Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal – Tackling Poverty and Inequality

Wednesday 27th May 2015
The Lighthouse, Glasgow

GLASGOW CITY REGION
CITY DEAL

Tackling Poverty and Inequality
27th May 2015

City Deal

"…the City Deal will bring jobs, encourage growth and improve our competitiveness to bring benefits across the whole of the Clyde Valley area for the next 20 years"

Councillor Gordon Matheson

Origins of the City Deal

- 2012: first UK Deals done with the Core Cities
- 2014: first City Deal in Scotland

- Focus on the leverage created by Infrastructure, Skills, Innovation and Enterprise

Investment

Programmes to give a package of growth measures

A. Innovation and Growth:

   Growth in life science / additional incubator space / grow on space

B. Labour Market:
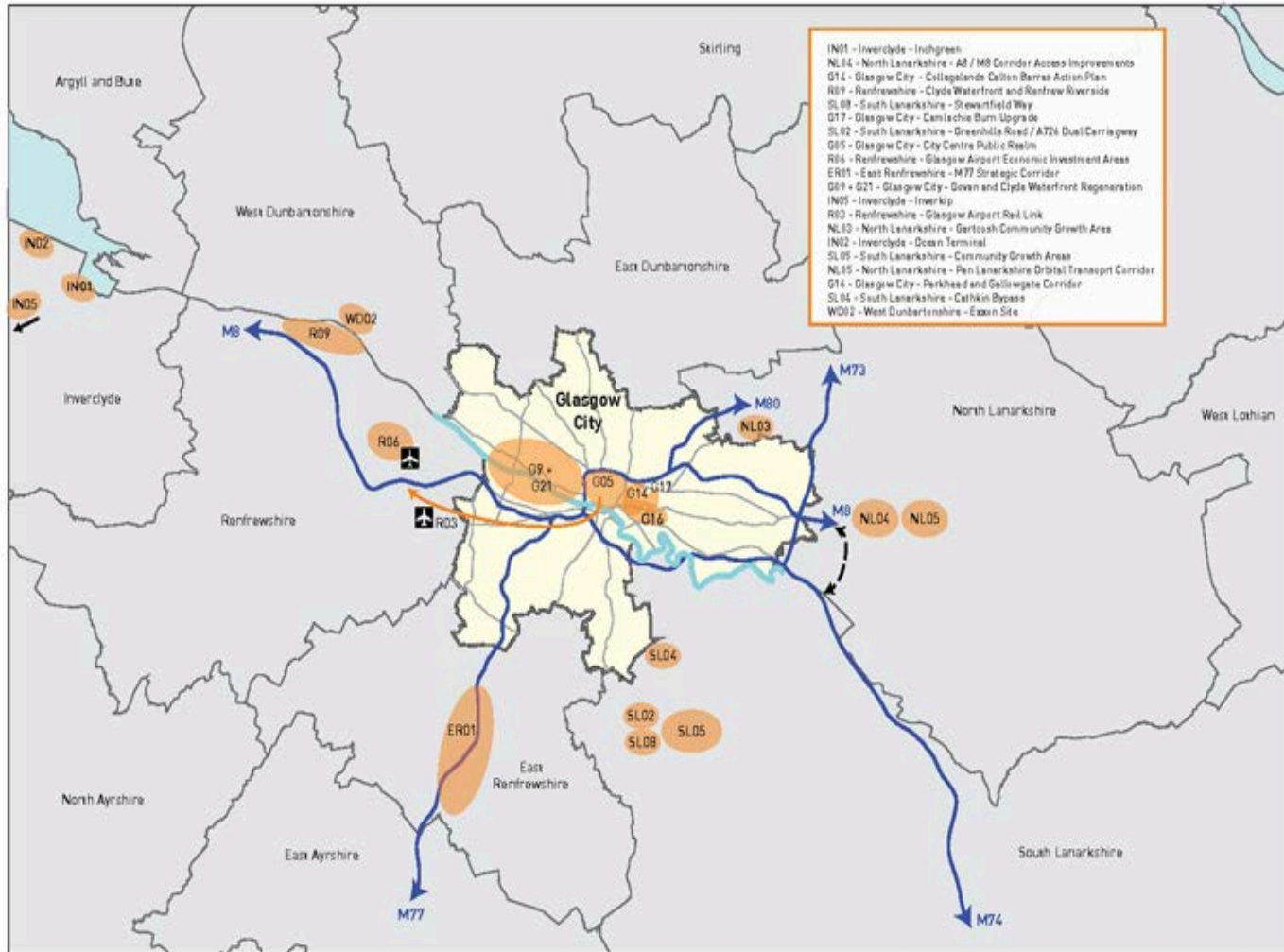
   Tackling unemployment / new ways boosting incomes

C. Infrastructure:

   Improved transport network / key development sites / improved public transport
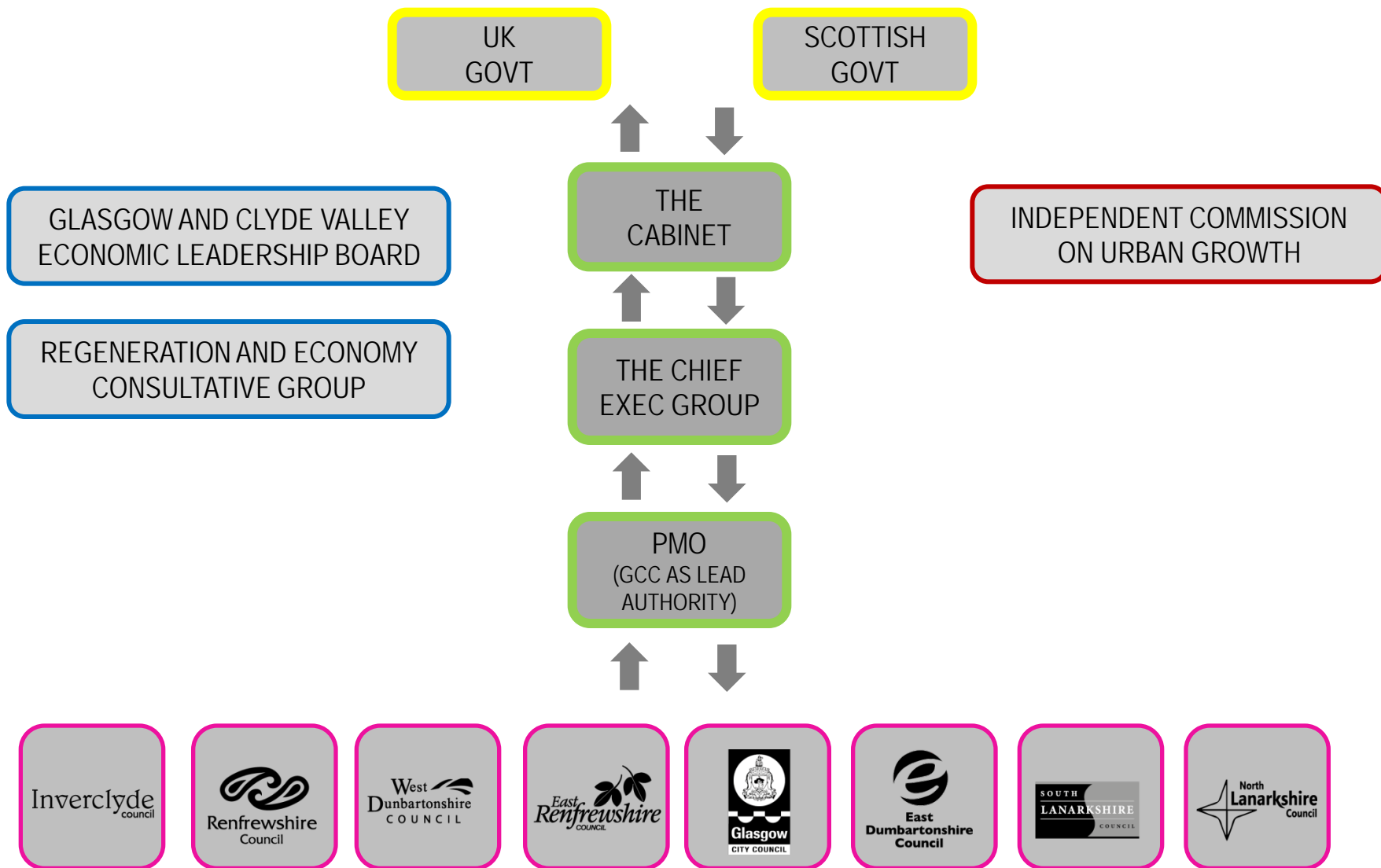
Labour Market

- With the support of DWP and the Scottish Government a Programme is being designed and will be put in place consisting of:
  - Youth Gateway
  - ESA Pre and Post Work Programme
  - In Work Progression

- DWP have confirmed £4.8m over the next five years and detailed planning is ongoing

Infrastructure Projects

Governance Structure

UK GOVT

SCOTTISH GOVT

THE CABINET

GLASGOW AND CLYDE VALLEY ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP BOARD

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ON URBAN GROWTH

REGENERATION AND ECONOMY CONSULTATIVE GROUP

THE CHIEF EXEC GROUP

PMO
(GCC AS LEAD AUTHORITY)

Inverclyde council

Renfrewshire Council

West Dunbartonshire COUNCIL

East Renfrewshire

Glasgow CITY COUNCIL

East Dunbartonshire Council

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE COUNCIL

North Lanarkshire Council

Next Steps

- Develop the Programme and Business Cases

- Communication Strategy

- Engagement with agencies and construction industry

- Procurement strategy for the overall programme

- Web site initiated early 2015 with key contacts

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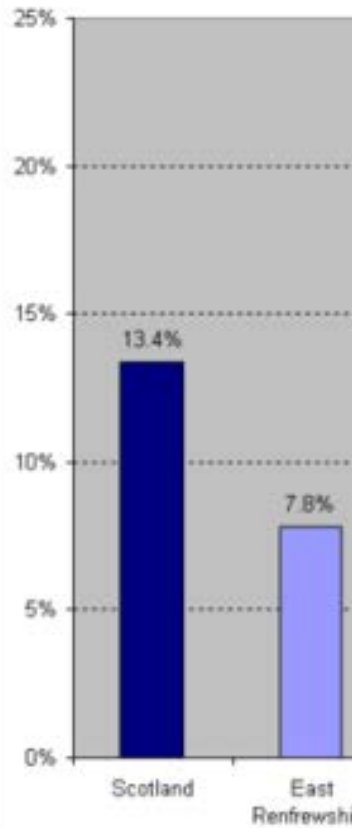## The Lighthouse, Glasgow

Tackling poverty and inequalities
Introduction to group discussions

Lorna Kelly

Associate Director

Glasgow Centre for Population
Health

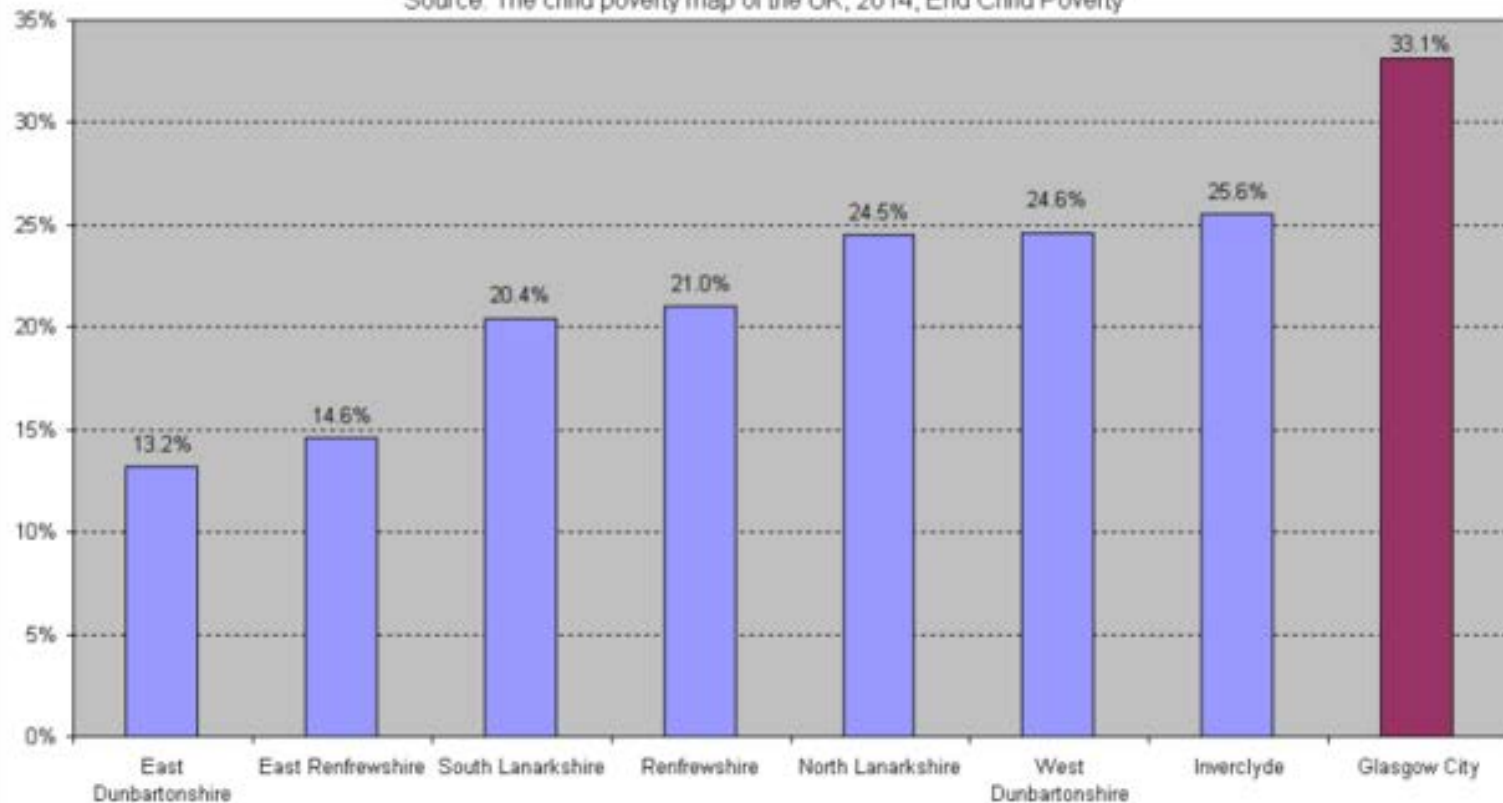# Significant numbers affected by poverty

Income deprivation, Glasgow and Clyde Valley Local Authorities, SIMD 2012
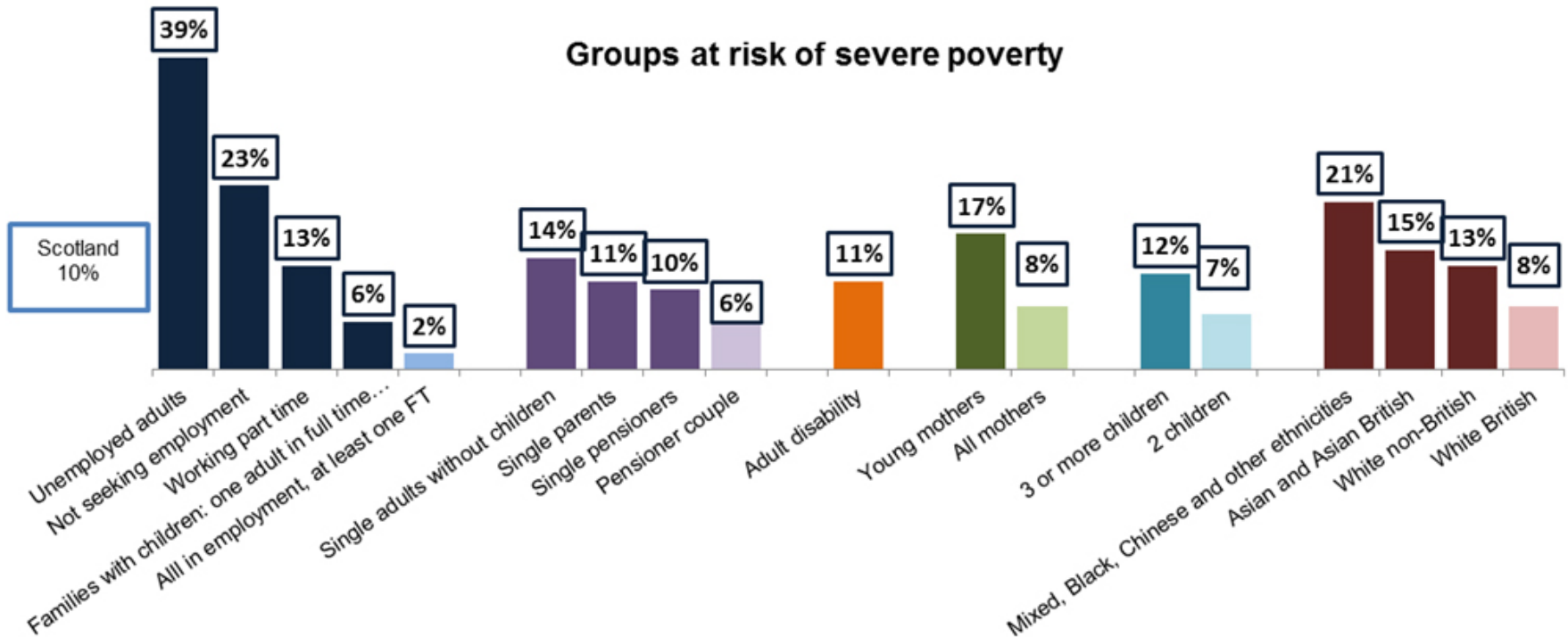Source: Scottish Government

Estimates of the percentage of children in poverty (after housing costs) in the eight local authorities of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley region, Oct-Dec 2013
Source: The child poverty map of the UK, 2014, End Child Poverty

Some particularly vulnerable groups

Groups at risk of severe poverty

Scotland 10%

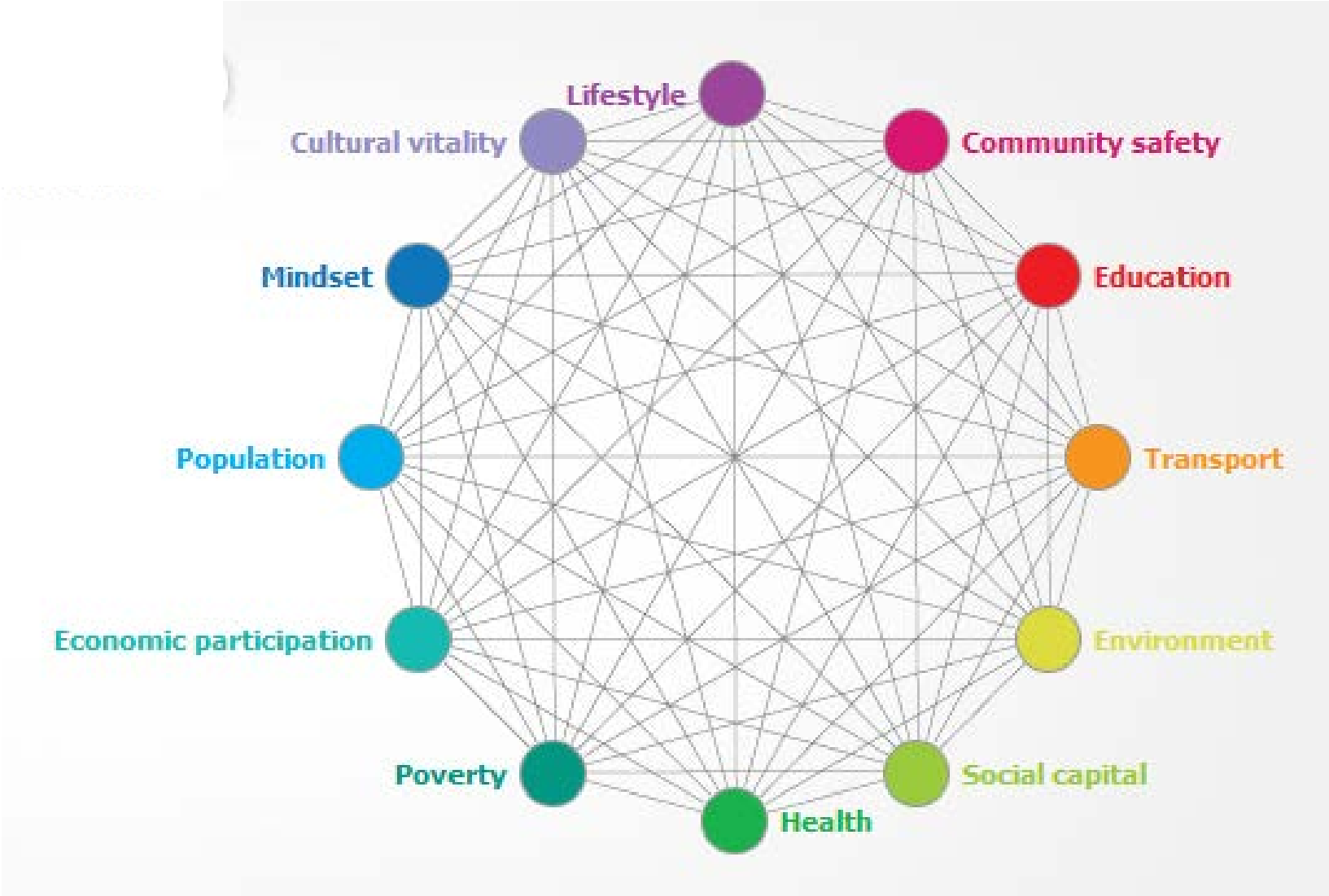| Group	%
Unemployed adults	39%
Not seeking employment	23%
Working part time	13%
Families with children: one adult in full time…	6%
Alll in employment, at least one FT	2%
Single adults without children	14%
Single parents	11%
Single pensioners	10%
Pensioner couple	6%
Adult disability	11%
Young mothers	17%
All mothers	8%
3 or more children	12%
2 children	7%
Mixed, Black, Chinese and other ethnicities	21%
Asian and Asian British	15%
White non-British	13%
White British	8%

Inequalities in a wide range of outcomes

Figure 4.1: Rating of neighbourhood as a place to live by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
2013 data, Adults (base: 9,920; minimum: 850)
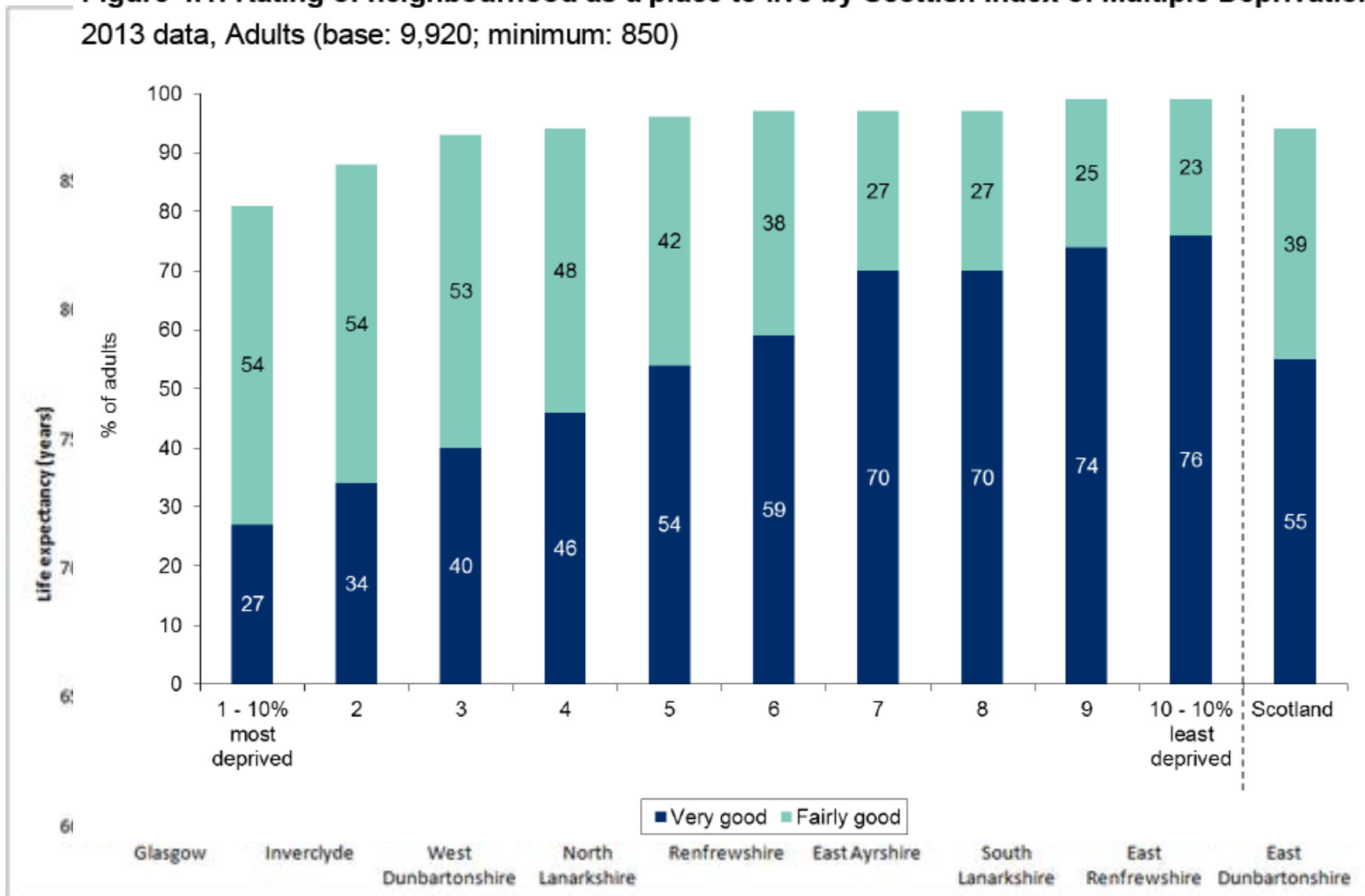
Economic growth will not *automatically* address this

- Longstanding global trend toward inequality
- Recession exacerbated some already existing challenges:
  - Underemployment
  - Youth unemployment
  - Low pay
  - Progression
  - Insecurity
- Some people and areas remain cut off from the prosperity and jobs that growth can bring
- Inequality is bad for growth

Connections

Group Discussion 1

- Explore some of the trends in more detail
- Where could the City Deal projects have most impact?

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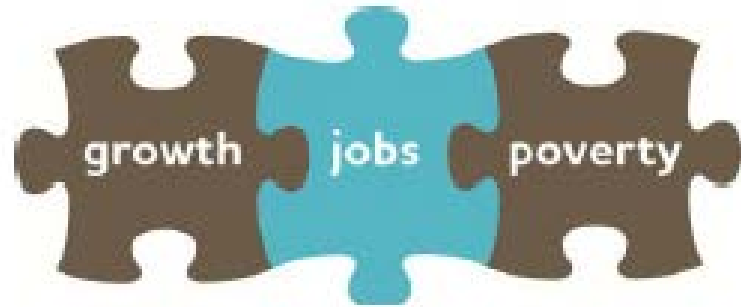
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Early learning from Leeds
A JRF perspective

Emma Stone, Director of Policy and Research, JRF

More Jobs Better Jobs Partnership

- What can you do at a city-level level to create more and better jobs, and connect them to poverty?

- Connecting the growth agenda and the poverty agenda.

THE GAINS FROM POVERTY REDUCTION IN LEEDS CITY REGION

	HALVE UNEMPLOYMENT	10,000 UNEMPLOYED INTO WORK	HALVE NUMBERS IN IN-WORK POVERTY	10,000 FROM IN-WORK POVERTY TO THE LIVING WAGE
GOVERNMENT GAIN PER YEAR	£408 MILLION	£62 MILLION	£36 MILLION	£2.4 MILLION
ECONOMIC GAIN PER YEAR	£952 MILLION	£146 MILLION	£60 MILLION	£4.0 MILLION

Cities, Growth and Poverty

JRF

Quantity and Quality of Evidence Base

High;
robustness
reasonable
but variable

Pre-employment

Quite high;
robustness
reasonable
but variable

Employment entry

Limited;
robustness
reasonable
where it
exists

Staying in work

Very
limited -
growing
interest

In-work progress

Cities, Growth and Poverty Overview
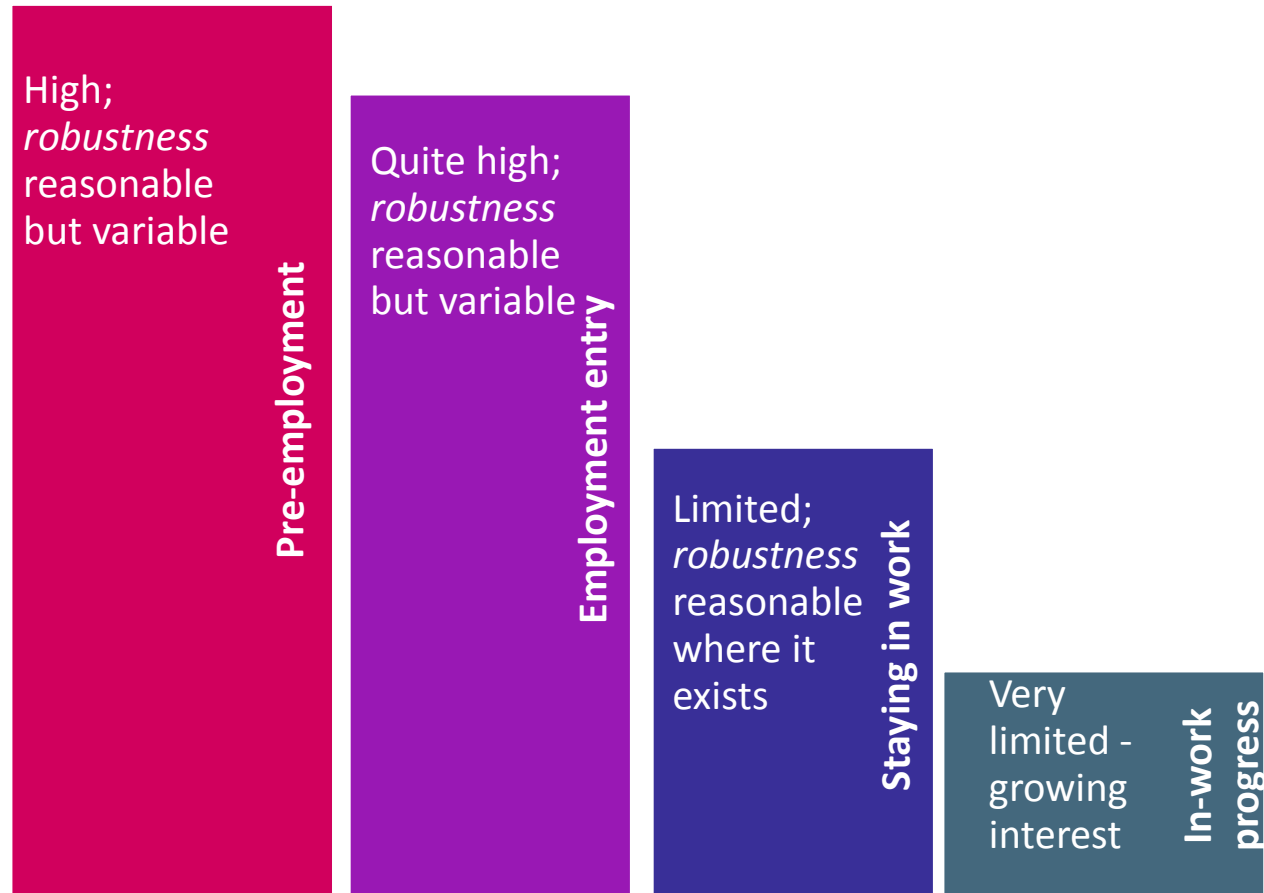
LCR Project 1: Infrastructure and Planning

- **Challenge**: How to connect jobs opportunities generated through major development and infrastructure projects to households in poverty?

- Review practice – what works in what circumstances, and apply the learning in Leeds City Region.

LCR Project 2: Jobs and Skills

- **Challenge**: Design new employment and skills policy or initiatives on *progression* and *reducing in-work poverty*.

- Skills mismatch (demand/supply), sector trends, current provision; Sectors (hospitality, retail, social care, construction, transport)

| Pre-employment | Employment entry | Staying in work | In-work progression |
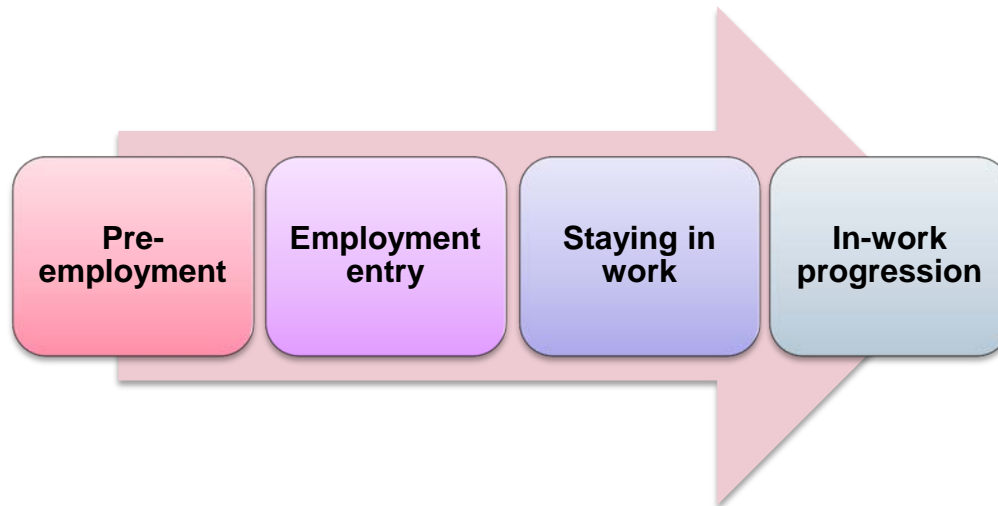
LCR Project 3: Anchor Institutions

... the biggest spenders and employers with a stake in a place

- **Challenge**: How to maximise the impact of anchor institutions on poverty reduction locally?

- Procurement, recruitment and employment practices; working closely with a core group of Anchor Institutions in the region

JRF

LCR Project 4: Deprived Neighbourhoods and City Regions

- **Challenge**: Develop policy proposals to connect deprived neighbourhoods with city regional growth

- Neighbourhood level labour market characteristics, innovative mapping and typology, consultations with stakeholders at city and neighbourhood level
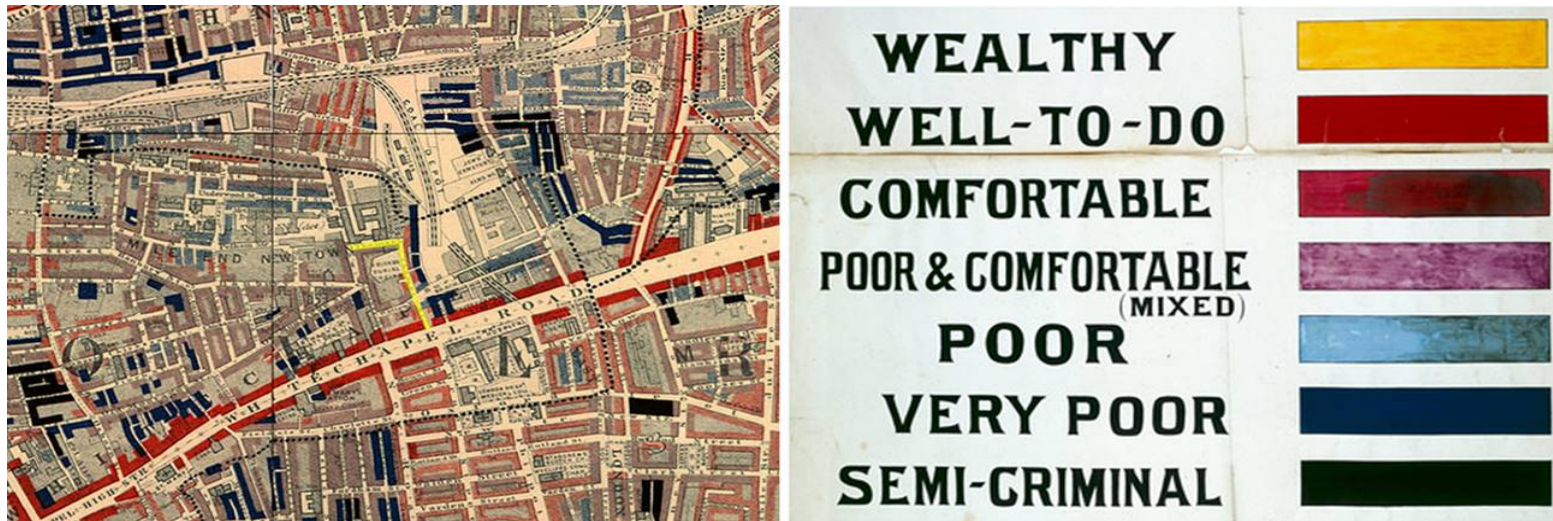
Cities, Growth and Poverty Overview

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City Deal in Glasgow: Learning from GoWell

Ade Kearns

City Deal: Tackling Poverty and Inequality

Glasgow, 27th May 2015

Deliver the Best Quality Aesthetics & Design

- Visible quality and attractiveness in one's surroundings matter for mental wellbeing.
- There may be several reasons for this:
  - Brightness; provision of light.
  - Visual interest and enjoyment/amenity.
  - Signal of change.
  - Signal of status.

Behavioural Change Requires Personal Support

- Structural environmental changes are not enough to induce behavioural changes among resident groups.

- Behavioural change interventions delivered concurrent with structural changes may generate a greater social return on the investment.

Seek to Provide Local Employment Opportunities

- Employment has the biggest health impacts.

- Tactics: targeting employment efforts to assist local regeneration.

- Strategy: links between economic development, education and training, and site developments.

- Support: in-work support as well as brokering into jobs.

Where Possible, Develop Mixed Communities

- Residents in mixed tenure communities have fewer health problems.

- Residents who perceive their areas to be ethnically mixed report better cohesion and empowerment outcomes.

# Co-Produce Empowerment with and within Communities

- <u>Influence</u>: having influence over decisions that affect your local area.

- <u>Response</u>: getting a positive response when you ask things, or raise issues with public service providers.

- <u>Pro-activity</u>: being able to take action for yourself as a community.

Empowerment and Mental Wellbeing (GoWell Wave 2)

	Relative Risk of High MWB (vs Low)	
	Adjusted for Socio-demographics[1]	Adjusted for other forms of empowerment
Community Influence	3.80	2.20
Service Responsiveness	3.37	1.66
Proactive Capacity	3.66	1.64

1. Includes: age; household structure; ethnicity; health; employment status; vehicle access.

A Model of Community Empowerment (Qualitative)
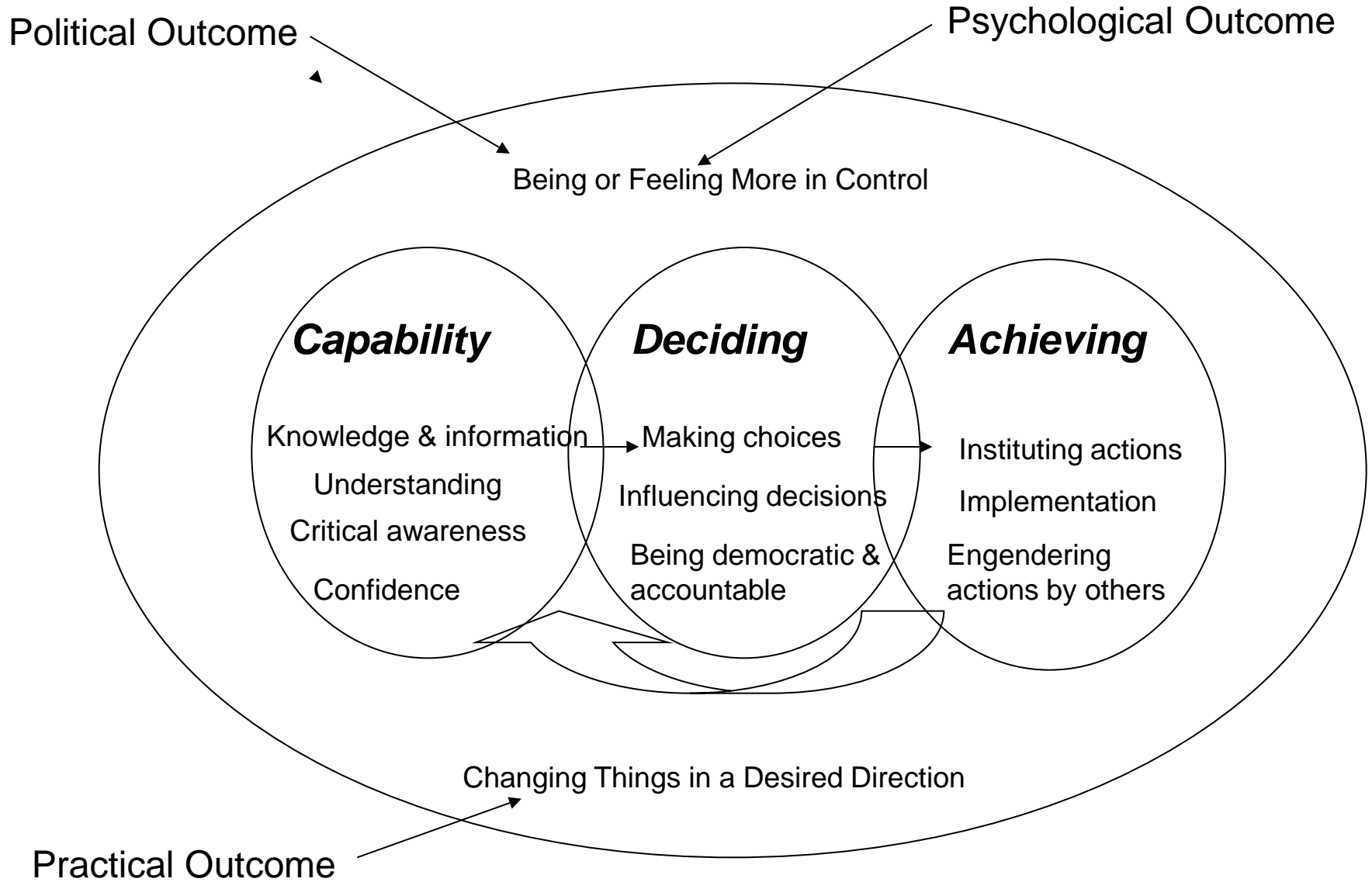
Create Positive Local Trajectories

- People notice public realm improvements.
  - But they also notice low level issues like cleanliness.
- A local presence from the key actor(s) is also appreciated.
- Communicate regularly with people.
- Positive local narratives are important.

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Group Discussion 2

- Vision for what the City Deal could achieve
- What do we need to do to make this happen?
  - Project delivery
  - Links to other enablers and support
  - Community engagement
- How will we know it's working?

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