

**Glasgow Community Planning Partnership
Executive Group
28 April 2021 at 14:00
Microsoft Teams**

Agenda

1. Welcome and Apologies
2. Minute of Meeting held on **17 March 2021** Attached
3. Performance Management Framework Attached
Stephen McGill
4. Digital Glasgow Strategy Attached
Colin Birchenall
5. Economic Recovery Taskforce Presentation
Sharon Thomson
6. Let's get Communities Connected App Attached
Tom Jackson / Margaret Smith
7. Meeting Schedule:

09/06/2021, 14:00
25/08/2021, 14:00
06/10/2021, 14:00
24/11/2021, 14:00

**Planning Partnership
Executive Group
Wednesday 3 February 2021 at 14:00
Via Microsoft Teams**

Draft Minute

Present: Bernadette Monaghan (Glasgow City Council) – Chair, Roddie Keith (Scottish Fire & Rescue Service), Jehan Weerasinghe (Glasgow Housing Association), Mark Sutherland (Police Scotland), Emilia Crighton (NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde), Fiona Moss (Glasgow City HSCP), Lorraine Barrie (Glasgow Equality Forum), Kerry Wallace (NatureScot), Mike Burns (Glasgow City HSCP), Bruce Kiloh (Strathclyde Partnership for Transport), Robin Ashton (Glasgow Colleges Regional Board), Kathleen Caskie (Glasgow Third Sector Interface Network), Jim Clarkson (Visit Scotland), Laura McCormack (Skills Development Scotland), Robert McKay (Department for Work & Pensions), Andrew Olney (Glasgow Life), Stephen Frew (Scottish Enterprise)

In Attendance: Gerald Tonner (Glasgow City Council), Shaw Anderson (Glasgow City Council), John Dawson (Glasgow City Council), Ellen Stevenson (Scottish Enterprise), Gena Howe (Glasgow City Council), Anne Connolly (Glasgow City Council), Ian Elder (Glasgow City Council), Graham Ross (Austin Smith Lord), Ross Jackson (Police Scotland)

Apologies: Ian Bruce (Glasgow Third Sector Interface Network), Euan Halliday (Department for Work & Pensions), Heather MacNaughton (Historic Environment Scotland), Theresa Correia (Scottish Enterprise), Shona Mitchell (Skills Development Scotland), Jill Miller (Glasgow Life), Linda De Caestecker (NHS GG&C), Alison McRae (Chamber of Commerce), Jacqueline Lynn (SportScotland)

Item 1 – Welcome

Bernadette Monaghan chaired the meeting and welcomed members.

Item 2 – Minute of Meeting held on 3 February 2021

The Executive Group noted the minute of meeting as an accurate record.

Item 3 – Economic Taskforce

This item was removed from consideration.

Item 4 – Glasgow's Local Child Poverty Action Report 2019/2020

Gena Howe provided a report and presentation on Glasgow's Local Child Poverty Action Report 2019/2020.

Gena reminded members of the statutory duty on Local Authorities and Health Boards to work together to reduce child poverty and co-produce our annual report. This is our second year Local Child Poverty Action Plan.

The approach has been to use the same structure for Glasgow's report as the one used by the Scottish Government and Every Child Every Chance Strategy and structure our approach around maximising income from employment, optimising benefits and reduce the cost of living expenses.

From 2019 Martin Booth chairs the Child Poverty Governance Board with Cllr Bell providing political leadership.

The purpose of report is to provide an insight into activity undertaken over last year, with a statutory duty to publish annually by June each year.

The report provides;

- A reminder of the context of the child poverty work

- The challenge for the city and scale of child poverty
- Details of activities demonstrating the approach taken
- Sets out impact of need to respond to Covid-19 pandemic
- Outlines our intended approach as we look to the future

Gena summarised activity to date, advising that the scale of child poverty in Glasgow is significant – Covid-19 grew this. The report details the extensive work not only undertaken by statutory partners but note the extent of the work taken by other partners across public, third and voluntary sector. The report also includes the crisis response activity required by Covid-19 pandemic – recognising the impact of this on already vulnerable families. Actions undertaken were developed by listening to those with lived experience and delivered through collaboration.

There has been an innovative data analysis approach to articulate the depth of poverty by household type. This anchors the statistics in real scenarios/personas – the reality of the targets. The aim is to use this as baseline, alongside expert insight – especially those with lived experience to determine future action. Glasgow is the only place in UK to do such in-depth analysis.

Looking to the future, the pandemic has resulted in a renewed focus to address inequalities that persist. City Partners established Social Recovery Taskforce to restate shared vision and activities required to achieve these - working alongside Economic Recovery Taskforce. The action plan of the SRTF will become the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership's Community Action Plan. This will embed child poverty as a fundamental consideration within city's partnership activity as child poverty has been identified as one of the 12 shared goals to drive societal change and tackle inequality – this should give child poverty an increased focus and prominence.

During discussion Fiona Moss advised that a Further Education representative on the Challenge Child Poverty Partnership would be welcome, strengthen connectivity with Colleges and the child poverty issues.

Fiona Moss and Robin Ashton to progress identifying a Further Education representative for the Challenge Child Poverty Partnership.

Fiona Moss also advised that the Scottish Government have committed to fund embedded financial advice (from September 2021 for 2 years) in the 150 GP practices with the highest numbers of patients living in poverty in Scotland - with the expectation that Glasgow will have a significant share of this.

Gena provided further information on financial inclusion programmes within schools. This has had huge direct outcomes for some families within first 8 months of programme. There is a real excitement to roll out this successful programme in more schools.

Roddie Keith advised that SFRS are looking forward to their youth engagement restarting and looking to tailor this support with a view to directing towards those in need.

The Executive Group noted the report.

Item 5 – District Regeneration Strategy

Ian Elder introduced Graham Ross (Austin Smith Lord Architects) who is the lead consultant from the project team.

Graham provided some context for the city centre strategy, which identified 9 areas which would require a district regeneration framework. Information on the work and project development was provided, as well as flagging some identified issues which could benefit from partners assistance.

The project team are keen to raise awareness of the strategy and to receive feedback from partners. The team have already engaged with some organisations but need to continue this engagement, including in a partnership setting. Graham asked that any stakeholders they haven't already spoken to, they are keen to begin this dialogue.

Glasgow City Centre is of vital importance to the wider Glasgow community and the Glasgow City region. However, there is a focus on getting the basics right for our communities who live in the city centre.

During discussion, Kerry Wallace welcomed that biodiversity is playing an important part to help address Net Zero ambitions.

Jehan advised that there are challenges around capacity to develop areas in the city centre, which Graham advised population density is an issue which is being looked at. Ian added that the city centre living strategy has ideas on how this might be achieved.

Mike offered support and willingness to align services, as HSCP are keen to reverse some changes which have not had a positive outcome for communities. Mike would specifically wish to ensure discussions have been held with regard Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Townhead Health Centre + other clinics/practices we have in these areas.

John offered to work with the team on providing insight of the 'four corners' project which could be replicated for other areas of the city. Graham stated his wish to understand the 'blue light' presence in the city centre, particularly in Cowcaddens and how any changes in the city centre would affect these services.

Bruce advised that population density affects transport market so would be keen to discuss. The team could also provide their observations on the competition for roadspace which SPT and other partners are grappling with.

Stephen offered to provide a contact for any Scottish Enterprise-owned sites in the city centre. Ellen added that specifically within the Innovation District there has been conversations which she is keen to continue.

Andrew offered contacts with Glasgow Life in terms of their role in leading on the Glasgow Tourism. Graham stated an aspect of the work is capturing and reconnecting with cultural assets.

Fiona advised that the pollution levels in some areas identified mean that from a health perspective they would not be keen to increase the population of centre areas of the city. Graham advised that there is a willingness to incrementally enhance the ability to live in these areas over time. The pandemic has seen a reduction in private vehicle use into the city centre and this may continue longer term. Bruce highlighted that is not on our side - Scottish Government has targets to reduce private vehicle use by 20% by 2030. A massive challenge but essential to achieve.

Graham concluded by advising there is an eagerness for tangible interventions in the short and medium term, up to a year. A series of local festivals are one specific idea to spark interest in regeneration areas, restoring the optimism of local communities.

The Executive Group noted the report and all partners agreed to make contact with Graham as appropriate.

Item 6 – Agenda Setting

Bernadette facilitated a discussion on setting future agendas of the Executive Group, with a view to ensuring partners have a greater understanding of roles and opportunities of partners work.

During discussion, members suggested a consistent approach to agenda items, and exploring the possibility of revisiting the earlier roundtable discussion on the impact the pandemic has had on service redesign and initial reflections.

Jehan requested that the Executive Group consider items on homelessness. Especially during the pandemic, the level and quality of this work has increased massively. In this area of work there is an ability to clearly articulate the terms of partner involvement, with clear outcomes.

Lorraine requested that the Executive Group could increase the amount of equality work, with crossover of equality outcomes being delivered through a partnership approach. There are a number of human rights commitments coming through which all partners will grapple with but there are opportunities to share good practice approaches.

Lorraine and Shaw to meet to progress restating the vision/purpose of Executive Group.

Emilia restated the benefits of having the Executive Group as a place to come together as partners, and also requested items which would show the effect of the pandemic on our communities beyond the initial health impact.

Fiona suggested that the Executive Group could take a place-based approach with items presented on a particular project/theme and partners asked to advise what actions they are taking and contribute possible future opportunities.

There were a number of offers to discuss this further with Bernadette and all partners are asked to liaise with Bernadette to set up a meeting in this regard.

All partners are asked to arrange a meeting with Bernadette/Shaw to discuss their thoughts on agenda setting for the Executive Group, or to suggest items.

Item 7 – Meeting Schedule

The Executive Group noted the meeting schedule as detailed on the agenda.

Ref	Action	Responsibility	Raised	Comments
03-05	Item 5 – COVID-19 and Food Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Louise to return with a report on progress to a future meeting. 	Louise MacKenzie	10/06/20	In Progress
03-07	Item 7 – Community Action Plan Refresh Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A session on the Performance Management Framework to be held 	Stephen McGill	10/06/20	In Progress
04-04	Item 4 – A Glasgow free from gambling harms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on Gambling Summit to be circulated when available Update to a future meeting 	Bernadette Monaghan	07/10/20	In Progress
03-04	Item 4 – Glasgow's Local Child Poverty Action Report 2019/2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiona and Robin to progress identifying a Further Education representative for the Challenge Child Poverty Partnership. 	Fiona Moss / Robin Ashton	17/03/21	In Progress
03-05	Item 5 – District Regeneration Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All partners to contact Graham Ross (Graham.Ross@austinsmithlord.com) with regard to the District Regeneration Strategy as appropriate. 	All Partners	17/03/21	In Progress
03-06	Item 06 – Agenda Setting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lorraine and Shaw to meet to progress restating the vision/purpose of Executive Group. All partners are asked to arrange a meeting with Bernadette/Shaw to discuss their thoughts on agenda setting for the Executive Group, or to suggest items. 	Lorraine Barrie / Shaw Anderson	17/03/21	In Progress
		All Partners	17/03/21	In Progress



Item 03

**Glasgow Community Planning Partnership
Executive Group**

**Report by Stephen McGill, Principal Officer, Community Empowerment Services
Contact: Stephen McGill Telephone: 0141 287 7681**

The Glasgow Community Plan Performance Management Framework (PMF) 2020

Purpose of Report:

To update the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership (GCPP) Executive Group on the Community Plan PMF, with a focus on the PMF's 2020 Performance Monitoring Data.

Recommendations:

The Executive Group are asked to:

- Note the report

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the GCPP's Executive Group on the Community Plan PMF, with a focus on the PMF's 2020 Performance Monitoring Data.

2. Background

- 2.1 At its meeting in March 2019, the GCPP Strategic Partnership approved the adoption of the PMF, as submitted to the meeting, including that the PMF would be the approach for reporting on the Glasgow Community Plan. The 2019 GCPP PMF consisted of 4 elements:

- (i) Performance Monitoring Data (PMD);
- (ii) GCPP Partnership Health Check (PHC) survey;
- (iii) GCPP Evaluation Programme; and
- (iv) Communicating and Reporting Performance.

- 2.2 This report is part of the communicating and reporting performance element of the PMF, providing an update on the PMD as of September 2020 (Community Plan + 3 years) and outlining the next steps for the PMF up to the end of 2022. PMF performance reports are intended to update progress relating to elements (i) – (iii) of the PMF as the elements inter relate and together enhance the robustness of the provided analysis. However, the COVID-19 pandemic prevented significant progress being made in 2020 both on the GCPP Evaluation Programme, due to its impact on community engagement, and by putting back the date for the next PHC survey due to delaying the conclusion of the GCPP Area and Sector Partnership Review. Consulting on the review recommendations is intended to be an integral part of the next PHC survey.

- 2.3 In terms of the PMD, COVID-19 has delayed the publication of some performance indicator data for this report. However, the impact of the pandemic on the analysis within this report is limited as the time lag in collating and publishing data means that data used in this report was collected prior to the initial lockdown in March 2020 for most of the performance indicators and all the data used predates September 2020. It is inevitable that the pandemic will negatively impact on the majority, if not all, of the performance indicators with the additional challenges that it places on the city being quantified in the next performance reports. An example of the potential scale of the impact is that the most up to date figures on the number of people in Glasgow claiming “out of work” benefits shows an increase of nearly 25 thousand (37%) on the previous year. This level equates to nearly one in five working age people in Glasgow receiving “out of work” benefits when a year previously it was one in seven.

3. Performance Measurement Data (PMD): 2017 - 2020

- 3.1 Since the approval of the PMF, PMD has been uploaded to the GCPP website and currently there are four annual updates available on the website¹. The PMD consists of 62 performance indicators. A few indicators have more than one data source and in some instances more than one assessment has been provided for an indicator due to the nature of the indicator (e.g. an assessment has been provided both for females and males for the Life Expectancy and Healthy Living Expectancy indicators). In total, 72 RAG performance assessments have been made and analysed in this report. An assessment summary for each performance indicator is provided in Appendix A and the data for each of the performance indicators is available on the GCPP website. It should be noted that the current PMD findings are a picture of Glasgow's performance as a city and is not an analysis of the impact that GCPP partner agencies have had on Glasgow's performance. This is due to limited service output data being included from service providers, albeit that some of the data used is from submissions made to the Scottish Government by GCPP partners.
























¹ <https://www.glasgowcpp.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=15815>

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3.2 As stated previously, COVID19 has had an impact on delaying the collation and publication of some performance data, which added to the normal time lag in the availability of some data, means that that the analysis provided in this report is not based on a specific year but is based on the latest available September data for each performance indicator. Performance data is provided for 41 indicators as of September 2020 with the rest of the data used being the most recent available data for each indicator. It is hoped that September 2020 data will be available for all performance indicators prior to the conclusion of the workings of the Social Renewal Taskforce and the publication of the 2020/21 Glasgow Community Plan Annual Progress Report.

3.3 The first measure of progress is to assess the current RAG status for the Community Plan performance indicators relative to the baseline position in 2017. The RAG status is based on two assessments (comparator performance² and trend/direction of travel³), each given the same weighting in determining the indicators overall RAG status. It should be noted that there are instances in the report where the change of RAG status is not solely a result of Glasgow's performance since 2017 but is also determined by Glasgow's performance pre baseline and by the performance of the comparator localities.

Table 1 presents a summary of the current RAG assessment status and changes to the RAG status for the GCPP Community Plan PMD Monitoring Data since the baseline (2017) data.

Table 1: Summary of RAG Status (current and baseline) Glasgow Community Plan Focus Areas / Priority Action Areas/Primary Objective	No of Performance Indicators	Glasgow Baseline (2017) Performance Assessment RAG Status*						Glasgow Current Performance Assessment RAG Status				Changes to RAG Status		
													No Change	
Economic Growth	17	1	4	3	8	1	0	1	3	11	2	2 	7 	8 
FME Glasgow	14	2	2	6	4	0	1	4	3	5	1	4 	5 	5 
Resilient Communities	19	1	2	11	5	0	1	2	10	6	0	3 	13 	3 
Child Care	8	0	0	1	5	2	0	1	0	4	3	1 	5 	2 
Transport	14	1	5	3	4	1	1	8	2	3	0	4 	10 	0 
TOTAL	72	5	13	24	26	4	3	17	17	29	6	14 	40 	18 
Inclusive Growth**	18	2	4	4	7	1	1	4	2	9	2	3 	8 	7 

* The Amber Assessment status has been split into Green/Amber; Amber and Amber/Red, due to the predominance of Amber assessments, in order to better identify progress/regression **The Inclusive Growth Indicators are a subset of the Community Plan Focus Areas/Priority Action Areas Performance Indicators.

3.4 The key findings in the table are:

- The majority (n40; 56%) of the performance indicators have maintained the same RAG status as at the baseline date;
- The RAG performance assessment status has worsened (n18; 25%) for more performance indicators than have improved (n14; 19%) since their baseline RAG assessment;
- Nearly twice as many (n35; 49%) performance indicators currently have a negative (Amber/Red or Red) RAG performance assessment status than a positive (Green or Green/Amber) RAG performance assessment status (n20; 28%);

² Glasgow's comparator performance assessment can be based on comparison with other areas or time based. When it is based on other areas, the assessment is: Green if in top quarter (1-8) of Scottish LA's/top 1-3 UK Core Cities; Green/Amber if ranked 9-12 of Scottish LA's/4th top UK Core City; Amber if ranked 13-20 of Scottish LA's/ranked 5-6 among UK Core Cities; Amber/Red if ranked 21-24 of Scottish LA's/ranked 7th UK Core City; Red if in bottom quarter (25-32) of Scottish LA's/bottom 8-10 UK Core Cities.

³ The assessment of trend is based both on the following scale of change over the period and if there is a consistency in the direction of travel: Since the baseline, Green = Annual Progress $\geq 5\%$; Green/Amber = Annual Progress $>2.5\%$ and $<5\%$; Amber = Annual Progression/Regression between 0% and $+/-2.5\%$; Amber/Red = Annual Regression $>-2.5\%$ and $<-5\%$; and Red = Annual Regression $\geq -5\%$.

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- Transport is the Community Plan Focus Area/Priority Action Area that has experienced the most progression as 4 Transport performance indicators have had a positive change of RAG status since the baseline assessment with no performance indicators having a negative change in their RAG status;
- Transport is also the only Community Plan Focus Area/Priority Action Area with an overall positive assessment as nine (64%) of the 14 Transport performance indicators currently have a positive (Green or Green Amber) RAG status;
- Economic Growth (EG) is the Community Plan Focus Area/Priority Action Area that has experienced the most regression as 8 EG performance indicators have had a negative change of RAG status since the baseline assessment. Only one (6%) of the 17 EG performance indicators currently have a positive (Green or Green Amber) RAG status.

3.5 Whilst the overall RAG performance status for most indicators has not changed, that doesn't mean that there haven't been changes in the performance data for these indicators. Currently there are nine indicators for which there hasn't been a data update since the baseline data. The data shows that performance has moved in a positive direction for 35 (55.6%) of the other 63 indicators since the baseline with 26 (41.3%) moving in the negative direction. The data for two indicators shows no change since the baseline.

3.6 It is not possible in this report to represent in a single table the level of performance changes and the two (comparator and direction of travel) RAG assessment statuses for each performance indicator but the information is available in a worksheet within the data file on the GCPP website. Table 2 presents the ten performance indicators that have changed the most change, either positive and negative, since the baseline data in 2017.

Performance Indicator	% Progression since baseline	Performance Indicator	% Regression since baseline
Jobs below Living Wage	25.0%↓	Long-term Job Seekers Allowance Claimants	74.4%↑
"Thriving Places" residents who are Employment Deprived	18.9%↓	Unemployed Assisted into Work from Council Funded/Operated Employability Programmes	56.7%↓
CPP Process in Glasgow Supports the Community to be Involved in Shaping Services around the Priorities of the CPP	15.5%↑	Proportion of FTE Teachers among Qualified FTE Staff in funded Early Learning & Childcare Centres	46.8%↓
Pay Gap for Full-Time Male and Female Workers (%)	14.3%↓	Proportion Reporting that they can Influence Decisions about Local Authority Services and Performance.	45.5%↓
Weekly Earnings for Full Time Employees	14.0%↑	Working Age Population with No Qualifications	33.4%↑
Cycle Trips To/From City Centre	13.5%↑	Under 25's with No Qualifications	31.5%↑
Population Living within 500m of Derelict Land	11.3%↓	Parents Accessing more than the standard 16 hours per week/600 hours per year Entitlement in GCC Nurseries who meet the Low Income/ Reduced Rate Criteria	27.2%↓
Proportion of Households with Internet Access	10.9%↑	Children in Relative Low-Income Families	17.0%↑
Total Amount of Derelict and Vacant Land	10.8%↓	Parents in Employment/ Training / Education who Access More than the standard 16 hours per week/600 hours per year Entitlement in GCC Nurseries	14.1%↓
Quality of Public Transport - Cleanliness of Buses	10.4%↑	CPP Process in Glasgow Facilitates Lasting Change around how Services are Designed and Delivered	14.0%↓

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3.7 Table 2 illustrates:

- Bigger levels of change where the performance has worsened from the baseline position with the seven biggest changes all moving in a negative direction;
- The ten biggest positive changes were indicators from The Fairer More Equal Glasgow (FMEG), Resilient Communities (RC) and Transport Community Plan Focus Areas/Priority Action Areas. Four of the five biggest positive changes were by FMEG “Work and Worth” indicators;
- Seven of the ten biggest negative changes were by EG and Childcare Community Plan Focus Area/Priority Action Area performance indicators. Four of the six biggest negative changes were by EG “Skills for All” indicators.

3.8 In total, there are nine performance indicators whose current RAG performance status is either Green (3) or Red (6). The overall RAG performance status is only assessed as Green if the comparator and trend/DOT assessments are both green. Conversely, the assessment is Red only if the comparator and trend assessments are both red. Table 3 presents the nine performance indicators in tableau form, more details provided in Appendix 1.

Table 3: Green/Red RAG status			
Performance Indicator	Current RAG Performance Status	Performance Indicator	Current RAG Performance Status
Jobs below Living Wage	Green	Proportion of Unemployed Assisted into Work from Council Funded/Operated Employability Programmes	Red
a) Derelict Land Reclaimed and Vacant Land Brought Back into Usage b) Total Amount of Derelict and Vacant Land	Green	Proportion of Working Age population with No Qualifications	Red
Daily Number of Cycle Trips to/from City Centre	Green	Proportion Reporting that the CPP process in Glasgow Facilitates Lasting Change around how Services are Designed and Delivered	Red
		Number of Parents/Carers in Employment/ Training/ Education who Access More than the Standard 16 hours Per Week/600 hours Per Year Entitlement in GCC Nurseries	Red
		Number of Parents/Carers Accessing More than the Standard 16 hours Per Week/600 hours Per Year Entitlement in GCC Nurseries Who Meet the Low Income/Reduced Rate Criteria	Red
		Proportion of FTE Teachers among Qualified Staff in funded Early Learning/Childcare Centres	Red

Headline Community Plan Performance Indicators:

3.9 Each of the Community Plan Focus Areas/Priority Action Areas/Primary Objective/Themes have a performance indicator identified as the headline performance indicator for the relevant focus area etc. Table 4 illustrates the performance of the headline indicators.

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Table 4 – Community Plan (CP) Headline Performance Indicators

CP Focus Areas	Headline Indicator	2027 Target	Change Since Baseline***
Economic Growth	Employment Rate - % of Working Age in Employment	Increase by 8% to 70%	Increased by 3.1% (2020) ✓
A Fairer and More Equal Glasgow	% of Children Living in Poverty	Reduce by 7% to 28%	Increased by 4% (2019) ✗
Resilient Communities	% Reporting a Positive Perception of their Overall Quality of Life	Increase by 4% to 88%	No change (2018) ✗
CP Priority Action Areas			
Childcare	Annual Number of Parents in Employment/Training/Education who Access More than the Standard 16 hours Per Week/600 hours Per Year Entitlement in GCC Nurseries	Increase annually by 3% to 3,500	Reduced by 14% (2018) ✗
Transport	% of Adults Very or Fairly Satisfied with local Public Transport	Increase by 5% to 82%	Increased by 1.5% (2019) ✓
CP Primary Objective			
Inclusive Growth	% of Working Age Population who are Economically Inactive	*Reduce by 9% to 28%	Reduced by 1% (2020) ✗
CP Primary Themes			
Equalities	% Pay Gap for Full Time Male and Female Workers	**Reduce by 14% to 6%	Reduced by 14% (2020) ✓
Localities	% of Residents in Thriving Places areas Living in a 20% Most Deprived Datazone	Reduce by 17% to 71%	Reduced by 6% (2019) ✓

* 20% excluding students; ** 5 year rolling average pay gap *** ✓/✗ indicates whether currently on track or not to meet 2027 performance target

3.10 Half of the headline performance indicators are currently on track to achieve the ten-year (2027) performance indicator target. It should be noted that the most recent available data for two of the “not achieving” indicators is 2018 and these indicators do have a longer time period to improve their performance direction before 2027. It should also be noted that the headline indicators in Table 4 also includes two indicators for Community Plan Themes (Equalities and Localities) for which there currently are no finalised lists of performance indicators. This is due primarily to not having publicly available data sources that provide data that a) covers the range of protected characteristic groups (equalities) and b) of enough scale at a sub city geographical level (localities) that would enable accurate, robust and relevant performance analysis. Future performance analysis of these Community Plan Themes will require more qualitative and quantitative data to be collated rather than using the currently available public data.

4. Community Plan Focus Areas/Priority Action Areas/Primary Objective

Economic Growth (EG):

- 4.1 As of September 2020, the headline Economic Growth indicator (Employment Rate) is on target to achieve its long-term performance target. It is one of nine (53%) Economic Growth performance indicators whose performance has improved since the baseline year. However, as illustrated in Table 1, the current RAG status position for Economic Growth performance indicators is the worst among the Community Plan Focus Areas/Priority Action Areas.
- 4.2 The main reasons for this are that a) the current comparator performance status for 12 of the 17 EG indicators is Red (in bottom 3 of 10 UK Core Cities or bottom 8 of 32 Scottish Local Authorities) and b) no EG indicator, including the nine improving EG indicators, has had a level of improvement greater than Amber (annual improvement 0% - 2.5%). Given these circumstances, the best possible RAG status that could currently be awarded for at least 12 EG indicators is Amber/Red.

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4.3 “Raising Health is the most concerning EG sub theme. The relatively poor health of Glasgow residents has impacted negatively for generations on Glasgow economic wellbeing and the most recent data indicates little recent progress in improving this situation. Glasgow currently has the:

- Highest Proportion of Working Age Population receiving "Out of Work" Benefits among the 10 Core Cities. This is primarily due to having the highest number and proportion (nearly 1 in ten) of working age people receiving incapacity related benefits;
- 3rd highest proportion, among the 10 Core Cities, of its economically inactive who are long-term sick, at a level that is 21% higher than the average for the other Core Cities;
- A Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) that is the 2nd lowest for females and the lowest for males among the 32 Scottish Local Authorities. A female born now in Glasgow has a healthy life expectancy that is 4.3 years lower than the average for Scotland and a male born now in Glasgow has a healthy life expectancy that is 7.1 years lower than the average for Scotland. It should be noted that Scotland's HLE is 1.4 and 1.2 years lower than the respective UK HLEs for females and males.

The Glasgow HLEs have dropped for both male and females in each of the last three years and both females and males born now is expected to spend more than a quarter of their life “unhealthy” (21 years for females and 19 years for males). Simply, that is unacceptable for the biggest city in a “first” world country.

The impact of these statistics is that, among the 10 Core Cities, Glasgow currently has a) the highest proportion of its working age population who are economic inactive and b) the highest proportion of "Workless"⁴ households.

4.4 On the positive side, Glasgow's Employment Rate improved in real terms, if not in comparative terms, and Glasgow continues to have a supply of labour with an above average proportion who are highly qualified (NVQ4+ Education) and an increasing proportion of school leavers/young people (under 20) who are in a “positive destination”. Glasgow has historically had a labour supply that is “egg timer” shaped in terms of skills/qualifications rather than the normal “pyramid” shape. This unusual labour supply is not currently matched by the employment skills demand resulting in

- an above average proportion of the labour force in “low skilled” occupations; and
- higher skilled/qualified people employed in jobs that don't meet their skill/qualification levels which then limits entry level opportunities for people with less/no qualifications.

Fairer More Equal Glasgow (FMEG):

4.5 The performance for seven (58%) of Glasgow's 12 FMEG had improved since the baseline year. Two other indicators have not had a data update since the baseline year. The performance indicator that has improved the most is a reduction by a quarter in the proportion of jobs paying less than the Living Wage to a level (11%) that is the lowest among the 10 UK Core Cities and the 32 Scottish Local Authorities.

4.6 However, the improvement in performance for most indicators is not fully reflected in changes to the indicators' RAG performance status. More (five) performance indicators have had a negative change in their RAG status than had a positive change (four) since their baseline performance assessment. It should be stated that the current RAG status doesn't present the full performance picture for some FMEG performance indicators, as explained overleaf.

⁴ Workless household: no individual aged 16 and over in household are in employment.

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4.7 The following are the Community Plan FMEG sub themes;

- Poverty (Attitudes to Poverty/Child Poverty)

The performance of both Child Poverty indicators worsened since the baseline, but this is not reflected in changes to the RAG status. The RAG status for “*Proportion of Children Living in Poverty*⁵” progressed from Amber to Green/Amber and the RAG status for “*Proportion of Children in Relative Low-Income Families*⁶” remained unchanged (Amber/Red). The positive change in the RAG status was not due to an improvement in performance but due to the direction of travel improving relative to the direction of travel prior to the baseline year (i.e. the data has not worsened as much as it was doing prior to 2017). This highlights that the baseline position can be very pertinent to changes in RAG status.

The RAG status for both child poverty indicators would also be different if the comparator area was the 32 Scottish Local Authorities rather than the other UK Core Cities as Glasgow has by far the highest level of child poverty in Scotland for both child poverty indicators whereas Glasgow compares better against the other Core Cities, for one of the indicators it has the 3rd lowest proportion of children living in poverty.

- Work and Worth

This is Community Plan sub theme for which there has been the most improvements in performance as the performance has improved for four of the five indicators, including three significantly big improvements (Jobs below the Living Wage; Pay Gap between Male and Female full-time workers; Weekly Earnings for full time Employees). The change of RAG status doesn't fully reflect this progress with only one performance indicator having a positive change in RAG status whilst two had negative changes in their RAG status. This is due to the rate of improvement for one performance indicator reducing since the baseline year and, in comparative terms, other Core Cities had experienced a higher level of improvement.

Resilient Communities (RC):

4.8 The performance of six RC indicators is based on surveys (e.g. the NHS GG&C Adult Health & Wellbeing Survey) from which there hasn't been data updates since the baseline data. Thus, there has been no change to the RAG performance assessment for these six performance indicators. This partly explains why the current RAG status for 13 of the 19 RC performance indicators is unchanged from the baseline. An equal number (three) of RC indicators have improved or worsened their RAG performance assessment status since the baseline.

4.9 Even allowing for the lack of data updates, there have still been significant performance changes for RC indicators with data updates. Nine (69%) of the 13 RC indicators improved their performance since 2017. Four of the biggest (in excess of 10%) performance improvements among all the performance indicators were for RC indicators (See Table 2).

4.10 The progress applied across both RC subthemes;

- Placemaking:

Five of the performance indicators improved since the baseline assessment. The most notable progress was in the reduction in derelict and vacant land in Glasgow, reducing by 11% since 2017 and by 28% since 2010. The impact of this is that there has been a 11% reduction in the proportion of people in Glasgow living within 500m of derelict land.

However, Glasgow still has the highest (3%) proportion, among Scottish Local Authorities, of its total area that is derelict and there was a significant (27%) reduction in 2019 in the amount of

⁵ Children Living in Poverty is defined as children in households with incomes, net of housing costs, that are below 60% of the median income level.

⁶ Relative low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics

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derelict/vacant land reclaimed/brought back into use. A disproportionately (68%) high amount of the existent derelict land in Glasgow has been derelict since before 2001 and is in the more deprived parts of the city. 66% of derelict/vacant sites in Glasgow are in worst 15% deprived datazones and this proportion is not reducing. Utilising the potential of derelict/vacant land in Glasgow should be a key component of any long-term local community based economic strategy.

- **Locality Planning:** Four of the five Locality Planning performance indicators showed positive improvements. The 2020 SIMD data provided evidence of progress within Thriving Places areas in reducing the proportion living in a worst 20% deprived datazone and in reducing the levels of income and employment deprivation within those areas. These improvements hadn't resulted in changes to the RAG status for these performance indicators because in comparative terms the progress had been matched in non-Thriving Places areas in Glasgow, so the deprivation gaps still exist within the city. Finally, it should be noted that while the proportion experiencing fuel poverty in Glasgow has reduced, the level experiencing extreme fuel poverty⁷ has increased by 48%, including almost doubling among private rental households. It is probable that this situation hasn't been improved by the pandemic situation in the last year as being housebound will have necessitated greater fuel usage.

- 4.11 The absence of regular community surveys with adequate sample sizes for local community analysis undermines the robustness of some of the Placemaking data with analysis only available at a city-wide level. Thus, discussions have begun with housing associations to incorporate some questions into their Tenant Satisfaction Surveys that, hopefully, will result in more regular robust local community data.

Childcare:

- 4.12 Childcare is the smallest Community Plan Focus Area/Priority Action Area in number of performance indicators. This is due to the Community Plan's focusing more on the impact that early years childcare provision can have on improving parents/carers social inclusion by removing childcare as a barrier rather than focusing on its impact on the children's education. This is not an aspect for which there exists many public data sources and performance measures.
- 4.13 Whilst making allowance for this and the fact that the data for half of the eight performance indicators is two years old, it is still valid to assess the Childcare Priority Action Area as performing poorly. The RAG performance status for seven of the eight indicators is either "Amber/Red" or "Red" and three of the 10 worst performing indicators are Childcare indicators (See Table 2). The poor performance is consistent across the sub themes but is especially the case for the "Tackling Poverty - In Work Poverty" and "Gateway to Learning/Work Opportunities" performance indicators. Both of these performance indicators have, since the baseline, failed annually to achieve the Education Services performance targets and, as a result, have been given a Red RAG performance status by Education Services.
- 4.14 The performance for four of the six "Good Start in Life" has worsened since the baseline most notably the proportion of full-time equivalent Teachers⁸ and Teacher/Graduates among qualified staff in Early Learning/Childcare centres. This may be a temporary situation due to the programme to redeploying and training staff to meet the statutory Early Years additional hours service provision but the low relative proportion of Teachers among FTE staff includes an actual reduction in Teacher numbers. This may provide an explanation for the reduction in satisfaction levels with Nursery schools, reducing by 10 percentage points in the last decade.

⁷ Extreme fuel poverty indicates that a household would have to spend more than 20% of its income to maintain a satisfactory heating regime.

⁸ GTCS registered teachers. Includes teachers in ELC centres, centrally employed teachers, and home visiting teachers.

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Transport:

- 4.15 Transport is the Community Plan Focus Area/Priority Action Area that has performed best. Currently, nine of the 14 Transport indicators have a RAG performance status that is either Green/Amber or Green with only three indicators having a negative RAG status. Since the baseline, eight Transport indicators have improved their performance as against only three whose performance has worsened. This progress has resulted in a positive change being made to the RAG performance assessment status for four Transport indicators with no Transport indicators having a negative change made to their RAG performance assessment status.
- 4.16 The progress is consistent across “Connectivity” and “Social Isolation/Mental Health” with one indicator’s performance remaining unchanged and the other five indicators making progress in their performance. It will be interesting to assess the impact of COVID lockdowns on the progression that had been made in walking/cycling either to keep fit or as a means of transport.
- 4.17 The public’s overall and increasing level (79% - highest level since 2015) of satisfaction with public transport in Glasgow wasn’t reflected in all aspects of public transport provision (e.g. reduced levels responding positively to “fares are good value” for both bus (41%) and rail (61%) provision).

Inclusive Growth (IG):

- 4.18 Inclusive Growth is the key objective of GCCP’s Community Plan. The IG PMD consists of 18 Priority Action Area/Focus Area performance indicators that were deemed to be of most relevance for assessing IG performance and progress. As of September 2020, the headline IG indicator (Economic Inactivity) was one of nine (50%) IG indicators whose performance has improved since the baseline year, but it was not on target to achieve its 2027 performance target.

The level of improved performance is not matched by the RAG status for most IG indicators. 11 (61%) IG indicators have a RAG status that is either Amber/Red or Red. Since the baseline, the RAG performance status for seven IG indicators has worsened which is more than twice the number (3) that have improved their RAG performance status.

- 4.19 The main reasons for this are that a) the current comparator performance status for ten of the 18 IG indicators is Red and b) none of these ten indicators has had a level of improvement greater than Amber (annual improvement 0% - 2.5%). Given these circumstances, the best possible current RAG status that can be awarded for at least ten IG indicators is Amber/Red.
- 4.20 Whilst IG encompasses far more than Economic Growth, EG is the key driver for IG progress. Thus, it is concerning that EG is the Community Plan Focus Areas/Priority Action Areas that performs the worst among the IG indicators. None of the eight Inclusive Growth EG indicators are currently assessed as Green or Green/Amber, only one is assessed as Amber with the rest assessed as Amber Red or Red. Half of the eight indicators had a worsening RAG performance assessment status since the baseline year.

Key Findings

- 4.21 The Performance Monitoring Data presents a mixed picture of Glasgow’s performance since 2017 as follows:
- There have been improvements for most (56%) performance indicators, but the level of improvement has not been big enough in many instances to improve Glasgow’s comparative performance;

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- Where there have been significant changes in performance, the scale of the change has been greater among indicators whose performance has worsened (Table 2). The impact of this bigger negative changes in performance has been that there have been more (18) performance indicators whose overall RAG status have worsened rather than improved (14);
- Half of the headline performance indicators are on track to achieve their 2027 performance target.

4.22 Significant improvements are required to achieve the aims and objective of Glasgow's Community Plan as currently:

- Nearly twice as many performance indicators are assessed as Red or Amber/Red (35) than are assessed as Green/Amber or Green (20);
- Glasgow's comparator performance is Red for 28 (39%) performance indicators, which for many of these indicators means that Glasgow's performance is currently in the bottom 3 of the 10 UK Core Cities or in the bottom 8 of 32 Scottish Local Authorities.

4.23 The following are the indicators that Glasgow's current performance is the worst among the comparator areas (comparator area in brackets):

- Proportion of working age population that are receiving "Out of Work" benefits (Core Cities);
- Proportion of working age population that are Economic Inactive (Core Cities);
- Proportion of working age population with No Qualifications (Core Cities);
- Proportion of "Workless Households" (Core Cities);
- Male Healthy Life Expectancies (Scottish Local Authorities);
- Female and Male Life Expectancies (Scottish Local Authorities);
- Proportion of Eligible 3-4 years olds registered for funded Early Learning & Childcare (Scottish Local Authorities).

In addition, the following indicators were not assessed as the worst among the 10 UK Core Cities, which was their comparator area, but Glasgow's levels were the worst among Scottish Local Authorities:

- Proportion of Children Living in Poverty;
- Proportion of Children Living in Relative Low-Income Families.

4.24 The following are the indicators that Glasgow's current performance is the best among the comparator areas

- Proportion of Jobs below the Living Wage (Core Cities – also lowest among Scottish Local Authorities);
- Proportion of Employed Adults whose usual method of Journey to Work is Public Transport (Scottish Local Authorities).

5. GCPP Performance Management Framework (PMF) – Next Steps

5.1 A key objective of the GCPP PMF was and is to assess and evaluate the impact of the GCPP and its partner agencies in achieving the aims and objectives of the Glasgow Community Plan that will benefit the residents of Glasgow. The performance data and analysis within this report doesn't attempt to assess the impact that the work of the GCPP and its partner agencies due to limited partner agency data. This current failing of the PMF needs to be addressed if the GCPP is to be able to quantify its impact.

5.2 Thus, the intended focus for the next 18 months will be

- to continue the collation of the PMD but with an increased level of service provider data;
- to enhance the PMD reporting through updating the Dashboards to reflect the 2020 and 2021 position;

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- further development of performance indicators for the Localities and Equalities themes;
- to shift the emphasis toward the collection and analysis of more qualitative data that should provide a) a better understanding of the quantitative data findings b) a greater community input and perspective within the data and c) an enhanced understanding of the role that GCPP partner agencies are playing in progressing the outcomes from the work of the Social Renewal Taskforce and the new Community Plan Action Plan.

The main elements of the shift in emphasis would entail progressing further the GCPP Evaluation Programme; the next GCPP Partnership Health Check survey and more in-depth analysis of the performance data for 2 Community Plan Focus Areas/Priority Action Areas, as determined by the GCPP.

- 5.3 Agreement has already been reached with some Housing Associations to include additional questions within their statutory Tenant Satisfaction Surveys. This will significantly increase the quantity and robustness of local data that will not only improve the quality of the PMD but also provide data to support Locality Planning. The sample sizes from existing annual surveys (e.g. Glasgow Household Survey; Scottish Household Survey) are insufficient to be used at anything more local than city level and other surveys are too infrequent (e.g. triennial Health & Wellbeing Survey; Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation). However, there is a need to undertake similar survey collation work among the private housing owner and rental sectors to ensure that the collected data is representative of the local communities. Currently, the resource capacity required to undertake this work is being determined but the expectation would be that the GCPP partner agencies will support this work.
- 5.4 The intention is to undertake the next GCPP Partnership Health Check survey in the autumn of 2021, following the implementation of the GCPP Area and Sector Partnership review. The 2021 Health Check survey is potentially an opportunity not only to consult on the workings of the GCPP Partnerships but also to consult on the recommendations that come out from the work of the Social Renewal Taskforce.
- 5.5. These are the intended PMF next steps, but they are written with two major caveats; firstly, the positive signs re the pandemic are maintained and that life, including working life, returns to “normality” so that greater community engagement can happen and secondly, that the resource capacity exists to undertake the actions identified above.

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Appendix 1: Individual Summary of Performance Indicators (extracts from information in excel file on GCPP website)

Economic Growth

Indicator Type	Indicator	Latest Figure	Baseline Figure	Comparator	Latest Figure Description	Baseline RAG Status	Current RAG Status
Headline	Employment Rate	67.1%	65.1%	71.2%	Oct19-Sep20: Glasgow's Employment Rate has increased by 3.1% since the baseline but declined by 1.0% in the previous year. Glasgow is just on track to achieve the target level but the impact of COVID19 makes that questionable, definitely in the shorter term, and in comparative terms, Glasgow fell to 8th amongst the 10 Core Cities (7th in 2018/19), 5.8% below (4.7% below in 2016/17) the average level (71.2%) for the other Core Cities and was the lowest (2nd lowest in 2018/19) among the 32 Scottish LAs (10% below the Rest of Scotland average level of 74.7%).	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
Short Term Outcome	Proportion of Unemployed Assisted into Work from Council Funded/Operated Employability Programmes	6.0%	13.8%	13.8%	2019-20: Since the baseline, the proportion of UE assisted into work in Glasgow has reduced by more than half (56.7%) due to the 7th consecutive year where there has been an annual reduction both in the number (836; 51.9% reduction) and percentage (6.0%; 41.9% reduction) of UE assisted into employment from council funded/ operated employability programmes. Glasgow's proportion dropped to 26th highest (14th highest in 2016/17) among the 32 Scottish Local Authorities. The average level for the Rest of Scotland (13.8%) is 132% higher than the Glasgow level.	Amber/Red	Red
Short Term Outcome	Proportion of Job Seekers Allowance Claimants who are Long-term (>12 months) Claimants	54.4%	31.2%	48.8%	September 2020: Since the baseline (2017), the proportion of JSA claimants, who are long term claimants, has increased by 74% , even with a 30% reduction in the previous 12 months. During this period, changes to benefit (introduction of Universal Credit) has impacted on this indicator across all the Core Cities but it should be noted that while the total number of JSA claimants has reduced by 3,300 since September 2017, the number of long-term JSA claimants has increased by 140 . Glasgow's proportion is 4th (7th in 2017) among the 10 Core Cities, 11.4% above the average for other Core Cities.	Green/Amber	Amber/Red
Medium Term Outcome	Proportion of Working Age Population receiving "Out of Work" Benefits	14.5%	15.1%	10.9%	August 2019: In the previous year, the number of out of work benefit claimants in Glasgow increased by 75 but the percentage of working age people claiming out of work benefit claimants reduced by 2.2% and has reduced by 3.7% since the baseline year (2017). The last year was a continuation since 2013 of annual reductions in the percentage claiming benefits (2013:18.1%; 2020:14.5%) albeit the level of annual reductions has lessened since 2017. Glasgow's level remained the highest among the Core Cities, 33% higher than the average level for the other Core Cities. This is due to Glasgow continuing, even with the introduction of Universal Credit, to have the highest number and proportion (nearly 1 in ten) of working age people receiving incapacity related benefits. It should be noted that the latest figures (Aug 2020) for Glasgow show an increase of 37% in the number of "Out of Work" benefit claimants since August 2019.	Amber	Amber/Red

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Medium Term Outcome	Proportion of Working Age population who are Economic Inactive	30.1%	30.4%	24.4%	Oct19-Sep20: Glasgow's Economic Inactivity level (30.1%) has reduced by 1% since the baseline year (2016-17) but increased by 6.8% in the previous 12 months. This annual increase resulted in Glasgow having the highest level (2nd highest in 2016-17) among the 10 Core Cities, 23.4% higher (10.6% higher in 2018-19) than the average for the other Core Cities (24.4%). It should be noted that when you exclude Glasgow's 44 thousand "inactive" students, the percentage classified as economically inactive in Glasgow reduces to 22% which is the 2nd highest among the 10 Core Cities, 29% higher than the average level (17.2%) for the other Core Cities.	Red	Amber/Red
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of Working Age population with No Qualifications	16.4%	12.3%	9.3%	Jan - Dec 2019: Glasgow's 2019 level increased by 14% on the previous year, is above the average level (14.5%) for the previous 5 years and a third higher than the baseline (2017) level. Glasgow's 2019 level is the highest (4th highest in 2017) among the 10 Core Cities, 76% above the average for the other Core Cities.	Amber	Red
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of Under 25's with No Qualifications	7.6%	5.8%	7.5%	Jan - Dec 2019: Glasgow's 2019 level reduced by 3% on the previous year and is below the average (8.3%) level for the last 5 years but is nearly a third (31%) above the baseline (2017) level. Glasgow 2019 level is 6th (7th in 2017) among the 10 Core Cities, 0.5% above the average for the other Core Cities.	Green/Amber	Amber
Long Term Outcome	Proportion Employed in "High Skilled" Occupations	35.1%	33.5%	35.6%	Oct19-Sep20: Glasgow's number in "high skilled" occupations increased by nearly 11 thousand and by 13% in the previous year to a level that was above the baseline level, both numerically (8,500) and in percentage terms (4.7%) . The 2019/2020 proportion was the highest percentage level since 2011/2012 (end of recession). However, it is still not on track to meet the target level in 2027 and Glasgow's relative position among the Core Cities has fallen from 3rd highest in 2017 (baseline year) to currently 6th highest among the 10 Core Cities, 1.5% below the average for the other Core Cities.	Green	Amber
Long Term Outcome	Proportion Employed in "Low Skilled" Occupations	34.4%	33.6%	31.3%	Oct19-Sep20: While Glasgow's number in "Low Skilled" occupations reduced by more than 3 thousand and by 3.2% in the previous year, the September 20 levels was still higher, both numerically (6,100) and in percentage terms (2.3%) , than in 2017 (baseline year). Glasgow's proportion was 9.9% higher than the other Core Cities average percentage (31.3%), ranking 3rd highest percentage (4th lowest in 2016/17) among the 10 Core Cities.	Green/Amber	Amber/Red
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of "Workless" Households	24.1%	24.7%	16.6%	Jan - Dec 19: Between 2018 and 2019, Glasgow's proportion of workless household reduced by 5.9% to the lowest proportion in the last decade , with the number of workless households estimated to have reduced by 2,700 to the lowest level since 2015 . The proportion had reduced by 2.4% since the baseline year. 20% of the working age population in Glasgow live in a workless household. Glasgow's "workless" household proportion is the highest (2nd highest in 2017) among the 10 Core Cities, 45% above both the average proportion (16.6%) for the other Core Cities and the proportion (16.7%) for the Rest of Scotland.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
Impact Measure	Proportion of Working Age Population with a NVQ4+ level Education	45.1%	46.4%	41.0%	Jan - Dec 2019: Glasgow's proportion with NVQ4+ reduced by 1.7% in the previous 12 months to a level 2.8% below the baseline (2017) level and is below the average (45.7%) level for the 5 years. Glasgow's level is 4th (3rd in 2017) level among the 10 Core Cities, 10% above the average for the other Core Cities. Bristol has been the highest Core City for each of the last 3 years.	Green/Amber	Green/Amber

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Medium Term Outcome	Proportion of Economically Inactive who are Long-Term Sick	28.2%	28.9%	23.4%	Oct19-Sep20: The number and proportion of Glasgow's economic inactive that are long term sick was estimated to have increased in the previous year by 4,100 and by 4.9% respectively. Even with this increase, the Sep20 level is still 2.3% below the 2017 baseline level but worryingly the last 2 years has seen annual increases in excess of 3.5%. The 5-year average proportion reduced by 1% in the previous year to a level that matches the current annual proportion. For the last 3 years, Glasgow has had the 3rd highest (2nd highest in 2017) proportion among the 10 Core Cities, nearly 21% higher than the average for the other Core Cities, albeit that the difference has reduced from 38% higher in 2017.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
Impact Measure	Healthy Life Expectancy (Female/Males)	57.6	59.2	61.9	2017-19: For the 3rd year running, the HLE dropped for females in Glasgow, reducing by 1% in the last year and 2.7% since the baseline. Currently, Glasgow HLE's is 31st (28th in 2014-16) lowest among the 32 Scottish Local Authorities, 6.9% lower than the Scottish average. A female born now in Glasgow would have a healthy life expectancy that is 4.3 years lower than the average for Scotland and 5.7 years lower than the UK average. The female would live more than a quarter of her life unhealthy, nearly 21 "not healthy" years which is 1.7 "not healthy" years more than the average for Scotland.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
		54.6	58.7	61.7	2017-19: For the 3rd year running, the HLE dropped for males in Glasgow, reducing by 2.7% in the last year and 7% since the baseline. Currently, Glasgow HLE's is the lowest (28th in 2014-16) among the 32 Scottish Local Authorities, 11.5% lower than the Scottish average. A male born now in Glasgow would have a healthy life expectancy that is 7.1 years lower than the average for Scotland and 8.3 years lower than the UK average. The male would live more than a quarter of her life unhealthy, 19 "not healthy" years which is 3.5 "not healthy" years more than the average for Scotland.	Amber	Amber/Red
Medium Term Outcome	Proportion of 16-19 Year Olds Participating in Education, Training or Employment	89.5%	88.2%	92.4%	August 2020: Since the baseline (2017) the participation level in Glasgow has increased by 1.2% , having increased by 0.4% between 2020 and 2019, and by 8% since the indicator's inception in 2015 (2015: 82.6%). The scale of Glasgow's annual increase has reduced in the last 3 years. Glasgow is 31st (30th in 2019) among the 32 Scottish LAs. The gap with the rest of Scotland widened between 2019 and 2020 to 3.1% (2.9 percentage points) as the overall Scottish level increased by 0.6%.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
Medium Term Outcome	Proportion of School Leavers in Positive Destinations - Initial and 9 months Follow Up	92.8%	92.0%	93.4%	2019/20 School Leavers: Since the baseline (2017) the positive destination level at initial follow up for Glasgow's School Leavers has increased by 0.9% irrespective of the drop by 1.9% in the previous year. Note should be taken of the impact of COVID-19 both on determining educational attainment (no formal exams) in 2020 but also on limiting opportunities post school. Glasgow's level has performed better than the average for the Rest of Scotland since the baseline and, consequently, it improved to 17th highest (29th in 2016/17) among the 32 Scottish LAs. Glasgow's 2019/20 level was still below the average rate for the Rest of Scotland, but the gap has reduced to 0.7% (2.2% gap in 2016/17).	Amber/Red	Amber
		90.6%	90.1%	93.1%	2018/19 School Leavers: Since the baseline (2017) the positive destination rate at 9 months follow up for Glasgow's School Leavers increased by 0.6% to its highest level . Despite the increase, Glasgow's level is 2nd lowest (3rd lowest in 2017/18) among the 32 Scottish LAs. The gap between Glasgow and the Rest of Scotland widened from the initial follow up (0.5%) to 2.6% but was still the smallest ever gap .	Amber/Red	Amber/Red

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A Fairer More Equal Glasgow

Indicator Type	Indicator	Latest Figure	Baseline Figure	Comparator	Latest Figure Description	Baseline RAG Status	Current RAG Status
Headline	Proportion of Children Living in Poverty	31.8%	30.6%	36.7%	2018/19: Since 2014/15 the proportion of children living in poverty in Glasgow has increased annually, increasing by 4% since the 2016/17 (baseline). Glasgow's level is the 3rd lowest (2nd lowest in 2016/17) among the Core Cities and 13% below the average level for the other Core Cities. However, Glasgow's level continues to be the highest among Scottish LAs, nearly a third higher than Scotland's level.	Amber	Green/Amber
Impact Measure	Proportion living in Poverty due to Laziness or Lack of Willpower	16%	16%	N/A	The 2017/18 NHS GG&C Survey was the first time that the question was asked - trend analysis will be available in future years. Assessed as Amber as initial data, no data due until 2022.	Amber	Amber
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of Children in Relative Low-Income Families	28.2%	24.1%	28.6%	2019/20: Since 2016/17 (baseline) the proportion of children living in relative low-income families in Glasgow has increased by 17% including a 1.8% increase in the previous 12 months. Glasgow's level in 2019/20 was the 4th highest (5th highest in 2016/17) among the Core Cities, 1.4% below the average level for the other Core Cities. Glasgow's level continued in 2019/20 to be the highest among Scottish LAs, 16% higher than the next highest LA level.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
Short Term Outcome	Proportion Reporting that the CPP Process in Glasgow encourages more Collaborative Working between Partners.	60.3%	57.3%	57.3%	In 2018, there was a 5% increase from 2017 in the proportion who "agree/strongly agree" that GCPP process encourages more collaborative working between partners. This reversed the annual decline since the initial PHC survey in 2015 (73%) but was still the second lowest positive proportion recorded over the 4 PHC surveys.	Amber/Red	Amber
Short Term Outcome	Proportion Reporting the CPP Process in Glasgow embeds the principle of Equality in Service Design and Delivery around the Priorities of the CPP.	56.9%	63.1%	63.1%	In 2018, there was a 10% decrease from 2017 in the proportion who responded "agree/strongly agree" but if you exclude the "don't know" responses, the positive proportion slightly increased from 2017. The 2018 level was the second lowest positive proportion recorded over the 4 PHC surveys. However, the number of positive responses was still more than 6 times greater than the negative responses.	Amber	Amber/Red
Medium Term Outcome	Proportion Reporting that the CPP process in Glasgow Supports the Community to be Involved in Shaping Services around the Priorities of the CPP.	53.4%	46.3%	46.3%	There was a 15.5% increase in the proportion who "agree/strongly agree" that the GCPP process supports the community in shaping services. The 2018 level was the highest "agree/strongly agree" proportion over the 4 PHC surveys, with the number of positive responses being more than 3 times greater than negative responses.	Amber	Green/Amber
Medium Term Outcome	Proportion Reporting that the CPP process in Glasgow Facilitates Lasting Change	40.9%	47.6%	47.6%	There was a 14% decrease in the proportion who "agree/strongly agree" that the GCPP process facilitates lasting change in service design and delivery. The 2018 level was the lowest "agree/strongly agree" proportion over the 4 PHC surveys,	Amber/Red	Red

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	around how Services are Designed and Delivered.				even when you exclude the "don't know" responses. However, the number of positive responses was still nearly three times higher than the negative responses.		
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of Residents who have Volunteered during the Past 12 Months	20%	20%	19%	The level of volunteering increased by 5% between 2014/15 and 2017/18 to a level closer to the level identified in the Scottish Household Survey. The level of volunteering (13%) in bottom 15% datazones areas is nearly half of the level (25%) in other areas in the city.	Amber	Amber
		24.2%	22.9%	26.2%	2019: Since 2016 (baseline year), Glasgow's level has increased by 4.6% , due entirely to a 10.6% increase between 2018 and 2019 but is still at a level that is 7.9% below the average for the rest of Scotland. Glasgow's 2019 level was the 22nd highest (25th highest as in 2016) among the 32 Scottish LAs.	Amber	Amber/Red
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of Jobs below Living Wage	11.1%	14.8%	17.2%	April 2020: Since the baseline (2017) Glasgow's level has reduced by 25.0% , with a 19.6% reduction in the previous year, to the lowest level in the last 5 years. Glasgow's 2020 level is the lowest level (35% below the average) among the 10 Core Cities and the lowest among Scottish LAs (27% below the level for Scotland). The 2027 target has been achieved so an amended target will be considered after the 2021 (post impact of COVID) data is available in November 2021.	Green	Green
Long Term Outcome	Percentage of Families claiming both Working Tax Credits and Child Tax Credits	42.1%	41.4%	45.6%	April 2020: Since the baseline (2017), the percentage of tax credit claiming families claiming both WTC/CTC in Glasgow has increased by 1.5% but reduced by 0.8% from April 2019, the first annual reduction in the last decade. In the last 2 years, Glasgow's level has been the 7th highest (6th highest in 2017) among the 10 Core Cities.	Green/Amber	Amber/Red
Impact Measure	Percentage Point Difference in Annual Wage Growth between Median and the 20th Percentile	-0.2	-2.6	0.5	2019: Since the baseline (2017), the annual wage growth gap between the median and 20 percentile value widened annually by 0.8 percentage points , even though between 2019 and 2020 there was a slightly larger percentage increase in the 20% percentile weekly gross pay. Since the baseline, the gap in weekly gross earnings has increased by £30 (19.9%) to £186.50 , which is the largest gap in the last decade. The 20-percentile value was 68.5% of the median value, the fourth highest level in the last decade, but 2.2% below the 2017 baseline level (70%) .	Green	Amber/Red
Impact Measure	% Difference in Median Hourly Rate (exc. Overtime) for Full-Time Male and Female Employees	6.4%	7.5%	6.5%	2016-20: Since 2013-17 (base 5 years), the gap in the average annual median hourly pay gap between male and female full-time workers has reduced by 14.3% from 7.5% to 6.4%, albeit that the gap had increased by 6.1% compared to 2015-19. During 2016-20, the average annual median hourly pay for male full-time workers (£14.73) was 6.4% higher than for female full-time workers (£13.84). Glasgow's 2016-20 annual gender pay gap was 1.7% lower than the equivalent pay gap (6.5%) for Scotland but this was a significant reduction in the gap due to Glasgow's pay gap in 2020 (5.2%) being higher than the average (3.5%) for Scotland.	Green/Amber	Green/Amber
Impact Measure	Median Weekly (Gross) Earnings for Full Time Workers	£592.60	£519.70	£595.00	2020: Since the baseline (2017), the median full time weekly gross pay increased by 14% , including a 4.5% increase between 2019 and 2020 and the largest (8.9%) annual increase in 2020 for female full-time workers in the last decade. The gap between Glasgow and the Scottish average has reduced by 90% since 2017 to 0.4% below the Scottish average (5.1% below in 2017) and Glasgow's level was the 12th highest (23rd highest in 2017) among the 32 Scottish LAs.	Amber/Red	Green/Amber

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Resilient Communities

Indicator Type	Indicator	Latest Figure	Baseline Figure	Comparator	Latest Figure Description	Baseline RAG Status	Current RAG Status
Headline	Proportion of Residents Reporting a Positive Perception of their Overall Quality of Life	85%	85%	85%	There was no change in the Glasgow level between 2014/15 and 2017/18 which is in line with previous positive quality of life results for the Greater Glasgow area (range of 83.5% - 86.4% between 1999 - 2011). The positive perception level was lower (82%) in bottom 15% datazones areas, compared to 88% in other areas.	Amber	Amber
Short Term Outcome	a) Annual Amount (hectares) of Derelict Land Reclaimed and Vacant Land Brought Back into Usage	47.4	62.1	65.3	2019: Glasgow reclaimed/brought back into use the 2nd highest (47) hectares of derelict/vacant land among Scottish LAs, which equates to 15% of the total for Scotland. The amount of derelict & urban vacant land in Glasgow has reduced by 11% since 2017 (baseline year) and by more than a quarter (28.2%) since 2010 . However, the 2019 amount of reclaimed/brought back land was significantly lower than in 2017 (baseline) and 2018.	Green	Green
	b) Total Amount (hectares) of Derelict and Vacant Land	954	1,069	1,005	Glasgow still has the highest percentage of derelict land among his area and 61% of the derelict/vacant land in Glasgow is in a worst 15% datazone area. This level hasn't changed since the baseline year and years before. Nearly two thirds (66%) of derelict/vacant land sites in Glasgow are in worst 15% datazones.		
Medium Term Outcome	Proportion reporting that they can Influence Decisions about Local Authority Services and Performance	17.0%	31.2%	17.9%	2019: Since 2016 (baseline year), Glasgow's level has plummeted, reducing by 45.5% to its lowest level in the last decade, with a 13.3% reduction between 2018 and 2019. Glasgow's 2019 level was the 14th highest (3rd highest in 2016) among Scottish LAs. Glasgow's level was lower (4.9%) than the average for the Rest of Scotland (40% higher than Rest of Scotland in 2016).	Green/Amber	Amber/Red
Medium Term Outcome	Proportion Agreeing with statement that they would like to be More Involved in the Decisions the Council makes that Affect their Area <small>(GHS)</small>	52%	53%	49%	2019: Since 2017 (baseline year) the proportion who agreed/strongly agreed reduced by 1.9% , even though the proportion increased by 6% between 2018 and 2019. 2019's level was the 2nd lowest since 2016.	Amber	Amber
	Proportion Agreeing with statement that they would want Greater Involvement in decisions about Local Authority Services <small>(SHdS)</small>	39.0%	36.5%	29.1%	2019: Since 2016 (baseline year), Glasgow's level has increased by 6.9% but there was a 5.1 reduction between 2018 and 2019. Glasgow's 2018 level was the highest (8th highest in 2016) among the 32 Scottish LAs with the gap between Glasgow and the Rest of Scotland widening to 34% (10 percentage points).	Amber	Green/Amber
	Proportion of Residents feeling	61%	61%	63%	2017/18 - No data update since baseline. Glasgow's 2017/18 level was a 3.2% reduction from 2014/15. Prior to 2017/18, there had been an upward trend since 2002.	Amber	Amber

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Long Term Outcome	Valued as a Member of their Community	60%	60%	60%	The 2018 Glasgow Household Survey was the first time that the question was asked, figure is in line with Health & Wellbeing Survey - trend analysis will be available in future years. Assessed as Amber as initial data.	Amber	Amber
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of Residents reporting Fairly or Strong Sense of Belonging to Community (SHdS)	70.7%	72.3%	77.1%	2019: Since 2016 (baseline year), Glasgow's level has reduced by 2.2% due to a 3.5% reduction in the previous 12 months. The 2019 level is the 2nd lowest Glasgow level since 2012 and was 8.2% below the Rest of Scotland level and was 30th highest among the 32 Scottish LAs.	Amber	Amber/Red
	Proportion of Residents who Feel they Belong to the Local Area (H&WS; GHS)	76%	76%	76%	2017/18 - No data update since baseline. There was no change in the Glasgow level between 2014/15 and 2017/18. The 2017/18 level is higher than the Glasgow level in the 2016 Scottish Household Survey but still lower than the level for the Rest of Scotland.	Amber	Amber
		78%	78%	78%	The 2018 Glasgow Household Survey was the first time that the question was asked, figure is in line with Health & Wellbeing Survey - trend analysis will be available in future years. Assessed as Amber as initial data.	Amber	Amber
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of Residents Living within 500m of Derelict Land	54.7%	61.7%	60.1%	2019: There was a 9% annual decrease (11% reduction since 2017) in the proportion of the Glasgow population living within 500m of Derelict Land to the lowest (54.7%) level since at least 2009. Glasgow still had the 4th highest (2nd highest in 2017 and 2018) proportion of its population living within 500m of Derelict Land among Scottish LAs, nearly (93% higher) double the overall Scottish proportion. 37% (40% in 2017) of Glasgow's population live within 500m distance of land that has been derelict since before 2001, which is the 2nd highest (highest in 2017 and 2018) level among Scottish LAs but continues a downward trend since 2015.	Amber/Red	Amber
Impact Measure	Proportion of Fuel Poor Households	25.3%	27.0%	24.4%	2017-19: The proportion of fuel poor households in Glasgow that are Fuel Poor reduced by 6.5% (estimated reduction of 3k households to 73k) on 2014-16 (baseline). Whilst Glasgow's proportion has improved since the baseline year, the level slightly worsened by 0.2% in the previous year. In comparative terms, Glasgow's position has worsened since the baseline year as Glasgow's level is 3.5% higher than the Scottish level and the 15th highest (23rd highest) in 2014-16) among the 32 Scottish Local Authorities. The proportion of households in Glasgow that are extreme fuel poor has increased since baseline by 48% from 8% to 11.8% (estimated 33k households), with the percentage more than doubling among private rented households (26.6%).	Green/Amber	Amber
Impact Measure	Proportion of Households with Internet Access	87.0%	78.4%	87.8%	2019: Since 2016 (baseline year), Glasgow's level increased by 10.9% , including an increase of 4.6% in the previous year. The 2018 level is the highest Glasgow level since 2012 but it was still 0.9% below the Rest of Scotland level and the 20th highest (29th highest) in 2016) among the 32 Scottish LAs.	Amber	Green/Amber
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of "Thriving Places" Residents with Positive Perception of Mental or Emotional Wellbeing	80.4%	80.4%	87.6%	2017/18 - no data update since baseline. The positive proportion in the 4 TP areas surveyed had increased by 2% since the previous survey. There was still an 8% deficit with the rest of Glasgow, but this was a reduction in the gap from 11% in 2014/15.	Amber	Amber

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Long Term Outcome	Proportion of “Thriving Places” Residents Living in a 20% most Deprived Datazone	78.2%	83.5%	35.8%	2020 SIMD: Between 2016 and 2020, the proportion of TP residents living in a worst 20% datazone reduced by 6.3% to 78.2% (83.5% in 2016) across the TP areas. There was a reduction in every TP area , ranging from 0.02% in Drumchapel to 19.9% in Greater Gorbals . However, 6 TP areas experienced a lesser reduction than the overall city reduction (6.2%) and the gap between the percentage of TP and the rest of the city residents (34.3%) living in a worst 20% datazone remained the same at 119% , as the proportion for the rest of the city living in a worst 20% datazone reduced by 6.4% .	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of “Thriving Places” Working Age Residents who are Employment Deprived	20.1%	24.8%	11.7%	2020 SIMD: Between 2016 and 2020, the proportion of employment deprived reduced by 19% across the TP areas to 20.1%. There was a reduction in every TP area, ranging from 14% to 30% reduction in Parkhead/Dalmarnock . The gap between TP and the rest of the city also reduced to 71.6% from 74.4% in 2016 as the level of employment deprived reduced by 18% in the rest of the city. The 2027 target reduction was achieved so a revised target will be determined prior to the next annual update.	Amber	Amber
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of “Thriving Places” Residents who are Income Deprived	28.6%	30.2%	16.9%	2020 SIMD: Between 2016 and 2020, the proportion of income deprived across the TP areas reduced by 5.3% to 28.6%. Apart from Ruchill/Possilpark where there was a very small increase, all the other TP areas had reductions, ranging from 1% to 17% in Parkhead/Dalmarnock . However, the gap between TP and the rest of the city widened slightly to 68.8% (68.2% in 2016) as there was a greater reduction (5.6%) in the level of income deprived in the rest of the city.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
Impact Measure	Life Expectancy (Females)	78.5	78.9	81.1	2017-2019: The estimated average Life Expectancy for females in Glasgow has dropped annually since 2014-16 (baseline), reducing by 0.55% since then and by 0.2% in the last year. Glasgow's female life expectancy is the lowest (2nd lowest in 2014-16) among the 32 Scottish LA's, 3.3% below the Scottish average with the gap increasing to 3.7 years .	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
	Life Expectancy (Males)	73.6	73.4	77.2	2017-2019: The estimated average Life Expectancy for males in Glasgow has risen slightly since 2014-16 (baseline), increasing by 0.33% since then with the increase being almost entirely (0.32%) in the last year. Glasgow's male life expectancy remains the lowest among the 32 Scottish LA's, 4.6% below the Scottish average with the gap equating to 4.6 years .	Amber/Red	Amber/Red

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Childcare

Indicator Type	Indicator	Latest Figure	Baseline Figure	Comparator	Latest Figure Description	Baseline RAG Status	Current RAG Status
Headline	Number of Parents/Carers in Employment/ Training/ Education who Access More than the Standard 16 hours Per Week/600 hours Per Year Entitlement in GCC Nurseries	2,229	2,596	2,596	Glasgow's 2017/18 number was a 14% reduction (n367) on 2016/17 and was 26% below the 2017/18 target (3,000). This reduction continued the recent annual decline, so the 2017/18 level was 39% below the 2014/15 level.	Red	Red
Short Term	Number of Parents/Carers Accessing More Than the Standard 16 hours Per Week/600 hours Per Year Entitlement in GCC Nurseries Who Meet the Low Income/Reduced Rate Criteria	767	1,053	1,053	Glasgow's 2017/18 number was a 27% reduction on the previous year and the 2nd significant annual reduction. The 2017/18 level was 35% below the number in 2015/16. Even with a reduction in the annual target, the number of parents/carers was 23% below the 2017/18 target level.	Amber/Red	Red
Medium Term	Proportion of Eligible 2-year olds Registered for funded Early Learning & Childcare	8.5%	7.7%	9.3%	September 2020: Glasgow's level has increased by 10.3% since the baseline year, even with a 23% reduction since September 2019. Glasgow's level in 2020 was the 19th highest (13th highest in 2019; highest in 2017) among the 32 Scottish LAs, 8.7% below the Rest of Scotland level (20.9% below in 2017).	Amber/Red	Green/Amber
	Proportion of Eligible 3 - 4 years old Registered for Funded Early Learning & Childcare	86.5%	89.5%	96.3%	September 2019: Glasgow's level has reduced by 3.7% since the baseline year due to a 7.7% reduction since September 2019. Glasgow's level in 2020 was the lowest (3rd lowest in 2019; 2nd lowest in 2017) among the 32 Scottish LAs, 10.2% below the Rest of Scotland level (10.7% below in 2017).	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
Medium Term	Proportion Uptaking Nursery Places for 3 -5 years old in GCC Nurseries and Commissioned	85%	83%	83%	In 2017/18, Glasgow's proportion of 3-5 years old taking up nursery places in GCC provision increased by 2.4% , which reversed the annual reductions that had happened in the previous 3 years. Even with the increase, the 2017/18 level didn't achieve the annual target (86%).	Amber/Red	Amber/Red

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	Partner Establishments						
Long Term	Proportion of FTE Teachers among Qualified Staff in funded Early Learning/Childcare Centres	6.6%	12.4%	16.0%	September 2020: Whilst there has been a 45% increase (n232) since 2017 in "teacher/graduate/working to be a graduate numbers" within Glasgow's ELC Centres, the proportion of teachers within the centres has reduced by 47% (number of teachers reduced by 13), including a 9.3% reduction in the last year. Glasgow's 2020 level was the 28th highest (25th highest in 2017) among the 32 Scottish LAs, 59% below the Rest of Scotland level.	Red	Red
	Proportion of FTE Teachers/Graduates among Qualified Staff in funded Early Learning/Childcare Centres	67.0%	74.2%	69.1%	September 2020: Whilst the number of teachers/graduates has increased by 142 since 2017, the proportion of teachers/graduates among staff in the centres reduced by 9.7% , including a reduction of 1.6% between 2019 and 2020. Glasgow's 2020 proportion was the 18th highest (19th highest in 2017) among the 32 Scottish LAs, 3% below the Rest of Scotland level.	Amber	Amber/Red
Long Term	Proportion who are Fairly or Very Satisfied with local Nursery Schools	84%	86%	84%	Spring 2019: Since 2017 (baseline), the nursery school satisfaction level has reduced by 2.3% . There was no overall "satisfaction" reduction between 2018 and 2019 but there was a significant percentage increase (2019 54%; 2018 44%) in the proportion who said they were "very satisfied". The longer trend since 2010 has seen a reduction in the satisfaction level with the current satisfaction level being 10 percentage points lower than a decade ago . Satisfaction with Nursery Schools has, in recent years, consistently scored higher than for Primary and Secondary Schools and is ranked 4th (5th in 2018) highest among the 18 services that were surveyed.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red

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Transport

Indicator Type	Indicator	Latest Figure	Baseline Figure	Comparator	Latest Figure Description	Baseline RAG Status	Current RAG Status
Headline	% of Adults Very or Fairly Satisfied with Local Public Transport	79%	77.8%	76.2%	2019: Since 2016 (baseline), the public transport satisfaction level in Glasgow has increased by 1.5% , primarily due to a 6.8% improvement in the last year, to the highest level since 2015. Glasgow's 2019 level was the 4th highest among the 32 Scottish LAs, 3.7% above the satisfaction levels for other Large Urban Areas in Scotland and the 2nd highest among Scotland's 4 largest cities.	Amber/Red	Green/Amber
Medium Term	Proportion of Glasgow population within 400m walking distance of a bus stop with at least 6 buses per hour between 08.00 - 09.00 (weekday)	84%	84%	N/A	The baseline figure is calculated using 2017 bus service frequencies and 2016 Small Area Population Estimates for 2011 Scottish Datazones. Not updated since the baseline figure.	Amber	Amber
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of Employed Adults whose usual Method of Journey to Work is Public Transport	30%	28.0%	21.7%	2019: Since 2016 (baseline), the proportion using public transport to go to work has increased by 7.1% , albeit with a 6.3% reduction in the last year, to a level 38% above the level for other Large Urban Areas and the highest proportion among Scottish Local Authorities. The level of bus usage to work has remained static since 2013 with the increase being in rail usage, increasing by 48% since 2013.	Green/Amber	Green/Amber
Long Term Outcome	Percentage of Residents aged 60 years or older who have Used Concessionary Fares pass in Previous Month.	73%	72.4%	71.7%	2019: Since 2016 (baseline), Glasgow's level has increased by 0.8% to the highest level in 2010s. Glasgow's level was 1.9% higher than the level for other Large Urban Areas, the 3rd highest (4th highest in 2017) among the 32 Scottish LAs but was the 2nd lowest level among the 4 largest cities in Scotland.	Green/Amber	Green/Amber
Medium Term	Quality of Public Transport - Cleanliness of Buses	69%	62.5%	83.0%	2019: Since 2016, Glasgow's level had increased by 10% to the highest level since 2014. However, the 2019 level was still the 31st highest among the 32 Scottish LAs, fourth of the 4 largest cities and 17% below the level for other large urban areas in Scotland.	Red	Amber
Medium Term	Quality of Public Transport - Cleanliness of Trains	87%	87.4%	80.6%	2019: Since 2016, Glasgow's level stayed the same (slightly reduced but 2019 figures are rounded) remaining at the lowest level since 2012. The 2019 level was the 3rd highest (9th highest in 2016) among the 17th Scottish LAs with enough survey responses and 8% above the level for other large urban areas in Scotland.	Amber	Green/Amber
Medium Term	Quality of Public Transport - Safety & Security on Bus (Evening)	61%	62.6%	72.2%	2019: Since 2016, Glasgow's level had reduced by nearly 3% to the lowest level since 2012. The 2019 level was the 24th highest (32nd in 2016) among the 32 Scottish LAs, 3rd of the 4 largest cities and 16% below the level for other large urban areas in Scotland.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red

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Medium Term	Quality of Public Transport - Safety & Security on Train (Evening)	82%	78.7%	78.8%	2019: Since 2016, Glasgow's level increased by 4.2% to return to the level in 2012. The 2019 level was the joint 3rd highest (9th highest in 2016) among the 17th Scottish LAs with enough survey responses and 4% above the level for other large urban areas in Scotland.	Amber	Green/ Amber
Long Term	Quality of Public Transport- Value for Money (Bus)	41%	44.8%	61.9%	2019: Since 2016, Glasgow's level had reduced by 8.5% to the lowest level since 2012. The 2019 level was the 25th highest (23rd highest in 2016) among the 32 Scottish LAs, 3rd highest of the 4 largest cities and 34% below the level for other large urban areas in Scotland.	Amber/ Red	Amber/ Red
Long Term	Quality of Public Transport - Value for Money (Rail)	61%	63.2%	46.5%	2019: Since 2016, Glasgow's level had reduced by 3.5% . The 2019 level was joint 3rd highest (6th highest in 2016) among the 17th Scottish LAs with enough survey responses and 31% above the level for other large urban areas in Scotland.	Green/ Amber	Green/ Amber
Short Term	Daily Number of Cycle Trips to/from City Centre	10,997	9,686	9,011	2018: Since 2016 (baseline), the number of city centre cycle trips has increased by 13.5% , due to a 22% increase between 2017 and 2018. The 2018 level was the highest in the last decade, more than double the number in 2019.	Green	Green
Medium Term	Proportion of Adults who Walked just to Keep Fit / For Pleasure at Least One Day in Previous Week	58%	54.3%	66.9%	2019: Since 2016, Glasgow's level increased by 6.8% to the highest level in 2012-19. However, Glasgow's level was still the 28th highest (26th highest in 2016) among the 32 Scottish LAs and 13% below the average level for the rest of Scotland.	Amber/ Red	Amber/ Red
Long Term	Proportion of Adults who Walked as a Means of Transport at Least One Day in Previous Week	77%	74.4%	78.4%	2019: Since 2016, Glasgow's level increased by 3.5% to the highest level in 2012-19. Glasgow's level was the 3rd highest (7th highest in 2016) among the 32 Scottish LAs but was 1.8% below the average level for the other Large Urban areas and was the 3 highest among 4 largest cities in Scotland.	Green/ Amber	Green/ Amber
Impact Measure	Proportion of All Journeys made by Walking or Cycling as Main Mode	31%	31.1%	28.2%	2019: Since 2016, Glasgow's Walking/Cycling level stayed the same (slightly reduced but 2019 figures are rounded) but did increase by 14.8% in the last year, to the joint highest level in 2012 -2109. The 2019 level was the 4th highest level (6th highest in 2016) among the 32 Scottish LAs, 10% above the level for other Large Urban Areas but was the 3rd highest level of the 4 largest cities in Scotland.	Green/ Amber	Green/ Amber

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Inclusive Growth

Indicator Type	Indicator	Latest Figure	Baseline Figure	Comparator	Latest Figure Description	Baseline RAG Status	Current RAG Status
Headline	Proportion of Working Age population who are Economic Inactive	30.1%	30.4%	24.4%	Oct19-Sep20: Glasgow's Economic Inactivity level (30.1%) has reduced by 1% since the baseline year (2016-17) but increased by 6.8% in the previous 12 months. This annual increase resulted in Glasgow having the highest level (3rd highest in 2018-19) among the 10 Core Cities, 23.4% higher (10.6% higher in 2018-19) than the average for the other Core Cities (24.4%). It should be noted that when you exclude Glasgow's 44 thousand "inactive" students, the percentage classified as economically inactive in Glasgow reduces to 22% which is the 2nd highest among the 10 Core Cities, 29% higher than the average level (17.2%) for the other Core Cities.	Red	Amber/Red
Short Term Outcome	Proportion of Job Seekers Allowance Claimants who are Long-term (>12 months) Claimants	54.4%	31.2%	48.8%	September 2020: Since the baseline (2017), the proportion of JSA claimants, who are long term claimants, has increased by 74% , even with a 30% reduction in the previous 12 months. During this period, changes to benefit (introduction of Universal Credit) has impacted on this indicator across all the Core Cities but it should be noted that while the total number of JSA claimants has reduced by 3,300 since September 2017, the number of long-term JSA claimants has increased by 140 . Glasgow's proportion is 4th (7th in 2017) among the 10 Core Cities, 11.4% above the average for other Core Cities.	Green/Amber	Amber/Red
Medium Term Outcome	Proportion of Working Age Population receiving "Out of Work" Benefits	14.5%	15.1%	10.9%	August 2019: In the previous year, the number of out of work benefit claimants in Glasgow increased by 75 but the percentage of working age people claiming out of work benefit claimants reduced by 2.2% and has reduced by 3.7% since the baseline year (2017). The last year was a continuation since 2013 of annual reductions in the percentage claiming benefits (2013:18.1%; 2020:14.5%) albeit the level of annual reductions has lessened since 2017. Glasgow's level remained the highest among the Core Cities, 33% higher than the average level for the other Core Cities. This is due to Glasgow continuing, even with the introduction of Universal Credit, to have the highest number and proportion (nearly 1 in ten) of working age people receiving incapacity related benefits. It should be noted that the latest figures (May 2020) for Glasgow show an increase of 26% in the number of "Out of Work" benefit claimants since August 2019.	Amber	Amber/Red
Medium Term Outcome	Proportion of Economically Inactive who are Long-Term Sick	28.2%	28.9%	23.4%	Oct19-Sep20: The number and proportion of Glasgow's economic inactive that are long term sick was estimated to have increased in the previous year by 4,100 and by 4.9% respectively. Even with this increase, the Sep20 level is still 2.3% below the 2017 baseline level but worryingly the last 2 years has seen annual increases in excess of 3.5%. The 5-year average proportion reduced by 1% in the previous year to a level that matches the current annual proportion. For the last 3 years, Glasgow has had the 3rd highest (2nd highest in 2017) proportion among the 10 Core Cities, nearly 21% higher than the average for the other Core Cities, albeit that the difference has reduced from 38% higher in 2017.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of Working Age	16.4%	12.3%	9.3%	Jan - Dec 2019: Glasgow's 2019 level increased by 14% on the previous year, is above the average level (14.5%) for the previous 5 years and a third higher than the	Amber	Red

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	population with No Qualifications				baseline (2017) level. Glasgow's 2019 level is the highest (4th highest in 2017) among the 10 Core Cities, 76% above the average for the other Core Cities.		
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of "Workless" Households	24.1%	24.7%	16.6%	Jan - Dec 19: Between 2018 and 2019, Glasgow's proportion of workless household reduced by 5.9% to the lowest proportion in the last decade , with the number of workless households estimated to have reduced by 2,700 to the lowest level since 2015 . The proportion had reduced by 2.4% since the baseline year. 20% of the working age population in Glasgow live in a workless household. Glasgow's "workless" household proportion is the highest (2nd highest in 2017) among the 10 Core Cities, 45% above both the average proportion (16.6%) for the other Core Cities and the proportion (16.7%) for the Rest of Scotland.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
Impact Measure	Healthy Life Expectancy (Female/Males)	57.6	59.2	61.9	2017-19: For the 3rd year running, the HLE dropped for females in Glasgow, reducing by 1% in the last year and 2.7% since the baseline. Currently, Glasgow HLE's is 31st (28th in 2014-16) among the 32 Scottish Local Authorities, 6.9% lower than the Scottish average. A female born now in Glasgow would have a healthy life expectancy that is 4.3 years lower than the average for Scotland and 5.7 years lower than the UK average. The female would live more than a quarter of her life unhealthy, nearly 21 "not healthy" years which is 1.7 "not healthy" years more than the average for Scotland.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
		54.6	58.7	61.7	2017-19: For the 3rd year running, the HLE dropped for males in Glasgow, reducing by 2.7% in the last year and 7% since the baseline. Currently, Glasgow HLE's is the lowest (28th in 2014-16) among the 32 Scottish Local Authorities, 11.5% lower than the Scottish average. A male born now in Glasgow would have a healthy life expectancy that is 7.1 years lower than the average for Scotland and 8.3 years lower than the UK average. The male would live more than a quarter of her life unhealthy, 19 "not healthy" years which is 3.5 "not healthy" years more than the average for Scotland.	Amber	Amber/Red
Headline	Proportion of Children Living in Poverty	31.8%	30.6%	36.7%	2018/19: Since 2014/15 the proportion of children living in poverty in Glasgow has increased annually, increasing by 4% since the 2016/17 (baseline). Glasgow's level is the 3rd lowest (2nd lowest in 2016/17) among the Core Cities and 13% below the average level for the other Core Cities. However, Glasgow's level continues to be the highest among Scottish LAs, nearly a third higher than Scotland's level.	Amber	Green/Amber
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of Jobs below Living Wage	11.1%	14.8%	17.2%	April 2020: Since the baseline (2017) Glasgow's level has reduced by 25.0% , with a 19.6% reduction in the previous year, to the lowest level in the last 5 years. Glasgow's 2020 level is the lowest level (35% below the average) among the 10 Core Cities and the lowest among Scottish LAs (27% below the level for Scotland). The 2027 target has been achieved so an amended target will be considered after the 2021 (post impact of COVID) data is available in November 2021.	Green	Green
Impact Measure	Percentage Point Difference in Annual Wage Growth between Median and the 20th Percentile	-0.2	-2.6	0.5	2019: Since the baseline (2017), the annual wage growth gap between the median and 20 percentile value widened annually by 0.8 percentage points , even though between 2019 and 2020 there was a slightly larger percentage increase in the 20% percentile weekly gross pay. Since the baseline, the gap in weekly gross earnings has increased by £30 (19.9%) to £186.50 , which is the largest gap in the last decade. The 20-percentile value was 68.5% of the median value, the fourth highest level in the last decade, but 2.2% below the 2017 baseline level (70%) .	Green	Amber/Red

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Long Term Outcome	Proportion of “Thriving Places” Residents who are Income Deprived	28.6%	30.2%	16.9%	2020 SIMD: Between 2016 and 2020, the proportion of income deprived across the TP areas reduced by 5.3% to 28.6%. Apart from Ruchill/Possilpark where there was a very small increase, all the other TP areas had reductions, ranging from 1% to 17% in Parkhead/Dalmarnock . However, the gap between TP and the rest of the city widened slightly to 68.8% (68.2% in 2016) as there was a greater reduction (5.6%) in the level of income deprived in the rest of the city.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red
Impact Measure	Proportion of Fuel Poor Households	25.3%	27.0%	24.4%	2017-19: The proportion of fuel poor households in Glasgow that are Fuel Poor reduced by 6.5% (estimated reduction of 3k households to 73k) on 2014-16 (baseline). Whilst Glasgow's proportion has improved since the baseline year, the level slightly worsened by 0.2% in the previous year. In comparative terms, Glasgow's position has worsened since the baseline year as Glasgow's level is 3.5% higher than the Scottish level and the 15th highest (23rd highest) in 2014-16) among the 32 Scottish Local Authorities. The proportion of households in Glasgow that are extreme fuel poor has increased since baseline by 48% from 8% to 11.8% (estimated 33k households), with the percentage more than doubling among private rented households (26.6%).	Green/Amber	Amber
Short Term	Number of Parents/Carers Accessing More Than the Standard 16 hours Per Week/600 hours Per Year Entitlement in GCC Nurseries Who Meet the Low Income/Reduced Rate Criteria	767	1,053	1,053	Glasgow's 2017/18 number was a 27% reduction on the previous year and the 2nd significant annual reduction. The 2017/18 level was 35% below the number in 2015/16. Even with a reduction in the annual target, the number of parents/carers was 23% below the 2017/18 target level.	Amber/Red	Red
Medium Term Outcome	Proportion of Eligible 2-year olds Registered for funded Early Learning & Childcare	8.5%	7.7%	9.3%	September 2020: Glasgow's level has increased by 10.3% since the baseline year, even considering a 23% reduction since September 2019. Glasgow's level in 2020 was the 19th highest (13th highest in 2019; highest in 2017) among the 32 Scottish LAs, 8.7% below the Rest of Scotland level (20.9% below in 2017).	Amber/Red	Green/Amber
Long Term Outcome	Proportion of Employed Adults whose usual Method of Journey to Work is Public Transport	30%	28.0%	21.7%	2019: Since 2016 (baseline), the proportion using public transport to go to work has increased by 7.1% , albeit with a 6.3% reduction in the last year, to a level 38% above (same as in 2018) the level for other Large Urban Areas and the highest proportion among Scottish Local Authorities. The level of bus usage to work has remained static since 2013 with the increase being in rail usage, increasing by 48% since 2013.	Green/Amber	Green/Amber
Long Term	Quality of Public Transport- Value for Money (Bus)	41%	44.8%	61.9%	2019: Since 2016, Glasgow's level had reduced by 8.5% to the lowest level since 2012. The 2019 level was the 25th highest (23rd highest in 2016) among the 32 Scottish LAs, 3rd highest of the 4 largest cities and 34% below the level for other large urban areas in Scotland.	Amber/Red	Amber/Red

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Long Term	Quality of Public Transport - Value for Money (Rail)	61%	63.2%	46.5%	2019: Since 2016, Glasgow's level had reduced by 3.5% . The 2019 level was joint 3rd highest (6th highest in 2016) among the 17th Scottish LAs with enough survey responses and 31% above the level for other large urban areas in Scotland.	Green/ Amber	Green/ Amber
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Glasgow City Council

Glasgow Community Planning Partnership Executive Group

Report by Chief Digital Officer

Contact: Colin Birchenall 07986296877

**DIGITAL GLASGOW –
NEW WORKING GROUPS TO FOSTER CITY PARTNERSHIPS FOR DIGITAL**

Purpose of Report:

To raise awareness of three new working groups that have been established by the Digital Glasgow Board to foster city partnerships for digital and to extend the invitation to members of the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership

Recommendations:

The GCPP Executive Group is asked to note the creation of the Digital Glasgow working groups and to consider representation on the three working groups.

Ward No(s):

Citywide: ✓

Local member(s) advised: Yes ☐ No ☐ consulted: Yes ☐ No ☐

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1.0 Background

- 1.1 A review¹ of the progress made delivering the Digital Glasgow Strategy (originally published in 2018²) was presented to City Administration Committee in November 2020.
- 1.2 The report highlights progress made against the two part of the strategy:
 - **Digital Economy**, which focuses on connectivity, digital inclusion, digital skills, and digital business
 - **Digital Public Services**, which focuses on the role that digital can play in delivering public services.
- 1.3. The report also highlighted challenges associated with delivering the strategy and provided a summary of the impact of COVID. In particular, the sudden dependency on digital in society, in the economy, and for public services.
- 1.4. Reflecting on the progress made to date during the first two years of the strategy, and the impact of COVID19 the report set out ten priority areas of focus for 2021 and proposed establishing working groups with public, third, and academic sector partners (and elected members) in order to;
 - 1.4.1. To raise the profile of the relevant matter within the city
 - 1.4.2. Enable collective leadership for the matter across (public, voluntary, private, and academic) partner organisations
 - 1.4.3. Foster greater collaboration and sharing
 - 1.4.4. Better coordinate delivery of the actions across city partners
 - 1.4.5. Better align related and dependent actions across different parts of the strategy
- 1.5. In February the Digital Glasgow Board approved the Terms of Reference for three new working groups, that will provide a greater city-focus on;
 - 1.5.1. Digital Inclusion and Participation
 - 1.5.2. Open Data and Open Innovation
 - 1.5.3. Smart Cities

¹

<https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/councillorsandcommittees/viewSelectedDocument.asp?c=P62AFQDNDX0G2U812U>

² <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=43572&p=0>

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- 1.6. These three topics were prioritised on the basis that they;
 - 1.6.1. Are aligned to recovery and renewal plans,
 - 1.6.2. Require a more coordinated focus for actions in the strategy that are yet to be delivered,
 - 1.6.3. Can bring together inter-related actions from different parts of the strategy (for example bringing together related actions from across Digital Economy and Digital Public Services),
 - 1.6.4. Would benefit from greater engagement and coordination across city partners,
 - 1.6.5. Would benefit from increased engagement with elected members.

2. Working Group Approach

- 2.1. Elected Member representation is based upon an open invitation made to all councillors to be involved, based upon the interest of elected members in the subject matter.
- 2.2. Membership from city partners is being targeted based upon the role (and current and/or likely contribution) of the organisation and the individual.
- 2.3. The working groups are active groups and will operate in an agile manner to respond to changing needs. They are to operate according to a set of operating principles that are aligned to the Renewal Programme;
 - i. Commitment to Vision:
Organisations across the public, third, community and private sectors collectively agree a shared vision for the City and work together to deliver on this. Activities will take place both **within** and **across** organisations that will contribute to shaping and delivering our shared vision. Focus should be on delivery through the most appropriate partner organisation that to ensure the best approach for our citizens.
 - ii. Flexibility and Responsiveness is key:
Our new normal will require very different ways of working. We might not all be able to be in the office, or to work the same hours that we previously did. Our roles might change and dictate new practices. As an organisation it is important that we are able to both respond to, but also predict changes to the way in which we work.
 - iii. Data-Driven
Our insights are gathered from a range of statistical data sources but also qualitative testimony from service users, residents or staff. Collectively this informs our understanding of what is required, what is missing, what works and what doesn't. Understanding the impact of our interventions is crucial

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to be able to effectively respond to new issues and to continually refine and realign our service provision. We will go further however and use our insights to understand emerging trends and challenges

iv. Opportunities and Innovation

Our leaders are forward thinking and embrace different ways of doing things, positively disrupting our current environment. They encourage, support and inspire staff to develop and trial new ideas and ways of working. They champion bold changes to our strategic commitments and how we do business in order to do better.

3. Working Group Terms of Reference

3.1. The Terms of Reference for each of three Working Groups is available upon request. The defined purpose of the groups is in line with this report but in terms of the three different groups;

3.1.1. The **Digital Inclusion and Participation** working group seeks to

- Foster greater collaboration across the public and third sector to better align the delivery of digital inclusion services such as the provision of IT equipment, connectivity, and essential digital skills training,
- Ensuring that digital inclusion packages are tailored targeted to the right groups,
- Enabling greater sharing of resources (e.g. training materials) where applicable/appropriate.
- Seek opportunities for funding and investment.

3.1.2. The **Open Data and Open Innovation** working group seeks to;

- Promote the value of open data for increasing transparency, enabling services to become more targeted, enabling open government, and engaging and empowering communities,
- Encourage and enable increased publication of open data,
- Create partnership opportunities to use data to foster innovation, with a focus on opportunities to engage with industry through open innovation challenges.
- Seek opportunities for funding and investment.

3.1.3 The **Smart City** working group seeks to;

- Foster greater city collaboration to better align smart city activities
- Seek opportunities to make better use of smart city investments
- Adopt a “whole system” approach to smart cities across dimensions of “Smart Environment”, “Smart Energy”, “Smart Transport/Mobility”, “Smart Living”, and “Smart Health and Wellbeing”.
- Seek opportunities for funding and investment.

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4. Next Steps

- 4.1. The working groups for Digital Inclusion and Participation, and Open Data and Open Innovation have now met, and work is underway with participants of the groups. The first meeting of the Smart City working group is planned for the 29th April.
- 4.2. Members of the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership Executive Group are asked to consider representation from partner organisations at the three groups. The aim of the representation would be to;
 - 4.2.1. Ensure that relevant individual organisations can benefit from involvement in the working groups,
 - 4.2.2. Ensure that the GCPP itself is represented in the working groups.

5. Recommendations

The GCPP Executive Group is asked to note the creation of the Digital Glasgow working groups and to consider representation on the three working groups.

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Briefing

Let's Get – Community Connector APP - Community Justice Directory of Interventions /Services

Background

A **Directory of Interventions/Services for the Community Justice arena** has been a regularly expressed **priority** and ask from Community Justice Glasgow Partners and wider stakeholders.

The **complexity, scope and breadth of services that contribute to the reducing re-offending agenda** lies not only with Criminal Justice Social Work and the Police but much further afield including (but not limited to) **Public, 3rd Sector and grass roots organisations delivering services** in Health & Wellbeing, Employability, Housing, Prison Throughcare, Sport, the Arts etc.

Given the scale of possibilities when making referrals to organisations who can provide a service to meet an individual's need, particularly in their own **local communities**, it is **not possible for referring services to know everything** that is available in a particular area or Ward of the City. **Options such as paper-based directories** have been **tried without much success** in the past. The main issues associated with these were:

- **Funding Streams change** constantly and with them services/criteria for referring etc. – i.e. out of date almost as soon as it is published.
- **Resource intense** to keep up to date and make accessible to the services who need to use it.
- **Only records the tip of the iceberg** in terms of possible services to include.

Opportunity

Community Justice Glasgow has been working with a 3rd Sector Partner, Glasgow Girls Club, on an **APP/Digital** based, Ward level, **solution – Let's Get - Community Connector APP/digital Platform**.

The APP/Digital Platform **for the Community Justice purpose** will be **aimed at:**

- **People working in Community Justice arena** - either directly or indirectly (services, referrers etc.).
- **People with lived experience** of the Justice System.

Wider City-wide & Community Benefits

The APP/digital platform will be **freely available to anyone who wants to download it** and have much **wider community benefit which will be derived from the** engagement and community connectivity aspects, which have shown over the Covid19 Pandemic to be a crucial tool in connecting communities through the broadest range of facilities and services. This alongside the empowerment that is derived from the tenant of choice **adds a layer of individual and community resilience value beyond the justice sector**.

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The Product – APP/Digital Platform

The **main benefits** will be that:

- The APP will **link out directly to websites**, social media pages such as facebook etc., whilst keeping the user connected to the APP/Digital platform - **negating the need to** rely on a single point of updating and the **resource intensity** that goes with that.
- **Sustainability is achievable** through a Community led Steering Group, identifying local champions in each Ward area (voluntary community connectors) who will be trained by Glasgow Girls Club to add and remove content as appropriate.

Other Benefits (system)

- The **recurring costs are minimal** (£5,000 per year for the license for all of Glasgow's Wards).
- The **initial one-off investment to build the content for all Wards is minimal** for this type of work (circa £30k). This has been achievable through a mutual aid approach and partnership working. The product (skin/template) will ultimately belong to Glasgow Girls Club which will be a scalable and sellable product following this test of change.
- Avoids duplication.
- Opportunities for efficiencies across the Community Justice Partnership, for example,
 - working collaboratively with Scottish Prison Service on their community mapping for the new Community Custodial Units).
 - Health Services - Potential use for social prescribing.

Current Funding Position

We have secured funding through Section 27 Grant 2020-21 for the licenses for all of the Wards for the 2021-2022 financial Year and £3,400 for research and content building **to the end of March 2021**.

Going forward we are seeking funding of £30K to keep the momentum behind this work and continue the research and content building element from 1st April 21 to 31st March 22. The **£30K will be a one-off cost** will be paid to Glasgow Girls Club to research and deliver content for each of the Ward level APPS.

We are reaching out across Community Justice Partners, Area Partnerships and 3rd Sector grant providers to bring this funding package together. Once the APP is delivered and build, the APP will be kept up to date by a community of volunteer anchors trained by Glasgow Girls Club.

Partnership

Our Partner in this initiative, Glasgow Girls Club, has experience and recently **ran a Community Connectors pilot for girls and young women in the north of Glasgow**. The aim of the pilot was to **scope and develop a structured framework to connect** girls and young women, who were at risk of crisis, in or coming out of crisis **with a network of resources and activities**, so that they could reach positive destinations. Working with a steering group and a bank of local services and local third sector and public-sector agencies, including Glasgow City Council and the Health & Social Care Partnership, **Glasgow Girl's Club has developed an understanding of how to provide localised digital signposting solutions** that will help us towards our **ambitions of a more connected community**.

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Ambition / Vision Going Forward

Delivery of the APP is just the beginning of the journey. Going forward looking through a 'tech for good' lens, Glasgow Girls Club are scoping out a future business model that can sustain our drive in this direction including bringing in sponsors and investors with the potential for Public Social Partnership approach being taken. Possible future enhancements (which are not currently within the scope of the £30K) include:

- **Match making** – using personal profile building to anonymously auto-match users to services.
- **Harvesting raw data about services** - current provision / gaps analysis – things searched for but not available – assist with planning & commissioning etc.

Glasgow Girls Club are also scoping out employability routes into tech for women in the justice system or other forms of crisis such as experiencing homelessness, with existing relationships being built upon and the potential for in-kind tech support from the likes of Morgan Stanley being explored.

Reception to the Project

The reception for the development of the APP across Community Justice Working Groups and further afield has been extremely positive. In every case partners and stakeholders have commented on the need for this and welcomed the approach which many felt will be sustainable - unlike many of previous attempts to deliver a comprehensive directory of interventions/services across the Justice Sector. Others have commented on the simplicity of the both the idea and its usability. In addition, many links have been made that allow for collaboratively bringing together strands of other ongoing work and pooling into this resource for more effective and efficient use of resources and less duplication.

Bernadette Monaghan, Director of Community Empowerment and Equalities, Glasgow City Council recently commented that:

"The ambition for social good demonstrated in this work will benefit organisations and communities right across Glasgow - far beyond the Community Justice landscape. Connecting the people in our communities to the opportunities and support that can help them live as positive a life as possible, is so important in delivering our vision for Glasgow, as a City where inequality is reduced and opportunity is maximised, so that we have a thriving, inclusive economy that benefits all of our citizens.

This exiting use of technology for good, coupled with a grass roots and community level focus - to overcome previous difficulties in providing this much needed product is very welcome. I very much look forward to it being available across all the Wards of Glasgow."

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