

**Glasgow Community Planning Partnership
Executive Group
5 October 2022 at 14:00
Microsoft Teams**

Agenda

1. Welcome and Apologies
2. Minute of previous meeting Attached
3. 2023 Cycling World Championships Presentation
Julie Pearson, Glasgow Life
4. Glasgow CLD Plan 2021-24 Monitoring Reporting Attached
Frances Bradley, Glasgow Life
5. 2022 Annual Participation Measure Attached
Laura McCormack, Skills Development Scotland
6. Glasgow Violence Against Women Partnership Update Attached
Kirsti Hay, Glasgow City Council
7. Meeting Schedule:

23/11/2022, 14:00
01/02/2023, 14:00
15/03/2023, 14:00
26/04/2023, 14:00
07/06/2023, 14:00
23/08/2023, 14:00
04/10/2023, 14:00
22/11/2023, 14:00



**Glasgow Community Planning Partnership
Executive Group
24 August 2022 at 14:00
Via Microsoft Teams**

Draft Minute

Present: Chair – Bernadette Monaghan (Glasgow City Council), Eilidh Devenney (Glasgow Housing Association), David Crawford (Department for Work & Pensions), Elaine Tomlinson (Police Scotland), John Binning (Strathclyde Partnership for Transport), Stephen Frew (Scottish Enterprise), Andrew Olney (Glasgow Life), Fiona Moss (Glasgow City HSCP), Kevin Murphy (Scottish Fire & Rescue Services)

In Attendance: Shaw Anderson (Glasgow City Council), Gerald Tonner (Glasgow City Council), Kathleen Caskie (Glasgow Third Sector Interface Network), David Walsh (Glasgow Centre for Population Health), Matthew Akerman (Glasgow City Council), Kimberley Hose (Glasgow City Council), Andrea Reid (Glasgow City Council), Tom Jackson (Glasgow City Council), Ross Jackson (Police Scotland), Joe Brady (Glasgow City Council)

Apologies: Alison McRae (Glasgow Chamber of Commerce), Kerry Wallace (NatureScot), Laura McCormack (Skills Development Scotland), Heather Macnaughton (Historic Environment Scotland), Emilia Crighton (NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde), Brue Kiloh (Strathclyde Partnership for Transport), Jehan Weerasinghe (Glasgow Housing Association), Mike Burns (North East Senior Officer Group), Ian Bruce (Glasgow Third Sector Interface Network), Mark Sutherland (Police Scotland)

Item 1 – Welcome

The Chair opened the meeting and welcomed members.

Item 2 – Minute of Last Meeting

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

Item 3 – Changing Life Expectancy in the UK and Why it Matters

David Walsh provided a presentation on research carried out by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health concerning changes to life expectancy in Scotland and UK. Life expectancy provides a good marker of overall population health, and societal progress.

This research shows that 2 years before the covid-19 pandemic, improvement trends started to stall, and now there has been a dramatic reversal of mortality rates in Glasgow. The timeline of this trend aligns with the UK Government's austerity programme and associated reductions in public spending and social security.

The research provides evidence to support political decisions on health outcomes, both internationally and UK wide.

The report provides recommendations, each under a specific theme, at 3 levels – UK Government, Scottish Government, and Local Government/NHS Board. David encouraged partners to consider the recommendations and what they could do at a local level, or to influence wider decisions.

During discussion Bernadette asked how the partnership could interrupt the future trends. David advised that that comprehensive recommendations made to the UK Government are where the trends could be interrupted but it is not likely the UK Government would reverse decisions already taken. Efforts may be better focused towards preventing further implementations of austerity.

Shaw asked if there was evidence to demonstrate that the varying level of cuts to public expenditure across the UK had a varying impact on life expectancy. David advised that this was

difficult to evidence as although overall local authority cuts were less in Scotland and Wales than in England, some local authority areas (including Glasgow) had a similar level of cuts to local authorities in England. In addition, Scotland's existing bigger drug problem was one aspect that added to the complexity. The aim of the report was to paint a wide picture that this is a major issue across the UK.

Fiona asked when will we have data since 2020 to see how the pandemic impacts the data, and if any mitigations are having an affect David advised that the data for 2020/21 is following the trend.

Andrey suggested that the cost of living crisis could also have implications on life expectancy, and asked if any partners were ready to measure what mitigations work? David advised that Public Health Scotland have a modelling tool to show how income has an impact on health, which can overlay both UK and Scotland-specific data. Public Health Scotland are due to begin utilising that tool imminently.

Fiona advised that HSCP has identified an increase in demand for compassionate distress services over the past few months and are making decisions on the level of services that will need to be in place over this winter. In previous years there was some slack in systems to move people around at short term but that is not the case this year so HSCP need to plan services for expected demand.

The Executive Group noted the presentation.

Item 4 – Four Corners Steering Group

Matthew Akerman provided a presentation on the work of the Four Corners Steering Group which he has worked on during his graduate programme with Glasgow City Council.

Matthew carried out geographical research in spring 2021, prepared a report in conjunction with multiple stakeholders, and it is now up to partners to continue the work as appropriate.

The research took a community empowered methodology, and explored the themes of:

- Community Experience of Place
- Transport and Centrality
- Urban Design, Weather, and Seclusion
- Caring and Needs
- Belonging, Vulnerability, and Community

The report provides conclusions and a series of 41 recommendations for partners to take forward.

During discussion Kathleen asked if there was a risk of moving the problem to other parts of the city? Matthew advised that this work began from a smaller scale police project which has the aim of addressing the root cause of problems as to avoid moving the problem on to other areas. Elaine added that this is a challenge that Police have on an ongoing basis with young people likely to migrate anti-social behaviour to another area; diversionary activities is key.

Fiona advised that identifying the positives young people get out of going to the four corners is key, and challenge is to move this to more positive ways supporting the needs of young people.

Andrea advised that the sheer number of young people involved is concerning, but was keen to note that young people need to connect with others, and partners should try and allow for that to happen in a positive manner.

Bernadette advised the Executive Group that work on this project is continuing and partners are encouraged to contribute where possible.

The Executive Group noted the presentation.

Item 5 – Future Mentor Glasgow

Andrea Reid provided a presentation on the Future Mentor programme in Glasgow.

Andrea provided the slides prepared by young people, which included a series of recommendations presented to Eurocities. This work provides an example of how partners can engage and link in with young people, through Education Services, going forward.

During discussion Bernadette advised that Education Services could consider developing an ongoing young person citizens panel, to influence decisions and engage on a non-tokenistic level.

David advised Andrea that Department for Work & Pensions have 4 youth hubs in Glasgow for unemployed 16-24 year olds and there is an open offer to Education Services to utilise or be a part of these hubs.

Andrew advised that Council processes need to change to allow for youth engagement around decision making, in particular at Committees. This engagement can provide huge benefits when achieved.

Andrea discussed a layered approach to engagement for young people, recognising there will be some people who want to get involved in formal structures, but there are young people who should be able to get involved at a different level of engagement.

The Executive Group noted the report.

Item 6 – Glasgow Life Refreshed Leadership Team

Andrew Olney provided an update on changes to the Glasgow Life Leadership Team, which completes changes following the appointment of Susan Deighan as Chief Executive.

- Andrew Olney has been appointed Director of Libraries, Sport and Communities
- Billy Garrett has been appointed Director of Culture, Tourism and Events
- Jan Buchanan continues as Director of Governance and Finance

Andrew looks forward to Glasgow Life contributing to partnership working as appropriate, and partners can expect to see changes throughout the wider Glasgow Life organisation, following on from these appointments.

An initial area of work for the Leadership Team will be to review the Vision for Glasgow Life, which was last reviewed in 2015. This will include considering how best Glasgow Life can build an appropriate offer to communities to mitigate the cost of living crisis, once the level of support from government is clear.

The Executive Group noted the report.

Item 7 – Meeting Schedule

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

Ref	Action	Responsibility	Raised	Comments
04-00	AOCB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	All Partners	24/08/22	In Progress
04-04	Transforming Participation for Disabled People in Glasgow <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All partners are asked to discuss the recommendations within their own organisation 	All Partners	08/06/22	In Progress

**Glasgow Community Planning Partnership
Executive Group**

**Report by Andrew Olney, Director of Libraries, Sport and Communities,
Glasgow Life**

Contact: Andrew Olney Telephone: 75090

**Glasgow Community Learning and Development Strategic Partnership
CLD Monitoring Report
September 2021 – June 2022**

Purpose of Report:

To provide an update on the progress of the Glasgow's Community Learning and Development (CLD) Plan 2021-2024. The plan was produced in September 2021 and this report covers the period September 2021 – June 2022.

Recommendations:

Members are asked to note this report.

Glasgow Community Learning and Development Strategic Partnership Monitoring Report September 2021 – June 2022

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This progress report highlights key work delivered by Community Learning and Development services against the Glasgow Community Learning and Development (CLD) Plan 2021-24, covering the period September 2021 – June 2022.
- 1.2 The CLD Plan aligns to the Glasgow City Plan priorities of Inclusive Economic Recovery and Growth for a Wellbeing Economy; Resilient Communities; and a Fairer More Equal Glasgow and is being implemented effectively through Community Based Adult Learning; Working with Young People, Children & Families; Community Engagement & Development and Digital Participation & Inclusion.
- 1.3 The Glasgow CLD Strategic Partnership (GCLDSP) is charged with the leadership of CLD. The partnership benefits from cross-sector membership including Glasgow City Council (GCC) and Family, the Voluntary Sector, Education, Health and Colleges. Chaired by Glasgow Life (GL), it is the Partnership's responsibility to ensure that statutory requirements are met and the CLD Plan is effectively delivered.
- 1.4 Community Learning and Development (CLD) programmes and activities have engaged young people through innovative youth work, supported adults to develop skills and confidence, developed opportunities for families to learn together and facilitated community engagement & development. A range of programmes, activities and services have supported communities during the pandemic and continue to be delivered through recovery stages.
- 1.5 Key areas of focus are skills development; improving mental health and well-being; supporting employability; tackling social isolation; supporting integration and targeted programmes for those experiencing poverty. The pandemic has highlighted the essential role CLD plays in supporting social connections and linking people to services.
- 1.6 Education Scotland carried out a continuing engagement visit with Glasgow in June 2022, recognising that Glasgow Life and its partners responded well to the challenges posed by the pandemic. Feedback also noted that partnership working continues to ensure resources reach those most in need and that partners recognise the added value of sharing evidence to demonstrate the positive impact on learners and communities. Govan remained the local area of focus where HMI noted that Thriving Places continues to be a key driver for planning and that the coordination of the learning offer is improving. Partners are now progressing work on identified areas for further development including baselines and targets to ensure progress is more measurable at a city level, and updating local action plans, including Govan Thriving Places and the South Adult Learning Partnership.

2. AREAS OF FOCUS – IMPACT ON CITY PRIORITIES

2.1 Inclusive Economic Recovery and Growth for a Wellbeing Economy

2.1.1 Introduction

CLD makes a significant contribution to the economic growth of the city, providing opportunities for both young people and adults to develop their skills for the future. The implementation of the CLD plan is providing evidence that learners are improving their economic opportunities through CLD.

2.1.2 Targeting Lifelong Learning to develop the skills, confidence, wellbeing, and aspirations for inclusive growth and active participation.

Community Learning and Development providers continue to design programmes and engage with participants in ways that support those facing barriers to employment and active participation. This is demonstrated through a range of programmes and activities including the development of digital skills, ESOL, literacy and numeracy programmes, and support to individuals with convictions. Delivery of learning programmes during the pandemic was a challenge for some learners, confirming that teaching essential digital skills and lower-level literacy and ESOL must be done face-to-face, while hybrid delivery worked best for more advanced learners.

Adults developed digital skills and confidence by being supported to access online programmes during restrictions and, more recently, a combination of remote and face to face learning. Digital programmes continue to be delivered at a range of levels from beginner to more advanced coding skills. In 2021/22, Glasgow Life, delivering **2,267 hours** of learning across **340 sessions**, engaging **349 adults**. In addition, the **Glasgow Code Learning** programme delivered SQA accredited courses, with **464 registrations** across **5 courses**. A total of **117 qualifications** were achieved.

Glasgow Clyde College delivered digital learning to **104** Community learners and Employability courses to **405** learners.

English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) providers, including Glasgow Life, third sector organisations and the city's colleges, continue to support adults to develop language skills through conversation cafes, SQA accredited courses and informal programmes at different language levels. During restrictions, providers engaged with learners, adapting their learning programmes to deliver sessions online and directing learners to accessible learn at home resources. The recovery of in-person learning is particularly benefiting adults with lower levels of English and is supporting integration. In 21/22, Glasgow Life delivered **10,557 hours** of ESOL learning across **1,375 sessions**, engaging **800 adults** in courses.

Community Justice Glasgow worked with Glasgow Social Enterprise Network, to raise awareness and produce a Social Enterprise/Prison Action Plan, targeting opportunities for individuals in custody or leaving custody. Community Justice Glasgow continues to support and expand specific Social Enterprises and their Boards who are providing services for individuals with convictions. An area impacted by the pandemic was unpaid work, a requirement of the Community Payback Order. Commissioned by Community Justice Glasgow, third sector providers were creative

in designing and delivering their digital community justice provision, with the sessions perceived as safe spaces that had positive impacts.

2.1.3 Young people engage in programmes and activities that support their wellbeing and develops skills that enhance their employability, raise aspirations and support them into employment.

CLD partners are playing a significant part in raising attainment and providing opportunities for young people to thrive.

COVID-19 restrictions resulted in most venues being closed and programmes significantly disrupted. Despite this there were a total of **47** Glasgow Life youth work programmes delivered, supporting **582 young people**.

Young people are benefitting from Glasgow Young People's Guarantee, which includes delivery of a range of CLD programmes and support. This includes Glasgow Code Learning supporting unemployed young people between 16 - 24 years to obtain the necessary qualifications for an accelerated route into employment. In 2021-22, Glasgow Code Learning programme had **31 approved new Young Person's Guarantee starts** across its courses. Young people are also being supported through Volunteering Placements with Glasgow Life and Glasgow Council for Voluntary Sector. By April 2022, **53 referrals** had been made.

Glasgow Life school-related STEM and CoderDojo programmes included projects delivered through the Glasgow Life School Library Service which engaged young people from under-represented groups and Senior Phase pupils. This included the "See Yourself in STEM" project which involved **120 S1/S2 pupils** in three Glasgow schools exploring ideas, resources, and practical activities around Climate Change and the Knightswood Secondary Pupil Mentor training and delivery programme with **6 training sessions** delivered to senior pupils on being a CoderDojo Mentor.

PEF-funded CLD workers at both Rosshall Academy and a joint worker funded across Hillpark, Lourdes and St Pauls High Schools support a range of programmes supporting young people and their families. Other secondary schools fund youth workers including St Margaret Mary's Secondary School in Castlemilk and St Paul's High School in Pollok. This is strengthening support for vulnerable young people unlikely to secure a positive destination post school. The MCR pathways mentoring programme across the city has been supplemented by more expansive in-school mentoring programmes in schools including Hillpark Secondary School and Bellahouston Academy. In addition, A Developing the Young Workforce Co-ordinator is now in every secondary school in Glasgow, including 2 ASN schools. In 2021, 38 of 39 secondary schools and ASN secondary schools engaged in the **Duke of Edinburgh Award** programme. In total **433 awards** were achieved with 56% participants from SIMD 1 to 3. The **John Muir Award programme** through Education Services has seen engagement numbers recover from the impact of the pandemic, rising from 503 in 2021-22 to 1099 booked in for 2022-23.

2.1.4 Supporting recovery from Covid-19 by fostering digital inclusion and participation.

CLD played a key role in supporting digital inclusion and participation throughout the pandemic and in recovery, assisting individuals, families and communities to get online and stay connected.

CLD providers secured devices and data packages through Connecting Scotland and other schemes to support individuals, families and groups. While this included supporting target groups through national and local device and data schemes, data poverty remains a barrier to digital access in Glasgow.

Glasgow Life were the main hub for the Connecting Scotland programme in the city, with over **7,000 Chromebooks/iPads and Mi-fi connectivity distributed**. Glasgow City Council Education Services Connected Learning Programme has distributed in the region of **60,000 iPads** across the school estate.

Glasgow Science Centre delivered programmes supporting digital participation including Digital & STEM learning for all ages in the Newton Rooms utilising the Boeing simulators and the Earth Allies online course for young people aged 16 – 24 years from underserved communities, equipping them with the tools to be advocates for climate action.

2.2 Resilient Communities

2.2.1 Introduction

Community groups, organisations and social enterprises have demonstrated their resilience and flexibility in the face of challenges presented by the pandemic and increasing cost of living crisis. Support to these groups has reflected identified needs, including the allocation of additional funds to support recovery, participatory democracy and developing volunteering.

2.2.2 Developing community capital and resilience

Glasgow City Council and third sector partners have demonstrated a real flexibility and agility to work together. Partnership working has been stronger than ever in many ways, but the more procedural aspects now need attention.

TSI (Third Sector Interface) partners coordinated the grants programme and support requirements that came from the Scottish Governments' **Mental Health and Wellbeing Fund** that brought over **£2m** into Glasgow targeted at smaller community groups. A programme of targeted support sessions was delivered to successful applicants. GCVS and Glasgow Life coordinated the grants programme that came from the Scottish Government's CBAL (Community-based Adult Learning) Recovery Fund. The Glasgow CBAL Recovery Fund Investment Plan was developed in line with the CLD Strategy 2021-24, detailing allocations against the award of £298,000. Local procedures were devised, and funds distributed to adult learning providers to support the delivery of a range of programmes and support. The Glasgow Youthwork sector was awarded **£360k** from the **Youthwork Education Recovery Fund** to support Young People's educational, social, and emotional recovery in the wake of the pandemic.

We now need to ensure that we maintain the more flexible way of working while improving our long-term approach to planning and impact measurement. The

Capacity Building Strategic Group, Glasgow Youth Work Providers Group and GCLDSP Adult Learning Group will play a key role here.

Research provided by the Academic Advisory Group of the Social Recovery Taskforce highlighted that the pandemic had exacerbated existing inequalities for disadvantaged communities – the disabled, BME groups, older people, children and young people, women and those experiencing violence or homelessness. The 1% Framework Agreement agreed between Scottish Government and COSLA in 2017 was reviewed in the context of COVID recovery and it was agreed to give local authorities flexibility in meeting this target for mainstreaming participatory budgeting. In the light of COVID and recovery work, there has been a shift in language across local authorities from Participatory Budgeting to “Participatory Democracy”, including a desire to go beyond a small grants process towards embedding participatory democracy in service (re)design and delivery, supporting and empowering communities to make decisions and building on existing good practice which, for Glasgow, could include the Pupil Equity Fund, the Parks and Greenspace Participatory Budgeting Panel and the Pollok Social Innovation District.

Organisations are working their way through the People Make Glasgow Communities (PMGC) process. Challenges have included managing the volume of initial interests, the time taken for the process to bed in and for all staff to become familiar with each other to support organisations most fully. There are currently 5 organisations at stage 4.

The pandemic presented all Community Councils with various challenges, particularly as their ability to physically meet was removed. There have been strong signs of those challenges being overcome and greater use of ICT and technology has been a positive outcome. Community Councils from across Glasgow have opportunities to engage with each other as well as a wide range of public and private agencies and service providers through Community Council Development Sessions.

2.2.3 Engaging with individuals, enabling and building their skills and confidence to identify need, shape services, influence spend

The recently formed, Community Engagement Working Group brings together a wide range of public sector, Third Sector and Community sector partners to develop a shared vision for community engagement; develop joint community engagement projects to support shared plans; build a supportive space for community engagement and development practitioners; share training and resources and develop a shared understanding and examples of practices of embedding an equalities-led approach to community engagement. The group is co-facilitated by GCC CES, the community engagement manager in GCPH and the director of a Third sector organisation. The lack of resources for community engagement and development is proving to be a challenge, as demand within the public sector for co-designed services increases.

In developing the new model for Area Partnerships, consideration was given to the significant refocussing of priorities and approach, resulting from the pandemic. This includes having delivery models that foster collaboration, transparency and citizen participation in priority setting and resource allocation at an area-based level. This also dovetails with the city’s Open Government vision and proposals.

The model also provides a mechanism for the rollout of participatory democracy through Citizens' Panels, informed by learning from the recent Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change and co-developed with communities, at electoral ward level. It was agreed to carry out three pilot Citizens' Panels in: Pollok, Calton and Canal. Following input at the Area Partnerships in early 2022, this shifted to an agreement to co-produce the development of the panels with the local community in those areas, using a Service Design approach. This is being led by the Centre for Civic Innovation, in partnership with local Third Sector and Communities.

The Glasgow Youthwork sector is developing an understanding of how providers can engage with and deliver the city's Children & Young People Integrated Services Plan at a local level. Strategic and delivery links between Glasgow Life and Social Work services are improving, bringing together the relevant strands within the Children's Services Plan that directly relate to youthwork with local and citywide links and opportunities. Further work is required to ensure that the delivery matches the needs and aspirations of those involved.

Glasgow Youth Council made an early proactive decision for both executive and Full Council Meetings to continue to meet online throughout lockdown and continued to actively campaign on issues including the impact of COVID and lockdown restrictions. The Future After Lockdown research consulted with over **200** young Glaswegians, seeking their views and concerns post lockdown. The consultation has provided an insight into how young people felt about the impacts the pandemic has had, and the support they require. This research complimented the Lockdown survey's undertaken by the Scottish Youth Parliament and Young Scot.

2.2.4 Building skills and confidence and increasing opportunities for volunteering to widen participation and improve wellbeing.

Volunteers have continued to make a key contribution to CLD in Glasgow. In June, the contribution of volunteers in Glasgow was marked during the national Volunteers' Week. This included a Civic Reception within the City Chambers to acknowledge the remarkable contribution Glasgow Life volunteers have made to the city in the past year. The event saw **150 volunteers and support staff** gather as the Lord Provost and Glasgow Life's Chair thanked the volunteers, who collectively donated nearly **15,000 hours** to support people and communities across the city. During that time, Glasgow Life's near-**900-strong team of volunteers** have lent a helping hand across services, helped people to get active, supported those affected by cancer via the Macmillan @ Glasgow Libraries service and played a part in high-profile events like Euro 2020, Dynamic New Athletics and our Aye Write! and Wee Write! book festivals.

Since October 2021, Volunteer Glasgow has advertised a total of **41 volunteering opportunities in CLD** - 16 categorised as 'Community/Economic Development' opportunities, 10 'Tutoring/Supporting Learners' and 15 within 'Youth Work'.

A new Glasgow Volunteering Strategy Board is to be established to govern the full refresh of the five-year Volunteering Strategy, endorsed by the Community Planning Partnership in March 2019. This will be a stand-alone strategy, and the aim in the CLD plan is to focus on volunteering issues directly relevant to CLD provision. CLD providers will be able to inform the refresh process.

Community Justice Glasgow have supported Volunteer Glasgow to develop specific volunteering opportunities for individuals with convictions, increasing knowledge and understanding of community justice amongst partners. Work will be undertaken to develop a specific volunteering project. An example of volunteering good practice in Glasgow is the Recreate Service which has helped inform ways forward.

2.3 Fairer More Equal

2.3.1 Introduction

Working collaboratively to ensure resources support those most in need is at the heart of CLD services. Through this approach, providers have been able to work together to co-ordinate responses to the demand for adult learning and deliver programmes that tackle inequalities.

2.3.2 Working collaboratively to coordinate resources and identify solutions to better meet the increasing demand for ESOL in the city.

The overall picture of ESOL in Glasgow reflects a wealth of diverse language learning programmes and activities being delivered in communities across the city, supported by partnership working. ESOL provision has been planned, co-ordinated and resourced through different sources of funding, involving providers in city and local planning arrangements. Providers of ESOL learning programmes, language assessment and guidance services have accessed core budgets, which are aligned to service plans, and secured external grants to deliver programmes, develop capacity and support access. This was in response to resource gaps identified in the Glasgow ESOL Business Case, highlighting the ongoing pressure on services to respond to demand for ESOL learning.

An ongoing challenge is the short-term nature of funding not supporting a sustainable expansion of responsive ESOL services at scale to meet evidenced and unanticipated demand, including ESOL learning for adults fleeing the war in Ukraine. While any additional investment is welcome, small grants often give ESOL providers opportunities to only bolt on short-term, additional programmes, often without being able to offer learner progression when the funding period comes to an end.

Decisions on resource allocations on external funding involve partnership working. In 2021/22, additional resources to support the delivery of ESOL included:

ESOL Partnership Funds of **£76,319** - Awarded to Glasgow ESOL providers to for learning programmes and the Glasgow ESOL Register. The ESOL Partnership Group meets quarterly to collaborate on the planning, delivery and reporting against activities delivered through Scottish Funding Council ESOL funds allocated by Glasgow Colleges Regional Board.

ESOL resources were supplemented in 21/22 through the Glasgow CLD Strategy Partnership utilising funding from Glasgow City Council (**£30,000**) and HSCP Health Improvement (**£30,000**). In total **11 projects** were funded to deliver activities including ESOL groups and conversation cafes; targeted programmes for asylum seekers and refugees, Polish adults and Kurdish women; initial assessments and translation of digital skills course material. This funding has also supported the establishment of Glasgow ESOL Providers Network.

An investment of **£93,226.36** was allocated to ESOL from the Scottish government CBAL Recovery Fund, supporting **14 projects**.

Partners continue to work together to plan and support ESOL level assessment services. However, community-based ESOL assessments have not returned to pre-pandemic levels. This is partly due to a gap in secure funding and the impact of restricted access to some community venues. Glasgow Clyde College manages the EASE Project which has delivered **31 language assessment sessions** involving **203 Learners** from **44 countries** resulting in **160 Student support appointments**. The WEA offered initial language assessments between November 2021 and January 2022, resulting in over **290 adults receiving an assessment report**, the majority of which were offered places on short WEA ESOL courses.

The Glasgow ESOL Register changed function and, from January 2022, was no longer recording enquiries for those wishing to secure a college ESOL place and now has a community-based ESOL learning focus. Data from the Register reflects this change with total registrations decreasing from **17,989** in January 2022 to **6,870** in July 2022. However, a significant number of adults continue to register with **625** new registrations recorded in July 2022. The Register also continues to be used to send invites out to learners. While the ESOL Register supplies a source of data on ESOL demand, an ongoing concern is that adults who join the Register can often wait a considerable time before accessing a learning programme.

2.3.3 Working collaboratively to improve reading, writing and numbers for children, young people, adults and families.

Adult Literacies providers continued to adapt their learning programmes and models of delivery, including remote and online learning and adult learning walking programmes, however some ALN learners chose to suspend their learning until face-to-face provision was re-established.

While comprehensive data on adult literacies learning programmes is not yet available, additional short-term grants have supported providers to expand delivery. This includes the **CBAL Recovery Fund** allocations to **6** adult literacy learning providers. Glasgow Colleges also continued to support adults to access ALN programmes with City of Glasgow College working with **477 learners** and Glasgow Clyde College supporting **22**.

School Libraries have supported a range of programmes in literacy hotspot areas including:

EAL Book Group and Glasgow Guide for New Scots SLIF project supported EAL secondary school students through book groups, author/illustrator workshops and collaborating on a multi-school creative writing project. This supported the development of student's EAL and literacy skills, as well as their confidence, contributing positively to their health and well-being and expanding their knowledge of their new home.

Comics and Manga clubs - School Librarians deliver comics and manga clubs for young people. This enables students to be creative and develop their reading choices, in a safe nurturing environment. Groups are available at a variety of schools within literacy hot spots.

S1-3 learners requiring additional support with reading & writing, (mostly EAL students) - School Librarian supports the PT Primary Specialist (Literacy) who works with S1-3 with additional reading and writing needs. The librarian works closely with this member of staff in advising on student's reading levels, supporting activities and sources titles that meet the needs of this group.

2.3.4 Delivering a wide range of targeted opportunities to reduce inequalities, tackle child and family poverty, improve mental wellbeing and boost achievement and attainment

Youth Health Service venues target child poverty hotspots across the city. The nursing wrap around team refer appropriate families to Financial Inclusion and liaison with relevant housing association to minimise impact of poverty. The YHS model now has an employability coach embedded within, to reduce barriers to employment. The expansion of the YHS is now complete and is operational across 9 venues within the city. Glasgow Life is an active member of the Delivery Group and have commenced reintroduction/expansion of the youth worker role (Apr 2022) within the YHS model to all 9 venues. As part of the Youth Worker role, young people are signposted / linked to opportunities within their local communities e.g., Literacy & Numeracy or Duke of Edinburgh. In 21/22 **1080** young people accessed the Youth Health Service.

The Emergency Response Fund provided essential lifeline items to people in financial hardship who were ill or self-isolating. Support through The Wheatley Group included help with mobile phone and fuel top-ups, white goods such as cookers, activity packs for children, baby milk, nappies, pet food and more.

The Health and Social Care Partnership is a key funding partner, with Glasgow City Council, of Financial Inclusion Partnership services, which support community-based NHS staff to refer patients to a range of dedicated Money Advice providers. From February 2022, Scottish Government investment in the Welfare Advice & Health Partnerships (WAHPs) programme enabled this service to be expanded to an additional 54 GP Practices (**84 in total**) for a two-year period. During 2021/22, there was a 10% increase in referrals from NHS staff to the Financial Inclusion Partnership service resulting in a financial gain of **£5,264,800**. From April to December 2021, GP Practice staff made **566 referrals** to the Deep End Money Advice Project. The total financial gain generated for patients in Q1-3 of 2021/22 was **£1,663k**. An ongoing challenge is lack of long-term funding for financial inclusion services, no service cost increases and cost of living increases, loss of skilled staff leaving posts for more secure contracts, results in lack of continuity of service and inefficiencies such as recruitment and training of new staff.

Glasgow Life Universal Credit Hubs programme brings together Financial Inclusion, Digital Inclusion and Employability services specifically for Universal Credit customers. It assists customers to make their initial claim and will crucially assist them to maintain their claim while working to become employment ready and moving into employment. The Universal Credit Support Service provides a safety net for all Universal Credit applicants, providing one-to-one support (including translations services where appropriate) in making a UC claim and offering a range of support and advice to enable applicants to successfully maintain their claim, connect to relevant local support services and move on to employment or training which will

enhance their employability. Evaluation of the initial phase of the Universal Credit Support Service (funded by Glasgow City Council's 'Invest to Improve' Fund) has shown that over **90% of the clients** we have supported had their claims accepted, compared to the **national average of 70%**. In 2021/22, the service dealt with **1837** customer enquiries; **922** people supported over the telephone and **915** booked in for intensive face to face support.

The **Glasgow Life Family Finances Approach** is a citywide service which takes a multi-agency partnership approach, supporting eligible parents to achieve an increase in income through employment and improved financial capability. It achieves this through the provision of an intensive 1-1 mentoring approach which supports parents to access services and address barriers to progression. This includes supporting them to access and sustain learning opportunities which lead to employability. Between April 2021 and March 2022, the Family Finances received **186 new referrals**, increasing the total client caseload to **310**. The service delivered **1536 appointments**. 75% of these appointments were face to face and 25% were over the telephone. **100** of these parents progressed onto learning opportunities, **57** progressed along the employability pipeline and **28** into employment.

In recognition of the potential to have a positive impact on population health in Glasgow, the Glasgow Life **Live Well Community Referral** model has been developed over recent years in close consultation with key partners. The model will empower a wide range of organisations to refer people struggling with their physical or mental wellbeing to the team, who can then support the referred individual to create a wellbeing plan and to access culture, sport and learning activities that can assist them to achieve their wellbeing goals. In addition, Live Well Community Referral will engage trained volunteers who can be linked with individuals. The model is being piloted from end June 2022 in Glasgow's Calton Ward (Ward 9).

Glasgow Life Family Learning Team (FLT), funded through Glasgow's Improvement Challenge, National Poverty Related Attainment Strategy supports effective engagement in services enabling families in almost all target settings to access high quality universal and targeted support that meets their needs. Participants attended Family Learning CPD sessions, drawn from primary, early years, secondary, and newly qualified teachers. In addition to the core offer, bespoke training was also delivered, including a session launching a learning pack for ASN transitions, and a session on Evaluative Writing. From August 21- June 22 the team delivered a total of **56 sessions** either online or face to face, with **994 staff attendances**. All participants report a better understanding of the principles of parental engagement and family learning. The Team manage the 'Families in Partnership' Education Budget which supports Early Years establishments to develop and deliver quality family learning programmes. This year the team provided training, support and resources to every Early Years establishment in Glasgow, increasing levels of meaningful family engagement around making the transition to primary school. During August 21-June 22 Families Connect training was delivered to 20 primary schools and early years establishments. A dedicated Family Learning Officer now has an enhanced role in helping schools with the quality assurance of family learning activity. From August 21-June 22 Officers worked with **72 individual establishments**. Evidence suggests that involvement with a Family Learning Officer is having a positive impact in almost all schools targeted. Data demonstrates that the

involvement of Family Learning Officers and Family Support and Engagement Workers leads to a higher number of parent participants on college courses who gain qualifications, and a higher number of sustained referrals to appropriate support.

2.4 Strengthening the Value of and Embedding CLD In the City

2.4.1 Articulating CLD's contributions to wider strategies and policies and aligning with Social Renewal Planning.

The Glasgow CLD Strategy Partnership renewed its structure through the establishment of sub-groups which are responsible for identifying, sourcing and reviewing reports and data relevant to the actions under each City Priority. In addition, the Performance and Governance sub-group oversees the implementation of the Cross-Cutting Priorities of Strengthening & Embedding, Continuous Improvement and Communications relating to the Glasgow CLD Strategy Partnership and CLD Plan, ensuring that activities are captured and reported.

CLD has been actively promoted and contributions recognised within sectors and key partnerships in the city. Communication has been supported through the production of a Pocket Guide and presentation for use by partners to disseminate information on the CLD Plan priorities.

CLD features prominently in the Glasgow UNESCO Learning City Development Plan. Key indicators have been identified and reporting is being captured. Glasgow Life is representing the CLD Partnership on a working group preparing to apply for a UNESCO Learning City Award in 2023.

2.4.2 Embedding CLD in City Planning

Glasgow Life is working closely with Glasgow City Council to embed CLD planning and reporting in the 2022-25 Glasgow Community Action Plan (CAP) and Performance Framework. To date, a summary narrative on CLD has been developed and incorporated into the CAP website; linkages with the Social Recovery Task Force (SRTF) workstreams and potential CAP themes, priorities and projects have been identified, and initial work has begun on determining CLD outcomes in relation to the developing CAP performance management framework.

2.5 Continuous Development and Improvement of the CLD Offer

2.5.1 The Glasgow's Learning Promise to Learners has been included in the CLD plan 2021-24 Pocket Guide to encourage and promote quality in delivery of services. As CLD services have emerged from the pandemic, evidence has been shared reflecting the redesign of some services, including retention of online delivery and the ongoing development of health and well-being support. Information on provision is being updated and shared through networks and websites.

2.5.2 Adults, young people and community groups have continued to develop digital skills through participation in programmes that have continued to be delivered online by staff and volunteers. This has been further supported through the allocation of devices and data packages to targeted groups.

3. Recommendations

Members are asked to note this report.

**Glasgow Community Planning Partnership
Executive Group**

**Report by Laura McCormack
Area Manager, Skills Development Scotland**

2022 Annual Participation Measure

Purpose of Report:

To provide the Executive Group with Skills Development Scotland's Annual Participation Measure for 2022.

Recommendations:

The Executive Group is asked to:

- Note the report

Annual Participation Measure for 16 – 19 year olds in Scotland 2022

The 8th annual statistical publication reporting on learning, training, and work activity of 16-19 year olds in Scotland

Annual Participation Measure Contact: Conor McGarvey

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Published on 30 August 2022

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Table of Revisions

Revision Date	Revision Details

Calculations:

This report refers to a percentage point (pp) increase or decrease, which means the absolute change between two percentages e.g., the proportion of 16-19 year olds participating increased by x pp. Calculating percentage point differences from the data presented in the report may differ slightly from figures cited in the text, due to rounding. Similarly, percentages within this report may not sum to 100%, due to rounding.

Executive Summary

The Annual Participation Measure (APM) reports on the education and employment activity of 16-19 year olds in Scotland and is the source of the Scottish Government's National Performance indicator ***"Percentage of young adults (16-19 year olds) participating in education, training, or employment"***.

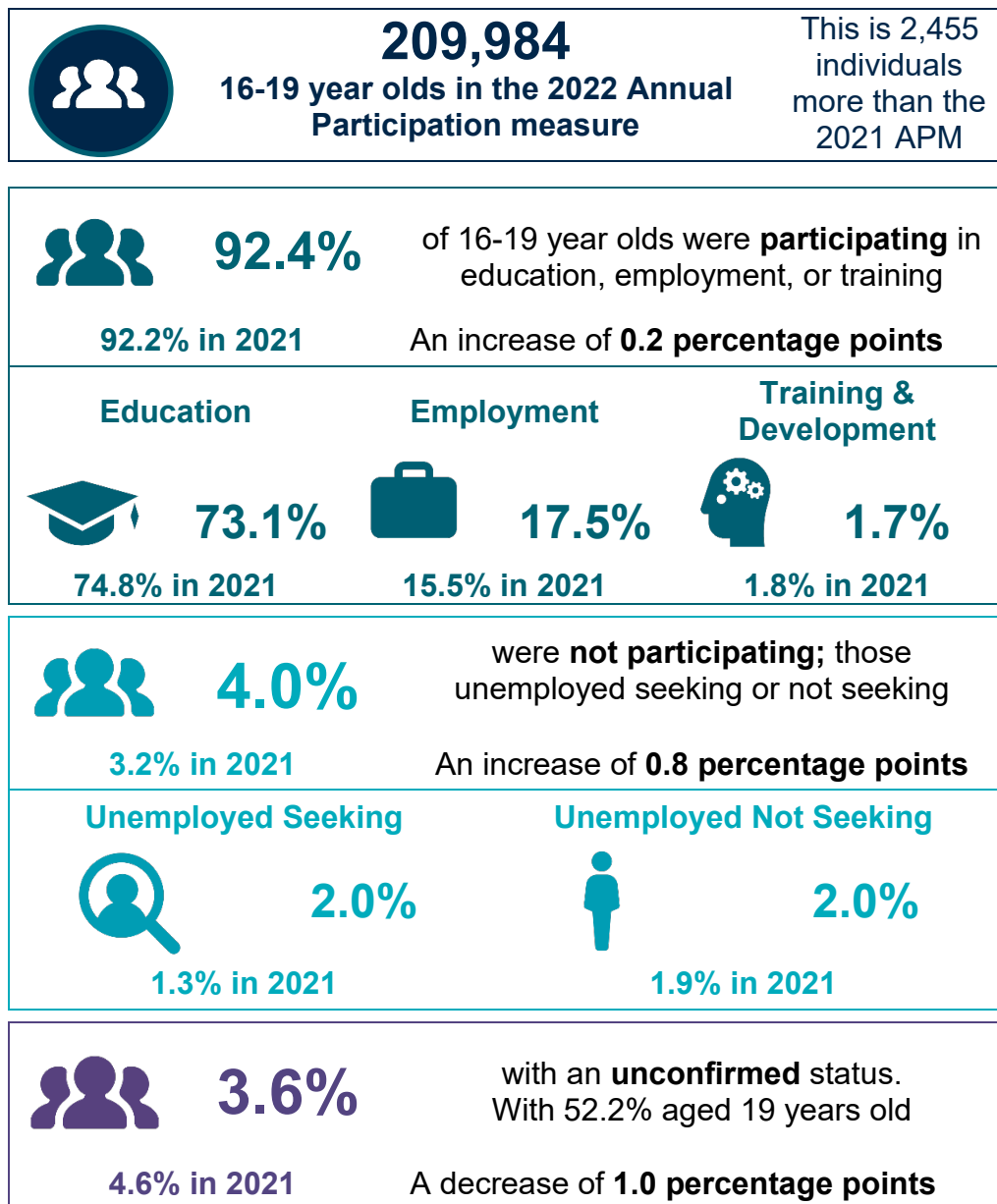
In 2022, this national indicator stood at 92.4%, the highest percentage ever reported. This was a slight increase of 0.2 percentage points (pp) compared to 2021 (92.2%).

Since late summer 2021, the Department for Work and Pensions has shared Universal Credit (UC) data with SDS. This provides information about individuals both in and out of work, in receipt of Universal Credit. This has led to improved data quality as highlighted by the decrease in the percentage of unconfirmed statuses and increase in those unemployed seeking and unemployed not seeking.

Between 2021 and 2022 there has been an increase in the percentage of 16-19 year olds in employment. This could be attributed to increased employer demand for workers and young adults choosing to enter employment in preference to continuing in education, specifically further education which has decreased from 11.5% in 2021 to 9.7% in 2022.

Participation by Age

- In 2022, participation was highest amongst 16 year olds (99.3%) and lowest amongst 19 year olds (84.2%).
- The participation rate in 2022 increased for 16, 17 and 18 year olds by 0.1 pp, 1.4 pp and 0.4 pp respectively but decreased for 19 year olds by 1.3 pp.



- The percentage of young adults participating in employment increased by 2.0 pp and increased in each age category with 17 year olds experiencing the largest rise at 3.6 pp.

Geography

- Between 2021 and 2022 the participation rate rose in 20 of Scotland's 32 local authorities. Although substantial variation remains in the participation rate by local authority, the gap between the highest and lowest participation rates decreased from 7.8 pp in 2021 to 7.7 pp in 2022. Other than a slight increase between 2020 and 2021, the gap has been decreasing each year from 10.6 pp in 2016.
- The participation gap between those who lived in the 20% most deprived areas and those in the 20% least deprived areas was 9.3 pp, the same as 2021 (compared to 9.9 pp in 2020 and 12.9 pp in 2016).
- Those with an unconfirmed status were more likely to be in areas of higher deprivation: while just over 22% of the APM cohort lived in the 20% most deprived areas, these areas accounted 31% of those with an unconfirmed status.

Equality Characteristics

- Females (93.2%) were more likely to participate than males (91.6%). This difference was primarily driven by a higher rate of female participation in education (78.3% versus 68.2%). This was offset, to a large extent, by greater participation in employment by males than females (21.3% versus 13.5%).

- The participation rate amongst Minority Ethnic groups (95.5%) remained higher than for those from a White ethnic group (92.2%). This difference was mainly driven by a higher rate of participation in education (87.9% versus 72.0%).
- The participation rate amongst those identified as disabled (88.7%) was lower than for those not identified as disabled (92.5%). This was because disabled young people were more likely to fall into the 'unemployed not seeking' status (5.2% versus 1.9%).

Non-Participation

- Most of those unemployed seeking were 19 years old (52.4%), followed by 18 year olds (29.0%).
- The majority of those unemployed and not seeking employment were 19 years old (43.5%), 18 and 19 years old comprised over three quarters (78.6%) of this group.
- Those in both unemployed seeking and not seeking groups were more likely to live in areas of higher deprivation. (44.9% and 39.2% respectively lived in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland).

Unconfirmed

- Compared to 2021, there was a 1.0 pp decrease in the percentage of 16-19 year olds with an unconfirmed status to 3.6%. As has been the case for each year of the APM, the majority of those with an unconfirmed status were aged 19 (52.2%), compared to 56% in 2021.

1. Introduction

The Annual Participation Measure (APM) reports on the education and employment activity of 16-19 year olds in Scotland. It is the source of the Scottish Government's National Performance indicator ***“Percentage of young adults (16-19 year olds) participating in education, training, or employment”***. This report marks the eighth release of statistics on the participation of 16-19 year olds at a national and local authority level and the seventh using the Annual Participation Measure reporting methodology.

The data set used to produce the APM is managed by Skills Development Scotland (SDS) and combines data from a range of data sharing partners including local authorities, colleges, the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) and SAAS, to identify what young adults are doing in 'real time' between the ages of 16-19.

The annual methodology takes account of all statuses for 16-19 year olds in Scotland over one calendar year. For each of the 209,984 individuals included within the 2022 cohort (covering 1st April 2021 – 31st March 2022)¹, the headline participation classification (participating, not participating and unconfirmed) is based on the classification within which an individual spent the greatest number of days within the year.

The effects of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and associated lockdown measures will have impacted on young adults' participation in 2021. The effective closure of the economy was likely to have affected the opportunities available to young adults and the choices

¹ To be included in the APM 2022 cohort an individual must be aged 16 to 19 on the 31st March 2022 and have a customer record on the Opportunities for All shared data set, held on the SDS Customer Support System (CSS),

they made e.g., a decline in employment opportunities or choosing to remain in education. However, as the economy re-opened and business demand for workers increased, the increase in opportunities may have also influenced the choices made by young adults across the period covered by the 2022 statistics.

In addition, for most of the period covered by the 2022 statistics we received data from DWP about Universal Credit claimants. This enabled us to identify claimants who were both out of work (unemployed seeking and unemployed not seeking) and in work (employed and self-employed). However, for previous years, SDS did not receive this data from DWP which means we were unable to comprehensively identify those out of work.

The impacts of the pandemic and the absence of Universal Credit data in prior years should be kept in mind when making comparisons between 2022 and 2021, and when comparing 2022 data with earlier years.

Accompanying Resources

Background data tables are available in excel format within the APM [supplementary tables](#) on the SDS website.

SDS has created an [interactive Power BI report](#) to complement this publication using APM data from 2016 to 2022.

Background notes that provide an overview of the Annual Participation Measure methodology and data are available on the [APM webpage](#)

Further Information / Requests



Any comments or suggestions regarding the content of this report are welcome and can be emailed to: user_feedback@sds.co.uk

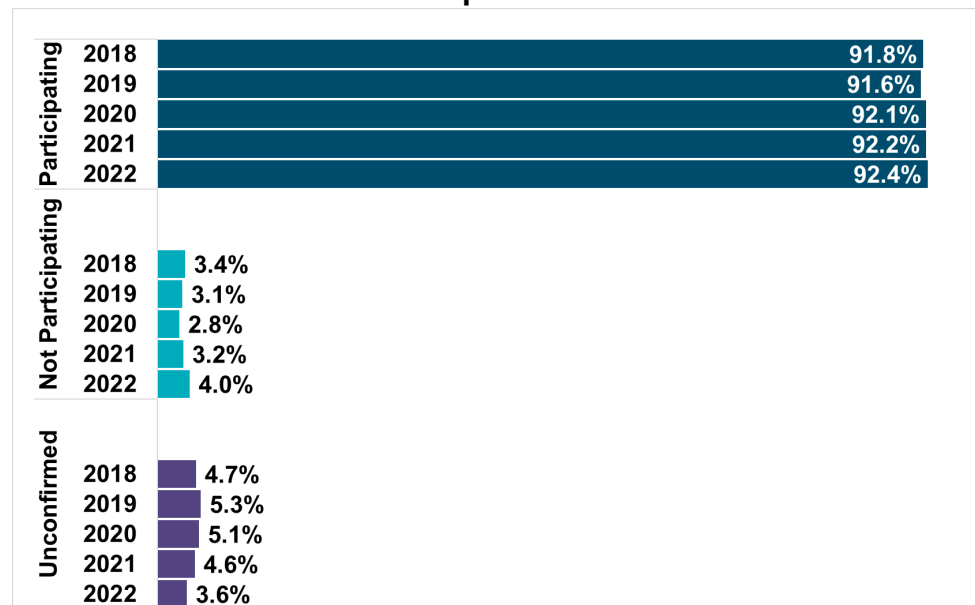
2. Annual Participation Measure Trends

There were 209,984 individuals aged 16-19 within the 2022 APM cohort, which was 2,455 more than the 2021 measure. Against the National Records of Scotland 2021 mid-year population estimate of 225,838 for 16-19 year olds, this report covers approximately 93% of that estimated population.

Chart 1 shows the headline participation percentages between 2018 and 2022. The results show the proportion of 16-19 year olds:

- Participation in education, training or employment has increased every year between 2018 and 2022 except for 2019. As a result, the rate of participation has increased by 0.5 pp from 91.8% in 2018 to 92.4% in 2022. Over the period, this improvement has mainly been driven by increased participation in education, as between 2018 and 2022 this increased by 1.8 pp, from 71.3% to 73.1%.
- Not participating decreased every year from 2017 to 2020 but has been increasing since 2021. Between 2021 and 2022 there was an increase by 0.7 pp in unemployed seeking and an increase by 0.1 pp unemployed not seeking. This increase was mainly among 19 year olds. The rise in non-participation in 2022 can be attributed to improved data quality achieved by the inclusion of Universal Credit data.
- Unconfirmed statuses have decreased every year since 2019. In the 2022 APM this decrease was balanced with a similar increase in not participating. In line with previous years, the majority of those reported as unconfirmed (52.2%) were 19 year olds.

Chart 1: Annual Participation Headlines 2018 - 2022



Note to Readers:

SDS worked very closely with DWP to establish regular data sharing about Universal Credit (UC) claimants, both in and out of work. This process commenced in late Summer 2021 and led to improved data quality for those unemployed seeking, unemployed not seeking and those in work claiming universal credit. A new status within the employment category (Data Import – Employed) was introduced as the number of hours worked was not available within the UC data.

As it was not possible for DWP to supply historic data about UC claimants, data for previous years remains unchanged. The impact of the absence of UC data should be kept in mind when making comparisons between 2022 and previous years.

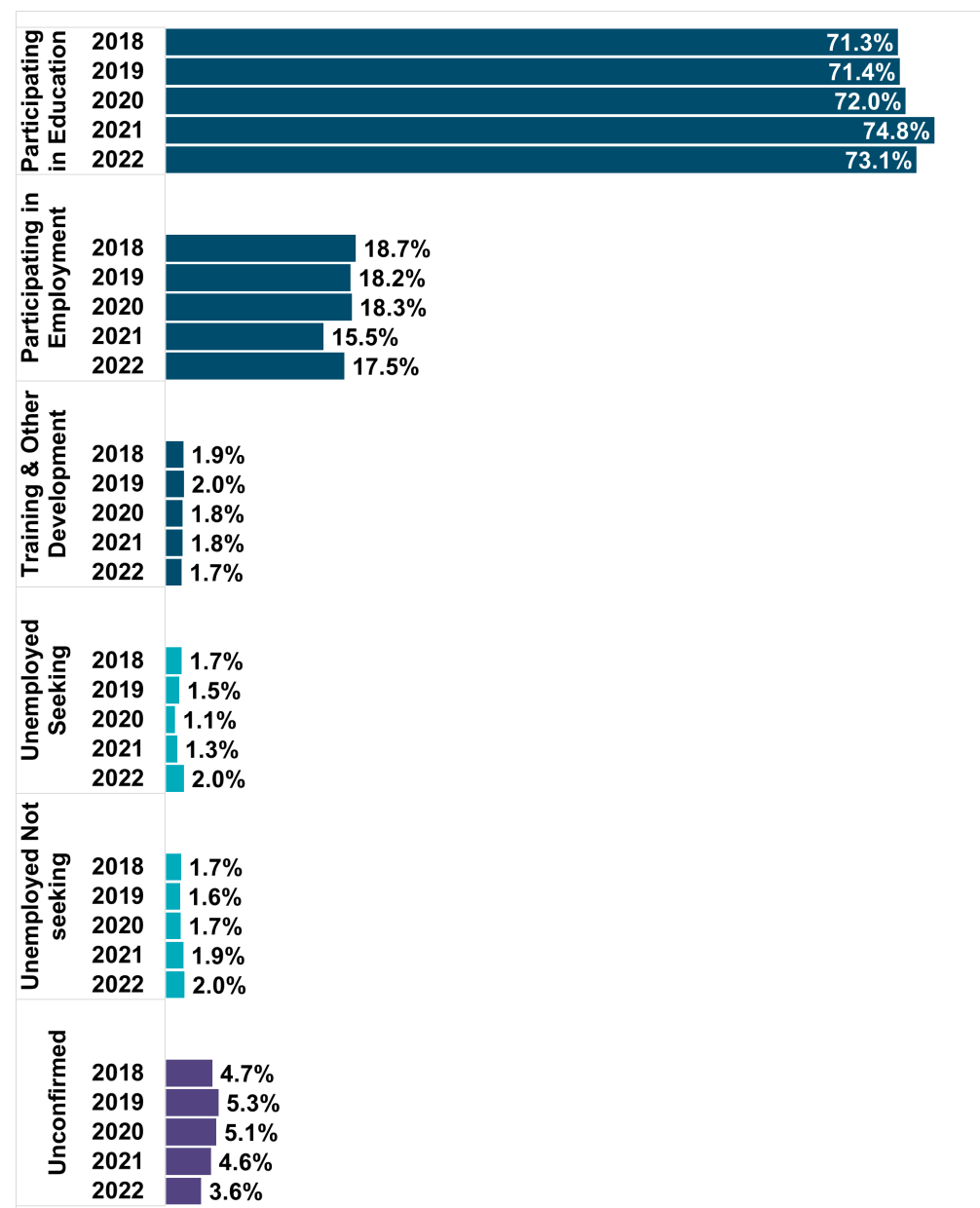
SDS continues to work to reduce the proportion of young adults with an unconfirmed status. This includes ongoing discussions with HMRC to obtain access to Pay as You Earn Real Time Information for statistical purposes which would enhance the coverage of young adults who are in employment.

3. Annual Participation Measure by Status Grouping

Chart 2 provides a breakdown of the APM by status grouping. In 2022:

- 73.1% 16-19 year olds were in secondary or tertiary education, a decrease of 1.7 pp compared to 2021. This was due to a decrease of 1.8 pp in those participating in Further Education.
- 17.5% 16-19 year olds were in employment. This was a 2.0 pp increase compared to 2021. The lower rate in 2021 is likely to have been a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on available opportunities.
- 2.0% of 16-19 year olds were unemployed seeking employment and 2.0% were unemployed not seeking, an increase of 0.7 pp and 0.1 pp respectively compared to 2021. The rise in non-participation in 2022 can be attributed to improved data quality achieved by the inclusion of Universal Credit data.
- 95.6% of 16 year olds were in education compared to 96.6% in 2021, with the majority (91.5%) in a school pupil status.
- 80.7% of 17 year olds were in education compared to 82.7% in 2021, with the majority (66.6%) in a school pupil status.
- 51.5% of 18 year olds were reported in Higher or Further Education, with the next highest proportion in employment (24.5%).
- 51.6% of 19 year olds were reported in Higher or Further Education, with the next highest proportion in employment (31.3%) and 7.9% were unconfirmed.

Chart 2: Annual Participation Groups 2018 - 2022



4. Equalities

SDS has a legal duty, under the Equality Act 2010², to ensure that services are inclusive and accessible to a diverse range of customers. Equalities data is collected to enable uptake of services to be monitored and any barriers faced by groups to be identified and addressed.

The equalities data within the shared data set is sourced from school management information systems. Customer records can subsequently be updated by SDS advisers after receipt of information from the individual or their representative.

The APM will be one of the sources of data to report against the following SDS' Equality Outcome for 2021 - 2025:

People with lived experience of poverty, and from protected characteristic groups known to face inequality, have increased participation and improved progression in learning and employment.

Care experience is not a protected characteristic. As a corporate parent, SDS is committed to treating care experience in the same way as others with protected characteristics. However, in the absence of reliable data, we are currently unable to include care experience in our analysis.

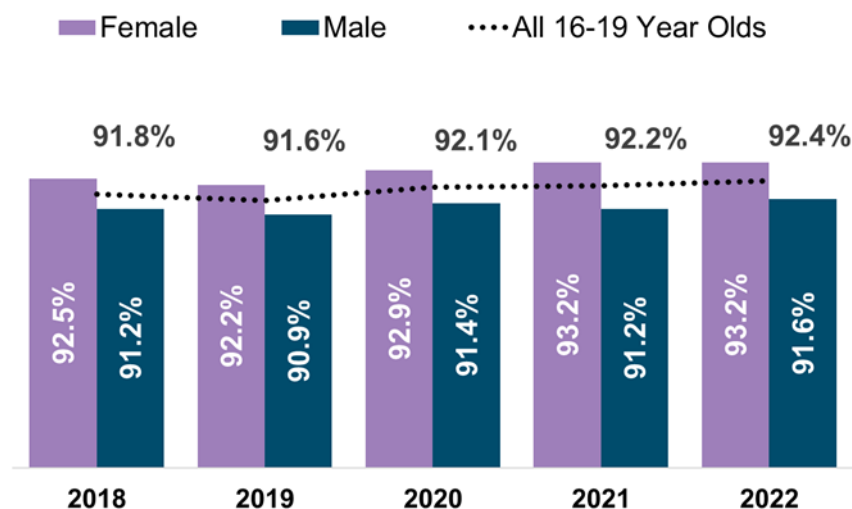
Gender

Chart 3 shows participation by gender. The results show:



- The participation rate for females remained the same while the participation rate for males increased by 0.4 pp over the last year.
- Females (93.2%) were more likely than males (91.6%) to be participating in education, training, or employment. This has been the case for all years 2018 to 2022.
- The gender participation gap is now 1.6 pp, a decrease of 0.4 pp between 2021 and 2022.
- Females were more likely than males to be participating in education (78.3% v 68.2%) and males were more likely to participate in employment (21.3% v 13.5%).

Chart 3: Participation by Gender, 2018 - 2022



² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/equality-act-2010-guidance>

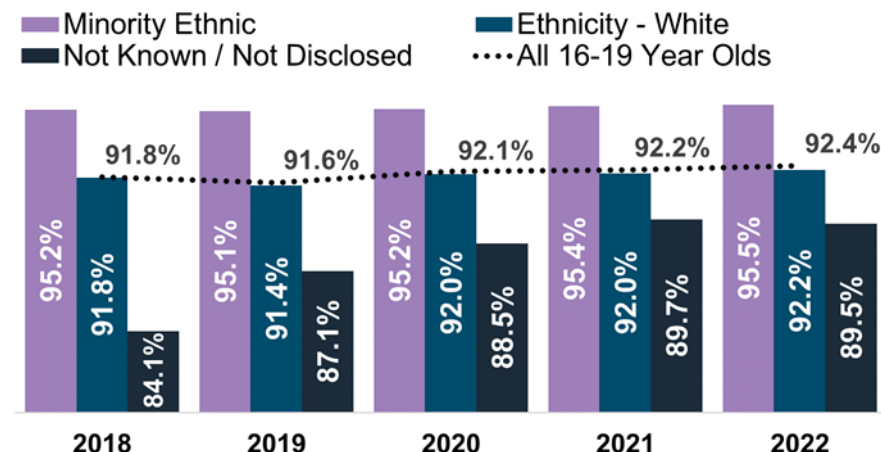
Ethnicity

Chart 4 shows participation by ethnicity. The results show:



- The participation rate between 2021 and 2022 increased for those from minority ethnic groups by 0.1 pp and increased by 0.2 pp for those identified as white.
- The participation rate of those from minority ethnic groups was 3.3 pp higher than those identified as white, a decrease 0.1 pp between 2021 and 2022.
- Those from minority ethnic groups were more likely to be in education (87.9%) than those identified as white (72.0%).

Chart 4: Participation by Ethnicity, 2018 - 2022



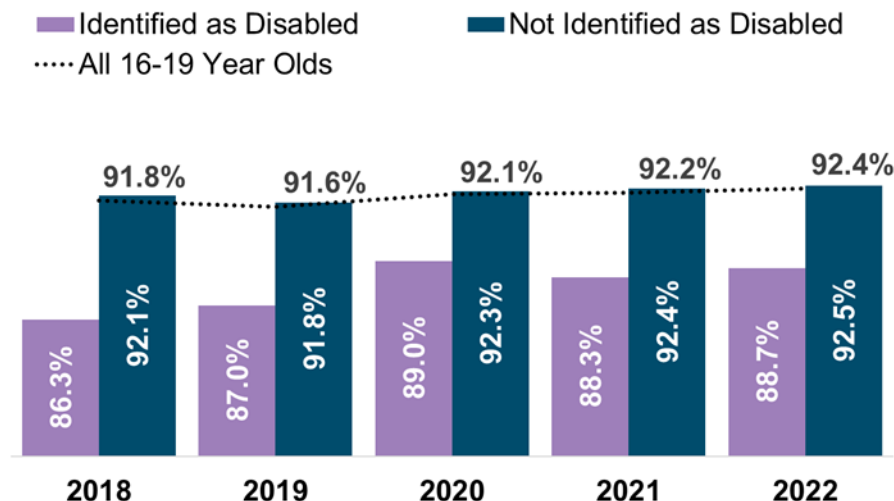
Disability

Chart 5 shows participation by disability. The results show:



- The participation rate amongst those identified as disabled increased by 0.5 pp between 2021 and 2022 from 88.3% to 88.7%. This was mainly driven by increased participation in employment which reached its highest level since the APM was introduced in 2016 (11.9%). However, this was still lower compared to those not identified as disabled (17.8%).
- The participation gap between those identified as disabled and not disabled has narrowed to 3.8 pp, a decrease of 0.3 pp from 2021.

Chart 5: Participation by Disability, 2018 - 2022



5. Participation Rates Across Scotland

Local Authority

Chart 6 provides a breakdown of the 2022 APM headline results by Local Authority. In summary:

- Nineteen local authorities have a participation rate on or above the Scottish average (the remaining thirteen were below).
- The variation between the highest and lowest participation rate was 7.7 pp, down from 7.8 pp in 2021. Apart from a slight increase in 2021, the variation had decreased each year from 10.6 pp in 2016.
- The highest participation rate was in East Renfrewshire (97.0%) which decreased by 0.2 pp from 2021 (97.2%). East Renfrewshire also had the highest participation rate in 2021.
- The lowest participation rate was in Dundee City at 89.4%, which fell from 89.9% in 2021. By comparison, Aberdeen City which had the lowest rate in 2021 (89.4%) increased to 91.2%.
- The highest non-participation rate was in Dundee City at 7.2%, an increase of 1.8 pp compared to 2021. Dundee City also had the highest rate in 2021 (5.5%).
- The highest unconfirmed rate was in Moray at 5.3%, a decrease of 0.4 pp compared to 2021. North Ayrshire had the highest rate in 2021 (6.6%).



Chart 6: 2022 Participation Headlines by Local Authority

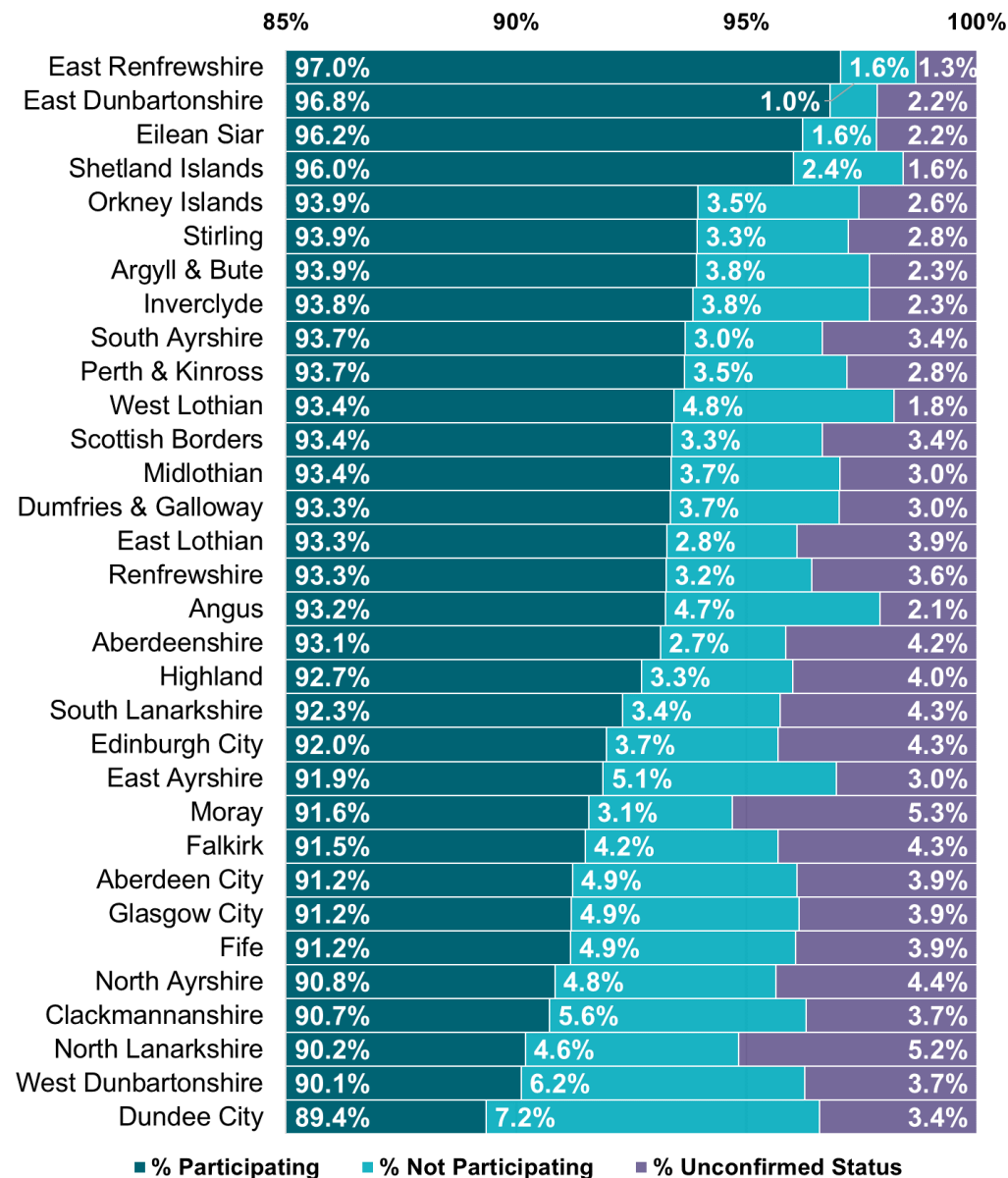


Chart 7 shows the percentage point change in participation between 2021 and 2022 by local authority.

In summary, the results show that between 2021 and 2022 the participation rate had:

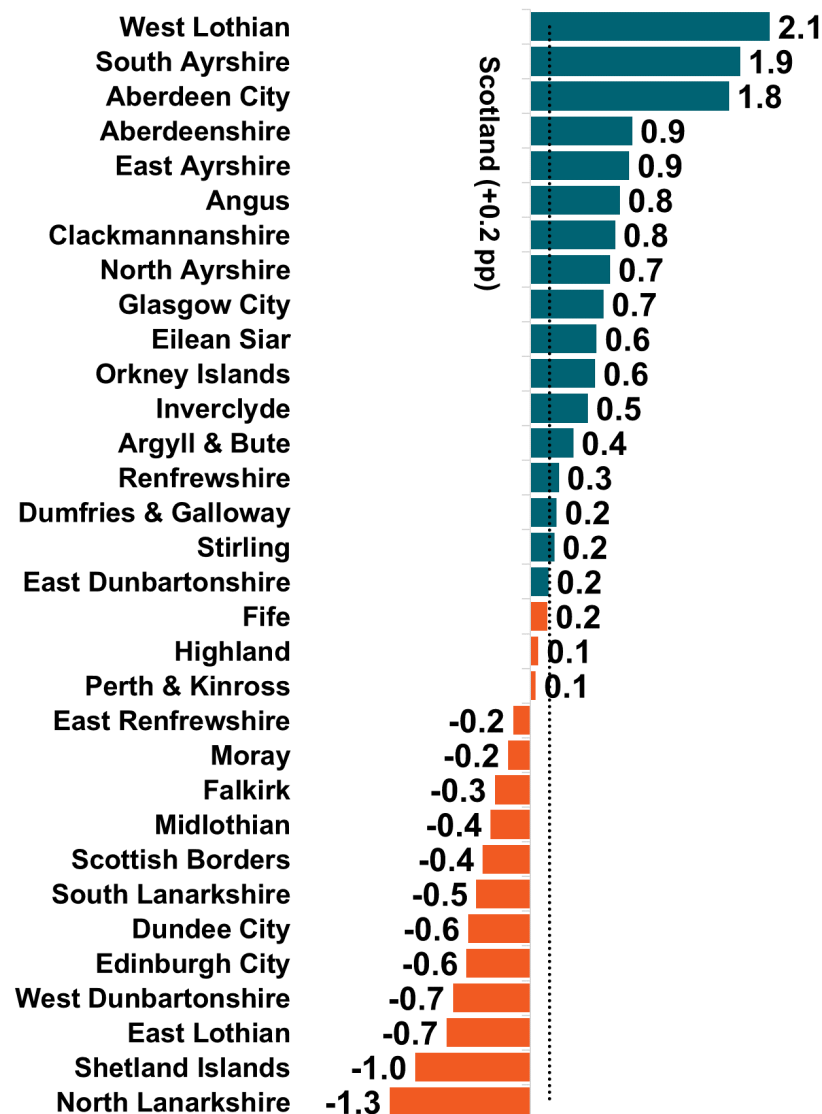
- increased in 20 of the 32 Local Authorities: and
- decreased in 12 of the 32 Local Authorities.

The greatest increase in participation between 2021 and 2022 was in West Lothian (+2.1 pp) and the greatest decrease was in North Lanarkshire (-1.3 pp).

The [supplementary tables](#) provide Local Authority information for participation, non-participation, and unconfirmed statuses for all APM publications. In comparison to 2021:

- Most local authorities had an increase in non-participation compared to 2021. The increases can be explained by the introduction of Universal Credit data which led to improvements in data quality.
 - Eilean Siar had the largest decrease in non-participation of -0.7 pp, decreasing from 2.3% in 2021 to 1.6% in 2022.
 - East Ayrshire had the largest increase in non-participation of 1.9 pp, increasing from 3.2% in 2021 to 5.1% in 2022.
- There were reductions in the unconfirmed rate in 26 local authorities and increases in 6.
 - South Ayrshire had the largest decrease in unconfirmed of 3.1 pp, decreasing from 6.5% in 2021 to 3.4% in 2022.
 - Shetland Islands had the largest increase in unconfirmed of 1.0 pp, increasing from 0.6% in 2021 to 1.6% in 2022.

Chart 7: Percentage point change in participation rate between 2021 and 2022, by Local Authority



Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2020)

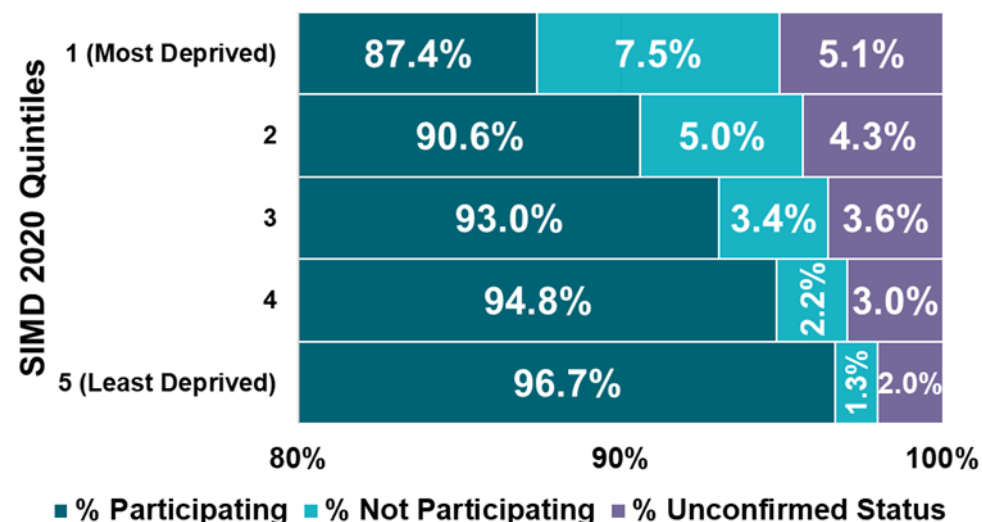
Chart 8 provides an overview of 16-19 year old participation by SIMD (2020) quintiles. It shows that:

- Those who lived in more deprived areas remained less likely to be participating within the 2022 annual measure than those from the less deprived areas.
- There was a 0.3 pp increase in participation between 2021 and 2022 for those living in Quintile 1 (the 20% most deprived areas).
- Participation within the less deprived areas (quintiles 4 and 5) increased between 2021 and 2022 by 0.2 pp and 0.3 pp respectively.

Data within the [supplementary tables](#) provides further information regarding participation amongst SIMD quintiles. In 2022:

- 16-19 year olds from the least deprived areas are more likely to be in education. 83.5% from the least deprived areas (quintile 5) were reported as participating in education compared to 66.0% for those from the most deprived areas (quintile 1), a difference of 17.5 pp.
- A higher proportion of 16-19 year olds from more deprived areas were unemployed seeking compared to those from less deprived areas. For example, 4.0% of those from quintile 1 were unemployed seeking compared to 0.5% from quintile 5.

Chart 8: 2022 Participation Headline by SIMD (2020) Quintiles



Note to Readers

More information on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation can be found at: <https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

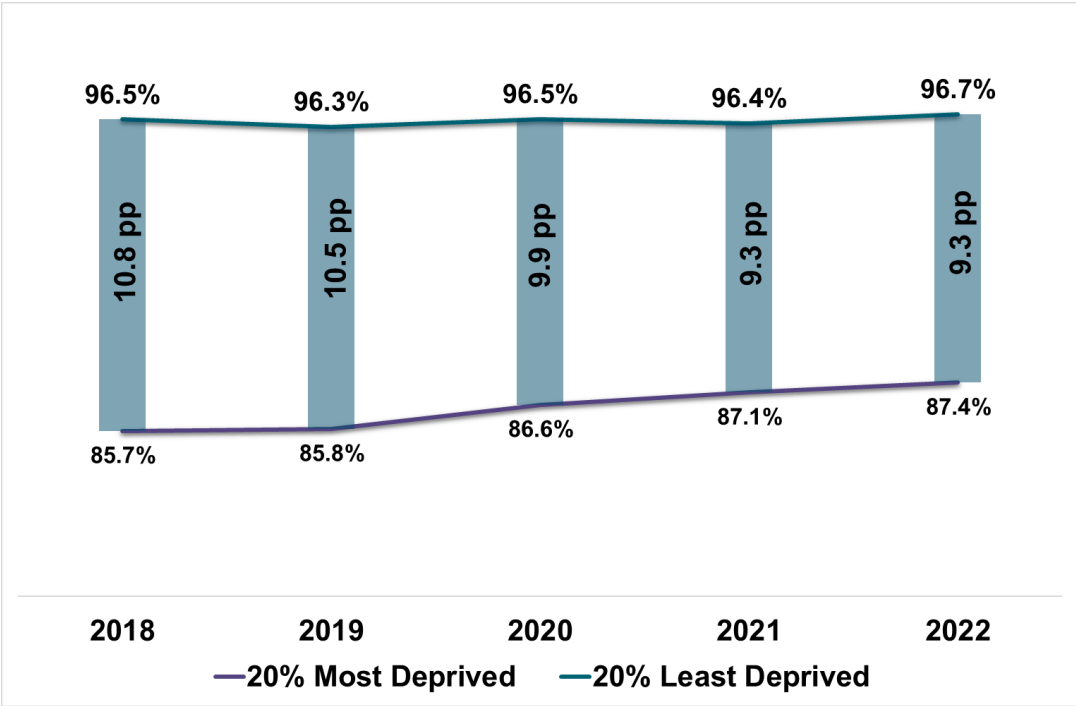
Chart 9 shows that the participation gap between those living in the 20% most deprived areas and those in the 20% least deprived areas continued to narrow between 2018 and 2022.

In 2022 there was a 9.3 pp gap between participation by 16-19 year olds living in the 20% most and least deprived areas.

Despite the participation rate increasing in every quintile except quintile 3, the size of the participation gap between most deprived areas and least deprived areas has not changed between 2021 and 2022.

- Participation in the 20% most deprived areas has increased by 1.7 pp between 2018 and 2022.
- Participation in the 20% least deprived areas has increased very slightly by 0.1 pp between 2018 and 2022.

Chart 9: Participation Gap Between 20% Most Deprived Areas and 20% Least Deprived Areas (Percentages)



6. Analysis of those Not Participating

Those identified as not participating are unemployed (either unemployed seeking or unemployed not seeking). The unemployed and seeking group are those who are known to SDS to be actively seeking employment, education, or training. These may include individuals who are not accessing Department for Work and Pensions services or benefits (e.g., 16 and 17 year olds can only claim UC in specific circumstances).

Deprivation



Those 16 to 19 year olds who were unemployed seeking or unemployed not seeking were concentrated in the most deprived areas – around two fifths of both unemployed seeking (44.9%) and unemployed not seeking (39.2%) lived in areas ranked within the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland.

Urban / Rural



16 to 19 year olds who were not participating were more likely to live in an urban area. Most of both unemployed seeking (77.7%) and unemployed not seeking (74.5%) lived in urban areas³ By comparison, those living in urban areas accounted for 69.2% of the overall APM cohort.

³ [Background to Scottish Government's Urban Rural Classification.](#)

Local Authorities



Collectively, Glasgow City, Fife and North Lanarkshire accounted 25.1% of the 16-19 population.⁴ However, almost a third (31.6%) of the national total of unemployed seeking lived in these council areas. The proportion of unemployed not seeking (26.9%) was broadly in line with the population.

Gender



The gender composition of the unemployed seeking cohort differed.

Males accounted for 51.4% of the overall APM cohort, however, almost two thirds (64.8%) of those unemployed seeking were male.

There was no gender bias within those unemployed not seeking.

Note to Readers

From late summer 2021, SDS began to receive individual level data about people claiming Universal Credit. This has improved data quality for those out of work. The figures for unemployed seeking young people aged 18 or 19 for the years prior to 2022 should be treated with a degree of caution.

[See Appendix 1.](#)

⁴ <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2021>

Chart 10 shows that between 2021 and 2022, there was a decrease in the proportion of 16 and 17 year olds that were unemployed seeking. On the other hand, there were increases among both 18 year olds (+0.1 pp) and 19 year olds (+3.2 pp). For all 16-19 year olds this resulted in an overall increase of 0.7 pp.

- The age group with the largest proportion of ‘unemployed seeking’ was 19 year olds (52.4%). When combined with 18 year olds, these two age groups accounted for just over four fifths (81.4%) of those reported as unemployed seeking.

Chart 11 shows that between 2021 and 2022, while the proportion that were unemployed not seeking in each year group varied, for all 16-19 year olds there was only a slight increase of 0.1 pp.

- The largest increase was in the 19 year old age group, increasing by 0.7 pp.
- 19 year olds accounted for the highest proportion of those who were unemployed not seeking employment. Together with 18 year olds, these made up just over three quarters (78.6%) of the unemployed not seeking cohort.

Chart 10: Percentage Unemployed Seeking Employment or Training by Age, 2018 - 2022

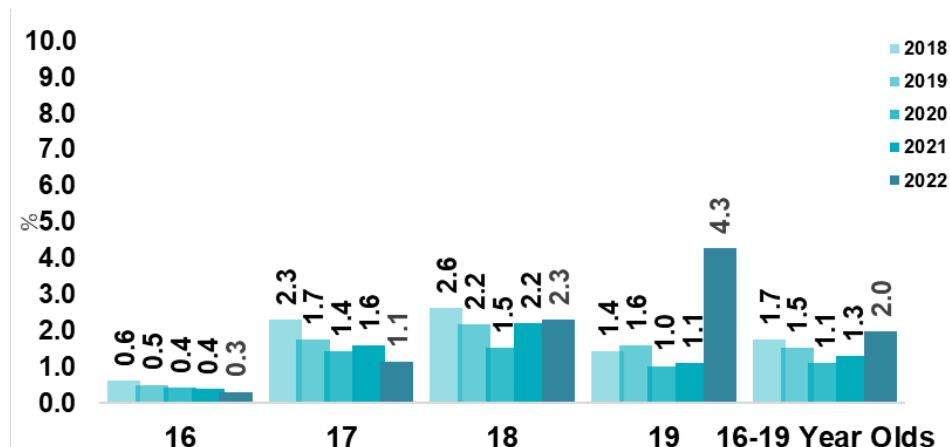
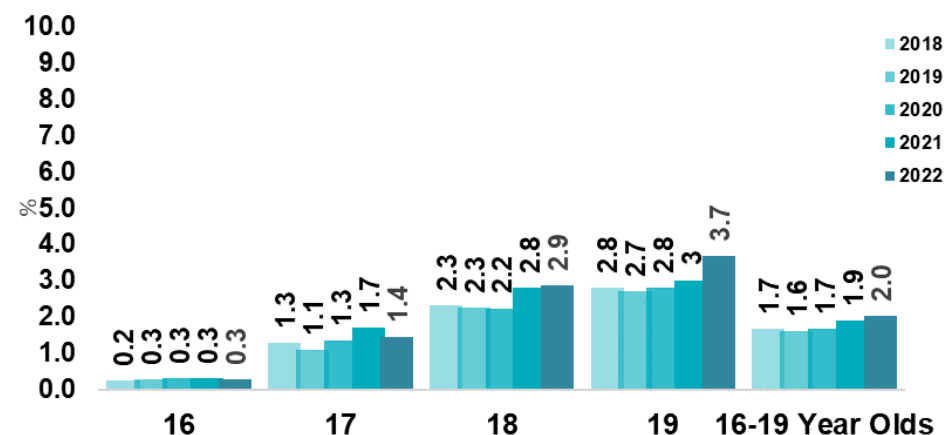


Chart 11: Percentage Unemployed Not Seeking Employment or Training by Age, 2018 - 2022



7. Analysis of those with an Unconfirmed Status

The number of individuals in 2022 with an unconfirmed status was 7,651 (3.6%). **Chart 12** shows how the percentage of 16-19 year olds with an unconfirmed status varied between 2018 to 2022. The inclusion of Universal Credit data in 2022 has led to reduction in the level of unconfirmed.

- The percentage of 16 to 19 year olds with an unconfirmed status fell by 1.0 pp from 4.6% in 2021 to 3.6% in 2022.
- The proportion of unconfirmed statuses fell across all age groups. The largest decreases in unconfirmed statuses were in the 19 and 17 year old age groups. These fell by 2.6 pp and 0.7 pp respectively. This is primarily because of the inclusion of Universal Credit data in 2022.
- The majority of those with an unconfirmed status were aged 19 (52.2%). In each year of the Annual Participation measure, the majority of those unconfirmed have been aged 19.

Further information regarding those with an unconfirmed status can be found in the [supplementary tables](#).

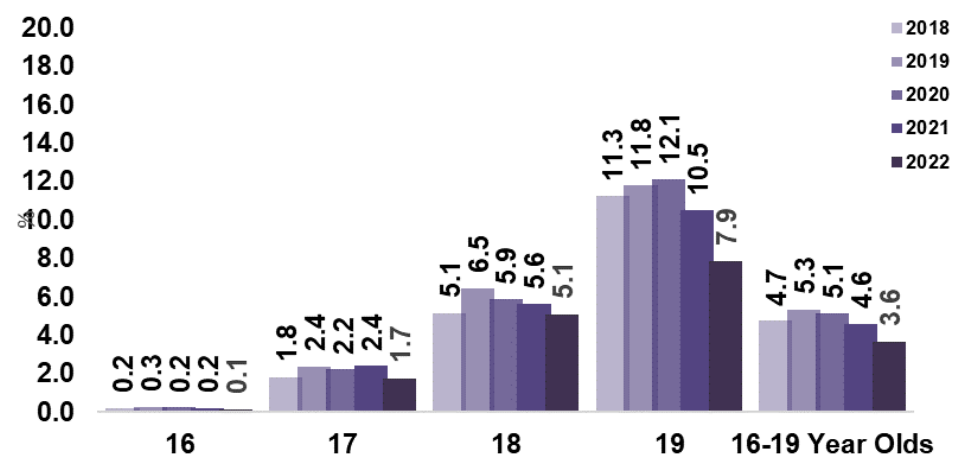


An unconfirmed status was more common amongst males than females.

The gender split for those with an unconfirmed status was 44% female and 56% male.

Those with an unconfirmed status were also more likely to be in areas of higher deprivation. Just under a third (31.1%) of 16-19 year olds with an unconfirmed status lived in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland, compared to just over 22.3% of the overall cohort.

Chart 12: Percentage with an Unconfirmed Status by age, 2018 - 2022



Note to Readers

Individuals within the shared dataset whose predominant status is 'unconfirmed' within each year, means that despite multi-partner data sharing and tracking of individuals, as part of service delivery, it has not been possible to identify full status information.

It may be that some of these individuals had taken up employment, but it has not been possible to confirm this as SDS does not currently have a full administrative data feed of employment information. In years prior to 2022, the absence of Universal Credit data may also have had an impact on those with an unconfirmed status.

(See Appendix 1)

8. Further Resources

Further resources are available on the Annual Participation Measure [webpage](#):

- The publication's [supplementary tables](#) provide a breakdown of the Annual Participation Measure by different characteristics including age, gender, ethnicity and disability and by different geographies including local authority and SIMD.
- An [interactive PowerBI report](#) has been created to complement this publication. This provides similar breakdowns to the supplementary tables in a visual format.
- Background notes outlining the annual participation methodology and the sources of data are available on the APM [webpage](#).

Next Publication:



The next Annual Participation Measure will be published in August 2023.

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Appendix 1: Impact of Universal Credit

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) is one of the key partners who share data with SDS. Since 2014, SDS received data for those aged 18 and over in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance and Income Support. These benefits were replaced by Universal Credit (UC). Although the rollout of UC commenced in March 2016 and was completed in December 2018, SDS did not receive UC data until late summer 2021.

The inclusion of UC data for individuals aged 16-19 has led to improvements in data quality and means the measure can now comprehensively report on those who are out of work (unemployed seeking and economically inactive). In addition, the UC data has also been used to identify individuals who are employed and in receipt of universal credit.

Unfortunately, DWP was unable to supply historic universal credit data meaning figures and percentages for previous years remain unchanged. Within previous reports we noted that we were unable to reliably quantify the impact the lack of UC data had on the APM. However, we believed we were unable to comprehensively identify or report on young adults who were unemployed and claiming out of work benefits.

However, it should be noted that through the delivery of our post school services and transition support from school, SDS track and engage with unemployed young adults. In local areas, SDS works with DWP to offer support to young unemployed people thus maintaining an accurate record of their circumstances. As a result, the APM for previous years will have accurately reported on unemployment where SDS had delivered support to individuals.

Although available to all, SDS support is mainly delivered between the ages of 16 and 18½ years old. This approach will have to some extent mitigated the absence of UC data in prior years.

The figures and percentages impacted by the lack of UC data included the categories of **unemployed seeking**, **unemployed not seeking**, **employment** and **unconfirmed**. This meant the headline classifications of **participation**, **non-participation** and **unconfirmed** will have been directly impacted.

Examples of how the absence of UC data will have had an impact include:

- DWP data was used to create unemployed seeking statuses and the number of 18 and 19 year olds reported within an unemployed seeking status gradually reduced since 2016.
- In the absence of HMRC data, DWP data was used to identify when 18 to 19 year olds had left employment.
- DWP data was used to update individuals from unconfirmed to unemployed seeking.

As the results in this 2022 report demonstrate, the inclusion of UC data has improved the quality of the shared data, particularly in relation to unemployed and unconfirmed statuses and, within these, the 18 & 19 year old age groups.

Discussions with HMRC to obtain access Pay as You Earn Real Time Information are ongoing. Positive progress has been made in obtaining this information for statistical purposes only. This would further improve the data quality within the APM statistics. However, further work will be required to gain access to this data to allow it to be integrated into the shared dataset to improve the tracking of young adults by SDS and its partners.

**Glasgow Community Planning Partnership
Executive Group**

**Report by George Gillespie, Executive Director Neighbourhood &
Regeneration Services**

Contact: kirsti.hay@glasgow.gov.uk

**Glasgow Violence Against Women Partnership: Multi Agency Risk
Assessment Conferencing (MARAC) in Glasgow**

Purpose of Report:

To seek support from GCPP Executive Group for the continued delivery of MARAC in Glasgow.

Recommendations:

The Executive Group are asked to:

- Recognise the importance of MARAC and endorse the principles of the MARAC operations in Glasgow as outlined within the paper
- Provide guidance and support in the review of funding arrangements for MARAC, to assist current developments
- Review individual organisational links to GVAWP, as an underpinning of MARAC delivery in Glasgow and ensuring collaborative representation on GVAWP

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Glasgow Violence Against Women Partnership (GVAWP) is a multi-agency partnership concerned with tackling all forms of violence against women and girls. The GVAWP defines violence against women and girls and domestic abuse, rape and sexual violence, stalking and harassment, commercial sexual exploitation, harmful traditional practices, adult survivors of child sexual abuse. Furthermore this abuse can be physical, mental, emotional and financial and often takes place within the context of intimate personal relationships.
- 1.2 Domestic abuse is a significant personal safety issue for women, children and young people in Glasgow. It is the single biggest cause of homelessness for women, children and young people in the city. In terms of homicide women are more likely to be murdered by a current or former partner. There is a responsibility for all services to ensure that they are deploying all measures in order that high risk victims are identified and that risk informed strategies are employed to maximise their safety and wellbeing.
- 1.3 In 2020/21 Police Scotland recorded 9,388 incidents of domestic abuse reported to them. There is general acceptance that this is an underestimate. On average a victim of domestic abuse will experience 35 incidents before they report to any service.
- 1.4 MARAC is an evidence based approach designed to reduce risk of further harm for the highest risk cases of domestic abuse, using risk assessment, information sharing, creative action planning and mobilising partner agency resources. The commitment of partner agencies to MARAC has resulted in a priority response for high risk cases.
- 1.5 The MARAC process is proven procedure that works effectively, by following the process, positive outcomes can be achieved for the victim with the reductions in the level of repeat victimisation, serious harm and murder.
- 1.6 MARAC's are operational across most of Scotland's local authority areas.
- 1.7 The MARAC in Glasgow has been operational in Glasgow since 2005 and was one of the first in Scotland. Until August 2021, MARAC in Glasgow was coordinated by Police Scotland. It is Chaired on a multi-agency basis and managed by Glasgow City Council Neighbourhood and Regeneration Services (NRS) Violence Against Women (VAW) Services. It relied on in kind support from partners to deliver this priority public protection service.
- 1.8 The MARAC in Glasgow is overseen by a multiagency Steering Group with representation from Police Scotland, Glasgow City HSCP Criminal Justice Services, Wheatley Group, GCC Education Services and representation from Front Line VAW services. The Steering Group have developed the MARAC process in Glasgow and are fully committed to the MARAC model.

2 Current Position

- 2.1 MARAC in Glasgow is the only multi-agency public protection meeting which has a focus on high risk victims of domestic abuse. It has responsibility to maximise the safety and wellbeing of highly vulnerable (mostly but not exclusively) women, children and young people who were living with or continue to experience domestic abuse. It is the only public protection process which has a focus on the adult victim of domestic abuse. The primary focus of the MARAC is to safeguard the male or female adult victim and to improve the safety and support of agency staff who may be working with the victim, their children, or the perpetrator. The MARAC also makes links with other multi-agency meetings and processes to safeguard children, vulnerable adults and manage the behaviour of the perpetrator. At the heart of MARAC is the working assumption that no single agency or individual can see the complete picture of the life of a victim, to be able to identify and manage the risks, but all may have insights that are crucial to their safety.
- 2.2 To support the delivery of MARAC there is a dedicated MARAC Steering Group. This group is Chaired by Group Manager NRS VAW Services, supported by the VAW Coordinator and has multi-agency representation, Police Scotland, ASSIST, GCC Education Services, Glasgow City HSCP, Wheatley Group, Glasgow Women's Aid and Daisy Project. This Steering Group reports to the city wide Violence Against Women Partnership (GVAWP).
- 2.3 There are dedicated MARAC meetings for each locality in the city, multi-locality meetings are also convened Day 4 and on occasion a Day 5 to discuss additional referrals. The MARAC regularly discusses anywhere between 80 to 100 (average 91) high risk victims of domestic abuse every 4 weeks. This is in comparison to UK national average of 40.
- 2.4 In 2021 MARAC in Glasgow discussed **1,146** high risk victims of domestic abuse, the vast majority of those discussed were women **1,089** there are **57** male victims included within the overall number. At the same time the MARAC discussed **1,302** children and young people. (average 88 per meeting cycle)
- 2.5 From January 2022 to August 2022, **820** high risk victims have been discussed, out of that number **788** were female, **32** were male, **981** children and young people were subject to discussion. (average 91 per meeting cycle)
- 2.6 Since 2019 the volume of referrals to MARAC has increased. It is important to highlight that no awareness raising work has taken place on promoting MARAC beyond key stakeholders, this decision was taken purely on capacity and the ability of MARAC to respond. To undertake any development and awareness raising work it is vital that there is a commitment to resource MARAC in order that it has the capacity to respond. The capacity challenges do not only relate to the MARAC support Team but also to key stakeholder services who contribute vital relevant risk information to the meeting. Participation in MARAC is resource intensive for all who sit around the table.

- 2.7 The multi-agency discussion that takes place seeks to share relevant and proportionate information relating to risk posed by the perpetrator towards the victim and any children they may have and asks the representatives to undertake actions that reduce risk and increase safety. MARAC will discuss high risk victims whether or not the domestic abuse they have experienced is subject to criminal justice proceedings.
- 2.8 Overwhelmingly Police Scotland are the single biggest referrer to MARAC, followed by ASSIST, the domestic abuse court advocacy service, front line women organisations, Health & Social Work Partnership services, other 3rd sector and from MARAC's in other local authority areas.

3 Funding Requirements

- 3.1 For some time both the GVAWP and the MARAC Steering Group acknowledged that the in-kind support offered by Police Scotland and NRS VAW Services was insufficient. Police Scotland Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit (DAIU) were dedicating in excess of 35 hours weekly, in order to manage and process referrals to MARAC and reported to the Steering Group that their ability to support this was increasingly unsustainable.
- 3.2 In 2021 Glasgow HSCP Criminal Justice Services received additional Scottish Government COVID Recovery funding and a proposal was submitted to employ a dedicated MARAC Coordination Team and funding £52,363 was awarded for 12 months for salary costs only. In August 2021 2 x MARAC Coordinators (28 hours) were appointed to support and coordinate the risk assessment meetings. Day to day management of MARAC sits within NRS VAW Services. This funding ended 31st July, 2022.
- 3.3 In January, 2022 MARAC Steering Group directed that a working group be established with 2 objectives to secure funds to continue the service between 1st August, 2022 and 31st March, 2023 and develop a secure, sustainable, multi-agency funding model from 1st April 2023. This group includes representatives from NRS VAW Services, Wheatley Group, Police Scotland, GCC Education Services, Glasgow HSCP Criminal Justice Services, NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde.
- 3.4 An interim funding proposal was developed and partners were asked to escalate this through their Senior Officers for consideration. Wheatley Group have agreed a contribution £5,808. Glasgow HSCP Criminal Justice Services have agreed to commit funds, the amount to be confirmed. No other funding commitments have been agreed.
- 3.5 The GVAWP agreed that it would allocate all funds from its meagre budget of £53,000 to allow the MARAC Coordinators to continue in post from 1st August, 2022 until 31st March, 2023. This will be reviewed should additional partners commit short terms funds.

- 3.6 Over the operational period, it is evident that the 56 dedicated MARAC Coordination hours are insufficient and further capacity needs to be developed within the Team. The addition of dedicated Administration support would help build capacity and resilience. Additional hours would free MARAC Coordinators to develop MARAC workshops, specifically around safety planning, raising awareness of MARAC beyond key stakeholders, develop relationships with other services including housing providers across the city.
- 3.7 There is an urgent need to secure a long term sustainable multi-agency funding model for MARAC in Glasgow going forward.

4 Individual and Organisational Risks

- 4.1 MARAC as it currently stands will cease to operate if there are no ongoing multi-agency funding arrangements to continue the support team. There is no one multi-agency stakeholder who has capacity or resources to sustain this and failure to identify funding in the longer term will result in cessation of MARAC in Glasgow.
- 4.2 The ending of MARAC in Glasgow presents multi-agency partners with a number of risks in relation to public health and protection:
- Overwhelmingly it is women and any children they have, who are affected by domestic abuse, although not exclusively, the impact will be experienced by this vulnerable group and they will experience the greatest risk.
 - There will be significantly reduced service to high risk victims of domestic abuse, with no forum where proportionate and relevant risk related information can be shared by multi-agency partners.
 - there will be no forum where multi-agency partners can collectively seek to deliver actions that will mitigate against the identified risks by the creation of a multi-agency safety plan.
 - There will be missed opportunities to identify and respond to escalating and repeat domestic abuse incidents.
 - There is a reputational risk to all stakeholders in MARAC and to Glasgow City Council Administration should MARAC cease. This would severely undermine commitments to equalities given that women as a group would be most affected by this and undermines the commitment to prevent and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls including domestic abuse and coercive control.
- 4.3 While Police Scotland will continue to attend incidents, statutory services will continue to meet to identify and respond to the needs of vulnerable children/young people and our front line women's services will offer advocacy, support and refuge for women whose lives are affected by domestic abuse. This does not replace or replicate the MARAC process and women who are at most risk of serious hurt or harm will be rendered invisible. Risk will be siloed

and sit with a range of different agencies leading to complex communication, no coordinated risk informed safety planning and little or no advocacy or support for the women most at risk. We would lose the valuable learning developed over the years of MARAC provision and Glasgow would be without a public protection process for high risk victims of domestic abuse.

- 4.4 The Scottish Government have reconvened their short term working group, which will consider the recommendations made following on from a consultation on MARAC across Scotland. One such recommendation is awarding MARAC a statutory footing.

5 Summary

- 5.1 All partners involved in GVAWP and MARAC Steering Group are fully committed to the MARAC model. This model is robustly evaluated and has a proven track record of reducing risk in relation to domestic abuse and coercive control. There is no alternative risk informed process applied by any multi-agency partner which has a focus on the adult victim of domestic abuse.
- 5.2 Further guidance is anticipated from Scottish Government who have reconvened their MARAC Advisory Group and decisions will be made in the near future regarding MARAC, this will include consideration being given to placing MARAC on a statutory footing, to ensure that it is operational in every local authority across Scotland and to compel services around the MARAC table.
- 5.3 There is no one single funding model which supports the delivery of MARAC. For those local authorities where there are higher volumes of referrals, there is a multi-agency funding formula locally agreed. There is recognition that no one partner has the sole responsibility to deliver the process and that all hold equal responsibility to ensure its delivery.

6. Recommendations

The Executive Group are asked to:

- 6.1 Endorse the principles of the MARAC operations in Glasgow as outlined within the paper.
- 6.2 Provide guidance and support in the review of funding arrangements for MARAC, to assist current development.
- 6.3 Review individual organisational links to GVAWP, as an underpinning of MARAC delivery in Glasgow and ensuring collaborative representation on GVAWP.

**Glasgow Community Planning Partnership
Safe Glasgow Group**

Report by
Contact: *Kirsti Hay* Telephone: 07585980035

**Glasgow Violence Against Women Partnership Report to Safe Glasgow
Group**

Purpose of Report:

To report on the work of the city wide strategic multi-agency Violence Against Women Partnership

Recommendations:

The Safe Glasgow group are asked to:

- To consider the information provided and
- To support the identification of a secure funding model for Glasgow MARAC
- To present the MARAC concern to CPP
- Approve the GVAWP report to the Safe Glasgow Group of GCPP

1 Introduction and Background

- 1.1 The purpose of this briefing is to update the Safe Glasgow Partnership on ongoing work undertaken by Glasgow Violence Against Women Partnership (GVAWP).
- 1.2 The Glasgow Violence Against Women Partnership was established to bring together key multi-agency partners in order that they take forward actions at a local level as agreed in Scottish Government Equally Safe Strategy to prevent and eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls
- 1.3 The GVAWP has continued to convene in 2022 on an 8 weekly basis in order that collective responses to all forms of violence against women and girls are timeously identified and any appropriate multi-agency responses are developed and actioned. Despite the easing of public health restrictions across the course of 2022, this has not been without challenge. All multi-agency partners statutory and 3rd sector continue to beyond their capacity to ensure that that vital support services are available to vulnerable women, children and young people. We are acutely aware of the fragility of VAW services which like many are under resourced.

2 Detail of report GVAWP Review

- 2.1 In May of this year the GVAWP agreed to undertake a review of its role, function, membership, reporting, accountability and multi-agency strategic plan, this was facilitated by the Improvement Service.
- 2.2 A detailed set of recommendations were agreed and a report produced (copy available). Of interest to the Safe Glasgow Group are the reporting and accountability arrangements. GVAWP members collectively agreed that reporting arrangements required to be robust and an approach has been made to the Leaders Office and Senior Officers Group (SOG) to report directly to the SOG, additionally they agreed that we should seek to report to WECCE or its equivalent within the current administration.
- 2.3 The GVAWP has benefited from Chairing and leadership from an elected member. Unlike the Hate Crime Working Group this has come directly from the Administration and this is being pursued with the Leaders Office. Group Manager Ann Fehilly has assumed Chairing in the absence of an elected member. The GVAWP expect to have a Chair appointed soon.
- 2.4 The Scottish Government Equally Safe Strategy came to its end in September 2021 and an interim national strategic plan is currently in place. The GVAWP specific city wide multi-agency strategic plan is also under review, the demands on the GVAWP support officer has meant that the draft of the plan is delayed.

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3 WAIR Group

- 3.1 This working group was established to develop specific actions to respond to the needs of women who are subject to immigration barriers. Over and above women asylum seekers, women on spousal visa's, student visas or other immigration status, it includes women from European Union, who have arrived in UK from 31st December, 2020.
- 3.2 The WAIR Group has been active this year and have been involved in a number of initiatives working in partnership with Scottish Women's Rights Centre (SWRC); Just Right Scotland; British Red Cross; Glasgow Women's Aid; COSLA and Improvement Service.
- 3.3 The GVAWP funded SWRC to develop and produce a series of webinars and information specifically directed at women from EU on applying for pre and settled status in UK.
- 3.4 Through GCC COVID Recovery Funds in partnership with Glasgow Women's Aid and British Red Cross the Women, Destitution and No Recourse To Public Funds (NRPF) service was developed. This project targets women subject to NRPF, offering crisis accommodation, cash based living allowance, access to legal support and outreach support., for a limited period of time.
- 3.5 The WAIR Group highlighted concerns with both COSLA & Improvement Service our concerns on UK Nationality and Borders Act 2022. We participated in a joint national event to raise awareness of the harms which directly impact on women who experience gender based abuse and whose lives are affected by the implementation of the Act. It significantly limits any responses statutory services can offer vulnerable women, giving grave concerns for the safety and wellbeing of women and girls, increasing their vulnerability to trafficking, prostitution, sexual and other exploitation.
- 3.6 The war in Ukraine has been a focus for the WAIR Group. The Group highlighted to COSLA & Improvement Service our concerns for women and children fleeing the conflict. This included their vulnerability to trafficking, sexual violence and abuse while fleeing to safety and in transit to destination countries. In partnership we took part in a national round table discussion to highlight this along with our concerns over the sponsorship arrangements that had been made here in UK and Scotland for women and girls fleeing the conflict. The WAIR group produced a position statement calling for a Gendered Response to the Ukraine Crisis (copy available). This is further exacerbated now that Scotland has had to pause its super sponsorship scheme.

4 Impact of COVID 19, Public Health Restrictions on VAW Services

- 4.1 There is much documented information of the impact that the public health restrictions had on women experiencing any form of gender based abuse. Necessary public health restrictions are not the root cause of domestic abuse or any other form of violence against women and girls, but it did intensify them. Most front line women's services have resumed face to face work and this is to be welcomed, however there are significant capacity issues on all our front line services and their ability to respond timeously to women
- 4.2 Front line women services report long waiting lists of up to 6 months for face to face support, despite being able to access additional funds.
- 4.3 Barriers still exist to reporting, seeking help and economic difficulties are exacerbated.

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5 Access to Justice

- 5.1 The human rights concern the GVAWP previously reported still remain. Courts are now operational in the city however, they are still subject to significant backlogs, delays and postponements. This presents support organisations such as ASSIST with a number of challenges including, increasing caseloads with no opportunity to close cases until they have concluded.
- 5.2 It is not unusual for ASSIST to report that it can take almost 2 years from the initial assault taking place, to a criminal justice conclusion. Meanwhile accused despite being subject to bail or other such conditions to manage their abusive behaviour consistently breach conditions, often without sanction or revocation of orders. This has directly increased risk of further abuse for women and any children they may have. ASSIST also inform us that women are of the view that they have been failed by the criminal justice system, are reluctant to report further incidents of aggression, citing that there are no consequences for the accused and increasingly ASSIST are deeply concerned that women will disengage completely from any supports, meaning that unless they report there is no way of responding to any increased risk.

6 Delivering Equally Safe (DES)

- 6.1 DES is a Scottish Government funding programme and awards were made in September 2021, initially for 2 years, now extended until 2025. The following services in the city made successful bids:
- 6.2 ASSIST; Aberlour Trust; Glasgow East Money Advice Project; Glasgow Women's Aid; Glasgow East Women's Aid; Hemat Gryffe Women's Aid; SAY Women.

7 Scottish Government Funding Review

- 7.1 The Scottish Government are currently consulting on the future funding and commissioning arrangements of violence against women and girls services. A response has been submitted by GVAWP (copy available).

8 Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

- 8.1 Funding received from Glasgow HSCP allowed NRS VAW Services to appoint 2 dedicated MARAC Coordinators in August & September 2021. This funding was for 12 months and has now come to an end. To date no secure funding model is identified, this is despite raising concerns for the future of MARAC in the city.
- 8.2 There is currently a shortfall of £44k from August 2022 to March 23. The GVAWP has agreed to contribute funds from its very limited budget of £53k to ensure its continuation until the end of the financial year. A Working Group has been established to secure a longer term funding model. Partners in GCC, Glasgow HSCP, GCC Education Services, Police Scotland, Wheatly Group and NHS GG&C have been approached for funding support to assist with the funding shortfall for the current financial year. Going forward it is vital that a longer term funding model is identified and agreed. The small funds the GVAWP receive is insufficient to sustain MARAC, nor is it guaranteed longer term.

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- 8.3 In 2021 MARAC in Glasgow discussed **1,146** high risk victims of domestic abuse, the vast majority of those discussed were women, there are **57** male victims included within the overall number. At the same time the MARAC discussed **1,302** children and young people.
- 8.4 The multi-agency discussion that takes place seeks to share relevant and proportionate information relating to risk posed by the perpetrator towards the victim and any children they may have and invites the representatives to undertake actions that reduce risk and increase safety. MARAC will discuss high risk victims whether the domestic abuse they have experienced is subject to criminal justice proceedings.
- 8.5 Should we fail to identify a secure funding model for MARAC this service will cease to exist in the city. Glasgow currently records the 3rd highest reports of domestic abuse to Police Scotland nationally. This will mean that the largest local authority in Scotland will be without a response to high risk victims of domestic abuse, this is the only multi-agency arrangement that has a focus on adult victim safety.

9 Family Support Project: Making A House A Home

- 9.1 Established in 2021 in partnership with GCC Financial Services Child Poverty and VAW Sector, additional funds of £200k has been made available to continue this project for women experiencing any form of VAW. Women can apply to when moving to a home of their own from temporary accommodation or other form of accommodation. This fund works in conjunction with Social Fund allocations and allows women to buy furniture and goods for their home that they would otherwise not be able to afford.

10 Licensing of Sexual Entertainment Venues (SEV)

- 10.1 Glasgow Licensing and Regulatory Committee agreed a policy on the licensing of sexual entertainment venues. The policy agreed to license 'nil' venues but has granted 'grandfather rights' to the 3 existing SEVs operational in the city. The policy states that the GVAWP should be consulted on SEV license applications. GVAWP has responded to the license applications made by the existing venues, objecting to the applications.
- 10.2 Of interest to the Safe Glasgow Group is the recent decision by the equivalent body in Edinburgh to adopt a 'nil policy' on any new or existing venue. This has the potential to afford Glasgow the sex entertainment capital of Scotland, a city for stags, sex tourism and sex entertainment. The presence of sexual entertainment venues is wholly incompatible with the changing face of the city centre away from an economic hub of hospitality and retail to the mixture of hospitality, retail, culture and residential.

11 Standing Group on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAW&G)

- 11.1 The Standing Group on VAW&G brings together the 8 front line 3rd sector services concerned with tackling violence against women and girls. The GVAWP funded the group to produce a report on the economic and other benefits the Standing Group members services bring to the city. This report is due to be launched on 26th August and the report will be circulated to Safe Glasgow Group.

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12 Recommendations

The Safe Glasgow group are asked to:

- To consider the information provided and
- To support the identification of a secure funding model for Glasgow MARAC
- To present the MARAC concern to CPP
- Approve the GVAWP report to the Safe Glasgow Group of GCPP

Glasgow Violence Against Women Partnership August, 2022