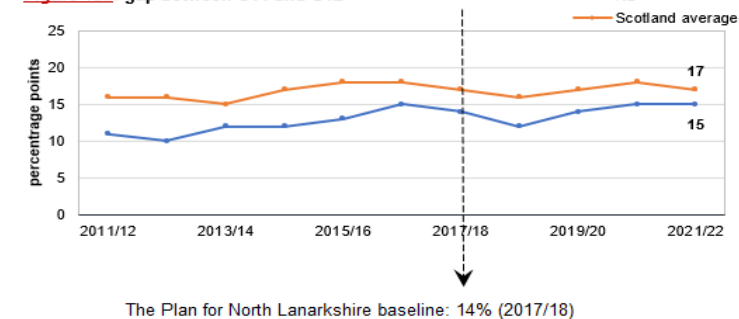


Figure 12b: gap between C11 and C12



## 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

The North Lanarkshire commentary:

- The proportion of pupils leaving school in NL and entering a positive destination reached its highest level to date in 2020/21 with 94.5%; latest figures for 2021/22 have dropped slightly (in terms of the proportion) to 94.2% (as shown in Figure 13a).
- This still improves on The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 91.8% (in 2016/17) as shown in Figure 13a.
- The latest result of 94.2% equates to 3,676 leavers achieving a positive destination out of 3,904 meaning 228 leavers did not achieve a positive destination (as reflected in Figure 13b). It should be noted that this change in the % result does not effectively show the impact in terms of the number of leavers. The results in the previous year (94.5%) represented a smaller number of school leavers (i.e. 3,492 achieving a positive destination out of 3,696, which meant 204 leavers did not achieve a positive destination).
- From the additional 208 leavers in 2021/22, the number not achieving a positive destination only increased by 24 from 204 to 228.
- Performance in NL has mirrored the national average in recent years and the latest results show NL is now just over one percentage point below the national average (95.5%).
- The proportion of those pupils not entering a positive destination has dropped by around 75 leavers (from 8.2% to 5.8%, i.e. 303 to 228 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

### Not achieving a positive destinations

- Of the 5.8% of leavers not achieving a positive destination in 2021/22 (i.e. 228), over half are unemployed and seeking employment, while just under a third are unemployed not seeking employment.
- Figure 13d show those the main reasons for not entering a positive destination; this data shows a significant decrease over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire in terms of those unemployed and seeking compared to a small increase in those unemployed and not seeking. A very small increase can be seen in unknown destinations over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire.

Figure 13a: % of pupils entering positive destinations

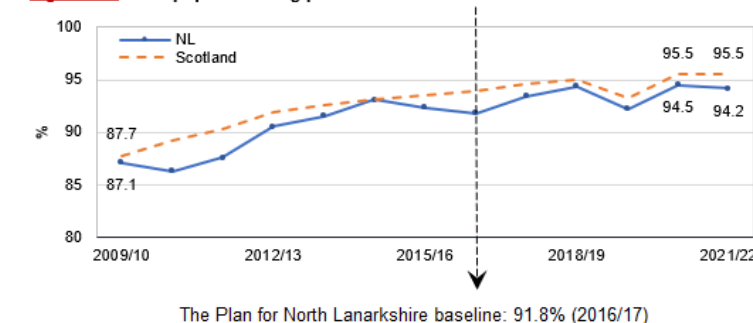


Figure 13b: number of pupils in NL achieving a positive destination / not achieving a positive destination

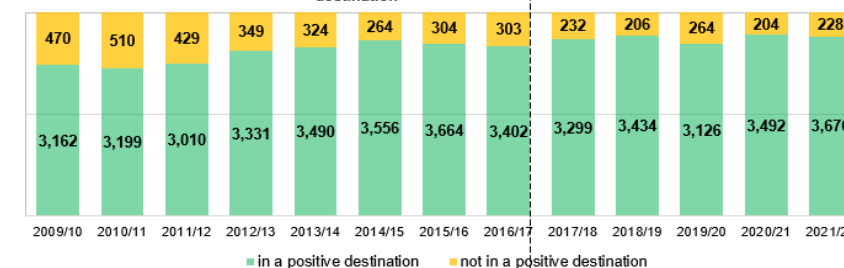


Figure 13c: number positive destinations for pupils in NL for the 4 main destinations

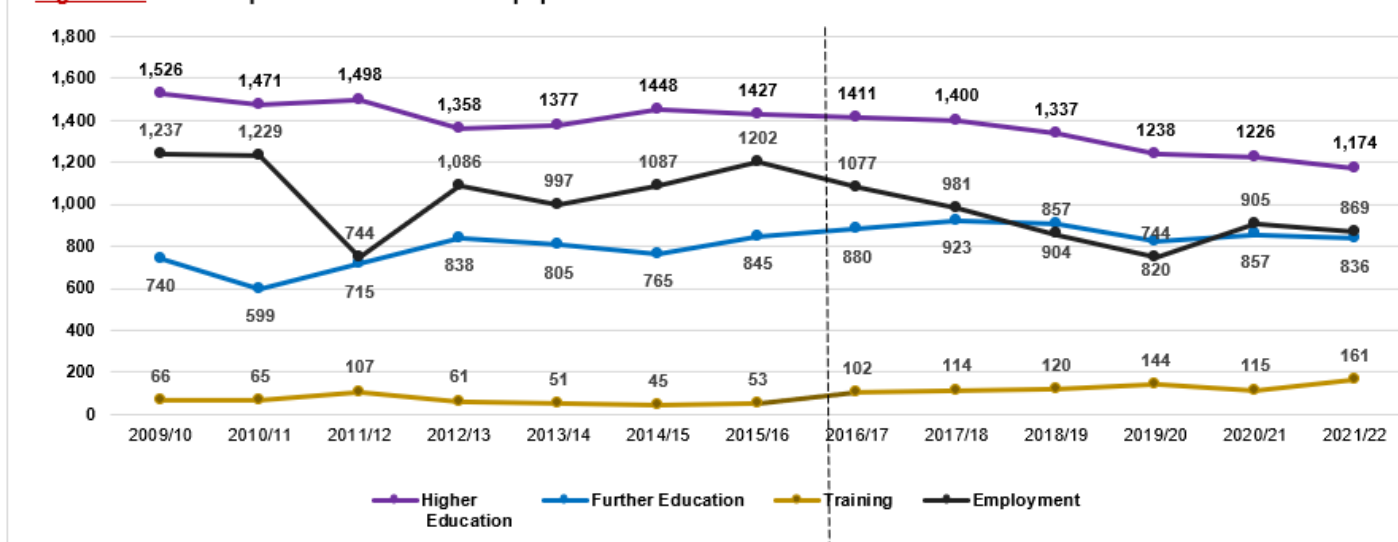
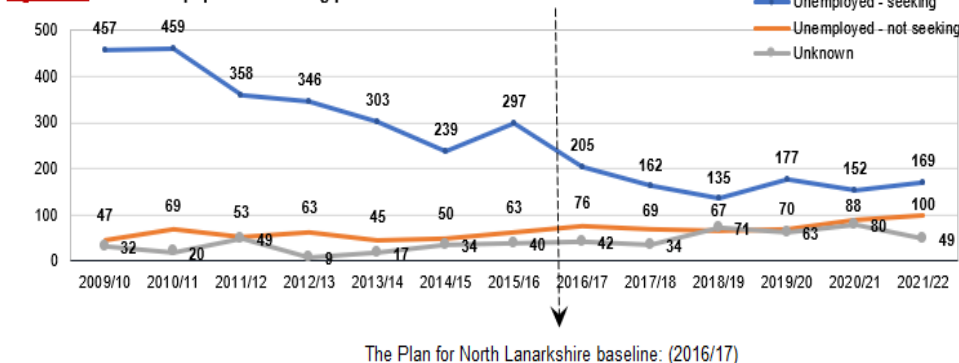


Figure 13d: number of pupils not entering positive destinations



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

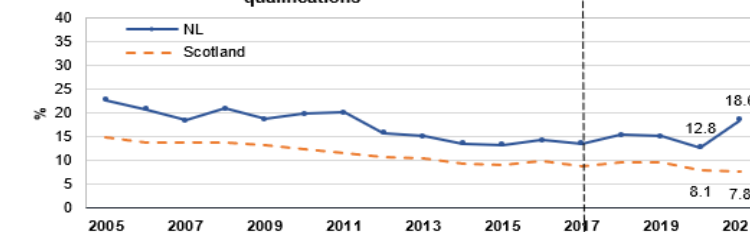
Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Increased the qualification levels of NLs workforce

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

The North Lanarkshire commentary:

- Figure 21a shows a general downward trend over the years to 12.8% in 2020 which shows ongoing improvement in terms of the % of NLs working age population that have no formal qualifications.
- Latest results in 2021 show an increase to 18.6% that is not in line with the previous NL trend or the national trend. The Office of National Statistics were contacted regarding this figure and suggested that the confidence interval for the data lies between 12.7% and 24.5%, meaning the actual result can lie anywhere between these two figures. It's not completely clear why there is such a wide confidence interval in NL as surrounding council areas have not seen the same degree of change, other than this data is obtained from a single survey for which the sample size may have had an impact.
- Figure 21b shows that in 2020 there were 27,600 of NLs working age population with no formal qualifications. This restricts their ability to access current or developing employment opportunities.
- The 2020 figures reflect a gradual improvement from The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline (13.6% in 2017, which equated to 29,600 people); a decrease of 2,000 people over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire.
- Figure 21b shows that the latest results in 2021 (18.6%) represent 40,100 people.

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



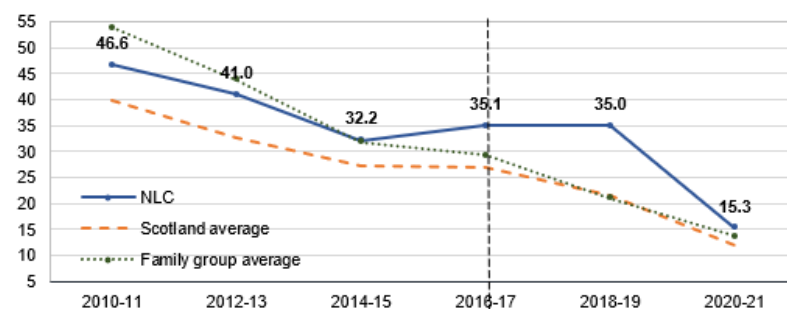
The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 29,600 (2017)

## 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 Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 35.1 (2016/17)

The North Lanarkshire commentary:

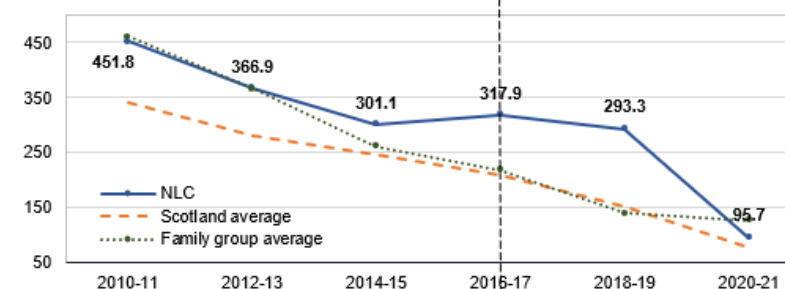
- NL schools have seen a drop in exclusion rates over the period of the reported data which is consistent with the rate of improvement nationally.
- NL exclusion rates are closer to those of comparator councils (where rates are an average 13.7 per 1,000 children).
- A range of service interventions have improved supports for NLs pupils in recent years, this has ensured that resources and decision making are devolved to where needs arise.
- Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire overall exclusion rates have improved by 56% from 35.1 per 1,000 pupils in 2016/17 to 15.3 in 2020/21).
- Notes: This data is only published every two years, so there are no changes from the position reported as at March 2023.

## 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 Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 317.9 (2016/17)

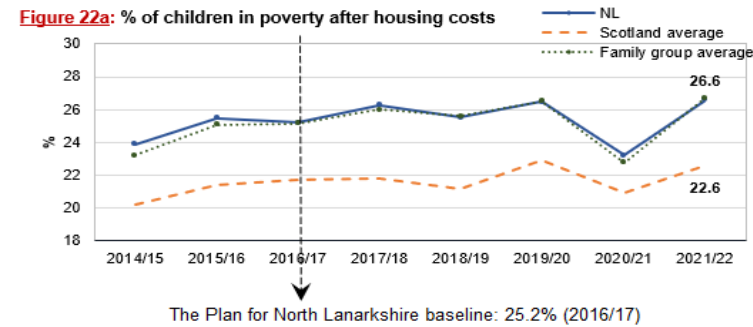
The North Lanarkshire commentary:

- NL schools have also seen a significant drop in exclusion rates for looked after children over the period of the reported data which is in line with the trend nationally.
- The latest NL exclusion rates for looked after children (95.7 per 1,000 children) are now lower than those of comparator councils (where rates are an average of 127.2 per 1,000).
- Over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire exclusion rates for looked after children have improved by almost 70% from 317.9 per 1,000 pupils in 2016/17 to 95.7 in 2020/21).
- A range of service interventions have improved supports for NLs pupils in recent years, this has ensured that resources and decision making are devolved to where needs arise.
- The calculation for this indicator have 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).
- Notes: This data is only published every two years, so there are no changes from the position reported as at March 2023

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

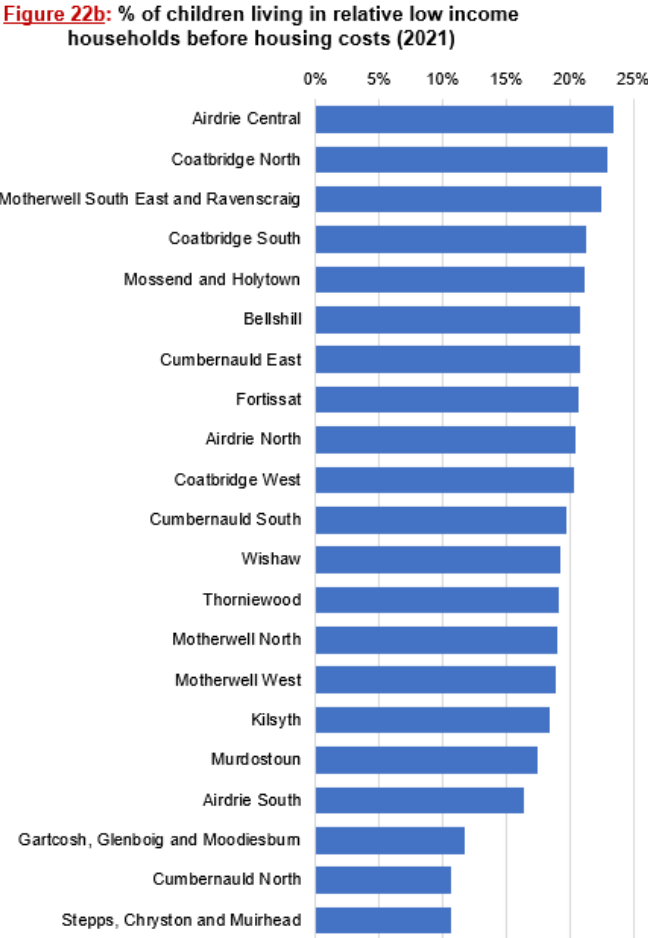
Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Reduced the number of NLs children and their families living in poverty  
What success looks like: No child in NL experiences disadvantages because of poverty



The North Lanarkshire commentary:

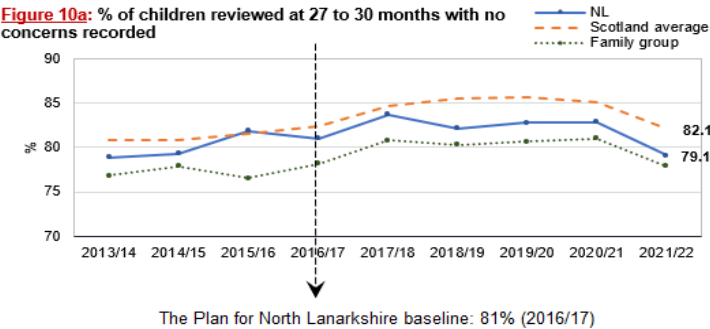
- With the vision of inclusive growth and prosperity for all in The Plan for North Lanarkshire, this indicator is of particular relevance to ensure that all of NLs children get the best start in life.
- Significant improvements are noted in the proportion of children in poverty over the initial period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire - from a baseline of 25.2% in 2016/17 to 23.2% in 2020/21.
- Figures in 2021/22 have increased to 26.6%; the trend in NL in this respect follows both the national and family group trends and the latest results are suspected to show the impact of the pandemic.
- 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.

- There are a broad range of factors contributing to child poverty locally and of concern is the disparity across wards in NL, as according to HMRC data for March 2021, there were 11,697 (18.8%) children aged 0 - 15 in NL living in relative low-income families.
- Figure 22b with the latest figures for 2021 shows that this ranges from 23.4% in Airdrie Central ward and 22.9% in Coatbridge North, to 10.6% in Stepps, Chryston, and Muirhead and Cumbernauld North.
- Notes: 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.
- 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 Figure 22b is obtained from a different source and looks at children living in relative low-income households before housing costs.

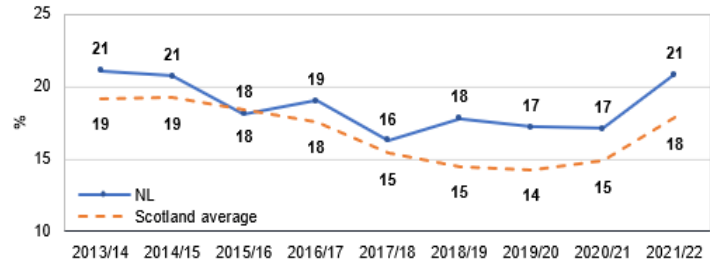


**C10: Child wellbeing - % of children reviewed at 27 to 30 months with no concerns recorded**

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



**Figure 10b: % of children reviewed at 27 to 30 months with at least one concern recorded**



The North Lanarkshire commentary:

- 79.1% of children in NL have no concerns in any domain at their 27-30 month review compared to a national average of 82.1%. This is a decrease in the proportion with no concerns from 82.9% in the previous year.
- This means there are 20.1% of children in NL who have concerns recorded in at least one domain.
- The pattern for children with no concerns in any domain (one or more domains) 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 decrease in the proportion of no concerns recorded from 2020/21 to 2021/22 there is a corresponding increase in the proportion where one or more concerns have been recorded.
- Figure 10b shows this has increased from 17% to 21% in NL; this trend follows the national picture albeit to a slightly greater extent.
- Early identification of developmental issues is crucial to ensuring that children reach their full potential.
- 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.

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

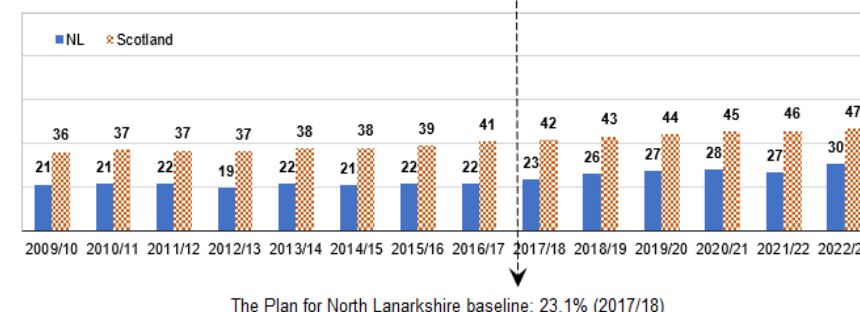
Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Improved the wellbeing of our youngest children

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

The North Lanarkshire commentary:

- 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 30.4% 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 previous year (26.6%) and The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 23.1% in 2017/18.
- This shows a decrease of babies in NL who are not breastfed at their 6-8 week review from 76.6% to 69.6% over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire.
- In 2021, the council, in partnership with NHS Lanarkshire, has taken a multi-strand approach to the promotion of breastfeeding in the organisation and wider community. As the Breastfeeding Friendly initiative progresses, this indicator enables a baseline against which to measure impact.

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



## 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 North Lanarkshire commentary:

### Life expectancy at birth - males:

- Latest life expectancy estimates in NL are 74.5 for males (depicted in Figure 23a). Although this age had been rising in recent years, gains had started to stall both locally and nationally but in NL the latest figures shown a slight increase from the previous year of 74.1. Life expectancy is still lower than The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 75.3.
- Until the latest results, life expectancy for males in NL had been following the national trend but the latest results show an improvement in NL from the previous year while the national average remains the same as the previous year (76.5).

### Life expectancy at birth - females:

- Latest life expectancy estimates in NL are 78.7 for females (depicted in Figure 23b). Although this age had been rising in recent years, gains have lately started to stall both locally and nationally and this is lower than 78.8 in the previous year, and lower than The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline of 79.4.
- Life expectancy for females in NL follows the national trend but remains below the national average (80.7).

- 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 - 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: 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.

Figure 23a: life expectancy for males at birth

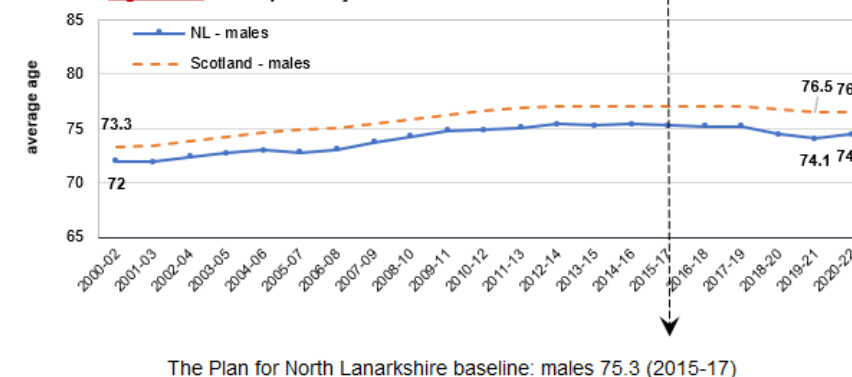


Figure 23b: life expectancy for females at birth

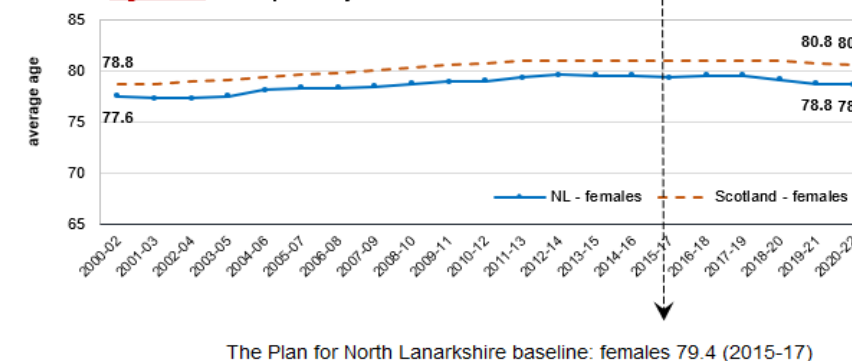
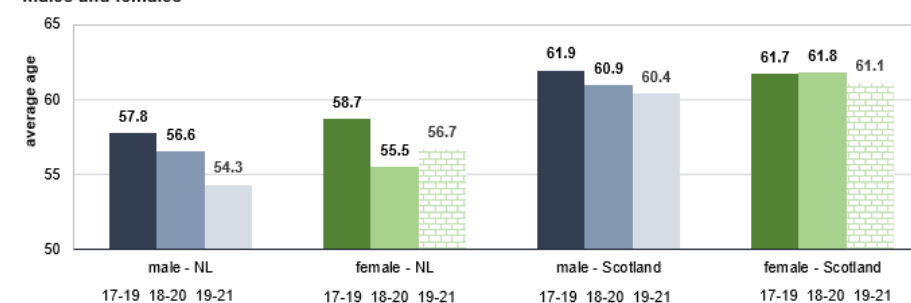


Figure 23c: healthy expectancy at birth for the 3 years (2017-19; 2018-20; 2019-21) - males and females



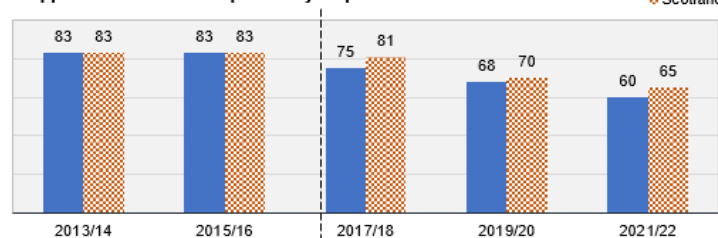
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**C24: Independent living - % of adults supported at home who agreed that they are supported to live as independently as possible**

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

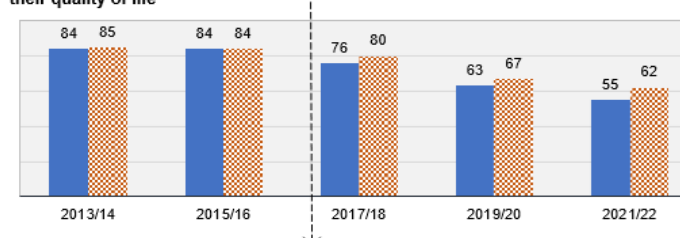
**Figure 24a:** % of adults supported at home who agreed that they are supported to live as independently as possible



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 75% (2017/18)

**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



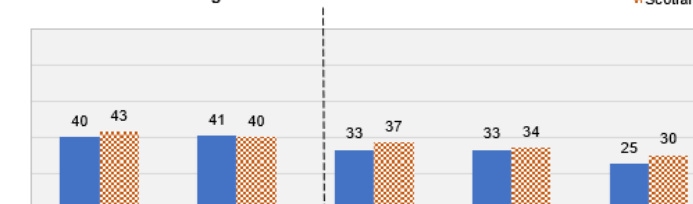
The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 76% (2017/18)

**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% (2017/18)

The North Lanarkshire commentary:

- **C24:** The results from the 2021/22 perception survey showed that 60% of people surveyed in NL agreed they were supported to live independently, with 40% who feel they are not. The latest figures for 2021/22 show a decline in satisfaction both in NL and nationally compared to the previous survey results in 2019/20.
- **C25:** In 2021/22, 55% of people surveyed in NL agree that service and support improves their quality of life, 45% disagreed. The latest figures for 2021/22 show a decline in satisfaction both in NL and nationally compared to the previous survey results in 2019/20.
- **C26:** In 2021/22, the percentage of people in NL who agree they are supported to continue caring decreased to 33% from 25% in the previous survey in 2019/20. The latest figures for 2021/22 show a decline in satisfaction both in NL and nationally.
- It is expected that the 2021/22 results will reflect to some extent individual perceptions that were acquired during the pandemic, making the survey results in 2019/20 and 2021/22 less able to be compared on a similar basis.
- Notes: Data for these indicators comes from a national Health and Care Experience Survey; 130,352 (out of 537,924) individuals registered with a GP practice in Scotland responded to the 2021/22 survey, giving an overall response rate of 24%.
  - 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.
  - Response rates in 2021/22 in NL were 20% (7,327 out of a sample of 36,606).
  - This survey is undertaken approximately every two years. The 2023/24 survey is now closed, and the results are expected to be published in May 2024.
  - Changes in the indicator calculations nationally in 2018 mean figures before this date are not necessarily directly comparable with 2019/20 and 2021/22 figures for all 3 indicators.
  - This data is only published every two years, so there are no changes from the position reported as at March 2023.

## C06: Crime - % change in total recorded crime

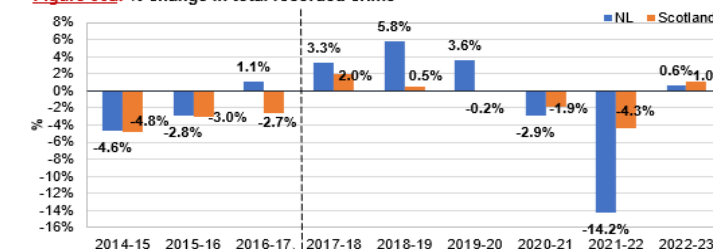
Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Reduced NLs recorded crime rates

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

The North Lanarkshire commentary:

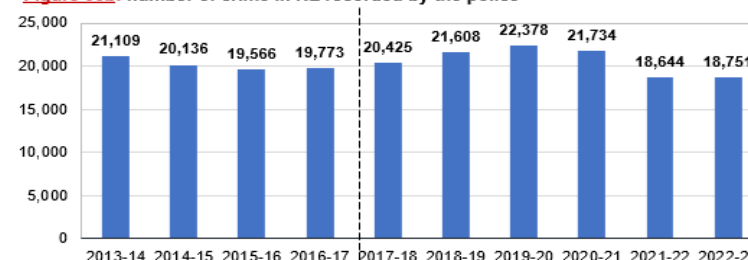
- Results from 2019/20 onwards had started to show a decreasing change in total recorded crime in North Lanarkshire which was a more positive picture than nationally (Figure 6a).
- The latest results for 2022/23 in Figure 6a show an increase of 0.6% in total recorded crime from the previous year compared to an increase of 1% nationally.
- It is expected that 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 to date (18,751) 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.
- Notes: Total recorded crime includes all crime recorded in the following categories - damage and reckless behaviour, crimes of dishonesty, crimes against society, sexual crimes, non-sexual crimes of violence, and coronavirus restrictions.

Figure 06a: % change in total recorded crime



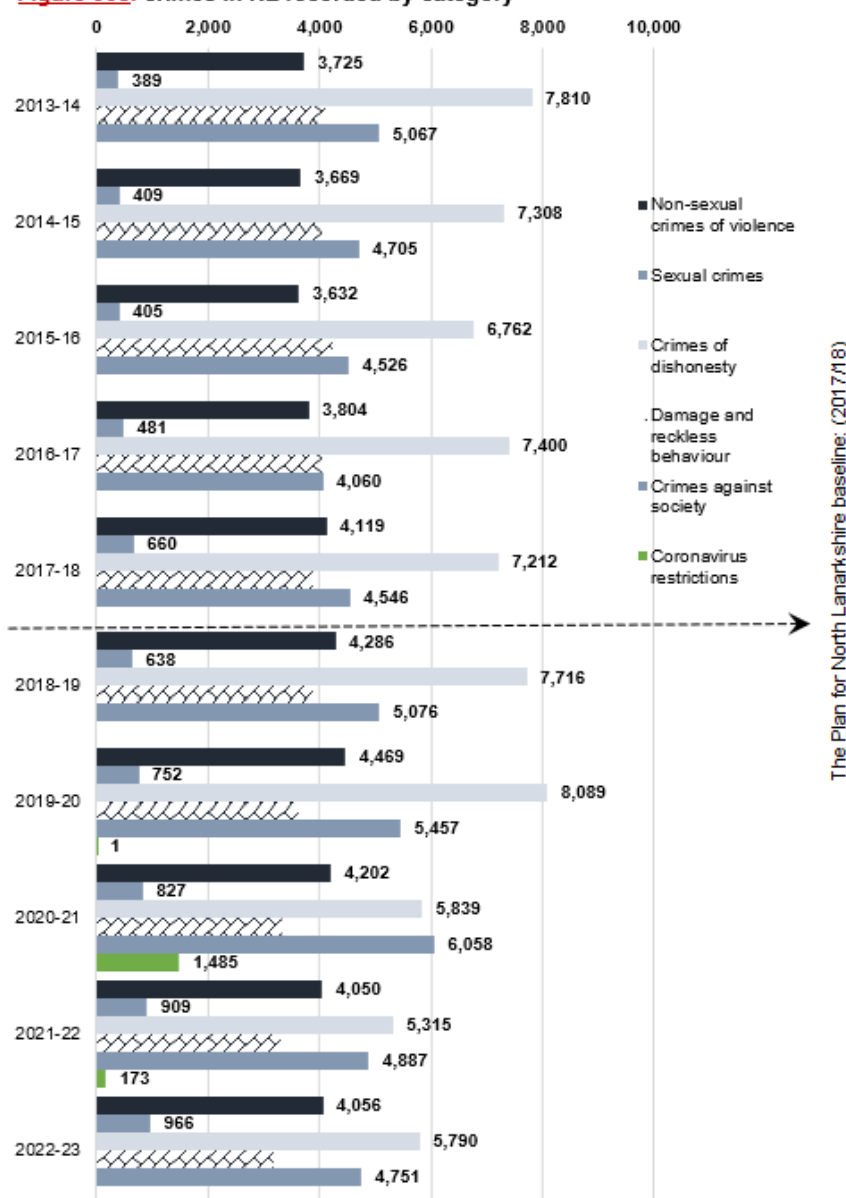
The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 3.3% (2017/18)

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



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 20,425 (2017/18)

Figure 06c: crimes in NL recorded by category



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

## C05: Household waste - % recycled

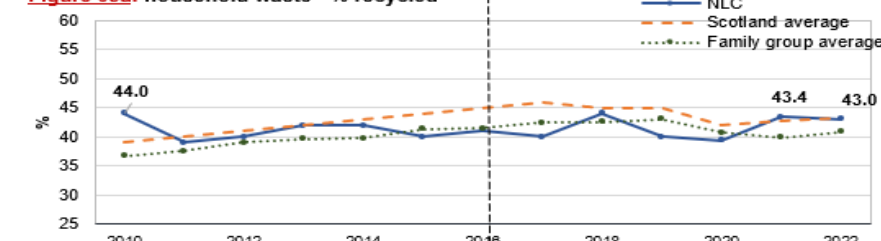
Measuring this indicator will tell us if we have: Improved NLs waste recycling rates

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

The North Lanarkshire commentary:

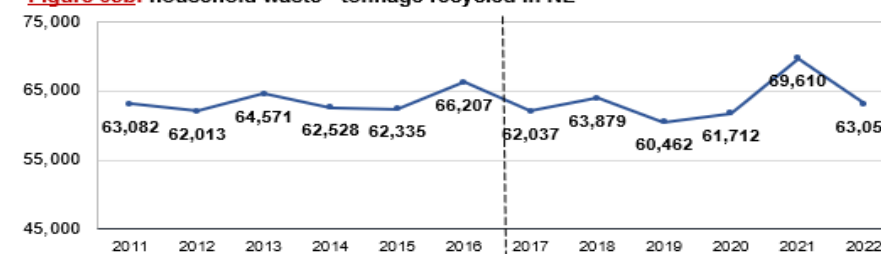
- The previous two years have seen an increase in the proportion of household waste that is recycled in NL, with the latest figure showing this to be 43%.
- This is on a par with the national average (43.3%) and shows improvement over the period of The Plan for North Lanarkshire (from a baseline rate of 41.1% in 2016/17).
- Nationally recycling rates have plateaued in recent years - this certainly reflects the impact of the pandemic and with more people staying at home there was increase in residual waste, while recycling tonnages remained similar.
- In NL 2021 saw an increase in tonnage recycled to 69,610 and while this decreased slightly the following year (to 63,055), this remains higher than The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline.
- Notes: The national recycling targets are not statutory.

Figure 05a: household waste - % recycled



The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 41.1% (2016)

Figure 05b: household waste - tonnage recycled in NL



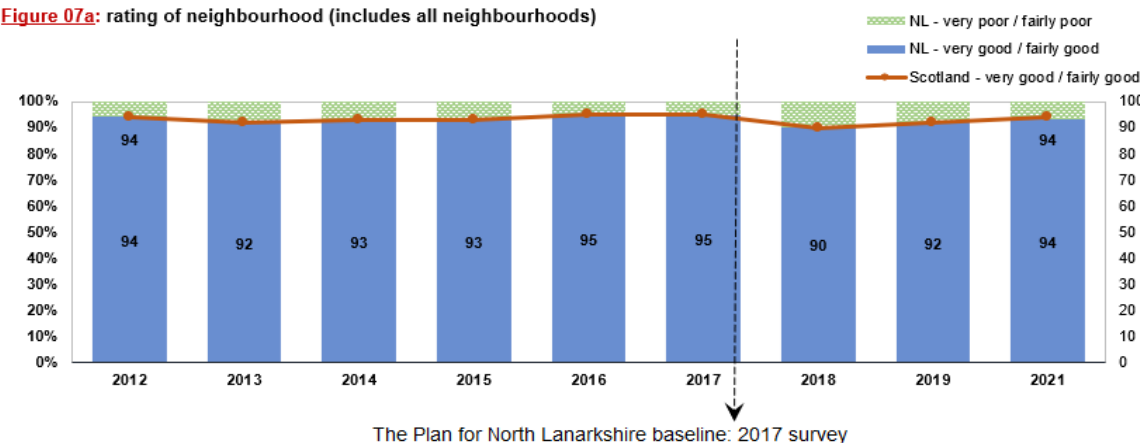
The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline: 62,037(2016)

[link to contents page](#)

### **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

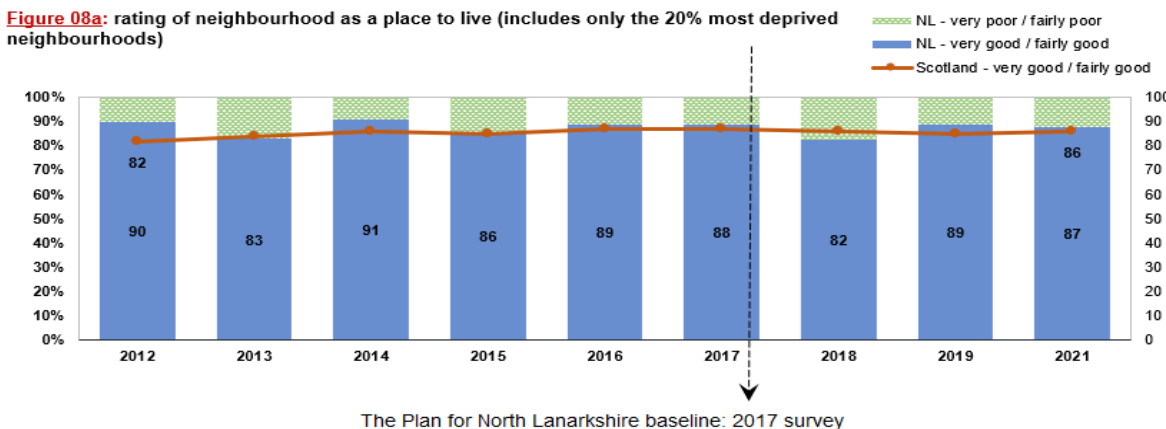
**Figure 07a: rating of neighbourhood (includes all neighbourhoods)**



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



#### The 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.
- A slight decline (from 90% who rated their neighbourhood as very good or fairly good to 87%) 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 82% to 86% over the same period. However, the national picture shows ratings 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 2020 survey methodology significantly differed, and these results are therefore not included in this analysis. Results at a local authority level are not yet available from the 2022 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

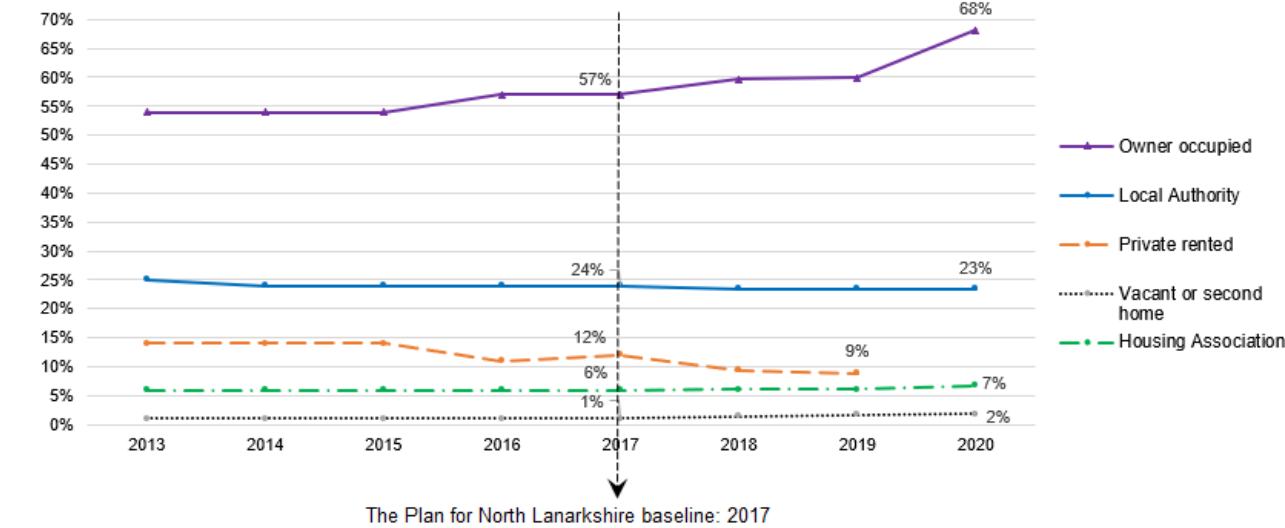
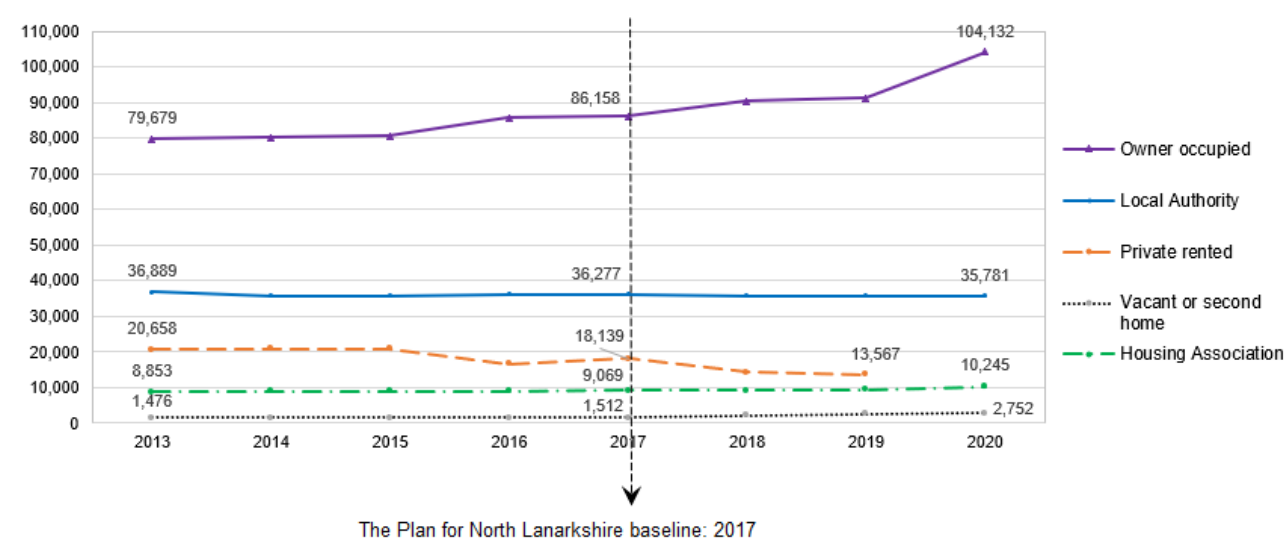


Figure 04b: housing tenure in NL - number of dwellings in each tenure category



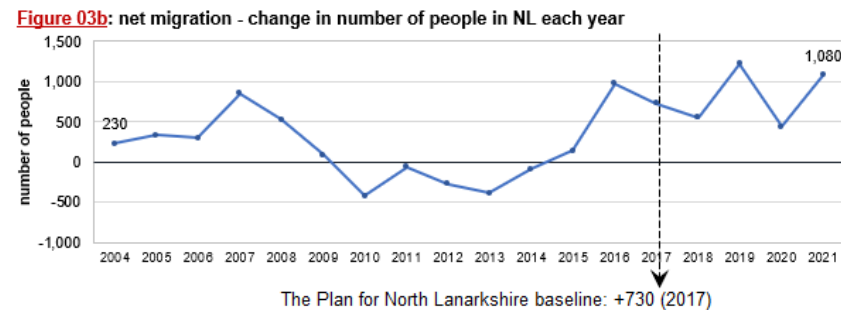
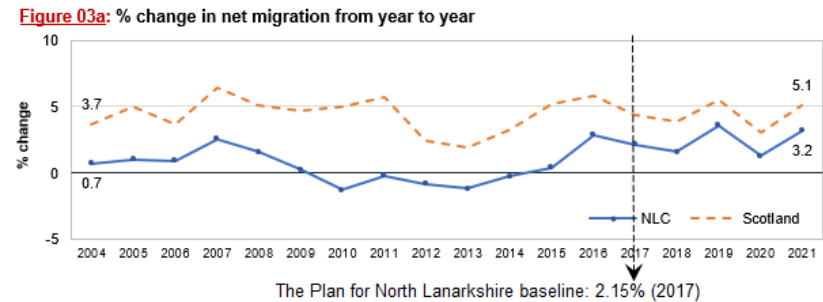
The North Lanarkshire commentary:

- The council remains the largest local authority landlord in Scotland with a stock of 36,961 homes (2022).
- In terms of overall households, there were an estimated 153,643 in NL in 2021 - which is an increase of 16% (20,888) from 2001 compared to an increase of 15% in the number of households in Scotland over the same period.
- Figures 04a and 04b on the left show NLs housing by tenure, with the largest proportion being owner occupied.
- Note, 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.
- 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 2,043.
- Similarly households with 2 adults are projected to increase by 14.1% (+6,080) by 2043.
- Notes: No new data has been published at local authority level since the previous update as at March 2023.

	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



- The North Lanarkshire commentary:
- Inward migration in NL has been positive in recent years, meaning more people have moved in than out.
  - The recent trend shows a 3.2% increase in net migration (2021) which is contributing to NLs population growth.
  - While this trend mirrors that of the national position (5.1%), inward migration in NL remains at a lower growth rate than Scotland.
  - Inward migration is a general sign of a positive economic picture.
  - Notes: No new data has been published since the previous update as at March 2023.

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

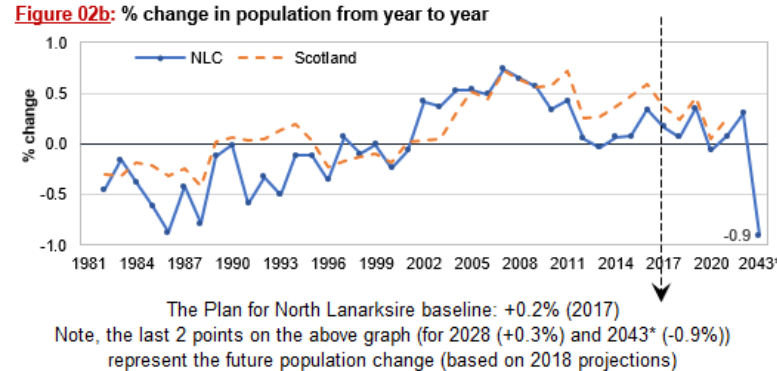
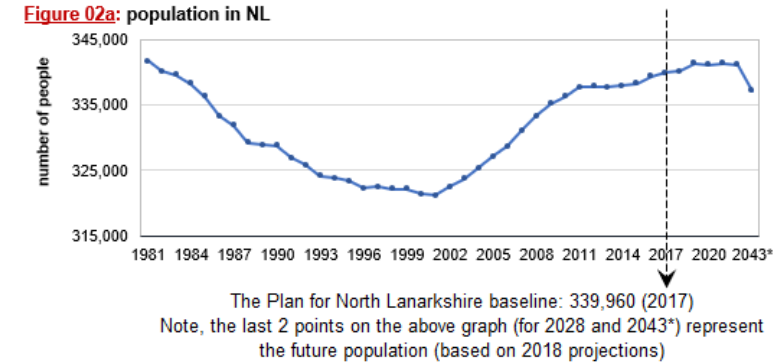
	Total NL population	Age under 16	Working age 16-64	Age 65+	Age 65 to 74	Age 75+
2018	340,180	62,960	219,220	58,000	33,430	24,570
From 2018 to 2028	+990 0.3%	-6,150 -9.8%	-4,330 -2.0%	+11,470 +19.8%	+6,110 +18.3%	+5,360 +21.8%
From 2018 to 2043	-3,010 -0.9%	-9,300 -14.8%	-16,670 -7.6%	+22,960 +39.6%	+5,400 +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
pre school children	18,330	-1,730	-1,950
primary school children	28,610	-4,110	-5,090
secondary school children	16,020	-310	-2,260

% of the NL population	2018	2018 to 2028	2018 to 2043
under 16 years old	18.5%	16.7%	15.9%
of working age (age 16 to 64)	64.4%	63.0%	60.1%
aged 65 and over	17.0%	20.4%	24.0%

- The 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: No new population projections have been published at a local authority since the last update as at March 2023. These are expected in the spring of 2024 and will be re-baselined in line with the new census data.

C02: Population - mid-year estimates (mye)



- The North Lanarkshire commentary:
- NLs population has been growing since 2009. The population as at The Plan for North Lanarkshire baseline was 339,960; this increased to 341,400 in 2021.
  - This growth rate was lower than the national average and there was a drop in growth as at 2020, but this was followed by a small increase in the 2021 update.
  - Population projections estimate that NLs population growth will remain favourable to 2028, even before housing growth expected from the new housing supply programme is factored in, but drop by 0.9% by 2043.
  - Notes: No new population mid year estimates have been published since the last update as at March 2023. These are expected in the spring of 2024 and will be re-baselined in line with the new census data.